

The Town
of
MT LAUREL
Residential Landscape Regulations

Landscape Mission Statement

The Town of Mt Laurel is a traditional community in concert with nature, dedicated to land development and building practices that recognize, promote, protect and preserve the natural landscape and topography of the Dunnavant Valley/Double Oak Mountain ecosystem.

Mt Laurel shall:

- Empower future town residents to protect and preserve a landscape that is continually being lost due to poor land development decisions which denude the natural landscape in deference to exotic land-forms and plant species.
- Promote the native landscape by encouraging the use of plant materials native to the site
- Limit the use of exotic materials which may become invasive and/or detrimental to the native flora of Mt Laurel
- Rescue native materials from construction sites for reuse
- Replant damaged areas with rescued and purchased native vegetation
- Promote a sustainable, low-maintenance landscape through the use of naturally occurring materials which have survived without supplemental watering or feeding
- Promote a landscape of native trees, ground covers and shrubs in disturbed areas, and the protection of large areas of native flora during construction periods
- Limit the use of invasive grasses (i.e. Bermudagrass) and shrubs at all costs
- Educate residents and visitors of the natural beauty inherent in the native ecosystems of the Dunnavant Valley/Double Oak Mountain area
- Educate, by example, developers and homeowners throughout the region on alternatives available in using native systems and plants in land planning and landscape designs
- Discourage “shock value, drive-by” landscapes, but promote landscapes that encourage pedestrian level interaction. Even the smallest, most inconspicuous flowers/fruits deserve attention.
- Promote landscapes that are in context with the whole streetscape, not an individual house

In order to maintain the existing forest edges, and to promote the healing of the remaining flora within a lot, the homeowner and builder shall be responsible for protection of the remnant forest (that forest left from construction).

SITE CLEARING/CONSTRUCTION

Tree /Native Floral Preservation

The remnant forest (native floral areas) shall be maintained and protected during the course of construction. Areas disturbed due to construction activities shall be restored, replaced with native materials from the approved list and/or maintained in a healthy, vigorous growing condition.

Soil Preservation

Grades for thoroughfares and open spaces shall follow existing topography and drainage patterns, unless use dictates otherwise. Open spaces shall remain protected and undisturbed during construction. The deep soil

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structure of the remnant forest beyond the building footprint(s) shall be protected from compaction.

Existing topsoil from the building footprint shall be preserved. The remaining soil profile shall be protected from deep compaction during building construction by defining and staking access and construction zone during construction activities.

Erosion Control

Erosion control shall consist primarily of wood chips and hay bales supplemented in severe cases by synthetic, chip filled socks. These controls shall be monitored daily, and repaired as needed. Silt fence may be used in areas not accessible to public view, and in areas where other control is inadequate.

Tree Removal/Preservation

Tree and shrub removal shall be done in a manner that causes the least amount of collateral damage to nearby stands of desirable trees and shrubs. Every opportunity to remove and relocate trees for reforestation, shall be done. Prior to tree removal in any area, the Town Landscape Architect shall survey the area to be cleared, and approve trees scheduled for removal. Groups of smaller trees, as well as large trees, shall be evaluated for preservation, and measures taken during construction to ensure the long term survivability of same. Isolating large trees is discouraged.

Lot Grading

Lot grading to site each structure shall be the absolute minimum required to facilitate the construction of the house (maximum of 5 ((five)) feet beyond exterior wall of structure) and provide adequate outdoor terrace space. Access and work zones shall be approved by Town Landscape Architect, and building activities shall be confined to these areas. Foundations shall be excavated from within the building footprint, with excavators exiting site through the future garage, driveway and/or access easement, and they shall ensure that access and storage for all building operations shall be along this path.

Areas beyond the designated work area shall be deemed "Tree-Save Areas". Prior to construction, the root systems of the Tree-Save areas shall be isolated from foundation excavation and from construction traffic by trenching at the building line plus 5'. Following trenching, if deemed necessary by the Town Landscape Architect, the trees shall be isolated from construction traffic by orange snow fencing, Tree-Save tape and/or armor (the rounded bark side piece leftover from milling), or by another method approved by the Town Landscape Architect. The Town Architect and/or Town Landscape Architect shall review and approve all site modifications for building operations.

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LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND PLANTING

When planning one's landscape, be aware that because of the close proximity of houses (and trees!) work done in your yard can have an adverse effect on the trees and plants in adjacent yards. Please be mindful of what Mt Laurels' landscape represents and plan accordingly.

Planting Procedures

Planting plans and/or details shall be submitted to the Town Landscape Architect for review and approval no later than 45 days prior to the commencement of planting operations. Planting design shall be expected to conform to the spirit and intent of the Mt Laurel Landscape Mission Statement. Professional landscape designs are strongly encouraged but not required.

Plans submitted shall drawn to scale, and accurately reflect the site conditions, both existing and proposed.

Cover

Every effort shall be made to use native wildflowers, ground covers and shrubs. Sod and/or lawn grasses are prohibited in the areas of the lawns subjected to view from the public way(s). Exceptions to this rule (severe or special circumstances, Dogwood Court), must be approved in writing by the Town Landscape Architect.

Plant Selection

All plants shall conform to the following lists of approved/disallowed plants. Trees shall be sized according to the use area, and shall be selected by genus for low maintenance and durability. Reforestation efforts shall be focused on establishment of the future forest.

Compaction

All disturbed (compacted) planting areas shall be loosened to a minimum depth of 6" inches unless damage to the remnant forest will occur during the removal of compaction. If damage will occur, selective loosening and followed by an application of a heavy, organic topsoil shall be done. All areas with a destroyed soil structure of superficially compacted soil shall be loosened ONLY at the direction of the Town Landscape Architect.

Planting Code

The landscape design of Mt Laurel shall be one invokes images of the less formal landscapes of the English country home where the landscape emphasis is on blending the man made landscape with the existing forest. The mystery and surprise of the unexpected is the rule; the formal manor home orderliness with the shocking masses of flowering shrubs and with rigid, clipped hedges is inappropriate. Planting designs should consider the characteristics of the Appalachian foothills flora in their designs, i.e. plantings shall be located in the cultivated landscape in a similar manner to their natural occurrence. Plantings shall have a looser, more casual feel and a less obvious "edge" than conventional plantings. Rings of evergreen shrubs around building foundations will be strongly discouraged as they tend toward an artificial dominance in the winter months. A greater degree of deciduous plantings will change the architectural character of the homes during the winter by allowing one to see more of the building than is seen customarily on a conventional subdivision home.

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Ground covers will dominate, and blend with smaller shrub masses. This will add instant age to the landscape, allowing the smaller trees to blend with the plantings. Shrub masses shall be used as filtering screens, and shall be predominately deciduous. The genus and/or species shall be native to the site or from the approved list. Heavily flowering masses shall be limited to those shrubs that occur naturally on site or from the approved list.

Plant selections for the front and side yards, and areas of the individual lots visible from public ways (pedestrian paths, sidewalks, parks, etc. shall be native or from the approved list. Alleys (private access easements) are not considered part of the public way.

Front Yards

Landscape plantings for the front yards shall reflect the naturalistic character of the sites. The shrubs and ground covers that form the existing forest floor shall be the dominant plantings in the front yards. Genus selection shall be kept to a minimum. The treescape, as described above, shall complement the lower plantings. In no case will conventional foundation plantings be allowed-- the architectural theme of the structure shall be coherent, and clearly stated through the plantings that support it. Massed plantings flowing from the foundation walls into the landscape are encouraged. Turf grass lawns will be allowed only in extreme or severe circumstances, and only after approval by the Town Landscape Architect.

Plantings intended for seasonal "shock value" are strongly discouraged.

The front yard landscapes shall not be considered in isolation. Adjacent and across the street front yards shall be considered when evaluating the planting designs.

Rear Yards

Rear yards will be the domain of the homeowner; however, all effort shall be made to preserve the existing remnant forest, treescape and ground contours. Tree removal and/or grading shall be commenced only following approval by the Town Landscape Architect.

Side Yards

Side yards shall transition the front yards to the rear yards. Existing trees and grades shall be maintained. Tree removal and/or grading shall be commenced only following approval by the Town Landscape Architect. More formal clipped hedges are allowed in this area provided they do not occur within 10 (ten) feet of the building front.

Reforestation: Ideally, at least one shade tree from the following list shall be planted for every 20 feet of residential frontage. A minimum of two shade trees and one understory tree or evergreen tree should be planted elsewhere on the lot. When an alley or lane is present, an additional shade tree should be planted within 8 feet of the back lot line. Planting additional trees from the following lists is permitted, and encouraged. The planting plan shall incorporate a mix of the native plant material from the approved plant list as a means of establishing a visually coherent long term spatial structure of the public landscape.

Substitution

A tree or trees may be substituted by a mass planting along the side property lines.

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Seasonal Color

Color of annual and perennial displays should tend toward the warmer, natural colors (reds, oranges, deep yellows, deep purples). Because of the colors used on the houses and other exterior appurtenances, the color of the sidewalks and walls, pale pinks, whites, lavenders and pale yellows tend to “washed out” and “weak”. Consider the surrounding colors when choosing seasonal color.

Planters

Both exotic and native plant materials (from the approved plant list) are acceptable for raised/freestanding planters; however, native annuals and perennials are encouraged. Planters may occur on both the interior and exterior of fences and walls, provided the planters do not interfere with the public transportation systems or parking areas. Care should be taken not to use plants which re-seed freely.

All raised/freestanding planters are subject to approval by the Town Landscape Architect or the Town Architect. Pots should be chosen to compliment the architecture *and* the landscape.

The use of artificial, plastic or "fake" flowers or foliage is strictly prohibited (in any area: not limited to planters) with the following exceptions:

- Seasonal decorative use (Halloween, Christmas, etc.)
- Special occasion use (birthdays, weddings, bereavement, etc.)
- Special event use (markers for Home Tours, Progressive Dinners, etc.)

It is strongly encouraged and highly recommended to select real plant materials when possible.

Mulch

Non-living ground cover materials shall be limited to the following:

- pine bark mulch (shredded or mini-nuggets)
- pine straw
- wood chips

The use of weed barriers or bed liners is strongly discouraged due to its detrimental effect on the root systems of trees. Recycled rubber and/or artificially colored organic mulches are prohibited.

Dogwood Court

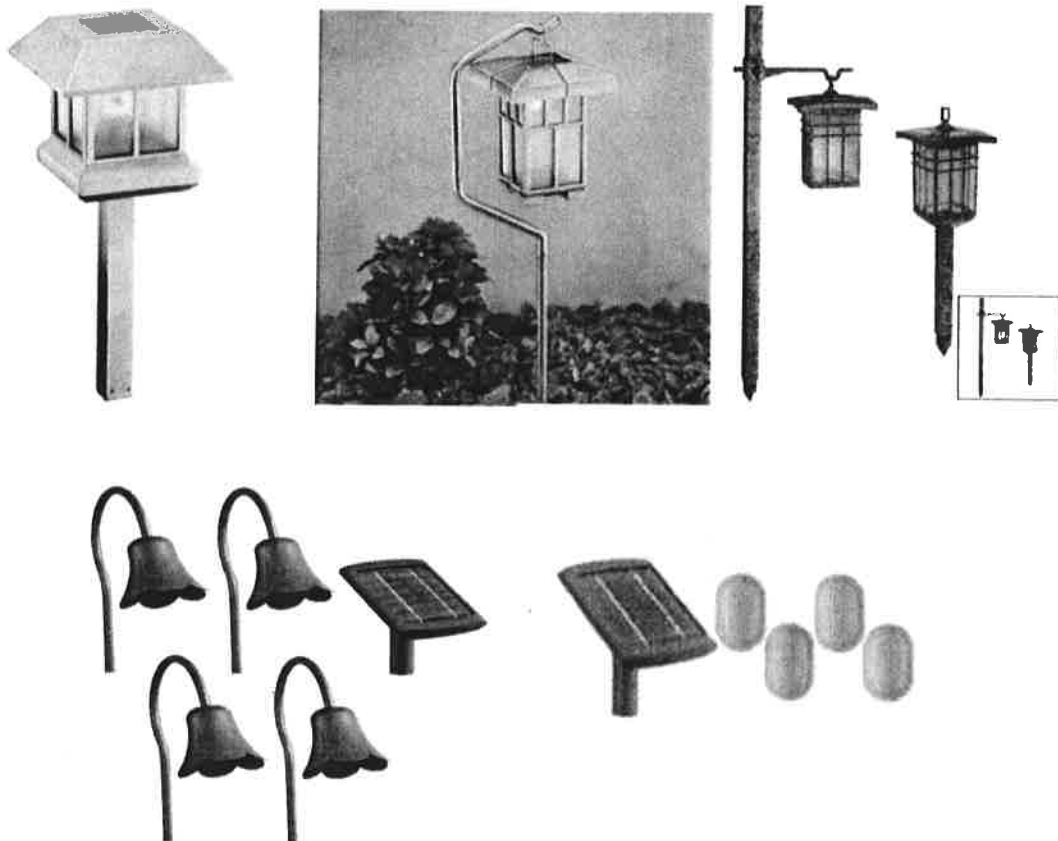
Because of their unique location and character, the 6 houses that comprise Dogwood Court (lots 11-09 through 11-16) shall be considered apart from the remainder of Mt Laurel. Additionally, special exemptions shall be made for the 4 interior units (lots 11-10, 11-11, 11-14 & 11-15) because of their unique location. Please contact the Town Landscape Architect for guidance in the landscape design of these houses.

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Landscape lighting

All fixtures, wattages, and locations of landscape lighting shall be approved by the Town Landscape Architect and/or the Town Architect. Up lighting of any description is prohibited in front yards, and strongly discouraged in the rear yards. Up lighting in rear yards is not permitted unless properly shielded, wattage is less than 15 watts, impact on adjacent properties is minimal, **and is approved by the Town Landscape Architect.**

Although down lights are preferred, solar powered walk lights are acceptable provided the housings are in keeping with the Arts and Crafts architecture of Mt Laurel. Examples of acceptable solar path lights:



Stainless steel fixtures and blue, LED lights should be avoided. Locate lights in a manner to prevent “runways”-- alternate sides if using more than one light. Remote solar collectors shall be located in an area that is not visible from Public Way. Since most path lights are installed on the Rights of Way to illuminate the house walk/public sidewalk connection, installation must be approved by the Town Landscape Architect.

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Paving Design and Paving Materials

All pathways and/or walks connecting the house to the public sidewalks shall be a minimum of 4' in width, and shall be of a patterning complementary to the public sidewalk and the home. The walks shall be stone, concrete pavers, brick pavers or poured concrete w/stain: additional materials are acceptable only if approved in advance by the Town Landscape Architect or Town Architect. This installation of two, two inch (2, 2") sleeves under all walks is recommended. When planning walks and/or patios, limit excavation to maintain healthy existing tree growth. Those paving systems capable of bridging tree roots and that are installed with limited excavation and compaction are highly desirable.

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PLANT MATERIALS

(These lists are considered evolutionary and are subject to change. If there are any questions, please contact the Town Landscape Architect)

Species Selection: All trees, shrubs, ground covers and annual/ perennial displays shall be selected and/or approved by the Town Landscape Architect

Prohibited Species (may not be used):

More and more plants that were once considered staples of ornamental plantings are now considered highly invasive and dangerous to the habitats of our native forests. **These plants may not be used at Mt Laurel, and include but are not limited to:**

Sawtooth Oak
Bradford Pear
Photinia
Sports of American, Japanese and Chinese Holly (submit to Town Landscape Architect for approval)Nandina domestica (some cultivars are acceptable in planters and rear yards--submit to Town Landscape Architect for approval)
Bamboo (except approved native varieties-- contact town Landscape Architect for approval)
Barberry
Ligustrum (Privet, Chinese and Japanese)
Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica)
Chinese and Japanese Wisteria(s)
Zelkova
Fir
Goldenraintree
Purple-leaf Plum
Popcorn tree
Pyracantha
Willow (all)
Yew
Hibiscus syriacus
Japanese Climbing Fern
Seeded Common Bermudagrass

Any exotic plant known to re-seed and/or self propagate with the potential for invading the native areas. Consult both <http://www.invasive.org/eastern/> and Town Landscape Architect if you have a question about a particular plant.

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Acceptable Species (may be used under select circumstances):

The following plants are allowed in **raised planters and rear and side yards** with approval of Town Landscape Architect. They include, but may not be limited to:

Malus spp. except Native crabapples	Trident Maple
Leyland Cypress	Kousa Dogwood
Japanese Magnolia	Chinese & Japanese Junipers
Chinese & Japanese Hollies	Indian Hawthorn
Loropetalum	Crape Myrtle
Japanese Maple	Abelia
Nandina cultivars	Arbovitae
Aucuba	Winged Euonymus
Dwarf Winged Euonymus	Winter Honeysuckle (<i>L. fragrantissima</i>)
Florist and other cultivars of hydrangea	Fatsia
Quince	Forsythia
Ginkgo	Hemlock
Boxwood	Winter Jasmine
Japanese Magnolias	Mahonia
Osmanthus	Periwinkle
Hosta	Pittisporum
Rose	Hypericum
Spirea	Camellia
Gardenia	Hemerocallis spp. (Daylily)
Daffodils & related species	Confederate Jasmine
Evergreen Azaleas	Junipers

Because of its invasive quality, English Ivy may be used sparingly, and only with approval, in Dogwood Court plantings, and in rear and side yards only elsewhere in Mt Laurel. Discretion is advised because it escapes easily (cuttings and leaves) and will contaminate the native forest.

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Approved Species (Native Plants):

The following is the list of native and selected exotic plants approved by the Town Landscape Architect for use in front and side yards visible from the public way (**Willow Oak, cultivars of Red maple and exotic azaleas may be used in the Public Way only with approval**). This is an evolving list, and should not be considered comprehensive. Plants not occurring on this list should be submitted to the Town Landscape Architect for approval:

Trees

Acer floridanum	Florida Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Aesculus pavia	Red Buckeye
Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow Serviceberry
Amelanchier laevis	Serviceberry
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw
Betula lenta	Sweet Birch
Betula nigra	River Birch
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush
Carpinus caroliniana	Ironwood
Carya spp.	Hickory
Castanea dentata	American Chestnut
Castanea pumila	Allegheny Chinkapin
Catalpa bignonioides	Southern Catalpa
Celtis laevigata	Hackberry
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Cercis canadensis 'Alba'	White Redbud
Chamaecyparis thyoides	Whitecedar Falsecypress
Chamaedaphne calyculata	Leatherleaf
Chionanthus virginicus	Fringe Tree
Cladrastis kentukea (lutea)	Yellowwood
Cliftonia monophylla	Buckweattree/Ti-Ti
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood
Cornus florida	Dogwood
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood
Cotinus americanus	American Smoketree
Cotinus obovatus	Chittamwood
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorn
Cyrilla racemiflora	American Cyrilla

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Euonymus atropurpureus	Eastern Wahoo
Fagus grandifolia	Beech
Frankliniana alatamaha	Franklin Tree
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Gordonia lasianthus	Loblolly Bay
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree
Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell
Halesia diptera	Silverbell
Malus augustifolia	Southern Crabapple
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Ilex decidua	Possumhaw Holly
Ilex coriacea	Gallberry
Ilex amelanchier	Swamp Holly
Ilex x attenuata	Savannah Holly
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon .
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumbertree Magnolia
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Magnolia macrophylla	Bigleaf Magnolia
Magnolia tripetala	Umbrella Magnolia
Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Persea borbonia	Redbay
Pinus spp.	Pine
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Prunus americana	American Red Plum
Prunus angustifolia	Chickasaw Plum
Prunus caroliniana	Cherry Laurel
Prunus virginiana	Common Chokecherry
Quercus spp.	Oak (species to be approved by Town Landscape Architect)
Rhus spp.	Sumac
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Stewartia ovata	Mountain Stewartia
Symplocos tinctoria	Horse-sugar
Taxodium spp.	Cypress

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Vaccinium arboreum
Viburnum rufidulum

Farkleberry
Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum

Shrubs

Aesculus parvifolia
Amelanchier arborea
Aronia arbutifolia
Aronia melanocarpa
Aronia x prunifolia
Azalea alabamense
Baccharis halimifolia
Callicarpa americana
Calycanthus floridus
Ceanothus americanus
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Clethra alnifolia
Clethra tomentosa
Cornus amomum
Cornus sericea
Corylus americana
Croton alabamensis
Diervilla sessilifolia
Dirca palustris
Euonymus americanus
Fothergilla gardenii
Fothergilla major
Gaultheria procumbens
Hamamelis virginiana
Hydrangea arborescens
Hydrangea quercifolia
Hypericum frondosum
Hypericum densiflorum
Hypericum prolificum
Ilex ambigua
Ilex amelanchier
Ilex cassine
Ilex cassine angustifolia
Ilex coriacea
Ilex decidua

Bottlebrush Buckeye
Serviceberry
Chokeberry
Black Chokeberry
Purple-fruited Chokeberry
Alabama Azalea
Groundsel-bush
Beautyberry
Sweet Shrub
Redroot/Mountain Sweet
Buttonbush
Summersweet
Wooly Summersweet
Silky Dogwood
Redosier Dogwood
American Filbert
Alabama Croton
Southern Bush-honeysuckle
Leatherwood
Strawberry bush
Dwarf Fothergilla
Large Fothergilla
Wintergreen
Witch Hazel
Smooth Hydrangea
Oakleaf Hydrangea
Native St. John's-wort
Dense hypericum
Shrubby St. John's-wort
Carolina Holly
Swamp Holly
Dahoon
Alabama Dahoon
Tall inkberry
Possumhaw

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Ilex verticillata	Winterberry
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon
Illicium floridanum	Florida Anise
Itea virginica	Virginia Sweetspire
*Jasminum floridum	Florida Jasmine
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
*Kerria japonica 'Pleniflora'	Double Kerria
Leucothoe axillaris	Coastal Leucothoe
Leucothoe fontanesiana	Drooping Leucothoe
Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Nana'	Drooping Dwarf Leucothoe
Leucothoe populifolia	Florida Leucothoe
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Lyonia lucida	Fetterbush
Myrica cerifera	Waxmyrtle
Myrica heterophylla	Swamp Bayberry
Myrica pensylvanica	Bayberry
Myrica pumila 'Fairfax'	Fairfax Dwarf Waxmyrtle
Myrica pumila 'Georgia Gem'	Dwarf Waxmyrtle
Neviusia alabamensis	Snow-wreath
Osmanthus americanus	Devilwood Osmanthus
Philadelphus hirsutus	Streambank Mockorange
Philadelphus grandiflorus	Big Scentless Mockorange
Philadelphus inodorus	Native Mockorange
Pieris floribunda	Mountain Pieris
Pinckneya pubens	Feverbark
Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark
Ptelea trifoliata	Common Hoptree
Rhamnus caroliniana	Carolina Buckthorn
Rhamnus lanceolata	Lanceleaf Buckthorn
Rhododendron arborescens	Native Sweet Azalea
Rhododendron austrinum	Florida Azalea
Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame Azalea
Rhododendron canescens	Piedmont Azalea
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Azalea
Rhododendron cumberlandense	Cumberland Azalea
Rhododendron flammeum	Oconee Azalea
Rhododendron nudiflorum	Pinxterbloom Azalea
Rhododendron prunifolium	Plumleaf Azalea
Rhododendron viscosum glaucum	Swamp Azalea

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Robinia hispida	Roseacacia Locust
Rosa palustris	Swamp Rose
Spirea corymbosa	Meadowsweet
Stewartia malacodendron	Virginia Stewartia
Stewartia ovata	Mountain Stewartia
Styrax americana	Bigleaf Snowbell
Styrax grandiflora	Downy Styrax
Styrax pulverulenta	Downy Styrax
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Indiantcurrent Coralberry
Vaccinium spp.	Sparkleberry: Deerberry
Viburnum acerfolium	Mapleleaf Viburnum
Viburnum alnifolium	Hobblebush
Viburnum bracteatum	Bracted Viburnum
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum
Viburnum dentatum 'Chicago Luster'	Chicago Luster Viburnum
Viburnum molle	Kentucky Viburnum
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry Viburnum
Viburnum nudum	Poosumhaw Viburnum
Viburnum obovatum	Small Viburnum
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum
Yucca filamentosa	Adamsneedle Yucca

Vines/Grasses/Ground covers

Ampelopsis arborea	Pepper Vine
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem
Andropogon virginicus	Broomsedge
Apios americana	Groundnut
Aristida purpurea	Purple Three-Awn
Aristolochis durior	Common Dutchman's Pipe
Arundinaria gigantea	Native Canebreak
Bignonia capreolata	Crossvine
Bouteloua curtpendula	Sideoats Grama
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Creeper
Celastrus scandens	Climbing Bittersweet
Chasmanthium latifolium	Inland Sea Oats
Chrysogonum virginianum	Green & Gold
Clematis virginiana	Virginbower

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Cocculus carolinus	Carolina Snailseed
Decumaria barbara	Climbing Hydrangea
Elymus canadensis	Prairie Wildrye
Epigaea repens	Mayflower
Eragrostis trichodes	Sand Lovegrass
Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina jessamine
Hydrangea anomala petiolaris	Climbing Hydrangea
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle
Lonicera flava	Yellow Honeysuckle/Woodbine
Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry
Pachysandra procumbens	Allegheny Pachysandra
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Passiflora incarnata	Passion Flower
Phlox carolina	Carolina Phlox
Phlox divaricata	Wild Sweet William/Blue Phlox
Phlox pilosa	Downey Phlox
Phlox stolonifera	Creeping Phlox
Pieris phillyreifolia	Vine-wicky
Potentilla sp.	Five fingers
Schisandra glabra	Climbing Magnolia
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem
Smilax spp.	Greenbriar
Sporobolus spp.	Dropseed
Tripsacum dactyloides	Eastern Gamagrass
Vaccinium sp.	Blueberry
Wisteria frutescens	American Wisteria
Xanthorhiza simplicissima	Yellowroot

Cacti

Opuntia humifusa	Prickly pear
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Ferns

Adiantum capillus-veneris	Southern maidenhair fern
Adiantum pedatum	Northern maidenhair fern
Asplenium platyneuron	Ebony spleenwort
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair spleenwort
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady fern

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Botrychium virginianum	Rattlesnake fern
Cystopteris bulbifera	Bladder fern
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented fern
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal wood fern
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive fern, bead fern
Osmunda cinnamomea	Cinnamon fern
Osmunda claytoniana	Interrupted fern
Osmunda regalis	Royal fern
Phegopteris hexagonoptera	Broad beech fern
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas fern
Thelypteris kunthii	Southern shield fern, wood fern, river fern
Thelypteris novaboracensis	New York fern, tapering fern
Woodwardia areolata	Netted chain fern
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chain fern

Wildflowers/Annuals/Perennials

Selected from those plants native to this region. Submit list to Town Landscape Architect for approval if in question.

Forbs annuals/biennials (partial list)

Aphanostephus skirrhobasis	Lazy daisy
Campanulastrum americanum	American bellflower, tall bellflower
Dracopis amplexicaulis	clasping leaf coneflower
Gaillardia pulchella	Indian blanket, firewheel
Glandularia canadensis rose vervain,	sweet William
Helianthus annuus	common sunflower
Ipomopsis rubra	standing cypress
Lobelia spicata	pale lobelia
Monarda citriodora	horsemint, lemon beebalm, lemon mint
Oenothera biennis	common evening primrose
Rudbeckia hirta	black-eyed Susan
Sabatia brevifolia	narrow-leaved sabatia
Senecio glabellus	butterweed

Forbs perennials (partial list)

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Acorus calamus	sweet flag, calamus
Actaea pachypoda	white baneberry
Ageratina altissima var. altissima	white snakeroot
Allium canadense	wild garlic
Allium cernuum	nodding onion
Amsonia ciliata	blue funnel lily, blue star
Amsonia tabernaemontana	blue star
Anemone caroliniana	Carolina anemone, southern thimbleweed
Antennaria spp.	pussytoes, everlasting
Apocynum androsaemifolium	spreading dogbane
Aquilegia canadensis	columbine
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit, Indian turnip
Aruncus dioicus	goat's beard
Asarum canadense	wild ginger
Asclepias amplexicaulis	milkweed
Asclepias humistrata	milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa	butterfly weed
Asclepias variegata	milkweed
Asclepias verticillata	whorled milkweed
Aster dumosus	bushy aster
Aster pilosus	frost aster
Aster oolentangiensis	sky blue aster
Astragalus canadensis	milk vetch, Canada milk vetch
Baptisia alba	white false indigo
Callirhoe papaver	poppy mallow
Calylophus berlandieri	square-bud primrose, sundrops
Camassia scilloides	wild hyacinth
Canna flaccida	golden canna
Caulophyllum thalictroides	blue cohosh
Chelone lyonii	turtlehead
Chrysopsis mariana	Maryland golden aster
Claytonia caroliniana	broad-leaved spring beauty
Claytonia virginica	narrow-leaved spring beauty
Collinsonia canadensis	stoneroot, citronella horsebalm
Coreopsis auriculata	early coreopsis
Coreopsis grandiflora	coreopsis
Coreopsis lanceolata	lance-leaved coreopsis
Coreopsis pubescens	coreopsis
Coreopsis tripteris	tall coreopsis

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Delphinium carolinianum	blue larkspur
Delphinium tricornis	dwarf larkspur
Dicentra cucullaria	dutchman's breeches
Dodecatheon meadia	shooting star
Echinacea purpurea	purple coneflower
Eryngium yuccifolium	rattlesnake master, button snake-root
Erythronium americanum	eastern trout lily, yellow trout lily
Eupatorium coelestinum	mist flower
Eupatorium fistulosum	Joe-pye weed
Eupatorium perfoliatum	boneset
Eupatorium purpureum	Joe-pye weed
Euphorbia corollata	flowering spurge
Fragaria virginiana	wild strawberry
Galium triflorum	sweet-scented bedstraw
Gentiana saponaria	closed gentian, soapwort gentian
Geranium maculatum	wild geranium, cranesbill
Hedyotis nigricans	bluets
Helenium autumnale	common sneezeweed
Helianthus debilis	sunflower
Helianthus microcephalus	sunflower
Helianthus simulans	narrow-leaved sunflower, swamp sunflower
Helianthus strumosus	woodland sunflower
Heliopsis helianthoides	ox-eye sunflower, false sunflower
Heuchera americana var. hirsuticaulis	alumroot
Hibiscus laevis	halberd-leaved marsh mallow
Hibiscus moscheutos	swamp rose mallow, marshmallow hibiscus
Houstonia caerulea	bluets
Houstonia longifolia var. longifolia	long-leaved bluets, pale bluets
Houstonia procumbens	innocence
Hydrastis canadensis	golden seal
Hymenocallis caroliniana	spider lily, rain lily
Hypoxis hirsuta	yellow star grass
Iris cristata	dwarf crested iris
Iris hexagona	flag iris
Iris verna	dwarf flag iris
Iris virginica	southern blue flag
Iris virginica var. shrevei	blue flag
Kosteletzkya virginica	seashore mallow
Lespedeza capitata	roundheaded bush clover

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Ratibida pinnata	gray-headed coneflower, yellow coneflower
Rhexia virginica	meadow beauty
Rudbeckia fulgida	black-eyed Susan, orange coneflower
Rudbeckia laciniata	cut-leaf coneflower
Ruellia humilis	wild petunia
Salvia lyrata	cancer weed, lyre-leaf sage
Sanguinaria canadensis	bloodroot
Senecio aureus	golden ragwort
Silene stellata	starry campion
Silene virginica	fire pink
Sisyrinchium angustifolium	narrow-leaved blue-eyed grass
Sisyrinchium atlanticum	eastern blue-eyed grass
Solidago caesia	blue-stemmed goldenrod, wreath goldenrod
Solidago nemoralis	gray goldenrod, old-field goldenrod
Solidago odora	sweet goldenrod
Solidago rugosa	rough-leaved goldenrod
Solidago sempervirens	seaside goldenrod
Solidago ulmifolia	elm-leaved goldenrod
Spigelia marilandica	Indian pink
Stylophorum diphyllum	celandine poppy
Tephrosia virginiana	goat's rue
Thalictrum dioicum	early meadow rue
Thalictrum thalictroides	rue anemone
Thermopsis villosa	bush pea
Tradescantia hirsuticaulis	hairy spiderwort
Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio spiderwort
Trillium cernuum	nodding trillium
Trillium erectum	wakerobin, purple trillium
Uvularia sessilifolia	wildoats, merrybells
Vernonia noveboracensis	New York ironweed
Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's root
Viola affinis	Florida violet
Viola canadensis	Canada violet
Viola conspersa	American dog violet
Viola pedata	bird-foot violet
Viola soraria	common blue violet, meadow violet
Yucca aloifolia	Spanish dagger
Zephyranthes atamasca	atamasco lily, Easter lily
Zizia aptera	heart-leaved golden alexanders

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Zizia aurea

golden alexanders

Grasses/Grass-like plants

Agrostis scabra

ticklegrass, fly-away grass

Andropogon gerardii

big bluestem

Andropogon glomeratus

bushy bluestem

Andropogon ternarius

splitbeard bluestem

Andropogon virginicus

broom sedge

Arundinaria gigantea

giant cane

Bouteloua curtipendula

sideoats grama

Carex pensylvanica

Pennsylvania sedge

Carex plantaginea

plantain-leaved sedge

Carex stipata

awl-fruited sedge

Chasmanthium latifolium

inland sea oats, wild oats, river oats, broad-leaf uniola

Danthonia spicata

poverty grass

Distichlis spicata

seashore saltgrass

Elymus hystrix var. hystrix

bottlebrush grass

Eragrostis spectabilis

purple lovegrass, tumblegrass

Juncus effusus var. solutus

soft rush

Leersia oryzoides

rice cut grass

Muhlenbergia capillaris

gulf muhly, hair grass

Panicum virgatum

switchgrass

Saccharum giganteum

sugarcane plume grass

Schizachyrium scoparium

little bluestem

Scirpus atrovirens

dark green bulrush

Scirpus cyperinus

wool grass

Scirpus tabernaemontani

great bulrush

Sorghastrum nutans

Indian grass

Spartina patens

marsh hay cordgrass, salt meadow cordgrass

Tripsacum dactyloides

eastern gamma grass

Typha latifolia

cattail

* non-natives that can be used with approval in unique situations

Seed/Finished Plant sources:

Revised 8/11/09