

LANDSCAPE PLANNING DEVELOPMENT GUIDEBOOK



HA/ZA
288

BFPA

PS/MY
104

BFPA

SP
3

BFPA

BFPA

PS/M
530

HA/ZA
463

RO
4

RO
4

BFPA

HA
15

VUA

HA
15

VUA

QV2
17

VUA

HA/ZA
400

BFPA

fountain

pavers 2

For more information contact:

YOUR GOVERNMENT

The County's Land Development Code, or LDC, establishes the purpose and intent of the landscape regulations which strives to enhance the community's identity, protect established residential neighborhoods, and reduce the potential incompatibility of adjacent land uses. Additionally, the code seeks to preserve canopy trees, reduce heat gain in buildings and paved areas through the creation of shade, and promote water conservation through the use of drought-tolerant landscaping. The landscape regulations also aim to reduce the potentially adverse impacts of noise, odor, and lighting.

ABOUT THIS GUIDEBOOK

The purpose of this guidebook is to highlight general requirements, provide links to information, and outline the various processes you may encounter during the permitting of new or existing projects. The processes include various checklists for both applicant convenience and insure a minimum review completeness. Additional information can be found online, and we encourage all applicants to visit the website for periodic updates and to ensure they have the latest possible information.



This is only a guidebook and not a legal document or ordinance, intended as a limited reference guide to Collier County's Land Development Code and Administrative Code. The checklists are not all-inclusive and only provided to allow the developer, the designer, or the homeowner an overview of Code generalities and permitting processes. Two links to Collier County's Land Development Code and landscape-specific forms are shown, right.

LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

All projects must adhere to the Land Development Code minimum code requirement "guide" for all development, renovation, and changes to landscaping within the County. Collier County's Land Development Code (LDC) implements the County's Growth Management Plan (GMP). The LDC contains the standards and criteria that all development must meet in the County. The Administrative Code for Land Development identifies the procedures for approval to develop under the LDC.



www.municode.com -> FL ->
C -> Collier County -> Land
Development Code



www.colliergov.net -> Your
Government -> Divisions A-E
-> Development Review ->
Landscape Review

PROCESS

New projects are required to submit landscape and irrigation plans according to the Site Development Plan (SDP), Subdivision Construction Plans, or Plat Application (PPL) process. Changes and adjustments (to approved SDP Plans and Plats) include: Insubstantial Changes (SDPI), Amendments (SDPA), or Site Improvement Plans (SIP) for project approval. For SDPA's and SDPI's the approval is dependent upon the amount and type of change.



For example, an SDPI may be limited to Landscape, Fire, and Engineering reviews to verify the ability to meet Code; whereas, an SDPA may also require Environmental and Architectural reviews. Always verify with the Development Review Division which particular process is required, including the type of application. Pre-application meetings may be required.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

LANDSCAPE

- Collier County is generally known for its lushly landscaped medians and overall appearance on its roadways. Individual homes, commercial developments, and neighborhoods must adhere to minimum requirements for landscaping. This includes trees or palms, shrubs and hedges, groundcovers, and sod. Minimum quantities are taken into account, as well as 1) placement, 2) size, and 3) area.

IRRIGATION

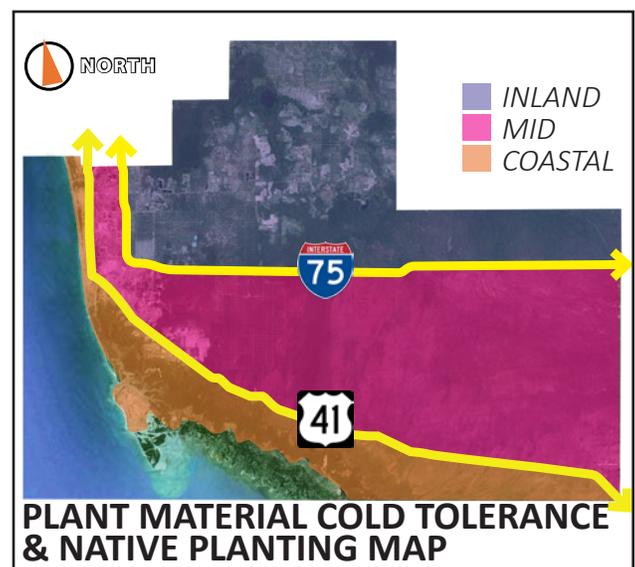
- Water is such a precious resource that regulations by Collier County (and additionally the South Florida Water Management District) exist to regulate its usage and application to landscape areas. To avoid dry spots and provide for an “evenness” in water distribution, 100% coverage is required. Irrigation is applied to ONLY landscaping and NOT pavement or sidewalks (where water simply runs into the stormwater system). Rain sensors are required, to avoid watering the lawn if it’s raining.

PLANTING DETAILS

- Pay careful attention to: 1) planting soil specification, type, and application; 2) staking and guying of trees and palms; and 3) shrub placement are needed to convey the installation, right down to the mulch applied as the “finish.”

FLORIDA

- Our subtropical climate seems to indicate we have an endless supply of water, no winter cold spells, and rich soils. However, Collier County’s land development regulations are significant and tailored to the Florida ecosystem. Florida Grades and Standards, water usage requirements, native plant use, and cold tolerance zones are just a few examples of the “Florida-specific” requirements in the Code.



BASICS

Here's basic information depicted on landscape and irrigation plans submitted to Collier County:

- Parking lots require one landscaped island for every 10 parking spaces. The island shall be a minimum of 8 feet in width, measured from inner curb to inner curb, and the same length as the parking space.
- Terminal landscape islands are required at the end of all rows of parking.
- Landscape islands shall be curbed at the radius.
- Light poles and underground utilities, such as hydrants and water lines, shall not be located within the required landscape islands.
- For projects South & West of U.S. 41 (COASTAL ZONE), all required landscaping shall be 100% native species (*as determined by accepted valid scientific reference*). For projects South & West of I-75 and North & East of U.S. 41 (MID ZONE), a minimum of 75% native trees & 50% native shrubs are required. For sites North & East of I-75 (INLAND ZONE), a minimum of 75% native trees & 35% native shrubs are required.
- At the time of installation, Code-required trees shall be a minimum of 10 feet in height, 1¾ inch caliper, and have a 4-foot canopy spread.
- When more than ten trees are required, a mix of species shall be provided based on the total number of trees as follows: Required: >10 = 2 Species; >20 = 3 Species; >30 = 4 Species; >40 = 5 Species
- All code required landscaping shall meet the standards for the Florida No. 1 or better, as set out in Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, part I and part II, Department of Agriculture State of Florida. It is important to note those requirements on all Landscape Plans submitted for review to the Collier County Growth Management Department.
- In addition, Overlay Zoning, Specific Land Uses (Sales Trailers, Communication towers, etc.), Planned Unit Development (PUD), and Activity Centers may require additional landscaping. Existing Right-of-Way (ROW) landscaping and irrigation, if affected by improvements, require additional plans as part of a ROW Permit.



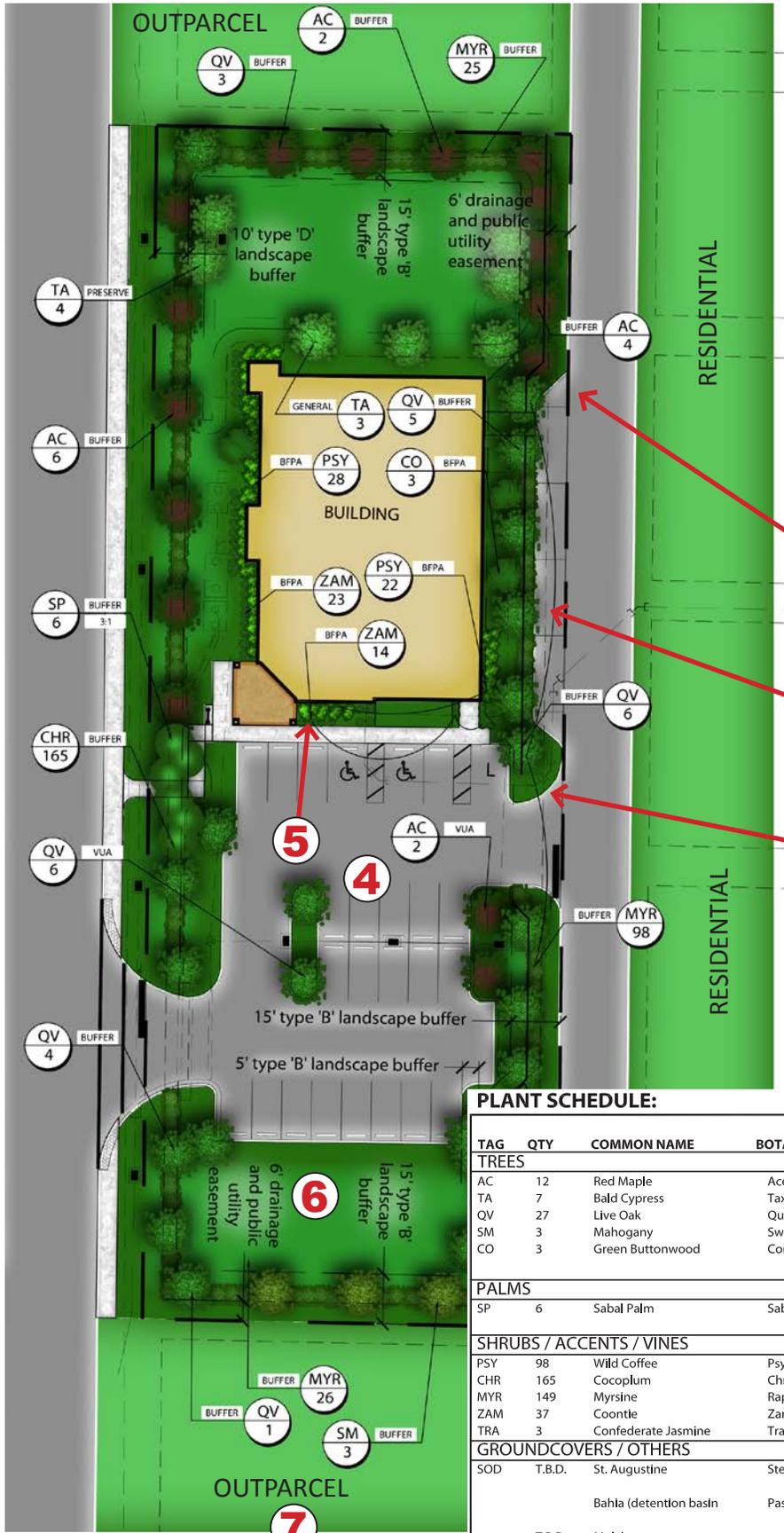


BASICS (cont.)

- A grouping of 3 palm trees shall be considered the equivalent of 1 canopy tree. Exceptions, at a 1:1 ration, are made for *Roystonea* spp. and *Phoenix* spp. (not including *roebelenii*). Such groupings of palms may be used for up to 30% of the canopy tree requirement.
- Do not locate taller growing tree species under power lines.
- Tree/Palm details shall be shown on the Landscape Plan.
- Provide Landscape Calculations on the Landscape Plan.
- Irrigation Plans shall be submitted with the Landscape Plan.
- Differentiate between Code-required landscaping and non-Code-required landscaping by highlighting the Code-required landscaping on the Landscape Plan.
- Native Ratio-Indigenous species are required at minimum ratios dependent upon the 1) project location, 2) number of trees/palms required, and/or 3) the number of shrubs required. This ratio is a code minimum baseline; however, LEED®, Florida Friendly, and other designations typically encourage a greater number of strictly “native” and/or “xeric” plantings.
- Species Diversity-Native plant species are important within the design and layout of landscape plans. They allow for greater sustainability and built-in adaptability to the Southwest Florida climate. Diversity, the use of many species of trees, palms, and shrubs, is important to the overall health of any ecosystem. For example, Dutch Elm Disease has rendered millions of acres of forest and streets treeless). Thus, the LDC provides for a minimum species number requirement based upon the overall number of plants required.

PARTIAL LANDSCAPE PLAN EXAMPLE

THE LANDSCAPE/IRRIGATION PLAN SET



- North arrow, appropriate scale, & title information
- Indications of structures and locations of pedestrian, vehicular, & bike circulation are shown (as required by other LDC sections)
- Label roadways, canals, & surrounding land uses
- Site Plan and Landscape Plans are consistent
- Vertical structures: buildings, lighting, & powerpoles are shown

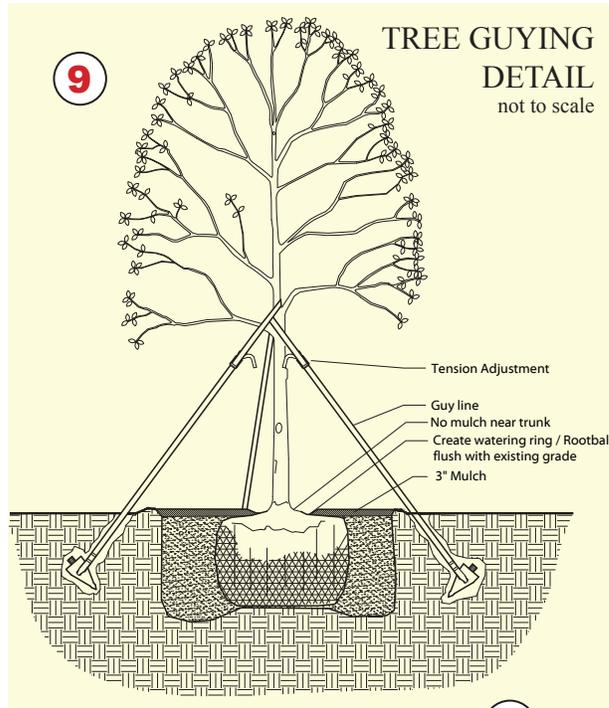


PLANT SCHEDULE:

TAG	QTY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SPECIFICATION
TREES				
AC	12	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	10' O.A., 4'-5' SPR, 1 3/4" CAL.
TA	7	Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	10' O.A., 4'-5' SPR, 1 3/4" CAL.
QV	27	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	10' O.A., 4'-5' SPR, 1 3/4" CAL.
SM	3	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahogany</i>	10' O.A., 4'-5' SPR, 1 3/4" CAL.
CO	3	Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	10' O.A., 4'-5' SPR, 1 3/4" CAL.
PALMS				
SP	6	Sabal Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	16' O.A., matched/booted/straight
SHRUBS / ACCENTS / VINES				
PSY	98	Wild Coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	#3
CHR	165	Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	24"x24"; double-stagger hedge
MYR	149	Myrsine	<i>Rapanea punctata</i>	min. 10 G., 5' HT., 3' SPR, 4' O.C.
ZAM	37	Coontle	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	#7, Duck Lake Nursery
TRA	3	Confederate Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	8' trellis; remove/espalier to Building Trellis
GROUNDCOVERS / OTHERS				
SOD	T.B.D.	St. Augustine	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> 'Floratum'	Set on raked, suitable soil / remove rocks > 3/4" diameter / tight joints
		Bahia (detention basin)	<i>Paspalum secundatum</i>	Set on raked, suitable soil / remove rocks > 3/4" diameter / tight joints
-	T.B.D.	Mulch	-	Eucalyptus, 3" thick after watering in
-	T.B.D.	Planting Soil	-	7.0 pH, low fines, 60% organics (See L.A.)
-	T.B.D.	Root Barrier	-	Concrete per details / submit alt.'s to L.A.

1. Property lines, Easements, and Right-of-Way
2. Perimeter landscape buffers
3. Interior vehicular use area landscaping
4. Terminal landscape islands
5. Building perimeter landscaping
6. Avoid conflicts with utilities (overhead and underground)

7. Adjacent outparcel/shopping center/subdivision (as applicable)
8. Provide an accurate plant legend
9. Required Details
10. Minimum required landscape calculations
11. Specify Florida #1 plant material
12. Acceptable mulch type (Note: cypress mulch may be used for up to 25% of mulch by volume)
13. State of Florida Landscape Architect Seal



LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. All utilities, easements, right-of-way, Ownership, and/or other survey data shall be verified by the General Contractor, Sitework Contractor, and/or Landscape Contractor prior to the Commencement of Work.
2. Plant material is to be Florida Grade #1 minimum and Florida Fancy for plant material specified as "Specimen." Trees are to be considered single trunk and meet the minimum standard for Code within the applicable jurisdiction.
3. Sizes/specifications are considered minimum. Installation material is to meet or exceed these requirements - verify any discrepancy prior to material purchase, delivery, and/or installation.
4. The Landscape Contractor shall verify the location of plant material with the Landscape Architect prior to installation - contact the L.A. for specific guidelines. If a site conflict / potential is noted, notify the Landscape Architect prior to material installation. The L.A. reserves the right for material relocation if the installation does not correspond to the Planting Plan.
5. Verify site removals, relocations, and/or protected items prior to Bid Preparation. This may include but not be limited to: sod, soil, plant material, stumps, etc. The Landscape Contractor shall be required to complete work as outlined with the Planting Plan(s), Specifications, and Notes.
6. Quantities and specification are subject to adjustment, relocation, and/or removal during or after the installation and subsequent approval process by the L.A.
7. Exotic(s) or Nuisance Plants as defined by the local agency(ies) shall supercede State requirements; however, the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) and/or UF-IFAS Standards shall be used as a database to justify removals if no local ordinance/Code requirement exists.
8. The Landscape Contractor shall execute pruning via a Certified Arborist and using standards as established by the International Society of Arboriculture. All pruning, upon request, shall be advised by the L.A.
9. Trees and palms over 8' in height shall be staked.

PROJECT CALCULATION TABLE:

- I. PERIMETER BUFFERING (Per LDC Sec. 4.06.02).
 - NORTH: 126' Type 'b' buffer / 25' O.C. = 5 Trees required/provided with Hedge
 - EAST: 360' Type 'b' buffer / 25' O.C. = 15 Trees required/provided with Hedge
 - SOUTH: 126' Type 'b' buffer / 25' O.C. = 5 Trees required/provided with Hedge
 - WEST: 360' Type 'd' buffer / 30' O.C. = 12 Trees required/provided with Hedge
- II. VEHICULAR USE AREAS (V.U.A.) AND R.O.W. (Per LDC Sec. 4.06.03).
 - 12,633 S.F. x 10% = 1,264 S.F. / 250 = 6 Trees Required / Provided
- III. TREE CREDITS FOR PRESERVED TREES (Per LDC Sec. 4.06.04.B).
 - 4 TREES AT 10' O.A. HT. MIN.
- IV. MINIMUM LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS.
 - 11,682 S.F. (less stormwater management areas) / 3,000 = 4 Trees required/provided
- V. LITTORAL SHELF PLANTING AREA (Per LDC Sec. 3.05.10)
 - N/A
- VI. BUILDING FOUNDATION PLANTING AREA (B.F.P.A.).
 - (103+72+103+72=350) x .25x10' = 875 s.f. Required / 900 s.f. Provided with 3 trees / palms
- VII. TREES AND SHRUBS.
 1. CODE REQUIRED TREES: 75% NATIVE TREES
 - MINIMUM #25, 10' HT., 1 3/4" CAL., 4' SPR. MIN.
 2. CODE REQUIRED SHRUBS: 50% NATIVE SHRUBS. Shrubs min. 24" in height above the adjacent pavement surface to be buffered, 3 G., 18" - 36" O.C., Min. 36" within one year and in perpetuity. Hedges in double staggered rows where required, in Type 'D' Buffers.
 3. CODE REQUIRED PALMS: MIN. 10" C.T., 3:1 ratio for 30% max. in Type D buffer / V.U.A.
 - 56 TREES REQUIRED x 75% = 42 NATIVE TREES REQUIRED
 - 100% NATIVE TREES PROVIDED
 - 401 SHRUBS REQUIRED x 50% = 201 NATIVE SHRUBS REQUIRED
 - 100% NATIVE SHRUBS PROVIDED

GENERAL SDP NOTES

1. MULCH: Min. 3" layer (after watering in) required, extending min. 12" ring from trunk in all directions. 25% MAX. ALLOWABLE CYPRESS MULCH.
2. BERMS: For grass stabilized: max. 4:1 slope, for groundcover stabilized: 3:1 max. with the toe of the slope set back 5' for the edge of R.O.W./Property lines. Berms are permitted in easements provided written approval received from all interests under said easement. Berms adjacent to I-75 have exemptions to these requirements.
3. STAKING. Re-staked within 24 hours of a blow over / staking failure. Remove between 6 and 12 months after planting.
4. LIGHT POLES. Min. 12.5' from trees.
5. EASEMENTS. Written permission must be obtained for any planting.
6. LIMEROCK. Shall be excavated from planting holes / planting areas in parking lots.
7. SIGNAGE. Indicate to reduce conflicts.
8. MAINTENANCE. Shall abide by all Codes. Removals shall be verified with pertinent Codes, Surveys, Permits, etc. prior to action.
9. IRRIGATION. 100% coverage required, timers with automatic overrides for rain, separate zoning is required for different water use areas, and watering within guidelines established by the SFWMD and/or local municipality.
10. PLANTINGS. Plantings must be a minimum of 24" from the back of curb.

Fiction Design
landscape architecture

JOHN Q. DOE
landscape architect

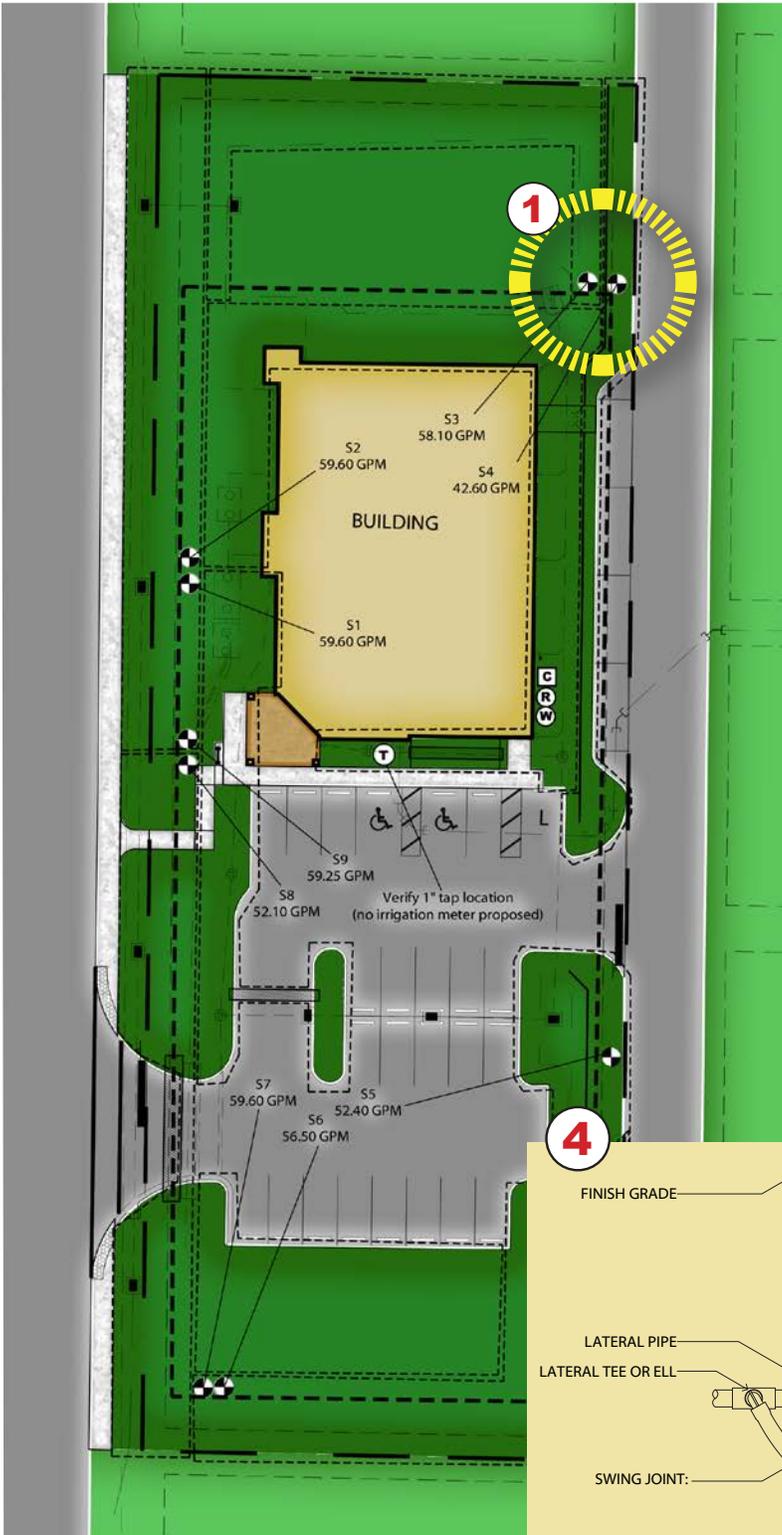
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PARTIAL IRRIGATION PLAN EXAMPLE

1. Irrigation elements & legend
2. Irrigation plan notes/criteria
3. Calculations
4. Required details

IRRIGATION LEGEND	
ZONE/VALVE LABEL: "R" or "S" designation references rotor or spray zone	
	IRRIGATION MAINLINE
	SLEEVING, VERIFY/ADD PER NOTES
	NO IRRIGATION METER; SUPPLIED VIA TAP FROM SINGLE METER
	1.5" VALVES
	IRRIGATION CONTROLLER
	RAIN AND WIND SENSOR SWITCHES

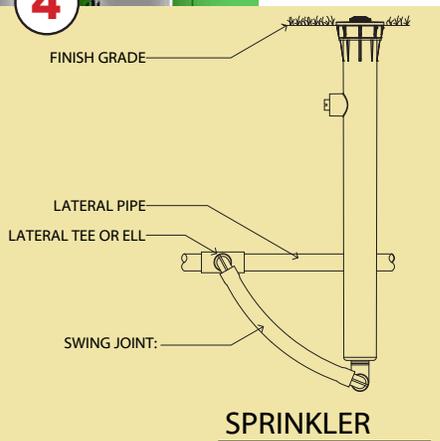


IRRIGATION NOTES:

1. The site is to contain 100% Irrigation Coverage via an efficient system utilizing standards common to the industry.
2. The Irrigation system is to be controlled by a rain sensor switch connected to the System controller. The location of the System controller is to be verified and coordinated as necessary to provide access and electrical connection(s).
3. Sleeving indicated shall be coordinated with existing structures, sized according to lateral piping (or group of laterals) to be contained, and adjusted to final field conditions. Verify existing sleeves for capacity and application in lieu of sleeving indicated on this plan.
4. No pressurized piping shall be run under roadways, drives, or other structures without sleeving.
5. Valve locations/scale indicated are graphic representations of approximate locations. Field adjustments will be necessary according to the final location of structures, area to be irrigated.

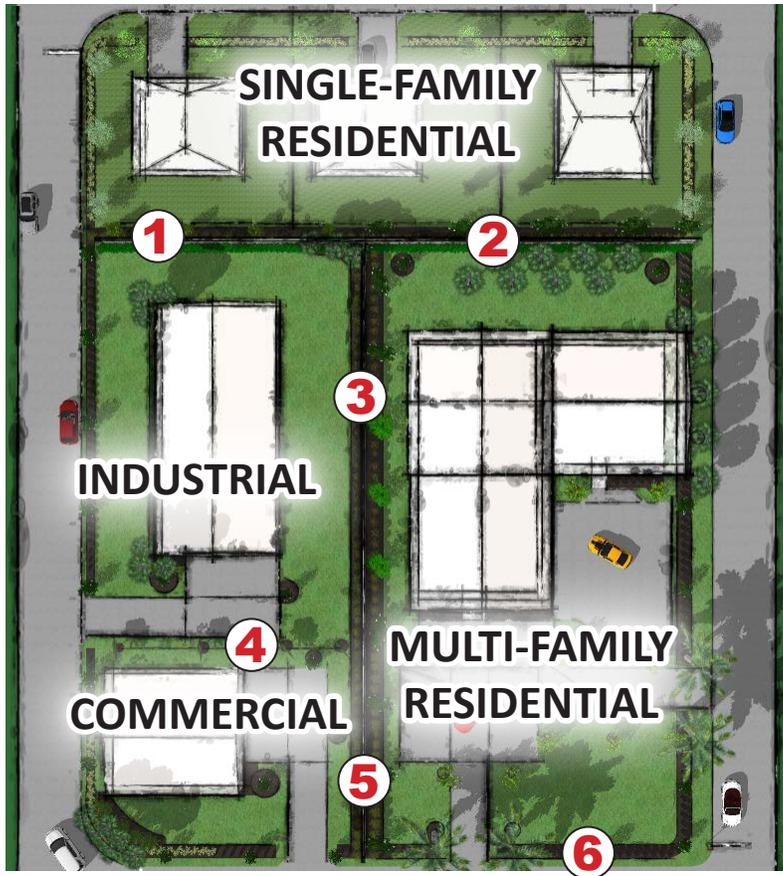
NOTE: NO IRRIGATION METER IS PROPOSED

WATER USAGE CALCULATIONS (BASED UPON IRRIGATION USAGE OF 1" WEEK):
 $388.40 \text{ gpm} \times 20 \text{ minutes per day} = 7,768.00 \text{ gallons per day}$
 $\times 3\text{'s week / sprays} = 23,304.00 \text{ gallons per week}$
TOTAL GALLONS PER WEEK: 23,304.00



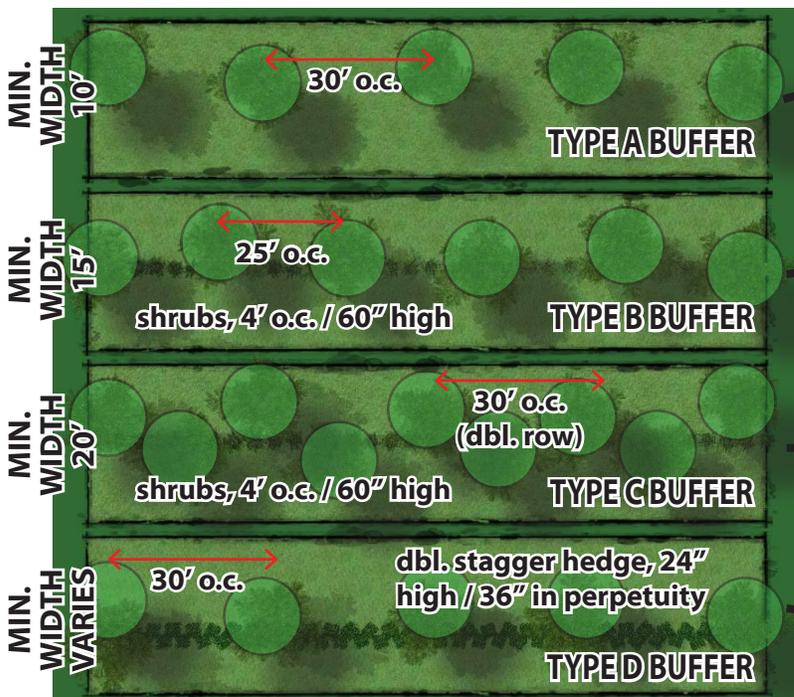
SPRINKLER

BUFFER REQUIREMENTS are determined by adjacent, off-site uses. The plantings required vary but ensure that different uses are visually-screened, sometimes even employing a wall to ameliorate noise. The LDC Table 2-4 in Section 4.06.02-Buffer requirements indicates the complete matrix of uses and contains specific requirements. Below is an example set of properties and adjacent “uses” covering the general concepts of buffering.

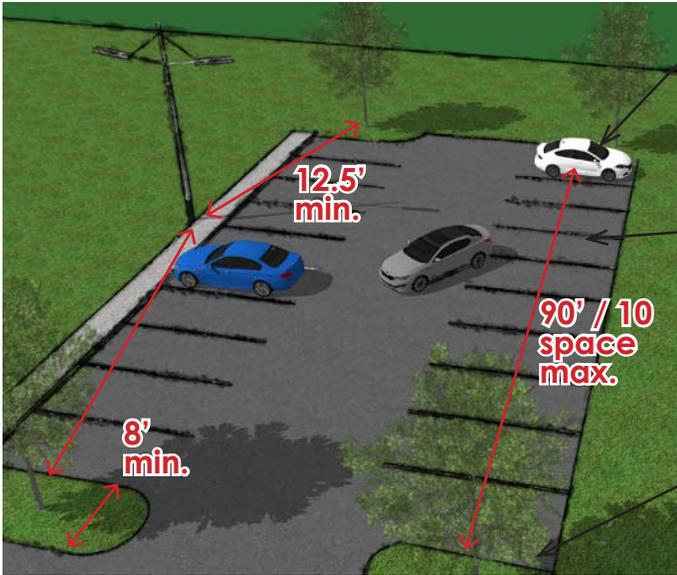


BUFFER TYPE & LOCATION

1. **TYPE C BUFFER** - Single-family adjacent to Industrial (RSF/I)
Requires trees every 30' in a double staggered row with 5-foot height shrubs 4' on center
2. **TYPE B BUFFER** - Single-family adjacent to Multi-family (RSF/RMF)
Requires trees 25' on center with 5-foot height shrubs 4' on center
3. **TYPE B BUFFER** - Industrial adjacent to Multi-family (I/RMF)
Requires trees 25' on center with 5-foot height shrubs 4' on center
4. **TYPE A BUFFER** - Industrial adjacent to Commercial (I/C)
Requires trees 30' on center
5. **TYPE B BUFFER** - Commercial adjacent to Multi-family (C/RMF)
Requires trees 25' on center with 5-foot height shrubs 4' on center
6. **TYPE D BUFFER** - Right-of-Way (ROW)
Requires trees every 30' on center with a double-staggered hedgerow (shrubs) 24" height at planting and maintained at 36"



VEHICULAR USE AREA



schematic parking layout

Terminal islands, requires one tree / island

Trees must be a 12.5' minimum from any light pole.

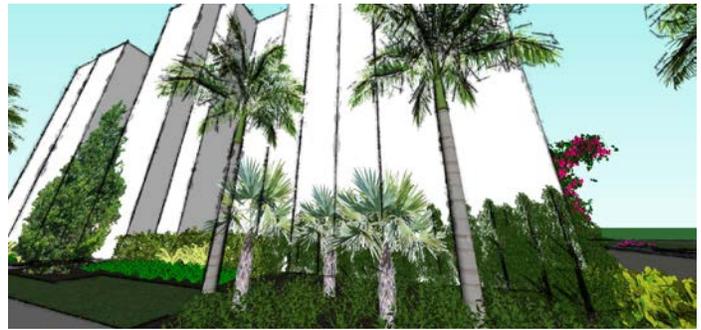
9'x18' minimum dimension parking spaces with a maximum of 10 contiguous spaces between landscape islands.

Terminal island, requires one tree and a minimum dimension of 8' wide planting area inside curb to inside curb.

BUILDING FOUNDATION PLANTING AREA (BFPA)

Buildings, Zoned Height 50' and over

Facade length total x .55 x 20 = BFPA s.f. required; one tree or palm (min. 18' tall) / 500 s.f. of BFPA; minimum BFPA width = 10 feet



Buildings over 10,000 s.f.

Facade length total x .45 x 15 = BFPA s.f. required; one tree or palm (min. 14' tall) / 300 s.f. of BFPA; minimum BFPA width = 10 feet



Buildings <10,000 s.f.

Facade length total x .25 x 10 = BFPA s.f. required; one tree or palm (min. 10' tall) / 300 s.f. of BFPA; minimum BFPA width = 5 feet



NATIVE TREES AND PLANTS

Plant	Coastal Zone	Mid Zone	Inland Zone
Trees- Large			
Bald Cypress (<i>Taxodium disticum</i>)	X	X	X
Fiddlewood (<i>Citaxylum fruitcosum</i>)	X	X	X
Gumbo limbo (<i>Bursera simaruba</i>)	X		
Hackberry (<i>Celtis laevigata</i>)	X	X	X
Jamaica Dogwood (<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>)	X		
Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	X	X	X
Live Oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>)	X	X	X
Mahogany (<i>Swietenia mahogoni</i>)	X	X	
Mastic (<i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i>)	X	X	
Native Fig (<i>Ficus aurea</i>)	X		
Paradise tree (<i>Simarouba glauca</i>)	X		
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	X	X	X
Royal Palm (<i>Roystonea elata</i>)	X	X	
Seagrape (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>)	X	X	
Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>)	X	X	X
Sweet Gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	X	X	X
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	X	X	X
West Indian Laurelcherry (<i>Prunus myrtifolia</i>)	X		
Wild Tamarind (<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>)	X	X	
Willow Busic (<i>Dipholis salicifolia</i>)	X	X	
Wingleaf Soapberry (<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>)	X	X	
Trees- Medium to Small			
Black Ironwood (<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>)	X	X	
Blolly (<i>Guapira discolor</i>)	X		
Cabbage Palm (<i>Sabal Palmetto</i> *)	X	X	X
Dahoon Holly (<i>Ilex cassine</i>)	X	X	X
East Palatka Holly (<i>Ilex attenuata</i>)	X	X	X
Florida Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>)	X	X	X
Geiger Tree (<i>Cordia sebestena</i>)	X		
Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	X	X	X
Milkbark (<i>Drypetes diversifolia</i>)	X		
Pigeon Plum (<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>)	X		
Satin Leaf (<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>)	X		
Scrub Hickory (<i>Carya floridana</i>)	X	X	X
Scrub Live Oak (<i>Quercus geminata</i>)	X	X	X
Simpson Stopper (<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>)	X	X	X
Soldierwood (<i>Colubrina elliptica</i>)	X		
Shrubs- Large ('B' Buffers)			
Bahama Strongback (<i>Bourreria ovata</i>)	X		
Black Ironwood (<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>)	X	X	
Buttonwood (<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>)	X		
Catclaw (<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>)	X	X	
Cinnamon Bark (<i>Canella winterana</i>)	X		
Crabwood (<i>Ateramnus lucidus</i>)	X	X	
Darling Plum (<i>Reynosa septentrionalis</i>)	X		
Florida Pivet (<i>Forestiera segregata</i>)	X	X	?
Golden Dewdrop (<i>Duranta repens</i>)	X	X	
Jamaica Caper (<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>)	X	X	
Maiden Bush (<i>Savia bahamensis</i>)	X		
Myrsine (<i>Myrsine floridana</i>)	X	X	
Pigeon Plum (<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>)	X		
Paurotis Palm (<i>Acoelorrhapha wrightii</i>)	X	X	
Red Berry Stopper (<i>Eugenia confusa</i>)	X		
Seagrape (<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>)	X	X	
Wild Lime (<i>Zanthoxylum tagara</i>)	X	X	
Simpson Stopper (<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>)	X	X	X
Spicewood (<i>Calyptanthes spp.</i>)	X		
Walters Viburnum (<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>)	X	X	X
Wax Myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>) **	X	X	X
Yellow Elder (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	X	X	?
Shrubs- Medium to Small			
Bay Ceder (<i>Suriana maritime</i>)	X		
Blackhead (<i>Pithecellobium guadaupense</i>)	X		
Coco Plum (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>)	X		
Cordia (<i>Cordia globosa</i>)	X		
Firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>)	X	X	
Florida Pivet (<i>Forestiera segregata</i>)	X	X	?
Golden Dewdrop (<i>Duranta repens</i>)	X	X	
Jamaica Caper (<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>)	X	X	
Leather Fem (<i>Acrosticham danaeaeo lium</i>)	X	X	
Maiden Bush (<i>Savia bahamensis</i>)	X		
Myrsine (<i>Myrsine floridana</i>)	X	X	?
Necklace Pod (<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>)	X		
Saw Palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>)	X	X	X
Sea Oxeye Daisy (<i>Borrchia trutescens</i>)	X		
Seven Year Apple (<i>Casasia clusiitolia</i>)	X		
Silver Saw Palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i> 'Cinerea')	X	X	X
Spicewood (<i>Calyptanthes spp.</i>)	X		
White Indigo Berry (<i>Randia aculeate</i>)	X	X	
Wild Coffee (<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>)	X	X	

SEAGRAPE



MAGNOLIA



SAW PALMETTO



FIREBUSH



NON-CODE AND PROHIBITED PLANT SPECIES

Non-Code Trees

[not counted toward required trees]

- Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.)
- Silk Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)

Control Species.

[no planting within 500' of conservation easements/retained natural vegetation areas]

- Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)
- Wedelia (*Wedelia trilobata*)

Prohibited Species

[may not be planted in Collier County]

- Ear Tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*)
- Indian Rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*)
- Chinaberry Tree (*Melia azedarach*)
- Chinese Tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*)
- Bishopwood (*Bischofia javanica*)
- Shoe Button Ardisia (*Ardisia elliptica*)
- Australian Inkberry (*Scaevola frutescens*)
- Cuban Laurel Fig (*Ficus microcarpa, nitida*)

Prohibited Species

[Species/seeds, below, may not be grown, offered for sale, or transported inter- or intra-County. They are REQUIRED to be removed from all developed sites, prior to Certificate of Occupancy, and shall be maintained thereafter.]

- Melaleuca spp.
- Climbing Fern (*Lygodium* spp.)
- Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- Java Plum (*Syzygium cumini*)
- Australian Pine (*Casuarinaceae* spp.)
- Catclaw Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*)
- Downy Rosemyrtle (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*)
- Earleaf Acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*)
- Air Potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)
- Women's Tongue (*Albizia lebeck*)
- Lather Leaf (*Colubrina asiatica*)
- Carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)

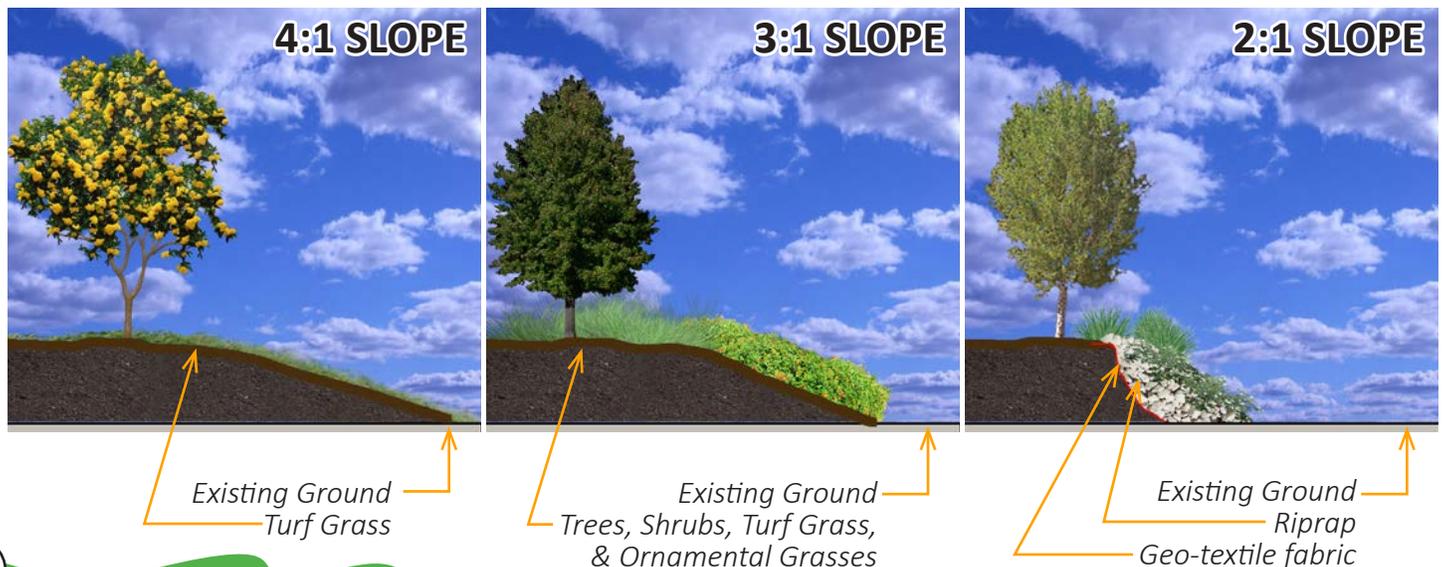
ROOT BARRIERS serve an important purpose and are required by Code. Did you know that tree roots can damage driveways, sidewalks, and buildings?

This landscape island is non-Code compliant:

- 1) less than 8' width;
- 2) no curbing;
- 3) no root barrier.



SLOPE TREATMENTS for landscape areas, including water management, retaining walls, and revetments. The graphics show alternate treatments; however, see Section 4.06.05 for additional slopes and treatment requirements.



PERMITTING

Trees can create conditions affecting the health, safety, and welfare of people or create structural damage. The County has two processes in place. If you have less than 10 cultivated tree removals (defined as planted, not in a required preserve), you can apply for a CULTIVATED TREE REMOVAL PERMIT (LDC Section 10.02.06, Chapter 4 E.3 of the Administrative Code and information below). If, however, you exceed 10 tree removals or have “coinciding” work to be done (such as curbing or walk replacement) on the Property, you must apply for an Insubstantial change to an SDP. This ensures that other requirements are met. In this manner, a fully compliant landscape plan, with other improvements, define the full extent of tree replacement and removal locations. Dead or dying trees are exempt, and no permit is needed.

WHO NEEDS A PERMIT?

All trees on commercial developments and trees planted on common properties within residential developments require a Cultivated Tree Removal Permit. A permit is not required for a single-family zoned parcel.

However, residences established as part of a homeowners association, or as part of a master association, should consult with the association’s representative before tree removal, relocation, or replanting occurs. Clearing over 1 acre on a developed single family parcel requires a Vegetation Removal Permit (VRP).

REASONS FOR REMOVAL

Collier County considers the following when evaluating Cultivated Tree Removal Permits:

- Are the trees causing damage to structures, such as roots lifting foundations?
- Are the trees creating a safety hazard, such as blocking traffic views?
- Are the trees damaging utilities, such as roots invading the sewer lines?

TREE SPECIFICATIONS

All required canopy trees, at time of installation, shall be a minimum of 25 gallon, 10 feet in height, have a 1¾-inch caliper (at 12 inches above the ground), and a 4 foot canopy spread.

Existing native trees preserved on the property can be credited for the landscape requirements. Preserved trees shall be protected during construction with barriers installed prior to commencement and remain until construction is completed.

Newly planted trees shall be staked for 6 to 12 months until the tree has established itself. Leaving the braces on for a greater time period can damage the tree.

In order to prevent future problems with roots and branches damaging the foundation or roof of the home, large canopy trees must be planted a minimum of 15-feet away from any structure and 10-feet away from drives, sidewalks, and/or hardscapes. As an alternative, an approved root barrier system may be installed.

Determine the Number of Trees Required For Your Property

Lot Size (square foot)	No. Tree Required	Min. No Native Trees	Maximum No. Palms
5,999 or less	1	1	0
6,000 – 8,999	2	2	0
9,000 – 11,999	3	2	1
12,000 – 14,999	4	3	1
18,000 – 20,999	6	5	1
21,000 – 23,999	7	5	2
24,000 – 26,999	8	6	2
27,000 – 29,999	9	7	2
30,000 – 32,999	10	7	3
33,000 – 35,999	11	8	3
36,000 – 38,999	12	9	3
39,000 – 41,999	13	10	3
42,000 – 44,999	14	10	4
45,000 or more	15	11	4

A minimum of one canopy tree per 3,000 square feet of pervious lot area is required for a single-family, duplex, and mobile home lot.

Seventy-five percent of the trees fulfilling the landscape requirement must be native to Florida. Once a minimum of 2 canopy trees have been planted, single royal palms and cabbage palms in groupings of 3 can be used for up to 30% of the required canopies.



CERTIFICATION

A Certificate of Compliance is often required by the Landscape Architect of Record, prior to the County's inspection. Such certification provides assurance that 1) plans were installed as intended/approved, and 2) the contractor performed the work as specified. Upon Collier County's inspection/approval, the plan set becomes part of the Official Record.

Did you Know ?

Items often overlooked:

- General landscaping requirements not provided
- Missing acceptable mulch type
- Accurate landscape tabulation indicating the calculations ensuring compliance with code requirements not provided
- Irrigation plan must show location and specification of automatic controller, back flow preventer, and rain sensing device
- Landscape plans not signed and sealed by a Florida Registered Landscape Architect
- Light poles less than 12.5' from trees
- Missing perimeter landscape buffers (see also LDC Table 2.4)
- Missing sufficient building foundation plantings
- Missing interior vehicular use area landscaping, including terminal islands
- Inconsistencies between landscape plan and site plan



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Plant guides, fertilization, and xeriscaping literature

www.swfwmd.state.fl.us -> publications -> subject -> landscaping

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING INFORMATION
Plant guides, fertilization, and xeriscaping literature

www.floridayards.org -> fyplants -> index.php

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA/IFAS
Tree, Palm, Shrub, Accent & Groundcover plant guides

www.edis.ifas.ufl.edu -> topic -> native plants

FLORIDA EXOTIC PEST PLANT COUNCIL
Invasive & non-native plant/identification & information

www.fleppc.org/



LAKE
2 lake
overlook



Collier County

