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Sec. 407.40. Applicability.

- (a) The standards established in this Article are the minimum requirements for the design, plant selection, installation, and maintenance of landscape elements and site improvements and shall apply to all new development, except for family homestead subdivisions approved in accordance with Section 407.75. Except as specifically exempted in Chapter 407 Article VII, TNDs or TODs shall comply with the provisions of this Article.
- (b) The requirements of this Article shall also apply to the redevelopment, reconfiguration, expansion or change of use of a previously developed site, unless any of the following exemptions apply:
 - (1) Modifications to an existing developed site resulting in an addition of less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet of impervious area through administrative development plan review are exempt from the requirements of this Article, provided this provision may only be used once per site and the proposed expansion does not create off-site impacts.
 - (2) New construction of paved vehicular use area of less than two thousand (2,000) square feet is exempt from the requirements of Section 407.43.2(d) Paved vehicular use areas.
 - (3) Redevelopment, reconfiguration, or expansion of the following existing uses if established prior to 2006 shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 407.43.2(a) Site tree canopy, for thirty (30) percent of the overall site to be under mature tree canopy within twenty (20) years:
 - a. Non-commercial uses.
 - b. Commercial uses on sites less than 1 acre.
 - (4) If at any time during a five-year period, expansions exceed the aggregate of the allowable exemptions listed above, the permit for construction that exceeds the exempted amount shall require full compliance with this Article.
- (c) Prior to the installation of any landscaping within public rights-of-way, a right-of-way use permit shall be obtained through the Alachua County Public Works Department.
- (d) In the event that a principal use and some or all of the parking area (required or otherwise) serving the principal use are located on separate parcels, as permitted by this ULDC, landscape required by this Article may be apportioned among all parcels in complementary use as depicted on the landscape or planting plan and approved by the DRC.

Sec. 407.41. Landscape and planting plan objectives.

Landscape and planting plans shall be designed to provide green infrastructure that contributes to a healthy, safe, resilient, livable community through the following objectives:

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- (a) Enhance natural areas and diverse native plant communities.
- (b) Conserve and protect water resources through resilient landscaping that requires little to no supplemental irrigation or additional inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides) once established.
- (c) Contribute to urban forest tree canopy that mitigates the urban heat island effect.
- (d) Reduce stormwater pollution, temperature, and rate of flow from developed areas, and disconnect impervious surfaces through low impact design/green stormwater infrastructure.
- (e) Calm traffic and increase the comfort and safety of walking and biking as alternative forms of transportation.
- (f) Facilitate continuity of on-site and off-site open space and greenway systems.
- (g) Promote local food systems through the use of edible landscaping.
- (h) Protect visual and acoustical privacy, and attenuate noise and glare.

Sec. 407.42. Application requirements.

- (a) Types of plans. All development that requires development plan approval requires submittal and approval of one of the following:
 - (1) Landscape plan. For all uses requiring the installation of two thousand (2,000) or more square feet of new planted areas or eight (8) or more trees, a landscape plan shall be submitted and prepared by a state registered landscape architect.
 - a. Irrigation systems must be approved by the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department prior to installation, in accordance with Article VI, of Chapter 77, Water Quality Code, which limits permanent irrigation to 50% of the permeable area as defined in Chapter 410, Article III, Defined Terms.
 - b. A soil augmentation plan is encouraged for all newly planted areas in accordance with Section 407.46(b).
 - (2) Planting plan. For all uses requiring the installation of less than two thousand (2,000) square feet of new planted areas or eight (8) trees, a planting plan may be submitted by either a landscape designer or a state registered landscape architect. Irrigation systems must be approved by the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department prior to installation, in accordance with Article VI, of Chapter 77, Water Quality Code, which limits permanent irrigation to 50% of the permeable area as defined in Chapter 410, Article III, Defined Terms.
- (b) Minimum submittal criteria.
 - (1) All landscape plans shall be drawn to scale, have a north arrow, and accurately depict all buildings, pavement, on-site facilities, utilities, and lighting systems. The landscape plan

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or accompanying development plan shall identify the permitted use of adjacent parcels and provide the total square footage of all pavement and permeable area on-site as defined in Section 77.03, Water Quality Code.

- (2) Stormwater basins shall be identified as either wet or dry.
- (3) A plant schedule shall be provided showing the botanical name, size, spacing and number of all required plant materials.
- (4) Landscape notes and details shall be provided that are consistent with the requirements of Section 407.45, Installation.
- (5) Architectural symbols depicting trees to be installed shall show the estimated canopy crown diameter in 20 years as identified in Table 407.50.1.

Sec. 407.43. Landscaping design principles.

- (a) Resilient landscaping. Resilient landscaping is a type of quality landscaping that does not require the ongoing application of chemical inputs and permanent supplemental irrigation, conserves water and protects the environment, is adaptable to local conditions, and is drought tolerant. Resilient landscaping techniques minimize water use with site appropriate plants, an efficient temporary watering system, proper planning and design, soil analysis, the use of soil amendments, the protection of native soils and vegetation, and proper maintenance. The following water efficient principles shall be applied to the landscape or planting plan:
 - (1) Permanently irrigated turf grass shall be limited to functional areas that are designed for pedestrian or recreational uses. Preference should be given to drought tolerant turf grass species such as bahiagrass, centipedegrass, or mixed species lawns that can function without irrigation and fertilizer.
 - (2) No turf shall be used in paved vehicular use area landscape islands and strips nor in any planting area less than 4 feet wide in any direction.
 - (3) Groundcovers are encouraged wherever possible as an alternative to turf due to their lower maintenance requirements.
 - (4) Plant material shall be selected that is best adapted to the particular site and environmental conditions in which they are proposed.
 - (5) Landscaped areas may be depressed to accommodate stormwater runoff and provide additional rainwater to plants.
 - (6) Credit for existing plants. In order to provide soil protection and reduce the need for establishment irrigation, the use of existing vegetation is encouraged. Credit is permitted for existing plant material provided such material meets the minimum standards of this Article.

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- (b) *Firewise.* Landscape or planting plans within wildfire hazard areas should incorporate firewise landscaping techniques to help reduce the risk of wildfire, including:
 - (1) Creating a 30 feet wide defensible space zone around buildings. Such zones shall provide space for fire suppression equipment in the event of an emergency and progressively limit plantings near structures to carefully spaced fire resistant species.
 - (2) Placing low growing species and groundcovers beneath canopy trees and rooflines to avoid creating a continuous fuel source from ground to tree or roof.
 - (3) Utilizing driveways, lawn areas, and walkways to provide firebreaks between large areas of dense vegetation.
 - (4) Selective thinning of fire prone plant species in existing vegetation areas to reduce fuel loads. A list of fire prone species shall be available from the Environmental Protection Department.
- (c) Landscaping in utility service areas.
 - (1) Proposed overhead or underground utility service facilities shall be designed to provide utility providers' separations from required trees and landscaping.
 - (2) Proposed trees and landscaping shall be designed to provide utility providers' separations from existing overhead or underground utility service facilities.
 - (3) Any vegetation within a public utility easement shall conform to accepted vegetation management standards. In all cases the minimum requirements of this Article shall be met.

Sec. 407.43.1. Required buffers.

- (a) General provisions for required buffers.
 - (1) Buffers on residential developments shall be designated as common areas and shall not be included within lots.
 - (2) Buffers on nonresidential sites may count toward setback requirements.
 - (3) The following are permitted in buffers:
 - a. Fire hydrants, concrete valve markers, underground utility markers, switches.
 - b. Bus shelters or benches.
 - c. Incidental signs not exceeding two (2) square feet in area.
 - d. Screening.
 - e. Portions of the stormwater management system provided the character and intent of the buffer is not diminished. At a minimum, the buffer shall include all the required plantings at the normal grade of the site at the property line.

- f. Pedestrian access through a buffer to adjacent uses may be required.
- g. Utility lines crossing provided that the amount of buffer compromised is minimized and the specified number of plantings required in Table 407.43.2 is provided.
- h. Trails, provided the character and intent of the buffer is not diminished.
- (4) The following are not permitted in buffers:
 - a. Structures, except those specified above in c.
 - b. Parking.
- (5) Existing non-invasive vegetation may be used to fulfill buffering and screening requirements if it is of sufficient height and opacity or can be augmented to reach a sufficient height and opacity to provide an effective visual and acoustical buffer giving consideration to the existing and proposed uses.
- (b) Required project boundary buffers.
 - (1) Project boundary buffers shall be located along the outer perimeter of the parcel to be developed extending inward from the parcel boundaries.
 - (2) Minimum buffer types required on property boundaries between zoning districts are shown in Table 407.43.1.
 - (3) Land uses requiring a special use permit or special exception may require additional project boundary buffering by the Board of County Commissioners.

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			able 407.43.1 Indary Buffer S	tandards			
		Zoni	ng or Existing (Jse of Adjacen	t Property		
Zoning or Existing Use of Subject Property	A, A-RB	Residential; HM, RP 1, B Residential (non- BA, E (any residential) 1, B district)		BR, BR- 1, BH, BA, BA- 1, BW	ML	MS MP	
A, A-RB	None	AG	AG	None	None	None	None
Single-family Residential	AG	None	L	M	Н	Н	Н
Multi-family Residential; Institutional (any district)	AG	М	None	L	M	Н	Н
AP, BP, HM, RP (non-residential)	None	Н	М	None	None	L	М
BR, BR-1, BH, BA, BA-1, BW	None	Н	M	None	None	L	М
ML	None	Н	Н	L	L	None	L
MS and MP	М	Н	Н	M	М	L	None
	KEY TO BUFFER TYPES: See Below in Table 407.43.2						

(4) Minimum width and planting specifications for required project boundary buffers are shown in the table below:

	Table 407.43.2 Project Boundary Buffer Minimum Width and Planting						
D. How	D.dirainaa		Plant Mate	rial Per <u>Each</u> 10	00 Linear Ft.		
Buffer Type	Minimum Width	Canopy Tree	'' ' Shrub Screenir				
AG - Agriculture	5 feet	0	0	0	10	No	
L - Low	15 feet	2	2	0	0	No	
M - Medium	25 feet	3	4	0	40	Yes	
H - High	40 feet	5	7	3	60	Yes	

- (5) The DRC may reduce the required buffer width by up to fifty (50) percent where it can be shown by the applicant that the reduction is warranted by unique site features or characteristics. This may include, but is not limited to, situations where the buffer area would be located adjacent to a water body or Open Space area or if a permanent buffer exists on the adjacent property.
- (6) The DRC may approve the placement of a buffer at an adequate distance from the parcel boundary when it can be shown to provide an effective visual and acoustical buffer giving consideration to the existing and proposed uses or that a conflict exists with an existing utility easement or to accommodate unique site features or characteristics provided the character and intent of the buffer is not diminished.
- (c) Project boundary buffer—Landscaping and screening.
 - (1) Appropriate tree species for planting in buffers are listed in Table 407.50.1.
 - (2) The required planting shall generally be in an irregular line, spaced or grouped to provide a natural appearance, and occupy the entire width of the buffer so as to provide an effective visual buffer when plants and trees achieve mature growth.
 - (3) The plant materials specified in Table 407.43.2 are separate and distinct components of each one hundred (100) linear feet of buffer; the total quantity of materials required shall be determined based the actual length of the buffer.
 - (4) Canopy trees shall be planted no closer than three (3) feet from any property line.
 - (5) Where screening is required or proposed in conjunction with a project boundary buffer as indicated in Table 407.43.1, the location of the wall, fence, or berm within the buffer strip shall be subject to the determination of the development review body and it shall consist of one or a combination of the following:
 - A minimum six-foot tall masonry wall such as brick, stone, granite, concrete block or concrete panels;
 - b. A minimum six-foot tall opaque fence, such as vinyl or wood (no chain link);
 - c. Existing dense vegetation (Subsection 407.43(a)(5)); or
 - d. A berm three (3) feet in height, located entirely within the buffer and planted with materials that at maturity shall reach a combined minimum height of six (6) feet, shall have a stabilized slope of one to three (1:3) rise/run, and shall be completely covered with shrubs or ground covers.
 - (6) Where a wall or fence is used to satisfy the screening requirements of Table 407.43.1, the following requirements apply:
 - a. Pedestrian connections through walls or fences that can provide access to adjacent neighborhoods or other uses may be required.

- b. Wildlife connections through walls or fences that can provide ecopassage.
- c. Walls and fences more than one hundred (100) feet long and fronting a public right-of-way shall have varying wall alignments, use appropriate scale/massing for planted materials, and include decorative features and sound absorbing or scattering materials.
- d. Walls and fences fronting a public right-of-way shall provide any required shrub material on the side of the right-of-way. Walls and fences not fronting a public right-of-way shall not require shrubs.
- (d) Required roadway buffers. The following types of roadway buffers shall be required (road classifications are provided in the transportation mobility element of the Comprehensive Plan). Sight triangles shall be provided for all applicable intersections demonstrating that trees and landscaping comply with the FDOT Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (commonly known as the Florida Greenbook).
 - (1) Interstate I-75 buffers.
 - a. All development within urban residential Future Land Use designations shall provide a high density buffer, as described in Table 407.43.2, along the entire project boundary adjacent to the I-75 right-of-way. This buffer shall not be reduced in width.
 - b. All other development shall provide a medium density buffer, as described in Table 407.43.2, along the entire project boundary adjacent to the I-75 right-of-way. This buffer shall not be reduced in width.
 - (2) Arterial or collector street buffers. All developments located along either an arterial or a collector street shall be required to provide one of the following buffers along the entire street frontage. Arterial and collector street buffers shall average ten (10) feet in width provided that no portion of the street buffer shall be less than five (5) feet in width. The plant materials specified below are separate and distinct components of each one hundred (100) linear feet of buffer.
 - a. Three (3) canopy trees per one hundred (100) linear feet of property frontage, located within a ten-foot wide landscape buffer; or
 - b. Two (2) canopy trees and two (2) understory trees per one hundred (100) linear feet of property frontage, located within a ten-foot wide landscape buffer; or
 - c. Under utility lines only, four (4) understory trees per one hundred (100) linear feet of property frontage, located within a ten-foot wide landscape buffer.

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(3) Measurements.

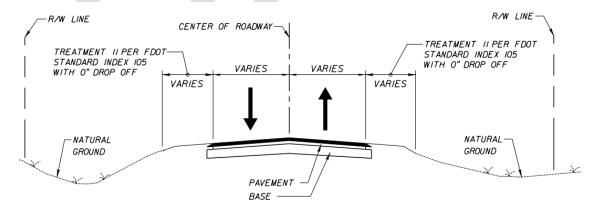
- a. Driveway widths (measured at the inside edge of the buffer) shall be subtracted from the linear feet of street frontage length for the purpose of calculating the plant material required.
- b. All buffers shall be measured from the future right-of-way line determined during development plan review, unless additional public utility easement is required between the right-of-way line and the buffer to provide utility clearance.
- c. If a street is platted but has not been constructed, it shall be buffered and treated as a street, even where no pavement currently exists.

Sec. 407.43.2. Landscaping requirements.

- (a) Site tree canopy.
 - (1) Development plans shall be designed such that thirty (30) percent of the overall site will be under mature tree canopy within twenty (20) years.
 - a. This requirement shall be fulfilled using any existing tree canopy retained in accordance with Chapter 406, Article II, Trees and Native Vegetation, and new tree canopy provided in accordance with this Article.
 - b. Calculations shall be provided demonstrating the required site tree canopy coverage. For new tree canopy, the estimated 20-year tree canopy diameters in Table 407.50.1 shall be used.
 - c. A residential development may count up to four hundred (400) square feet of new tree canopy coverage per platted lot in accordance with Chapter 406, Section 406.12.
 - d. Solar facilities as defined in Chapter 410, subdivisions with no more than 9 lots in the rural agricultural area as provided in Sec. 407.76, family homestead subdivisions, and personal wireless service facilities are exempt from this tree canopy requirement.
 - (2) Deciduous tree canopy shall be concentrated along the southern and western exposures of buildings to enhance shading and energy conservation where possible.
- (b) Streetscapes.
 - (1) Street trees shall be provided along both sides of streets and roads and in medians, consistent with Table 407.141.1 Street Design Specifications.
 - (2) Street trees shall be provided between the street and the sidewalk whenever space permits to protect pedestrians and calm traffic.

- (3) Street trees shall be provided within planting strips or sidewalk tree wells per the following:
 - a. Tree species appropriate for use as street trees are indicated in Table 407.50.1 Appropriate Tree Species.
 - b. Street trees shall be spaced so that the distance between two (2) adjacent trunks is no less than one-half (½) the sum of their 20-year canopy diameters and no more than the sum of their 20-year canopy diameters as listed in Table 407.50.1.
 - c. Where planting strips are used, on-street parking spaces may be located between street trees provided the above spacing is maintained.
 - d. Requirements for tree root zone volume and depth, pervious surface planting areas and dimensions, and distance from impervious surfaces are specified in Table 407.45.1., including for constrained areas where alternative planting systems such as root barriers, engineered soils, and field stone substrates are required to prevent damage to surrounding infrastructure.
- (4) Planting strips, medians, roundabouts, bulb-outs, or other planting areas may be required to accommodate stormwater runoff to meet the performance standards of Chapter 77, Article I, Water Quality Code.
- (5) Sight triangles shall be provided for all applicable intersections demonstrating that street trees and landscaping comply with the FDOT Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (commonly known as the Florida Greenbook).





- (c) Pedestrian walkways and gathering areas.
 - (1) Areas dedicated to pedestrian circulation that are not coincident with a street or in a right-of-way shall have canopy trees spaced no more than an average of forty (40) feet on-center on alternating sides of the walkway.
 - (2) Paved pedestrian gathering areas shall have perimeter canopy trees at a minimum average of one (1) tree for every thirty (30) feet of the linear distance of the perimeter. The distance between such trees shall not exceed 55 feet nor shall they be planted closer than 25 feet apart.
 - (3) Canopy tree species are identified in Table 407.50.1.
- (d) Paved vehicular use areas.
 - (1) Tree species appropriate for use in paved vehicular use areas are indicated in Table 407.50.1 Appropriate Tree Species.
 - (2) Screening shall be provided where a paved ground surface area lies within twenty-five (25) feet of, and is visible from, any street right-of-way. The screening shall consist of sufficient shrubs to provide a visual screen of seventy-five (75) percent opacity. The shrubs shall achieve a minimum height of three (3) feet within three (3) years. Shrubs shall be planted in a strip no less than five (5) feet in width and may be planted within any required street buffer.
 - (3) Landscape islands with canopy trees shall be located at an average of every ten parking spaces. At no time shall a row of parking have landscape islands greater than 120 feet apart or closer than 30 feet apart. Additionally, terminal landscape islands containing a tree shall enclose each row of parking spaces.
 - (4) Paved vehicular use areas with two or more rows of interior parking shall provide eight-foot-wide landscape strips between the rows allowing for two-foot vehicle overhangs on each side. Canopy trees shall be planted every 50 feet on average within these landscape strips, but outside of the two-foot vehicle overhangs. As an alternative, every other row of head-to-head parking may provide a 16-foot-wide landscape strip with shade trees every 35 feet on average. These wider landscape strips may contain sidewalks and may be used to fulfill the requirement of (d)(8) below.
 - (5) Paved vehicular use area perimeters that do not contain parking spaces or abut buildings shall provide canopy trees at a minimum average of one (1) tree for every thirty (30) feet of the linear distance of the perimeter, excluding the width of driveways. The distance between such trees shall not exceed 55 feet nor shall they be planted closer than 25 feet apart.
 - (6) Canopy trees appropriate for use in paved vehicular use areas are identified in Table 407.50.1 and shall be located to maximize the shading of the pavement.

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Flexibility shall be provided for tree locations and spacing where solar facilities are proposed as on covered parking spaces; however, in all cases the required amount of trees shall be provided.

- (7) Requirements for tree root zone volume and depth, pervious surface planting areas and dimensions, and distance from impervious surfaces are specified in Table 407.45.1, including for constrained areas where alternative planting systems such as root barriers and engineered soils are required to prevent damage to surrounding infrastructure.
- (8) Required landscape islands shall contain landscaping materials only and shall not contain utilities or other infrastructure equipment such as fire hydrants, parking lot lights, transformers, air conditioning units, or water meters. Additional islands may be added for placement of utility infrastructure equipment with shrubs provided to screen the equipment when feasible.
- (9) Parking areas of more than 40 parking spaces shall be designed to ensure that at least 25% of the stormwater runoff is pre-treated before discharge to the master stormwater system using Low Impact Design (LID)/Green Stormwater Infrastructure stormwater techniques such as:
 - a. Landscape islands and landscape strips designed to accommodate stormwater management and minimize nutrient, sediment, and runoff. Curbs separating landscaped areas from parking areas may have curb cuts or be perforated to allow stormwater runoff to pass through them. Stormwater overflow must be accommodated.
 - b. Parking spaces of pervious materials such as pavers or pervious pavement.
- (10) When vehicular use areas intersect a public right-of-way, landscaping shall be used to define the intersection. Sight triangles shall be provided for all applicable intersections demonstrating that street trees and landscaping comply with the FDOT Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (commonly known as the Florida Greenbook).
- (11) The following additional buffering shall be provided where off street loading exists:
 - a. Off street loading areas shall be screened from any residential district. Screening shall be consistent with the requirements of Subsection 407.43.1(c)(7).
 - b. Screening of off-street loading areas may be waived by the reviewing body if the adjacent use will not be adversely impacted, such as in the event both uses have facing loading bays.

- c. In the ML district off-street loading areas shall be screened from any public right-of-way or office use. Screening shall be consistent with the requirements of Subsection 407.43.1(c)(7).
- (e) Stormwater management facilities.
 - (1) Stormwater management facilities shall be designed to resemble natural areas in form and function, or provide usable human scale space, and shall be consistent with Article IX, Stormwater Management, of this Chapter.
 - (2) Stormwater management areas shall be landscaped with native species of trees, shrubs, and perennials appropriate to the function as either a wet or dry basin.
 - (3) The basin and the landscaping area shall be designed to:
 - a. Be an integral part of the overall development as a physical or visual amenity that provides either:
 - Usable space incorporating human scale design features, landscaping, and articulation that add interest to rectilinear shapes or walled basins, such as landscaped terracing, walkways, and gathering spaces (i.e., plazas, squares, pocket parks) designed to stimulate pedestrian activity and complement the appearance and form of the overall development; or
 - 2. An aesthetic focal point or feature that resembles a natural area, such as a pond, creek, or other naturalistic feature, utilizing curvilinear shapes and a diversity of appropriate plant species.
 - b. Preserve existing tree groupings.
 - c. Include canopy trees spaced no more than an average of every thirty-five (35) linear feet around the basin perimeter. Spacing of trees may be closer when trees are planted in groups for aesthetic effect.
 - d. Maintain at least twenty-five (25) percent of the area of the basin, including the shoulders and maintenance area, using native landscape plantings, excluding turf grass.
 - e. Certified apparently weed-free sod shall be used.
 - f. Be integrated with the landscape or planting plan for the site.
 - g. Identify areas for access for normal and routine basin maintenance. Landscape plantings shall not reduce the width of the required maintenance access.
 - (4) Basins that use chain-link fencing shall provide an additional five-foot wide area outside the fence landscaped with at least three (3) shade trees, two (2) understory trees, eight (8) large shrubs, and thirteen (13) small shrubs for every one hundred (100) feet or part thereof of fencing.

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Sec. 407.44. Plant material requirements.

- (a) *Diversity.* New plantings of any of the following shall not include more than fifty (50) percent of any one (1) genus nor twenty-five (25) percent of any one (1) species:
 - (1) Eight (8) or more trees.
 - (2) Sixteen (16) or more shrubs.
 - (3) Thirty-two (32) or more groundcovers.
- (b) Native species. At least seventy-five (75) percent each of new tree, shrub, and groundcover plantings shall be native species. Cultivars of native species are considered native species. Up to 10% of these requirements may be met with edible species identified in Table 407.50.1. and Table 407.50.2.
- (c) Plant quality. Plant materials shall meet the following minimum standards:
 - (1) All nursery plants, including trees, shrubs and groundcovers shall conform to standards for Florida Grade #1 or better according to the current, most recent edition of "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants", 2nd edition, published by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, and available from the Florida Nursery, Growers, and Landscape Association (FNGLA). Nursery invoices or labels shall clearly specify that Grade #1 or better plants were purchased for installation.
 - (2) All turf shall be certified apparently free of noxious weeds by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry.
- (d) Plant species and sizes.
 - (1) Trees.
 - a. All trees shall be selected from Table 407.50.1 Appropriate Tree Plantings, which lists the appropriate planting locations for each species including street trees, tree wells, vehicular use areas, basin areas, common areas, and buffers. Any variation from this list shall be approved by the County forester/landscaping inspector.
 - b. Trees shall meet the minimum size standards shown in Table 407.44.1.

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Table 407.44.1 Minimum Tree Size Standards				
Troc Location	Minimum Size			
Tree Location	Height (ft)	Caliper	Container	
Street Tree, Tree Well, Parking Islands	5	1.5"	15 gals	
Basin and Other Areas	4	3/4"	7 gals	

- c. A maximum of five (5) percent of new proposed trees may exceed 4 inches caliper size with County Forester/Landscaping Inspector approval.
- d. A maximum of ten (10) percent of new proposed trees may be specimen native species that are not generally available in the required minimum size.
- e. A maximum of ten (10) percent of new proposed trees may be palms. Certification shall be provided at Certificate of Occupancy that all palms on the approved development plan are free of Lethal Bronzing Disease.

(2) Shrubs.

- a. Shrubs shall consist of woody evergreen and/or non-deciduous plants a minimum of two (2) feet in height in a minimum three-gallon container. When planted as a hedge, the maximum spacing for 24-inch high shrubs shall be thirty-six (36) inches on center.
- b. Shrub species that are significantly larger than the required minimum in paragraph a above may be counted as two (2) or more shrubs, on a case-by-case basis, if approved by the DRC. Spacing for the larger size shrubs shall be determined by the County forester/landscaping inspector.
- (3) Ground covers. All groundcovers shall be selected from Table 407.50.2 Appropriate Groundcover Plantings. Ground covers shall be planted in such a manner as to present a finished appearance and reasonably complete coverage within one (1) year after planting.

(4) Turf grass.

- a. Turf grass areas may be sodded, plugged, sprigged, or seeded except that solid sod shall be used in swales, slopes, berms, or other areas subject to erosion.
- b. Any netting contained within sod shall be certified by the manufacturer to be biodegradable within a period of three (3) months from installation in conformance with FDOT Section 981 and shall be cut even with the sod edge and not left exposed.

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- (5) *Synthetic plants.* Synthetic or artificial turf, trees, shrubs, ground covers, or vines shall not be used in lieu of the plant requirements in this Article.
- (e) Prohibited plants.
 - (1) Those plants listed in Florida Administrative Code Section 62c-52.011, Prohibited Aquatic Plants, shall be prohibited. This list of prohibited aquatic plants is available online and copies are also available from the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department.
 - (2) Those plants listed in Florida Administrative Code Section 5B-57.007, "State Noxious Weed List" shall be prohibited. This list of prohibited noxious weeds is available online and copies are also available from the County.
- (f) Substitutions. Substitutions of tree or plant material on an approved plan may be made with prior County staff approval based on the site conditions, and insofar as the required or approved amounts of species diversity, tree canopy coverage, basin plantings, tree mitigation, street trees, etc. are met.

Sec. 407.45. Installation.

All materials shall be installed according to sound horticultural principles. All installations shall be performed specific to type, species, soils, environmental conditions, and include establishment through water and maintenance to ensure maximum survivability.

- (a) Trees.
 - (1) Installation of trees shall conform to Table 407.45.1.

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	Table 407.45.1 Tree Installation Standards									
Root Zone		Tre	ee Type per	Table 407.5	0.1					
Minimum Criteria	Live	e Oak	Larg	e Tree	Sma	II Tree				
Volume for: - Street Trees - Tree Wells - Parking Islands and Strips	900 c.f. 600 c.f.			0 c.f. 600 c.f.		900 c.f. 600 c.f.		600 c.f. 400 c.		0 c.f.
Depth for: Trees in All Locations (minimum – maximum)	30" – 36" 24" – 36" 18" -		– 24 "							
Pervious Surface Minimum Criteria	Standard	with Alternative Planting Systems	Standard	Standard with Alternative Planting Systems		with Alternative Planting Systems				
Area	300 s.f.	36 s.f.	200 s.f. 32 s.f.		200 s.f.	24 s.f.				
Planting strip width or Dimension in any direction	12 ft. 6 ft. 9 ft. 5 ft.		6 ft.	5 ft.						
Tree distance from any impervious surface	5 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.	2.5 ft.	3 ft.	2.5 ft.				

(2) In constrained areas:

- a. Reduction of the Pervious Surface Minimum Criteria Standards shall be permitted to the amounts shown with alternative planting systems, including but not limited to root barriers and pervious pavement. No further reduction below these amounts shall be permitted.
- b. The required root zone volumes shall not be reduced and shall consist of root zone media. However, portions of the root zone volume may be located beneath proposed adjacent pavement using alternative planting systems, including but not limited to structural soil, root paths, soil trenches, root barriers, and reinforced concrete. See Figure 407.45.1.
- (3) Matted or circling roots shall be removed from all trees prior to planting.
- (4) The planting hole for trees installed in areas with root zone volumes not listed in Table 407.45.1 and greater than twelve (12) feet from any impervious area shall be two (2)

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to three (3) times the widest dimension of the rootball, sloped outward, and backfilled with root zone media.

- (5) A round-topped soil berm 4" high and 8" wide shall be constructed around the root ball periphery.
- (6) After planting and watering in, the top of the rootball shall be one (1) to two (2) inches above existing grade.
- (7) Trees shall be plumb to the earth and staked and guyed as needed. Only biodegradable stakes and guys shall be used. All tape, straps, stakes, and guys shall be removed prior to the final landscaping inspection or certification.
- (8) All installed trees shall have minimum eight-inch trunk protectors to protect the base of the trunk from mower and string trimmer damage. Trunk protectors shall be split lengthwise to ensure they do not become embedded.

Figure 407.45.1 [PLACEHOLDER ONLY - TO BE EDITED]

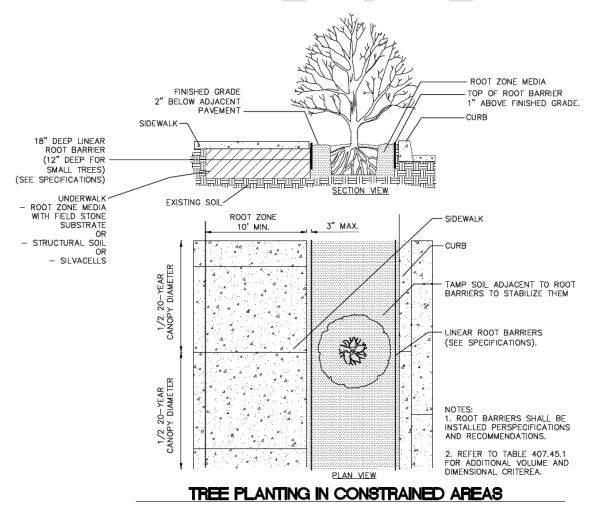
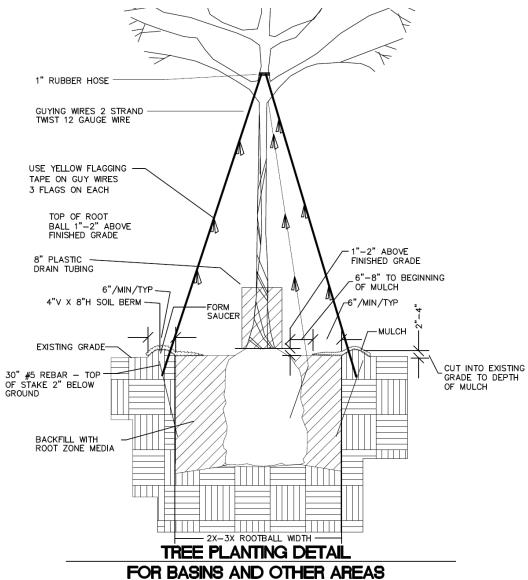


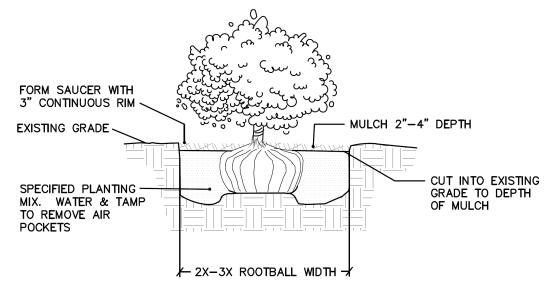
Figure 407.45.2 [PLACEHOLDER ONLY - TO BE EDITED]



- (b) Shrubs and groundcovers.
 - (1) Shrubs and groundcovers shall be grouped in masses by species, with exceptions for large specimen plants.

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Figure 407.45.3 [PLACEHOLDER ONLY – TO BE EDITED]



SHRUB/GROUNDCOVER PLANTING DETAIL

(c) Mulch.

- (1) Planting areas containing trees and shrubs shall be mulched to a minimum depth of two (2) inches and a maximum depth of four (4) inches.
- (2) Trees shall be mulched to a minimum radius of three (3) feet from the trunk. Mulch shall not be placed within a radius of six (6) to eight (8) inches from the trunk.
- (3) All landscaped areas not covered with vegetation shall be covered with mulch.
- (4) All mulch shall be organic material, with hardwood, pine bark, or pine straw recommended. Cypress shall not be used as mulch.
- (5) Mulch shall be placed directly on soil or landscape fabric and be properly edged to retain mulch. No plastic or other non-biodegradable weed cloth or surface covers shall be used in any landscaped areas.

Sec. 407.46. Establishment irrigation and soil amendments.

- (a) Establishment irrigation plans.
 - (1) A temporary irrigation system is required for all required landscaping to ensure successful establishment. Temporary irrigation systems must be removed once the plants are established or within one year, whichever occurs first. A Temporary

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Irrigation Guidance Document is maintained by the Environmental Protection Department.

- (2) Irrigation plans for landscaped areas greater than two thousand (2,000) square feet, excluding single family lots, shall be designed by a landscape architect, a Florida Water Star Accredited Professional, or a Florida Irrigation Specialty Contractor. The irrigation system shall be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and in compliance with Article VI, Landscape Irrigation and Maintenance Standards of the Alachua County Code.
- (3) All irrigation systems must have an automatic rainfall shutoff device.
- (4) Where available, reclaimed water shall be used for landscape irrigation. Use of harvested rainwater or stormwater reuse for irrigation is encouraged. Landscape irrigation wells are discouraged and must be properly abandoned once the plants are established and the temporary irrigation system is removed.
- (5) All irrigation systems shall be designed to promote water conservation by employing methods such as individual low-flow or micro-irrigation supplies for newly planted trees and landscape beds. Once trees and other plant materials are established the use of the irrigation system shall be discontinued. Permanent irrigation systems must be equipped with flow-based leak detection technology.
- (6) Prior to the installation of any irrigation systems within a public right-of-way, a right-of-way use permit shall be obtained from the Alachua County Public Works Department. Such system installation shall meet the construction and inspection standards of the Public Works Department.
- (b) *Soil Amendments*. Soil augmentation is encouraged for all newly landscaped areas, including single family lots. The following standards are recommended:
 - (1) Soil amendments should be incorporated to a depth of at least 6 inches at a rate of four cubic yards of amended soil per 1,000 square feet.
 - (2) Soil amendments should use compost certified by the U.S. Composting Council.

Sec. 407.47. Maintenance.

- (a) The property owner or association shall be responsible for the maintenance of all landscape areas in accordance with the approved landscape or planting plans.
- (b) Upon determination by the County, or County-designated qualified specialist, that a required tree or plant is dead or severely damaged or diseased, the tree or plant shall be replaced by the property owner or association with the same or equivalent plant material as approved by the County, in accordance with the standards specified in this Article.
- (c) All landscaped areas required as part of a development plan, including buffers, whether in common or private ownership, shall be the responsibility of that development's property

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owners' association. Where there is no property owners' association, such landscaped areas shall be the responsibility of the property owner.

(d) Pruning.

- (1) All trees may be pruned to maintain shape, promote their shade-giving qualities, and remove diseased or dying portions in areas where falling limbs could be a hazard to people or property.
- (2) Lower limbs may be removed to provide clearance for pedestrians. Trees located in association with vehicular use areas shall be pruned after they have adapted to the site to allow a seven-foot clearance from ground level to avoid potential for damage or injury to both pedestrians and vehicles. Mature trees overgrowing driveways should be pruned to allow the passage of emergency vehicles.
- (3) Excessive pruning, pollarding into round balls of crown or branches, or reduction of shade to grow turfgrasses or sun loving plants shall be prohibited, and may require supplemental plantings. All pruning shall be done following the American National Standard for Tree Care Operations "Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Management Standard Practices (Pruning)."

Sec. 407.48. Alternative compliance.

The provisions of this Article shall be liberally construed to effectively carry out the purpose and the intent of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan and of this Article in the interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the County.

- (a) An applicant may submit a landscape or planting plan which varies from the strict application of the requirements of this Article in order to accommodate unique site features or characteristics or to utilize innovative design.
- (b) An alternative compliance landscape or planting plan may be approved only upon a finding that it fulfills the purpose and intent of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan and of this Article as well as or more effectively than would adherence to the strict requirements.
- (c) In evaluating proposed alternative compliance landscape or planting plans, considerations shall be given to proposals which preserve native vegetation and use resilient and other low water use landscape design principles and where the design ensures the maximum preservation of existing vegetation on the site.

Sec. 407.49. Certificate of compliance.

- (a) Nonresidential Developments.
 - 1. No final Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued until the County has granted final approval and acceptance of the installed landscape as well as the protection of

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existing native vegetation. Final approval shall include as-built landscape plan certification from a registered landscape architect certifying that:

- a. the landscaping is installed and functioning as intended,
- b. prohibited and discouraged non-native vegetation listed in Table 406.16.2 has been removed,
- c. all of the provisions of this Chapter have been met, and
- d. the temporary irrigation system has been registered with the County or a permanent system has received proper approval, is maintained free of leaks and in compliance with Article VI, Landscape Irrigation and Maintenance Standards of the Alachua County Code.
- 2. The landowner shall submit a Certificate of Compliance, in a form acceptable to the County, as a condition of issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. For blocks within TODs/TND's, a phasing of landscaping installation may be approved as an element of the final development plan, or administratively after DRC approval, in order to allow the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for each building separately.
- (b) Residential and Mixed Use Developments.
 - 1. No Certificate of Completion of the Construction Permit shall be issued until the County has granted final approval and acceptance of the installed landscape as well as the protection of existing native vegetation. Final approval shall include inspection and approval by the County Forester and Landscaping Inspector that:
 - a. the landscaping is installed and functioning as intended,
 - b. prohibited and discouraged non-native vegetation listed in Table 406.16.2 has been removed,
 - c. that all of the provisions of this Chapter have been met, and
 - d. the temporary irrigation system has been registered with the County or a permanent system has received proper approval, is maintained free of leaks and in compliance with Article VI, Landscape Irrigation and Maintenance Standards of the Alachua County Code.
 - 2. No Final Acceptance of public infrastructure shall be granted until the County has granted final approval and acceptance of the installed landscape as well as the protection of existing native vegetation. Final approval shall include as-built landscape plan certification from a registered landscape architect certifying that:
 - a. the landscaping is installed and functioning as intended,
 - b. the temporary irrigation system has been properly removed if after the one year establishment period,

- c. prohibited and discouraged non-native vegetation listed in Table 406.16.2 has been removed, and
- d. all of the provisions of this Chapter have been met. The landowner shall submit a certificate of compliance, in a form acceptable to the County, as a condition of issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- (c) A temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued in those instances where all other site improvements except landscape have been completed, and when weather conditions are not conducive to planting. Such temporary issuance is subject to the developer certifying in writing and posting of an appropriate surety in the amount of one hundred ten (110) percent of the certified estimated cost of completion that the required landscaping, as depicted on the approved plan, will be installed within a time period acceptable to the County.
- (d) Failure to install or maintain landscaping according to the terms of this Article or any approved plan shall constitute a violation of this Article and subject to the remedies and penalties set forth in Chapter 409 of this ULDC.

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Sec. 407.50. Appropriate plantings.

(a) The list of trees identified in Table 407.50.1 below includes all those appropriate to Alachua County that shall be used to meet the requirements of this Article.

		Table 407.50	.1			
	Appro	priate Tree P	lantings			
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Estimated Maximum Height (feet)
Acer negundo	Boxelder maple	CU	30	ВО	Large	50
Acer rubrum	Red maple	CU	25	SPBO	Large	80
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	CU	25	ВО	Large	60
Acer saccharum subsp. floridanum	Florida maple	СU	25	SPBO	Large	60
Aesculus pavia	Red buckeye	U	10	ВО	Small	40
Aralia spinosa	Devil's- walkingstick	U	10	ВО	Small	30
Betula nigra	River birch	CU	25	SBO	Large	60
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	U	25	SBO	Large	40
Carya aquatica	Water hickory	C	30	ВО	Large	100
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut hickory	С	30	ВО	Large	100
Carya floridana	Scrub hickory	С	30	ВО	Large	50
Carya glabra	Pignut hickory	С	30	ВО	Large	100
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory	С	30	ВО	Large	100
Castanea dentata cultivars	Chestnut	С	30	ВОЕ	Large	40
Castanea pumila	Florida chinquapin	С	30	ВО	Large	50
Catalpa bignonioides	Southern catalpa	CU	20	ВО	Small	60
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	С	35	ВО	Large	100
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	U	25	STPBO	Large	30
Chamaecyparis thyoides	Atlantic white cedar	СU	20	ВО	Small	80
Chionanthus virginicus	White fringe tree	U	15	STPBO	Small	30
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	U	25	SBO	Large	40
Crataegus michauxii	Michaux's hawthorn	U	15	SBO	Small	25

	Table 407.50.1					
	Appro	priate Tree P	lantings			
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Estimated Maximum Height (feet)
Diospyros virginiana	Common Persimmon	CU	25	STPBO	Large	100
Fagus grandifolia	American beech	CU	40	ВО	Large	100
Fraxinus americana	White ash	С	40	SPBO	Large	75
Fraxinus caroliniana	Carolina pop ash	С	25	SPBO	Large	60
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	C	30	SBO	Large	90
Fraxinus profunda	Pumpkin ash	С	30	ВО	Large	100
Gleditsia aquatica	Water locust	CU	25	ВО	Large	50
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust	CU	25	ВО	Large	70
Gordonia lasianthus	Loblolly bay	CU	20	SBO	Small	90
Ilex cassine	Dahoon Holly	CU	20	ВО	Small	50
Ilex opaca	American holly	CU	25	STPBO	Large	50
<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'East Palatka'	East Palatka holly	CU	20	STPBO	Small	50
<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Savannah'	Savannah holly	CU	20	STPBO	Small	50
Juglans nigra	Black walnut	C	25	ВО	Large	60
Juniperus virginiana	Southern red cedar	СU	25	SPBO	Large	60
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	С	30	ВО	Large	100
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	С	25	SPBO	Large	100
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	CU	30	SPBO	Large	80
Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'	Little gem magnolia	U	10	ВО	Small	30
Magnolia grandiflora 'Alta'	Alta magnolia	U	10	ВО	Small	40
Magnolia macrophylla	Bigleaf magnolia, Ashe magnolia	U	15	ВО	Small	20
Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay magnolia	CU	20	SPBO	Small	80
Malus angustifolia	Crabapple	U	15	BOE	Small	25
Morus rubra	Red mulberry	U	30	BOE	Large	50
Myrica cerifera	Waxmyrtle	U	10	ВО	Small	30
Nyssa aquatica	Water tupelo	С	25	SBO	Large	100

		Table 407.50	.1			
		priate Tree P				
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Estimated Maximum Height (feet)
Nyssa ogeche	Ogeechee tupelo,	С	25	SBO	Large	80
Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora or sylvatica	Swamp tupelo, Blackgum	С	25	SBO	Large	100
Osmanthus americanus	Wild olive, Devilwood	U	20	SBO	Small	40
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood, Hop hornbeam	СU	25	STPBO	Large	40
Persea borbonia var. borbonia or humilis	Red bay or Silk bay	СU	25	ВО	Large	60
Pinus clausa	Sand pine	С	25	ВО	Large	90
Pinus echinata	Shortleaf pine	С	25	ВО	Large	100
Pinus elliottii	Slash pine	С	25	SBO	Large	110
Pinus glabra	Spruce pine	С	25	SBO	Large	90
Pinus palustris	Longleaf pine	С	25	SBO	Large	90
Pinus serotina	Pond pine	С	25	ВО	Large	100
Pinus taeda	Loblolly pine	C	25	ВО	Large	110
Planera aquatica	Water elm, Planer tree	СU	30	ВО	Large	40
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	С	40	SPBO	Large	90
Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood	С	30	ВО	Large	70
Prunus americana	American plum	U	20	STPBO	Small	30
Prunus angustifolia/ umbellata	Chickasaw, Flatwoods, Hog plum	U	15	SPBOE	Small	20
Prunus caroliniana	Cherry-laurel	U	20	STPBO	Small	40
Prunus serotina var. serotina	Black cherry	С	30	SPBO	Large	80
Ptelea trifoliata	Wafer ash, Hop-tree	U	10	ВО	Small	20
Quercus alba	White oak	С	25	SPBO	Large	90
Quercus chapmanii	Chapman's oak	С	20	SPBO	Small	40
Quercus falcata	Spanish oak, Southern red oak	С	30	SPBO	Large	100
Quercus geminata	Sand live oak	С	30	SPBO	Large	60

		Table 407.50	1			
		priate Tree P				
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Estimated Maximum Height (feet)
Quercus incana	Bluejack oak	С	25	SPBO	Large	50
Quercus laevis	Turkey oak	С	25	SPBO	Large	60
Quercus lyrata	Overcup oak	С	25	SBO	Large	80
Quercus margarettae	Sand post oak	С	30	SPBO	Large	70
Quercus marilandica	Blackjack oak	С	25	SBO	Large	50
Quercus michauxii	Basket oak, Swamp chestnut oak	С	25	SBO	Large	100
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinquapin oak	С	20	SBO	Small	50
Quercus myrtifolia	Myrtle oak	U	15	ВО	Small	30
Quercus pagoda	Cherrybark oak	С	30	SPBO	Large	80
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	С	20	SPBO	Small	60
Quercus shumardii	Shumard oak	С	30	SPBO	Large	100
Quercus sinuata	Bluff oak	С	30	SPBO	Large	90
Quercus stellata	Oak, post	С	25	SPBO	Large	80
Quercus virginiana	Oak, live	С	45	SPBO	Live Oak	80
Rhamnus caroliniana	Buckthorn, Carolina	U	10	ВО	Small	20
Sabal palmetto	Palm, cabbage	CU	15	ST	Small	60
Salix caroliniana	Carolina willow	U	15	ВО	Small	40
Salix floridana	Florida willow	U	15	ВО	Small	20
Salix nigra	Black willow	U	15	ВО	Small	60
Sapindus saponaria	Soapberry	CU	25	SPBO	Large	50
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	U	15	ВО	Small	40
Sideroxylon tenax	Tough bully	U	10	ВО	Small	30
Taxodium ascendens	Pond cypress	С	20	SPBO	Small	90
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress	С	20	SPBO	Small	100
Tilia americana var.	Carolina	С	25	ВО	Large	80
caroliniana	basswood	C	23	ВО	Large	60
Ulmus alata	Winged elm	С	35	STPBO	Large	100
Ulmus americana	Florida elm	С	35	STPBO	Large	100
Ulmus crassifolia	Cedar elm	С	30	STPBO	Large	100
Ulmus rubra	Slippery elm	С	20	SPBO	Small	60

	Table 407.50.1 Appropriate Tree Plantings					
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Estimated Maximum Height (feet)
Vaccinium arboreum	Sparkleberry, Farkleberry	U	15	STPBOE	Small	20
Viburnum obovatum	Walter viburnum	U	15	ВО	Small	30
Viburnum rufidulum	Rusty blackhaw	U	15	ВО	Small	20
Zanthoxylum clavaherculis	Hercules club	U	25	ВО	Large	50

Non-Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Maximum Height (feet)
Butia capitata	Pindo palm	CU	15	ST	Small	20
Callistemon rigidus	Stiff bottlebrush	U	15	STO	Small	60
Carya illinoiensis	Pecan	С	35	SOE	Large	100
Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	CU	20	SPO	Small	40
Chionanthus retusus	Fringe tree, Chinese	U	15	S O	Small	30
Citrus spp.	Citrus	U	10	OE	Small	20
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cedar	CU	15	SO	Small	60
Cunninghamia Ianceolata	China fir	C U	15	S O	Small	60
Fortunella margarita cultivars	Kumquat	U	6	O E	Small	10
Ilex rotunda	Round holly	CU	15	STPO	Small	30
Lagerstroemia indica (large varieties)	Crape myrtle	U	15	STO	Small	40
Liquidambar formosana	Formosa sweet gum	С	20	SPO	Small	50
Magnolia x soulangiana	Saucer magnolia	U	15	S O	Small	30
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	С	15	SPO	Small	70
Morus spp.	Mulberry	U	20	O E	Small	35

Non-Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Canopy or Understory	Estimated 20-year Canopy Diameter (feet)	Appropriate Planting Location or Use	Tree Size	Maximum Height (feet)
Phoenix spp.	Date palm	С	25	ST	Large	60
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese pistachio	С	25	SPO	Large	60
Platycladus orientalis	Oriental arborvitae	U	10	S O	Small	50
Podocarpus macrophylla	Japanese yew	CU	15	STPO	Small	40
Podocarpus nagi	Nagi podocarpus	CU	20	STPO	Small	50
Prunus campanulata	Flowering cherry	U	15	STO	Small	20
Prunus nucipersica cultivars	Nectarine	U	15	O E	Small	15
Prunus persica cultivars	Peach	U	15	OE	Small	15
Punica granatum cultivars	Pomegranate	U	10	O E	Small	10
Pyrus communis cultivars	Pear	U	15	O E	Small	25
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth oak	С	25	SPO	Large	60
Robinia pseudoacacia	Locust, black	С	20	0	Small	40
Salix babylonica	Weeping willow	CU	30	SPO	Large	40
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese elm, Drake elm	CU	35	STPO	Large	40
Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	CU	15	STO	Small	30
Washingtonia robusta	Washington palm	С	15	ST	Small	80

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LEGEND:

	Canopy or Understory
С	Canopy tree provides larger amount of shading high above ground
U	Understory tree provides lower amount of shading near the ground
	Appropriate Planting Location
S	Street Tree
Т	Tree Well
Р	Paved Vehicular Use Area
В	Basin Area
0	Other Areas including Common Areas and Buffers
E	Edible

(b) The list of groundcovers identified in Table 407.50.2 below includes all of those appropriate to Alachua County that shall be used to meet the requirements of this Article.

Table 407.50.2					
Appropriate Groundcover Plantings					
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Maximum Height (feet)	Additional Information		
Chrysopsis mariana	Maryland Goldenaster	2			
Conradina canescens	False Rosemary	3	Edible		
Eragrostis elliottii	Elliot's Lovegrass	2			
Eragrostis spectabilis	Purple Lovegrass	2			
Euploca polyphylla (formerly Heliotropium polyphyllum)	Pineland Heliotrope	1			
Glandularia maritima	Beach Verbena	1			
Helianthus debilis	Beach Sunflower	2.5			
Hymenocallis spp. and hybrid cultivars	Spider Lily	2			

Table 407.50.2 Appropriate Groundcover Plantings			
Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Maximum Height (feet)	Additional Information
llex vomitoria 'Dwarf'	Dwarf Yaupon holly	5	Edible
Ipomoea pes-caprae	Railroad Vine, beach morning-glory	0.5	
Iris virginica	Southern blue flag iris	2.5	
Lantana depressa	Pineland Lantana	2	
Lantana involucrata	Wild Lantana, Wild Sage	6	
michelia repens	Partridge berry	0.5	
Mimosa strigillosa	Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa	0.5	
Muhlenbergia capillaris	Muhly grass	5	
Phyla nodiflora	Frogfruit, Matchstick Weed	0.5	
Pityopsis graminifolia	Silkgrass	3	
Psychotria nervosa dwarf cultivars	dwarf wild coffee	3	
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	3	
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem Grass	3	
Sedum spp. (11+ species for zone 9)	Stonecrop, Creeping Sedums	0.5 – 3	
Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Blue Eyed Grass	1	
Tradescantia ohiensis	Spiderwort	3	
Tripsacum dactyloides	Fakahatchee grass, Eastern gamagrass	6	
Tripsacum floridanum	Dwarf Fakahatchee grass	3	
Viburnum obovatum dwarf cultivars	Dwarf viburnum	3	
Zamia integrifolia (formerly Zamia floridana)	Coontie, Florida Arrowroot	4	

Non-Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Maximum Height (feet)	Additional Information
Agapanthus africanus	Lily Of the Nile	4	
Aloe barbadensis (size considerations)	Aloe	2	Edible
Aloe maculata (size considerations)	Soap Aloe	2	
Arachis glabrata	Perennial Peanut	1.5	
Aspidistra elatior	Cast Iron Plant	2	
Bulbine frutescens	Bulbine	2	
Cephalotaxus harringtonia cultivars	Japanese plum yew	2 – 5	
Cyrtomium falcatum	Holly fern	3	
Dianella tasmanica	Flax Lily	2	
Dryopedryos erythrosora	Autumn fern	2	
Dyckia spp. and cultivars	Dyckia, Miniature Agave	0.5 – 2	
Echevaria spp.	Echeveria	0.5 – 2	
Gaillardia spp. and hybrid cultivars	Blanket Flower	2	
Hippeastrum spp. and hybrid cultivars	Amaryllis	1 – 2	
Iris domestica	Blackberry Lilly	3	
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper	2	
Juniperus horizontalis	Horizontal/Creeping Juniper	1.5	
Lomandra longifolia	Matt Rush And Cultivars	4	
Ophiopogon japonicus and cultivars	Mondo Grass	0.5 – 1	Not suitable for planting next to natural areas
Podocarpus lawrencei	Mountain plum-pine	5	
Portulaca grandiflora	Purslane, Moss Rose	0.5	Edible
Rosmarinus officinalis x 'Prostratus'	Creeping Rosemary	2	Edible
Salvia rosmarinus (formerly Rosemarinus officinalis)	Rosemary	4	Edible

Non-Native Scientific Name	Common Name	Maximum Height (feet)	Additional Information
Scadoxus multiflorus (formerly Haemanthus multiflorus)	Blood Lily	1	
Trachelospermum asiaticum	Asiatic Jasmine, Normal and Variegated Form	1.5	Not suitable for planting next to natural areas
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine, Normal and Variegated Form	depends on supporting structure	Not suitable for planting next to natural areas
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	1 Flower spikes: 2	Edible