

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES ELEMENT

NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, the goals, objectives and policies contained in this element shall guide development of the Main Campus and Southwest Campus in Tallahassee as well as the Panama City Campus in Panama City, Florida.

Goal 1

To establish and maintain a high level of quality in the design of landscape treatments on the University campus.

Objective 1A

Establish a hierarchy for landscape treatment of vehicular circulation routes.

Policy 1A-1

The main streets bordering the campus (Tennessee Street, Stadium Drive, Macomb Street, and Gaines Street) shall have specific landscape treatments based on hierarchy of importance to campus entry, but they shall have as common elements the following characteristics:

- a) a consistent street tree planting with designated trees and spacing.
- b) pedestrian walkways and/or bikeways along one or both sides.
- c) pedestrian crosswalks articulated at key intersections with special paving.
- d) the ground plane shall be predominantly sodded lawn area, with the exception of low maintenance groundcover at special intersections or entrances.
- e) consideration shall be given for articulation of fine grading and mounding of landforms.
- f) islands in the boulevards and side verges shall be bermed or sloped for aesthetic or functional purposes.

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- g) signs and wayfinding information shall be coordinated with landscape treatment and location.

Policy 1A-2

The University shall continue to work with the City of Tallahassee and other local agencies on the evolving design for improvements to the Gaines Street corridor. The Campus Master Plan shall be amended accordingly to reflect a final design solution for the improvements to Gaines Street once they have been determined.

Policy 1A-3

Stadium Drive and Macomb Street shall also be characterized with formally spaced canopy trees and pedestrian walkways. Being more residential in character, both streets shall have flowering broadleaf evergreen trees. Each street shall have a singular tree species for continuity and consistency

Policy 1A-4

Tennessee Street interfaces with commercial elements that are not part of the University. The streetscape and landscape treatment shall also be formally spaced, large canopy trees where space and sight lines to commercial facilities permit. Wherever possible the streetscape shall reinforce the concept of a formally lined streetscape to add coherence and image to the campus perimeter. Special walkway treatments shall occur at commercial interfaces. A pedestrian walkway shall be provided.

Policy 1A-5

Working with the City of Tallahassee, the streetscape image established by the perimeter roads (Gaines Street, Tennessee Street, and Stadium Drive and Macomb Street) shall be extended beyond the campus to connect with the rest of the city. The streetscape image established by the University should be extended as part of the overall fabric of the city.

Policy 1A-6

The main vehicular entrances (gateways) to the campus shall be appropriately reinforced with landscape and/or architectural features (gateways, pylons) to signify entrance and arrival. Special alignment of trees, understory plant material, grading, accent lighting and view consideration shall be part of the entrance treatment.

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Policy 1A-7

The interconnecting entrance roads to the inner loop (Pensacola Street, Chieftan Way, Call Street, etc.) shall be treated with large, formally spaced canopy trees. The regular, systematic planting shall signify circulation, corridor and direction. Walkways shall border both sides of the streets.

Policy 1A-8

The landscape treatment of internal emergency access lanes, access to special parking areas, and access to service areas within campus shall be understated and subservient to the adjacent landscape context. Considerations shall be given to screening and buffering where appropriate.

Objective 1B

Establish a hierarchy for landscape treatment of parking facilities.

Policy 1B-1

It is the intent that vehicular parking areas be both functional and aesthetically pleasing. Large canopy trees shall dominate the parking areas for shade. The trees shall have significant clear trunks for unobstructed sight visibility. Within off-street parking areas (parking lots), there may be two alternatives. The first, the traditional approach, requires landscaped areas in the form of interior islands and perimeter landscape strips. The second design alternative eliminates interior islands, but creates tree canopy through clustered islands of tree plantings randomly spaced throughout the parking area (See **Figures 16.1, 16.2, 16.3**).

Policy 1B-2

For design alternative one, each row of landscaped islands that measure not less than five (5) feet in width and not less than eighteen (18) feet in length shall terminate each row of parking spaces. At least one (1) tree shall be planted in each terminal island (See **Figure 16.1 (a)**). Divider medians may be provided within each row of parking spaces, and is an optional but recommended addition. Divider medians shall form a continuous landscaped strip between abutting rows of parking spaces. The minimum width of a divider median shall be five (5) feet. Trees shall be planted in divider medians to provide adequate shade canopy (See **Figure 16.1 (b)**).

Policy 1B-3

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All interior landscaped areas not dedicated to preservation of existing vegetation shall be landscaped with grass, groundcover, shrubs or other appropriate landscape treatment.

Policy 1B-4

Perimeter landscape buffer areas shall be created around the perimeter of lots. The perimeter landscape strip shall be continuous except where it is pierced by accessways. The minimum width of landscape strips shall be ten (10) feet in width, and include canopy trees, groundcover or sodded lawn areas, and continuous shrub masses to screen views of cars. Adequate sightlines shall be maintained between the underside of the tree canopy and the top of the shrub lines for security views inward. Walkways shall receive confluences of pedestrian traffic and connect to desire lines (See **Figure 16.2**).

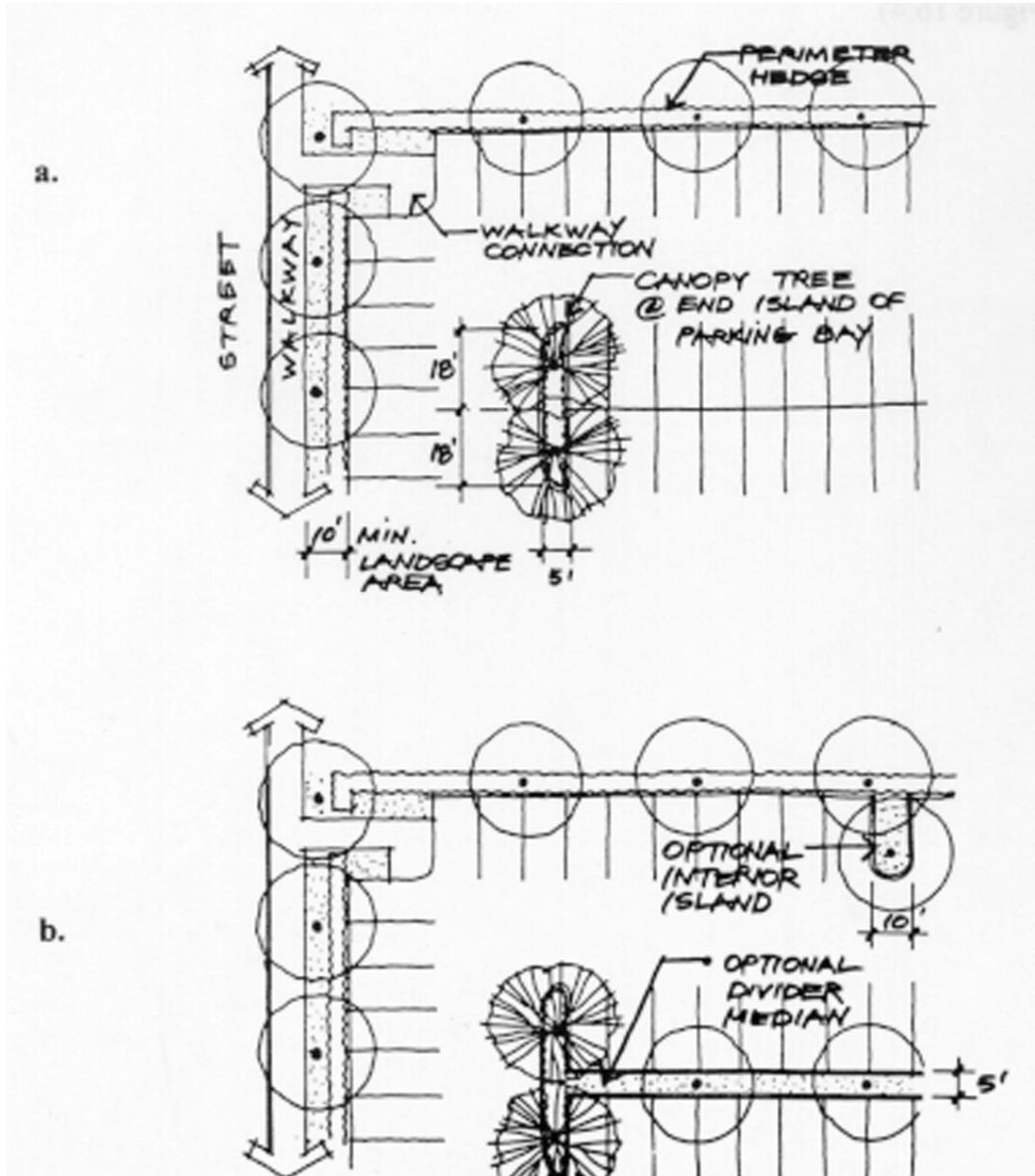
Policy 1B-5

For design alternative two, existing parking lots which contain no landscape island treatment or tree canopy shall be retrofitted with planting islands, or parking row terminal ends, to allow for trees to be planted for shade. Low groundcovers shall be planted on the groundplane in these areas (See **Figure 16.3**).

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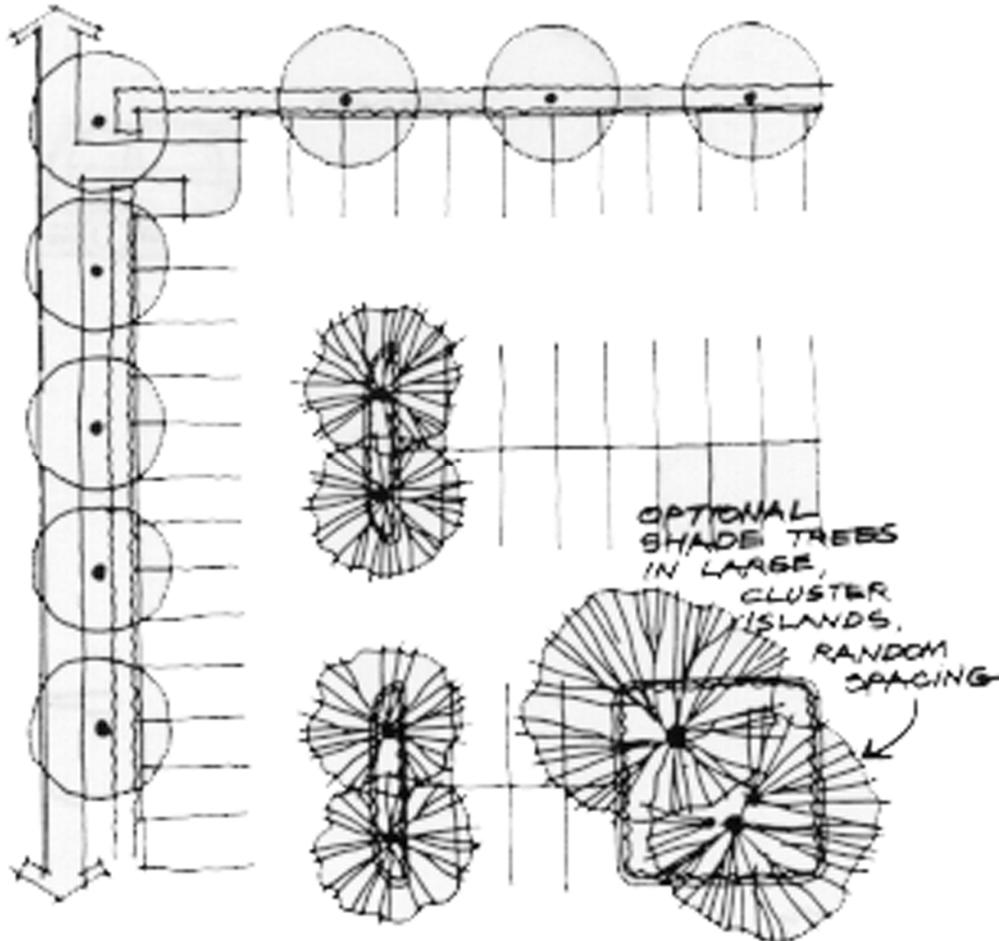
Figure 16.1 Parking Layout (Landscape)



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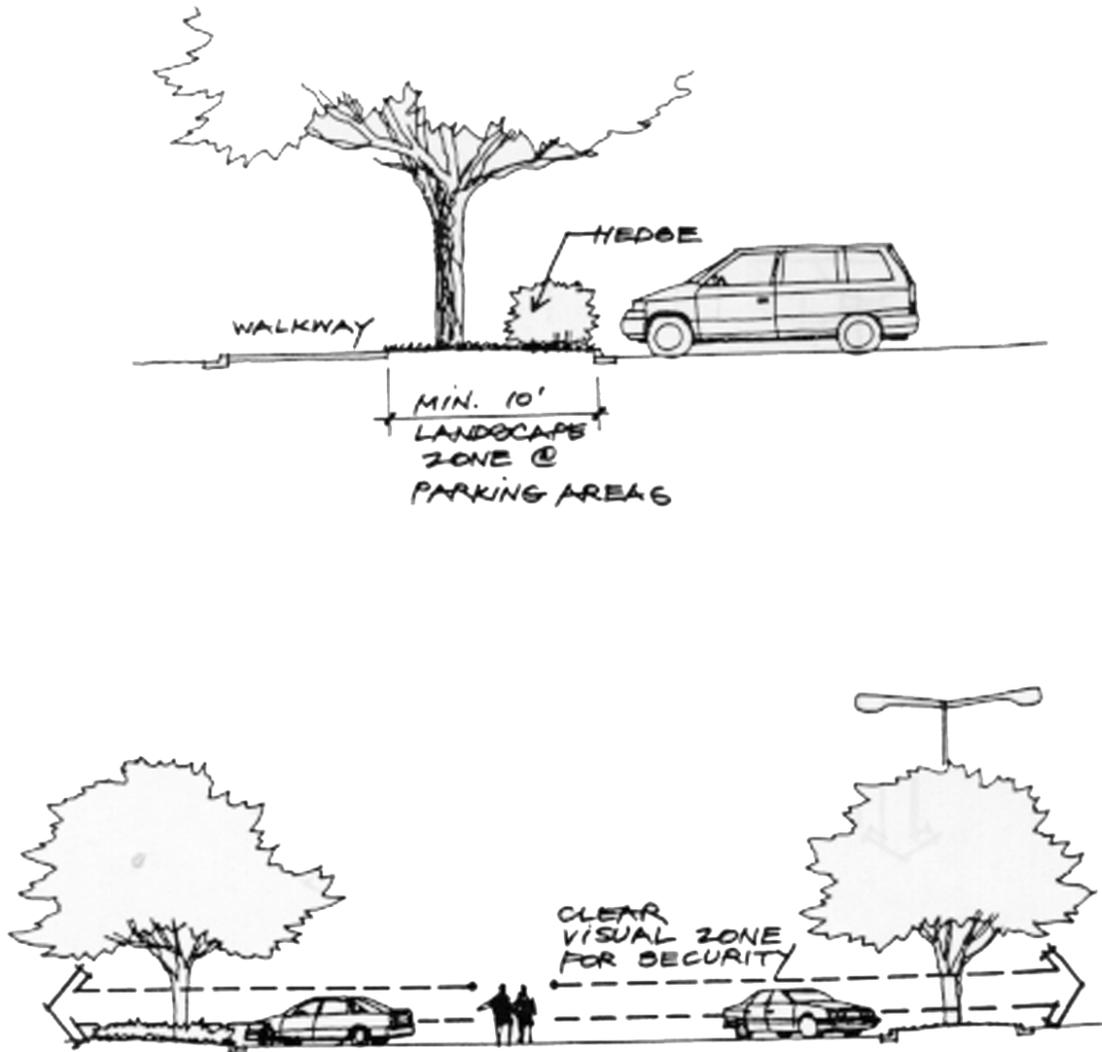
Figure 16.2 Parking Layout (Landscape)



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Figure 16.3 Parking Lot Landscape



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Objective 1C

Establish a hierarchy of systems, types, scale, consistency of materials, and a structure of pedestrian walkways that help to define and articulate open spaces.

Policy 1C-1

The historic section of the campus is characterized by diagonal, intersecting and parallel walkways that reinforce desire lines and which reinforce quadrangle spaces. This treatment shall be the dominant vocabulary for the campus pedestrian system as the quadrangle/courtyard spatial concept is expanded.

Policy 1C-2

For all pedestrian circulation types, there shall be established a hierarchy of materials and dimensions. A common palette of materials shall unify the entire campus:

- a) Walkways and special pavements shall not become subservient to individual buildings and their complementary materials.
- b) As a base material, concrete shall be the dominant walkway material. The finish, scoring and connection details shall be consistent and uniform. Special materials, patterns, banding, etc. may be used to articulate Pedestrian Malls, Plazas, or special features. The materials and palette shall be established by specific guidelines.

The width of the pedestrian circulation routes shall vary and be established by hierarchy, usage and urban design considerations. Sidewalks shall be no less than 6 feet wide.

Policy 1C-3

Walkways that interconnect the quadrangle and academic clusters shall also follow the concept of diagonal walkways respecting desire lines and parallel walkways adjacent to vehicular circulation routes. In addition to the Historical Zone Quadrangle circulation concepts, there shall be three other circulation types; the Call Street Pedestrian Corridor, the Woodward Mall and the Student Life Mall.

Policy 1C-4

The Call Street Pedestrian Corridor shall be reinforced and extended along Call Street and at

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the closure of Woodward Avenue. The Pedestrian Corridor is characterized by wide pavement similar in scale to vehicular streets. They accommodate a significant volume of pedestrian traffic and function as major collectors and as major linear open spaces. At significant intersections and connecting points, the Pedestrian Corridor shall be highlighted with an expanded plaza that will serve as a focal point and meeting place. Consideration shall be given for parallel bikeways designed in a manner that suggests the circulation routes are part of a unified mall instead of two separate systems.

Policy 1C-5

The Park Walkway is the third type which shall be characterized by gently undulating walkway/bicycle ways that are more informal and park-like in character, and which meander between major landforms (berms) and features (retention lakes).

Policy 1C-6

Wide sidewalks and formally spaced, large canopy trees shall typify the Student Life Mall/Woodward Mall. This pattern shall remain uninterrupted, except at intersections and significant view corridors.

Objective 1D

Enhance bicycle use on campus and continue to provide convenient locations for bicycle parking facilities.

Policy 1D-1

Bicycle racks shall be standardized in order to achieve overall simplicity and uniformity. Selection of the standardized bicycle rack shall be based on efficiency, ease of use, safety to bicycle, maintenance, and accessibility. The location of bicycle facilities shall be convenient to academic and housing entrances, but preferably in an unobtrusive yet safe and secure location.

Bicycle facilities shall not visually intrude upon quadrangle and other open spaces. Landscape treatment shall consist of canopy trees for shade and low hedges for screening.

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Policy 1D-2

As campus population and density increases, a detailed study shall be made and appropriate measures taken to segregate bicycle traffic from pedestrian walkways within the campus core and high volume pedestrian corridors. These measures shall be implemented through the use of dedicated bicycle pathways where feasible, and divider lanes along wide walkways.

Objective 1E

With the expansion of the campus and as the need for intra-campus transportation increases, establish provision for bus shelters at all stops where there presently are none. Consideration should also be given for adequate canopy cover, for shade and weather protection, based on usage.

Policy 1E-1

The bus shelters shall be safe and utilitarian. They should not be major architectural statements. The shelters, regardless of area of canopy or capacity, shall be of the same architectural vocabulary throughout campus. Landscape treatment around the bus shelters shall be designed with ample paving, low and setback landscaping, and adequate lighting to ensure clear visibility into and from the shelter.

Objective 1F

Establish a comprehensive emergency access system for the campus that includes access to new buildings as needed, a helicopter landing pad area for emergency evacuation, and coordinate with local fire and emergency departments as to their standards and needs.

Policy 1F-1

Emergency access and service access generally share facilities.

Policy 1F-2

Emergency access is through internal service and parking lot areas and widened walkways that allow periodic service and maintenance access and/or emergency vehicles.

Policy 1F-3

Apart from service corridors, pedestrian areas that also function as emergency lanes shall be cordoned off with removable bollards or signs to discourage their use and avoid conflict

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between pedestrians and unnecessary traffic. The design of emergency corridors shall consider required clearance (tree canopy and overhangs), stabilized pavement/base, and turning radii of equipment.

Policy 1F-4

Coordination shall be made with local fire and rescue departments to comply with minimum access standards for emergency equipment on campus, and inspect and update as required.

Objective 1G

In conjunction with the buildings and facilities, the planted areas will serve to establish a campus identity, reinforce open spaces, and create a comfortable environment. Campus planting will also establish a structure of continuity for the campus, helping to tie old and new sections, and the many architectural styles, together into a cohesive statement.

Policy 1G-1

From a broad perspective, the regional topography, urban form and vegetation shall serve as points of reference, elements of continuation and, in the case of the Capitol, establish visual landmarks. The elevation changes shall serve as indicators for appropriate plant selection; from flood plain areas to uplands (**See Figure 16.4**).

Policy 1G-2

The large "heritage" Live Oak trees, Dogwoods, Redbuds, Magnolias, Pines, Azaleas and Camellias are located in the older part of campus. The dominant plant palette for the City of Tallahassee shall be the overall framework for landscape development.

The continuation of this palette and aesthetic shall be the element that lends visual coherence to all existing and future campus development and which gives the campus a special identity bound to a region.

Policy 1G-3

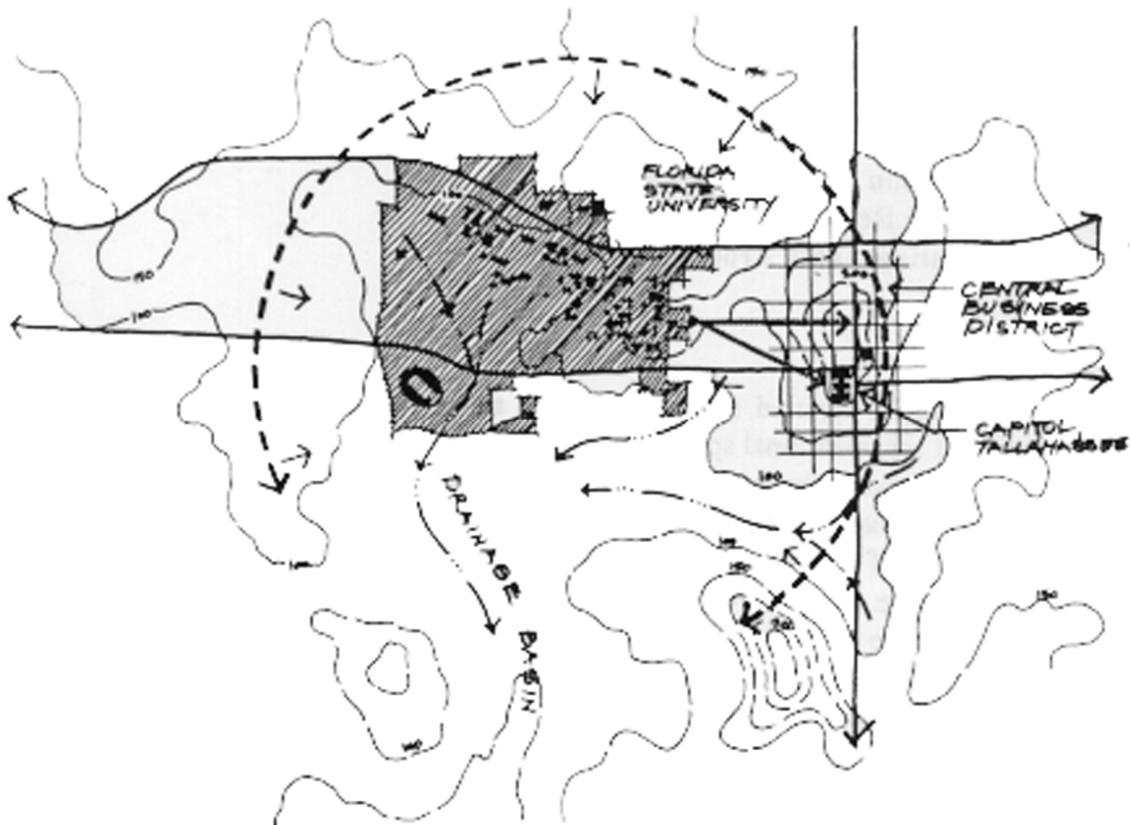
The large "heritage" Live Oak trees located throughout the Panama City Campus shall be the overall framework for landscape development. These large and majestic oak trees dominate and embrace the outdoor space and give the campus a sense of place, identity, and permanence. Complementing the oaks are simple grassed areas. Accent plantings of

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flowering shrubs and trees bring color to the campus in the spring. The continuation of this palette and aesthetic shall be the element that lends visual coherence to existing and future campus development and which gives the Campus its special identity.

Figure 16.4 Regional Landform & Context



Objective 1H

Establish landscape treatments for the various open space typologies, based upon the following categories of campus structure:

- **Campus Quadrangles**
- **Pedestrian Malls**
- **Courtyards**
- **Pedestrian Nodes**
- **University Center or The Commons**
- **Active Recreation Area**
- **Planting Areas Around Buildings**

Policy 1H-1

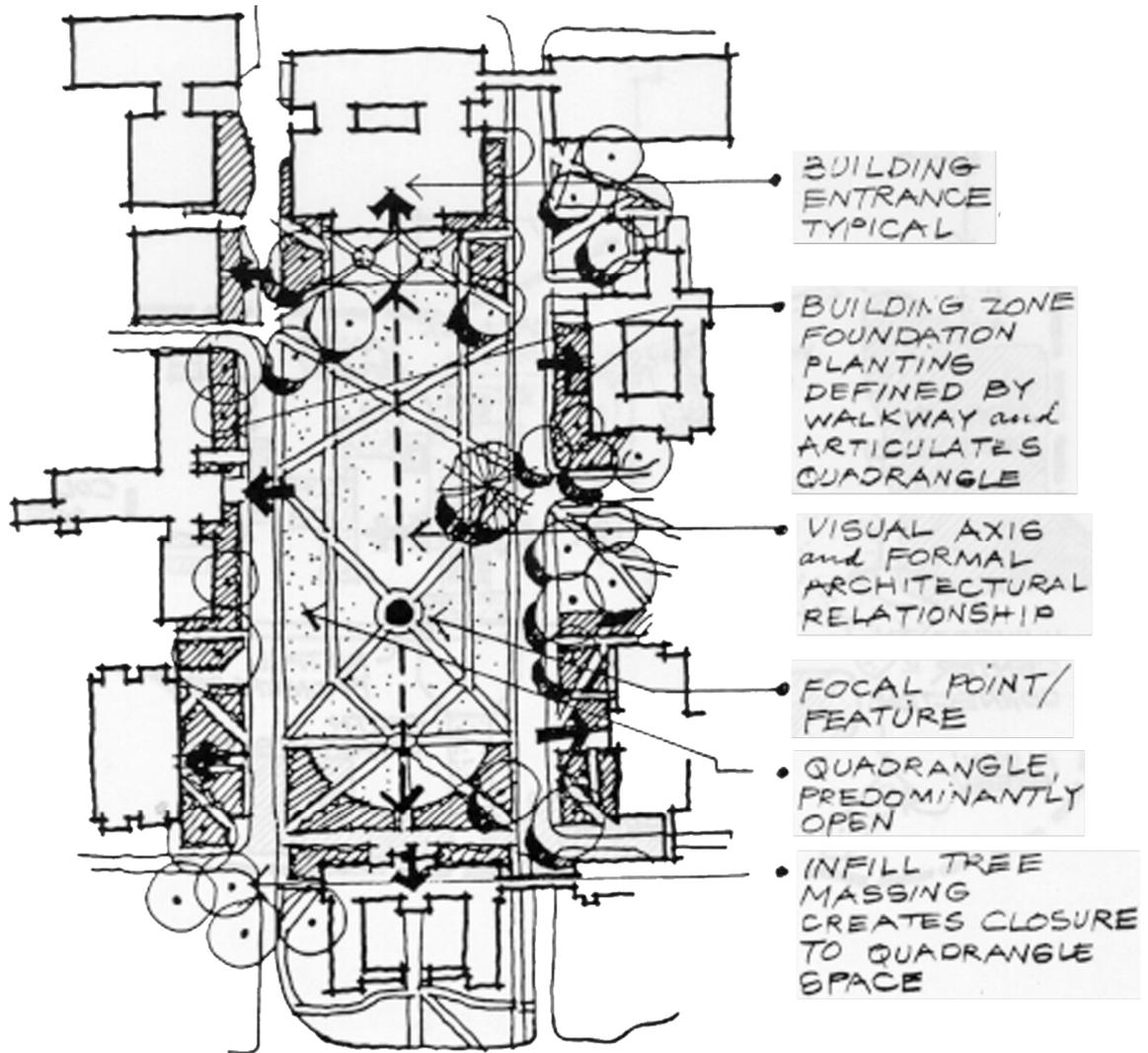
The quadrangle, typified by Landis Green and other quadrangle spaces, shall form the predominant organizational space for future development. The quadrangle shall replicate in scale and character the qualities found in the historic area. Landscape treatment shall be simple utilizing diagonal walkways respecting desire lines, walkways that parallel and define the boundaries of the quadrangle, simple, open, grass areas and tree massings that reinforce the open space. Plant groupings can be formally or informally spaced, but the overall treatment shall be to reinforce qualities of space and place within the quadrangle. Individual landscape treatment of buildings, as they abut the quadrangle, shall reinforce the totality of the quadrangle and its special sense of place. Features such as fountains, monuments, sculpture, and special site furniture can occur at selected intersections of walkways and expanded pavement areas. Walkways shall be designed to be in scale with the quadrangles and surrounding buildings. Walkways shall also be designed considering hierarchy and volume of traffic (See **Figures 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8**).

In addition to spatial reinforcement, the placement of landscape treatment shall reinforce significant visual straight lines, points of connections, axial relationships and main entrances. Pedestrian lighting, street furniture and signage shall also complement and reinforce the sense of a unified open quadrangle space.

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Figure 16.5 Campus Quadrangle

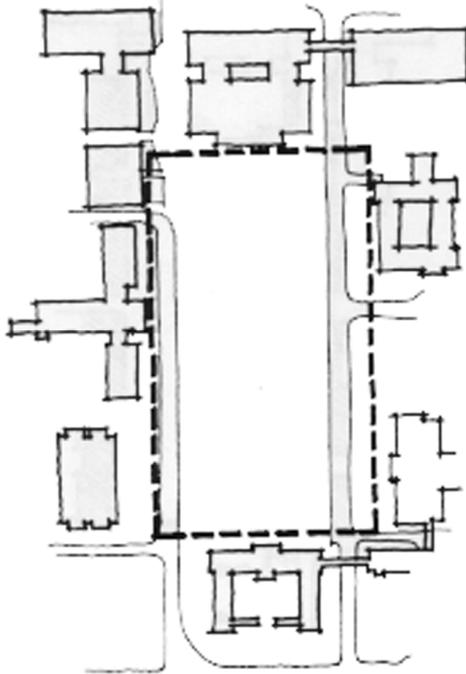


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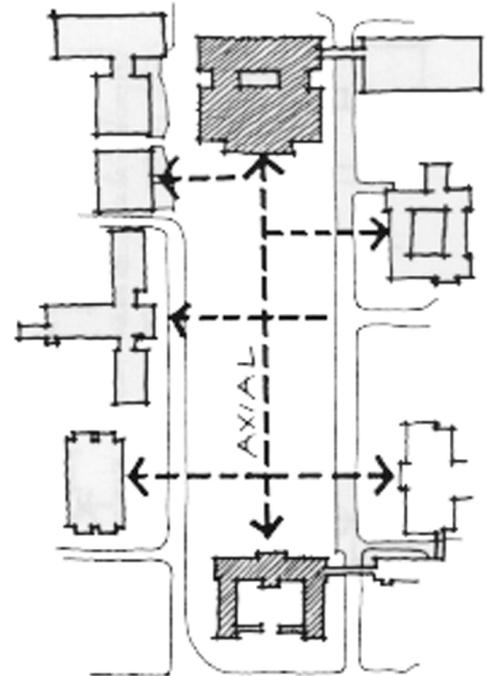
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Figure 16.6 Campus Quadrangle (Landis Green)

Building Zone



Building Relationship

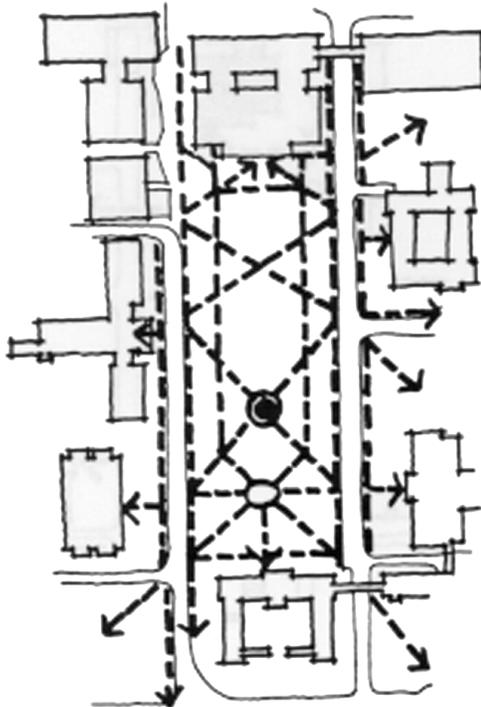


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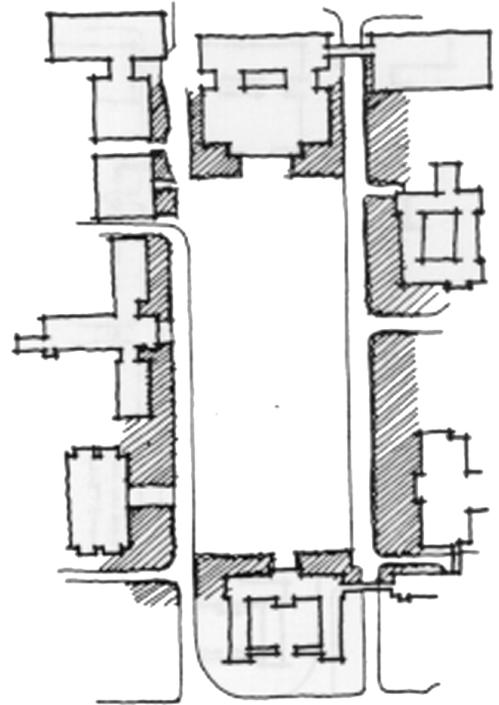
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Figure 16.7 Campus Quadrangle (Landis Green)

Diagonal Walkway



Planting Zone (Shrub)

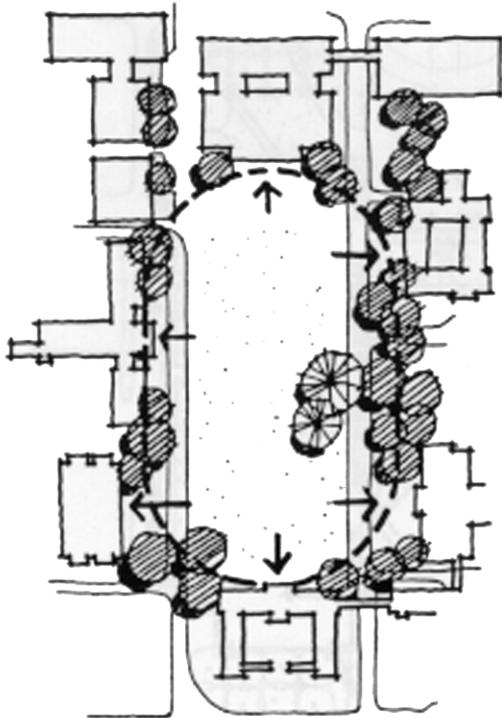


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Figure 16.8 Campus Quadrangle (Landis Green)

Spatial Definition



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Policy 1H-2

The Call Street Pedestrian Corridor shall remain a significant pedestrian corridor and linear pedestrian street. The corridor is a major armature to which various buildings and colleges connect. Call Street is a broad, pedestrian promenade and collector of traffic. Significant features include large canopy trees forming a shaded esplanade, expansive pavement and a linear alignment. The extension of Call Street Pedestrian Corridor and the development of the pedestrian mall at the Woodward Street closure extend this vocabulary. Landscape treatment shall consist predominantly of regularly spaced, large canopy trees, of a single species, that duplicate in scale and character the existing mall (See **Figure 16.9**).

The corridor shall be detailed with special pavement and/or accent banding to provide interest and pedestrian scale. The materials selected shall be elegant, simple and timeless. The pavement material shall also be capable of being repaired and replaced with ease and consistency. The placement of benches, pedestrian lights and landscape shall reinforce the linear aspects of the mall. The corridor shall allow for a designated bikeway that is separated from pedestrian traffic and designed in a manner that minimizes pedestrian conflict. The pedestrian corridor's main purpose is to act as arteries for traffic. As such, it funnels large numbers of people through the campus. Its design should therefore facilitate strong directional movement.

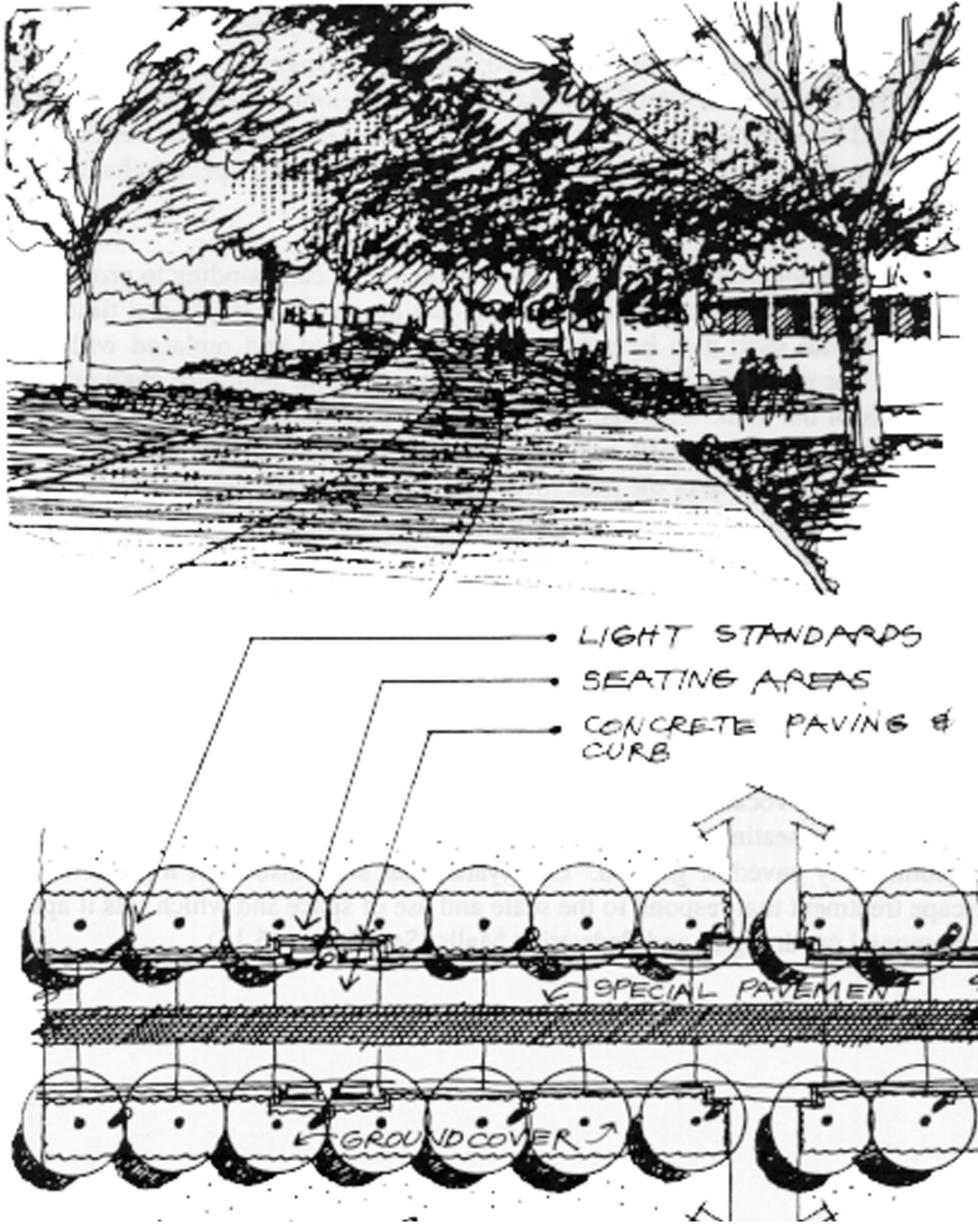
Policy 1H-3

Courtyards are secondary spaces as adjuncts to a building or a cluster of buildings. Their relationship and use are therefore more functional than ceremonial or as traffic arteries. Landscape treatment in these zones shall offer more flexibility and relate more to individual building design and vocabulary. As use areas, courtyards shall include break-out spaces and informal study and seating areas, offering areas of sun and shade. Courtyard areas can also be predominantly paved or grassed. Courtyard areas shall also offer a greater variety in landscape treatment that respond to the scale and use of space and which sets it apart from the ceremonial quadrangles and Pedestrian Corridors and Malls (See **Figure 16.10**).

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Figure 16.9 Pedestrian Corridor



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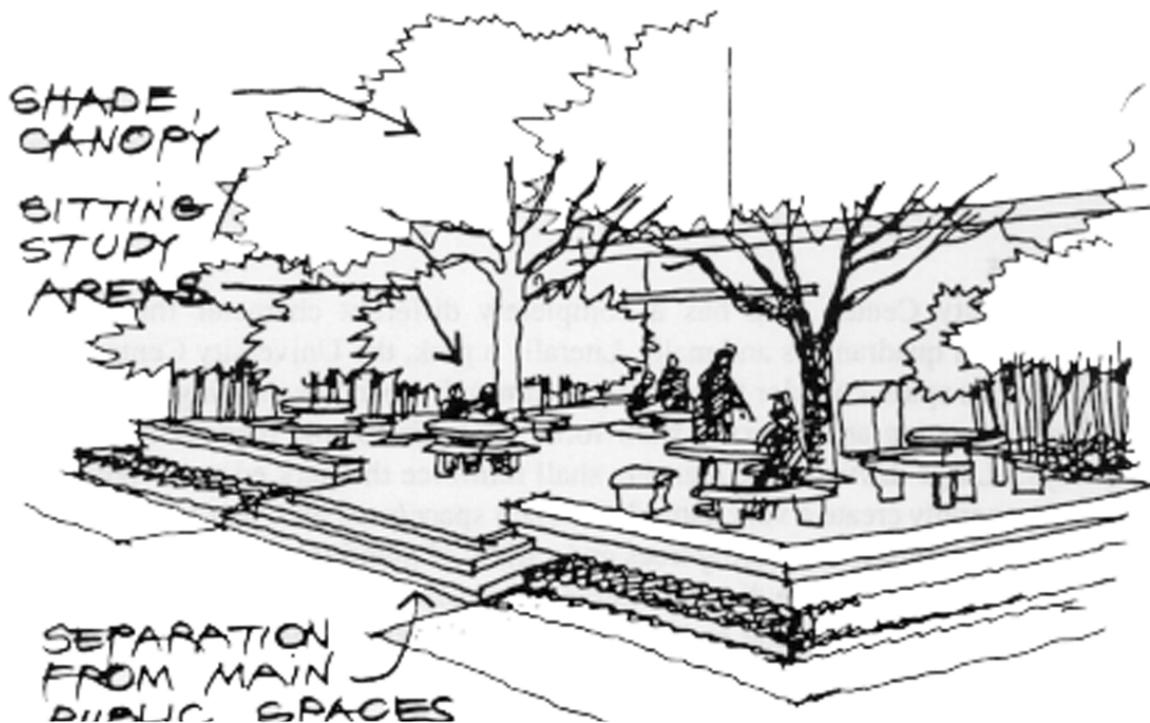
Policy 1H-4

The University shall maintain a pedestrian node (plaza) that celebrates the intersection of Call Street corridor and Woodward Mall and other major confluences of pedestrian traffic as a special meeting place and point of reference. The pedestrian node functions as an oasis characterized by a dominance of paving and tree canopy. The landscape treatment is to remain more urban in character, with tree pockets, seating and special features, e.g. specimen plant material, fountain, kiosk, etc. Special pavement in the plaza area complements and is consistent with that of the pedestrian corridor.

Policy 1H-5

The "Langford Green" shall remain a highly visible open space mall that diagonally connects the intersection of Lake Bradford Road and Gaines Street with the University Center on alignment with the long central axis of Campbell Stadium.

Figure 16.10 Courtyards



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Policy 1H-6

The visual character of Jefferson Street, between Lorene Street and Copeland Street, shall be maintained as mixed-use village area with an urban streetscape character. Special pedestrian pavement and street furniture shall serve to highlight this area as a linear village center.

Policy 1H-7

The sports field facilities shall be located on lower lying areas of the campus within potential flood zones. The planting concept for this area shall consist of large drifts and massing of trees separating major play fields. The planting of trees between areas shall create large, outdoor rooms that serve to break up the large expanse of open space. Landscape shall also serve to buffer and transition the play fields from parking lots and building zones.

Consideration shall be given to the correct placement of trees to prevent maintenance and visual conflict areas for the sports facilities. A major bikeway and pedestrian connection shall be established from the west through the playing fields. The main pedestrian/bikeway connections shall be informally lined with canopy trees for shade, comfort and stronger definition of alignment.

Policy 1H-8

The landscape treatment adjacent to buildings shall be simple with a limited plant palette. Planting beds and foundation planting shall be in large, geometric areas that serve to transition from common open space areas to individual buildings. Massing and size of planted areas shall be in scale with the building and complement or reinforce the overriding landscape of the common, open space areas and campus landscape character. The landscape treatment shall consider reinforcement of main entrances, side and back yards. Placement of trees shall reinforce the architectural elevation. Priority shall be given to issues of safety and, therefore, heights of shrubs and small trees shall be limited to ensure adequate sight availability. Grade or elevation differences shall transition smoothly rather than abruptly and treated with appropriate groundcover or other stabilizing treatments. Consideration shall also be given for seasonal display and spring flowering trees and shrubs. Service areas shall be adequately screened from general view with the use of hedges, buffer planting and/or architectural walls.

Paved pedestrian entrance areas shall be simple and relate to overall pavement of open space circulation. Heavily articulated and patterned pavement is discouraged unless consistent with

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pedestrian corridors or major campus circulation treatment.

Objective 1-I

Establish criteria for the selection of plant materials for use on campus, and consider the following:

- **The Established Plant Palette in Historic Zone**
- **Functional and Aesthetic Requirements**
- **Preservation of Existing Trees**
- **Xeriscape (Drought Tolerant and Native Material)**
- **Maintenance**
- **Security and Safety**

Policy 1I-1

The plant palette for the campus shall consist of Live Oaks trees, Dogwoods, Redbuds, Pines, Magnolias, Azaleas and Camellias as found on the older part of campus. There shall be a dominance of Live Oak trees that provide canopy, dappled shade and overall structure to the landscape. Accent plantings shall focus on evergreen and deciduous flowering trees and shrubs that give distinction in spring, for which the area is noted. Palm trees and other exotic plants shall be reserved for special limited plantings. The overall intent is to achieve coherence and consistency with the use of a limited palette. In so doing, the overall campus shall appear to be not only unified, but also set in a landscape that is part of a region and which appears to be indigenous. The campus landscape shall be a unified landscape versus a collection of individual building zone landscapes which have no relation to adjacent landscapes or larger, overall contextual landscape treatment (e.g. spatial definition, extension for overall canopy, extension of formal alignments, view corridors, etc.).

Policy 1I-2

Functional and aesthetic requirements shall consider scale, hierarchy, context, adjacencies, spatial definition, screening, buffering, shade, view corridors, and seasonal color. Landscape and plant material shall serve to complement the building and articulate main entry points and provide transitional zones between building area and larger, common open spaces and circulation areas. Plants shall also serve to buffer or screen areas such as service areas, trash dumpsters, bicycle racks and service areas. Plants shall also serve to reinforce larger

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landscape systems such as campus quadrangles, pedestrian malls and streetscape.

Policy 11-3

The University shall maintain and update the existing tree survey for the campus with regard to size, condition and value.

Policy 11-4

The selection of plant material shall consider the use of plant species that are indigenous to the native plant communities of the region and which promote the use of xeriscape principles whenever possible and appropriate. Reference shall be made to local sources that identify drought tolerant and native plant material. Plant material selection shall also consider location and amount of sun or shade and other factors. For instance, planting on uplands and drier sites will require different plants than on flood plains. Consideration shall also be given for different soil and water requirements. A significant aspect of xeriscape is water conservation. Provisions listed below will reduce water requirements:

- the preservation of existing plant communities.
- the re-establishment of native plant communities.
- the use of site-specific plant materials (selection of plant materials well suited to withstand the physical growing conditions that are normal for that location).
- the use of shade trees to reduce transpiration rates of lower story materials.

Policy 11-5

Long-term maintenance requirements shall be a consideration for plant selection. Longevity and permanence (e.g. Oak Trees) shall also be a significant factor. Plants that grow quickly, thereby requiring more maintenance, pruning, etc., shall be discouraged. Additionally, plants shall be designed and located in a manner that is conducive to easier maintenance. For instance, a landscape zone that has a multitude of species will require greater maintenance than a simpler mass planting of a single material with an occasional accent plant.

Policy 11-6

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Personal security and safety is a significant factor in selecting plant material and specifying their location. Generally, there should be a clear zone (visual zone) between approximate knee height and sight line (or underside of canopy of tree) for all plantings to allow unobstructed views.

Objective 1J

To establish a plant list and matrix to identify plants suitable for use on the campus, that incorporate characteristics of low maintenance, low water use, long life, and are native or indigenous to the region.

Policy 1J-1

To the degree possible, landscape plans shall include the use of plant species (trees, shrubs and grasses) that are indigenous to the natural plant communities of the North Florida region. In cases where non-invasive exotic plant species may be used to enhance the landscape, plantings should be limited to those non-invasive species that are able to withstand long periods of drought and which require little fertilization and the use of pesticides.

Policy 1J-2

Plants contained in the following list shall be used for the selection of plant materials on campus. It is divided by plant category.

PLANT PALETTE

CANOPY TREES

Botanical name

Quercus virginiana
Quercus laurifolia
Quercus shumardii
Acer rubrum
Liquidambar styraciflua
Platanus occidentalis
Taxodium distichum
Pinus elliottii
Gordonia lasianthus

Common Name

Live Oak
Laurel Oak
Shumard Oak
Red Maple
Sweetgum Tree
Sycamore Tree
Bald Cypress
Slash Pine
Loblolly Bay Tree

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Juniperus silicicola
Magnolia virginiana
Persea borbonia
Nyssa sylvatica
Prunus caroliniana
Liriodendron tulipifera

Southern Red Cedar
Sweet Bay Tree
Florida Red Bay
Black Gum Tree
Cherry Laurel Tree
Tulip Poplar Tree

ACCENT/FLOWER TREES

Botanical name

Cupressocyparis leylandii
Magnolia grandiflora
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'
Ilex cassine
Salix babylonica
Ilex attenuata 'East Palatka'
Ilex attenuata 'Savannah'
Ligustrum japonicum
Betula nigra
Koelreuteria elegans
Eriobotrya japonica
Cornus florida
Prunus augustifolia
Myrica cerifera
Lagerstroemia indica

Common Name

Leyland Cypress
Southern Magnolia
Bradford Pear
Dahoon Holly
Weeping Willow
East Palatka Holly
Savannah Holly
Glossy Privet
River Birch
Golden Rain Tree
Loquat Tree
Flowering Dogwood
Chickasaw Plum
Wax Myrtle
Crape Myrtle

SHRUBS

Botanical name

Abelia x grandiflora
Camellia japonica
Elaeagnus pungens
Foresteria segregata "Pinetorium"
Galphimia gracilis
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'
Ilex vomitoria 'Yaupon'

Common Name

Glossy Privet
Camellia
Silverthorn
Pinetorium
Thryallis
Burford Holly
Yaupon Holly

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Ilex vomitoria 'Schellings Dwarf'
Illicium asisaticum
Illicium floridanum
Jasminium mesnyi
Jasminium nitidum
Juniperus chinensis
Juniperus chinensis 'Parsonii'
Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzerana'
Juniperus conferta 'Blue Pacific'
Ligustrum japonicum
Ligustrum lucidum
Myrica cerifera
Osmanthus fortunei
Photinia x fraseri
Pittosporum tobira
Pittosporum tobira 'Variegata'
Pittosporum tobira 'Laura Lee'
Podocarpus macrophyllus

Botanical name

Podocarpus nagi
Pyracantha coccinea
Raphiolepis indica "Alba"
Raphiolepis indica
Rhododendron Hybrids
Viburnum odoratissimum
Viburnum suspensum
Rosa hybrids

GROUNDCOVERS

Botanical name

Annuals
Cuphea hyssopifolia
Dietes vegeta

Schellings Dwarf Holly
Chinese Anise
Purple Anise
Primrose Jasmine
Shining Jasmine
Blue Vase Juniper
Parson's Juniper
Pfitzer Juniper
Blue Pacific Juniper
Japanese Privet
Glossy Privet
Wax Myrtle
Fortune Tea Olive
Red Tip Photinia
Japanese Pittosporum
Variegated Pittosporum
Dwarf Variegated Pittosporum
Yew Podocarpus

Common Name

Nagi Podocarpus
Firethorn
White Indian Hawthorn
Indian Hawthorn
Azaleas
Sweet Viburnum
Sandankwa Viburnum
Rose

Common Name

Annuals
Heather
White African Iris

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Gallardia grandiflora
Gardenia jasminoides
Hedera helix
Hemerocallis Hybrids
Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'
Lantana camara - hybrid
Lantana montevidensis
Liriope muscari 'Evergreen Giant'
Liriope muscari
Nephrolepis exalta
Trachelospermum jasminoides
Zamia floridana

Blanket Flower
Radicans Dwarf
English Ivy
Hybrid Daylily
Prince of Wales Juniper
Golden Lantana
Trailing Lantana
Evergreen Giant Lilyturf
Lilyturf
Boston Fern
Minima Jasmine
Coontie

VINES

Botanical name

Ficus pumila
Gelsemium sempervirens
Lonicera sempervirens
Trachelospermum jasminoides

Common Name

Creeping Fig
Carolina Jasmine
Coral Honeysuckle
Confederate Jasmine

ACCENT PLANTS

Botanical name

Nandina domestica
Pennisetum setaceum 'Cupreum'
Tripsacum dactyloides

Common Name

Heavenly Bamboo
Red Fountain Grass
Fakahatchee Grass

WETLAND PLANTS

Botanical name

Canna flaccida
Crinum americanum
Juncus effusus
Iris hexagona savan
Nymphaea odorata
Pontederia cordata

Common Name

Yellow Canna
String Lily
Soft Rush
Blue Fig Iris
Fragrant Water Lily
Pickerel Weed

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Sagittaria lancifolia	Arrowhead
Scirpus vaiidus	Bulrush
Spartina bakeri	Cordgrass
Thalia geniculata	Fire Flag

Policy 1J-3

It is the intent of the University to remove all non-native invasive plants (whether tree, shrubs or grasses) which are identified in the Exotic Pest Plant Council's "Florida's Most Invasive Species List" from the campus grounds. As these species are located on campus, FSU shall coordinate with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and other appropriate governmental entities to ensure the proper removal and disposal of these exotic species.

Objective 1K

To establish standards for the selection of exterior furnishings, lighting, and graphics for use on campus.

Policy 1K-1

The selection of site furniture for the campus shall be from a coordinated family of furniture and shall remain consistent for the entire campus, regardless of adjacent architectural style. Street and site furniture style shall relate to campus image and identity as a whole, and shall not relate solely to an individual building or campus development project.

Policy 1K-2

Selection of site furnishings shall consider durability, ease of maintenance, and harmony with existing materials, styles, and colors chosen as an overall campus concept. Site furniture shall ultimately give a uniform appearance throughout campus and variations allowed only under extenuating circumstances. Colors, materials, and finishes shall be understated and classic. They shall be able to be easily refinished or resurfaced to match existing site furniture. An appropriate type of bench, trash receptacle, light fixture, etc., shall be chosen and existing outdated furnishings shall be replaced as needed, due to deterioration or vandalism, with the new style of furnishing.

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Policy 1K-3

Benches shall be chosen that are of proper scale, size, and durable material to withstand the heavy use on campus. Older and less durable or deteriorated benches shall be removed and replaced with the selected new style as necessary. Benches with backs shall be used in selected areas, such as in front of the Library on Landis Green, as they are more comfortable for long periods; benches without backs, as used, shall be of similar style and the same material and color as benches with backs for visual uniformity and cohesiveness throughout campus.

Policy 1K-4

Trash receptacles: Trash receptacles shall be of sufficient size, type, and durability, and shall accommodate recycling programs in place or under consideration for the campus. Aesthetic considerations shall be addressed when specifying color, number, and placement of trash and recycling bins on campus. Permanent placement of trash receptacles shall occur on a level concrete pad adjacent to but aligned with the regular walkways, and sufficiently screened, by placing within planting areas and kept outside of long open sightlines. Haphazard or casual placement of trash receptacles shall not be allowed.

Policy 1K-5

Bollards used on campus for restricting vehicles from walkways shall be made of a durable material, either concrete or steel, and be of sufficient size and scale to be easily seen and to deter intrusion. They shall also be of a single style throughout the campus for uniformity and visual cohesion. Bollards shall not be of a size, or affixed, that they greatly impede removal for emergency vehicle access.

Bollards used to restrict vehicle, pedestrian, and/or bicycle traffic from planted areas shall be of a single style and material throughout campus for visual cohesion. They shall also be of sufficient size to restrict intrusion, and also of a scale befitting a campus. Bollards that are residential in scale, of a material that deteriorates quickly, does not hold up to light abuse, or is difficult to maintain a uniform appearance (e.g., the small wood post and chain system, shall not be used.

Bollards are also used as walkway and exterior stair lighting in some areas of campus, in several different styles, and have been installed with separate building projects. Bollard lights

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shall not be used as alternatives to overhead pole mounted lighting for walkway or stair lighting.

Policy 1K-6

Exterior stairs shall be constructed of concrete and be uniform in appearance throughout the campus. Accommodation shall be made to disabled persons on campus through the use of ramping and less severe changes in grade, which shall reduce the necessity of stairs within walkways. Stair handrails shall be of a consistent and durable material, preferably painted metal, in order to reduce the deterioration and maintenance involved with wood railings and the visual inconsistency of different sizes, styles, and colors.

Policy 1K-7

Walls used in the landscape, for retaining earth, or for visual screening shall be constructed of a durable material, such as concrete, and be uniform in appearance and characteristics throughout the campus. Walls shall not be constructed of railroad ties or other materials that deteriorate or need continual maintenance. Finishes or construction materials such as brick, stucco, or patterned concrete shall conform to adjacent building finishes and colors.

Policy 1K-8

Decorative fencing or fencing used as a perimeter to drainage areas or screening shall be of a durable style and material to reduce maintenance needs and deterioration. Style color and material shall be consistent through campus.

Security fencing shall be of chain link type, preferably vinyl coated in a dark color, preferably black, to lessen the visual impact. Height of fencing shall be determined by amount of security necessary.

Policy 1K-9

Service areas and trash dumpsters shall be well screened from pedestrian and vehicular corridors with planting, solid fencing, or masonry walls. Construction of trash enclosures shall conform to above Policies for Walls or Fencing, as required. Trash dumpsters shall be placed within an enclosure, and they shall not be placed in full view of walkways or along streets, or in parking lots.

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Policy 1K-10

The University shall continue to implement the way finding and signage system adopted in 2000. The University shall maintain the results of the study. The graphics and signage study considered all aspects of signage on campus, from major entry signs, off-site directional signs, way finding, parking lot, building identification, and campus map directory signage. Graphics font, logo types, colors, etc. shall be coordinated with overall University graphics (i.e. letterhead, vehicle door signage, etc.). Graphics and signage shall be utilized to assist in the overall comprehension of the campus and layout and to facilitate easier direction finding. Signage shall be uniform in appearance, mapping, and coordination throughout campus. Individual building identification shall be consistent in type of signage and placement. Campus maps shall be installed at key visitor parking and entry points, and within campus at key pedestrian nodes and pedestrian traffic corridor intersections. Signs shall be of adequate size and contrast and be well illuminated at night. Shrubs or other foliage shall not obstruct visibility or lighting of signs.

Policy 1K-11

Light fixtures for exterior use on campus shall be selected so as to be compatible within a family of site furnishings, including benches, trash receptacles, etc. Colors, materials, and finishes shall coincide to allow a uniform appearance throughout the campus. Lighting element choice (e.g. High Pressure Sodium, Metal Halide, etc.) shall be used consistently throughout the campus, and consideration shall be given to the best properties of site lighting and minimal glare. High wattage lights that create hot spots and glare and impart heavy shadows around buildings and under trees shall not be used. Light fixtures shall be durable, low maintenance, and painted or anodized metal for longevity and easy repair. Older, high maintenance light fixtures shall be replaced as needed with the new type.

Policy 1K-12

The “Blue Light” Emergency phone system shall be maintained and extended throughout the campus. Consideration shall be given to proper placement at key points with adequate lighting and good visibility. The Blue Light system is a high priority item for the campus and shall be improved and upgraded as necessary.

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Objective 1L

To establish standards for the design and implementation of landscape treatment of the campus edge, and to maintain continuity with adjacent related off-campus roadway and other context landscape treatment.

Policy 1L-1

The landscape treatment of the major traffic arteries that border the campus shall form the basis for the campus edge and establish overall imagery. Within this context, landscape treatment shall vary depending on abutting uses on the campus edge.

Consideration shall be given to view corridors and sightline buffering as needed. Certain areas or windows shall allow visual penetration into the campus and, at times, focusing or featuring significant architectural elements, landmarks or significant open space. In other cases, landscape buffer planting may be required to screen views from within or without the campus edge.

At vehicular entrances to the campus, the landscape edge shall open up or reinforce view penetration into campus. Boundary monuments, gateways, signs and other architectural features shall be used to reinforce the campus edge.

Objective 1M

To establish standards for landscape treatment of retention ponds, drainage corridors, and related elements.

Policy 1M-1

Retention ponds shall conform to the requirements of the Department of Environmental Protection regarding side slopes and wetland mitigation areas. The configuration of retention lakes shall be natural in outline and the grade transitions for the side slopes shall be smooth and continuous to appear as natural as possible. Gentle landforms around the pond shall reinforce the "natural" context. Trees and other plantings used shall be compatible with high water table and wet areas, and also conform to local native plant communities' guidelines, Plant List guidelines in this document, and Pest Plant restriction ordinances.

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Objective 1N

To establish policy for efficient and proper timing and phasing of landscape improvements, as they relate to the construction process.

Policy 1N-1

The timing or phasing of landscape improvements shall follow the general sequence of construction as it relates to new construction. Landscape improvements shall occur following the completion of exterior building finishes and after installation of all utilities and hardscape elements. Where scheduling permits, the installation of plant material shall occur during the winter and spring periods. Installation during the summer months is less desirable, and shall be discouraged, as hot weather increases the attrition rate of plant material.

Objective 10

To establish adequate funding for landscape improvements as stand-alone projects or in conjunction with new building construction.

Policy 10-1

Maintain the campus existing tree inventory.

Policy 10-2

The tree maintenance program shall be continued in order to maintain the excellent health of the tree inventory on campus.

Policy 10-3

A plan shall be developed for the entire campus in order to establish a cohesive and comfortable landscape and open space system. The plan shall make an inventory of all campus areas; prioritize areas in need of renovation, replacement, and/or upgrading of plant materials, paving, trash receptacles, benches, etc. This study shall also determine the areas on campus in need of landscape improvement.

Policy 10-4

Landscape budgets shall be established and maintained as an integral portion of new construction and renovation projects.

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Policy 10-5

Landscape improvement projects may be accomplished as stand-alone capital projects.

Objective 1P

To establish procedures for the review of all preliminary and final designs and drawings pertaining to campus landscape and site development to ensure adherence to the adopted Campus Master Plan.

Policy 1P-1

The Facilities Department shall review any and all site development, including building placement or removal; tree, plant material and groundcovers installation or removal; and site furniture and amenity installation, which includes lighting, benches, paving, trash and recycle receptacles, graphics and signage, bike racks, and landscape walls, which shall deviate from the standards established within these Policies.

Policy 1P-2

The Facilities Department shall oversee coordination of landscape, site furnishings, and exterior graphics construction and installation in accordance with the guidelines contained in this document.

Policy 1P-3

University Capital Improvement Projects that include site improvements and amenities (plant material and trees, grading, lighting, walkways, site furniture, etc.), and stand-alone campus landscape development projects (e.g., Plazas, Pedestrian Malls, etc.), shall have preliminary drawings and designs reviewed by all University Departments that will have involvement with the project during construction or after completion (e.g., Maintenance, Service, Grounds, Health and Safety, etc.) to enable said Departments to comment on impacts to their efficient and responsible duties of maintaining and servicing the completed project.

Objective 1Q

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To establish priorities for the funding of accessibility improvements for persons with disabilities.

Policy 1Q-1

Accessibility for persons with disabilities in exterior (non-building) areas of campus shall be incrementally improved on an as-needed basis, and funding shall be made available.

Policy 1Q-2

The President's Committee for Persons With Disabilities shall oversee the prioritizing of problem areas and the implementation for rectifying those areas on campus found to be barriers to disabled persons.

Policy 1Q-3

The President's Committee for Persons With Disabilities shall review all comments, recommendations, and suggestions by faculty, staff, and students pertaining to areas on campus, but outside of buildings, that are deemed to be barriers to the safe and secure movement of physically disabled persons.

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