

Tree Book for Eagle Lake Two Development

Revised 08-16-2019

**DECLARATION
OF COVENANTS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

**ARTICLE III
GENERAL RESTRICTIONS - USE AND OCCUPANCY**

Section 3. Clearing

If any unauthorized clearing or damage takes place on any Lot, conservation area, upland buffer or any Common Areas, restoration of said Lot or Common Areas to their original condition must be made. The vegetation restoration plans must show the location of plant material, size, and type must be submitted to the Committee for approval. If the Owner of any Lot (or his contractors, agents or invitees) that has been cleared without written authorization of the Committee fails to restore said Lot or Common Area damaged by the Owner (or his contractors, agents or invitees) within thirty (30) days of receipt of written notice from the Committee, then the Committee may make such restoration, the cost of which shall be a lien against the Lot and a debt of Owner which may be enforced in the same manner as enforcement of Assessments as set forth herein.

Section 5. Landscaping

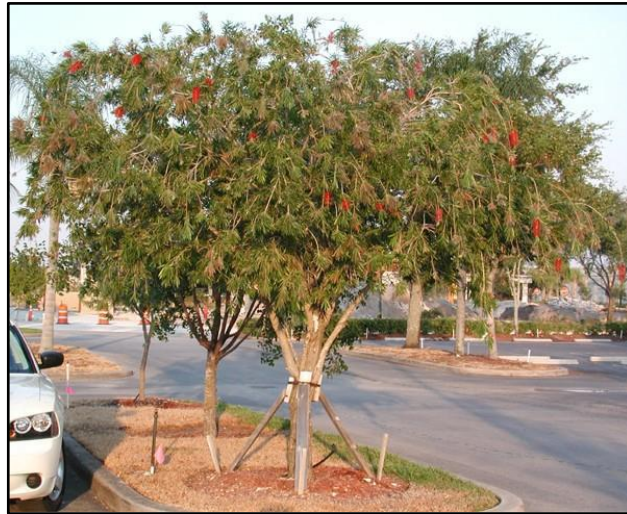
(c) A minimum of four (4) trees, two (2) of which must be live or laurel oak, and one (1) sable palm are required to be planted at each residence. One (1) of the live or laurel oak trees and one (1) sable palm must be planted in the front setback area of each residence. These trees shall be a minimum of 8' in height, have a drip line of a minimum of 4', and be a minimum of 1 1/2" in diameter measured 4' above the finished grade. The trees shall remain perpetually on each lot. Notwithstanding the foregoing, trees must conform to any stricter standards required by any applicable governmental entity. In the event any of the trees die either by disease or neglect, they shall be **replanted with the same or other approved type of tree** to comply with these minimum requirements. Upon notification by the Association and/or the local governing agency, each homeowner shall have thirty (30) days to replant/replace said trees required under these restrictions.

Information gathered from these sources:

- <http://www.floridagardener.com>
- <http://www.garden.lovetoknow.com>
- <http://www.South-Florida-Plant-Guide.com>
- http://www.palmantics.com/palms/palm_pics.php

Bottlebrush

Bottlebrush is a small but spectacular evergreen tree or shrub. Of the family **Myrtaceae** it is well known as **Callistemon or Bottlebrush Tree**. It is easy to grow and loves warmth, moisture and sun. **Bottlebrush** is native to Australia mostly growing in moist soil in open or woodland sites.



Plant Facts:

Common Name: Callistemon or Bottlebrush	Botanical Name: Callistemon
Family: Myrtaceae	Plant Type: Evergreen Tree or Shrub
Origin: Australia	
Zones: 9 - 11, Sub-tropical -- withstands light frost or short cold spells down to 32° if kept fairly dry in winter.	Height: 6-15'
Rate of Growth: Medium	Salt Tolerance: Moderate
Soil Requirements: Moderately fertile, moist, but well-drained, neutral to acidic soil	Water Requirements: Water freely spring to autumn, keep fairly dry in winter
Nutritional Requirements: Balanced liquid fertilizer monthly, Top-dress in spring	Light Requirements: Full sun
Form: Shrub or tree	Leaves: Sharp pointed mid-green
Flowers: Grown for their colorful, terminal or axillary, bottlebrush-like spikes of numerous, long-stamened flowers in red, purple, pink, white, green or yellow.	Fruits: Small woody seed case
Pests: Spider mites, thornbugs, scale insects, fungal stem galls and cankers, witches' broom and leaf spots.	Uses: Shrub border, water accent
Bad Habits: Pollen is an Allergen	Cost: \$\$ to \$\$\$ -- reasonable to expensive
Propagation: Semi-ripe cuttings in late summer, surface sown seeds onto moist soil mix at 61-64°F in spring.	Sources: American Horticultural Society A to Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants , The Subtropical Garden , see also Callistemon ' Little John '

Crape Myrtle

Queens Crape Myrtle, Pride of India or Lagerstroemia speciosa (or L. flos-reginae) is a deciduous or evergreen tree native to India. Of the family **Lythraceae** they are cultivated for their conical, brightly colored panicles of flowers (with characteristic crinkled petals) and valuable reddish timber called "Jarool", which is used for fine cabinetry and exterior applications. **Lagerstroemia** is named for Swedish botanist Magnus Von Lagerstroem, who collected Indian plants for Carl Linnaeus.

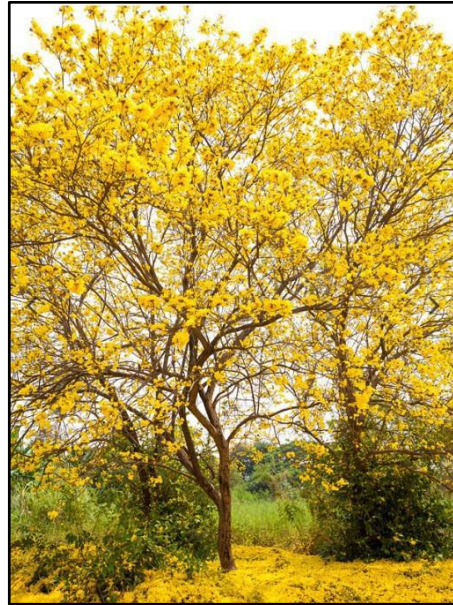


Plant Facts:

Common Name: Queens Crape Myrtle, Pride of India	Botanical Name: Lagerstroemia speciosa or L. flos-reginae
Family: Lythraceae	Plant Type: Deciduous or evergreen tree
Origin: India	
Zones: 10-11	Height: 30'
Rate of Growth: Medium	Salt Tolerance: None
Soil Requirements: Moderately fertile, well-drained soil	Water Requirements: Moderate drought tolerance, water sparingly when not actively growing otherwise water freely
Nutritional Requirements: Medium, balanced liquid fertilizer every 6-8 weeks during active growth	Light Requirements: Full sun
Form: Tree	Leaves: Dark green 6-12" long, oblong
Flowers: Brightly colored panicles of crinkled crape-like flowers in light pink, magenta, often lavender.	Fruits: Woody round pods 1" across, can persist on tree all winter, when ripe turn black and split.
Pests or diseases: Dieback, powdery mildew, aphids, scale insects, mealybugs and white flies.	Uses: Specimen plant
Bad Habits: None	Cost: \$\$ -- reasonable
Propagation: Seed sown in spring, softwood cuttings in late spring or semi-ripe cuttings with bottom heat in summer.	Sources: The Subtropical Garden , Flowering Trees of Florida

Golden Trumpet

Bright glowing blooms fill the sky in spring with a vivid yellow color for weeks. All foliage drops from the tree just before it flowers in preparation for the frenzy of blossoms in the spring. The trumpet-shaped, bright yellow blossoms appear in dense 2 to 8-inch-long, terminal clusters like small bouquets. Dangling 8-inch-long fuzzy seed pods follow the flowers and remain on the branches for months. Nice clean foliage the golden trumpet tree has four-inch-long silvery leaves with a tan, fuzzy underside. Perfect for a deck or patio specimen.



Plant Facts:

Common Name: <i>Golden Trumpet Tree</i>	Botanical Name: <i>Tabebuia Chrysostricha</i>
Zones: <i>10a-11</i>	Height:
Soil Requirements: <i>Rich Moist, stay away from arid or wet, mucky soils.</i>	Water Requirements:
Nutritional Requirements: <i>fertilize sparingly ten inches away from the base, tri-annually with a slow time released product.</i>	Light Requirements: <i>80-100% sunlight</i>
Flowers: <i>Trumpet-shaped, bright yellow blossoms appear in dense 2 to 8-inch-long, terminal clusters like small bouquets.</i>	Leaves: <i>four-inch-long silvery leaves with a tan, fuzzy underside</i>

Live Oak

A wonderful slow growing, but long-lived tree which can become very large and spreading. The acorns are a favorite of birds, squirrels and other animals.



Plant Facts:

Plant Facts:	
Common Name: Live Oak	Botanical Name: <i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Family: Deciduous tree	Plant Type:
Zones: 8-11	Height: 50-60'
Rate of Growth:	Salt Tolerance:
Soil Requirements: Various soils, but needs excellent drainage.	Water Requirements: High drought tolerance
Nutritional Requirements:	Light Requirements: Full sun to part shade
Flowers: Pendulous, yellowish catkins	Leaves: Leathery, narrow leaves, 4-5" long.
Uses: Good shade tree for dry locations. Give plenty of space, the tree grows slowly but can eventually spread its branches more than 150'.	Fruits: 3/4" edible acorn. A major source of food for wildlife.
Propagation: Seeds.	Sources: Native Florida Plants, Revised Edition

Magnolia

Just look at that bloom below. It looks like freshly starched linen and smells even better! Be sure to give it plenty of room to grow.



Plant Facts:

Plant Facts:	
Common Name: <i>Southern Magnolia, Bull Bay, Sweet Magnolia</i>	Botanical Name: <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Family:	Plant Type: <i>Evergreen tree</i>
Zones: 7-9	Height: 65'-100'
Soil Requirements: <i>Moist, well-drained, humus-rich, preferably acidic soil.</i>	Water Requirements: <i>Medium drought tolerance.</i>
Nutritional Requirements:	Light Requirements: <i>Full sun to part shade.</i>
Flowers: <i>Large, white to cream colored, 8-12", heavily fragrant blooms in spring through summer.</i>	Leaves: <i>Large, elliptic, evergreen leaves to 10" long, glossy, dark green above and often fuzzy and rusty-brown below.</i>
Uses: <i>Good shade tree for areas with ample space. Beware, the tree is messy -- it drops old fruits, leaves, and twigs continually. This is a fast-growing tree with dense foliage that makes it prone to break in high winds. Southern Magnolia is subject to scale and mealybugs. The cultivar 'Little Gem' is an excellent small tree growing to only 20'.</i>	Fruits: <i>Rose-red, 4" cone splits when ripe, exposing red seeds.</i>
	Propagation: <i>Seeds, cuttings, and grafts.</i>
	Sources: Native Florida Plants, Revised Edition , American Horticultural Society A to Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants

Orchid Tree

Although its name would seem to imply that it has variegated leaves, *B. variegata* doesn't, color variation appears within its flowers. The flower contains shades of purple from very light to very dark on the primary petal.



Plant Facts:	
Common Name: Orchid tree, Purple Orchid Tree, Mountain Ebony, Poor Man's Orchid	Botanical Name: <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> (Pronunciation: <i>bah-HIN-ee-uh vaa-ree- uh-GAH-tuh</i>)
Family: Leguminosae	Plant Type: Semi-deciduous in warm areas, fully in cool areas
Origin: India and S.E. Asia	
Zones: 9 - 11	Height: 25'
Rate of Growth: Fast	Salt Tolerance: Poor
Soil Requirements: Acidic, fertile, moist, but well-drained soil	Water Requirements: Water freely during the summer and less so in winter
Nutritional Requirements: Balanced liquid fertilizer monthly	Light Requirements:
Form: Multi-trunk shrub or small tree growing as wide as it does high.	Leaves: Briefly deciduous leaves 4-6" across and rounded with lobed ends and heart shaped bases.
Flowers: Bears beautiful fragrant flowers abundantly Feb. -- May and intermittently through summer.	Fruits: 6-8" flat, narrow seed pods
Pests: Aphids, spider mites, whiteflies, mealybugs, fungal leaf spots, stem galls and root-rot.	Uses: Street tree, shade tree, specimen or focal tree in tropical and subtropical landscapes.
Bad Habits: Orchid trees have brittle branches that can break in strong winds and they can be messy, dropping hundreds of dried pods in autumn.	Cost: \$\$ -- Very reasonable
Propagation: Seeds germinate readily. Can be propagated from cuttings of semi-ripe wood taken in summer and rooted over bottom heat. Branches can be induced to grow roots if they are layered.	Sources: AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY A-Z ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GARDEN PLANTS , Betrocks Guide to Landscape Palms

Queen Palm or Cocos plumosa

The standard urban palm throughout south Florida is the **Queen Palm**. Of the tribe **Cocoeae**, and subfamily **Arecoideae** it is also known as **Cocos plumosa**. It grows quickly, is bothered by few pests or diseases and is graceful in appearance.



Plant Facts:

Common Name: Queen Palm or Cocos plumosa	Botanical Name: Syagrus romanzoffiana
Family: Cocoeae	Plant Type: Palm
Origin: Southern Brazil to Argentina	
Zones: 10-11	Height: 50' or more
Rate of Growth: Medium to fast	Salt Tolerance: Medium
Soil Requirements: Slightly acid, well-drained	Water Requirements: Moderately drought tolerant
Nutritional Requirements: High, subject to manganese and potassium deficiency	Light Requirements: Full sun
Form: Solitary palm, canopy of 15 leaves	Leaves: Pinnately compound, reduplicate, arching; with several hundred many ranked, drooping leaflets in groups of 2-7. Color -- Dark Green. 10-15' long; leaflets 3' long, 1.75" wide.
Flowers: 4-8' long, with conspicuous bract, borne from among the leaves, branched densely, the branches pendulous.	Fruits: Yellow to orange, produced in copious quantities
Pests: Ganoderma, phytophthora bud rot	Uses: Specimen tree
Bad Habits: Fruit is messy. Weak-roots combined with a prodigious sail-like canopy makes it prone to topple in strong winds. Frizzletop a serious problem if not feed regularly especially on alkaline soils. Pollen hazard. Very quick growing, tall palm hard to prune.	Cost: \$\$ -- reasonable
Propagation: Seed, germinates in 3-6 months	Sources: AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY A-Z ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GARDEN PLANTS, Betrocks Guide to Landscape Palms

Royal Poinciana Tree

The Spanish call it **Framboyan** (flamboyant) and seeing a mature Royal Poinciana tree in full-bloom is a breath-taking sight. The Royal Poinciana is a fast-growing tree that can reach up to 40' tall and nearly as wide. This is not a tree for a small yard or tight quarters.



Plant Facts:

Plant Facts:	
Common Name: Royal Poinciana, Flame of the Forest, Framboyan (Flamboyant tree), Peacock flower	Botanical Name: Delonix regia, syn. Poinciana regia
Family: Fabaceae	Plant Type: Tree with spreading canopy
Origin: Madagascar, Tropical Africa and India	
Zones: 10 - 11	Height: 30' or more
Rate of Growth: Fast	Salt Tolerance: High
Soil Requirements: Well drained, moist, fertile soil	Water Requirements: Water freely, less water in winter
Nutritional Requirements: Balanced liquid fertilizer monthly	Light Requirements: Full sun
Form: Large, shady tree with spreading form	Leaves: Bipinnate and comprised of approximately 1,000 small leaflets
Flowers: Red, orange, yellow and a rare white variety. Blooms between May and August.	Fruits: Pendulous, flattened bean-like seed pods to 10" long -- harden in autumn
Pests: Spider mites, whiteflies, thornbugs, crown gall, mushroom rot, wood rot, leaf spots and dieback	Uses: Specimen and shade tree, they do poorly and usually will not bloom in pots.
Bad Habits: Considered a "dirty" tree because they shed their leaves, flowers and woody seed pods. Roots are aggressive and can damage sidewalks and other structures if planted too close to them.	Cost: \$\$ -- reasonable
Propagation: Seeds knicked and soaked in warm water over-night. Cuttings allow trees to begin blooming in less than 5 years.	Sources: <u>AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY A-Z ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GARDEN PLANTS</u> , <u>Flowering Trees of Florida</u> , <u>Flora: A Gardener's Encyclopedia 2 volume set. vol 1 A-K vol 2 L-Z</u>

Red Maple

Outstanding fall colors is the hallmark of this tree which prefers damp locations such as drainage areas and swales along streets.



Plant Facts:

Plant Facts:	
Common Name: <i>Red Maple</i>	Botanical Name: <i>Acer Rubrum</i>
Zones: 3-10	Plant Type: <i>Deciduous tree</i>
Soil Requirements: <i>Prefers damp locations.</i>	Height: <i>60-70', shorter in the south.</i>
Flowers: <i>Small, red.</i>	Water Requirements: <i>Low drought tolerance.</i>
Fruits: <i>Winged fruit, January-February.</i>	Light Requirements: <i>Full sun to part shade.</i>
Uses: <i>Beautiful background or shade tree. Excellent for fall color.</i>	Leaves: <i>Tri-lobed, medium green above and silvery below. Turn bright red, purple or yellow in late fall. Leaves are 4-6" long with serrated edges and red petioles.</i>
Propagation: <i>Seeds, cuttings.</i>	Sources: Native Florida Plants: Low-Maintenance Landscaping and Gardening

Pygmy Date Palm

Feathery fronds and small stature make the pygmy date palm one of South Florida's most popular landscape palms. This beautiful, easy-care palm works almost anywhere as an accent plant for any size yard...even close to the house or by the pool.



Plant Facts:

Plant Facts:	
Common Name: <i>Pygmy Date Palm</i>	Botanical Name: <i>Phoenix Roebelenii</i>
Zones: 9B	Height: 12'
Rate of Growth: Slow	Salt Tolerance:
Soil Requirements: <i>Not particular about soil type.</i>	Water Requirements: <i>Water on a regular basis</i>
Nutritional Requirements: <i>Fertilized with granular palm fertilizer in spring, summer and fall.</i>	Light Requirements: <i>Full sun to partial shade</i>
Fruits: <i>Like a pit surrounded by a thin edible skin</i>	Fronds: <i>The six to eight-foot canopy is composed of long feathery fronds comprised by numerous narrow leaflets that give the tree a soft appearance overall.</i>

Sabal Palm Tree

The sabal palm (*Sabal palmetto*), commonly called the "cabbage palm," grows on a large, single trunk that towers up to 50 feet in height and may reach 70 feet under ideal conditions. The crown, comprised of fronds, measures 18 feet in diameter. The fronds appear medium green or yellow-green in color. Each individual frond measures 12 feet in length, with a 6-foot width. Designated as the Florida State Tree.



Plant Facts:

Plant Facts:	
Common Name: <i>Sabal palm "cabbage palm."</i>	Botanical Name: <i>Sabal palmetto</i>
Zones: 8A,8B,9A,9B,10A,10B,11	Height: 50' – 70'
Rate of Growth:	Salt Tolerance: Highly salt tolerant
Soil Requirements: Grows best on neutral to alkaline soils which are rich in calcium.	Water Requirements: Drought tolerant. When first planted, the tree requires ample water.
Nutritional Requirements:	Light Requirements: Full or partial sunlight.
Flowers: In mid-summer, within the crown of the sabal palm, creamy-white inflorescence appear in abundance. Each flower stalk measures up to 4 to 5 feet. As each flower cluster reaches its maximum length, it begins to droop and give the appearance of large, white feathers.	Leaves: Leaves are fan-shaped, palmately divided, and spineless.
Propagation: Can be transplanted as an adult, usually obtained from land being cleared. Source can be a conservation concern Also grows from seed.	Fruits: In the fall, black, round fruit appear on the sabal palm. Each fruit measures around 1 inch in diameter. Within each fruit is a single seed. The fruit is widely popular among birds, squirrels and raccoons as a source of food.
Uses: Useful for disturbed site rehabilitation.	