

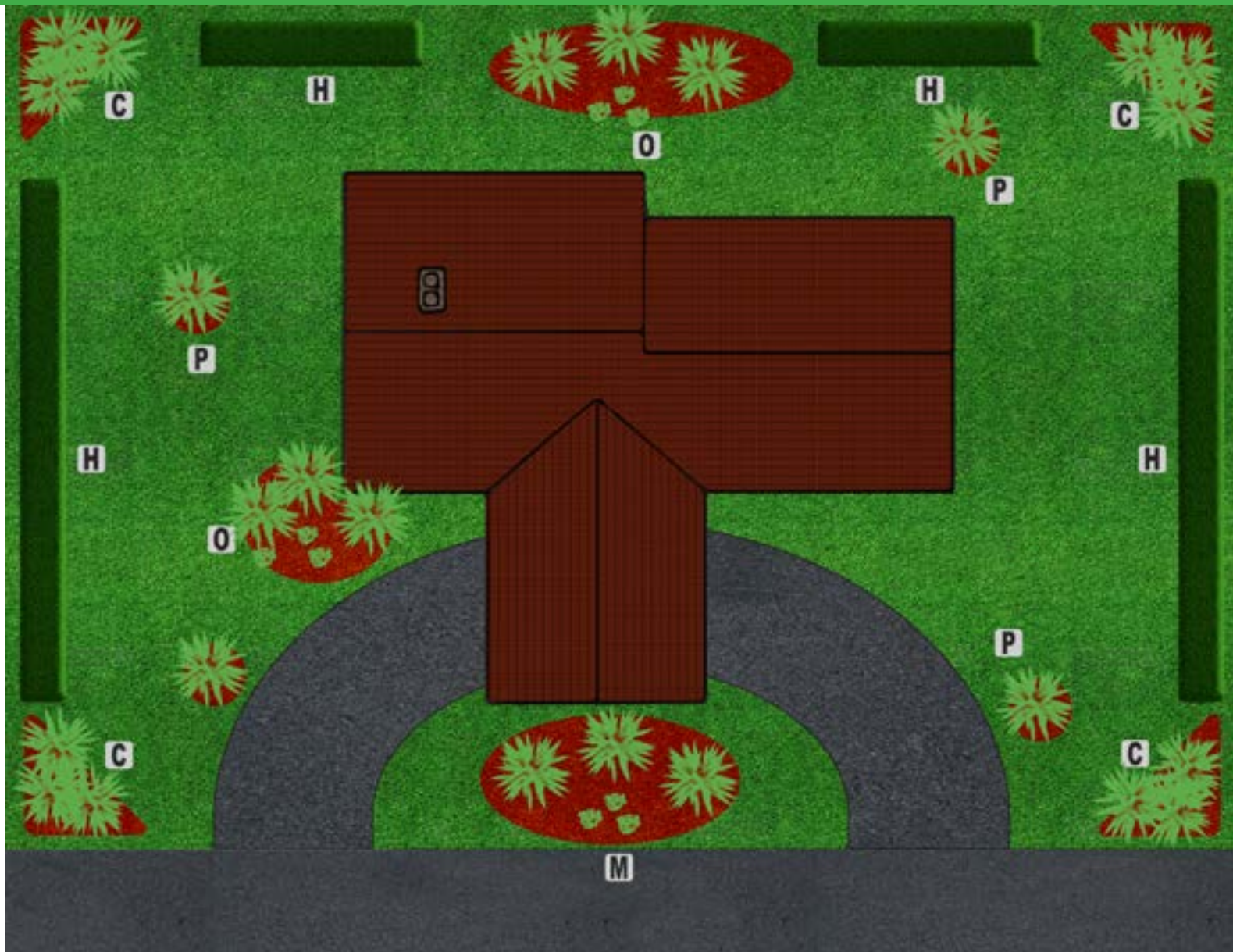


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RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING

ISLAND OPTIONS





Clusia Rosea Hedge

DESCRIPTION

Small leaf Clusia is a beautiful plant that commonly use as a hedge. Branching close to the ground, it produces a densely foliated barrier of stiff, leathery leaves. The Clusia plant Growth moderate 1.5 to 2 feet per year and it's a tough hedge plant that can be easily maintained. Clusia is pests resistant, only in rarely occasion Scale insects like to eat the leaf but it's easy to treat. Unlike the ficus Clusia are really strong plants and Small leaf Clusia required low maintenance, salt and drought tolerant hedge, well suited to poor rocky soil and coastal sites. Often listed in the nursery trade as 'Clusia guttifer', here at Farm Networks LLC, we grow them in different sizes.

Trinette Hedge

DESCRIPTION

Landscapes in South Florida have become almost overwhelmed with the use of this plant - and with good reason. It looks good anywhere, no matter what you do to it (well, almost), and takes next-to no care. "Trinette" is the most commonly grown variegated cultivar. The all-green variety grows faster and larger and is included in the 4-6 foot shrubs section.

Charmingly pretty as an accent, foundation planting, or in a garden bed, this dwarf schefflera can add tropical flair to an otherwise ho-hum landscape. It can be grown to highlight other plants or stand out as star of the show with its bright yellow and green foliage.



Ficus Hedge

DESCRIPTION

Ficus microcarpa, commonly called Indian laurel fig, Cuban fig or glossy-leaved fig, is suitable for planting in U.S. Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zones 10b through 11. Its oval leaves are densely packed and evergreen. It grows well in full sun to partial shade in moist soil that ranges from slightly acidic to alkaline. The plant is so accommodating of adverse conditions -- including pollution and marine fog -- that it is often used as a street planting in urban areas that fall within its planting zone.



Podocarpus Hedge

DESCRIPTION

Podocarpus is one of the most popular hedging plants in the Orlando area, and for good reason. Also known as a Japanese yew or Buddhist pine, Podocarpus is a fast-growing evergreen that provides beautiful color and shade year-round. Although these plants can reach heights of as much as 30 to 40 feet, they are easily kept in check with regular trimming.

Areca Palm Hedge

DESCRIPTION

The Areca palm is a low maintenance plant and a fast grower. You can grow this exotic plant as a house plant. It will bring a tropical touch into your home and purify the air. The Areca is consistently rated among the best houseplants for removing all indoor air toxins. The graceful Areca Palm tends to grow in clumps. The adult plant looks like a large bush that can reach 20 feet or more in height with a spread of 5-10 feet. As a houseplant it is usually grown much smaller. The Areca Palm germinates easily and rapidly from fresh seeds and by divisions of clumps.

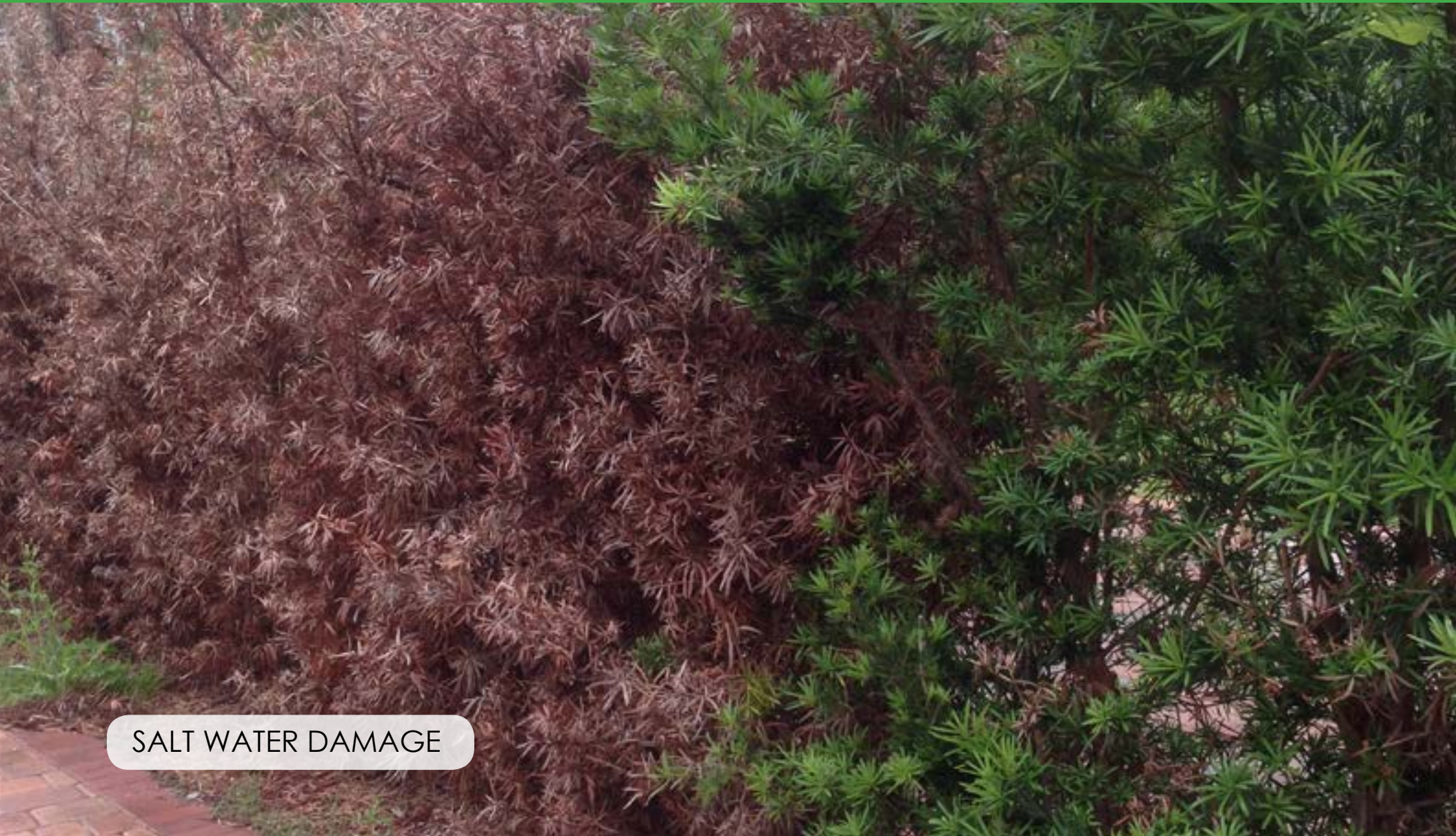


Fishtail Palm Hedge

DESCRIPTION

The clumping base of the fishtail palm rises into many slender gray trunks that end in wide, dark green and upright fronds. The leaflets lining the stems take the shape of fishtails. This palm likes well-drained soils and is moderately salt tolerant. It grows well in partial sun but accepts shade and will flourish in the shadow of larger palm trees. The fishtail palm has a relatively shallow root structure. Plant it in sheltered areas or move potted plants indoors during windstorms.

Podocarpus Hedge



SALT WATER DAMAGE













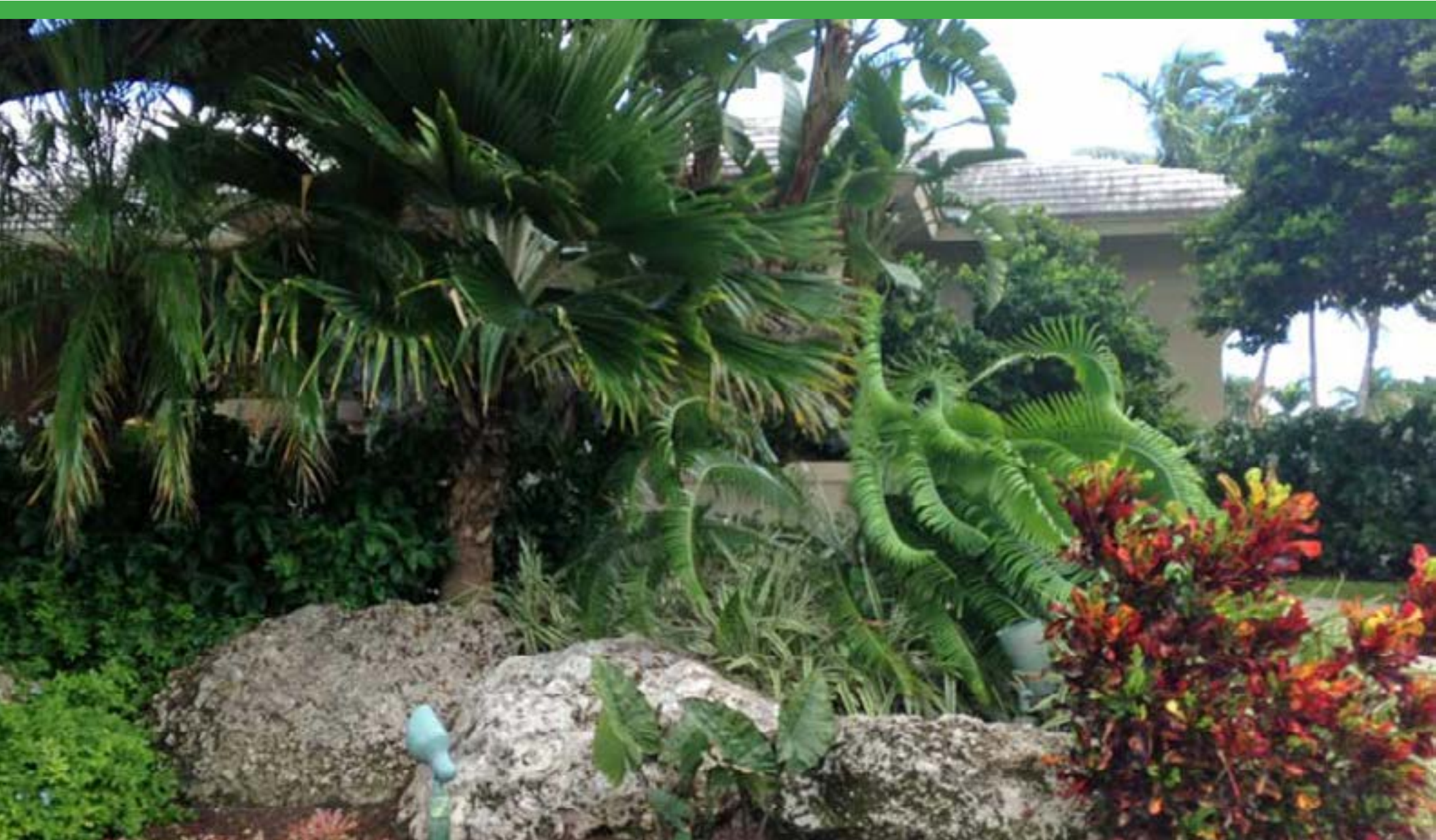
















ROBELLINI PALM

DESCRIPTION

The Robellini Palm Tree is a great addition to most area landscapes. Since it is a dwarf palm tree that grows slowly and only reaches heights of 6-12 feet, you can get a traditional palm tree look in an area where you need a controlled, predictably smaller foot print. The tree has a single trunk with a very full crown of graceful three foot long leaves.



ROBELLINI PALM



ROBELLINI PALM



ROBELLINI PALM



ADONIDIA PALM

DESCRIPTION

The adonidia is easy care...it's self-cleaning, meaning the spent fronds just fall off by themselves, a big low-maintenance plus. And adonidias are pretty much pest-free. It looks like a miniature royal palm, with its green crown shaft, gray trunk and long full fronds. Single trunk specimens work almost anywhere since they won't grow too large or too fast to overwhelm most locations.

Growing slowly to an average height of 12 to 15 feet, this palm is moderately salt-tolerant - it usually won't be affected by salt spray.



ADONIDIA PALM



ADONIDIA PALM



ADONIDIA PALM



ADONIDIA PALM



ADONIDIA PALM



ROYAL PALM

DESCRIPTION

Notably popular as street or specimen trees, Royal Palms make a neat, tidy, yet stately landscape element for large landscapes, often reaching 50 to 100 feet in height in almost as many years. The tall, smooth, cement grey trunks are capped with a glossy, green crown shaft several feet high and a beautiful, broad, dense crown of soft, gently drooping, feathery fronds. Flowers are incredibly fragrant, even from 50 feet away and are produced periodically throughout the year but mostly in summer. The old fronds should be removed before they drop since they can cause injury or damage to plants or property when allowed to fall. One frond will fall about every month.





ROYAL PALM



SYLVESTER PALM

DESCRIPTION

The classy sylvester palm is very hardy and low-maintenance - and just the right size for most home landscapes. Looking like a more compact, silvery version of the Canary Island date palm, the sylvester is a good choice for homeowners who like the looks of the Canary but don't have the room. Sylvester palms are slow growers to an ultimate height of 40 feet. They stay low to the ground while young, eventually growing an attractive trunk with diamond-shaped leaf-base scars.



SYLVESTER PALM



SYLVESTER PALM



FISHTAIL PALM

DESCRIPTION

The clumping base of the fishtail palm rises into many slender gray trunks that end in wide, dark green and upright fronds. The leaflets lining the stems take the shape of fishtails. This palm likes well-drained soils and is moderately salt tolerant. It grows well in partial sun but accepts shade and will flourish in the shadow of larger palm trees. The fishtail palm has a relatively shallow root structure. Plant it in sheltered areas or move potted plants indoors during windstorms.



FOX TAIL PALM

DESCRIPTION

This palm is endemic to the scrublands of the rocky northeastern peninsula of Australia. In the United States, it survives best where temperatures do not fall below 30°F. The foxtail palm can reach heights of 30 feet, growing fast in full sun, but the plant is tolerant of both sunny and shady conditions. The pinnately compound leaves or fronds can reach lengths of 8 to 10 feet and are attached to a petiole or stem that is about 6 to 12 inches long. The dark green leaflets are each 1/2 foot long, grow whorled around the rachis, and split into segments at the tips.



QUEEN PALM

DESCRIPTION

The queen palm is a popular feather-leaved palm with graceful arching leaves. It is one of the hardiest of the tropical-looking palms, being suitable for planting in USDA plant hardiness zone 9B (>25°F). Queen palms are considered to be moderately tolerant of salt spray. They can reach heights up to 50 ft with a spread of 20–25 ft. The smooth gray trunk varies from 8–15 inches in diameter, depending on the seed source and environment, and may contain bulges. Large inflorescences of cream-colored flowers are produced from within the leaves in the canopy during spring and summer months.



ARECA PALM

DESCRIPTION

The Areca palm is a low maintenance plant and a fast grower. You can grow this exotic plant as a house plant. It will bring a tropical touch into your home and purify the air. The Areca is consistently rated among the best houseplants for removing all indoor air toxins. The graceful Areca Palm tends to grow in clumps. The adult plant looks like a large bush that can reach 20 feet or more in height with a spread of 5-10 feet. As a houseplant it is usually grown much smaller. The Areca Palm germinates easily and rapidly from fresh seeds and by divisions of clumps.



CANARY PALM

DESCRIPTION

The Canary Island Date Palm is one of the most majestic of all palm trees. This sub-tropical palm tree has been grown for exotic landscape for over 200 years. The Canary Island Date Palm is also known as the "Pineapple Palm" because of the unique pineapple shape it forms after it is trimmed. Growing slowly to an average height of 12 to 15 feet, this palm is moderately salt-tolerant - it usually won't be affected by salt spray. This large, stately palm often reaches a size too massive for most residential landscapes but, fortunately, it is very slow-growing and will take a considerable amount of time to reach its 50 to 60-foot-height



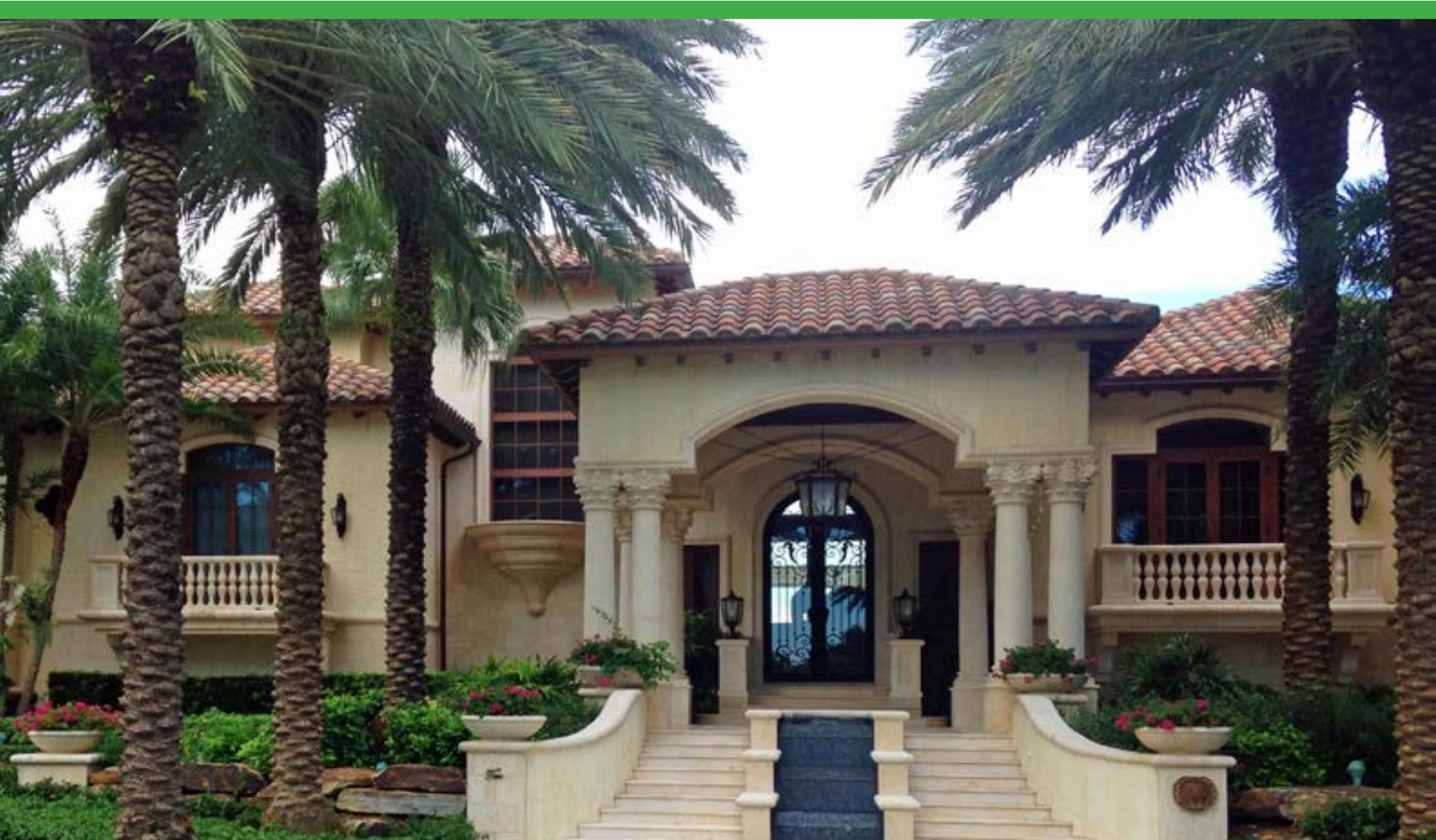
CANARY PALM



DESCRIPTION

It is a large solitary palm, 10–20 m (33–66 ft) tall, occasionally growing to 40 m (131 ft). The leaves are pinnate, 4–6 m (13–20 ft) long, with 80–100 leaflets on each side of the central rachis. The fruit is an oval, yellow to orange drupe 2 cm (0.79 in) long and 1 cm (0.39 in) in diameter and containing a single large seed; the fruit pulp is edible but too thin to be worth eating.

DATE PALM



DATE PALM



DATE PALM



BISMARCKIA PALM

DESCRIPTION

The Bismarck Palm Tree, scientific name *Bismarckia nobilis*, is one of the most desired fan palms in Florida. The Bismarck Palm is native to the island of Madagascar which is off the east coast of Africa. It was a relatively recent introduction to Florida landscapes. *Bismarckia nobilis* is a massive palm that will give dramatic effect to any landscape. This palm can be used as a focal point or for nice shade and screening. This palm can tolerate cold temperatures down to 15F and can be grown in states like Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon and Texas.



BISMARCKIA PALM



WASHINGTONIA PALM

DESCRIPTION

Washingtonias grow fast - yet the rate can vary from palm to palm. No two grow at the same pace, so pairs of these palms are not a good choice for symmetrical landscape design. They can grow to 100 feet tall - but many don't make it, since lightning often strikes anything towering over the rest of the landscape. Very cold hardy, "washies" will grow anywhere in Florida (and north even into southern Texas through southern parts of South Carolina). These palms are moderately salt-tolerant and moderately drought-tolerant once established. They do best with regular waterings, allowed to dry out in between.



BOTTLE PALM

DESCRIPTION

Bottles are slow growing palms that could end up about 10 feet at maturity...but maturity takes many, many years. Most specimens in the landscape average only 5 to 7 feet tall. Cold is a very real threat, so growing in Zone 10B - especially in warmer coastal areas - is fine for normal winter temperatures. In Zone 10A plant in a sheltered location and be prepared to protect the palm from cold (see Plant Care below). Bottles are drought-tolerant and like full to part sun locations. They can be used in partial shade as well, but if there's too much shade the crownshaft will grow elongated and lean toward the light - turning unique into just plain ugly.

These palms are highly salt-tolerant making them ideal for coastal plantings.



BROMELIADS

DESCRIPTION

Bromeliads are members of the pineapple family Bromeliaceae. They are perennial herbs that lack woody stems and typically grow on other plants or substrates. Bromeliads are not mosses as some of their common names suggest. They are flowering plants, although their blossoms can be very small.



BROMELIADS



BROMELIADS









PORTFOLIO

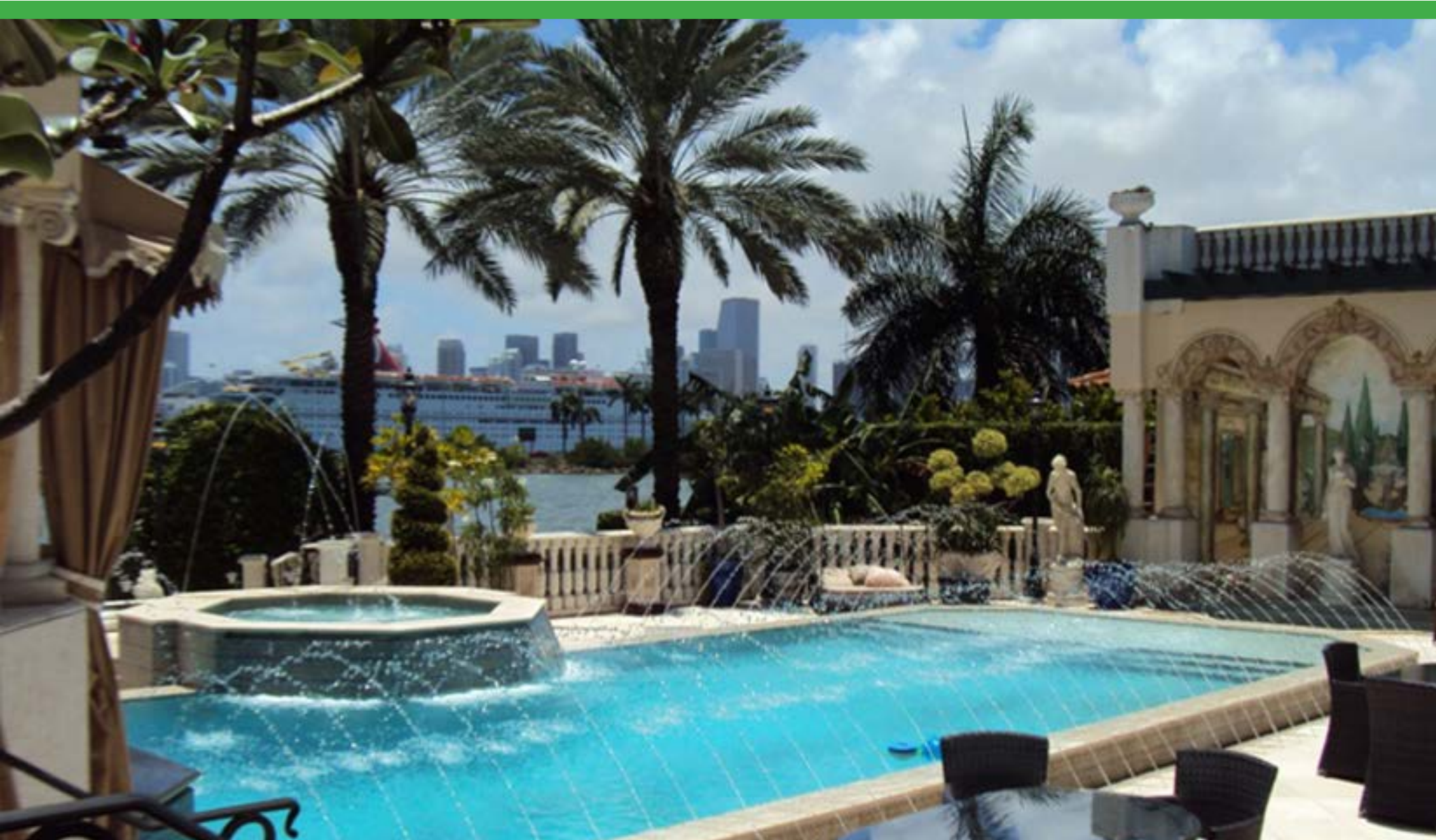
















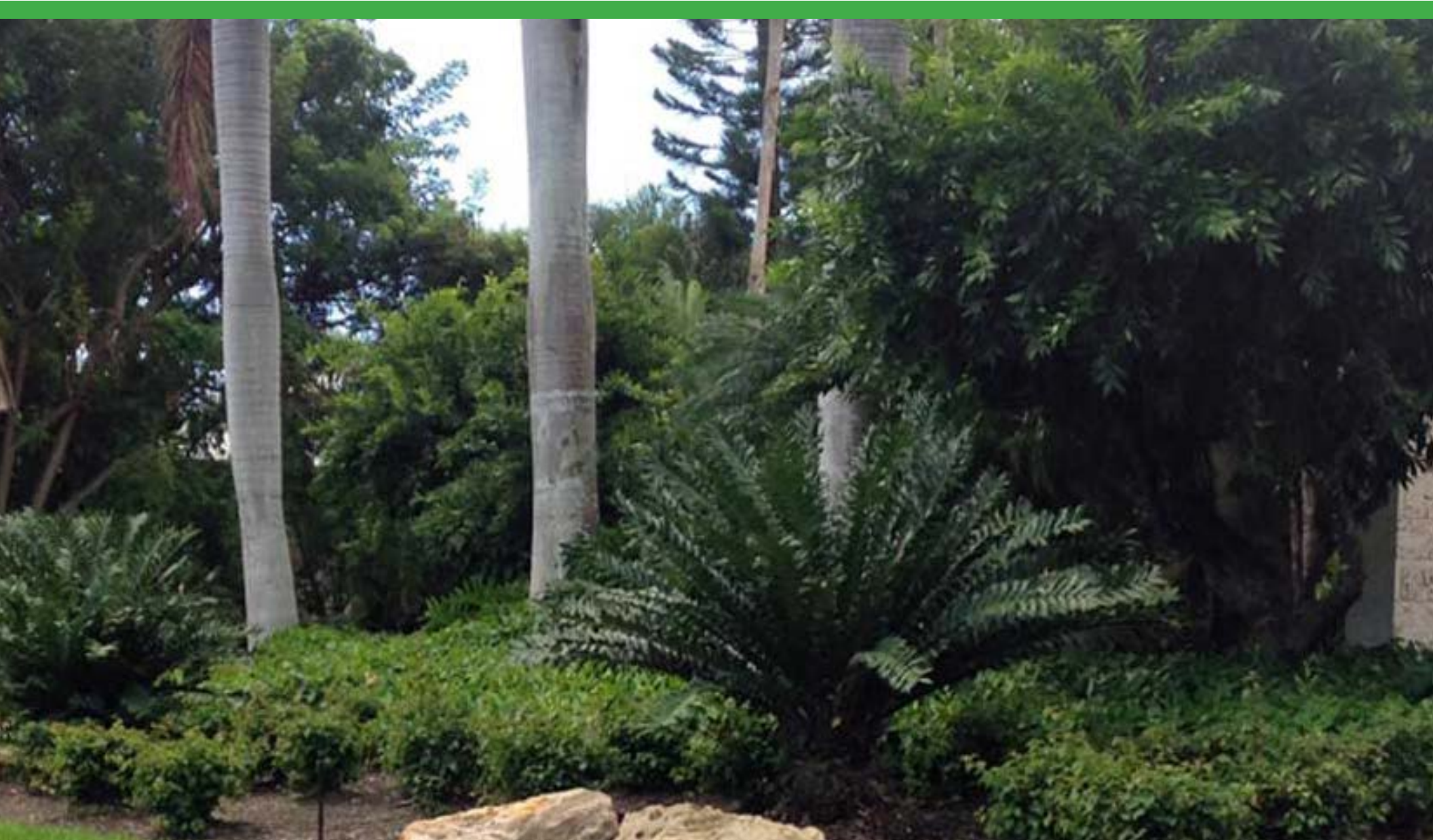














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