Landscape Standards

General Landscape Information
Streets and Thoroughfares
Buildings
GENERAL LANDSCAPE INFORMATION

SITE EVALUATION

- Consider soil type, soil analysis, and proper soil amendment.
- Amount of sunlight in designated area.
- Consider the site’s slope and drainage, toward and away from the given area.
- Exposure to natural elements such as wind, temperature, humidity, and/or rain.
- Exposure to man-made elements such as pedestrian and vehicle traffic, animals, street lights, air, water, and noise pollution.
- Size of site planting and maturity of plants.
- Recognize the location of any overhead power lines, or on the ground transformers or mechanical units.

TREE PLANTING

- Make sure each tree has adequate room to grow.
- Consider the mature height, crown spread, and root space when selecting a tree for a specific area.
- Consider the location of the tree i.e., if the large tree is south and west using a deciduous tree will help with energy conservation and if the large tree is located on the north side, use an evergreen to block the north wind.
- Avoid planting large trees under utility line.
- Look up before anything is planted.
- Traffic signs or views at corners should not be blocked.
- When planting near a ground transformer, trees, or shrubs should be 2 ft. on sides and 8 ft. in front of transformer.
- Avoid planting trees that mature size is larger than 20 ft. or too close to buildings.
- Avoid blocking windows, desirable views, or doorways.
- Trees with invasive roots should not be planted close to buildings or pavements.

THE SIZE OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTING BEDS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP TO THE SITE’S LOCATION, CAMPUS BUILDING, ROADS, PATHWAYS, SURROUNDING PLANTS, NEAR-BY SPACES AND USDA ZONE HARDINESS. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE IS LOCATED IN THE USDA PLANT ZONE HARDINESS 9A.

PREPARATION FOR NEW LANDSCAPED FLOWERBEDS

- Louisiana one call must be contacted prior to preparation of landscape work to check utility infrastructure.
- Remove all vegetation from area by either chemical and/or mechanical means.
- Till the area to be planted to a depth of 6” and if needed add organic matter (to be determined by the university of louisiana at Lafayette grounds manager) to the site.
- Remove large debris such as, but not limited to, rocks, concrete, large roots or branches, and inorganic material found in the planting area.
- Pre-emergent herbicide such as EPTAM, RONSTAR, or SNAPSHOT shall be incorporated into the area per the recommended rate as directed on the label.
- Add 3 inches of a bedding mix that contains 60% decomposed bark, 25% rice hulls, 15% mason sand. Should contain no topsoil to tilled area not to be tilled in.
- Properly space plants according to its mature size. Do not overplant.
- Pine straw to be placed 6” thick at installation to give a 3” layer due to settling.
- Fertilizer will be added by the university at a later date.

SITE FURNISHING

1. 6 ft. bench with contoured back and arms, 3/4” #9 expanded metal, 2 7/8” legs, portable or surface mount.
2. 32 gallon trash receptacle, 3/4” #9 expanded metal 70 lbs with dome lid.

PAVERS AND BRICK BORDERS

1. Oldcastle 12” grey castle wall.
   - Back up assists with alignment for easy installation.
   - Traditional, classic look.
   - Ideal for small retaining walls, raised flower beds, garden walls.
2. Concrete borders formed with the kwik kurb machine and stained black.
3. Red solid brick for paving areas.
THE SURFACE OF THE PLANTING STRIP OR PLANTING CONSIDER USING BRICK OR COBBLE (OVER THE SAND/MAINTAIN THE STREET MESH AND ANY SIDE RE-BARS 2/3 LINE AND SMALL PIPE UTILITIES ARE TO BE DUG BY A CONSIDER USING INTERLOCKING PAVERS SUCH AS O BE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE EXPANSION OF ROOTS UNDER THE ROOTBALL OF THE PLANTED TREE IS TO BE ENSURED PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIAN MOBILITY, DRAINAGE PIPES ARE TO BE BACKED BY WIDE DIPS IN THE CENTERLINE OF DRIVES CROSSING WOODED AREAS IN CASE OF DIAGNOSED COMPACTION, THE SOIL IN THE CENTERLINE BACK ALLEY DRAINAGE IS TO BE THE DIGGING OF THE MAJOR PIPE UTILITIES IN WOODED AREAS: A HAND DUG DENDRITIC MICRO SWALE SYSTEM IS TO ENSURE HARMONIOUS STREETS, STREET CURB WHENEVER POSSIBLE, HEAVY UTILITIES MUST BE CARRIED IN PUBLIC PLANTING.

S i d e w a l k  c o n s t r u c t i o n

TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE EXPANSION OF ROOTS UNDER SIDEWALKS IN URBAN CONDITIONS. TO AID THE PROCESS AND MITIGATE THE BREAKAGE, EMPLOY THE FOLLOWING TECHNIQUES OF SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION FOR SMALL & LARGE STREETS WITH FRONT YARDS.

• PROTECT THE SOIL OF THE SIDEWALK AREA FROM HEAVY EQUIPMENT. THE UNCOMPACTED SOIL CAN BE CUT INTO.
• USE COARSE GRADE ROCK MIX (D.O.T. GRADE) AS THE SIDEWALK BASE. WATER INTO THIS ROCK FILL A MIX OF EQUAL PARTS OF BACK FILL, SAND, AND VERY FINE ORGANIC MATERIAL BEFORE THE ACTUAL POUR.
• MAINTAIN THE STREET MESH AND ANY SIDE RE-BARS 2/3 OF THE WAY FROM THE BOTTOM BEFORE AND AFTER THE POUR.
• CONSIDER BRICK AN ALTERNATIVE PAVING MATERIAL. USING CROSS-FLAT, BASKET-WEAVE OR HERRING BONE OVER THE STANDARD RUNNING FLAT PATTERN: PLACE THE BRICK OVER SAND (NOT MASON’S SAND) THOROUGHLY MIXED WITH A SMALL QUANTITY OF VERY FINE MULCH. RECOMMENDED FOR SMALL STREETS WITH THE MIXED PLANTING ALTERNATIVES.
• CONSIDER USING BRICK OR COBBLE (OVER THE SAND/FINE MULCH ADJUNCTURE) TO LINK PLANTING HOLES.
• CONSIDER USING INTERLOCKING PAVERS SUCH AS PAVESTONE FOR PAVING MATERIAL. THIS IS APPLIED ON CRUSHED LIMESTONE AND SAND BASE.

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C i v i c  W o o l a n d  c o n s e r v a t i o n

EXISTING WOODLAND AREAS ARE TO BE CONSERVED BEFORE THEIR REPAIR.

UTILIZE THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES:
• THE CENTERLINE OF DRIVES CROSSING WOODED AREAS ARE TO BE FLAGGED BY THE DESIGNATED LANDSCAPE SUPERVISOR. THE RIGHT-OF-WAY IS TO BE ROOT PRUNED WITH AN AIR SPADE AND THEN CUT CLEANLY TO THE DEPTH OF ONE FOOT. A MINIMUM OF TWO GROWING MONTHS BEFORE THE ONSET OF CONSTRUCTION. (CALIBRATE THE ROOT PRUNE DEPTH TO CLEANLY CUT THE SURFACE ROOTS AND NOT THE BUTTRESSING ROOTS.)
• THE DIGGING OF THE MAJOR PIPE UTILITIES IN WOODED AREAS MUST BE SUPERVISED UNTIL PRACTICES FOR THE HANDLING OF SOIL ARE SET.
• WHENEVER POSSIBLE, HEAVY UTILITIES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED TO ACCESS BUILDINGS AWAY FROM THE WOODED AREAS. PLAN PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR BACK ALLEY ACCESS OR BUILDING FRONT UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
• LINE AND SMALL PIPE UTILITIES ARE TO BE DUG BY A NARROW TRENCHER, NOT BY TRACTOR, IN THESE WOODED AREAS. PROCEDURES MUST BE DECIDED BEFORE THE ONSET OF CONSTRUCTION.

O p e n  d r a i n a g e

COMPONENTS OF THE ORIGINAL DRAINAGE FROM THE FLAT WETLAND TO THE EXISTING SWALES ARE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED IN THE OPEN DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE BACK LAKES, ROADS, AND DRIVES.

THE STANDARDS FOR THE OPEN DRAINAGE SYSTEM THAT WILL SUPPLANT THE UNDERGROUND PIPING AND PRECLUDE FILL INCLUDE:
• TO ENSURE HARMONIOUS STREETS, STREET CURB OPEN DRAINAGE IS TO BE MAINTAINED AT A 1% SLOPE OR LESS, IN A CONTINUOUS PROFILE TO THE NATURAL DRAINAGE SWALES; WITH NO MID-BLOCK CATCHMENT. THE DISTRICT GRADE STANDARD FOR BACK LANE CENTERLINE DRAINAGE IS TO BE MAINTAINED AT LESS THAN 2%.
• TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIAN MOBILITY, ROAD AND DRIVE SWALES ARE TO HAVE MAXIMUM SIDE SLOPES OF 1 IN 3 (33%), WITH ALL FURTHER NEEDED HYDROLOGICAL CAPACITY TO BE MET BY A NARROW HARD BOTTOM DITCH CHANNEL.

P l a n t i n g  s t r i p s

THE FIRST TWO FEET OF SOIL IN THE PLANTING STRIPS MUST BE UNCOMPACTED.

THE CONSERVATION OF EXISTING SOIL STRUCTURE IS A PRIORITY IN THE MAINTENANCE OF HYDROLOGICAL CONTINUITY AND SURFACE PERMEABILITY.

• CAREFUL EDGING IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION, PROTECTING THESE AREAS FROM HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND MAINTAINING THEM COVERED AND FREE OF DEBRIS DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE PREFERRED METHOD.
• THE ROOTBALL OF THE PLANTED TREE IS TO BE SURROUNDED WITH NON AMENDED SOIL AND REST ON THE INTACT SOIL BASE. DO NOT AMEND THE SOIL. ANY AMENDMENTS TO PLANTING BEDS SHOULD BE EQUAL PARTS SAND TO DECOMPOSED HARDWOOD MULCH. OTHER THAN TO CORRECT CONDITIONS OF COMPACTION, NO AMENDMENT OTHER THAN BACK FILL IS PERMITTED IN PUBLIC PLANTING.
• IN CASE OF DIAGNOSED COMPACTION, THE SOIL IN THE PLANTING STRIPS MUST BE CORRECTED BY ROTOTILLING: AMEND WITH A MINIMUM OF 20% COARSE SAND AND 20% VERY FINE DECOMPOSED HARDWOOD ORGANIC DEBRIS.
• THE SURFACE OF THE PLANTING STRIP OR PLANTING HOLES MUST BE ADEQUATELY MAINTAINED WITH GRASS OR TOLERANT GROUND COVER TO THOROUGHLY MIX WITH VERY FINELY GRANED MULCH.
• STREET TREES THAT ARE INTOLERANT OF PROLONGED FLOOD MUST BE RESERVED FOR DRAINING SOIL TYPES ON THE SLOPES ON THE PROPERTY. THESE SPECIES ARE DESIGNATED WITH AN ASTERISK (*) IN THE TREE LISTS. SPECIES WITH TWO ASTERISKS (**) SHOULD BE EMPLOYED IN PLANTING STRIPS WITH POTENTIALLY POOR DRAINAGE.
**Campus Park**

**Woodland Repair**

The following trees must be used with maximum diversity to restore damaged portions of the civic woodland. Restore damaged edges as wild groves, 16’ to 24’ on center. No sycamore, river birch, crape myrtle, drake elm, or mimosa.

- COW OAK** QUERCUS MICHAUXII
- BLACK CHERRY PRUNUS SEROTINA
- CHERRYBARK OAK** QUERCUS PAGODA
- NUTTALL OAK** QUERCUS NUTTALLII
- OVERCUP OAK** QUERCUS LYRATA
- LIVE OAK** (LIMITED USE) QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- TREE YAUPON** ILEX VOMITORIA
- SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
- LITTLE GEM MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
- SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA
- ALL OTHER TREES NATIVE TO THE AREA ARE ENCOURAGED.

**Quadangles**

Take into account the choice of street trees. No sycamore, river birch, crape myrtle, drake elm, or mimosa.

**Paved Squares**

Individual specimens or symmetrical planting.

- LIVE OAK (LIMITED USE) QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- NUTTALL OAK QUERCUS NUTTALLII
- SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
- LITTLE GEM MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
- SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA
- BIG LEAF MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA
- WINGED ELM ULMUS ALATA
- BASKET OAK** QUERCUS MICHAUXII
- CHERRYBARK OAK** QUERCUS PAGODA
- SOUTHERN RED OAK* QUERCUS FALCATA
- SHUMARD OAK* QUERCUS FALCATA ‘SHUMMARDII’
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- BIG LEAF MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA
- LITTLE GEM MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
- SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA
- SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
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- SHUMARD OAK* QUERCUS FALCATA ‘SHUMMARDII’
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- RED OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA
- WILLOW OAK QUERCUS PHELLOS
- SHUMMARD OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA ‘SHUMMARDII’
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- RED OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA
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- SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
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- BASKET OAK** QUERCUS MICHAUXII
- CHERRYBARK OAK** QUERCUS PAGODA
- SOUTHERN RED OAK* QUERCUS FALCATA
- SHUMARD OAK* QUERCUS FALCATA ‘SHUMMARDII’
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- RED OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA
- WILLOW OAK QUERCUS PHELLOS
- SHUMMARD OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA ‘SHUMMARDII’
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- RED OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA
- WILLOW OAK QUERCUS PHELLOS
- SHUMMARD OAK** QUERCUS FALCATA ‘SHUMMARDII’
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA

**Wetland Enhancement**

Execute in conjunction with ponding. Eliminate all black willow and Chinese tallow and limit lily planting.

**Shallow Water**

JUNCUS EFFUSUS OR SPP. CARNALATA OR SPP.

**Smartweed**

POLYGYNON HYDROPORIDES ELEOCHARIS MONTEDENVISIS

**Spike Rush**

AXODIUM DISTICHIUM NYSIA AQUATICA

**Wax Myrtle**

MYRICA CERIFERIA ACER NEGUNDO

**Deep Water**

SAGITARIA LATIFOLIA PONTEDERIA CORDATA

**Pickerel Weed**

NUPHAR ADVENA NELUMB LUTEA

**Water Lotus**

NYPHAEA ORDRATA

**White Water-Lily**

HYDROELA OVATA SPIRANTHES ODORATA

**Ornamental**

KOSTELTZKYA VIRGINICA HYMENOCALLIS OCCIDENTALIS

**Fragrant Ladies’ Tresses**

ABENANARIA REPENS

**Marsh Mallow**

HBICEBUS LASIGCARUS

**Waterspider Orchid**

WATER LOTUS

**Wooly Rose Mallow**

WHITE WATER-LILY

**American Elm**

ULMUS AMERICANA

**London Plane Tree**

PLATANUS X ACERIFOLIA

**Cherrybark Oak**

QUERCUS FALCATA

**Sycamore**

QUERCUS FALCATA

**Live Oak**

QUERCUS VIRGINIANA

**Trees From the Single Species List**

PLANT IN STAGGERED (DIAGONAL) ALLEE, 36’ ON CENTER.

- AMERICAN ELM** ULMUS AMERICANA ‘LIBERTAS’
- BASKET OAK** QUERCUS MICHAUXII
- CHERRYBARK OAK** QUERCUS PAGODA
- BUR OAK QUERCUS MARCOCARPAS
- LIVE OAK QUERCUS VIRGINIANA
- SOUTHERN RED OAK* QUERCUS FALCATA
- SHUMARD OAK* QUERCUS SHUMMARDII
- SWAMP WHITE OAK** QUERCUS BICOLOR

**Trees From the Single Species List**

MIX TREES FROM THE SINGLE SPECIES LIST WITH THE TREES FROM THE CIVIC PARK LIST, FURTHER ADDING FROM THE SPECIES BELOW. PLANT FROM 24’ TO 36’ ON CENTER. NOT IN LINES.

- BLACK WALNUT JUGLANS NIGRA
- COASTAL P LARYS FAXINUS AMERICANA
- WHITE ASH FRAXINUS AMERICANA

**Drives**

The planting of drives is that of roads or an extension of civic woodland.

**Private Front**

Employ the roads list and rules when fronting lots.

**Public Front**

Employ the civic park list and rules when facing civic woodland front setbacks and civic park (open side).
**Landscape Planting Guidelines: Common Area**

### Commercial Streets

30’ on center: Ideally cobble the planting strip. No London plane or sycamore trees.

- **American Elm** (Ulmus americana ‘Libertas’)
- **Cherrybark Oak** (Quercus ‘Pagadoefolia’)
- **Live Oak** (Quercus virginiana)
- **Willow Oak** (Quercus phellos)
- **American Holly** (Ilex opaca)
- **Cow Oak** (Quercus michauxii)
- **Overcup Oak** (Quercus lyrata)

### Large Streets

One species per street or segment. 30’ on center, staggered (diagonal) cross street or alleeled (orthogonal). No London plane or sycamore trees.

- **Red Cedar** (Juniperus virginiana)
- **La Sugar Maple** (Acer saccharum)
- **DWF Japanese Maple** (Acer palmatum)
- **Shumard Oak** (Quercus shumardii)
- **Cherrybark Oak** (Quercus ‘Pagadoefolia’)
- **Live Oak** (Quercus virginiana)
- **Southern Catalpa** (Catalpa bignonioides)

### Small Streets

The mixed planting alternative associated with old brick. No crape myrtles or drake elm trees.

- **Southern Magnolia** (Magnolia soulangiana)
- **Seedless Green Ash** (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)
- **Swamp Cypress** (Taxodium distichium)
- **Ginkgo** (Ginkgo biloba (non fruiting))
- **Sweet Bay Magnolia** (Magnolia virginiana)
- **Nutall Oak** (Quercus nutallii)
- **Thornless Honeylocust** (Gleditsia triacanthos ‘Inermis’)
- **Red Maple** (Acer rubrum)
- **Tuliptree** (Liriodendron tulipifera)
- **Winged Elm** (Ulmus alata)
- **Little Gem Magnolia** (Magnolia grandiflora ‘Little Gem’)
- **Tree Yapon** (Ilex vomitoria)
- **American Holly** (Ilex opaca)
- **Red Cedar** (Juniperus virginiana L.)
- **La. Sugar Maple** (Acer saccharum)
- **Persimmon** (Diospyros virginiana L.)
- **Japanese DWF Red Maple** (Acer palmatum)

### Back Lane

Private tree planting.

Owners are encouraged to plant their wildlife substitution of required trees, (from the wildlife back trees list) in the designated right-of-way.

### Miscellaneous Planting

Many more plant types and species are available, in addition to this list, upon approval of the grounds manager.

### Parking

Alee every third head-in bay: 30’ on center

### Approved Public Ground Covers

Other than grass or cobble, the following shade ground covers are recommended as private street planting.

- **Planting Holes**
  - Mondo grass, Cuphea (all species), all dwarf monkey grass varieties, green liriope, giant evergreen liriope.
  - Ardisia, Ardisia japonica
  - Indigo, Indigofera kiriwllii

- **Plants Strips**
  - Ajuca, Aspidistra, Liriope species, ‘Shillings’ Holly, Yellow Flag Iris, Holly Fern, Dianella, Firecracker plant, low growing juniper varieties, Leucocothoe, D. Ranta, Butterfly Weed, French Mulberry.

- **Roads**
  - Autumn Fern, Pickerell Weed**, Yellow Flag Iris**.

- **Drives**

### Invasives

The following plants are to be uprooted in public areas.

- **Popcorn Tree** (Sapium sebiferum)
- **Wild Honeysuckle** (Lonicera japonica)
INTRODUCTION

- In the interest of creating the landscape of UL Lafayette, University staff and/or developers must choose and plant a minimum one large canopy tree chosen from the relevant required tree lists. Measured along the right-of-way, and/or fraction thereof, to be set anywhere in the property. This is the minimum planting requirement.

- So as to avoid the use of inappropriate trees, the species of trees must be drawn from the relevant required tree lists for the district edge, district general, and district center, except for the following permitted substitutions:
  A. A general woodland substitution of required trees with any tree with a large canopy that is native to the region.
  B. A general wildlife substitution of required trees with wildlife back trees if planted in the rear yard or the back lane right-of-way.
  C. Urban substitutions of required district edge and district general trees by aligiers point/dooryard trees when planted in front of the setback line.

Some choices involve substituting one large tree for several smaller ones.

- Required trees may be placed anywhere within the property boundaries, while substitution trees often have specific parameters that include the public right-of-way.

- In order to have an immediate presence, tree planted to be a minimum of 12 feet tall.
  A. In the case of properties with trees that have been successfully preserved to the end of construction (the minimum planting requirements can be met with seedlings).
  B. The case of native or successional species that are commercially difficult to acquire at the specified minimum size (the available height to be approved by the landscape supervisor).

- Properties planting trees within or adjacent to existing preserve (or civic park woodland) must draw from the civic park/woodland repair list or utilize native woodland trees from the region. There are not height or caliper requirements for this reinforcement of existing woodland.

- In consideration of wind storm safety, tree branches may not be pruned back. They can only be base branch pruned if their leader tipped once so as to restrain future height.

- Considerations of invasive habit, intrusive effect or disease vectoring prohibit the planting of privet (Ligustrum spp.), wild honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica), junipers (Juniperus spp.), pampas grass (Cortaderia selloana), popcorn tree (Sapum Sebiferum) in the private landscape. Planting bamboo is not permitted outside of contained areas in courtyards or dooryards.

FILL AND DRAINAGE

The effects of private fill on preserve and general drainage is to be minimized.

- Builders can alter the drainage to back alleys without degrading neighbor’s drainage during construction, but must restore its local efficiency by reconnecting it with drainage slopes that never exceed 3%.

- To aid root aeration all fill must either conform to USDA loam specifications or have a 50% admixture of sand, reliably mixed.

- The surface of the planting strip or planting holes must be adequately maintained with grass or tolerant ground cover to be thoroughly mixed with very finely graded mulch.

TREE PRESERVATION

Existing preserve trees are to be preserved outside of the building envelope:

- All existing native trees outside the immediate foundation base plan are to be preserved. These trees must undergo a shallow root prune short of the projected building, fill, access, and utility zones a full six weeks before the onset of operations. This root prune ended edge must be flagged and staked.

- Likewise, private construction in woodland areas of the district edge must be preceded by root pruning around the future work area. With access denied for the duration of construction except for light storage and work. Contractors must follow these procedures.

- Root prune existing tree(s) to the depth of one foot a minimum of two months before the onset of construction. Taking care not to cut the deep buttressing roots.
- This protection zone must be flagged and staked, with no heavy access permitted.
- Branches interfering with construction must be base pruned by a licensed certified ISA arborist according to accepted standards.
- The setting of piles or point foundations should proceed from within the future building area, and be approached from within the future driveway or accessed from the side opposite from the existing woodland.

- Initial supervision of the relevant contractors is essential, and a list of acceptable ones may have to be established.

- Any destruction of existing woodland areas outside the immediate building zone, whether these are private or adjacent civic, must be required by recourse to planting from the civic park/woodland repair list.

CULTIVATION

Trees are to be planted according to the best practices: it is recommended that they be planted high on a secure base without soil amendment, and with an eye to a drainage escape until they have adjusted to the changed conditions outside a nursery.

A regime of fully balanced organic fertilizer (with micro nutrients) is recommended for slow growing hardwoods like oaks, but is discouraged for the fast growing species, so as to avoid the creation of weak wood that is vulnerable to windstorms. For the same reason pruning back is prohibited. All pruning must occur at the base of the branch (do not prune pines, because of the sap drip).

SUPERVISION

The UL Lafayette Board of Supervisors and/or its designated landscape supervisor have supervising authority in these areas.
**LANDSCAPE PLANTING GUIDELINES: STRUCTURES**

**SUPERVISOR OF REQUIRED TREES**
The UL Lafayette Board of Supervisors and/or its designated landscape supervisor have supervising authority in these areas.

**DISTRICT CENTER TREES**
- **American Elm** (ULmus Americana 'Libertas' or resistant cultivars)
- Live Oak (Quercus Virginiana)
- Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovata or Laciniosa)
- Swamp Cypress (Taxodium distichum)
- Sweet Olive (Osmanthus fragrans)
- Banana Magnolia (Michelia Figo)
- Tulip Magnolia (Magnolia Liliiflora)
- Grancy Grey Beard (Chionanthus Virginicus)
- Eucalyptus Tree (Eucalyptus Cineraria)
- Hammeray (Callistemon Viminalis)
- Firecracker Plant (Russelia Equisetiformis)

**DISTRICT GENERAL TREES**
- Cedar Elm (ULmus Crassifolia)
- Swamp Cypress (Taxodium distichum)
- Sweetbay (Magnolia Virginiana 'Liquidamb Eryngiophila'
- Southern Magnolia (Magnolia Grandiflora)
- Star Magnolia (Magnolia Stellata)
- ULMus Alata
- ULMus Paviaflora 'Dynasty'
- Ermoboria Japonica
- Redmond Linden (Tilia Americana 'Redmond')
- Sassafras (Sassafras Albidum)
- Scarlet Oak (Quercus Coccinea (South, Seed))
- Seedless Green Ash (Fraxinus Pennsylvanica)
- Wax Myrtle (Morella Cerifera)
- Sweet Olive (Osmanthus Fragrans)
- Banana Magnolia (Michelia Figo)
- Tulip Magnolia (Magnolia Liliiflora)
- Grancy Grey Beard (Chionanthus Virginicus)
- Eucalyptus Tree (Eucalyptus Cinereria)
- Hammeray (Callistemon Viminalis)
- Firecracker Plant (Russelia Equisetiformis)

**WOODLAND SUBSTITUTION**
Up to two required trees can be replaced by planting of one large canopied native tree.

**WILDLIFE SUBSTITUTION**
Required trees can be replaced by planting of trees from the wildlife back trees list in the buffer area or the back lane right-of-way.

**URBAN SUBSTITUTION**
Required trees can be substituted by doubling the number of trees drawn from the garden district trees list in front of the setback line. The "bridge" planting of these trees to the planting strip is permitted with fronting small streets with mixed planting. Coordinate with the landscape supervisor.

The UL Lafayette Board of Supervisors and/or its designated landscape supervisor have supervising authority in these areas.

**DISTRICT EDGE TREES**
- Basket Oak (Quercus Michauxii)
- Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)
- Winged Elm (ULmus Alata)
- Cherrybark Oak (Quercus Pagodaefolia)
- Cucumber Magnolia (Magnolia acuminata)
- Live Oak (Quercus Virginiana)
- Nutall Oak (Quercus Nutalliiob)
- Vex (Vex Aogen-Castus)
- Overcup Oak (Quercus Lyrrata)
- Hawthorns (Craegaegus spp)
- Pin Oak (Quercus Palustris)
- Golden Rain Tree (Koelreuteria Bippinata)
- Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovata or Laciniosa)
- Sycomore (Platanus Occidentalis)
- Southern Red Oak (Quercus Falcata)
- SHUMARD Oak (Quercus Shumardii)
- Swamp White Oak (Quercus Shumardii)
- White Oak (Quercus Alba)
- Willow Oak (Quercus Phellos)

The following trees do not hide the architecture of the facade and are recommended for planting directly in front of the building facade:

- American Elm (ULmus Americana)
- Thornless Honeylocust (Oxalis Triacanthos)
- Tuliptree (Liriodendron Tulipifera)

**WILDLIFE SUBSTITUTION**
Required trees can be replaced by the planting of trees from the wildlife back trees list in the rear yard area or in the back lane right-of-way.

**URBAN SUBSTITUTION**
Required trees can be substituted by doubling the number of trees drawn from the garden district trees list in front of the setback line. The "bridge" planting of these trees to the planting strip is permitted with fronting small streets with mixed planting. Coordinate with the landscape supervisor.

**EXISTING PRESERVE TREES**
Height and caliper requirements are waived in the case of successfully preserved woodland.
**District Center**

Louisiana has several of the best gardening traditions in the country, which have been grouped together as different styles, appropriate for each part of the village. These are recommended plants, which in some cases (*) can be substituted for required trees.

**Recommended Plant for the District Center**

COURTYARDS are the place for the fantasy of specimen leaves, for fragrance & for trees with unique trunks and bark. (For the older tradition of calm formality, use the ground cover textures from the garden district plants list).

**COURTYARD ORNAMENTAL TREES**

The trees in this list can replace required district center trees in the courtyard.

- Chickasaw Plum
- Chinese Parasol
- Dahoon Hollies
- Henon Bamboo
- Hercules-Club
- Logat
- Magnolia Species
- Pawpaw
- Pistachio
- Pond Cypress
- Pineapple Guava
- Soulangiana Magnolia
- Red Bud
- Sweetbay Magnolia
- Sh. Saucer Magnolia
- Sweetbay
- Dogwood
- Windmill Palm
- Chionanthus
- Eucalyptus Tree

**COURTYARD GARDEN**

- Banana
- Blue Sabal
- Banana
- Elephant’s Ear
- Fernleaf Bamboo
- Rose Banana
- Scarlet Ginger
- Shell Ginger
- White Oleaner
- Sweet Olive
- Banana Magnolia
- Vseite
- V Sweetbay
- Sh. Saucer Magnolia
- Dogwood
- Windmill Palm
- Chionanthus
- Eucalyptus Tree

**District General**

Plants, ground cover or potted specimens can replace a required district center tree in courtyards.

- Chickasaw Plum
- Chinese Parasol
- Dahoon Hollies
- Henon Bamboo
- Hercules-Club
- Logat
- Magnolia Species
- Pawpaw
- Pistachio
- Pond Cypress
- Pineapple Guava
- Soulangiana Magnolia
- Red Bud
- Sweetbay Magnolia
- Sh. Saucer Magnolia
- Sweetbay
- Dogwood
- Windmill Palm
- Chionanthus
- Eucalyptus Tree

**District Edge**

Recommended Plant for the District Edge

Green front yard textures include the evergreen plants from Algiers Point dooryards lists as accents.

- Ajuga
- Aspidistra
- Autumn Fern
- Confederate Jessamine
- Dwarf Gardenia
- Dwarf Inkberry
- Dwarf Mondo Grass
- Evergreen Holly
- Evergreen Viburnum
- Compact Ferns
- Hosta
- Japanese Ardisia
- Japanese Boxwood
- Leatherleaf Fern
- Liriope
- Marsh Fern
- Podocarpus
- Shillings Holly
- Wood Fern Species
- Zoya Grass
- Monkey Grass (black, dwarf, giant, variegated cyrtomium falcatum)

**Vines**

- Carolina-Yellow Jessamine
- Coral Honeysuckle
- Creeping Fig
- Cypress Vine
- Firecracker Vine
- Star Jasmine
- Trumpet Creeper

- Musa Ornala
- Mediniocha, Gardeneri
- Alpina Zermitt Specta
- Nerium Oleaner ‘Alba’
- Osmanthus Fragrans
- Michelia Figo
- Vitez Agos-Castus
- Magnolia Virginiana
- Magnolia Heptata
- Cornus Florida
- Trachycarpus Fortune
- Fringe Tree
- Eucalyptus Cineria

- (***) Denotes Resistance to Poor Drainage

- (*) Denotes Placement on Draining Soils
**BUFFERS**

**WOODLAND STYLE**

**RECOMMENDED PLANTS FOR WILDLIFE**

Planting native trees and shrubs not only creates the American idea of a village in the woods but also avoids the sterile landscapes of new development. The shrubs are especially useful for muddy areas or to stabilize back swales.

**BUFFER WILDLIFE TREES**

The trees from this list can replace required trees when planted in the buffer area or the back lane right-of-way.

**BLACK CHERRY** PRUNUS SEROTINA

**BLACKGUM** NYSSA SYLVATICA

**BLACK WALNUT** JUGLANS NIGRA

**GREEN ASH** FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA

**SPINY HONEYLOCUS** CRATAEGUS MARSHALLII

**NUTTALL OAK** QUERCUS NATALLII

**PERSIMMON** DIOSPIROS VIRGINIANA

**RED ELM** ULMUS RUBRA

**ACER RUBRUM (SEED)** PILUS ELLIOTTI

**SUGARBERRY** CELTIS LAEVIGATIA

**SWAMP RED MAPLE** ACER RUBRUM 'DRUMMONDI'

**SWAMP OAK** QUERCUS 'PAGODAEFOLIA'

**WATER LOCUST** GLEDITSIA AQUATICA

**WATER OAK** QUERCUS NIGRA

**RED MAPLE** ACER RUBRUM

**OAK FAMILY**

**MAGNOLIA FAMILY**

**HOLLY FAMILY**

**PINE FAMILY**

**WILDLIFE SHRUBS**

A distinction is made for the most ornamental and fragrant for courtyards.

**AMERICAN ELDERBERRY** Sambucus canadensis SPP.

**ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM** VIBURNUM DENTALUM

**BUTTONBUSH** CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS

**CLUFTONIA** CLUFTONIA MONOPHYLLA

**DECIDUOUS HOLLIE** ILEX DECIDUA

**FLAME AZALEA** RHODODENDRON AUSTRINUM

**FRENCH MULBERRY** CALICARPIS AMERICANA

**INKBERY** ILEX GLABRA

**MAPLELEAF VIBURNUM** VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM

**NATIVE HOLLIES** ILEX SPP.

**NATIVE HUCKLEBERIES** GAYLUSSACIA DUMOSA

**NATIVE BLUEBERRIES** VACCINUM SPP.

**LEUCOTHEA** LEUCOTHEA SPP.

**POSSUMHAW** ILEX VERTICILLATA

**RED CHOKECHERRY** ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA

**SWEETOLIVE** OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS

**WAX MYRTLE** MYRICA CERIFERA

**LINDERA BENZONI** BANANA MAGNOLIA

**VIBURNUM NUDUM**

**ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA**

**CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA**

**ITEA VIRGINICA**

**CYRILLA RACEMOSA**

**PRUNUS AMERICANA**

**ILLEX VERTICILLATA**

**GROUND COVER**

**ENGLISH IVY** FERNs

**ARDSIA** INDIGO

**ORNAMENTALLY RECOMMENDED FOR COURTYARDS**

**SERVICEBERRY** AMELANCHIER SPP.

**SILVER-BELL** MALESIA DIPTERA

**SPICEBUSH** OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS

**SWEET HUCKLEBERRY** CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

**WAX MYRTLE** MYRICA CERIFERA

**BANANA MAGNOLIA**

**VINES**

**VIRGINIA CREEPER** PARTHENOCISSUS QUINCEFOLIA

**POND**

**POND CYPRESS**

**SHRUBS**

**IRIS FAMILY**

**DFW PALMETTO** DFW PALMETTO

**CATTAILS**

**NATIVE ORNAMENTAL GRASSES**

**GROUND COVER**

**DAY LILY, ELEPHANT EARS**

(*) denotes placement on draining soils

(**) denotes resistance to poor drainage