

VERONA RESERVE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, INC.

Landscaping: Ganoderma Diseased Palms

Purpose: To establish a procedure for the removal and replacement of palms affected by Ganoderma disease; to reduce the likelihood that the disease will spread throughout the entire community.

Policy Statement: A diseased palm shall be removed as soon as scheduling permits and replaced at the expense of the Association within 30 days from the date of the notification letter sent by the property management company.

- Owners of the residence will have an opportunity to choose a replacement tree that is suitable for their specific location, from the list of recommended replacements.*
- Owners must respond to the property management company within a week to select their choice of replacement tree and date the replacement tree is to be installed.
- If there is still no response in four weeks, the Association, in conjunction with the landscaping committee and the landscape contractor will decide if a replacement tree is deemed necessary.

Process: If a diseased palm tree is identified by the landscape contractor as being infected by Ganoderma, the property manager and landscaping committee shall be immediately notified of the trees location.

- The property management company will immediately send a letter to the owners informing them of the diseased tree and detailing next steps.
- After three days from issuing the letter, the property management company will follow-up with a phone call or personal visit to answer any questions and offer guidance with the replacement process.
- The property management company will notify the owners when the tree removal is scheduled, continue to monitor the owners concerns throughout the process and follow-up to ensure the replacement tree is installed to the owners' satisfaction.

****Disclaimer: Because ganoderma disease remains in the surrounding soil, palm trees should not be replanted in the same area, to avoid reinfection. However, owners wishing to have a diseased palm tree replaced with another palm tree, may do so at their expense following ARB and Board approval. The Association WILL NOT extend any warranty or guarantees for the palm replacement. Owners, and their assigns, will have sole responsibility to remove and replace the palm within 30 days from diagnosis if infected with Ganoderma.***

Recommended Replacement Trees:

- Desert Cassia
- Dahoon Holly
- East Palatka Holly
- Hibiscus (standard)
- Jatropha (standard)
- Little Gem Magnolia
- Simpson's Stopper/Twinberry
- Walter's Viburnum

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Desert Cassia

Desert Cassia (*Senna polyphylla*) grows to only 10 feet tall with spring and fall flowers. Cassia trees prefer a sunny location with well-drained soil.

This sweet little tree is salt-tolerant and evergreen, with tiny leaves and a fast-growing habit.

Beautiful tree in full bloom. Makes a perfect small space tree.

An ideal centerpiece for a butterfly garden, its cold-hardy tolerating temperatures in Zone 9B. It may drop some leaves if winter is harsh.



Dahoon Holly

Dahoons (*Ilex cassine*) can reach heights of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 8 to 12 feet, with a moderate growth rate.

The beautiful bright green foliage looks its best when it's kept clipped for denser growth. It produces red berries but you'll need both male and female plants to produce them.

This tree is moderately salt-tolerant, and it's cold hardy - best in Zone 9B and cooler areas of Zone 10A.

Growing well in full sun to partial shade, a dahoon needs regular irrigation and can take "wet feet," since its natural environment is swampy areas.

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East Palatka Holly

These are elegant hollies that produce loads of red berries.

A holly does best in full to part sun. They're cold tolerant and prefer the cooler temps of Zone 9B and bordering areas of Zone 10A.

East Palatka can reach 30 feet. Place these trees at least 8 feet from the house to allow for future growth spread.

Slow growers that take well to shaping but also look beautiful untrimmed.



Hibiscus (standard)

Hibiscus tree forms of this plant are beautiful and eye-catching. Weeping hibiscus trees and shrub hibiscus standards (shrubs trained to a single tree-like trunk) are extremely versatile plants. These are fast growers - regular hibiscus trees can be kept about 6 to 8 feet.

Hibiscus is available in an amazing array of colors - from the typical red, pink, white or yellow to exotic and multicolored.

The shrub hibiscus standard will need shaping occasionally, with a hard prune in spring -late March to early April.

Fertilize 3 times a year (spring, summer and autumn) with top quality fertilizer high in phosphorus (supplement with bone meal and/or liquid) to promote heavy bloom.

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Jatropa (Standard)

The beauty of the jatropa tree is not only its hummingbird and butterfly-attracting scarlet flowers - but also that it blooms an amazing 365 days a year.

The dwarf jatropa tree (*Jatropa integerrima* 'Compacta') is the one to buy...it stays smaller and denser and is the one most commonly sold at nurseries.

Versatile and showy, the clusters of tiny but vivid flowers stand out against deep green leaves and the small size makes it the perfect accent tree for sunny areas.

This red flowering tree is actually a [jatropa shrub](#) trained to a single trunk...or you can grow it as a bush, and, as it matures, keep the base cleaned up for a multi-trunk tree look.



Little Gem Magnolia

The Little Gem magnolia tree grows slowly to about 15 to 20 feet. It's a very cold-hardy tree and does well in all of South Florida, though it actually prefers cooler areas.

It can be planted almost anywhere there's sunshine - even fairly close to the house. And its compact, upright form makes it an excellent specimen tree for a small yard. The tree produces a heavy bloom in spring and then blooms on and off the rest of the year (more in warm months). The exquisite magnolia flower is said to produce nature's strongest perfume. Just one blossom can fill a house with its heady scent.

Little Gem magnolia tree blooms while very young, unusual in a magnolia, with a longer bloom season as well.

Bronze-toned leaves provide a striking contrast to the creamy white blossoms and to other greenery in the landscape.

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Simpson's Stopper Twinberry

It makes a great ornamental tree for a small yard. Let it grow larger (as much as 20 feet) as a multi-branched small tree.

The small white fragrant blossoms appear on and off all year. The bloom is heaviest in spring, with pretty white flowers decorating the plant.

After the flowers comes the fruit...bright red berries that are a favorite of the mockingbird, blue jay, and cardinal. Shrubs with berries can make a mess but in this case the berries are tiny and quickly consumed by birds...and they're edible people-food as well.



This evergreen shrub is a slow to moderate grower that takes sun to partial shade. It's cold hardy and does fine in Zone 9 and southward.



Walters Viburnum

Walters Select grows more upright than the others, with small leaves and very pretty white flowers in spring.

Its growth pattern tends to be more open and see-through unless it's regularly trimmed to about 5 or 6 feet.

This plant makes a good accent shrub or even a nice small tree.