

Indian Hammock Landscape Reference Guide:

The Intent of this Landscape Reference Guide is to encourage Indian Hammock residents to preserve and create planting buffers which will not only provide privacy for the homeowner, but also create natural planting edges which will enhance the roadways for the entire Indian Hammock community. It is important to understand the importance and value of the perimeter planting buffer as natural areas for wildlife and an integral part of the habitat for the overall community.

We would encourage all Hammock residents to preserve existing vegetation to the maximum extent practicable as this will likely fulfill the buffer requirements, or as a supplement towards meeting the landscape buffer requirements. If however, a natural buffer is accidentally removed or is diminished by an Act of God such as by fire or hurricane, this guide will provide direction for the replacement of a perimeter buffer.

The land where Indian Hammock exist contains the following Florida Plant Communities:

Pine Flatwoods: The most common plant community in Florida. Acidic, sandy soil with a hardpan layer 1–3 feet below. Slash pines, saw palmetto and grasses are common in pine flatwoods.

Hardwood Forests: Hardwood forests occur in patches in temperate areas of Florida. The soils are acidic and sandy.

Dry Prairies: Similar to pine flatwoods without the pine overstory; dry prairies occur in central to west central Florida. Scrub oaks, saw palmetto and wiregrass are common in dry prairies.

Wet Prairies: Herbaceous plants dominate with sparse woody species; often inundated. Sawgrass, slash pines and wax myrtle are found in wet prairies.

Plants native to Indian Hammock can play a very dependable role in the landscape. Many of Florida's native plants have evolved through periods of extreme wet and then dry weather, so they survive through drought and don't get root rot standing in water. They have also developed defenses to the diseases, fungi and insects found in Florida. Many tolerate the high winds that occur during tropical storms and hurricanes. Strive to establish a yard that is largely sustained by existing conditions, then if specialty plantings such as flowering plants are desired, a more labor and resource-intensive planting area can be created along entry drives or high impact areas of your property.

Invasive exotic plants are prohibited in Indian Hammock buffers as these plants can spread into the natural areas of the hammock. These species include:

The list posted at the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC), FLEPPC web site (www.fleppc.org).

Landscape and buffering terms:

There are several important key landscape definitions to understand:

Berm-An earthen mound designed to provide visual interest and screen undesirable views.

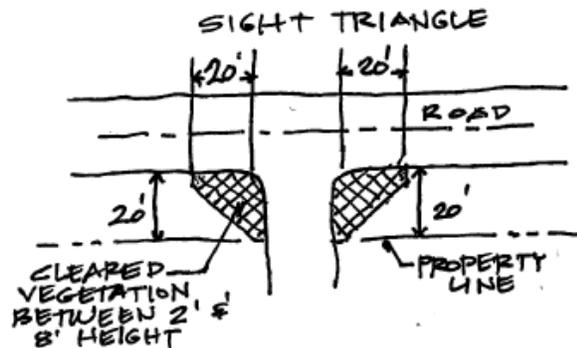
Easement- "Easement" means an area on a Lot or Parcel of land, and so indicated on a Subdivision map or in a deed, reserved for and/or Used for public utilities, and/or private Uses.

Landscape Buffer -A buffer is a "transitional space", which consists of horizontal space (land) and vertical elements (plants, berms, or fences). Its purpose is to physically separate and visually screen

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adjacent properties. The required landscape buffer for each property at the hammock is 25 feet. This buffer is required around the full perimeter of the property with the exception of where a driveway or access occurs.

Sight Triangle-The area of visibility required at the corner(s) of intersecting roads and driveways to ensure clear areas are maintained to provide safe unobstructed views for vehicles and pedestrians exiting or entering a property. Typically from the driveway to the road the triangle is measured 20'X 20'



(see example)

Shrub-A woody plant, smaller than a tree, consisting of several small stems from the ground or small branches near the ground. May be deciduous or evergreen.

Tree Preservation- Indian Hammock recommends that the protection, preservation and conservation of existing trees, natural areas, and landscape open space be considered a priority for its residents.

Firewise Landscaping- Firewise landscaping incorporates fire safety into landscape design to help ensure your home is safe even when a fire comes close. Creating an area of "defensible space" is one of the most important actions you can take to lessen the risk of wildfire to your home. Defensible space is a special area between natural areas (like woodlands) and your home. This space breaks up the continuity of plants, giving the house a better chance of surviving if fire comes near.

Your defensible space should extend from your house outward at least 30 feet, and it should be filled with plants that are low in flammability (firewise plants). These plants can help reduce the likelihood that a fire will jump from wooded areas to your house.

General standards for trees and shrubs placed in required landscape buffers, all shrubs and trees to be planted within the landscape buffer must be on the approved plant list found in Part I. All specifications for the measurement, quality and installation of trees and shrubs must be in accordance with the Florida Department of Agriculture publication, "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants," Parts I and II, Florida Urban Forestry Council and free of disease.

Plant material should be hardy to cold for Zone 9B; however, please be aware that many of the plants indicated for the coastal areas of 9B are likely to freeze at Indian Hammock. You must also consider soil types, rainfall, daytime temperatures, day length, wind, humidity and heat. Within your own yard, there are microclimates that affect how plants grow. One part of your yard may be hotter, colder, wetter,

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drier, shadier or sunnier; therefore, certain plants may do better in one spot than another. Achieving a natural, healthy balance in your landscape starts by putting the right plant in the right place. Matching plants to conditions that exist in your area helps them thrive, once established, with little or no irrigation or chemicals.

Along buffers, please be aware of utility easements where overhead power lines exist and where tree and palm planting heights must not exceed a mature height of 14'. Florida Power and Light's "Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place" brochure located at <https://www.fpl.com/reliability/pdf/fpl-right-tree-right-place.pdf> provides guidelines for planting within and around the FPL easements.

Clear site triangles should be considered where driveways and access points intersect with the buffer to ensure that safety to these intersections are maintained.

Submission of a Typical 100 foot landscape plan: An aerial plan of the property can be used at a size of 11"X17" to provide an indication of the existing plant material on the property. This plan can be used to illustrate where the existing trees to be preserved are located, as well as where the proposed typical landscape buffer will be planted. There should be the proposed dimensions along the property line with a delineation of where the proposed buffer will be located. Landscape plans are considered to be an integral part of any Indian Hammock site plan submittal and will be encouraged as a submittal to the Architectural Review Committee. At a minimum, the Typical 100 foot Planting Plan shall include: Location, size and type of planting material, both existing (if any) and the proposed planting.

Specific requirements for plantings in the perimeter landscape buffer areas are as follows:

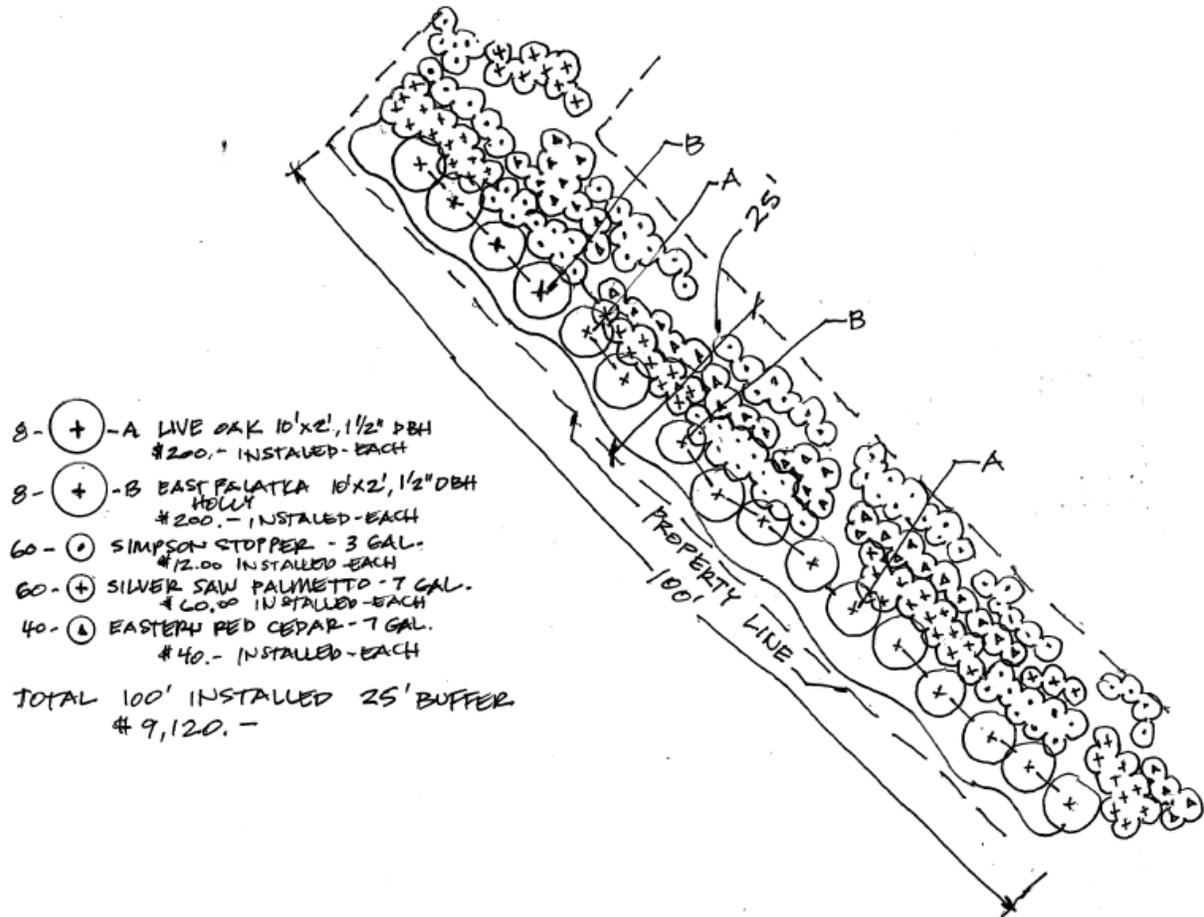
Within the 25 foot buffer a minimum of a continuous row of shrubs, trees and/or palms that are 2 feet tall X 2 feet wide are required at the time of planting. This row can meander within the 25 feet but must create a solid planting mass which must achieve an average height of three feet high within six months. Photographs of the initial installation shall be taken and then taken again at the time of the six months inspection. At the six month inspection, if the plants do not create a three foot high solid buffer, additional plants must be installed at the three foot heights to achieve this result. Native trees and palms are encouraged in the landscape buffer to achieve the desired screening within the six months timeframe.

The proposed planting in the landscape buffer area must be predominately evergreen to ensure that the screen remains intact during the winter months.

A combination of earthen berms with planting on it can be utilized to achieve the screening requirements if requested by the property owner and must be shown on the Typical 100 foot Landscape Plan.

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It is recommended that a minimum three to five types of shrubs must be used to create a more natural affect as well as groupings of three to five plants of each planting mass. (See sample planting)



Generally, plantings should be spaced throughout the buffer, allowing appropriate room for growth, with the final design approved as part of the Architectural Review plan approval process. The cost to replace a typical 100 foot section of a 25 foot buffer at the nursery costs for plant and installation would be around \$9,120.00.

For buffers that are adjacent to homes and structures, the Firewise Landscaping should be considered.

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Part I

Recommended Planting Buffer Material

Native Trees:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Water needs</u>
Red Maple (deciduous)	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Wet sites
Persimmon (deciduous)	<i>Diospyros Virginiana</i>	Dry sites
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i>	Dry sites
Laurel Oak (deciduous)	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Wet/Dry sites
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Dry sites
Florida Elm (deciduous)	<i>Ulmus americana</i> var. 'Floridana'	Dry sites
Loblolly Bay	<i>Gordonia lasiamthus</i>	Wet sites
Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dry sites
East Palatka Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i> 'East Palatka'	Dry sites
Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Dry sites
Bald Cypress (deciduous)	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Wet sites
Weeping Willow (deciduous)	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Wet sites

Native Palms:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Water needs</u>
Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	Wet sites
Dwarf Palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	Dry sites
Sabal Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Dry & wet sites
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Dry sites
Silver Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i> 'Cinerea'	Dry sites

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Native Shrubs:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Water needs</u>
Walter's Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum	Dry sites
Beautyberry	Callicarpa Americana	Dry sites
Privet cassia	Cassia ligustrina	Dry sites
Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Wet sites
Florida Privet	Forestiera segregate	Dry sites
Rusty Lyonia	Lyonia ferruginea	Dry sites
Wax myrtle	Myrica cerifera	Dry & Wet sites
Elderberry	Sanbucus simpsonii	Wet sites
Ilex vomitoria 'nana'	Yaupon Holly	Dry sites
Yellow Anise	Illicium parviflorum	Moderately wet sites
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	Dry sites
Spanish Stopper	Eugenia foetida	Dry sites
Simpson Stopper	Myrcianthes fragrans	Dry sites
Wild Olive	Osmanthus americanus	Dry sites
Myrsine	Rapanea punctate	Dry sites

Non-native Shrubs (to be used at entry or access points)

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Water needs</u>
Podocarpus	podocarpus macrophyllus	Dry sites
Sasanqua Camellia	Camellia sasanqua	Moderately wet
Texas Sage	Leucophyllum frutescens	Dry sites
Viburnum Sandankwa	Viburnum suspensum	Dry sites
Sweet Viburnum	Viburnum odoratissimum	Dry sites
Crinum lily	Crinum asiaticum	Wet sites
Rhododendron sp.	Azaleas	Moderately wet