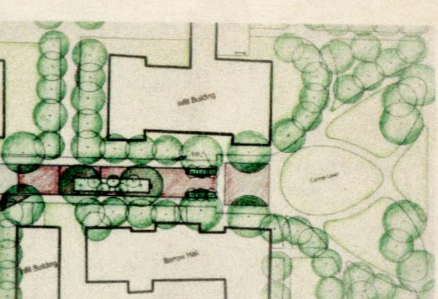
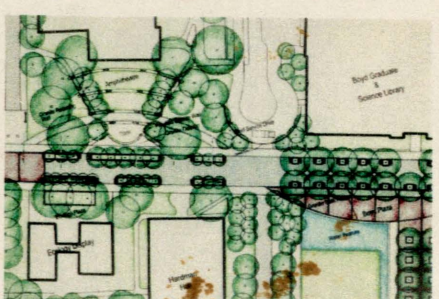
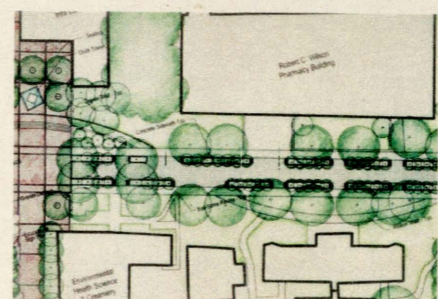
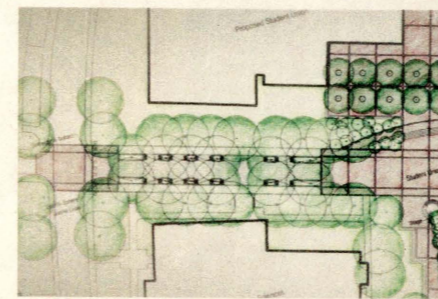
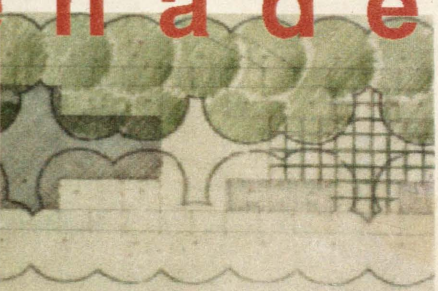


Summer
1998

D. W. Brooks Drive

P e d e s t r i a n P r o m e n a d e



School of Environmental Design
Owens Library
School of Environmental Design
G14 Caldwell Hall
The University of Georgia
Athens GA 30602

D . W . Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade

Faculty Advisor: Leonardo Alvarez
Project Team: Emily Gaines, Jack Greenwood, Mark Mason, Joel McKinney,
Scott Simpson, Tommie Taylor, Patrick Waylor
In Cooperation with: Office of the University Architects for Facilities Planning
Ayers/Saint/Gross, Architects and Campus Planners
Hughes, Good, O'Leary, and Ryan, Landscape Architecture

School of Environmental Design



The University of Georgia

Summer
1998



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Executive Summary

This report details the development of a design for the conversion of D. W. Brooks Drive into a pedestrian promenade. A group of seven University of Georgia School of Environmental Design (SED) students undertook this project under the direction of SED professor Leonardo Alvarez. After weeks of research, analysis, and design, the finished product is a design that meets the goals of the University of Georgia's campus master plan and would be a valuable improvement to the campus.

The project team began the design process by taking an inventory of the existing site conditions. We used existing information sources, such as maps of the campus, and also visited the site to gather information. We also took note of the goals stated by the University in its master plan and the vision for the D. W. Brooks Drive area, as developed by the campus planning team.

Based upon the knowledge gained from the inventory, we analyzed the existing site conditions, determining what opportunities and constraints the site offered.

We then developed a list of goals for the design of the D. W. Brooks Drive area. These goals grew from the goals in the University's campus master plan. An important decision was that D. W. Brooks Drive should have the urban feel of a pedestrian promenade, while incorporating as much green space as possible. The rest of our goals are listed below, following the University's goal with which they correlate.

- **Create the optimal student environment.**
 - ◆ Make walking through the D. W. Brooks Pedestrian Promenade an educational experience by including features that show what University faculty and students do inside the buildings surrounding D. W. Brooks Drive.

- ◆ Provide areas for students to socialize and study.
- ◆ Celebrate the accomplishments of University of Georgia faculty and students.
- ◆ Integrate art with the landscape.
- ◆ Encourage pedestrians to get off the main path and appreciate the landscape around them.

- **Extend the characteristics of North Campus.**

- ◆ Blend the traditional aesthetic of North Campus with the contemporary aesthetic of South Campus.
- ◆ Create carefully proportioned spaces that are reflective of human scale.
- ◆ Use traditional materials that are common on North Campus.

- **Develop a connected campus.**

- ◆ Eliminate automobile, bus, and bicycle traffic from D. W. Brooks Drive, creating a safe walking environment.
- ◆ Emphasize the connections to the rest of campus.

- **Define and provide for the current and future facility needs.**

- ◆ Provide space for outdoor classes, lectures, presentations, and performances.
- ◆ Provide infill buildings.

- **Develop comprehensive solutions to traffic, parking, and infrastructure.**

- ◆ Keep pedestrians separated from automobiles and bicycles.
- ◆ Provide access to D. W. Brooks Drive for emergency vehicles.
- ◆ Design the pedestrian promenade to be handicapped accessible.
- ◆ Provide sufficient lighting for safe passage through the area at night.
- ◆ Provide access for service vehicles to all buildings.

- ◆ Provide limited parking, accessed from streets other than D. W. Brooks Drive, near the buildings in the area.
- ◆ Provide the opportunity for alumni to continue to use D. W. Brooks Drive for tailgate parties on football game days.

- **Protect and enhance natural resources.**

- ◆ Use permeable paving material to increase stormwater infiltration and minimize runoff.
- ◆ Incorporate plants native to this region.

Other goals formulated by the project team were to recall the history of the D. W. Brooks Drive area in the design for the pedestrian promenade and to include native plants and hardscape materials to emphasize the regional context of the pedestrian promenade.

After deciding upon the goals for the design, we proceeded to design the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade. The walk down the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade that we created provides a variety of experiences while maintaining visual and thematic unity.

Entering the promenade from the south side, where it intersects with Carlton Street, one sees large granite spheres and cubes marking the entrance. Concrete sidewalks are on both sides of a wide central path paved with Eco-Stone pavers. Planters flush to the pavement line both sides of that central path. They are filled with trees that shade the path and help frame the space. Benches at the ends of the planters provide places to sit and study or converse with a friend. This combination of Eco-Stone pavers, concrete sidewalks, tree filled planters, and benches is the typical scene along the promenade.

A short distance up the path is the student union plaza. A clock tower and a new student union building sit on the left. Concrete bands crisscrossing brick pavers mark this plaza as one

of the special places along the promenade.

Students can sit in the shade of a tree in the plaza and enjoy the lunch they bought inside the student union building or the Creamery. On the right, near the Miller Plant Sciences Building, is a stylized granite outcrop surrounding a planter. A stage connected to the outcrop provides a space for public presentations.

The next special place is in front of the Physical Education Building. An amphitheater featuring a granite outcrop behind the stage, granite retaining walls, and grass seating areas turns the minds of alumni back to the days when another amphitheater provided a place for outdoor performances and lectures on South Campus. Trees provide shade for the spectators in the amphitheater and help define the space.

After returning to more of the typical promenade for a few hundred feet, one notices the brick pavers again. This is the Boyd Science Plaza. Opposite the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center, it is a monument to the great scientists who have been affiliated with the University of Georgia. Here, people can walk along the granite wall and read about Dr. Eugene Odum, the father of modern ecology, plus numerous others who have made major contributions to the sciences.

After leaving the Boyd Science Plaza, the promenade continues to its terminus. This ending point is Conner Hall. Once fronted by a parking lot, it now rests within a large lawn, as it did long ago, where people may find a spot in the grass to lie down and read a book or get a few minutes of sun between classes.

We feel this proposal, if implemented, would significantly enhance the quality of life on South Campus. It would make this part of campus a place where people want to spend time--a place as memorable and enjoyable as North Campus.



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I n t r o d u c t i o n

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History

The state of Georgia chartered the University of Georgia in January 1785. It did not have a home until 1796 when a committee decided upon Athens. In 1801, University president Josiah Meigs ordered the construction of the first permanent building--Old College (then known as Franklin College). Connecticut Hall at Yale University inspired the design of this three story brick building, which was completed in 1806. For the next 100 years, the University continued to grow, adding buildings of moderate scale that tended to blend well with the landscape. Some of the buildings added during this time were Waddell Hall (then known as Philosophical Hall) in 1821, New College in 1823, Desmothenian Hall in 1824, the Chapel in 1832, Phi Kappa Hall in 1836, and Moore College in 1874.

In 1906, the University of Georgia got its first master plan, developed by Charles Wellford Leavitt. This plan divided the campus into five sectors: the Academic Group, the State Department Group, the Engineering Group, the College for Women, and the Agricultural Group. It also called for the quadrangle to be extended by demolishing Old College. A domed chapel building would anchor the main axis of the quadrangle. Leavitt recommended that the athletic fields be moved to the Tanyard Branch ravine and that more land be purchased to expand the campus. He also chose a location for the Agricultural School. This master plan was

partially implemented. Sanford Stadium was built in the Tanyard Branch ravine in 1929. The University also purchased more land. Other parts of the plan were never put into place, as Old College still stands, and the proposed domed chapel was never constructed.

The 1920's and 1930's saw the University of Georgia campus begin to expand to the south. Soule Hall (1920), Hardman Hall (1922), the Women's Physical Education Building (1928), the Hoke Smith Building (1937), the Forest Resources Building (1938), and the Dairy Science Building (1939) were all built during this time period. Buildings constructed in the 1920's were sited according to Leavitt's plan; however, Robert H. Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock, who designed many of the buildings built on campus in the 1930's and 1940's, seemed to disregard the master plan when deciding where to place their buildings.

The University commissioned a new master plan in 1953. Aeck and Associates, an Atlanta architectural firm, created the plan for the University of Georgia. This new master plan was drastically different than the previous one. It moved from small scale, Classical style buildings to modernistic mega-structures. These new buildings, such as the Visual Arts Building, the Psychology-Journalism Complex, and the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center-Science Library complex did not fit in with the landscape of the campus, nor with the older buildings.

The campus has continued to expand over

the years. The most recent addition is East Campus, with the Performing and Visual Arts Center, the Ramsey Student Center for Physical Activities, and the Student Health Center. These buildings rest upon former farmland and are symbols of the University of Georgia's city-like sprawl. The development of East Campus brings the area of the main campus to 605 acres.

The Master Plan

Following a directive from the Board of Regents, the University of Georgia is developing a new master plan. They have enlisted the services of Ayers/Saint/Gross, a Baltimore based architecture and campus planning firm to help the university architects create this new vision for the campus. Also assisting will be Hughes, Good, O'Leary, & Ryan, a landscape architecture firm in Atlanta, Heery International, an engineering and architecture firm with an Atlanta office, LRE Engineering, a traffic engineering firm in Atlanta, and the Denver based Paulien & Associates, a firm specializing in academic programming.

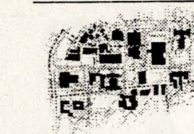
Implementing a new master plan will allow the University to correct some of the problems that have developed within the campus over its almost 200 years of existence. What was once a campus with a high level of visual unity has become a hodgepodge of different building sizes and architectural styles. Finding an empty parking space has become difficult, and automobiles and

pedestrians often cross each other's paths. Often, environmental concerns have been pushed to the background. Unfortunately, these problems are occurring over more and more area, as the campus continues to expand to the south and east.

The University can also use the master plan to properly prepare for the future. Student enrollment, now at about 30,000, will increase to 35,000 within a few years. This increased enrollment means more dormitory and classroom space will be needed, and barring a change of policy, more cars will be on campus.

Based on these past problems and expectations for the future, the campus planning team has worked with the University to develop a set of goals for the campus master plan. These goals are:

- Create the optimal student environment: make the campus a place that encourages learning and the college experience.
- Extend the characteristics of North Campus: bring the unity and feel of North Campus to the rest of the campus.
- Develop a connected campus: create a network of open spaces that allow pedestrians to cross the campus safely.
- Define and provide for the current and future facility needs: decide how to best use and renovate existing buildings and plan for the construction of new buildings.
- Provide for academic and student needs on contiguous land: limit the expansion of the University by focusing upon reno-



vation, addition, and infill projects.

- Develop comprehensive solutions to traffic, parking, and infrastructure: "A circulation and utilities network should be created that provides for safe and efficient campus transit and services in coordination with regional systems."
- Protect and enhance natural resources: make protecting and restoring the natural environment a priority.
- Participate in regional coordination: cooperate with Athens-Clarke County planners.
- Prepare for sustained implementation: create policies to ensure the plan moves from paper to reality.

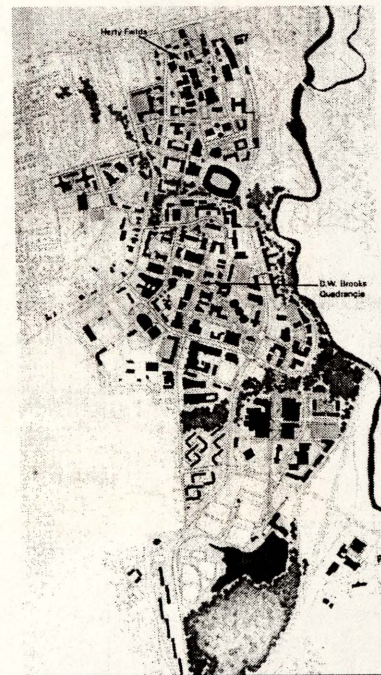


Figure 1. Campus Master Plan by Ayers/Saint/Gross

D. W. Brooks Drive

One of the components of the University of Georgia's master plan is the conversion of D. W. Brooks Drive into a pedestrian area free of automobiles. D. W. Brooks Drive is located in the center of the University of Georgia's south precinct (page 6). It intersects with Cedar Street next to Connor Hall and extends to Stegman Coliseum, where it intersects with Carlton Street. After it crosses Carlton Street, it becomes Agriculture Drive. Currently, it supports high automobile, bus, and pedestrian traffic.

This redesigned area would act as one of the main routes within the system of pedestrian paths connecting the campus. In its preliminary proposal for the conversion, Ayers/Saint/Gross suggested changing D. W. Brooks Drive into a quadrangle (Figures 2 and 3). They chose a quadrangle as a means of bringing the feel of North Campus to South Campus.

The purpose of this project was to propose a design solution for the conversion of D. W. Brooks Drive into a pedestrian-only area. We took a thorough inventory of the site and analyzed the existing conditions. We then reviewed Ayers/Saint/Gross's preliminary plan for the area. Using that information, we designed the D. W. Brooks Pedestrian Promenade. The project was taken to the design development level and includes a proposed master plan for the promenade, details of the paving pattern, site furnishings, and built structures, and a planting plan and planting details.

The Project Team

The team working on this project consisted of one School of Environmental Design professor and seven landscape architecture students. Leonardo Alvarez served as the project director and faculty advisor for the project. Emily Gaines, Mark Mason, Joel McKinney, and Scott Simpson were the principal designers and used this project as their required senior project. Jack Greenwood and Patrick Waylor worked on the project as interns, assisting the main design team. Tommie Taylor was the graduate assistant for the project, focusing upon administrative duties and preparing this report.

The Office of the University Architects for Facilities Planning, Ayers/Saint/Gross, and Hughes, Good, O'Leary, and Ryan assisted the team by providing us with much of the information we needed to complete this project.

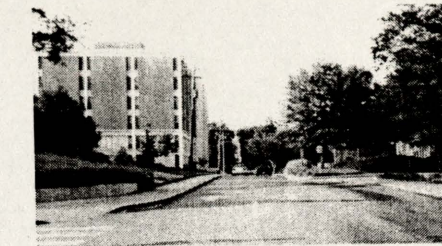


Figure 2. Existing View of D. W. Brooks Drive
Photo Courtesy of Ayers/Saint/Gross

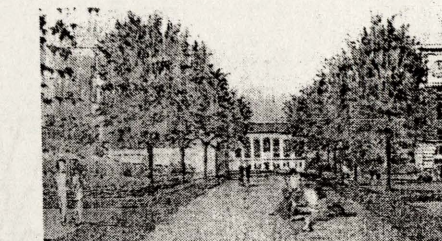
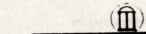


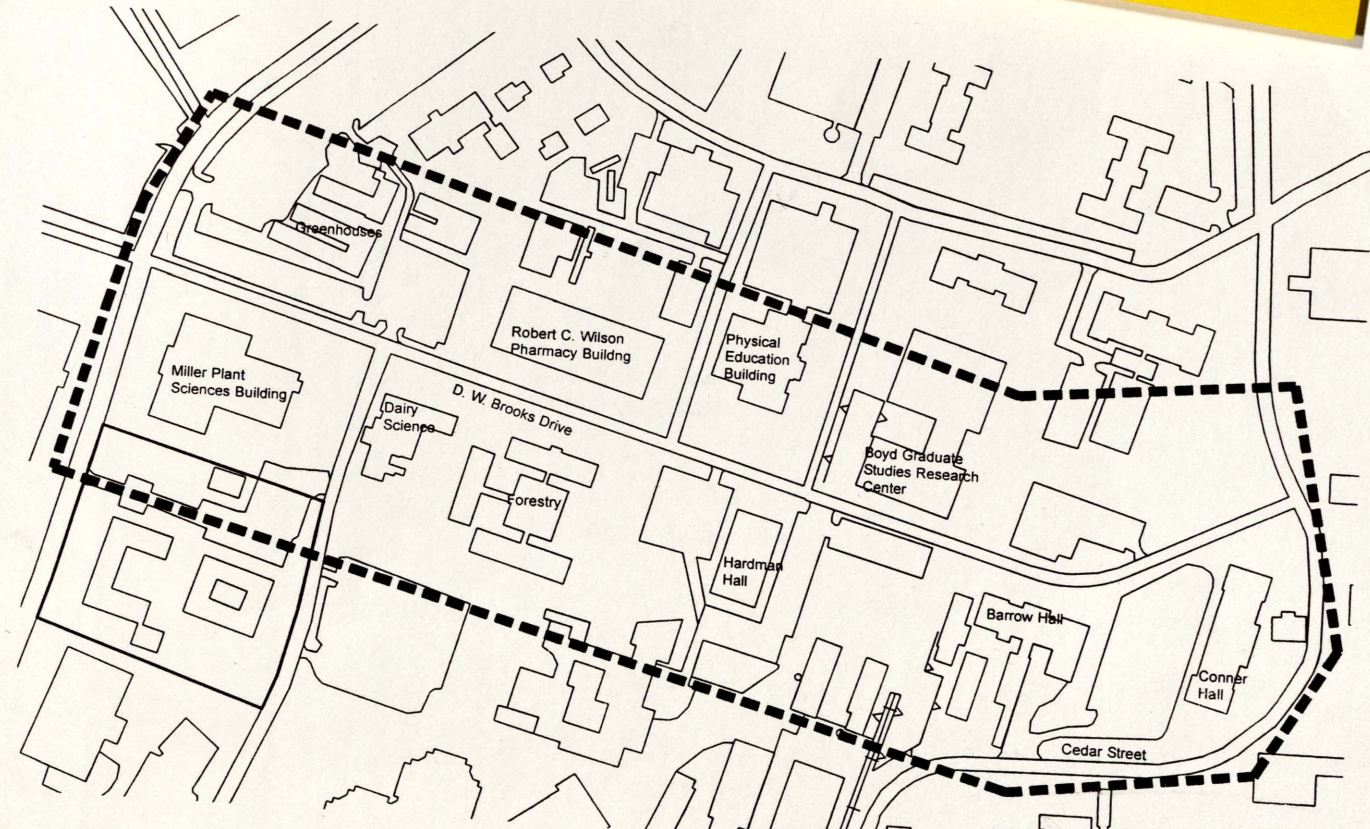
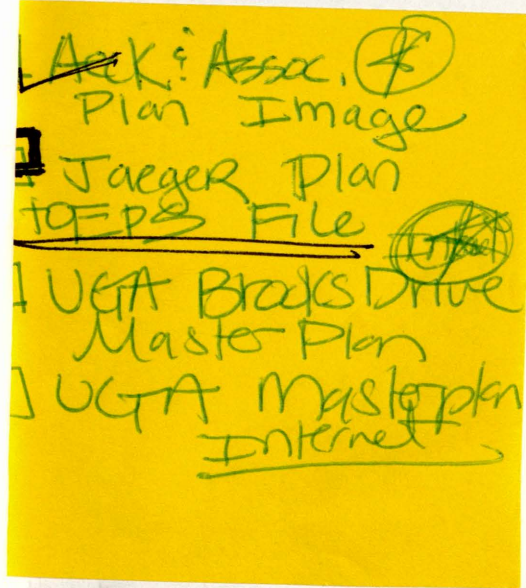
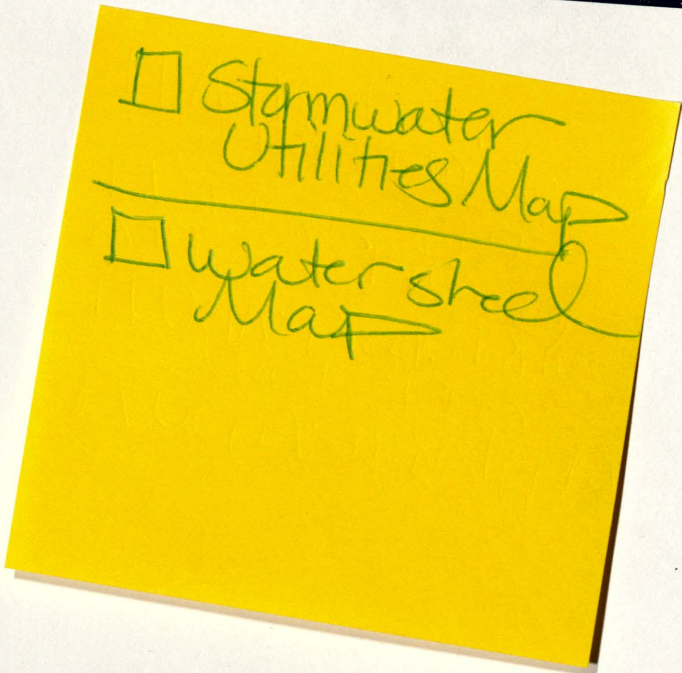
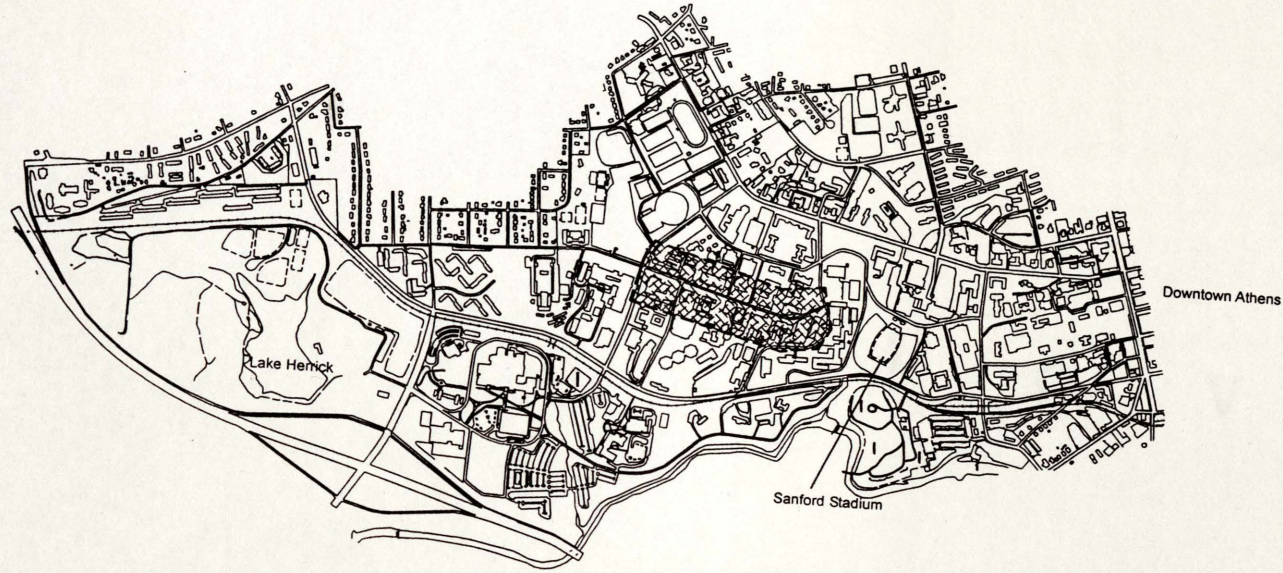
Figure 3. Proposed Quadrangle by Ayers/Saint/Gross

D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade

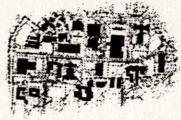


The University of Georgia

Owens Library
School of Environmental Design
G14 Caldwell Hall
University of Georgia
Athens GA 30602



D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Promenade



The University of Georgia

Site Map



The first step in our program
consists of the existing site conditions. For
each of these, we investigate, and record
the location, building and, where and the
location of the existing and proposed

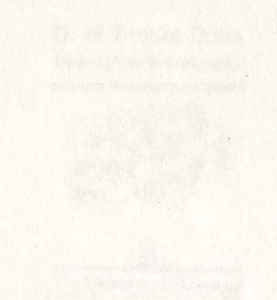
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I n v e n t o r y

Our first step was to take a detailed inventory of the existing site conditions. Our areas of focus were vegetation, architectural character, building use, utilities and drainage, circulation and parking, and topography.

Context

The study area includes the length of D. W. Brooks Drive from Cedar Street to Carlton Street, the streets that feed D. W. Brooks Drive (Green Street, Soule Street, and East Green Street), and the buildings that line D. W. Brooks Drive and the feeder streets. Portions of Cedar Street and Carlton Street are also included. The site covers approximately 82.5 acres.

This area is in the University's South Precinct. A landmark in the study area is the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center - Science Library complex. Stegman Coliseum and the Georgia Center for Continuing Education are major buildings near the area. The site lies between the two busiest north-south running roads on campus--Lumpkin Street and East Campus Drive. Carlton Street and Cedar Street are two of the three east-west running roads within the campus that connect Lumpkin Street and East Campus Drive. As a result of its location, the D. W. Brooks Drive area serves as one of the main connectors to and from East Campus.

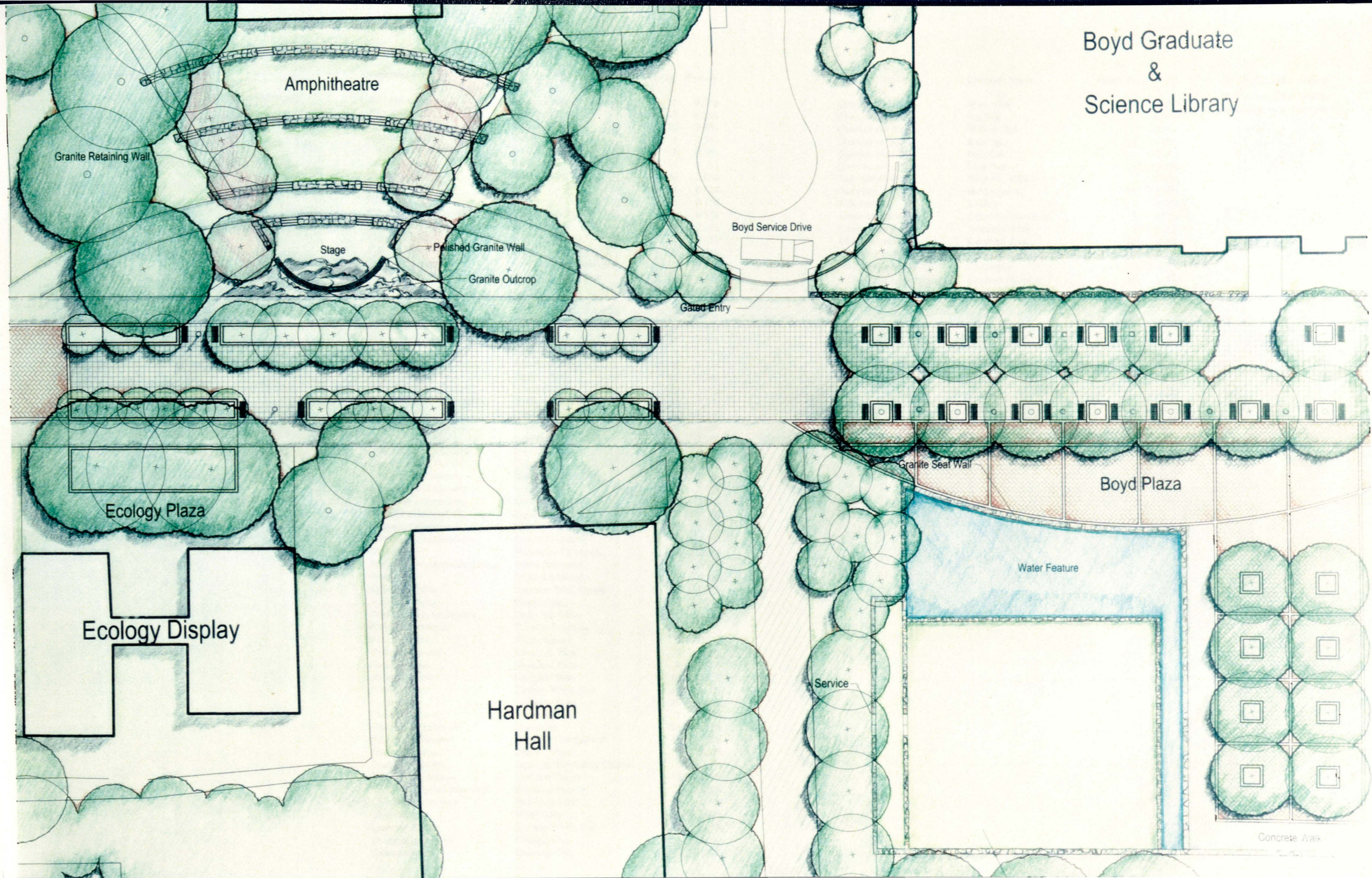
South Campus began to develop during the first decade of the 20th Century. The first land the University acquired on South Campus was donated by the Lumpkin family

in 1907. In 1909, the University finished constructing Conner Hall (then known as Agricultural Hall), starting the growth of South Campus on this once agricultural land. Other buildings, such as Barrow Hall and Hardman Hall soon followed, and this part of campus became known as the home of the College of Agriculture. In the 1930's, agriculture-related sciences began to take residence in the D. W. Brooks Drive area. These sciences included dairy science and forest resources.

The 1960's and 1970's saw the arrival of a few more departments to this part of campus. The Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building opened in 1964. In 1968, the Graduate School moved to the new Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center, and the Science Library opened. Plant Sciences and Ecology were the next disciplines to get buildings in the study area, in 1972 and 1974, respectively.

In recent years, construction in the D. W. Brooks Drive area has continued. In 1991, the Life Sciences Building opened. The most recent building is an addition to the School of Forest Resources.





Boyd Graduate
&
Science Library

Amphitheatre

Granite Retaining Wall

Stage

Polished Granite Wall

Granite Outcrop

Boyd Service Drive

Gated Entry

Ecology Plaza

Ecology Display

Hardman
Hall

Boyd Plaza

Water Feature

Service

Concrete Walk

Vegetation

The D. W. Brooks Drive area contains 971 trees and large shrubs. We found 77 different species of trees and large shrubs. The most common species are *Cornus florida* (flowering dogwood), *Pinus taeda* (loblolly pine), and *Acer rubrum* (red maple). Table 1 lists the species found, the quantity of each species found, and percentage of occurrence for each species. The plants are individually identified on the map on page 10. A key to the map may be found in the appendix.

The tree canopy provides shade to the street along three portions of D. W. Brooks Drive. Those areas are in front of Barrow Hall, Boyd Graduate Studies Building, and Miller Plant Sciences Building. Along the rest of the drive, the trees are not tall enough to significantly shade the street. Some of these trees are species that will not grow much taller, but others have the potential to shade the street when they mature.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Quantity	Percent
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	3	0.3%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	63	6.5%
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	38	3.9%
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red Buckeye	1	0.1%
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	3	0.3%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	55	5.7%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Muscledwood	19	2.0%
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	6	0.6%
<i>Carya spp.</i>	Hickory	1	0.1%
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	9	0.9%
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	2	0.2%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugar Hackberry	1	0.1%
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	8	0.8%
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	American Yellowwood	2	0.2%
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	83	8.5%
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar	1	0.1%
<i>Exochorda racemosa</i>	Pearlbush	1	0.1%
<i>Fagus grandiflora</i>	American Beech	1	0.1%
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	4	0.4%
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	18	1.9%
<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	7	0.7%
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	1	0.1%
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	12	1.2%
<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	10	1.0%
<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Nellie Stevens Holly	3	0.3%
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	1	0.1%
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper	2	0.2%
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	12	1.2%
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain tree	3	0.3%
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	41	4.2%
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	1	0.1%
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	49	5.0%
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	20	2.1%
<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Magnolia	3	0.3%
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	21	2.2%
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	5	0.5%
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	8	0.8%
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	2	0.2%
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	1	0.1%
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	6	0.6%
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	2	0.2%
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly Tea Olive	2	0.2%
<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Chinese Photinia	1	0.1%
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	2	0.2%
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	6	0.6%
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf Pine	4	0.4%
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	40	4.1%
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	15	1.5%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	80	8.2%
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine	1	0.1%
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	18	1.9%
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherry Laurel	14	1.4%
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	1	0.1%
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	4	0.4%
<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	12	1.2%
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear	3	0.3%
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	6	0.6%
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	15	1.5%
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	1	0.1%
<i>Quercus georgiana</i>	Georgia Oak	1	0.1%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup Oak	1	0.1%

Botanical Name	Common Name	Quantity	Percent
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	29	3.0%
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	9	0.9%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	5	0.5%
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38	3.9%
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	6	0.6%
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	1	0.1%
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	3	0.3%
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	28	2.9%
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Linden	1	0.1%
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock	1	0.1%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	1	0.1%
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	54	5.6%
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum	1	0.1%
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chastetree	3	0.3%
<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	18	1.9%
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17	1.8%
	Total	971	

D. W. Brooks Drive

Pedestrian Promenade

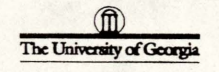


The University of Georgia

Table 1.



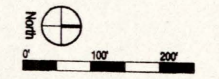
D. W. BROOKS DRIVE
PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE



Vegetation
Existing

Plant Key

- 6' Canopy
- 12' Canopy
- 20' Canopy
- 40' Canopy
- 60' Canopy



Architectural Character

The D. W. Brooks Drive area features a variety of architectural styles. These styles range from the Renaissance Revival style Conner Hall (Figure 4) to the neoclassical Forest Resources Building (Figure 5) to the modernistic Miller Plant Sciences Building. There has been little or no effort to adopt a typical style for the buildings over the years. The older buildings, such as Conner Hall and the Forest Resources Building, tend to be more traditional, but still vary greatly. The newer buildings, such as the Miller Plant Sciences Building, the Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building (Figure 6), and the newest addition to the School of Forest Resources (Figure 7), are a collection of modern styles.

Not unexpectedly, these buildings of differing architectural styles are composed of different materials. Lumpkin House (Figure 8) is built of stone. Brick is a common material, found in buildings of several styles. Conner Hall is built of tan bricks. The Forest Resources Building is red brick. Miller Plant Sciences Building is also brick. The Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building features concrete and glass.

Scale is another facet of the buildings that defines the variety in the D. W. Brooks Drive area. Lumpkin House is by far the smallest building in the area. It looks especially small when compared to its neighbor, Conner Hall. The Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center (Figure 9), which stands six stories tall and towers over D. W. Brooks Drive sits close to

the street, dwarfing everything in sight.

The spaces between the buildings are rather loose. There is ample room between the buildings which rarely creates intimate spaces. There is significant open space in front of the Physical Education Building (Figure 10) and adjacent to the Ecology Building (the Mary Kahr Warnell Garden (Figure 11)). There is also an open space in front of the boiler plants. This space is fenced off because oil tanks below the surface are a potential hazard.

Buildings are not the only architectural elements within the D. W. Brooks Drive area. Granite walls provide accents in a few places (Figure 12). One serves as a small retaining wall in front of the Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building. Another sits in front of the parking lot between Hardman Hall and the Forest Resources Building. There is a brick retaining wall in front of Hardman Hall and concrete retaining walls in several locations, such as in front of the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Building.

There is little variation in the paving materials within the site. The street is asphalt. Concrete is the material of choice for the sidewalks. The only unusual paving pattern is in the Mary Kahr Warnell Garden, bordering the Ecology Building. A small plaza there utilizes four foot square concrete pavers separated by two inch bands of grass.

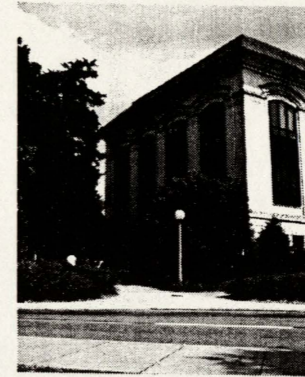


Figure 4. Conner Hall

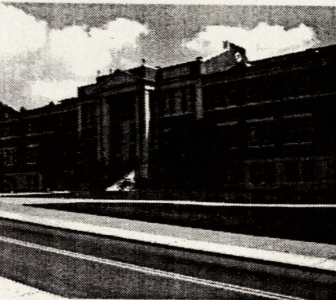


Figure 5. Forest Resources Building

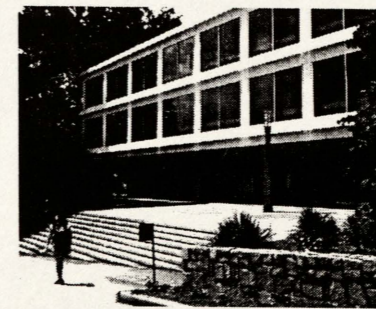


Figure 6. Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building

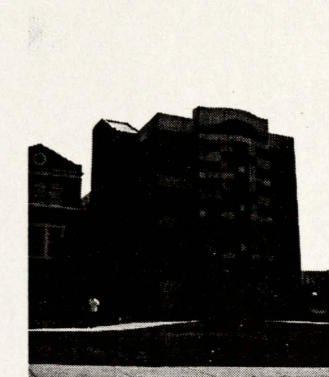


Figure 7. Forest Resources Building (new)

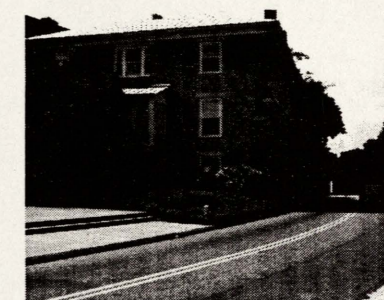


Figure 8. Lumpkin House

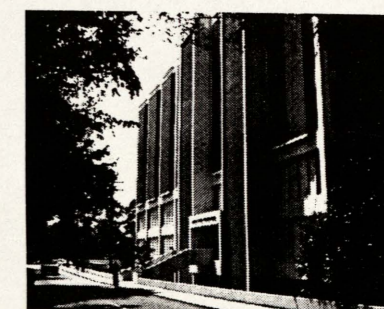


Figure 9. Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center



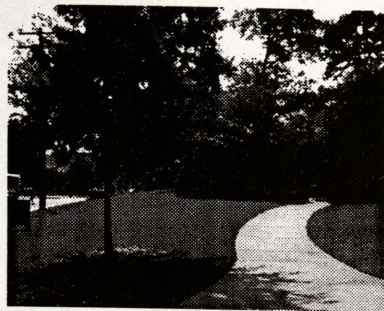


Figure 10. Open Space in Front of the Physical Education Building

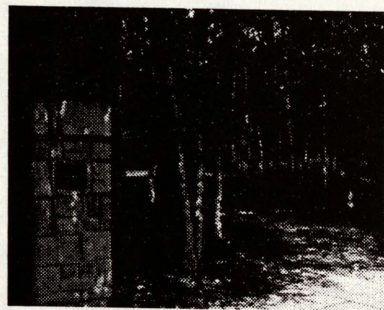


Figure 11. Mary Kahr Warnell's Garden

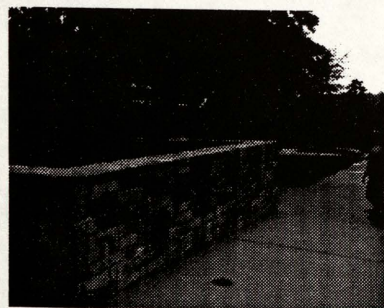











Figure 12. Granite Retaining Wall



Building Use

Just as the buildings in the D. W. Brooks Drive area vary enormously, so do the activities within them. Agriculture and the sciences, such as ecology, forest resources, dairy science, life sciences, marine science, and

plant sciences, dominate the area, but are not the sole inhabitants. Pharmacy, mathematics, home economics, statistics, art, and dance are also represented. The Graduate School makes its home in the area also. Table 2 lists the buildings within the site and their uses.

Plan View	Name	Year Opened	Uses
	Lumpkin House	1844	Lumpkin House is used by the College of Agriculture's Cooperative Extension Service. Due to a stipulation made by the Lumpkin family when they donated the house and surrounding land to the University, the house may not be destroyed or moved. If it is, the donated property will return to the Lumpkins.
	Conner Hall	1908	The College of Agriculture uses Conner Hall as its headquarters. It contains both offices and classrooms.
	Barrow Hall	1916	Barrow Hall houses College of Agriculture classrooms and offices. It also contains an electron microscopy lab. <i>Scheduled for renovation.</i>
	Hardman Hall	1922	Hardman Hall is home to the Air Force ROTC. <i>Scheduled for demolition.</i>
	Physical Education Building	1928	The dance program currently resides in the Physical Education Building.
	Dawson Hall	1932	Dawson Hall contains offices and classrooms used by the home economics program.
	Forest Resources Building	1938	This building is the headquarters of the School of Forest Resources. It contains both offices and classrooms.
	Dairy Science Building	1939	The Dairy Science Building holds classrooms, laboratories, and the creamery, where dairy products are sold to the public. <i>Scheduled for renovation.</i>
	Snelling Hall	1940	Snelling Hall is the main dining facility in the South Campus area




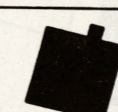




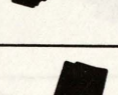
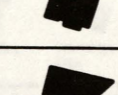

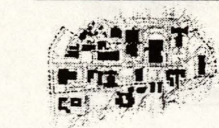
Plan View	Name	Year Opened	Uses
	Statistics Building	1958	The statistics department and Computer Services reside in the Statistics Building. The building also contains the Museum of Natural History. <i>Scheduled for demolition.</i>
	Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building	1964	This building provides office and classroom space for the School of Pharmacy.
	Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center and Science Library	1968	Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center is home to the Graduate School, administrative offices, and the mathematics department. The connected science library contains thousands of books, journals, and maps, both on paper and on microfilm and microfiche.
	Marine Sciences Building	1969	The marine sciences program resides here.
	Greenhouse Complex	1969	These greenhouses are used by horticulture, botany, agronomy, and plant pathology students as places to grow plants and conduct experiments. <i>Scheduled for demolition.</i>
	Miller Plant Sciences Building	1972	This building houses the botany, horticulture, plant pathology, and agronomy departments. It also contains an herbarium of dried plants.
	Ecology Building	1974	The Ecology Building houses the Institute of Ecology and the Institute of Natural Resources. It contains classrooms, offices, and an auditorium.
	Life Sciences Building	1991	This building contains classrooms, laboratories, and offices. It was built to provide facilities for research in the biological sciences, especially at the molecular level. The Center for Plant Cell and Molecular Biology, the Center for Biological Resource Recovery, and the Center for Nitrogen Fixation and Metalloenzyme Studies are all located in the Life Sciences Building.
	Cedar Street Art Building		The Cedar Street Art Building provides studio space for painting and drawing students. <i>Scheduled for demolition.</i>
	Electronics Shop		This building is the computer repair shop for the campus. <i>Scheduled for demolition.</i>
	Physical Plant		These physical plant buildings house the boilers and chillers that heat and cool the campus. They also contain storage space and maintenance shops. <i>Buildings except for boiler plant scheduled for demolition.</i>

Table 2

D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Promenade



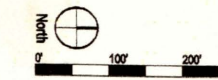


Building Use
Existing

- Classrooms
- Research
- Greenhouses
- Food Services
- Physical Plant
- Historical
- Other



- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumpkin House, 1844
The Lumpkin House was given to the University in 1867 and has survived the progress of each campus. The house has fulfilled many purposes including the current, Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. | Conner Hall, 1908
This structure was used as the College of Agriculture headquarters along 1908 when the building was completed. In early 1970s the building was renovated for modern uses. | Barrow Hall, 1916
The Farm Mechanic Building and The Agricultural Engineering building were added in 1916 to form Barrow Hall. Over the years the building has been enlarged but still remained by the College of Agriculture. | Hardman Hall, 1922
Originally housing the Department of Animal Science Hardman Hall was used to accommodate many other classes. Currently Hardman Hall houses the Harpagan Studies (A/P from HCVG) program. | Physical Education, 1928
The Physical Education building contains a swimming pool, gymnasium, auditorium and classrooms for the Physical Education Program. | Dawson Hall, 1932
Dawson Hall was constructed the College of Home Economics since it had begun to flourish in 1932. A large western annex was completed in 1971. | Forest Resources, 1938
Built in 1938, this red brick building was included in the renovation "Yieldo PVC" buildings. An addition was completed in 1983 which doubled the space. | Dairy Sciences, 1939
This building contains classrooms, laboratories and the university which provides a work shop containing the cream and other food products. | Snelling Dining Hall, 1940
This building was one of the "Yieldo" buildings built in the late 1930's. Snelling Dining Hall has been used as a cafeteria for the US Navy as well as an auditor since 1940. | Statistics, 1958
This building houses the Department of Statistics and Computing Services. Part of the building also contains the Museum of Natural History (MNH) which is open to the public by appointment. | Pharmacy, 1964
This modern facility, using glass fronts and covering an area the size of a football field, encompasses the School of Pharmacy. | Boyd Hall, 1968
Boyd Odoms Studies and Science Library was the most expensive building built during the 1970's. It is actually two buildings connected by a second floor walkway. The building holds an extension of the main library. | Marine Sciences, 1969
This building is an extension of the Physical Education building housing the Marine Science Department. | Greenhouse Complex, 1969
These greenhouses are used by students in the Plant Science school. The gardens are located to the north and contain experimental varieties of annuals and perennials. | Miller Plant Sciences, 1972
This building houses the Department of Agronomy, Botany, Horticulture and Plant Pathology. It also contains the herbarium of dried Georgia plants. | Ecology Building, 1974
The Institute of Ecology makes many possible interdisciplinary research and service programs to the government and industry. | Biotechnology Center, 1991
This building houses the Biotechnology Center. It is a state-of-the-art facility for graduate students in publishing and design. | Cedar Street Art Building, 1991
This building houses studio spaces for graduate students in painting and design. | Electronics Shop
This building is the center shop that operates and services computers on campus. | Physical Plant Buildings
These buildings supply the University with boiler plants, storage and other facilities. |



Utilities and Drainage

The steam plant is located at the northeast end of D. W. Brooks Drive. This facility is the source of the University's heating and air conditioning. The University burns coal at the steam plant to heat the boilers, which provide heat to the buildings on campus. The coal is stored in large piles next to the plant and is visible to pedestrians on Cedar Street. A spur of a railroad track allows trains to deliver the coal. Next to Hardman Hall and across D. W. Brooks Drive from Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center is a small lawn. Under this lawn are three oil tanks that store oil as a backup energy source for the steam plant. These tanks are filled via pipes that lay above ground at the edge of the lawn.

Pipes run from the steam plant throughout the campus. In the D. W. Brooks Drive area, some of these pipes are above ground. They are located on the north side of a retaining wall at the service entrance to Boyd Graduate Studies Center, in a ravine on the south side of Barrow Hall, and northeast of the Ecology Building, behind the Electronics Shop. Some of the access points to the underground steam pipes are raised off the ground, from less than one foot to about three feet. These access points are covered with metal plates and have vent pipes extending from them. The covers sit upon concrete walls.

The other prominent above ground utility fixtures are power lines and street lights (page 17). Overhead power lines run along the west side of D. W. Brooks Drive from just

south of Conner Hall to the front of the Plant Sciences Building (Figure 13). They cross the street north and south of Boyd Graduate Studies Center and the Pharmacy Building.

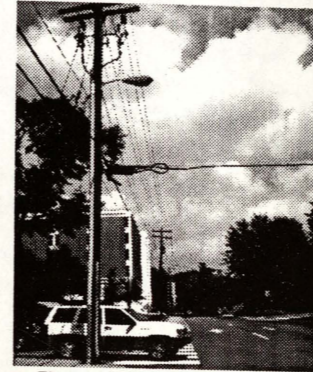


Figure 13. Overhead Power Lines

Lights are common along the sidewalks (page 18). Most of the lights are round globe lights that sit upon 14 feet tall granite poles (Figure 14). There are some three feet tall bollard lights in the courtyard behind the Forest Sciences Building (Figure 15).

The majority of the utility lines are underground (page 16). Most of the steam, power, chiller, and sewer lines run along the east side of D. W. Brooks drive, crossing the street at multiple points. The manhole covers are generally unobtrusive. The primary water line runs down the center of D. W. Brooks Drive.



Figure 14. Globe Lights

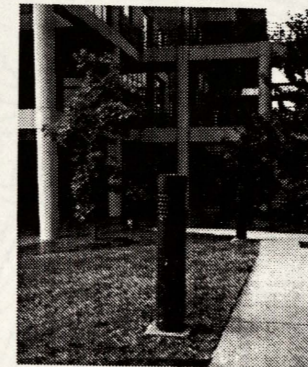


Figure 15. Bollard Lights



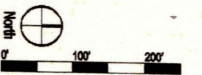
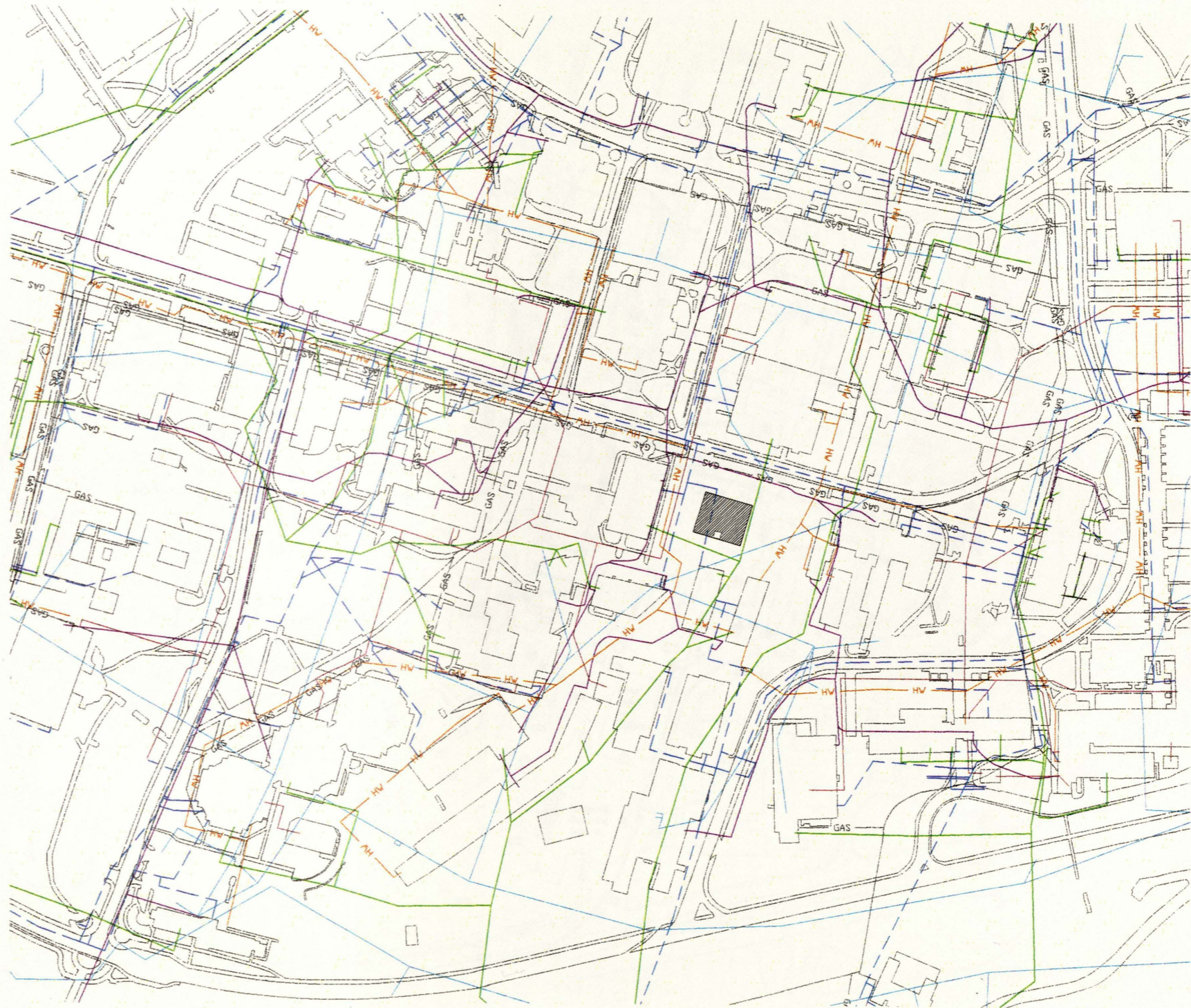
D. W. BROOKS DRIVE
PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE



The University of Georgia

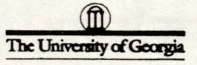
Underground Utilities
Existing

- Chill _____
- Electric _____
- Gas GAS — GAS —
- Steam HW — HW —
- Telecommunications _____
- Sewer _____
- Water _____
- Storm _____
- Underground Oil Tanks 



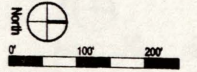


D. W. BROOKS DRIVE
PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE



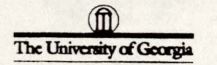
Above Ground Utilities
Existing

- ☒ Transformer
- ★ Chill Water
- ⊛ Telecommunications
- ⊙ Steam
- ⊕ Man Hole
- ⊠ Drainage Inlet
- ⊡ Utility Pole
- ⊙ Gas
- ⊙ Fire Hydrant
- Ⓜ Oil Manhole Cover
- Ⓢ Call Box
- Ⓢ Clogged Drain
- Ⓢ Electric Transformer (Bolt Enclosed)
- Ⓢ 6" Dia. X 3' Tall Water Valve
- Ⓢ 6" Dia. X 2.5' Tall Water Valve
- Ⓢ 8" Exposed 20' Dia. Steam Pipe
- Ⓢ Exposed Pipes (Numerous)
- Ⓢ 8" X 8" Concrete / Metal Steam Access Point
- Ⓢ 8" Concrete Stone Wall Screening Steam Access
- Ⓢ Utility Pipes Tied to Concrete Retaining Wall
- Ⓢ Tree Grates
- Ⓢ 6" Dia. X 2' Tall Pipe Out of Sidewalk
- Ⓢ 4" Drain Pipes in Curb
- Ⓢ 2' X 7' X 4' Tall Metal Traffic Light Control Box



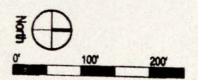


D. W. BROOKS DRIVE
PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE



Lighting Plan
Existing

- Street Light
- ◉ Walk Light
- Flood Light
- Power line



Circulation and Parking

People enter the D. W. Brooks Drive area both to access the buildings within it and while traveling between north or west campus and east campus. The traffic includes pedestrians, bicycles, cars, buses, and delivery and garbage trucks.

The vehicular traffic varies based on the section of the street one is traveling upon and the time of day. D. W. Brooks Drive is two lanes of two way traffic from Carlton Street to Green Street. From Green Street to Cedar Street, the street is still two lanes, but the traffic is one way, heading north. Traffic is far heavier between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. than it is the rest of the day (Figure 16). Far more vehicles (and pedestrians) use D. W. Brooks Drive during this time period than any other,



Figure 16. Traffic Along D. W. Brooks Drive During Peak Hours

as most classes are in session at this time and the University offices are open. Also, the level is much higher Monday through Friday than it is on Saturday and Sunday. Exceptions to these traffic patterns are special events, such as football and basketball games.

Bus traffic is especially related to day and time. There is a drastic drop in the number of buses in the area outside of the 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. period. Four bus routes use D. W. Brooks Drive during the day. Depending upon the route and the time, these buses depart every five to ten minutes from about 7:00 a.m. to about 6:00 p.m. Only two routes pass down D. W. Brooks Drive at night. The buses on these routes depart every 12 to 20 minutes from approximately 6:00 p.m. to midnight.

The pedestrians and the vehicles are often in conflict. Pedestrians cross the street at almost any point. Often, their views of oncoming traffic are restricted by buses that have stopped to drop off and pick up passengers. The two lanes of one way traffic between Green Street and Cedar Street encourage faster driving speeds, further increasing the chances of an automobile versus pedestrian accident.

There are numerous parking spaces in the D. W. Brooks Drive area. Green Street and Soule Street both have parallel street parking. Lots with access to and from D. W. Brooks Drive are located around the greenhouses, south, east, and north of Hardman Hall, and north of the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center (Figure 17). There is a large lot south of Conner Hall that connects to Cedar Street. The large lot east of the Dairy Science Building and the Forest Resources Building is accessed from East Green Street. Southwest of that lot lies another lot that is entered from

Carlton Street. Small lots that connect to streets other than D. W. Brooks Drive are located east and south of Snelling Hall and south of Dawson Hall.

Topography

In general, D. W. Brooks Drive slopes downhill as it runs from north to south. The elevation by Conner Hall is around 730 feet. At Carlton Street, the elevation is about 660 feet. The drop is not continuous, however. There are two small rises along the way--just after the intersection with Cedar Street and in front of Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center. The steepest drops are between the two rises and in front of the Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building.

There are many places along D. W. Brooks Drive where the terrain drops or rises away from the road bed. Near the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center, the land falls several feet on both sides of the street. The Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building is a place where there is a significant rise. The entrance to the building is well above the road elevation.

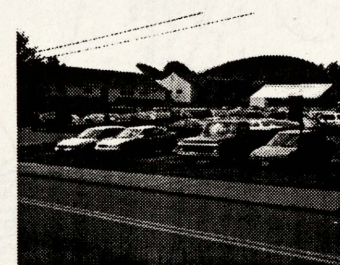
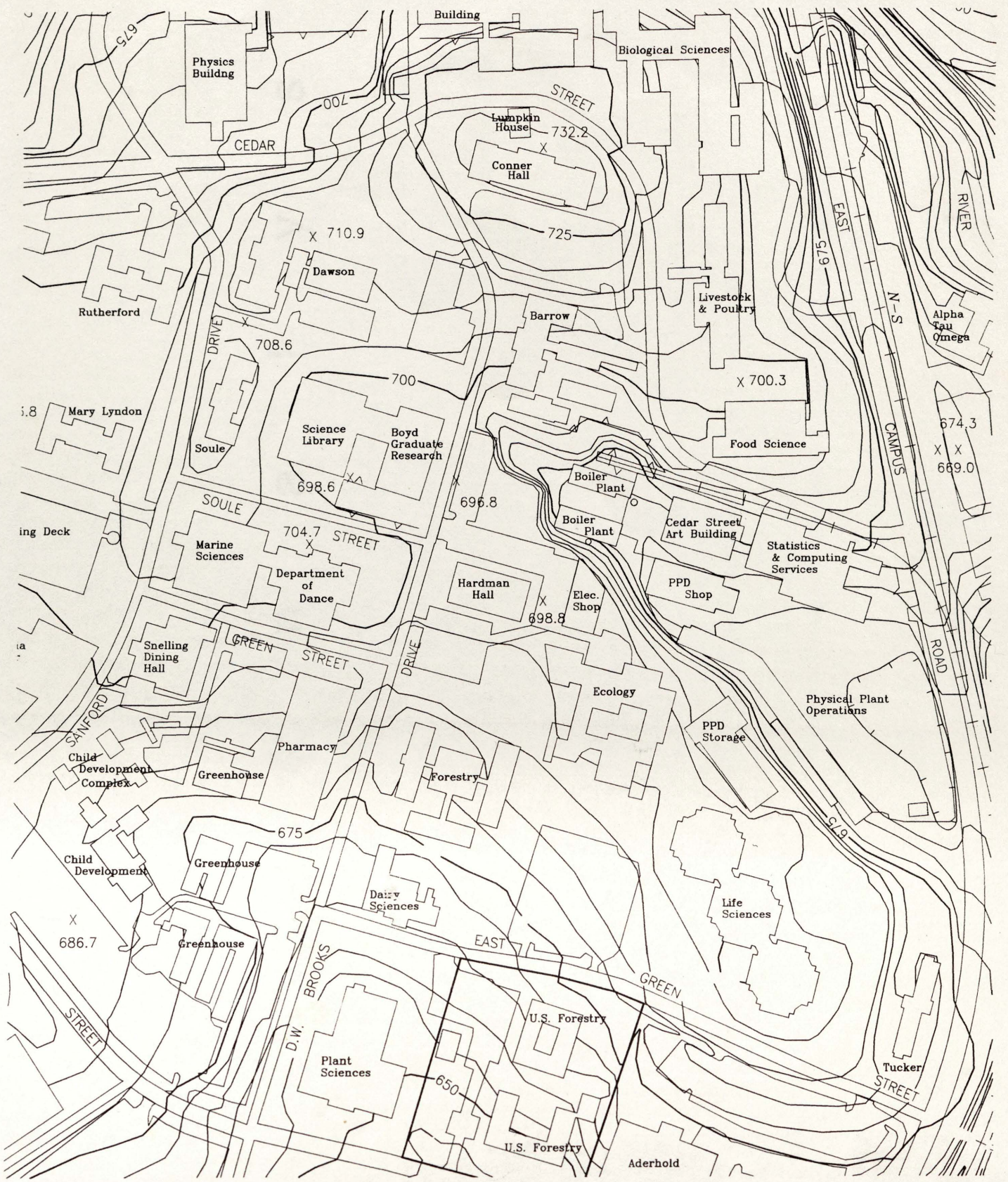


Figure 17. Parking Lot





A n a l y s i s

Vegetation

The vegetation in the D. W. Brooks Drive area is not as unified as some of the plantings in other parts of campus, yet it still provides some of the best opportunities for improving the area. There are several large, older trees, as well as many young trees that are expected to grow much larger. Some of the highlights are the lacebark elms (*Ulmus parvifolia*) along the south side of the Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building (Figure 18), the large southern magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*) in front of the Dairy Science Building, and the tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) that line the sidewalk in front of the Miller Plant Sciences Building (Figure 19).

The project team feels these and other desirable trees and large shrubs should be protected and kept whenever possible. With careful design, they can be incorporated into a unified planting plan. The chief additions should be street trees to help shade the area and increase the unity of the plantings. Other plantings could be used to beautify the area and serve special purposes.



Figure 18. Lacebark Elms

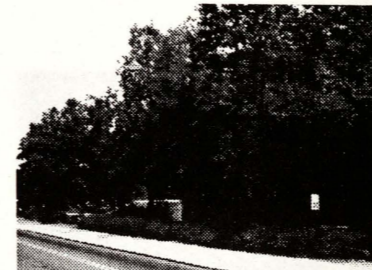


Figure 19. Tulip Poplars

Architecture

The architecture of the area is probably the least flexible element. Short of changing the facades of the buildings to similar styles, little can be done to create visual unity among the buildings. Instead, this disunity among the buildings points to using plantings, paving patterns, and other design elements to unify the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade.

Building Use

The variety of uses for the buildings in the D. W. Brooks Drive area provides some interesting design possibilities. Incorporating the building uses into the pedestrian mall design could add interest and an educational element to the walk down D. W. Brooks Drive.

Utilities and Drainage

There are both opportunities and constraints provided by the current utilities. This project provides a great opportunity to bury all the above ground utilities, thus making the area more aesthetically pleasing.

The two main constraints caused by the utilities are the oil tanks buried in front of the

boiler plants and the bedrock near the surface of the site. The oil tanks are a fire hazard, so the public has to be kept out of that area. Also, they prevent the construction of a building above them and the planting of trees and large shrubs. The filling station for the tanks must be kept accessible by a tanker truck. The bedrock makes construction more difficult and expensive, as it must be blasted away.

In its present state, the D. W. Brooks Drive area does not provide significant surface area for stormwater infiltration, as much of the area is paved with asphalt and concrete. Redesigning the area provides a chance to use more ecologically sensitive paving materials and to provide more green space to increase the amount of stormwater infiltration.

Circulation and Parking

As dictated by the master plan, automobile and bus traffic will be removed from D. W. Brooks Drive. The pedestrian mall should be closed to all automobiles, except for emergency vehicles and the tanker truck that refills the oil tanks for the boiler plant. Also, it could be opened for tailgaters on the Saturdays of football games.

Whether bicycles should be allowed to use the pedestrian promenade is debatable. Keeping them off the pedestrian promenade would be the safest option, but enforcement of that policy could be difficult. If bicycles are not allowed on the pedestrian promenade,

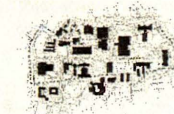
bicycle racks should be provided at several points along the periphery of D. W. Brooks Drive to facilitate cyclers who need to enter the area. While somewhat less safe, bicycles could be permitted upon the promenade. If so, they should be kept separate from the pedestrians as much as possible.

The master plan's call to eliminate automobile and bus traffic from D. W. Brooks Drive means that the parking lots connected to that road will have to either be removed or given new entrances from different streets. The lots that are removed would make room for green space and plazas. Not all the parking in the area will have to go, however. Students making late night visits to the science labs, disabled people, and dignitaries visiting campus could benefit from a few parking spaces on the streets intersecting D. W. Brooks Drive. The project team proposes leaving the street parking on Green and Soule Streets for these purposes. There are also opportunities to provide small lots near Conner Hall, Snelling Hall, and the Miller Plant Sciences Building.

Topography

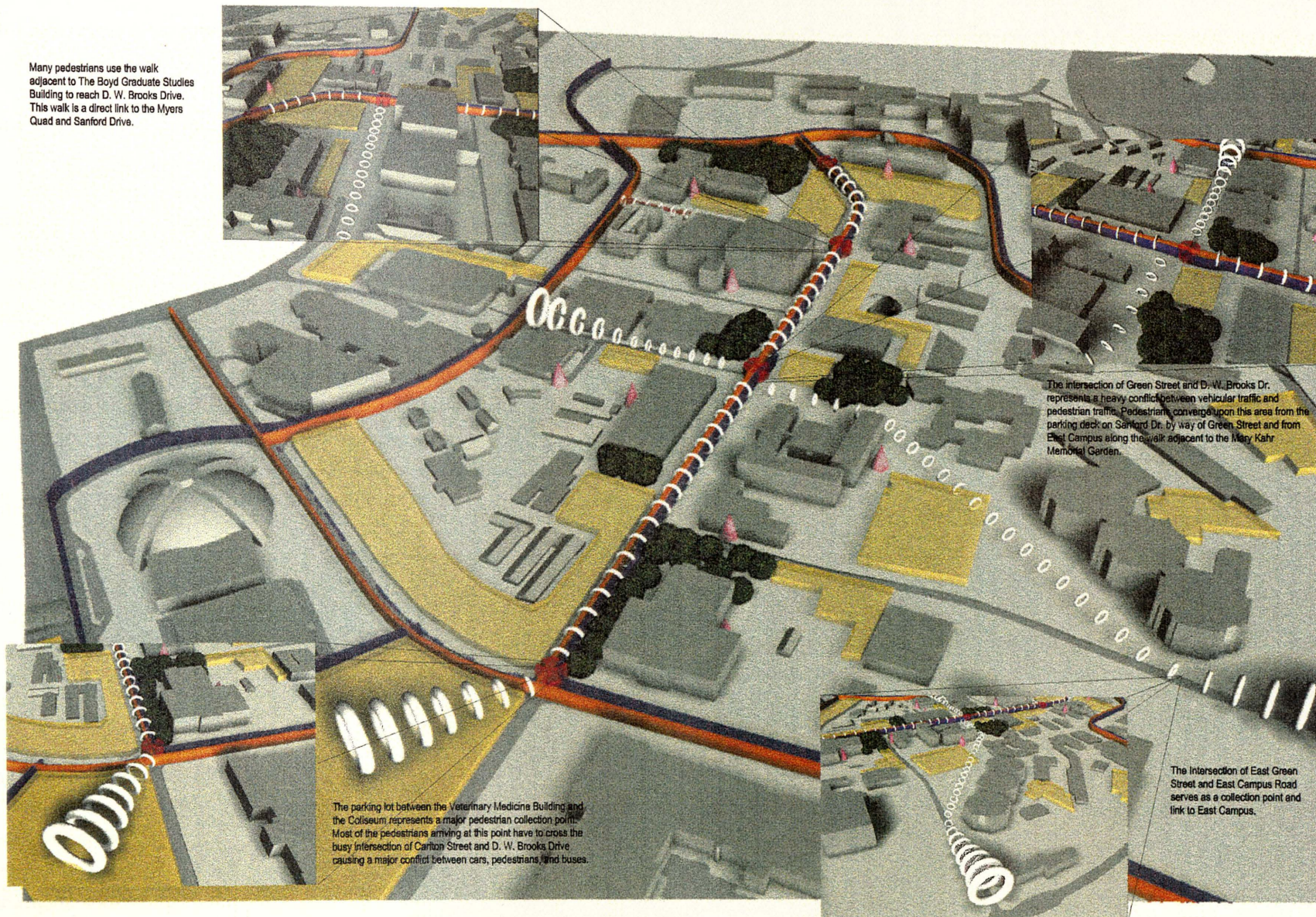
The D. W. Brooks Drive area contains a lot of hills. These grade changes mean some type of ramps will be necessary to make the buildings handicapped accessible. The sometimes severe slopes also work against making the area into a quadrangle. A large amount of grading would be required to make the area sufficiently flat.





Circulation Analysis

-  BUS TRAFFIC
-  VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
-  PARKING
-  PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC CORRIDOR
-  PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC
-  OIL TANKS
-  SERVICE POINTS
-  VEGETATION



Many pedestrians use the walk adjacent to The Boyd Graduate Studies Building to reach D. W. Brooks Drive. This walk is a direct link to the Myers Quad and Sanford Drive.

The intersection of Green Street and D. W. Brooks Dr. represents a heavy conflict between vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic. Pedestrians converge upon this area from the parking deck on Sanford Dr. by way of Green Street and from East Campus along the walk adjacent to the Mary Kahr Memorial Garden.

The parking lot between the Veterinary Medicine Building and the Coliseum represents a major pedestrian collection point. Most of the pedestrians arriving at this point have to cross the busy intersection of Carlton Street and D. W. Brooks Drive causing a major conflict between cars, pedestrians, and buses.

The intersection of East Green Street and East Campus Road serves as a collection point and link to East Campus.

Opportunities and Constraints

Opportunities:

- There is an opportunity to integrate educational components into outdoor spaces.
 - ◆ The variety of building uses adds interest to the area.
- There is opportunity to improve the environmental quality of the area.
 - ◆ The amount of stormwater infiltration can be greatly increased.
 - ◆ There are many trees and large shrubs that are attractive and worth incorporating into the design.
- There is opportunity to utilize and add to the green space in the area.
 - ◆ The Mary Kahr Warnell Garden is already an attractive space.
 - ◆ There is existing open space in front of the Physical Education Building.
 - ◆ The master plan calls for the removal of most of the parking lots in the area.
- There is opportunity to recall the history of the D. W. Brooks Drive area.
 - ◆ An amphitheater once was located on the current site of Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center.
 - ◆ The area in front of Conner Hall used to be a lawn.
- The overhead utility lines can be buried.
- There is plenty of space between existing buildings to add new ones, which would both add more classroom and office space and better enclose and define the space along D. W. Brooks Drive.

- Bicycles may be allowed into the area or kept out, as best serves the University.

Constraints:

- The physical plant, though unattractive, is necessary to service the campus.
 - ◆ The oil tanks west of the boiler plants may limit construction over them.
 - ◆ The piles of coal next to the boiler plants are visible from Cedar Street.
- The bedrock under the area will have to be blasted away to do much construction.
- Some buildings, such as Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center, have service entrances accessed from D. W. Brooks Drive that would be difficult to relocate.
- The buildings in the area are of several different architectural styles, hindering attempts to create visual unity.

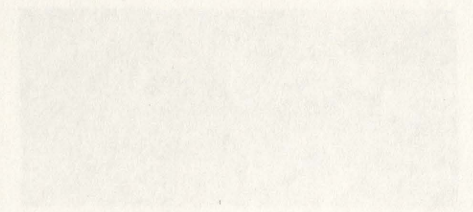


Conceptual Design

C o n c e p t u a l D e s i g n

Conceptual Design Defined

Conceptual design is the process of defining the overall form and function of a building before the detailed design phase. It involves the development of a conceptual design that serves as a guide for the architect and the client. The conceptual design phase is the most important phase of the design process, as it sets the direction for the entire project. It is a time when the architect and the client work together to define the building's purpose, form, and function. The conceptual design phase is a time when the architect and the client work together to define the building's purpose, form, and function. The conceptual design phase is a time when the architect and the client work together to define the building's purpose, form, and function.



A small, dark, rectangular image, possibly a photograph or a diagram, located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Goals

Using the University's goals for the campus master plan as a starting point, the project team developed a list of goals for the design of the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade. These goals directed the design process and were consulted whenever a decision was made.

The primary goal was to design a plan for the conversion of D. W. Brooks Drive into a safe, visually pleasing, lively pedestrian mall. The other goals for the design sprang from this base objective.

- Create the optimal student environment.
 - ◆ Make walking through the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade an educational experience by including features that show what University faculty and students do inside the buildings surrounding D. W. Brooks Drive.
 - ◆ Provide areas for students to socialize and study.
 - ◆ Celebrate the accomplishments of University of Georgia faculty and students.
 - ◆ Integrate art with the landscape.
 - ◆ Provide an optional, more leisurely path for pedestrians through the landscape.
- Extend the characteristics of North Campus.
 - ◆ Blend the traditional aesthetic of North Campus with the contemporary

aesthetic of South Campus.

- ◆ Create carefully proportioned spaces that please the eye.
- ◆ Use traditional materials that are common on North Campus.
- Develop a connected campus.
 - ◆ Eliminate automobile, bus, and bicycle traffic from D. W. Brooks Drive, creating a safe walking environment.
 - ◆ Emphasize the connections to the rest of campus.
- Define and provide for the current and future facility needs.
 - ◆ Provide space for outdoor classes, lectures, presentations, and performances.
- Develop comprehensive solutions to traffic, parking, and infrastructure.
 - ◆ Keep pedestrians separated from automobiles and bicycles.
 - ◆ Provide access to D. W. Brooks Drive for emergency vehicles.
 - ◆ Design the pedestrian promenade to be handicapped accessible.
 - ◆ Provide sufficient lighting for safe passage through the area at night.
 - ◆ Provide access for service vehicles to all buildings.
 - ◆ Provide limited parking, accessed from streets other than D. W. Brooks Drive, near the buildings in the area.
 - ◆ Provide the opportunity for alumni to continue to use D. W. Brooks Drive for tailgate parties on football game days.

- Protect and enhance natural resources.
 - ◆ Use permeable paving material to increase stormwater infiltration.
 - ◆ Use plants native to this region.

Other goals formulated by the project team were to recall the history of the D. W. Brooks Drive area in the design for the pedestrian promenade and to use native plants and hardscape materials to emphasize the regional context of the pedestrian promenade.

Preliminary Design Decisions

Along with formulating a set of goals, the design team began to design the D. W. Brooks Drive area. The first step was to decide whether or not making the area into a quadrangle would work. The group decided that there was too little space between the buildings on the two sides of D. W. Brooks Drive to create a quadrangle wide enough to be visually pleasing. Also, creating a quadrangle would require a lot of earth moving, as the land slopes steeply on both sides of the existing road and sidewalks. Another problem would be keeping the grass alive in the areas where people would walk across the quadrangle. The sidewalks that would have to cut through the quadrangle would lower the aesthetic quality of the space. A final problem is that creating a quadrangle would require the removal of a large number of trees, many of them large, attractive specimens.

After deciding that the D. W. Brooks Drive area should not be made into a quadrangle, the design team had to decide what

form it should take. We decided to create a pedestrian promenade that would be urban in form, but would contain as much green space as possible. It would be a blend of modern and traditional styles, a fitting aesthetic for South Campus--a newer part of an old campus.

We next debated different paving materials for the promenade (Figure 20). Following the pattern of North Campus that the campus planners wish to continue, we decided to use brick pavers for special areas and concrete for sidewalks. For the central path of the promenade, we debated between Uni Eco-Stone pavers and four feet by four feet concrete slabs separated by two inch bands of grass, as seen in Mary Kahr Warnell's Garden. In the end we decided upon the Eco-Stone pavers because they will hold up better to automobile traffic and because of fears about being able to keep the grass healthy. Also, they would provide the desired stormwater infiltration.

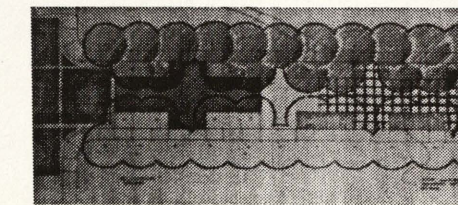


Figure 20. Comparing the Visual Effects of Different Paver Types

Another important decision was how to handle vegetation along the promenade. Trees could be planted along the edges of the promenade or within it. After considering the



options, we decided to include planters within the promenade, at the border between sidewalks and the main avenue. There could also

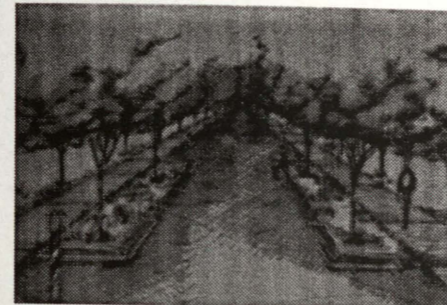


Figure 21 . Perspective of Planters at the Border of the Sidewalks and the Main Path

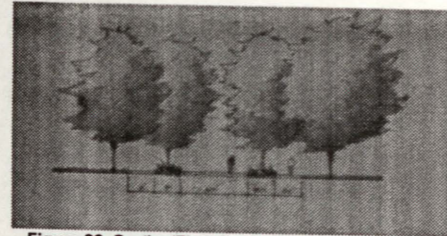


Figure 22. Section/Elevation of Planters at the Border of the Sidewalks and the Main Path

be trees lining the outside edges of the sidewalks in some places (Figures 21 and 22).

We decided that the length of the promenade should be broken up by wider nodes along the path. These nodes could take the form of plazas or special areas. They would keep the linearity of the promenade from being overwhelming and provide spaces for people to enjoy.

We used the goals we had developed to help define these spaces for us. One of the goals was to let people know what goes on inside the buildings along the promenade.

Along that line, we decided that one of the areas should be a plaza marking the accomplishments of the faculty and students of the University's science departments. We also wanted to recognize the dance department along the path. As dance classes often use the open space outside the Physical Education Building, we chose to give them a more formal area to use for practice and performances. Eventually, that idea evolved into a desire to create an amphitheater outside the Physical Education Building. This amphitheater also would help us meet other goals, such as providing space for outdoor classes, performances, lectures, and presentations and recalling the history of the area (An amphitheater used to occupy the site of the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center). We decided to use the third, and final, node to provide informal gathering space for people. Based upon the information we had at the time from the Office of the Campus Architects, which said one of the infill buildings south of the Robert C. Wilson School of Pharmacy could be a student union, we decided the node in that area should be a plaza for the student union building.

Another of our goals was to provide an optional, more leisurely path through the landscape. We chose to do that by creating a ribbon walk that criss-crosses the main path (Figure 23). It also serves as handicapped access to the buildings.

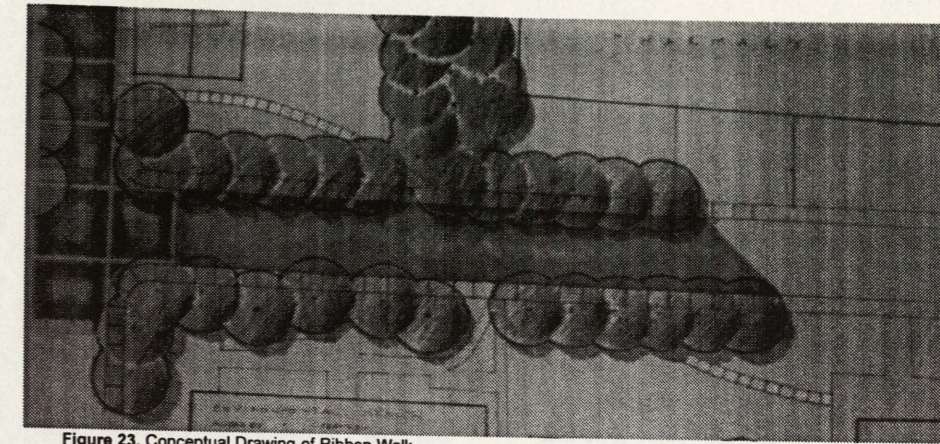


Figure 23. Conceptual Drawing of Ribbon Walk



Entrance

The entrance to the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade is at its intersection with Carlton Street. Large granite spheres and cubes mark the entrance (page 31). The central cube is a retractable bollard, which can be lowered so that its top is flush with the ground. This device allows emergency vehicles to access the promenade when necessary and allows alumni to use the drive for tailgate parties on football game days, but keeps out automobiles the rest of the time. The pavement is brick pavers intersected by concrete bands.

Typical Segment

The typical segment of the promenade is a 36 feet wide central path bordered on both sides by 10 feet wide sidewalks (pages 30 and 33). The central path is paved with Uni Eco-Stone pavers. These pavers have spaces between them that are filled with gravel. The spaces hold water, allowing it to slowly infiltrate the soil, considerably reducing runoff. The sidewalks are concrete.

Planters filled with trees line the edges of the central path. These planters are eight feet wide, leaving 20 feet down the center of the promenade for emergency vehicles. They vary in length. Each planter is surrounded by a 6 inch high curb. In most cases, the distance between the ends of adjacent planters measures 20 feet.

The spaces between the ends of the planters hold benches and lights. Two to four

benches can be placed in each space. The benches are like those typically found on North Campus. There is one light in each space. As with the benches, the lights match the site furnishings of North Campus.

Student Union Plaza

The student union plaza (page 32) serves as an outdoor component to a proposed student union building. It too is paved with brick pavers crisscrossed by concrete bands. A clock tower is one of the focal points of the student union plaza.

Another feature is a stylized granite outcrop that surrounds a planter. The planter is filled with Georgia oaks (*Quercus georgiana*) and other plants found in granite outcrop plant communities in this region. A cut through the outcrop presents signs that educate people about granite outcrops. A stage is built into the outcrop.

The student union plaza is primarily a gathering place. Tables and chairs invite people to have a seat and eat lunch, study, and converse.

Ribbon Walk

The Ribbon Walk winds from the student union plaza to the Boyd Science Plaza. It provides a more leisurely route for pedestrians in the area. It also acts as the handicapped access route to the buildings along D. W. Brooks Drive. The Ribbon Walk is paved with concrete.

Boyd Science Plaza

The Boyd Science Plaza (page 34) highlights the accomplishments of University faculty and students who have made significant contributions to the sciences. This recognition of these achievements comes in the form of plaques and models built into a granite wall.

The plaza is paved with brick pavers crossed with concrete bands. Openings are left in the paving pattern for the planting of trees. These trees are protected by tree grates. Seating is available both on benches and upon a granite seat wall.

Adjoining the plaza is the open area over the oil tanks in front of the boiler plants. This area holds an outdoor sculpture, which could be designed by members of the University's art department. The sculpture could tell about the energy production that occurs in the boiler plants. The boiler plants are further accented in the design by holes in the granite wall that allow you to see the buildings. A water feature acts as a barrier between the plaza and the sculpture yard.

Ecology Demonstration Building

The Ecology Demonstration Building (page 34) is an addition to South Campus proposed by the design team. It can be used by the Ecology department to exhibit energy conserving and environmentally friendly building design.

Amphitheater

The amphitheater in front of the Physical Education Building features granite retaining walls and grass seating areas (page 34). A granite outcrop sits behind the stage, acting as a backdrop. The amphitheater can be used for performances by the dance department, currently housed in the Physical Education Building. It can also be used for other performances, lectures, presentations, and as an outdoor classroom. The amphitheater brings back memories of the amphitheater that once occupied the site of the Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center and the Science Library.

Conner Lawn

Conner Lawn recalls the history of the area. Before it was a parking lot, the area in front of Conner Hall was a lawn. Now, it is once again a place where students can sit in the grass and take a break between classes. This feature acts as the terminus of the D. W. Brooks Drive Pedestrian Promenade.

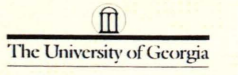
D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Promenade



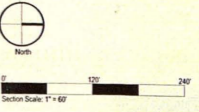
The University of Georgia



PEDESTRIAN PROMENADE

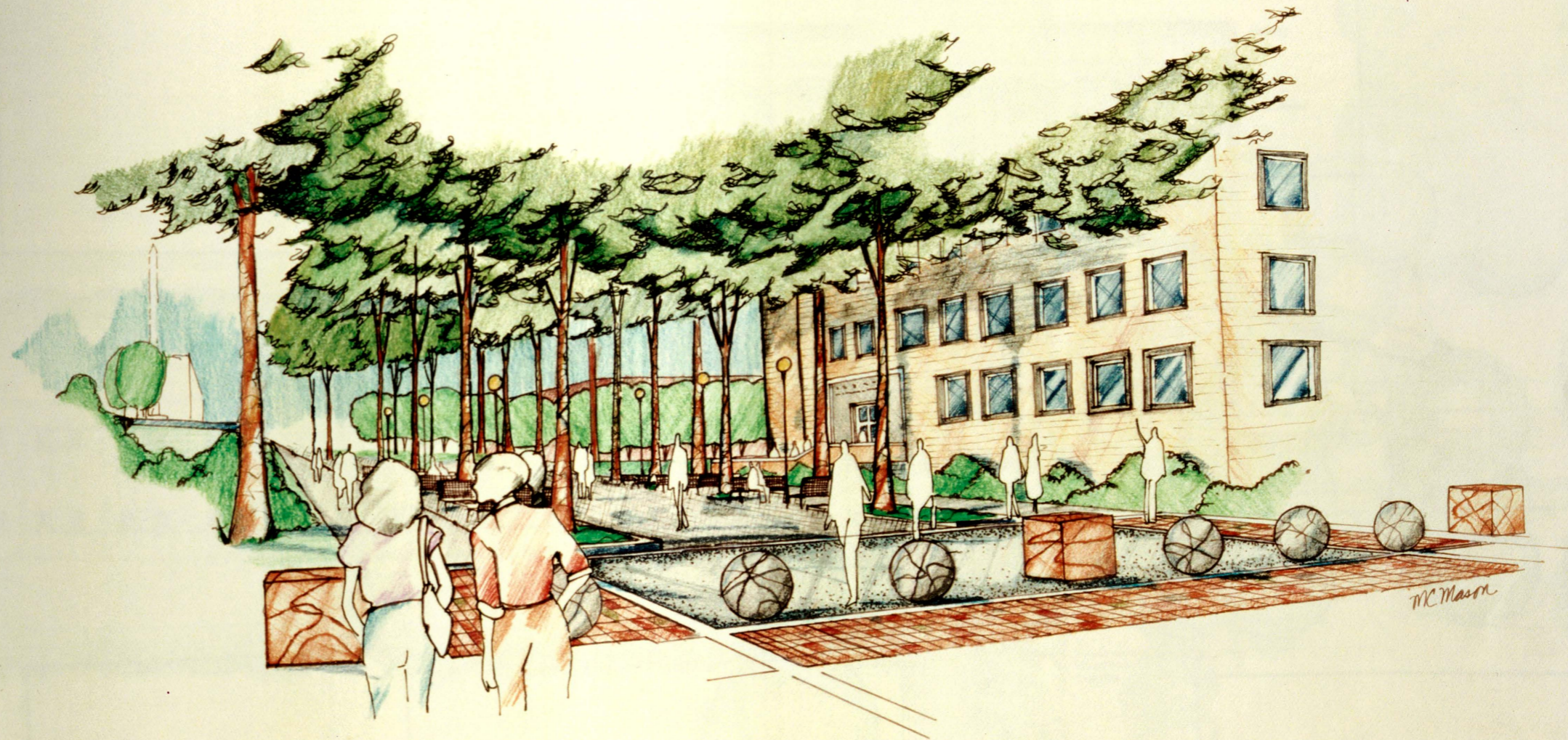


Master Plan



The University of Georgia
School of Environmental Design

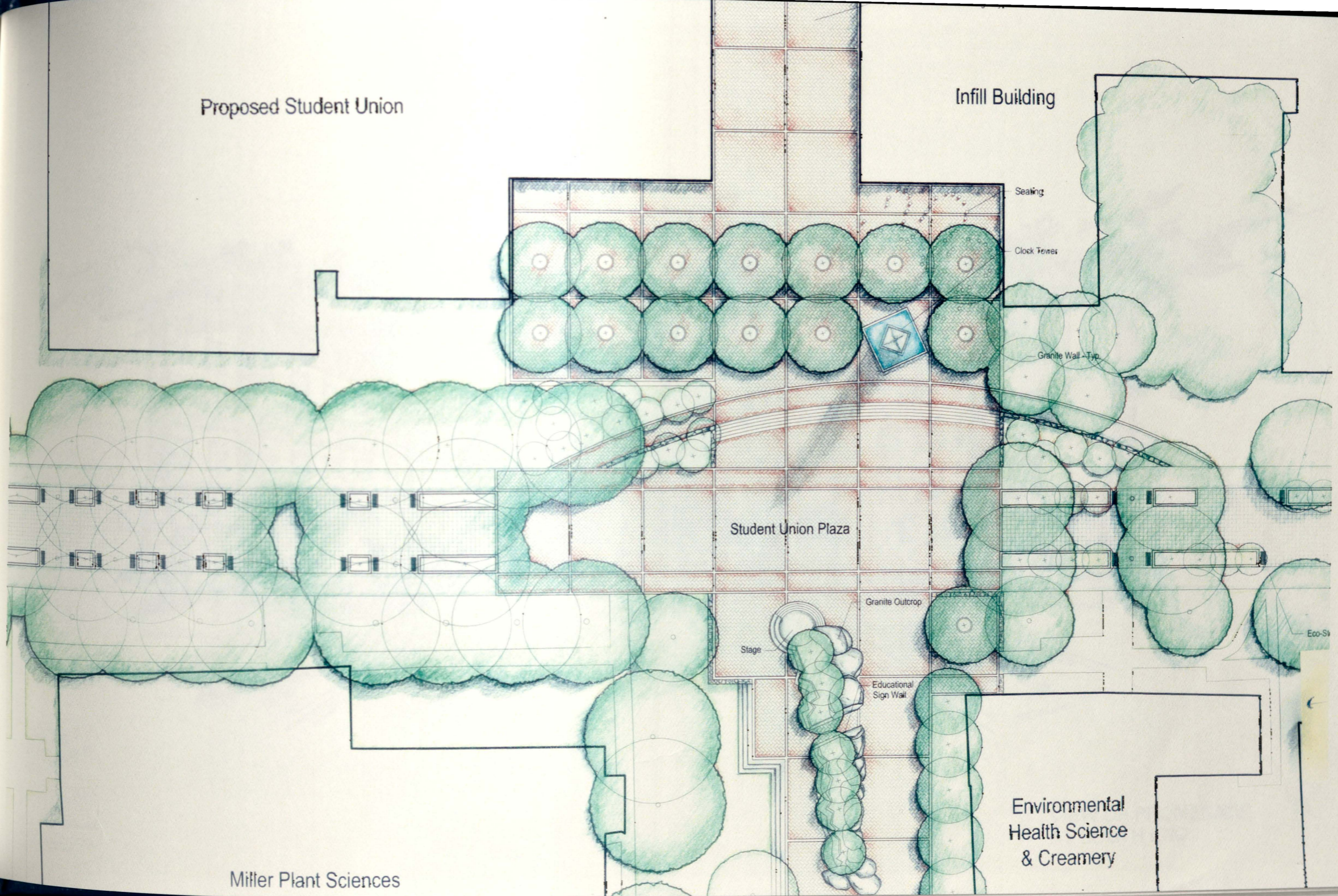
Faculty Advisor: Leonardo Alvarez Summer 1998
Project Team: Emily Gaines, Jack Greenwood, Mark Mason



The University of Georgia
School of Environmental Design
100 Brooks Drive
Athens, Georgia 30602
Project Advisor: Leonardo Alvarez
Project Team: Emily Carter, Jack Greenwood,
Alex Hines, Joe McKinney, Scott Simpson,
David Taylor, Patrick Weyer

Proposed Student Union

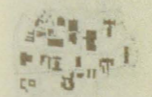
Infill Building



Student Union Plaza

Environmental
Health Science
& Creamery

Miller Plant Sciences



The University of Georgia
School of Environmental Design
D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Mall
Faculty Advisor: Leonardo Alvarez
Summer 1998
Project Team: Erik Davis, Joel Overwood,
Mark Walker, Jeff McWhorter, Scott Simpson,
Sandra Taylor, Patrick Weller

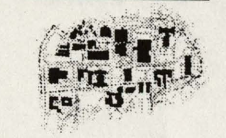
VIEW OF PROMENADE
AT SOUTH END

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
1.	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenraintree	11"
2.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	22"
3.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
4.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
5.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
6.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
7.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
8.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
9.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
10.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
11.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
12.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	15"
13.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	22"
14.	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenraintree	15"
15.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	22"
16.	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	11"
17.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	9"
18.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
19.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
20.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
21.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
22.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
23.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
24.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
25.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
26.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
27.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
28.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11-30"
29.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	7"
30.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	7"
31.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	7"
32.	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	22"
33.	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	24"
34.	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	24"
35.	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	24"
36.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	24"
37.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	24"
38.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	24"
39.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	3-4"
40.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	3-4"
41.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	3-4"
42.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	3"
43.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	3"
44.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	24"
45.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
46.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
47.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
48.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	7"
49.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	4"
50.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	4"
51.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	4"
52.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	22"
53.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
54.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
55.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7"
56.	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	15"
57.	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	15"
58.	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	15"
59.	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	15"
60.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7"
61.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7"
62.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	22"
63.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	22"
64.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	15"
65.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	15"
66.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	15"

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
67.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	15"
68.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	7"
69.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
70.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
71.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
72.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
73.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	3"
74.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
75.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
76.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
77.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
78.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
79.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
80.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
81.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
82.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
83.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
84.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
85.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
86.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
87.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
88.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
89.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
90.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
91.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
92.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
93.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
94.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
95.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
96.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
97.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
98.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	19"
99.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
100.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
101.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
102.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
103.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
104.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
105.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	19"
106.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
107.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
108.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
109.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
110.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	3"
111.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
112.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"
113.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	15"
114.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	15"
115.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
116.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
117.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
118.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
119.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	22"
120.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	3"
121.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	3"
122.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"
123.	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper	3"
124.	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Chinese Photinia	11"
125.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	22"
126.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherry Laurel	15"
127.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
128.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
129.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
130.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
131.	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	American Yellowwood	11"
132.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	3"

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
133.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	3"
134.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	3"
135.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
136.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
137.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
138.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	3"
139.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	22"
140.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"
141.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"
142.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"
143.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"
144.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"
145.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"
146.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
147.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
148.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
149.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
150.	Removed	Removed	Removed
151.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
152.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
153.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
154.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
155.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
156.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	7"
157.	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup Oak	11"
158.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	13"
159.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
160.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
161.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
162.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
163.	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	22"
164.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	3"
165.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	22"
166.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	7"
167.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
168.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
169.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
170.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
171.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
172.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"
173.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	38"
174.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
175.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
176.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
177.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
178.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
179.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
180.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
181.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
182.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
183.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	19"
184.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2"
185.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2"
186.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	45"
187.	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	15"
188.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	19"
189.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"
190.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"
191.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"
192.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"
193.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	3"
194.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"
195.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"
196.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"
197.	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	15"
198.	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	19"

D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Promenade



The University of Georgia

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
199.	<i>Exochorda racemosa</i>	Pearlbush	2"	265.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	331.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
200.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	7"	266.	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	45"	332.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
201.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	7"	267.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	26"	333.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
202.	<i>Ilex x attenuata 'Fosteri'</i>	Foster Holly	3"	268.	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	34"	334.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
203.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	19"	269.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	335.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
204.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	270.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	336.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
205.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	271.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	337.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
206.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	272.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	338.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
207.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	273.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	339.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
208.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	274.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	340.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
209.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	275.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	341.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
210.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	276.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	342.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
211.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	277.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	343.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
212.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	278.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	344.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
213.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	279.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	345.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
214.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	280.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	346.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
215.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	281.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	3"	347.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
216.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	282.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	3"	348.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
217.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	2"	283.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	3"	349.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
218.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	26"	284.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	3"	350.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
219.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	15"	285.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	3"	351.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
220.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	22"	286.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	3"	352.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
221.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	287.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	3"	353.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
222.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	288.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	354.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
223.	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	3"	289.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	3"	355.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	26-45"
224.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	3"	290.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	7"	356.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	22"
225.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	3"	291.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	7"	357.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	7"
226.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	19"	292.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	7"	358.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	7"
227.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	7"	293.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	7"	359.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	7"
228.	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	19"	294.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	7"	360.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	13"
229.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	295.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	3"	361.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	13"
230.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	296.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	3"	362.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	40"
231.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	297.	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf Pine	3"	363.	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf Pine	22"
232.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	298.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	364.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	11"
233.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	299.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	365.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	11"
234.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	300.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	7"	366.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
235.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	301.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	7"	367.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	26"
236.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	302.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	7"	368.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	15"
237.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	303.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	7"	369.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
238.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	304.	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar	7"	370.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	11"
239.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	305.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	371.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	11"
240.	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum	2"	306.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	372.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	11"
241.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	7"	307.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	373.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	11"
242.	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper	15"	308.	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	15"	374.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	30-40"
243.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	19"	309.	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine	3"	375.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	30-40"
244.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	19"	310.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	376.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	30-40"
245.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	19"	311.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	377.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
246.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	19"	312.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	378.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
247.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	19"	313.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	379.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
248.	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	3"	314.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	380.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
249.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	2"	315.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	381.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
250.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	2"	316.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	382.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
251.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	2"	317.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	2"	383.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
252.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	2"	318.	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	2"	384.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
253.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	2"	319.	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	2"	385.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
254.	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	3"	320.	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	2"	386.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
255.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	321.	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	3"	387.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
256.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	322.	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Magnolia	1"	388.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
257.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	323.	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Magnolia	1"	389.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
258.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	324.	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Magnolia	1"	390.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
259.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	325.	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	American Yellowwood	3"	391.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
260.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	326.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Muscledwood	3"	392.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
261.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	327.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Muscledwood	3"	393.	<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Nellie Stevens Holly	3"
262.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	328.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Muscledwood	3"	394.	<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Nellie Stevens Holly	3"
263.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	329.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	395.	<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Nellie Stevens Holly	3"
264.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	3"	330.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	396.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"

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Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
397.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	397.	463.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	529.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	3"
398.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	398.	464.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	34"	530.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	3"
399.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	399.	465.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	3"	531.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	3"
400.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	400.	466.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	3"	532.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	3"
401.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	401.	467.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	3"	533.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	3"
402.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	402.	468.	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	3"	534.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	3"
403.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	403.	469.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	3"	535.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
404.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	404.	470.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"	536.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
405.	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf Pine	405.	471.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	3"	537.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
406.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	406.	472.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"	538.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
407.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	407.	473.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	15"	539.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
408.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	408.	474.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	15"	540.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
409.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	409.	475.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	15"	541.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
410.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	410.	476.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"	542.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	2"
411.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	411.	477.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"	543.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38"
412.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	412.	478.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"	544.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	30"
413.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	413.	479.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"	545.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
414.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	414.	480.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"	546.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
415.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	415.	481.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"	547.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
416.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	416.	482.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	3"	548.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
417.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	417.	483.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	549.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
418.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	418.	484.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	550.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
419.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	419.	485.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"	551.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
420.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	420.	486.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"	552.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
421.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	421.	487.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"	553.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	22"
422.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	422.	488.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"	554.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	45"
423.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	423.	489.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2"	555.	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	49"
424.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	424.	490.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2"	556.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
425.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	425.	491.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	2"	557.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
426.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	426.	492.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	38-45"	558.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
427.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	427.	493.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	38-45"	559.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
428.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	428.	494.	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Foster Holly	3"	560.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
429.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	429.	495.	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	3"	561.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	15"
430.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	430.	496.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	38-45"	562.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	3"
431.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	431.	497.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	38"	563.	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chastetree	3"
432.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	432.	498.	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	3"	564.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Redcedar	11"
433.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	433.	499.	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	3"	565.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	34"
434.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	434.	500.	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	3"	566.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	42"
435.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	435.	501.	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	38"	567.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	24"
436.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	436.	502.	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	3"	568.	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	24"
437.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	437.	503.	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lacebark Pine	3"	569.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	15"
438.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	438.	504.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	570.	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine	19"
439.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	439.	505.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	19"	571.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	7"
440.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	440.	506.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	19"	572.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	40"
441.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	441.	507.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	3"	573.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	26"
442.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	442.	508.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	3"	574.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	22"
443.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	443.	509.	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle	3"	575.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	22"
444.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	444.	510.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	15"	576.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	22"
445.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	445.	511.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	577.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
446.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	446.	512.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	578.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	34"
447.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	447.	513.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	579.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
448.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	448.	514.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	580.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
449.	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burfordii'	Burford Holly	449.	515.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	581.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"
450.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	450.	516.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	582.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	40"
451.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	451.	517.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	583.	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	19"
452.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	452.	518.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	584.	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chastetree	3"
453.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	453.	519.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	585.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	26"
454.	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	454.	520.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	586.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
455.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	455.	521.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	587.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
456.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	456.	522.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	588.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
457.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	457.	523.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	589.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
458.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	458.	524.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	590.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
459.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	459.	525.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	591.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
460.	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf Holly	460.	526.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	38-45"	592.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
461.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	461.	527.	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear Tree	22"	593.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"
462.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	462.	528.	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear Tree	22"	594.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"

D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Promenade



The University of Georgia

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
595.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	7"	661.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	3"	727.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
596.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	11"	662.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	2"	728.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13"
597.	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	11"	663.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	1"	729.	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red Buckeye	11"
598.	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	Goldenraintree	15"	664.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	2"	730.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	9"
599.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	665.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	2"	731.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
600.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	666.	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock	9"	732.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	9"
601.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	667.	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	3"	733.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	5"
602.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	668.	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugar Hackberry	11"	734.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	9"
603.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	669.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	19"	735.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11-15"
604.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	670.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	19"	736.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11-15"
605.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	671.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17"	737.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11-15"
606.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	672.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17"	738.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11-15"
607.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	673.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17"	739.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11-15"
608.	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	40"	674.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17"	740.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11-15"
609.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	14"	675.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17"	741.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
610.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	14"	676.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	17"	742.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
611.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	14"	677.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	15"	743.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
612.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"	678.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	744.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
613.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	679.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	745.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
614.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	680.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	746.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
615.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	681.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	747.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
616.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	682.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	748.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13"
617.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	683.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	749.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13"
618.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"	684.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"	750.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13"
619.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	17"	685.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	19"	751.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13"
620.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"	686.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	19"	752.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
621.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"	687.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	15"	753.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	5"
622.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	7"	688.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	15"	754.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	9"
623.	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	3"	689.	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	15"	755.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	15"
624.	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	3"	690.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	756.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	7"
625.	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	3"	691.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	757.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	22"
626.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7-11"	692.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	758.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
627.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7-11"	693.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	759.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"
628.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7-11"	694.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	760.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"
629.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7-11"	695.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	761.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"
630.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7-11"	696.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	762.	<i>Quercus georgiana</i>	Georgia Oak	11"
631.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	7"	697.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	763.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
632.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	7"	698.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"	764.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
633.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	7"	699.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	15"	765.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
634.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	15"	700.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	3"	766.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
635.	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	26"	701.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	13"	767.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
636.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	11"	702.	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	26"	768.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
637.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	22"	703.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	769.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
638.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"	704.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7"	770.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	13-15"
639.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"	705.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7"	771.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	9"
640.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"	706.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	772.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	19"
641.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"	707.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	773.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	45"
642.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"	708.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	774.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	22"
643.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"	709.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	775.	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	26"
644.	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar	45"	710.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	15"	776.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	26"
645.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	2"	711.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	777.	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly Tea Olive	7"
646.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	15"	712.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	778.	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly Tea Olive	7"
647.	<i>Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii'</i>	Burford Holly	3"	713.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	11"	779.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	21"
648.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	7"	714.	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	7"	780.	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Redcedar	19"
649.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	7"	715.	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	7"	781.	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	7"
650.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	38"	716.	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	7"	782.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	34"
651.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	717.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	783.	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino Cherry	7"
652.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	718.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	784.	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering Crabapple	3"
653.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"	719.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	785.	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	36"
654.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	30"	720.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	786.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	26"
655.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	9"	721.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	787.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	34"
656.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	3"	722.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	788.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
657.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	3"	723.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"	789.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	38"
658.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	2"	724.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	30"	790.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"
659.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	1"	725.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	5"	791.	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress	11"
660.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	2"	726.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	9"	792.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"

D. W. Brooks Drive
Pedestrian Promenade



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Design Development

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper	Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
793.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"	859.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
794.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	860.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
795.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	861.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
796.	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Musclewood	3"	862.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
797.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	15"	863.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
798.	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	15"	864.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
799.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	34"	865.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
800.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	34"	866.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
801.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	15"	867.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
802.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	3"	868.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
803.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	34"	869.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
804.	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	42"	870.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
805.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	42"	871.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
806.	<i>Carya spp.</i>	Hickory	7"	872.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
807.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	11"	873.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
808.	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Linden	11"	874.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
809.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	19"	875.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
810.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	11"	876.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
811.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	7"	877.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
812.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	11"	878.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
813.	<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	30"	879.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
814.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"	880.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
815.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	881.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
816.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	882.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
817.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	883.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
818.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	884.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
819.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	885.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"
820.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	886.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"
821.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	887.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"
822.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	888.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	11"
823.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	889.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
824.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	890.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
825.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	891.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
826.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	892.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
827.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	893.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
828.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	894.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
829.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	895.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
830.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	896.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
831.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	897.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
832.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	898.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
833.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	899.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
834.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	900.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
835.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	901.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
836.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"	902.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
837.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	903.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
838.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	904.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
839.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	905.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
840.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	906.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
841.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	907.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
842.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	908.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
843.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	909.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
844.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	910.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
845.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	911.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
846.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	912.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	11"
847.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	913.	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	3"
848.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	914.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"
849.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	915.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"
850.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	916.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"
851.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	917.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"
852.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	918.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"
853.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	919.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	11"
854.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	920.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	7"
855.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	921.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	7"
856.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	922.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Poplar	7"
857.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	923.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	45"
858.	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	3"	924.	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Bradford Pear Tree	3"

Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	Caliper
925.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	3"
926.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	3"
927.	<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf Pine	7"
928.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	7"
929.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	7"
930.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	11"
931.	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	22"
932.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	3"
933.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
934.	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	7"
935.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	22"
936.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	22"
937.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
938.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	3"
939.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"
940.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"
941.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	15"
942.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	15"
943.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	3"
944.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	3"
945.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
946.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
947.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	7"
948.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"
949.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"
950.	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	11"
951.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
952.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	3"
953.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
954.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
955.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
956.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
957.	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	11"
958.	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	3"
959.	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	11"
960.	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	11"
961.	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	19"
962.	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	15"
963.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	3"
964.	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	19"
965.	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	15"
966.	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	15"
967.	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	15"
968.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	19"
969.	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chastetree	3"
970.	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	11"
971.	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine	22"

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