

THE WOODLANDS TOWNSHIP

❖ SPECIES SELECTION

Pines, Yaupon and Waxmyrtle, native evergreen trees and shrubs commonly found in the forest, must be included as part of a diverse reforestation planting. Evergreen reforestation planting should be included in areas where visual screening is required (E.G., where views of the driveway or garage dominate the landscape).

No less than 50% of the aggregate of all trees and shrubs planted in the front yard (foundation plantings included) must be selected from this list. When evaluated for compliance with these criteria, the sizes of native plants selected must be equal to or greater than the size of any non-native species planted. For example, if six 48" high non-native shrubs such as Azaleas are planted anywhere in the front yard, then at least six 48" high or larger Yaupon, Waxmyrtle or other native understory shrub must also be planted in the front yard. On certain lots, a builder may be required to plant a minimum number of trees that are 30 gallon-size or larger.

❖ NATIVE PLANT LIST

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>
NATIVE CANOPY TREES		Cherry-laurel, Carolina.....	Prunus caroliniana
Cypress, Bald.....	Taxodium distichum	Coral Berry.....	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus
Elm, Winged.....	Ulmus alata	Dogwood, Flowering.....	Cornus florida
Elm, Cedar.....	Ulmus crassifolia	Fringe Tree.....	Chionanthus virginicus
Gum, Black.....	Nyssa sylvatica	Holly, Tall Inkberry.....	Ilex coriacea
Gum Sweet.....	Liquidambar styraciflua	Holly, Possumhaw.....	Ilex decidua
Holly, American.....	Ilex opaca	Holly, Yaupon.....	Ilex vomitoria
Maple, Drummond Red.....	Acer rubrum	Leatherwood (Titi).....	Cyrilla racemiflora
Maple, Southern Sugar.....	Acer barbatum	Loblolly-bay.....	Gordonia lasianthus
Magnolia, Southern.....	Magnolia grandiflora	Magnolia, Sweet Bay.....	Magnolia virginiana
Oak, Water.....	Quercus nigra	Maple, Chalk.....	Acer leucoderme
Oak, White.....	Quercus alba	Parsley Hawthorne.....	Crataegus marshalli
Oak, Bur.....	Quercus macrocarpa	Pine, Slash.....	Pinus elliotii
Oak, Shumard.....	Quercus shumardii	Pine, Loblolly.....	Pinus taeda
Oak, Nuttall.....	Quercus nuttallii	Plum, Mexican.....	Prunus mexicana
Pine, Slash.....	Pinus elliotii	Redbud.....	Cercis canadensis
Pine, Loblolly.....	Pinus taeda	Sassafras.....	Sassafras albidum
NATIVE UNDERSTORY TREES & SHRUBS		Silverbell, Two-winged.....	Halesia diptera
American Beauty Berry.....	Callicarpa americana	Snowbell, Bigleaf.....	Styrax grandifolius
Birch, River.....	Belula nigra	Sumac.....	Rhus
Buckeye, Red.....	Aesculus pavia	Summersweet Clethra.....	Clethra alnifolia
Buckthorn, Carolina.....	Rhamnus caroliniana	Sweetspire, Virginia.....	Itea virginica
Button Bush.....	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Virburnum, Arrowwood.....	Virburnum dentatum
		Virburnum, Rusty Blackhaw.....	Virburnum rufidulum
		Wax Myrtle, Southern.....	Myrica cerifera
		Witch Hazel.....	Hamamelis virginiana

❖ WATER CONSERVATION AND LOT DRAINAGE

Minimizing the size of lawn areas and the use of adapted native plants and mulches will reduce the water requirements of a landscape. A *water-wise* irrigation system for all newly planted areas is encouraged.

Providing acceptable lot drainage in a natural forested environment can be a challenge. The feeder roots of a tree often extend well beyond the overhead canopy of that tree. When adding soil over tree roots, more than a two-inch depth of fill may cause stress or even death to established trees. Using sharp sand rather than soils high in clay content will have less impact on the ability of feeder roots to absorb air and water.

All lots should have drainage to the street and/or to the rear property line as dictated by the topography of the lot. Each builder must provide a clearly defined drainage-way or swale, preferable along a side property line and directed to the front and/or to the back of the property. Lot re-grading, rain gutters, drainage swales, drainage pipes and other drainage modifications must not direct drainage onto any adjoining side lot.