

Design Guidelines for New Landscapes

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Longleaf
AT CALLAWAY.

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One

Introduction

To the new residents of Longleaf at Callaway:

Your land is a part of 14,000 acres of land that were assembled several decades ago by Cason Callaway. Then with his wife, Virginia Hand Callaway, he initiated the land stewardship efforts that created the natural beauty and healthy ecosystems that surround Longleaf and that today are called "Callaway."

An essential part of the Callaway vision has been, and remains, sharing this natural setting with other families - in Gardens and Land Preserves, at a Resort and, now, in a residential neighborhood. Today, the residents of Longleaf are the first who can not only share the enjoyment of the Callaway legacy, but can also help to enrich and extend it on their own individual properties.

You, the new residents of Longleaf, are now yourselves land stewards, joining with other generations in a commitment to one of the great natural environments of Georgia.

What has been done so far.

In the design and construction of Longleaf, Cousins Properties joined Callaway in applying responsible land stewardship practices to every aspect of development.

- For years this land was managed as an experimental forest, and the most valuable stands of trees - especially the Longleaf pines - were identified for protection.
- Roads and lots are fitted to the land contours. They were first staked out in the field and then adjusted to minimize land disturbance and clearing.
- "Best practices" site work, storm drainage, and erosion control have been applied in both design and construction methods to limit environmental impacts.
- Wide landscaped greenbelts surround the neighborhood.
- Within the greenbelt, the compact neighborhood layout limits the amount of land consumed by construction.
- In the heart of Longleaf is a natural park, designed for the use of the resident families and a short walk away from each home.
- Hundreds of new trees are being planted to enhance and restore the native landscape and to replace those removed during construction.
- A desirable palette of native and ornamental plants has been selected to reduce the need for irrigation, create more diverse habitats, and enhance the native ecosystems.
- Homes are built to meet the current, up-dated resource-efficient EarthCraft House™ Standards. As one example, the homes' floors are raised well above the ground level, minimizing clearing and grading around their perimeters. The homebuilder can provide the details on how EarthCraft homes are healthy, comfortable, homes that are sensibly build for the environment.
- This set of Design Guidelines for homeowners has been adopted to assist in continuing and expanding the stewardship roles.
- In addition, education for residents relating to land stewardship is available at all levels in Callaway programs.

Guidelines for Homeowners

Design Review. As you plan your own grounds, gardens, and construction on your lot, the Callaway community's Design Review Board (DRB) will be reviewing your plans and working with you to help implement the overall vision for the Longleaf property.

The basic legal requirements for review and approval of all design at Longleaf are spelled out in the Covenants, Conditions, & Restrictions that are a part of each homeowner's land deed.

The specific plans that are to be prepared by a homeowner and submitted to the DRB for review and approval, together with the steps in the review process, are spelled out in Section 5 of these Design Guidelines. Any change, including installation of new plants and structures is to be submitted.

The guidelines for planting and construction on each individual's property are outlined in broad overall terms in this section and then in detail in Sections 3 and 4.

The starting point. Callaway land stewardship starts with a Resource-based Land Management Plan. The key principles of that Plan that will govern the individual homeowner's lots at Longleaf are the following:

- **Water.** Both ground water and surface water are precious natural resources on the Callaway lands and across much of Georgia. Water conservation and protecting water quality are essential.
- **Habitats.** Callaway is located in a region known for its unusual mix of mountain, piedmont, and coastal plain plant communities. Continuing to protect and

restore the mix of ecosystems and to add new appropriate levels of diversity has been an important element in all Callaway projects.

- **Low-impact development.** Natural environments are continually changing. When changes are made in small increments the natural systems can continue to evolve on their own with healthy adaptations.
- **The big picture.** In land stewardship terms, each of the home lots at Longleaf is one small component of the total neighborhood. The neighborhood, in turn, is one component in the overall functioning of the regional ecosystems. As a result, Callaway's Land Management Plan is concerned with both large and small scales, with the details that together add up to the cumulative impact of development.



Three

Implementing the Longleaf Land Management Plan

3.1 Building Envelope

Building setbacks on each lot govern the location of all structures. They are illustrated on the typical 70' x 150' lot in the Building Setback Diagram on the following page, and listed below.

- Setbacks for all structures other than detached garages:

Front - 25' for main body of structure, 20' for covered porches and steps

Rear - 20'

Side - 7.5'

- Setbacks for detached garages:

Front - 10'

Rear - 10'

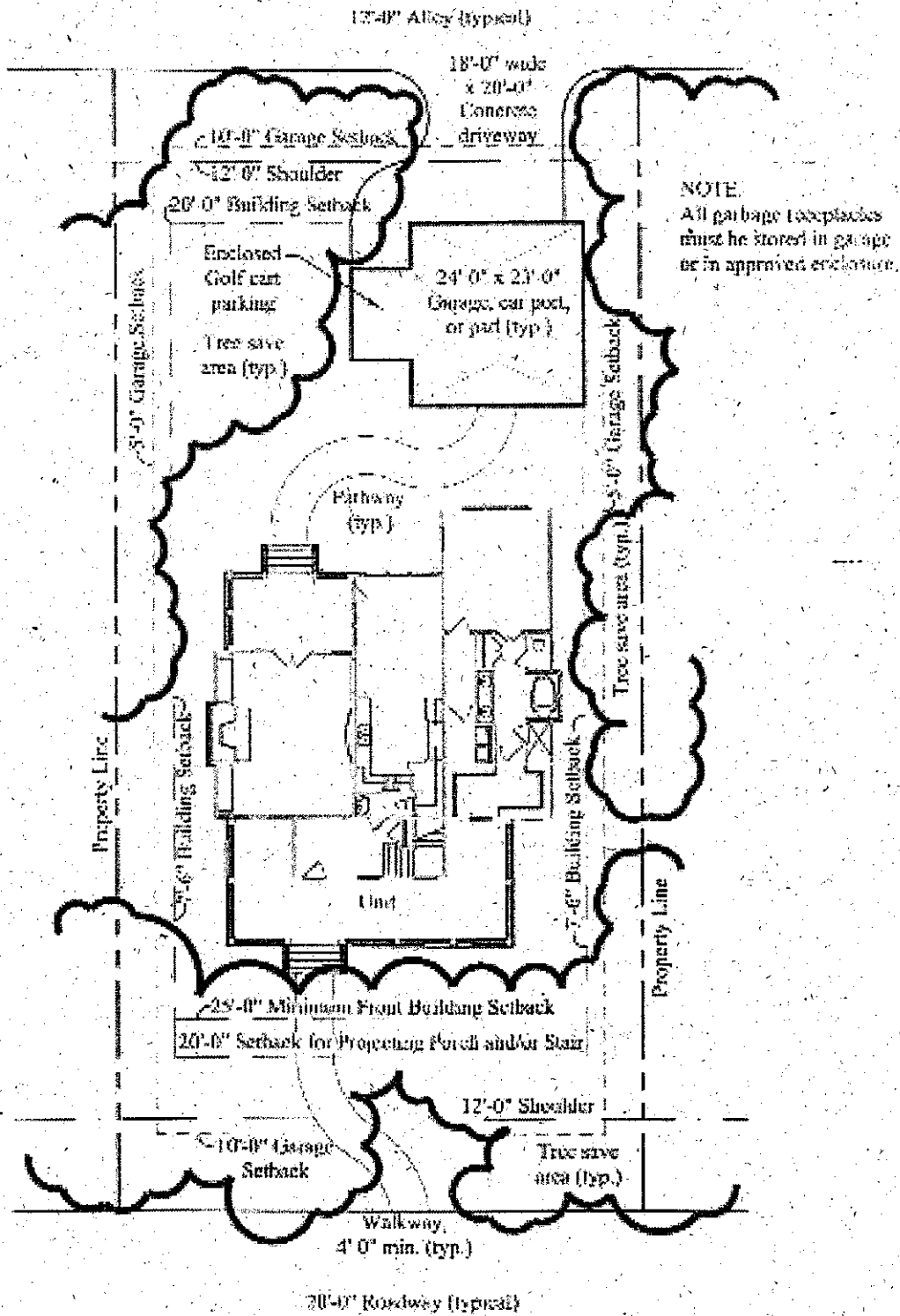
Side - 5'

All structures except fences are to be located within the envelope established by these setbacks. For fences please refer to section 3.5.

Frontyard/Backyard. For the parts of a lot seen from the street, the objective is the continuity of a restored native woodland landscape, the "streetscape" spelled out in section 3.4. Here, homeowners share with Callaway and Cousins in creating the distinctive natural environment and "look" of the Longleaf neighborhood.

In the backyard, the objective is to enable homeowners to build personalized, private outdoor living spaces as spelled out in section 3.5.

Building Setback Diagram



3.2 Tree Protection

In general, homeowners are to protect and maintain the existing landscape on their lots. Existing trees cannot be removed without prior approval from the DRB, and if a tree is approved for removal, it must be replaced with an equal substitute taken from the Approved Plant List.

Weak or diseased trees, or those posing a threat to a home, have been removed during construction. Any further tree removal requires the prior approval of the DRB.

The dripline of a tree typically indicates the extent of the most important roots. Within the dripline the following rules apply:

- When working around trees, install a temporary fence along the dripline.
- Avoid compacting of the soil, as caused by, for example, the use of heavy equipment and/or stock piling of additional soil, or construction materials.
- Avoid cutting roots caused, for example, by grading or trenching.
- When grading around trees, use approved "tree wells" with low stone walls, a blanket of porous stone, and a network of aeration lines.
- If significant cut or fill is needed around an existing tree, that tree is to be removed, the grading work completed, and then that tree is to be replaced with an equal substitute taken from the Approved Plant List. All such work will require prior approval from the DRB.

3.3 Stormwater

In general, storm-water run-off resulting from improvements on a lot is to be dispersed on-site and not directed onto other lots.

- Use porous paving materials such as: crushed stone, gravel, or sand/clay.
- New drainage features are to be built to blend into and function like natural swales. They are to be surfaced with native plantings or in high volume areas, with local stone designed to dissipate velocity.
- When bare soil could be exposed to run-off during any modification of the site, use hay bales or silt fences to avoid downstream siltation until the soils are stabilized by the permanent landscapes.
- Avoid compacting the soil.

3.4 The Streetscene

In front and side yards that face onto a street, the landscaping is to be designed to restore a diverse native forest environment, such as: a mixed pine and hardwood canopy, dogwood, redbud and native azalea understory; plus flowering shrubs and ground covers suitable for shaded locations. In order to maintain a natural appearance, seasonal color displays (annual color beds) will be limited to the Private Yard, unless in containers. The Approved Plant List in Section 4 identifies the plants appropriate for these yards.

Plantings are to be placed, combined, and maintained in ways that resemble their natural occurrence, and blend with adjacent or nearby naturalized areas to create a seamless appearance to the landscape, in keeping with the Callaway tradition.

At property lines, home owners are asked to blend their new plantings with their neighbors' in order to create a sense of continuity of the natural woodland along the neighborhood streets.

Permanent irrigation systems other than drip irrigation will not be approved by the DRB, and plant material should be selected accordingly. Temporary irrigation, to the extent needed to establish the new plants (typically two growing seasons) is likely to be approved. This does not apply to common areas, amenities, or other selected improvements at Longleaf.

3.5 Private Yards

In backyards, homeowners have space for a wide variety of gardens and structures for their private outdoor living. Homeowners are encouraged to express their personal landscape taste here.

Plant materials may include any of those on the Approved Plant List in Section 4. Again, at property lines, homeowners are asked to blend their landscape with their neighbors' to create the sense of homes in a larger, continuous, distinctively "Longleaf" landscape setting, which in turn, blends into, and becomes an integral part of the overall Callaway woodlands.

Planting that blends with other plant masses is to be used to soften the appearance of structures, including fences and privacy screens, seen from off the lot. However, distinct rows of plantings along a property line will not be approved.

Structures may include additions or alterations to the house and garage, approved fences, play structures, accessory buildings, terraces, decks and walls, that are designed

to blend into the natural landscape and built with the same materials, colors, textures, and style of the adjoining house. The use of recycled materials that meet these guidelines is encouraged by the DRB.

Paving may be cobbles, stone, brick, or textured and organic-pigment-colored concrete, with a non-reflective surface and colors that blend with the natural setting. Light, uncolored, or untextured concrete is not permitted.

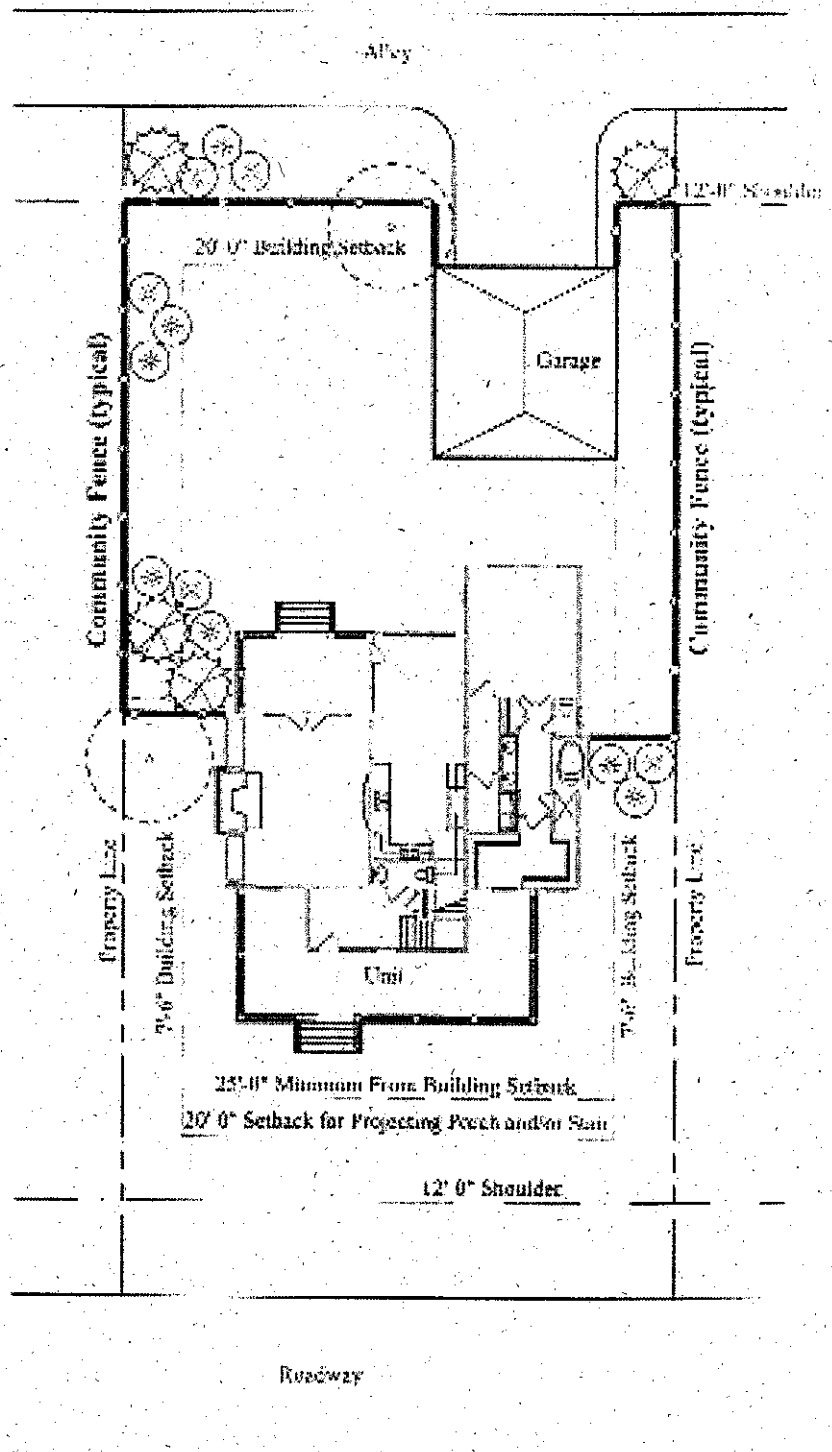
- **Play structures** must be built of natural materials. Bright and/or contrasting colors will not be accepted.

Decks are to match and complement the materials, colors, and style of the home.

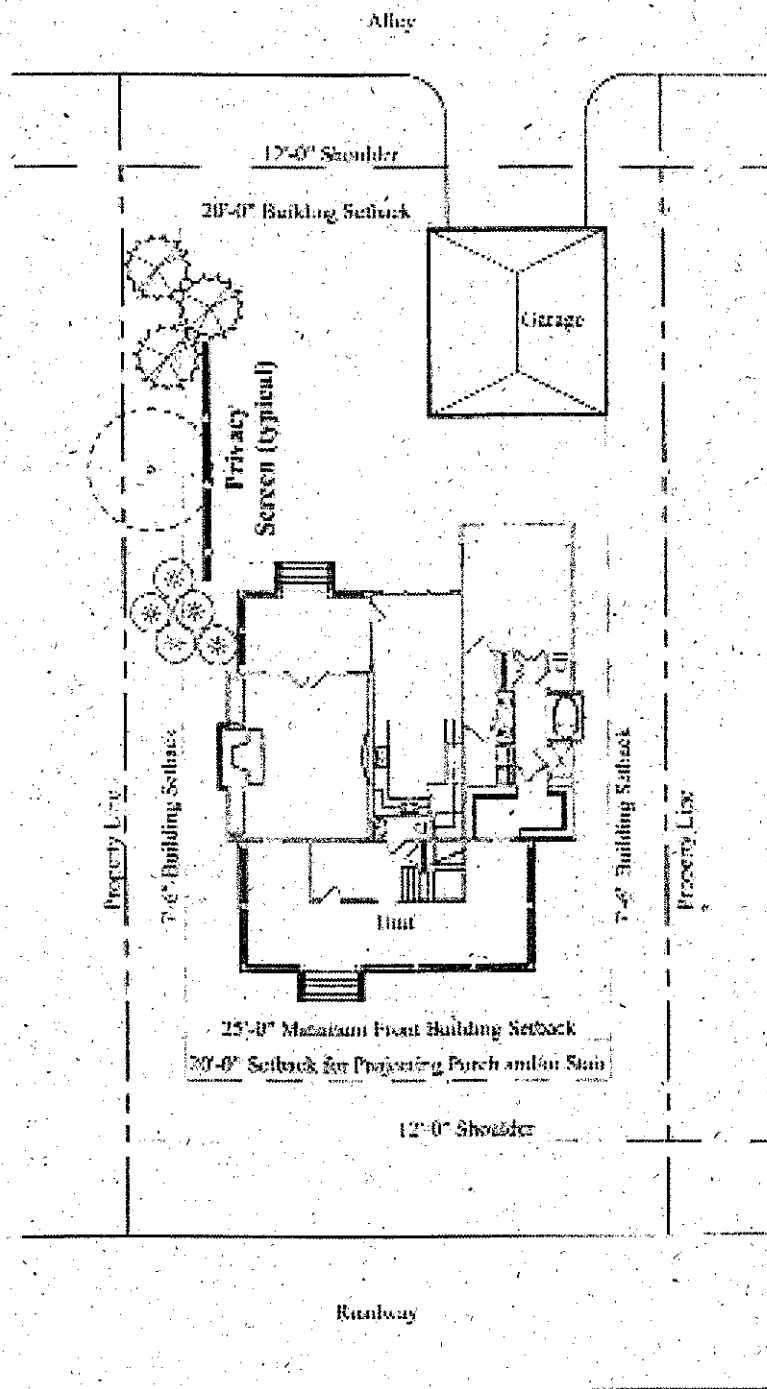
- **Approved fencing** called "Community Fencing" is a four-rail natural split finish with high quality hog-wire mesh, up to 42" in height. It may begin near the rear corner of a home and connect to the side property line, to the rear setback/property line, and enclose the backyard. The location and materials are subject to approval by the DRB. See the Community Fence Diagram.

Privacy Screens are to be limited to 6' in height, opaque, and match the style of architecture of the home. The Privacy Screen cannot enclose a space or extend outside the building setback limits of the rear yard. See the Privacy Screen Diagram.

Community Fence Diagram



Privacy Screen Diagram



- **Enclosed storage** is required for all maintenance equipment and outdoor toys.
- **Not permitted:** Dog runs, prefab or factory built structures, above-ground swimming pools, satellite dish, spa or hot tub and/or its equipment that would be visible from off the lot. Privacy Screens are required around hot tubs.
- **Satellite dishes 24"** in diameter, or less, may be allowed by the DRB at the rear of the building, but not in a location visible from the frontage street or adjacent lots.
- **Outdoor artwork** or ornaments may be permitted by the DRB, but only in backyards and not in locations visible from streets or other lots.

3.6 Installation of Plants

Please refer to the Planting Details provided following the Plant List in Section 4.

3.7 Exterior Lighting

Lighting is to be minimized, to help preserve the "dark night sky" at Callaway, and used only to meet the requirements of safety and easy identification of entrances, driveways and walkways.

- **Lighting fixtures** are to use downward facing, horizontal cut-off types or fixtures with shrouds, that hide the light source and eliminate vertical glare.

- One or two exterior ornamental light fixtures or lanterns may be permitted at key arrival or entry points. The lens in the fixture must be translucent, have no more than 40 watts, and be approved by the DRB. All other exterior light sources are to be indirect, and may not be visible from off the property.
- Lights following the driveway or paths at regular spacing are not permitted. However, in some cases, the DRB may approve the placement of low level lights at key places along the driveway for safety purposes. Maximum height is 24".
- Flood lighting for emergency purposes may be permitted by the DRB, provided the sources are not visible from off the lot.
- Low voltage lighting may be acceptable to the DRB, but high-voltage or direct lighting of vegetation or of structures is not permitted.
- Visible light fixtures are to be traditional style designs that complement the architecture of the house.
- Light sources are to be "white" light, not sodium vapor or other colors.
- Temporary holiday lighting in appropriate time periods is exempt from these rules.

3.8 A Healthy Environment

Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Homeowners are encouraged to maintain their homes and landscapes using an integrated pest management (IPM) approach. IPM focuses on using the least toxic remedy for treating a problem or pest first. And, progressing to a more toxic control technique only if additional control is required.

Using a less toxic remedy such as: pruning, beneficial insects, biological controls, or insecticidal soaps will often control the problem. When traditional pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers are required, they should be used in conjunction with the IPM approach, and they should be applied strictly according to label directions. This will help maintain healthy air, soil, and water quality throughout the Longleaf community.

For more information on this topic, please refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's publication entitled "A Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety" available at: www.epa.gov/OPPTpubs/Cit_Guide/.

3.9 Energy Conservation

Homeowners are encouraged to incorporate energy conservation in all their designs and maintenance.

- **Shade.** Plant materials and garden structures should be selected and located to shade paving and the roofs, walls, and especially windows of a home.
- **Fuels.** Homeowners are encouraged to avoid designs requiring machinery - such as pumps that move water, power mowers, or leaf blowers.
- **Structures.** Additions or alterations to a house are to utilize the Earthcraft House™ guidelines applied by the Longleaf homebuilder.
- **Recycling.** Homeowners are encouraged to recycle home and yard waste appropriately.



Four

The Plant List and Planting Guidelines

4.1 The Longleaf Environment

The plants listed below are natives, naturalized, or otherwise adaptable to the natural conditions found at Longleaf. The list takes into consideration such factors as cold hardiness and maintenance concerns. Many of the plants have been selected because of their attractiveness to compatible wildlife. Please note that these lists may be amended by the DRB as conditions require.

4.2 Plants to be Avoided

Homeowners can assist Callaway in protecting healthy, diverse natural systems by avoiding the use of exotic and/or aggressive invasive species and plants not found on the approved lists in the design guidelines. These plants occur as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, and ferns. These plants are without the natural predators that keep native plants in a natural balance, and thus grow beyond control with little opposition. Specific examples of plants that are to be avoided in landscape design, and removed as a regular part of grounds maintenance, are on the list entitled Invasive Exotic Plants. Please note that this list may be amended by the DRB as conditions require.

4.3 Codes

The following code letters are offered to help homeowners select the best plants for their lots.



This symbol identifies plants native to the region.

• Plant types:

- A Annual
- D Deciduous
- E Evergreen
- P Perennial
- Sd Semi-Deciduous
- Se Semi-Evergreen
- W Woody

• Season of Primary

- Interest:
- Sp Spring
 - S Summer
 - F Fall
 - W Winter

• Plant Light Requirements:

- N Neutral, takes Sun or Shade
- PS Partial Shade/Partial Sun
- Sh Shade-Loving
- Su Sun-Loving

4.4 Approved Plant List

Large Deciduous Canopy Trees

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
soD/Su/PS	American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	F/W	Smooth, gray bark
soD/Su	American Yellowwood	<i>Cladostis kentuckea</i>	S/F	Attractive, white flowers
soD/Su/N	Bigleaf Magnolia	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Sp/F	Creamy white flower
soD/Su	Black Gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	F	Fall color/Birds
soD/N	Hickory	<i>Carya spp.</i>	F	Wildlife/Birds
soD/N	Ironwood/Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Sp/S	Wildlife/Birds
soD/N	Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	S/F	Wildlife/Birds/Great fall color
soD/PS	Maple, Southern Sugar	<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	F	Likes moist soil
soD/N	Oak, Scarlet	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds
soD/N	Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds
soD/N	Oak, Southern Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds
soD/N	Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds
soD/N	Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds
soD/Su	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	S/F	Wildlife/Birds/Bark exfoliates
soD/N	Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	S/F	Zebra swallowtail/Birds
soD/Su/PS	Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	S/F	White summer flower/Good fall color
soD/Su/PS	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	F	Great fall color
soD/N	Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Sp/F	Butterflies/Hummingbirds
soD/N	Winged Elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Sp	Wildlife/Birds

Small and/or Flowering Trees

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
soD/PS	American Snowbell	<i>Styrax americanus</i>	Sp	White spring flowers
D/PS	Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	W	Yellow flowers in late winter
soD/N	Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Sp/F	Wildlife/Classic southern tree
D/S	Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	S	Late spring, early summer white flowers/Large red fruit
soD/Su/PS	Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Sp/S	Wildlife/Birds/Wonderful spring flowers
soD/Su/TS	Franklinia	<i>Franklinia alaternata</i>	S/F	Good fall color/Soft yellow-white flowers
soD/Su/TS	Fringetree/Grancy Grey-beard	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Sp/S/F	Birds/Butterflies/Lacy white spring flowers
soD/Su	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis, C. phaeopyrum</i>	Sp/F/W	Birds/Small white flowers in spring and red berries that follow
soD/Su/PS	Hornbeam, American	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	S/F	Wildlife/sculpted trunk texture
D/Su/PS	Hornbeam, European	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Sp/F	Nice form
D/Su	Maple, Paperbark	<i>Acer griseum</i>	F/W	Outstanding bark/Great winter interest
soD/PS/Sh	Mountain Stewartia	<i>Stewartia ovata</i>	Sp	Creamy white flowers
soD/Su/TS	Red Buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Sp/F	Hummingbirds / Excellent red flowers
soD/Su/PS	Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Sp/S/F	Wildlife/Birds/Nice white spring flowers and good red berries
soD/Su/PS	Silverbell	<i>Halesia dipetala, H. tetraetera</i>	Sp	White, bell-shaped flowers
soD/Su/PS	Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds/Winter flowering

Evergreen Trees

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
soE/N	American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	E/W/Sp	Birds/Good red berries
soE/S	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	W	A Christmas favorite for cutting
E/Su/PS	Giant Western Arborvitae	<i>Thuja bicata</i>	W	Graceful habit and strong green color
soE/PS	Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	W	Tolerate dense shade
L/Su	Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	W	Unique foliage
soE/Su	Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	F	Wildlife/Birds
soE/Su	Pine, Longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	F	Wildlife/Birds/One of the most graceful pines
soE/Su	Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Sp	Birds/A southern classic
soE/PS	Sweetbay/Swamp Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sp/F	Birds/Good for wet locations/White flowers

Evergreen Shrubs

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
soE/Sh/PS	Anise, Florida	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Sp	Wildlife/Birds
soE/Sh/PS	Anise, Yellow	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	Sp	Wildlife/Birds
L/PS	Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. or hybrid	Sp	Many colors available
E/PS	Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	W	Rich, green foliage
F/PS	Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Sp/W	Many colors available/Nice winter flowers
E/PS	Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	F/W	Many colors available/Nice winter flowers
F/Su	Camellia, Tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	F/W	Many colors available/Nice fall and winter flowers
soE/Su/PS	Devilwood	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	S	Birds
soE/Sh/PS	Dog Hobble	<i>Leucothoe axillaris, L. fontanensis</i>	Sp	Wildlife
soE/N	Downy Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	S/F	Birds
soSe/Su	Dusty Zenobia	<i>Zenobia puberulenta</i>	Sp/F	Spring flowers/Tall color
E	Evergreen Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Sp/W	Spring flowers
E/Su	Fragrant Tea Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	W/Sp	Fragrant flowers
soE/Su/PS	Holly, Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Sp/F	Wildlife/Birds/Likes wet conditions
E/Su	Holly, Lusterleaf	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	W/Sp	Large, leathery leaves
soE/N	Holly, Oregon Grape	<i>Matsucia aquifolium</i>	Sp	Birds/Showy yellow flowers
soH/Su/PS	Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	F/W/Sp	Wildlife/Birds
soE/Sh	Leucothoe	<i>Agrostis papulifolia</i>	Sp/S	Arching form
soE/PS/Sh	Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Sp/F	Late spring color
E/PS	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum, R. spp.</i>	Sp	Leathery leaves
soSe/PS	Sparkleberry/Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sp	Wildlife
soE/N	Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Sp/F/W	Wildlife/Birds

Deciduous Shrubs and Ornamentals

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
SD/Sh	American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Sp/F	Wildlife/Birds/Brilliant colored berries
SD/N	Azalea, Alabama	<i>Rhododendron alabamense</i>	Sp	Great flowers
SD/Sh	Azalea, Florida	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Sp	Wildlife/Flowers early
SD/Sh	Azalea, Native	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Sp	A scout bern favorite
SD/Sh	Azalea, Piedmont	<i>Rhododendron caryocarpum</i>	Sp	Butterflies/Hummingbirds/ Great flowers
SD/N	Azalea, Plumleaf	<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i>	S	Butterflies/Hummingbirds/ Callaway's logo flower
SD/N/Sh	Bottlebrush Buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	S/F	Hummingbirds/Showy flowers
SD/Su/PS	Hydrangea, Native	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> , <i>H. arborescens</i>	Sp	Wildlife/Birds/Wonderful white flowers
1/PS/N	Hydrangea, Ornamental	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> , <i>H. paniculata</i>	S	Showy flowers
SD/N	Possum Haw	<i>Illex decidua</i>	W	Great fruit
SD/Su/PS	Rabbiteye Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium ashei</i> , <i>V. spp.</i>	S	Wildlife/Birds
SD/Su	Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	F/W	Wildlife/Birds
SD/Sh	Strawberry Bush	<i>Evonymus americanus</i>	F	Wildlife
SD/Su/PS/N	Sweet Peppercorn/Summertime	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	F	Butterflies/Hummingbirds/Showy white flowers
SD/N	Sweet Shrub	<i>Calyceanthus floridus</i>	S	Sweet smelling flowers
D/Sh	Viburnum, Linden	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Sp/F	Birds
SD	Viburnum, Native	<i>Viburnum nudum</i> , <i>V. prunifolium</i>	F	Birds/Great berries
SD/N	Virginia Sweetshrub	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Sp/F	Butterflies/Birds/Strong fall color
1/N	Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	W	Early spring flowers
SD/N	Holly, Deciduous	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> , <i>I. decidua</i> , <i>I. serrata</i>	W	Birds/Excellent winter interest
SD/Su/PS	Witch Alder	<i>Fothergilla major</i> , <i>F. gardenii</i>	Sp/F	Wildlife/Birds/Great flowers and fall color

Vines and Groundcovers

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
50Sc/Sh/P	Allegheny Spurge/Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Sp	Groundcover
50D/Su	American Wisteria	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	Sp	Flowering vine
E/TS/Sh	Azalea, Satsuki	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Sp	Groundcover
50E/Su/PS	Carolina Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Sp/F	Twining, yellow flowers
50D/PS	Climbing Hydrangea	<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	Sp	Self-Climbing
50Se/Su/PS	Coral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Sp	Butterflies/Hummingbirds
50Sc/N	Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Sp/S	Birds/Self-Climbing
E/Sh/S/PS	Fern, Autumn	<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>	W	Leathery foliage
50E/Sh	Fern, Christmas	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	W	Leathery foliage
50D/Sh	Fern, Cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Sp	Tall habit
50/Sh	Fern, Holly	<i>Cytosium falcatum</i>	Sp	Leathery foliage
50D/PS	Fern, Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-gramina</i>	Sp	Delicate foliage
50D/PS	Fern, Nettle Chain	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	Sp	Delicate foliage
50D/Sh	Fern, Northern Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Sp	Delicate foliage
50D/PS/Sh	Fern, Royal	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Sp	Tall habit
50D/N	Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sp	Likes moist soil
50Sc/Sh	Flower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Sp	Spring flowers
50E/Sc/PS	Heuchera	<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Sp	Delicate pink flowers
E/TS	Japanese Ardesia	<i>Ardesia japonica</i>	W	Red fruit
E/TS	Nippon Lily	<i>Rohdea japonica</i>	W	Red fruit
50D/Su/PS	Rain Lily	<i>Zephyranthes atamasco</i>	Sp	Flowers
50P/Su	St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	S	Yellow blossoms
50D/Su	Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	S	Hummingbirds/Orange flowers
50D/N	Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	S/F	Wildlife/Self-Climbing
50E/Sh/P	Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	W	Interesting foliage

Herbaceous Perennials

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
1D/Su	Asters	<i>Aster</i> spp.	F	Butterflies
201D/Su	Baptisia	<i>Baptisia alba</i> , <i>B. australis</i>	Sp	Interesting fruit
20D/Su/PS	Bee Balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Sp/S	Hummingbirds/Butterflies
20D/N	Bellwort/Merrybells	<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	Sp	Early spring flowers
20D/Sh	Bird's Foot Violet	<i>Viola pedata</i>	Sp	Butterflies
20D/Sh	Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Sp	Early spring flowers
201D/Su	BlueStar	<i>Amsonia tetraneuronata</i> , <i>A. hubrichtii</i>	Sp/F	Spring flowers/Fall color
20D/Su	Boltonia	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	S/F	Butterflies
20D/Sh	Celandine Wood Poppy	<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i>	Sp	Yellow flowers
201D/Su	Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Sp/S	Butterflies/Birds
D/PS	Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Sp	Many selections available
20D/PS/Sh	Fire Pink	<i>Silene virginica</i>	Sp/S	Hummingbirds/Butterflies
201D/Su	Goldenrod	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Sp/S	Attracts many pollinators
20D/PS	Green-and-Gold	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Sp	Nice groundcover
20D/TS/Sh	Indian Pink	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Sp	Hummingbirds
20D/Su	Ironweed	<i>Vernonia angustifolia</i> , <i>V. spp.</i>	S	Purple flowers
201D/PS/Sh	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Sp/S	Interesting flower and fruit
20D/Su	Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	S	Butterflies/Birds
201D/PS/Sh	Mayapple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Sp	Wildlife
20D/PS/Su	Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	S	Butterflies
20D/Su	Rosinweed	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	S	Butterflies/Yellow flowers
20D/Sh	Rue Anemone	<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i> , <i>T. spp.</i>	Sp/S	Delicate flowers
201D/Su	Scarlet Mallow	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	S/F	Hummingbirds/Butterflies
20D/Sh	Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Sp	Wildlife
20D/Su/PS	Stokes Aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	S/F	Butterflies

Herbaceous Perennials (continued)

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
☉D/Su	Swamp Sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	F	Butterflies/Birds
D/Su	Sweet Goldenrod	<i>Solidago odora</i>	S	Abundant yellow flowers
☉D/Su/PS	Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	S	Butterflies/Birds
☉E/N	Virginia Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Sp/S	Blue flowers
☉D/PS	Wild Geranium/Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Sp	Wildlife/Birds
☉D/PS	Woodland Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i> , <i>P. spp.</i>	Sp	Hummingbirds/Butterflies

Grasses

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
P/Su	Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	S/F	Showy summer flower spikes
☉P/Su	Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	F/W	Birds
☉P/Su	Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	S/F	Birds
☉P/Su	Pink Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	S/F	Showy summer flower spikes
☉P/Su	Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	S/F	Birds
☉P/Su	Splitbeard Bluestem	<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	S/F	Birds

Butterfly List: Use plants in large masses for the greatest impact.

Codes	Common Name	Genus species	Season	Comments
Nectar Sources for adult butterflies				
W/Su/Se	Abelia, Chinese	<i>Abelia chinensis</i>	S	Abundant white flowers
W/Su/PS/Se	Abelia, Glossy	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	S	Abundant white flowers
soP/Su	Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.	S/F	Several native species available
W/E/PS	Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Sp	Evergreen foliage
soW/D/PS	Azalea, Native	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Sp/S	Many have fragrance, deciduous
soD/Su	Black Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	S	Several native species available
W/I) or Se/Su	Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	S	Requires deadheading
soP/Su	Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	S/F	Yellow flowers
soP/Su	Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium</i> spp.	S	Tall with purple flowers
W/A/Su	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	S/F	Is sometimes winter hardy
soP/Su	Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	S	Popular with other insects too
soP/Su	New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	F	Abundant junk-purple flowers
soD/N/F	New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	S	White, delicate flowers
A/Su	Pincapple Sage	<i>Salvia elegans</i>	S/F	Hummingbirds like this too
soP/Su	Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	S	A butterfly magnet!
soP/Su	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	S/F	Yellow flowers
E/P/Su	Thrift	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Sp	Early spring flowers
A/Su	Trailing Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	S/F	Nice in containers
P/Se/Su	Verbena	<i>Verbena canadensis</i>	S	Spreading, low growing form
Host Plants for egg-laying				
soP/Su	Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa, A. incarnata</i>	S	Attracts monarchs
soP/Su	Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	S	Attracts gulf fritillaries/Crow on a trellis
soW/N	Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	S	Attracts spicebush swallowtails
soW/N	Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	S	Attracts tiger swallowtails

Native Wetland Species for Use in Storm Water Areas

Recommended Trees	Recommended Shrubs & Grasses
Alder (<i>Alnus serrulata</i>)	Bushy Bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>)
Bald Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)
Basswood (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	Cardinal Flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>)
Black Gum (<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>)	Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)
Black Willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>)	Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)
Loblolly Bay (<i>Condonia lasianthus</i>)	Giant Swamp Sunflower (<i>Helianthus scaberrifolius</i>)
Pond Cypress (<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>)	Iris (<i>Iris virginica</i> , <i>I. pseudacorus</i> , <i>I. brevicaulis</i> , <i>I. sibirica</i>)
Possumhaw (<i>Ilex decidua</i>)	Joe Pye Weed (<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>)
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Mallow (<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i> , <i>H. moscheutos</i>)
River Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	Obedient Plant (<i>Physostegia virginica</i>)
Swamp Dogwood (<i>Cornus stricta</i>)	Rain Lily (<i>Zephyranthes atamasco</i>)
Sweet Gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	Sesuoats (<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>)
Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>)	Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>)
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	Summer Titi (<i>Cynilla racemosa</i>)
Tulip Poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Swamp Sunflower (<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>)
	Sweet Flag (<i>Acorus calamus</i>)
	Sweet Pepper Bush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)
	Sweet Viburnum (<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>)
	Switch Grass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)
	Virginia Sweetspire (<i>Itea virginica</i>)
	Wax Myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>)
	Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)

Invasive Exotic Plants

The 12 plants numbered at the top of this list are of concern due to their invasive character. Use sparingly and exercise caution to prevent escape into woodland areas. All other plants noted on this list are exotic invasives, which are strictly prohibited and are not to be used in any landscape at the Longleaf at Callaway community.

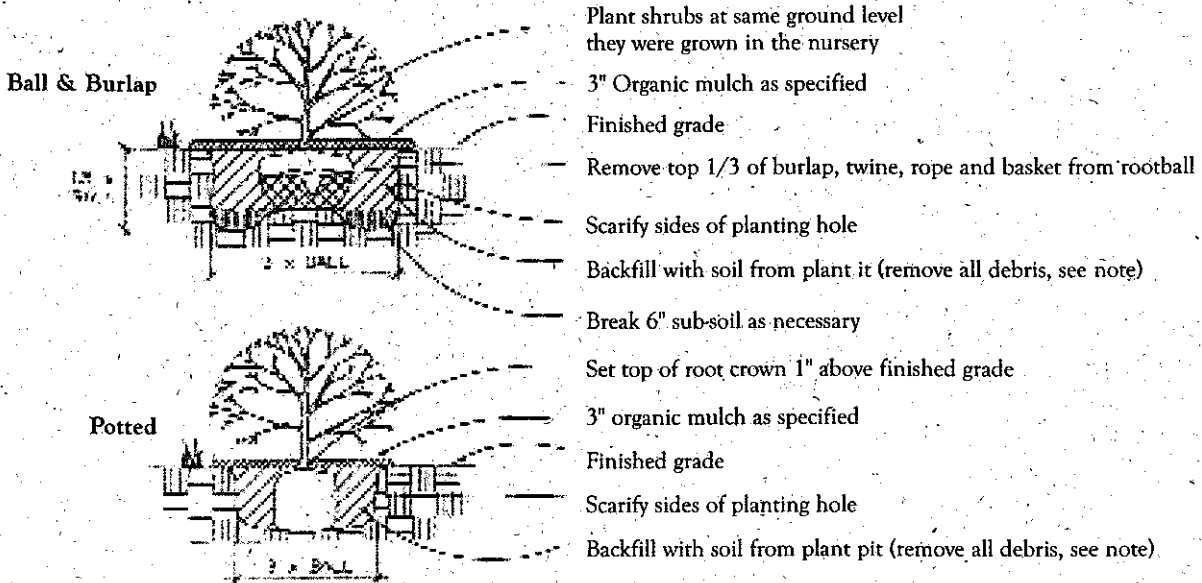
Common Name	Genus species
1. Bushclover	<i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i>
2. Cherokee Rose	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>
3. Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
4. Chinese Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
5. Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>
6. Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
7. Japanese Silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
8. Marlberry	<i>Andesia crenata, A. japonica</i>
9. Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
10. Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major, V. minor</i>
11. Winged Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
12. Winter Creeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys spp., Bambusa spp.</i>
Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii, L. tatarica, L. fragrantissima</i>
Chinaberry Tree	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Chinese Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Climbing Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata, D. bulbifera, D. cotinifolia</i>
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
Crown Vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Five Leaf Akebia	<i>Akebia quinata</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Giant Reed Grass	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Japanese Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Mile-A-Minute	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
Napalese Browntop Grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Olive, Shrub	<i>Elaeagnus spp.</i>

Invasive Exotic Plants (continued)

Common Name	Genus species
Oriental Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Porcelain Berry	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
Princess Tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Shrubby Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>
Tallowtree, Popcorn Tree	<i>Sesium sebiferum</i>
Trailing Rose, Non-native	<i>Rosa bracteata, R. laevigata, R. multiflora</i>
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Wisteria, Non-native	<i>Wisteria floribunda, W. sinensis</i>

4.5 Planting Details

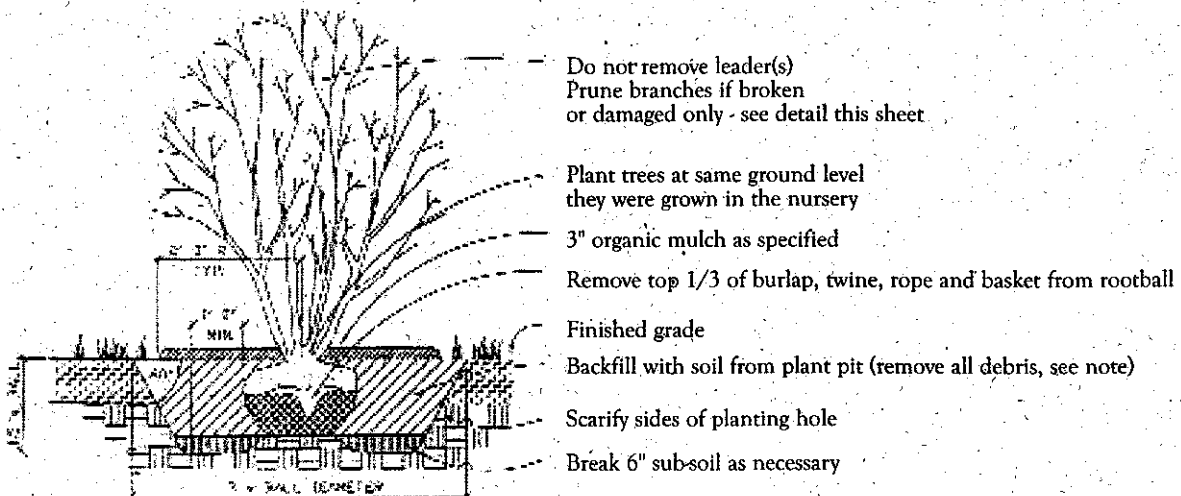
Small Shrub Planting Detail



General Notes:

Prune roots if ball is rootbound. Remove all containers and non-biodegradable burlap.
When backfilling plant pit, place planting soil in two separate layers. After first layer, puddle soil in with water to remove all air pockets. Place second layer and repeat, continue to puddle and fill as necessary.

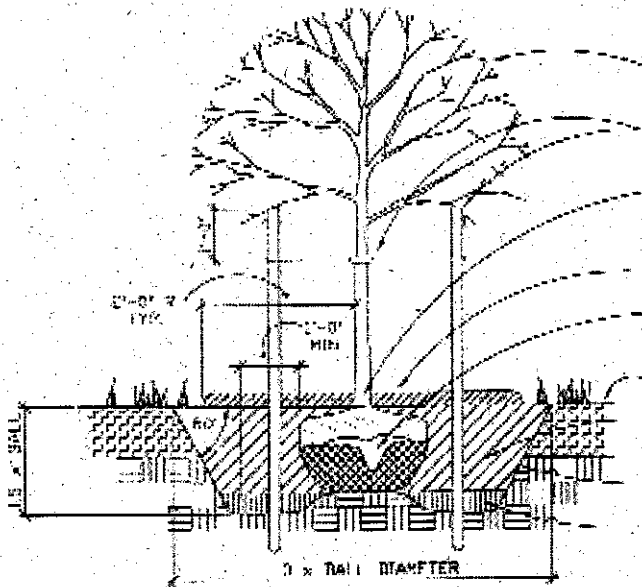
Large Shrub Planting Detail



General Notes:

If rootball is wrapped in non-biodegradable burlap, remove entire wrap after placed in pit.
When backfilling plant pit, place planting soil in two separate layers. After first layer, puddle soil in with water to remove all air pockets. Place second layer and repeat, continue to puddle and fill as necessary.

Deciduous Tree Staking Detail 1



Prune branches if broken or damaged only - see detail this sheet.

Lodge pole stake; galvanized steel wire, and black rubber hose as specified

Plant trees at same ground level they were grown in the nursery (Graft located here for rootstock)

3" organic mulch as specified

Remove top 1/3 of burlap, twine, rope and basket from rootball

Finished grade

Backfill with soil from plant pit (remove all debris, see note)

Scarify sides of planting hole

Break 6" sub-soil as necessary

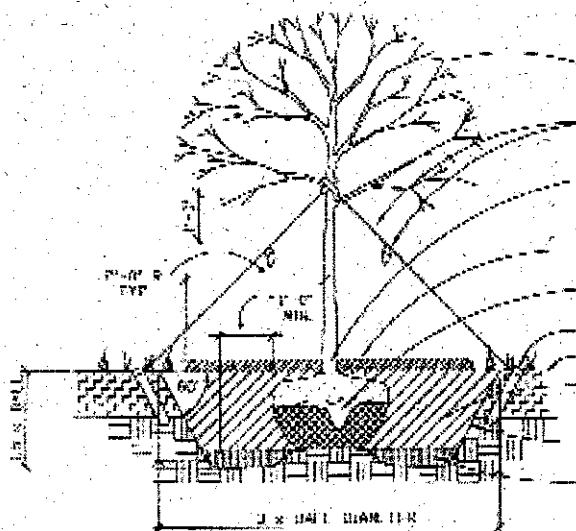
General Notes:

If rootball is wrapped in non-biodegradable burlap, remove entire wrap after placed in pit.

When backfilling plant pit, place planting soil in two separate layers. After first layer, puddle soil in with water to remove all air pockets. Place second layer and repeat, continue to puddle and fill as necessary.

For the health of the tree, staking materials should be completely removed after 1 or 2 growing seasons.

Deciduous Tree Staking Detail 2



Prune branches if broken or damaged only - see detail this sheet

Galvanized steel wire, safety flagging and black rubber hose as specified

Plant trees at same ground level they were grown in the nursery (Graft located here for rootstock)

3" organic mulch as specified

Remove top 1/3 of burlap, twine, rope and basket from rootball

2" x 4" wood stake

Finished grade.

Backfill with soil from plant pit (remove all debris, see note)

Scarify sides of planting hole

Break 6" sub-soil as necessary

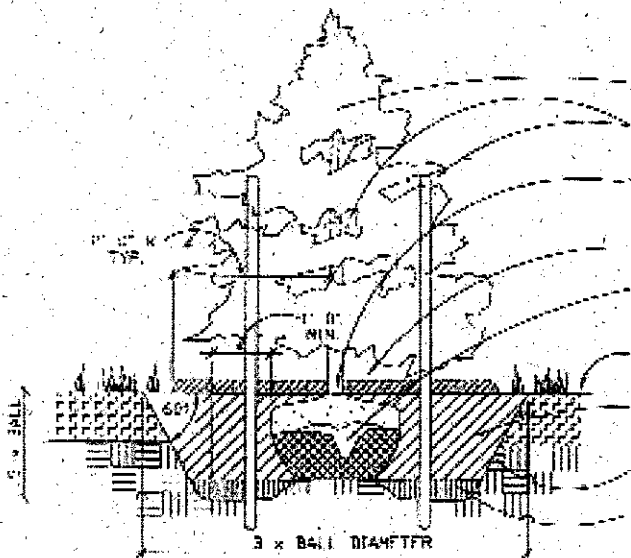
General Notes:

If rootball is wrapped in non-biodegradable burlap, remove entire wrap after placed in pit.

When backfilling plant pit, place planting soil in two separate layers. After first layer, puddle soil in with water to remove all air pockets. Place second layer and repeat, continue to puddle and fill as necessary.

For the health of the tree, staking materials should be completely removed after 1 or 2 growing seasons.

Evergreen Tree Staking Detail

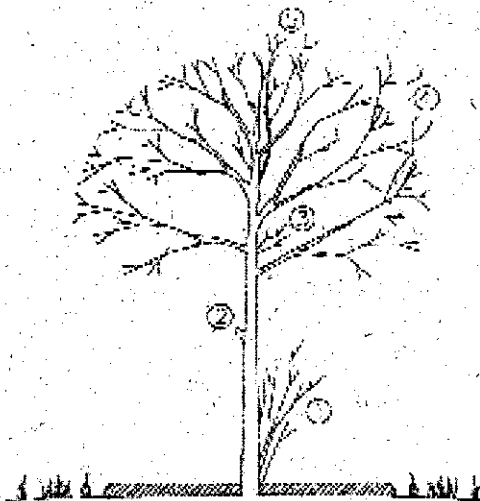


- Do not remove leader
- Lodge pole stake, galvanized steel wire, and black rubber hose as specified
- Plant trees at same ground level they were grown in the nursery.
- 3" organic mulch as specified
- Remove top 1/3 of burlap, twine, rope and basket from rootball
- Finished grade
- Backfill with soil from plant pit (remove all debris, see note)
- Scarify sides of planting hole
- Break 6" sub-soil as necessary

General Notes:

- If rootball is wrapped in non-biodegradable burlap, remove entire wrap after placed in pit.
- When backfilling plant pit, place planting soil in two separate layers. After first layer, puddle soil in with water to remove all air pockets. Place second layer and repeat, continue to puddle and fill as necessary.
- For the health of the tree, staking materials should be completely removed after 1 or 2 growing seasons.

Tree Spade Planting Detail



Key: ○

- ① Remove suckers & shoots at base of tree
- ② Make clean cuts on old stubs, if present
- ③ Remove entire supply of twigs & buds on trunk
- ④ Shape tree by removing damaged & misshapen branches
- ⑤ Remove cross branches & those developing into secondary leaders

General Notes:

- Numbers 1 and 2 above call out branches and stumps that are to be removed.
- Do not remove the leader.

The Longleaf Design Review and Approval Process

The Design Review Process consists of a series of plan submissions and meetings between homeowners, their architects, and the Longleaf Design Review Board (DRB).

- An initial informal meeting may be requested by a homeowner to clarify the Design Guidelines, exchange ideas, and schedule a Sketch Plan review.
- A Sketch Plan review meeting may be requested by a homeowner within ten days after submitting a complete Sketch Plan to the DRB. The submission is to include the following:
 - A site plan, (at a minimum scale of 1"= 20') which is drawn on a copy of a lot survey that shows property lines, existing structures and existing trees of 4" diameter or more.
 - The location, extent and characteristics of all changes proposed on the lot, including plant material, grading and structures.
 - For new plant materials, describe the common name, sizes, and quantities, proposed mulch, and anticipated size within five years. Identify the existing plant materials on the lot and adjoining land that the new proposed plantings will blend with.
 - For paving and paths, indicate material(s) colors, and drainage.
 - For grading show extent of clearing, if any, slopes, erosion control, proposed protection of existing trees, including tree wells, if needed.
 - For a gazebo, play structure, privacy screen, bench, ornament, fence, storage facility etc., include plan, elevations and/or a catalog cut sheet,



- and a description of materials and colors sufficient for the DRB to understand the proposed end result.
 - For temporary irrigation, describe the extent and type of system.
 - For lighting show locations, sizes, types, and catalog cut(s).
 - For an addition to or alteration of the house and/or a garage structure, include floor plans and elevations at a scale of 1/8"=1'.
 - Other information that the homeowner believes will assist the DRB in understanding the proposals and how they carry out the intent of the Land Management Plan.
- A **resubmission** and an additional meeting may be requested by the DRB if they determine that changes or more information are needed before a Sketch Plan can be considered for approval.
- An on-site meeting will follow the reviews. The owner is to have the **footprints of the proposed improvements** staked-out on the site. Those layouts will be reviewed, adjusted if necessary, and approved in the field. If major adjustments are made in the field, a resubmission of the Sketch Plan is required.
- The **formal approval** by the DRB is required before starting construction. It will be in the form of a letter of approval, with or without conditions.
- A **site inspection** will be made during and/or after construction. A site meeting schedule is to be proposed by the homeowner. For a large project, typically the DRB would expect to visit the site at the time when about 60% of construction.



and installation is complete and again when the project is 100% complete. For a smaller project only the 100% final inspection would be required.

- The DRB will review the construction for compliance with the Approved Sketch Plan and the Design Guidelines.
- A **certificate of compliance** will be issued by the DRB when it has determined that the homeowner is in compliance and meets the Longleaf standards of land stewardship.

Supplement to Design Guidelines Approved Plant List

Aucuba Japonica...An excellent plant for shade, glossy evergreen leaves, excellent for private areas at residences.

Bigleaf Magnolia, Mag. Macrophylla and varieties Native; used extensively at Callaway Gardens, has large exotic leaves and the largest flower of any plant in the temperate region of the world.

Japanese Maple, Acer Palmatum Cultivars Small understory tree, large collections extensively planted at Callaway in Overlook and Meadowlark areas. Features beautiful sculptural forms and magnificent fall foliage color.

Needle Palm, Rhapsidophyllum Hystrix The cold hardiest palm in the world; native to the Callaway property, and used throughout the gardens. A small scale evergreen plant that provides a unique focal point.

Bear Grass, Yucca Filimentosa A low growing herbaceous plant that provides both color and texture. A mature specimen blooms early summer with an 8' spike of hundreds of fragrant white flowers.

Dwarf Evergreen Blueberry, Vaccinium Darrowi A low growing native shrub with bluish foliage, white bell-like flowers in the spring followed by delicious fruit particularly relished by birds and children.

Nana Shrub, Michelia Fuscata A southern heirloom plant, with form like a miniature magnolia and small flowers with an intense fragrance.

Blue-eyed Grass, Sisyrinchium Species A low growing herbaceous perennial native to Callaway property. A beautiful wildflower groundcover with bright blue flowers in spring.

Red Buckeye, Aesculus Pavia The earliest spring flowering plant at Callaway, planted extensively along the five mile drive. Covered in sensational red flowers.

Hexastylis Shuttleworthii, Callaway Wild Ginger A Callaway Gardens Signature Plant. Forms a low growing evergreen groundcover.

Viburnum Obovatum, Walter Viburnum Forms A native viburnum with early spring white flowers. Dwarf forms are excellent for use adjacent to buildings without growing too large.

Malus X Callaway, Callaway Crabapple A Callaway Gardens Signature Plant. Beautiful alternative to Flowering Dogwood.

3/1/05

Additions to Longleaf Plant List Revised 3-2-06

Small and/or Flowering Trees

<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common Fig Tree
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Pinckneya pubens</i>	Georgia Fever Tree
<i>Stewartia malachodendron</i>	Silky Camellia

Evergreen Trees

<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	Foster, East Palatka, Savannah
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon, Yaupon

Evergreen Shrubs

<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Michelia figo</i> , <i>skinnerana</i>	Banana Shrub

Deciduous Shrubs and Ornamentals

<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red Buckeye
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's Walking Stick
<i>Rosa mutabilis</i>	Butterfly Rose
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry
<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>	Lilac Chaste Tree

Vines and Groundcovers

<i>Dolocos lab lab</i>	Hyacinth Bean
<i>Clematis arandii</i>	Evergreen Clematis
<i>Ipomea alba</i>	Moon Vine
<i>Sarcococca humilis. confusa</i>	Sweet Box

Herbaceous Perennials

<i>Amsonia</i> sp	Bluestar
<i>Conradina Georgiana</i>	Georgia Savory
Culinary Herbs	
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Dianthus barbatus, deltoides</i>	Dianthus
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Wild Ageratum
Garden Vegetables	

Herbaceous Perennials cont.

Hellebores	Lenten Rose
Hemerocallis	Daylily
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Rose Mallow
<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	Swamp Hibiscus
<i>Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii</i>	Turk's Cap
<i>Marshallia graminifolia</i>	Barbara's Buttons
<i>Monarda</i> sp	Beebalm
<i>Iris tectorum</i>	Roof iris

Liatris pycnostachya
Lycoris radiata
Pityopsis graminifolia
Salvia farinacea, guaranitica, leucantha
Spigelia marilandica
Sisyrinchium
Verbascum sp
Viola sp
Zephyranthes atamasco

Butterfly List

Gaillardia pulchella
Gaura Lindheimeri
Hedychium coronarium
Rudbeckia fulgida, laciniata, maxima
Ruellia brittoniana

Native Wetland species

Acorus gramineus 'Liquorice'
Acorus gramineus 'Variegatus'
Andropogon ternarius
Andropogon virginicus
Dichromena colorata
Hymenocallis sp
Pontederia cordata
Saururus cernuus
Saracinea sp

Gayfeather
Spider lily
Silky Aster
Salvia
Indian Pink
Blue Eyed Grass
Mullein
Pansies and Violas
Atamasco Lily

Indian Blanket
Dancing Butterflies
Butterfly Ginger
Black Eyed Susan
Ruellia

Sweet Flag
Sweet Flag
Splitbeard Bluestem
Brushy Bluestem
Whitetop Sedge
Spiderlily
Pickerelweed
Lizzard Tail
Pitcher Plant



Longleaf
AT CALLAWAY.