

Bay Tree Homeowners Association Common Property Landscape Plan



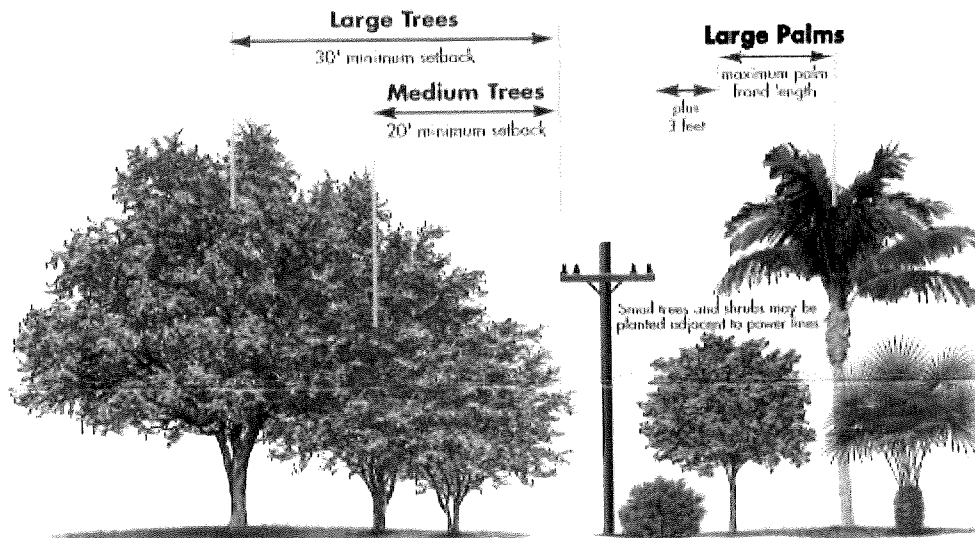
Approved Date:	28 Apr 2022
Approved by:	Title
Chris Kanakis	President
Alissa Harris	Vice President/Secretary
Tara Fleming	Treasurer
Printed:	20 July 2022

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Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

FL Power Planting Guidelines



Trees Shown at Mature Height

Recommended Trees for South Florida:

These trees would be suitable for planting adjacent to overhead distribution powerlines

Geiger Tree

(*Cordia sebestena*)

This slow growing tree has striking orange blossoms in the spring. Whether multi-stemmed or with a single trunk, this tree works well as a specimen or patio tree.

Growth Rate: Slow
Maturity Height x Spread:
15-20' x 20'
Foliage: Evergreen



Spanish Stopper

(*Eugenia spp.*)

Narrow canopy and the ability to grow in limited soil space makes this tree ideal for parking lot islands and small landscapes. Drought-tolerant once established.

Growth Rate: Slow to moderate
Maturity Height x Spread:
15-20' x 15'
Foliage: Evergreen

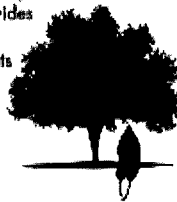


Silver Buttonwood

(*Conocarpus erectus var. sericeus*)

Silver to blue-green foliage provides accent as a small tree or butter. Multi-stemmed, tough tree adapts well to urban areas.

Growth Rate: Moderate
Maturity Height x Spread:
15-20' x 20'-30'
Foliage: Evergreen

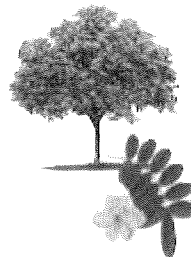


Glaucous Cassia

(*Cassia surattensis*)

Beautiful yellow flowers on an outstanding small tree. Prune to maintain tree form. Ideal for small landscapes as an accent tree.

Growth Rate: Moderate
Maturity Height x Spread:
15-20' x 15-20'
Foliage: Evergreen



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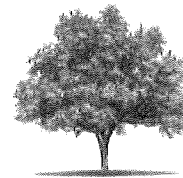
Common Name	Height x Spread	Setback from Power Line	Tree Shape
Bald Cypress	60-80' x 25-30'	30'	Upright & narrow
Brazilian Beautyleaf	30-45' x 30-50'	30'	Spreading canopy
Green Buttonwood	30-40' x 20-30'	30'	Spreading vase
Gumbo Limbo	25-40' x 35-50'	30'	Spreading canopy
Jacaranda	35-40' x 45-60'	30'	Spreading canopy
Live Oak	60-80' x 60 plus feet	30'	Spreading canopy
Mahogany	50' x 50'	30'	Rounded canopy
Paradise Tree	30-50' x 30'	30'	Upright & rounded
Pigeon Plum	20-40' x 20-30'	20'	Upright & rounded
Pink Trumpet Tree	25-35' x 15-25'	20'	Upright oval
Royal Poinciana	25-40' x 50 plus feet	30'	Rounded & spreading
Satinleaf	25-40' x 25'	30'	Upright vase shaped
South Florida Slash Pine	35-50' x 30-40'	30'	Upright & slightly spreading
Wild Tamarind	40-60' x 45'	30'	Weeping spreading



Upright & Narrow



Spreading Canopy



Upright & Spreading

Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

Conocarpus erectus, Buttonwood

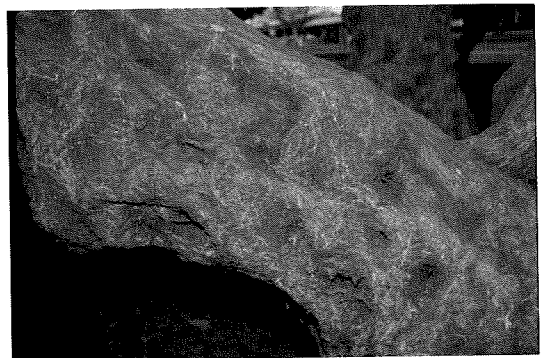
Buttonwood is ideal for seaside plantings as it is highly tolerant of full sun, sandy soils, and salty conditions. It also tolerates brackish areas and alkaline soils, thriving in the broken shade and wet soils of hammocks. This is a tough tree! It withstands the rigors of urban conditions very well and makes a durable street or parking lot tree. Due to its small size, plant on 15- to 20-foot centers to form a closed canopy over the sidewalk along a street.

Purchase single-trunked trees for street and parking lot plantings. Help prevent sprouting at the base of the trunk by training trees to a single trunk when they are young in the nursery. Sprouting is often a bigger problem if multiple trunks are allowed to develop and then they are pruned off to form a single trunk. Trees are tough and long-lasting in the landscape. Old plants grow to 30 feet tall and wide; some plants can grow larger than this.

The wood of Buttonwood was used for firewood, lumber, cabinet work, and charcoal making and is a perfect wood for smoking meats and fish. The tree usually develops included bark in crotches of major branches, but the wood is considered strong enough to compensate for this defect to a certain degree. Salt is excreted through glands in the petioles.

This plant can be grown as a multi-trunk tree for use in highway median strips and in landscapes or can be used as a street tree where there is not a need for tall-vehicle clearance beneath the crown. The small stature and low, spreading, branching habit make pruning for vehicular clearance difficult unless it is properly trained from an early age to develop one main trunk. The effort required initially to train this tree for street tree use, however, may be offset by its advantages.

Occurs in Cape Canaveral along the coast to Key West and Bradenton. Often seen with mangroves growing near water. National champion is 51 x 68 feet in Palm Beach, Florida.



Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

Nerium oleander

Common name(s): Oleander, Rosebay, Common Oleander

Plant type: evergreen large shrub

Primary method of propagation: cutting

Alternate propagation method(s): seed

Propagation by Cuttings

Cutting type: stem tip

Time of year to take cuttings: early Autumn

Cutting maturity: softwood

Rooting environment: intermittent mist

Time to rooting: 6-8 weeks

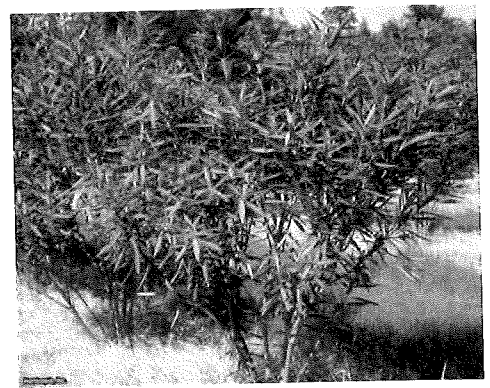
Comment: Use green wood for cuttings.

Propagation by Seed

Time of year to collect seed: no information

Time of year to sow seed: no information

Seed treatment: no information



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Philodendron selloum

This large-leaved, easily grown philodendron makes a dramatic, tropical statement wherever it is used in the landscape, eventually developing a three to four-foot long treelike trunk and a spread of 8 to 10 feet. The deeply divided, usually drooping, medium green leaves grow up to three feet long and 12 to 18 inches wide, appearing on long, smooth petioles. It can be grown outside in central and south Florida, and in a protected area in Gainesville or Jacksonville.

General Information

Scientific name: *Philodendron selloum*

Pronunciation: fill-loe-DEN-drun sell-LOE-um

Common name(s): Selloum

Family: Araceae

Plant type: shrub

USDA hardiness zones: 8B through 11

Planting month for zone 8: year round

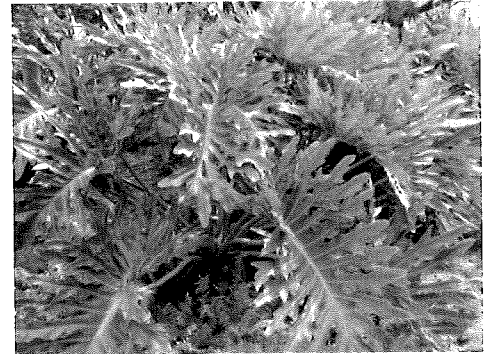
Planting month for zone 9: year round

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round

Origin: not native to North America

Uses: mass planting; specimen; container or above-ground planter; foundation; accent; suitable for growing indoors

Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range



Description

Foliage Height: 6 to 12 feet

Spread: 10 to 15 feet

Plant habit: round

Plant density: moderate

Growth rate: fast

Texture: coarse

Leaf arrangement: spiral

Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

This popular landscape shrub creates a bold effect with its medium-textured, glossy dark green leaves and vibrantly colored, four to eight-inch-wide, showy flowers, produced throughout the year (Fig. 1). Cultivars are available with single or double flowers in shades of white, pink, red, yellow, peach, or orange, or combinations of these. Flowers are produced continuously in great abundance, making up for the fact that each flower will last only one or two days. Some selections have variegated foliage and appear to be covered with snow.

General Information

Scientific name: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

Pronunciation: hye-BISS-kus roe-zuh-sye-NEN-sis

Common name(s): Tropical Hibiscus, Chinese Hibiscus

Family: Malvaceae

Plant type: tree

USDA hardiness zones: 9 through 11

Planting month for zone 9: year round

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round

Origin: not native to North America

Uses: hedge; border; mass planting; specimen; container or above-ground planter; foundation; trained as a standard; espalier; accent; attracts butterflies; attracts hummingbirds

Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Description

Height: 7 to 12 feet

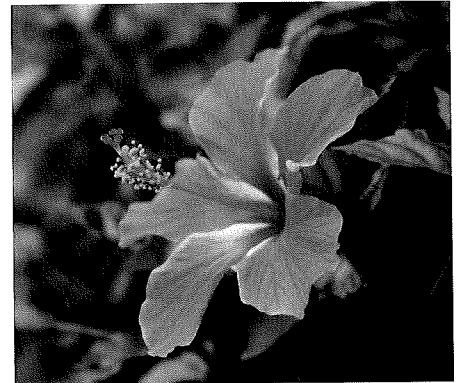
Spread: 6 to 10 feet

Plant habit: vase shape

Plant density: moderate

Growth rate: fast

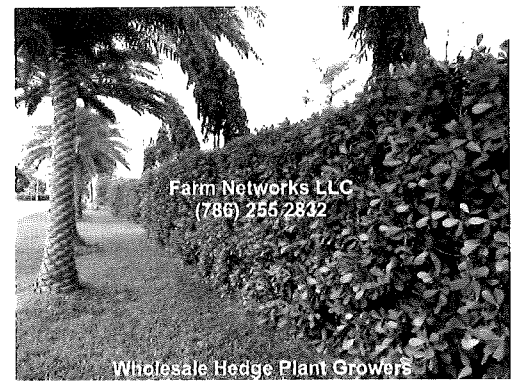
Texture: medium



Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

Clusia rosea 'Variegata' Pitch-Apple

This wide-spreading, densely-foliated, rounded, 25 to 30-foot-tall, evergreen tree has a short trunk and broad, thickened, leathery leaves, reminiscent of Southern Magnolia leaves. The leaves are striking with yellow and green marbled variegations. It is, in fact, greatly admired in Cuba and the Virgin Islands as an ornamental. Leaves can be written on with a fingernail. In summer, the showy, pink and white, two to three-inch flowers appear at night and sometimes remain open all morning on overcast days. They appear near the branch tips and are followed by a fleshy, light green, poisonous fruit, three inches in diameter. These persistent fruits turn black when ripe and split open, revealing bright red seeds surrounded by a black, resinous material. The seeds are very attractive to birds and other wildlife and they germinate readily in the landscape and surrounding areas. The black material surrounding these seeds was once used to caulk the seams of boats, hence its common name, 'Pitch-Apple'.



General Information

Scientific name: *Clusia rosea* 'Variegata'

Pronunciation: KLOO-see-uh ROE-zee-uh

Common name(s): 'Variegata' Pitch-Apple, 'Variegata' Florida Clusia

Family: Clusiaceae

USDA hardiness zones: 10B through 11

Origin: native to North America

Uses: container or above-ground planter; espalier; hedge; large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size); wide tree lawns (>6 feet wide); medium-sized parking lot islands (100-200 square feet in size); medium-sized tree lawns (4-6 feet wide); recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; near a deck or patio; reclamation plant; screen; trainable as a standard; shade tree; small parking lot islands (< 100 square feet in size); narrow tree lawns (3-4 feet wide); specimen; sidewalk cutout (tree pit); residential street tree; tree has been successfully grown in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common

Availability: grown in small quantities by a small number of nurseries

Description

Height: 25 to 30 feet

Spread: 15 to 25 feet

Crown uniformity: symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms

Crown shape: round; spreading

Crown density: dense

Growth rate: medium

Texture: coarse

Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

Christmas Palm (Adonidia merrillii)

Christmas palm is one of the few palm species that will do well in a small site. The common name, "Christmas palm," comes from the clusters of bright red fruits that adorn these trees in late fall and winter, giving the plants the appearance of being decorated for the holidays. Christmas palms are also sometimes referred to as Manila palms.

Characteristics

They grow quickly until reaching about 6 feet tall then continue to grow more slowly. With time, Christmas palms can grow as tall as 25 feet with a canopy spread of 5 to 8 feet and a 6-inch diameter trunk.

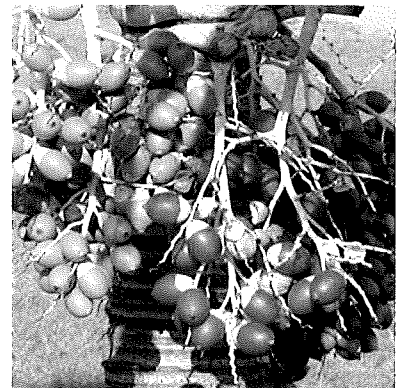
But Christmas palm's main attraction is the fall and winter appearance of very showy clusters of glossy, bright red fruits.

For increased visual interest this single-trunked palm is often planted in groups of two or four. Clumping them like this causes each trunk to grow outwards in a graceful curve. When using this approach, take care to provide enough space for each plant's canopy and root ball—sometimes this method causes competition for growth, with one or more of the plants failing to thrive.



Planting and Care

Christmas palms grow best in full sun but can tolerate partial shade. With the recent history of warm winters, use of Christmas palm in the landscape has migrated north to central Florida, but these palms are only cold hardy to 30°F. Their diminutive size when young makes them a good candidate for containers, which can be moved inside and protected during a freeze. Christmas palm is fairly drought tolerant once established and it is moderately tolerant of salt spray on the foliage.



Detail of the Christmas palm's fruit.

These palms are self-cleaning, meaning that once a leaf dies, it drops off cleanly on its own. This characteristic is great for reducing pruning requirements in the landscape.

While these low-maintenance palms are well adapted to Florida's nutrient-poor soils, they occasionally suffer from boron deficiency. Symptoms of boron deficiency include small, malformed new leaves, multiple unopened spear leaves, and sideways growth.

Christmas palms are relatively disease-free except for lethal yellowing. This disease, as the name would suggest, has no cure. While trees can be protected from lethal yellowing with preventative trunk injections, this is expensive as the palm needs continuous protection for its entire life.

Bay Tree Common Property Landscape Plan - 2022

Plumbago Zeylanica

Plumbago is an easy-to-care-for shrub that brings interest to many Florida landscapes. Its clusters of cool blue or white flowers are unmatched and make it a favorite among traditional garden selections.

Although the genus *Plumbago* contains a dozen or more species, two are most frequently found in Florida: *Plumbago auriculata* and *Plumbago zeylanica* (also called *P. scandens*).

Plumbago auriculata is the classic blue plumbago, native to South Africa. Though non-native, this species is considered a Florida-Friendly plant and labeled by the UF/IFAS Assessment as "low invasion risk." It is sometimes called Cape plumbago, leadwort, or sky flower. The names plumbago and leadwort have been passed down through history from an ancient Roman naturalist, Pliny the Elder. Something about the ethereal bluish hue of the plant reminded him of lead; thus plumbago, Latin for "resembling lead."

Plumbago Zeylanica is our Florida-native white plumbago, found in USDA Hardiness zone 9B to 11. It is sometimes called doctorbush. While we can't speak to any medicinal properties, this plant is a host for the larvae of the cassius blue butterfly (*Leptotes cassius*) and other lepidopterans. Most gardeners report minimal caterpillar damage, so you can install this host with confidence.

Characteristics

The two eyespots on this Cassius Blue are a brilliant iridescent blue. ©Jaret Daniels.

Both species of plumbago develop sprawling, mounded shapes. Pruning will keep them more compact, but they look their best planted with room to grow. This makes foundation and mass plantings the installation of choice in most landscapes.

Plumbago foliage is bright green, of medium density, and remains evergreen in frost-free areas of the state. Stems are thin and somewhat vine-like, keeping its form delicate even in mass plantings. Evergreen foliage, cascading form, and persistent fruits give plumbago some winter interest. A freeze may cause die-back, but plants generally recover quickly once the weather warms up in the spring.

Plumbago's phlox-like blue or white flowers attract butterflies and give off a pleasant fragrance. Gardeners in Central and South Florida will enjoy blooms year-round unless hit by frost. In North Florida, plumbago usually blooms from spring through fall.

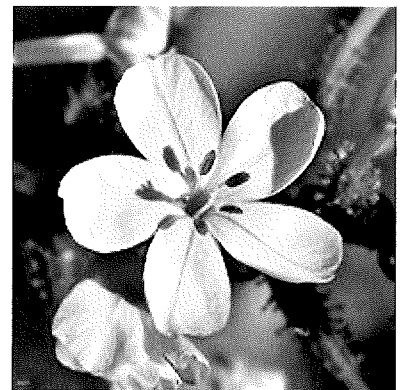
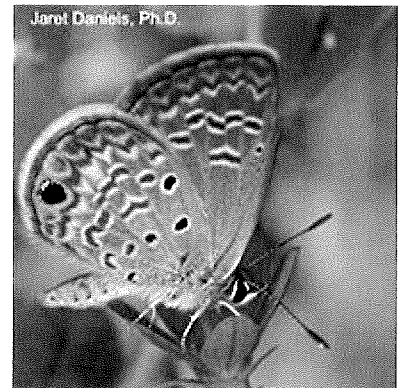
Sometimes called doctorbush, *P. zeylanica* is our Florida-native white plumbago.

Planting and Care

Plant plumbago anytime of the year. It generally looks its best when planted in full sun and well-drained soil. Both species require regular watering until established but are moderately drought tolerant afterwards.

Plumbago grows quickly but excess growth can be pruned off at any point throughout the year. Growth damaged by frost should be pruned off in spring.

Plumbago auriculata can be affected by tiny insects called chilli thrips, which cause the leaves to look curled and stunted. Cotton cushion scale and mites are occasionally a problem, too, but do not usually affect the long-term health of the plant. Plumbago has no major diseases of concern, but alkaline (high pH) soil can result in mineral deficiencies and yellowing leaves.



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Foxtail Palm (Wodyetia bifurcate)

The enchanting foxtail palm is extremely popular for its perfect proportions, self-cleaning habit, and full, rounded fronds.

A tropical showstopper in the landscape, the foxtail is available in single or multi-trunk specimens. Its smooth gray trunk is topped with a bright green crownshaft and big tufted fronds that resemble the bushy tail of a fox.

The charismatic beauty of this palm works in almost any landscaping, if the house itself isn't overwhelmed by its size.

Plant specs

Foxtails are fast growers, reaching an ultimate height of about 30 feet.

They're best suited for Zone 10, though areas of Zone 9B that closely border Zone 10 will work with normal winter temperatures. These South Florida palms like plenty of sunshine and they're moderately drought-tolerant once established, though a regular watering is ideal.

The foxtail is a moderately salt-tolerant palm and it's self-cleaning (old fronds fall off by themselves).

"But it doesn't LOOK like a foxtail palm..."

When shopping for a young foxtail, don't be put off by the sparse appearance and "torn" ends of the leaves - they'll grow quickly into a full, rounded "tail."

Plant care

Plant with organic peat humus or topsoil added to the hole.

Foxtails can be heavy feeders. Fertilize with a granular palm fertilizer containing micronutrients...do this in spring, summer, and autumn.

Supplement feedings by applying manganese or magnesium every so often to keep the fronds their prettiest deep-green color.

You'll never have to trim a frond, since old ones fall off on their own.

Plant spacing

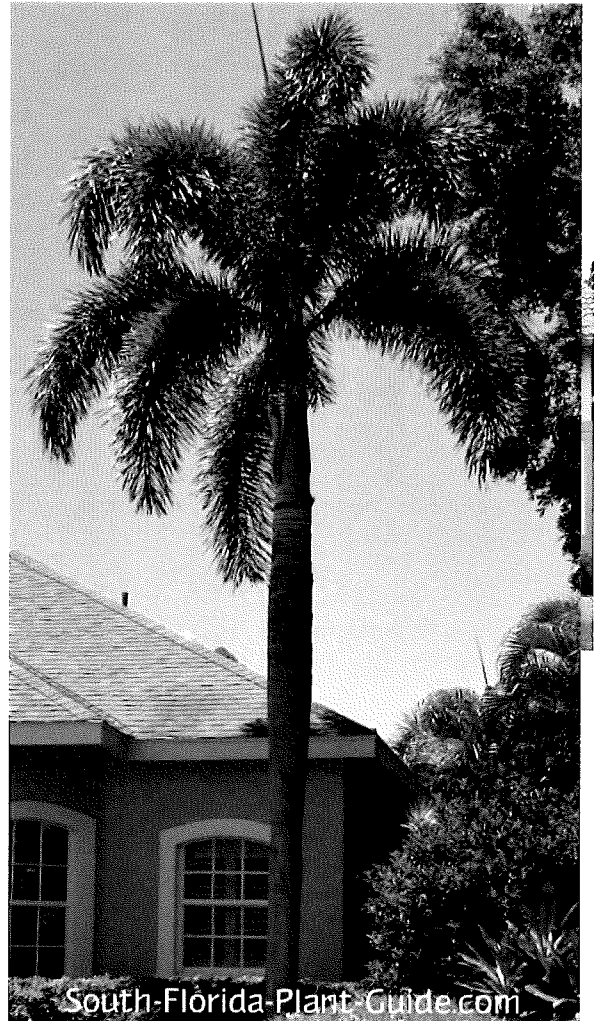
Fronds are large on this palm, so plant a single specimen at least 8 feet from the house (and even farther for multiple trunks, since they bow out) to allow the head of the palm room to flush out without fronds being damaged.

If planting a row of foxtails, place them at least 6 feet apart. If the "head" of the palm clears a fence or low structure, you can place it as close as 3 feet from the fence.

Foxtail palms will work well in large containers while they're young. Like all plants, palms produce flowers and seeds.

After flowering, a more mature foxtail bears a large, heavy cluster of fruit containing seeds.

The fruit is showy and bright red, each one the size of a small tomato.



CERTIFICATE OF RECORDING
THE
BAY TREE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
COMMON PROPERTY LANDSCAPE PLAN 2022

The undersigned, President and Secretary of B.T. Homeowner's Association, Inc., do hereby certify that the attached Bay Tree Homeowners Association Common Property Landscape Plan 2022 was approved at the Board Meeting held on April 28, 2022, said approval appears in the minutes of the meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has caused these presents to be signed in its name by its President, its Secretary and its corporate seal affixed this 16 day of August, 2022.

WITNESSES AS TO PRESIDENT:

B.T. HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION, INC.

By: [Signature] President

Printed Name: Chris Kanakis

Printed Name: Anthony Purificato

MICHELLE R. MILLER, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
SAINT LUCIE COUNTY
FILE # 5087414 08/23/2022 08:49:52 AM
OR BOOK 4877 PAGE 1395 - 1407 Doc Type: MS
RECORDING: \$112.00

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ST LUCIE COUNTY

The foregoing instrument was subscribed, sworn and acknowledged before me by means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, by Chris Kanakis, as President of B.T. Homeowner's Association, Inc., [] who is personally known to me, or [] who has produced 8/16 as identification on 8/16, 2022.

Notarial Seal

[Signature]
Notary Public

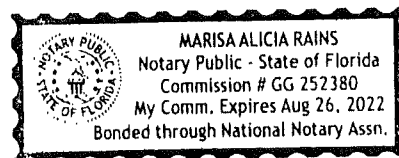
WITNESSES AS TO SECRETARY:

B.T. HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION, INC.

By: [Signature], Secretary

Printed Name: Tara Fleming

Printed Name: _____

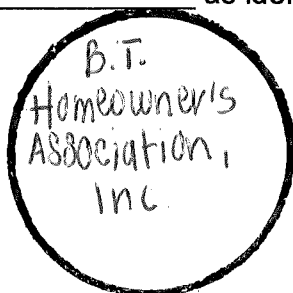


CORPORATE
SEAL

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF (FL) ST LUCIE COUNTY

The foregoing instrument was subscribed, sworn and acknowledged before me by means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, by Tara Fleming, as Secretary of B.T. Homeowner's Association, Inc., [] who is personally known to me, or [] who has produced _____ as identification on _____, 2022.

Notarial Seal



[Signature]
Notary Public

