



**Natural
Landscaping
And
Vista Pruning**

First Revision: 1/1/2009



Natural Landscaping and Vista Pruning in the Village at Waterside

Why It's Important

In the rush of our sometimes, hectic daily lives, it's good to occasionally surround ourselves with the beauty and splendor of nature. Many of us seek spiritual nourishment from a quiet walk in the woods or a meditative moment in a garden. Flowers, trees and shrubs influence our perceptions of the world around us. They call us back to a time when we were close to the land, when life was simpler yet more profound. As they mature and change with the seasons, they remind us that life is constantly growing and evolving in its own time.

Plant life affects us in other more practical ways as well. Trees and shrubs help define our environment, adding form and texture to the landscape. While the animals depend on them for habitat and sustenance, we rely on trees and shrubs to lend visual perspective and complement the architecture of our homes. Trees also provide shade, reminding us that even the climates of our yards and homes are affected by plant life.

The Guide to Natural Landscaping and Vista Pruning in the Village at Waterside

This guide has been prepared by the Village at Waterside's Architectural Control Committee, composed of the developer, and landscape and land plan consultants.

The purpose behind this guide is to encourage property owners to enjoy and maximize the natural environment in the Village at Waterside. The following guidelines for landscaping and vista pruning are designed to benefit the community as a whole. As a property owner, you join with other owners in controlling the quality and aesthetics of the Village at Waterside's trees, shrubs and flowers.

These guidelines establish the rights of the Village at Waterside Architectural Control Committee (ACC), to **require** and **approve** all landscaping, and to mandate the protection, use and enjoyment of the natural vegetation on the Village at Waterside property. All property in the Village at Waterside is subject to these guidelines.

Approval is required for all "[new-construction landscaping](#)" as well as "[changes or additions](#)" to any existing landscapes.

A careful study of this publication will lend understanding to the reasons behind the guidelines and create a greater appreciation of the benefits to the community as a whole. Ultimately, compliance with these guidelines will satisfy the vision of the Village at Waterside property owners for a beautiful environment for years to come.



CONSIDER THIS:

- A tree is a valuable asset which may take nature a hundred years to produce, but through careless or hasty decisions, can be destroyed by a chain saw in a matter of minutes.
- Trees are powered by solar energy, and by intercepting this energy, correspondingly reduce the heat load on shaded homes and other areas.
- From its leaves, a small tree can introduce into the atmosphere several hundred gallons of water a day as invisible water vapor.
- The environment under the tree canopy is naturally air-conditioned by its ability to control solar heat and humidity.
- Vegetation greatly reduces the intensity of noise from nearby areas.
- Trees reduce glare by their shade and color; in deep shade from 10,000 to 50 foot candles, which is the maximum necessary for reading.
- Trees accomplish all of this for us naturally – at no charge.
- Trees block unsightly views in the distance.



Vista Pruning for a single family home – right way



VISTA PRUNING

One of the primary reasons for purchasing a home site at a higher elevation is to enjoy the views from any given property in the community. Both distant views and views through the nearby woodlands can be maintained and enhanced through careful removal and pruning of trees. Excessive removal, topping or trimming of trees can diminish the appearance of the natural environment, and is specifically not allowed. Attempting to achieve a “panoramic” view can often destroy that natural appearance by creating an unattractive raw or chopped look. The goal of careful vista pruning is to ensure that trees look as if they have never been touched.

Correct vista pruning of home sites at higher elevations is particularly important, since they are in full view from a distance and from other home sites on the property. Over time, vista pruning is a critical factor in determining the quality and aesthetics of the Village at Waterside community.

Pruning branches beneath the tree canopy is only allowed with ACC approval on new or existing landscape. Tree topping and complete removal is not allowed unless approved by the ACC.



Vista Pruning for a single family home – wrong way



PROCEDURES FOR VISTA PRUNING

- The **tree canopy** is the upper controlling part of the forest, and it is important to be sure its integrity is preserved during the pruning process. The proper pruning procedure uses existing or new “windows” within the tree canopy, allowing homeowners to enjoy tasteful views from their properties, whether those views are distant or simply a view through the nearby forest. Windows allow property owners to experience a range of views from different points on the property and as the seasons change.
- If possible, always trim **under** the tree canopy. The test of whether a limb should be removed or not is to determine whether its absence will be detected, or whether it will affect the natural appearance of the canopy.
- If a limb in the canopy must be pruned, consider the effect it will have on future growth of the canopy, as well as its effect on the open space and ground below, especially with respect to light.
- **Topping a tree is never permitted**, as it only serves to eliminate the naturally graceful form, line and texture of the branches. Topping can also result in unsightly, plume-like new growth, which is difficult to control.

CAREFUL FORETHOUGHT IS THE KEY

The best policy for pruning is to be patient. Wait and watch for several months or even a year after construction so existing trees and vistas can be fully appreciated. Consider the balance between resplendent spring and fall colors of red maples, sour woods, black gums, and dogwoods as they contrast with the less colorful but larger and sturdier oaks and hickorys.

Remember, once branches and trees are removed, they cannot be replaced; they can always be pruned at a later date.

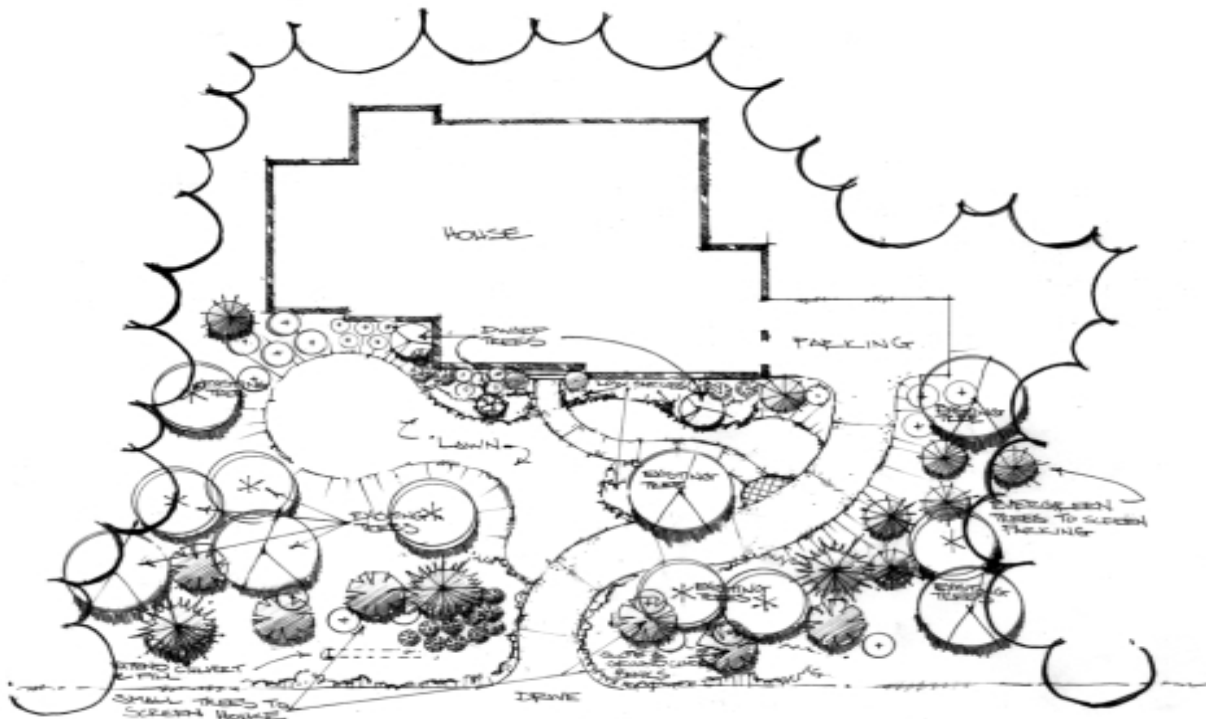
When properly done, pruning will not have to be repeated for many years. Trees will appear natural, as if human hands never disturbed them.



NATURAL LANDSCAPING

The goal of natural landscaping is to bridge the gap between man-made construction of a house and the natural environment in which the house is built. Done well, natural landscaping allows the physical structure of a house to blend with its surrounding natural environment and can be an integral part of converting a house on a lot into a visually appealing home site.

Because the Village at Waterside home sites are part of a mountaintop setting, this natural blending is all the more significant and different in appearance from well-kept lawns and landscaping features of typical suburban homes. Natural landscaping takes into account other factors, such as stone steps, walkways and retaining walls, and the use of indigenous informal plants to blend these features, along with the house, into the surrounding natural environment.



Details of landscape development for the home shown in the following illustrations. Note solutions to “open” views from the road as well as to problems arising from culverts, banks, drives, decks and other features.



PROCEDURES FOR NATURAL SCREENING

- In screening the house, consideration must be given to the view from the road, lake, and from afar. As a minimum, the foundations are to be screened, and the lines of the homes tastefully blended on all sides into the natural environment.
- Drives, parking, patios and paths should be screened and softened in accordance with the above considerations. Concrete driveways must contain an ochre pigment to blend with the ground. Refer to the Architectural Design Guidelines for more specific details.
- The homeowner is responsible for making the driveway entrance and road frontage attractive, even though they are within the road right-of-way. Drainage ditches should only be lined with grass. Ditches too difficult to mow may be lined with a layer of smooth, round, river rock.
- Transformers, satellite dishes, drains, culverts and similar features should be appropriately screened to blend with the environment.
- The use of rustic fencing, stone walls and other structural features are encouraged. If a low bank is present, this needs to be sloped back so that it will retain a covering of organic mulch. Excess dirt should be hauled away. High banks or deep culverts require special attention to determine the best method of landscaping.



The same home after landscape development showing structural and planting features.

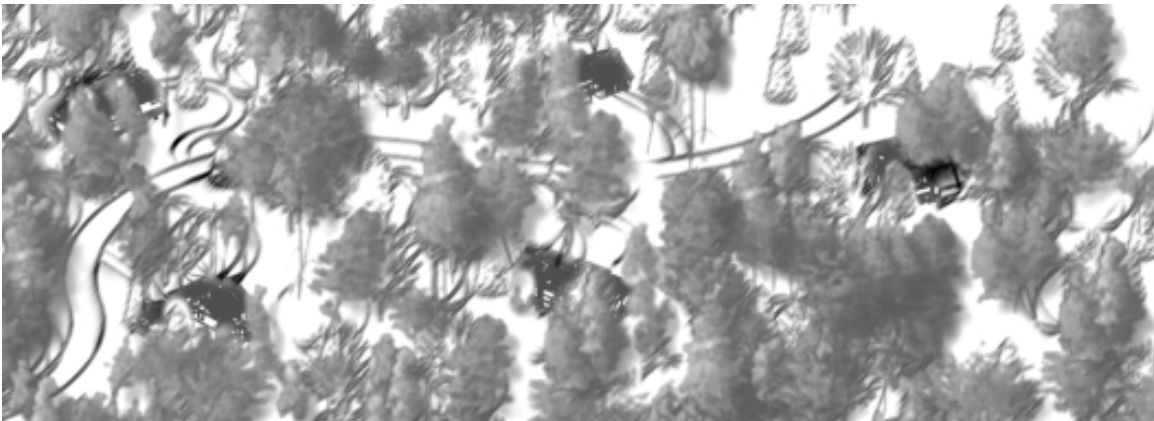


GUIDELINES

- No cutting or clearing on a Village at Waterside lot, in any form, can be done prior to the approval of the ACC, and prior to staking out the location of the house on the lot.
- During construction, the only clearing permitted is that which is necessary for construction activities. This also includes installation of septic systems.
- The removal or pruning of trees and shrubs to improve views or other purposes cannot be done until construction is completed, and then only with on-site approval of the Village at Waterside's Architectural Control Committee.



Distant view of homes with an exposed, raw appearance due to incorrect pruning and removal of trees.



Distant view of homes that are blended naturally into the mountainside.



GUIDELINES

PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

- An engineered site plan must be submitted on a topographic map which shows the location of the house, septic tank and drain field, and all drives, walks, and parking areas, each clearly indicated in their appropriate location and to scale. This is defined in detail in Section 4 of the Architectural Design Guidelines.
- Prior to any physical disturbance of the site, special, irreplaceable features are to be identified and provisions for their protection clearly established. This includes large “character” trees, rock outcroppings, springs and streams, concentrations of azaleas and other wild flowers and shrubs, and any other unique features.

SITE INSPECTION AND CLEARING

After plan approval and prior to any clearing and construction, the builder must request the Village at Waterside’s ACC to make a site inspection. The site must be clearly staked to include the house location, property lines, drive, and, if applicable, pool location. A grade stake must be provided to indicate either the first floor or basement finish grade elevation. Staking shall be with a continuous ribbon and circling the area to be cleared and any additional trees to be cleared outside the encircled area shall be ribboned individually or in groups. Failure to ribbon or stake the lot clearly can result in additional review fees being charged to the builder. Type C silt fence is mandatory and must be a minimum of 36” high and installed **BEFORE** any clearing or grading **BEGINS**.

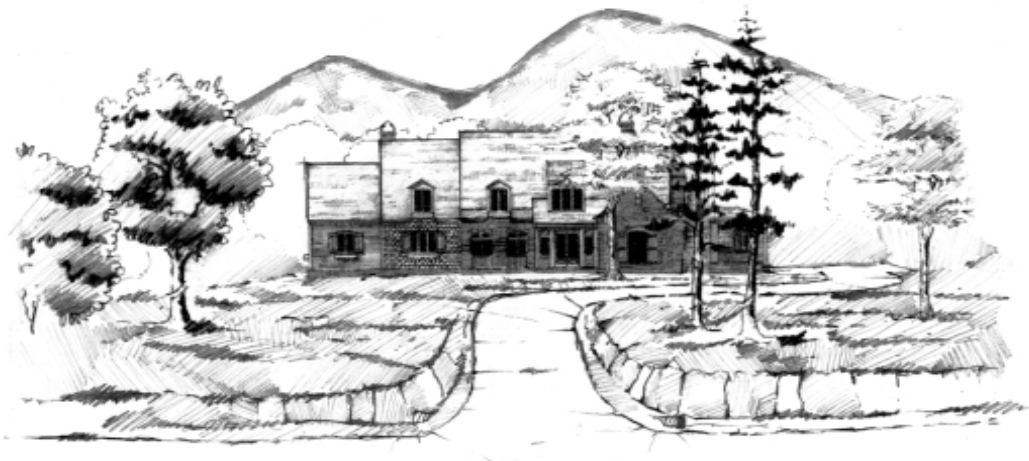
The purpose of the site inspection is to ensure compliance with the approved plans and prevent any unnecessary damage to trees or other unique site features. Inspection shall be made within two working days of the request. Authorization to proceed with clearing and construction will be issued immediately after the inspection. To arrange for a site inspection, contact the Village at Waterside ACC.



AFTER CONSTRUCTION

- Final landscaping must be completed prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit. This is based on the submission and approval of a natural landscape development plan, which should locate and specify the kinds of ground covers, shrubs and trees for the drives, parking areas, driveway entry, road frontage, septic field, and disturbed areas, and also any landscape construction such as walks, steps and walls.
- Easements should be clear of any kinds of ground covers, shrubs or trees. Easements are to provide access to the sides and rear of the property for utility companies, soil erosion work, septic tank trucks, their large machinery and many other types of service vehicles.
- Design and Landscape guidelines tightly control unauthorized signs, fences, play equipment, garbage containers, satellite dishes, yard art, flagpoles, mechanical and electrical equipment and other similar non-natural features. Refer to the *Architectural Design Guidelines* and the legal *Declaration of Covenants, Restrictions and Easements* for more specific details

Any clearing, pruning or new plantings must be submitted to the ACC for approval for new construction and existing landscapes.



An illustration of a home prior to landscape development where natural screening from the road was not present.



FINAL INSPECTION

Builder will request final field review no later than within 30 days prior to closing or within 30 days of completion of all improvements. The ACC will then conduct a final field review, sending a certified letter to the builder listing any changes required to bring the home into compliance with the approved plans. If corrections are not made within 60 days the construction deposit will be forfeited and the builder will be suspended from the builder program. The owner will also be notified and a copy of the certified letter will be sent to the owner as well, notifying them that they are also responsible for compliance with the Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines.

If the builder fails to request a final field review in time to allow for the review prior to the home being occupied, the construction deposit is subject to forfeiture. The builder and the homeowner will both be held responsible for ensuring that the Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines are met in full including all items listed in the final field review letter.

ALLOCATION OF COSTS

Costs for natural landscaping are to be incorporated into the cost of the home. Of course, the expense for shrubs and trees will vary with the kind of site, the type of construction and the natural setting. This is in addition to costs for structural features such as walls, steps, drives and fences. For speculative homes, the builder is required to incorporate the cost of natural landscaping into the contract cost of the home. For owner-built homes, the owner should preferably include landscaping in the contract price for construction, but in any case, provide for its completion prior to occupancy.

These steps will insure that the landscape work is performed correctly and allow the property owner to include this cost in the mortgage (assuming this form of financing is used) rather than an additional expense after the mortgage is closed. A realistic estimate can be made when the landscape plan has been designed.

Builder must install a minimum of \$10,000.00 of plants, sod and installation, not including grading, retaining walls, irrigation, or lighting, etc.



TRANSPLANTING

The primary rule in the care of transplanted shrubs and trees is to keep the roots cool and moist. A thick mulch, preferably 8 inches, along with frequent soakings during drought periods, will enable even shade-loving shrubs to become established in sunny areas. This extra care is needed for at least the first three growing seasons.

FAVORABLE TYPES OF GROUND COVERS, SHRUBS AND TREES

To ensure that ground covers, shrubs and trees at the Village at Waterside effectively blend with the natural highland environment, we offer a carefully selected list of recommendations. Homeowners frequently have favorite flowers and shrubs not recommended here for various reasons. Waterside's recommendations are based on the following criteria:

- Color, texture and appearance to blend with the woodland environment.
- Hardiness for the upper Southern mountain climate.
- Ease of maintenance.
- Less susceptible to disease and insects.
- Deer tolerant.
- Adaptability to mountain soils.
- Familiarity and availability to the landscape trade.
- Provide a wide selection of both native and introduced species and varieties.
- Berry and seed plants for birds, squirrels and other animals.
- Natural plants and trees that blend well with the environment.
- Restricting formal plants that do not blend well with the natural beauty of the forest.



Groundcovers & Vines			Part	
Evergreen		Sun	Shade	Shade
Bugleweed	Ajuga reptans		√	√
Carolina Jessamine	Gelsemium sempervirens	√	√	
Clubmoss	Lycopodium lucidulum			√
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster dammeri	√	√	
Creeping Lilyturf	Liriope spicata	√		√
Crossvine	Anisostichus capreolatus	√	√	
Five Leaf Akebia	Akebia quinata	√	√	
Galax	Galax aphylla			√
Honeysuckle, Trumpet	Lonicera sempervirens	√	√	
Ivy, Colchis	Hedera colchica			√
Lady Bank's Rose	Rosa banksiae			√
Lenten Rose	Helleborus orientalis			√
Lilyturf	Liriope muscari	√		√
Lyreleaf Sage	Salvia lyrata			√
Mondo	Ophiopogon japonicus	√		√
Myrtle, running	Vinca minor		√	√
Periwinkle	Vinca major	√		√
Pippsissewa	Chimaphila maculata			√
Running Ground Pine	Lycopodium digitatum			√
Spurge, Allegheny	Pachysandra procumbens			√
Spurge, Japanese	Pachysandra terminalis			√
St. John's-Wort	Hypericum calycinum	√	√	
Strawberry	Fragaria childensis	√	√	
Thrift	Phlox subulata			√
Wintercreeper	Euonymous fortunei	√		√
Wintergreen	Gaultheria procumbens		√	√

NOT RECOMMENDED

English Ivy	Hedera helix
Blue Rug Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis



Groundcovers & Vines			Part	
Deciduous		Sun	Shade	Shade
Bellwort	<i>Uvularis sessifolia</i>		√	√
Chameleon	<i>Houttuynia</i>	√		√
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>	√	√	
Daylily Hybrids	<i>Hemerocallis hybrida</i>	√		√
Dwarf Crested Iris	<i>Iris cristata</i>		√	
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>		√	√
Green and Gold	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>		√	√
Hydrangea, Climbing	<i>Hydrangea petiolaris</i>		√	
Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>			√
May Apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>		√	
Monkshood	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>		√	
Muscadine Grape	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	√		
Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta</i>		√	√
Plumbago	<i>Ceratostigma plumbagooides</i>	√	√	
Silver Lace Vine	<i>Polygonum aubertii</i>	√	√	
St. John's-Wort	<i>Hypericum buckleii</i>	√	√	
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	√	√	
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	√	√	
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	√	√	
Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>			√
Yellow Root	<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	√	√	



Shrubs, Small (1' - 4') Evergreen		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
Azaleas, Dwarf Evergreen	Rhododendron varieties		√	
Barberry, Warty	Berberis verruculosa		√	
Bayberry, Northern	Myrica pennsylvanica	√		
Cotoneaster, Rockspray	Cotoneaster horizontalis	√		
Cotoneaster, Wintergreen	Cotoneaster conspicua	√		
Evergreen Bittersweet	Euonymus fortunei	√		√
Gardenia, Dwarf	Gardenia duruma	√	√	
Holly, Dwarf Inkberry	Ilex glabra	√		√
Holly, Dwarf Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria	√		√
Holly, Heller	Ilex crenata H.	√		√
Lavender, True/English	Lavandula officinalis	√		
Laurel, English/Cherry (Otto Luyken)	Prunus laurocerasus	√		√
Leucothoe, Costal	Leucothoe, axillaris		√	√
Leucothoe, Creeping	Leucothoe, catesbaeo		√	√
Leucothoe, Drooping	Leucothoe, fontanesiana		√	√
Mugo Pine	Pinus mugo compacta	√		
Nandina, Dwarf	Nandina domestica nana	√		√
Oregon Hollygrape	Mahonia aquifolium		√	√
Sand Myrtle	Leiophyllum buxifolium	√	√	
St. John's-Wort	Hypericum patulum	√		



Shrubs, Large (4' +) Evergreen		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>		√	√
Andromeda, Mountain	<i>Peiris floribunda</i>		√	√
Anisetree	<i>Illicium aniastrum</i>	√	√	
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>			√
Barberry, Wintergreen	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	√	√	
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>		√	
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	√		
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus, kiautschoricus</i>	√		√
Firethorn, Scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	√		
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	√	√	
Holly, Burford (well-drained)	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> B.	√	√	
Holly, English	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	√	√	
Holly, Foster	<i>I. fosteri</i>	√	√	
Holly, Inkberry	<i>I. glabra</i>	√		
Holly, Japanese	<i>I. crenata</i>	√	√	
Holly, Lusterleaf	<i>I. latifolia</i>	√	√	
Holly, Osmanthus	<i>O. illicifolius</i> (well-drained)	√	√	
Holly, Perny	<i>I. pernyi</i>	√	√	
Holly, Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>		√	√
Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>		√	√
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	√	√	
Laurel, English	<i>Prunus schipkaensis</i>	√		√
Leucothoe, Florida	<i>Leucothoe, populifolia</i>		√	√
Mahonia, Cluster	<i>Mahonia, pinnata</i>		√	√
Mahonia, Leatherleaf	<i>M. bealei</i> (well-drained)		√	√
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>		√	√
Rhododendron, Carolina	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>		√	
Rhododendron, Hybrid	<i>R. hybrida</i>		√	
Rosemary	<i>Rosemary Officinalis</i>	√	√	
Viburnum, Leatherleaf	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>			√
Virginia Sweetspire	<i>Itea virginica</i>	√		√



Shrubs, Small (1' – 4')

Deciduous		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
Alpine Current	Ribes alpinum	√		√
Blue Mist Shrub	Caryopteris clandonensis	√		
Carolina Jasmine	Celsemium sempervirens	√	√	
Dwarf Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	√		
Dwarf Huckleberry	Gaylussacia dumosa		√	
Dwarf Winged Euonymous	Euonymous alatus compactus	√		√
Jasmine, Winter	Jasminum nudiflorum	√		√
Quince, Japanese	Chaenomeles japonica	√	√	
Shrubby Cinquefoil	Potentilla fruticosa	√	√	
Spirea	Spiraea roseum	√	√	
St. John's-Wort, Golden	Hypericum moserianum	√		
St. John's-Wort	Kalm H. kalmianum	√		
St. John's-Wort	Shrubby H. prolificum	√	√	
Witch Alder	Fothergilla gardenii	√	√	

Shrubs, Large (4' +)

Deciduous		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
Azalea, Flame	Rhododendron calendulaceum	√	√	
Azalea, Piedmont	R. canescens		√	√
Azalea, Pinkshell	R. vaseyi		√	√
Azalea, Pinxterflower	Azalea periclymenoides		√	
Azalea, Sweet	R. arborescens		√	√
Barberry, Japanese	Berberis thunbergii	√	√	
Blueberry, Highbush	Vaccinium corymbosum	√	√	
Bottlebrush Buckeye	Aesculus parviflora	√	√	
Burning Bush	Euonymous alatus	√	√	
Butterfly Bush	Buddleia	√		
Shrubs, Large (4' +) Deciduous		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
	<i>Continued</i>			
Cinnamon Clethra	Clethra acuminata	√		√
Cotoneaster, Willowleaf	Cotoneaster salicifolia		√	
Crape Myrtles	Lagerstroemia indica	√		

Devil's Walking Stick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	√	√	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	√		√
Enkianthus, Red-veined	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	√	√	
False Goatsbeard	<i>Astilbe biternata</i>		√	
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia Mindia</i>	√	√	
Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla major</i>	√	√	
Grancy Gray-beard	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	√		
Hydrangea, Oak-leaf	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>		√	
Hydrangea, Smooth	<i>H. arborescens</i>		√	
Knock-Out-Roses	<i>Rosa</i>	√		
Leucothoe, Sweetbells	<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>		√	√
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	√	√	
Red Chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	√	√	
Rose, Carolina	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	√	√	
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	√	√	
Spice Bush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	√	√	
Spirea	<i>S. cantoniensis</i>	√	√	
Stewartia, Mountain	<i>Stewartia ovata</i>	√	√	
Strawberry bush	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>			√
Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	√		√
Viburnum, Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	√		√
Viburnum, Burkwood	<i>Viburnum burkwoodi</i>	√	√	
Viburnum, Cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	√	√	
Viburnum, Linden	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	√	√	
Viburnum, Mapleleaf	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>		√	√
Vitex	<i>Viburnum agnus-castus</i>	√	√	
White Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	√		
Winter Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	√		√
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	√	√	
Wintersweet	<i>Chimonthus praecox</i>	√	√	
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>	√	√	



**Trees, Small
Evergreen**

		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	√	√	
Carolina Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	√	√	
Common Cherry/ English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	√	√	
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	√	√	

**Trees, Large
Evergreen**

Canadian Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	√	√	
Carolina Hemlock	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>	√	√	
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	√		
Deodora Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	√		
Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	√		
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	√		
Witch-Hazel, Common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	√	√	

NOT RECOMMENDED

Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
Leyland Cypress	x. <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Skyrocket Pencil	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>



Trees, Small Deciduous		Sun	Part Shade	Shade
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	√		
Ash, Mountain	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	√		
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	√	√	√
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	√	√	
Crabapple, Purple	<i>Malus purpurea</i>	√		
Crabapple, Wild Sweet	<i>M. coronaria</i>	√		
Crape Myrtles	<i>Lagerstoemia indica</i>	√		
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	√		
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>C. kousa</i>	√		
Franklinia	<i>Frankliniana altamaha</i>	√		
Fringetree	<i>Chonanthus virginicus</i>	√	√	
Hawthorn	<i>Craetagus sp.</i>		√	√
Hophornbeam, Eastern	<i>Ostrya virginia</i>	√		
Maple, Chalk	<i>Acer leucoderme</i>	√		
Maple, Japanese	<i>A. palmatum</i>	√	√	
Maple, Paperbark	<i>A. griseum</i>	√		
Plum, Purpleleaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	√		
Redbay	<i>Persea borborea</i>	√		
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	√		
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	√	√	√
Serviceberry, Downy	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	√		
Silverbell, Carolina	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	√		
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	√	√	
Wild Sweet Crabapple	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	√		
Witch-Hazel, Chinese	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	√		



Trees, Large Deciduous		Sun	Part	
			Shade	Shade
Ash, Green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	√	√	
Ash, White	Fraxinus americana	√	√	
Beech, American	Fagus grandifolia	√		
Buckeye, Yellow	Aesculus flava	√	√	
Gum, Black	Nyssa sylvatica	√	√	
Hickory	Carya sp.	√		
Linden Tilia	americana	√		
Locus, Black	Robinia pseudoacacia	√		
Magnolia, Cumberland	Magnolia acuminata	√		
Maidenhair Tree <small>(male only)</small>	Ginkgo biloba	√		
Maple, Red	Acer rubrum	√	√	
Maple, Sugar	Acer saccharum	√	√	
Oak, Chestnut	Quercus prinus	√	√	
Oak, Eastern Red	Quercus rubra maxima	√	√	
Oak, Pin	Quercus palustris	√	√	
Oak, Scarlet	Quercus coccinea	√	√	
Oak, Southern Red	Quercus falcata	√	√	
Oak, White	Quercus alba	√	√	
Oak, Willow	Quercus phellos	√		
Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana		√	√
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	√	√	
Yellow Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera	√	√	
Yellow Wood	Cladrastis lutea	√	√	



Ferns		Part	
		Sun	Shade
Black-stemmed spleenwort	<i>Asplenium resiliens</i>	√	√
Blun-lobed woodsia	<i>Woodsia obtusa</i>	√	√
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	√	√
Christmas	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	√	√
Cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	√	√
Grape	<i>Botrychium dissectum</i>	√	√
Hayscented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	√	√
Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	√	√
Marginal Wood	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	√	√
Netted Chain	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	√	√
New York	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	√	√
Northern Maiden Hair	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	√	√
Rattlesnake	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	√	√
Resurrection	<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i>	√	√
Royal	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	√	√
Southern Maiden Hair	<i>Adiantum capillus veneris</i>	√	√