

Pre-Approved Plant List for Bradley Point South HOA and Cautioned Plants

These are recommended plants that do not need preapproval from the ARB to use when replacing existing plantings (not including trees). When selecting plants, please consider the specifics of your yard (soil, drainage, light) and both the final size of the plants and what size they can easily be maintained at with appropriate pruning. Some varieties suggested are better as accent plants (planted alone or in areas not in front of windows) due to mature size. Evergreen varieties recommended for year round appeal. If the property management company contacts you in error regarding a plant on this list, please email/call them to clarify.

We recommend resources from the University of Georgia extension service for advice on selecting plants and maintaining your garden and yard.

Please see final page for a list of invasive plants and more garden-friendly suggestions. Adding live flowers to existing beds is at the homeowner's choice and not regulated in any way.

Pre-approved Plants, No ARB form Necessary

Agave-- Non-native, 2'-3' tall, 2' wide at maturity, sun to partial shade. This desert plant grows very slowly. Do not over water; avoid soggy areas.

Azalea-- Official State Wildflower. Many possible varieties: evergreen/deciduous, native/non-native/hybrid, many colors, select what's best for you. Though they can have a mature size of from 3-10 feet depending on variety, they prune easily to manageable sizes. Evergreen varieties suggested: Red Ruffle, Hino de Giri, Snow, Coral Bells.

Camellia-- This broad leafed flowering evergreen has many varieties. Some are more suited as accent plants, some for hedges or shrubs. The nearby botanical gardens and bamboo farm has many varieties for viewing and there is a local camellia society.

Chinese Fringe Flower (*Loropetalum chinense*) -- Evergreen shrub, easy to grow, drought tolerant, already widely used in neighborhood. Flowers in spring. Dwarf (suggested) and regular varieties available, can require little maintenance if planted with sufficient space, can handle aggressive pruning well once established.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)—Shrub to tree, also spelled “crepe myrtle.” Ranges in size from 2-foot shrubby dwarf varieties to towering trees, with flowers in many colors from white to shades of deep red and purple, and can be grown as single or multi-trunk specimens. Mostly used as an accent plant.

Dwarf Podocarpus (*Podocarpus macrophyllus*) -- Non-native, 3-5' tall 3-6' wide, slow growing, full sun to partial shade. Plants can be clipped to a nice hedge. Because it takes shaping so well, this plant will fit in a narrow-depth area. For a denser appearance, foliage grows better in a sunny location.

Dwarf Cocoplum (*chrysobalanus icaco*)— Leafier looking evergreen, native. Sprawling 4-5' wide, slow to moderate growth rate, full sun or moderate to light shade. In good conditions mature height is up to 6' tall, but it can be maintained at 2'-3' tall by regular pruning.

Dwarf Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'*) -- Popular evergreen shrub, already in wide use in the neighborhood. Native, 4'-7' tall, 6'-10' wide at maturity, slow growing, can be easily pruned into smaller sizes. Other Ilex shrub plants (ex. *Ilex verticillata*) are also permitted, but might grow to different sizes and be harder to keep pruned. Carefully consider your selections. This does not include tree varieties of Ilex, trees still need ARB approval.

Distylium-- Sometimes called Winterhazel, a compact evergreen with red blooms in late winter/early spring. Most varieties are compact, 3-4 feet wide and high, but smaller and larger ones grow. Prefers full sun but tolerates partial shade, most varieties good with sandy soil. Some varieties good for rain gardens or other moist soil. A variety of foliage colors in new growth (purple bronze, red bronze, red orange), regular foliage is dark green or blue green. Very resilient. Natural shape requires little pruning if you select the right size for your landscape plans, but can also be pruned into a hedge.

Gardenia— Glossy dark green leaves remain attractive through the year, flowers are typically white and strongly scented. Multiple varieties and mature sizes, please consider location size when planting.

Hibiscus-- There are many varieties, please consider what's best for you. (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*) – fast growing, varieties range from 4'-10' tall and can be maintained at 5-6' tall. There are many varieties, please consider what's best for you.

Hydrangea— Many varieties are available and can range greatly in size from something large that can be planted as an accent plant or smaller ones for garden beds. Panicle hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*) varieties are generally easy to care for.

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)— Evergreen, many varieties available, some native. Some can grow large, Elf and Minuet are two dwarf varieties that grow to about 3 ft. Larger varieties only recommended as accent plant near utility boxes. Does not do well with too much moisture. Some varieties can be aggressive.

Muhly Grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*) -- Clumping perennial grass, does not spread. Perfect for the low-maintenance garden, tolerates heat, humidity, drought, and poor soil. From 2-3 ft. tall, pink to purple stalks in greenery, tan seed plumes add winter interest.

Red Cluster Bottlebrush (*Callistemon rigidus*)— this can get quite tall (10-15 ft.) but can be maintained as an accent plant or larger shrub (6-8 ft.) with regular pruning.

Roses-- Many available varieties, please consider light and size and pruning requirements when selecting. UGA extension service has good recommendations for our climate and heat levels. 'Knock Out' is a popular low maintenance shrub rose, available in several colors, with a lot of blooming, only needs pruning once, in winter.

Viburnum-- Popular flowering shrubs with a large number of varieties. Evergreen recommended. Dwarf or Compact recommended unless being used as an accent plant.

Winter Daphne (*Daphne odora*) -- Evergreen, easy care, beautiful yellow-edged foliage, strongly fragrant white blooms. Does not transplant easily, plant where it has room to spread. Mature plants are 4 feet

Yucca-- Some varieties native. A 6 ft. flowering stalk rises above 2-3 ft. high clumps of erect, dagger-like, leaves. Evergreen, generally blue-green leaves but also comes in variegated and other shades of green. Some varieties larger and better suited as accent plants.

PALM-TYPE and Cycads (Accent plant size, evergreen)

Sago Palm (*Cycas revoluta*) -- Moist to dry, well-drained sandy soils. Very slow growing, it will take years for the trunk of sago palm to grow from a 1-inch diameter to a 12-inch diameter. Can range in size from 3-10 feet tall and 3-10 feet wide.

Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*)—Native, usually grows 4-8 feet tall and 4-6 feet wide. Saw palmetto is resistant to damage from hurricanes and can tolerate occasional flooding from storms. Those growing in poor sandy soils are slower growing than those more inland in sandy loam soils. Plant in full sun to part shade. Will spread so will require more maintenance than others on list.

Dwarf Palmetto (*Sabal minor*)-- Native 2-10 feet partial shade to full sun and neutral to alkaline, moist to wet soil, and is tolerant of poorly-drained soils. It is somewhat drought tolerant once established. Grows very slowly

Scrub Palmetto (*Sabal etonia*)—Grows 3-4 ft tall with a spread of 4-5 feet. Moist to dry, well-drained sandy soils, full sun. High drought tolerance once established. Smaller and less spiny than saw palmetto.

Please plant with caution!

These are popular perennial plants that are either invasive or have invasive varieties that we recommend avoiding, consult with workers at your favorite nursery if you have concerns!

Clematis-- Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis terniflora/paniculata*) is invasive and grows very rapidly. Usually has abundant smaller white flowers. Native types like Virgin's bower (*C. virginiana*) and scarlet (*C. texensis*) are better choices, but there are many other varieties as well, much more colorful.

English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*)— There are many other groundcover plants that are noninvasive and more manageable, less likely to escape or take over your flower beds.

Liriope-- *Liriope exiliflora/spicata* are both invasive. *Liriope muscari* is clumping and has several varieties available, including variegated ones and taller ones like Aztec Grass. An attractive alternative is dwarf mondo grass (*Ophiopogon japonicus*).

Lantana (*Lantana camara*) -- invasive but has sterile cultivars. Popular sterile varieties: 'Bloomify Red', 'Gold Mound', 'Bloomify Rose', 'New Gold', 'Luscious Royale Red Zone', 'Alba' & 'Patriot'. Check with the nursery staff if you need more info. Perennial, trim back in fall.

Rosa Multiflora/Polyantha— Not to be confused with polyantha varieties of garden roses (usually called Floribundas), *Rosa multiflora* can grow as much as 1-2 feet a week in ideal conditions. Not usually sold as a garden rose, but it is available still from some nurseries and we strongly recommend avoiding. Floribundas have a similar appeal and come in a wide variety.

Rose of Sharon-- Some varieties are invasive, non-fruiting ones are recommended. Consider native varieties instead: swamp rosemallow (*Hibiscus grandiflorus*) and scarlet rosemallow (*Hibiscus coccineus*) or cotton rosemallow (*Hibiscus mutabilis*).

Wisteria -- *Wisteria sinensis / floribunda*. These two invasive vines can grow up to 70 feet in a year and can quickly take over without aggressive pruning. American wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*), Kentucky wisteria (*Wisteria macrostachya*), and look alike evergreen wisteria (*Millettia reticulata*) have the same lovely flowers and need less maintenance.