

TRĒGO

DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Prepared by
TRĒGO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Raleigh, North Carolina
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*These guidelines are an adjunct to the recorded Protective Covenants of Trēgo which shall take precedent.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of Trēgo is an exclusive one. Trēgo is being developed for those with values and attitudes sensitive to the exclusion of the architecturally obtrusive or ostentacious yet appreciative of the integrity, quality, and natural features of the existing woodland. The objectives of Trēgo's landscape design and planting are to provide privacy, natural dignity and a sense of maturity. We seek to avoid the image of houses dominating the landscape. Rather, improvements should provide seclusion and a rich integration of man's needs and desires with the environment.

The plantings and architectural features at the entry and along the "drive" have been designed to provide a sensation similar to the one experienced when moving along the Blue Ridge Parkway, and also to create the quality of an estate entry drive.

Trēgo offers the services of a professional landscape designer on our staff to assist you in siting the dwelling and driveway as well as in identifying valuable plant species. Utilization of this service offers you the opportunity to enhance the economic and visual value of your individual project as well as the Trēgo Community.

Who?
Nancy Mayer

GENERAL PROTECTION OF THE SITE

It is the desire of the Developer to sustain Trēgo's presentable and orderly state during the development phase. The cooperation of all parties in this effort is essential to the preservation of the site's integrity and quality.

A. ROADWAYS

In order to protect Trēgo's roads we request the following:

1. Trucks having a weight in excess of 13,000 pounds per axle will not be admitted to the roadway system. We ask that this weight limit be strictly upheld
2. All vehicles are to remain on the roadways and driveways.
3. No vehicles are to leave the construction site with mud caked onto the tires. Removal of mud and soils before departure from the site will minimize damage resulting from tracking the roadways.
4. When large vehicles must turn around on the roadways, the wheels of the vehicles should be kept away from the roadway edge a distance of no less than 12 inches. This will aid in preserving the integrity of the asphalt and reduce cracking.
5. During construction, driveway gravel beds are to be maintained slightly above the edge of the pavement.
6. Each contractor will regularly sweep the roadways directly in front of his lot where ingress and egress by vehicles have caused clay, dirt, gravel, etc. to accumulate on the asphalt pavement.
7. Building contractors will have financial responsibility for the repair of any damage that they or their sub-contractors cause to the site or the development improvements including but not limited to the roadways, shoulders, gateway, stone-walls, trees, shrubs or grass.

B. CREWS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS

Please advise your crews and sub-contractors of the following rules and regulations:

1. The speed limit of the Trēgo Trail and Ginger Trail is 15 mph.
2. Parking, stopping, and turning of vehicles is not permitted on the roadway verges, shoulders or grass; park only on the paved roadway or within the construction site.
3. All vehicles are to park on the same side of the road so as to allow free traffic flow.
4. Contractors are requested to provide trash receptacles so that paper, plastic bags, bottles, cans and litter of any type may be deposited at the building site. The site, roadways and wooded areas are not to be littered.
5. Weekend or holiday access must be pre-arranged by the contractor.

C. DELIVERIES: EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Please advise the appropriate sub-contractors and suppliers of the following:

1. All track grading equipment is to be off-loaded only after consulting with Trēgo Development Corporation.
2. Equipment having rubber tires is to be off-loaded on the gravel portion of S.R. 2008 (Deer Forest Trail) near the iron gate and driven to the building site.
3. Notify Trēgo Development Corporation when you expect deliveries from your suppliers.
4. Any mud adhering to the wheels of vehicles visiting your site must be removed before driving onto the pavement.
5. Deliveries during weekends and holidays must be prearranged with Trēgo Development Corporation.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS

A. BUILDING AND DWELLINGS

1. Designs & Specifications

- a. We encourage the building of dwellings that are designed to adapt to the idiosyncracies of the site. The use of natural materials such as wood, native stone, natural shingles or similar, and earthtone colors will help reinforce Trēgo's design concept.

2. Siting

- a. The dwellings are to be sited in accordance with Section 4 of the Protective Covenants of Trēgo and must meet the approval of the Wake County Health Department. Garages should be located so that their openings are not visible from the roadway. Factors such as views, solar orientation, access, grading requirements, well location and septic field location must be considered when siting the dwelling. We ask that every effort be made to locate dwellings so that the cutting of and damage to healthy trees and native flora will be kept to a minimum. Also, floor levels should be set so as to minimize cut and fill requirements. Clearing beyond the dwelling foundation is limited to a maximum of 18 feet.

B. DRIVEWAY ENTRIES, DRIVEWAYS, TURNING PADS

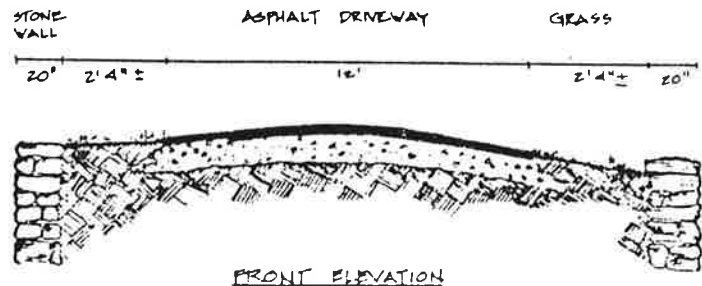
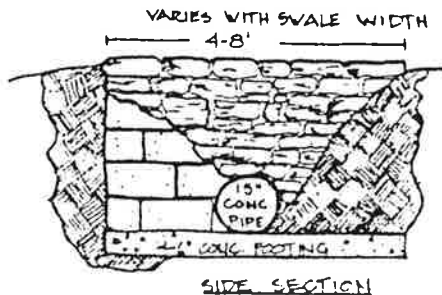
1. Driveway Entries

- a. The width of the driveway connections to the roadway should not exceed 22 feet.
- b. The locations of the driveway entries have been selected by the Developer and are responsive to the topography of a given site, probable well location, visual impact, and postal requirements. Every effort should be made to adhere to these locations since these variables have dictated their siting.

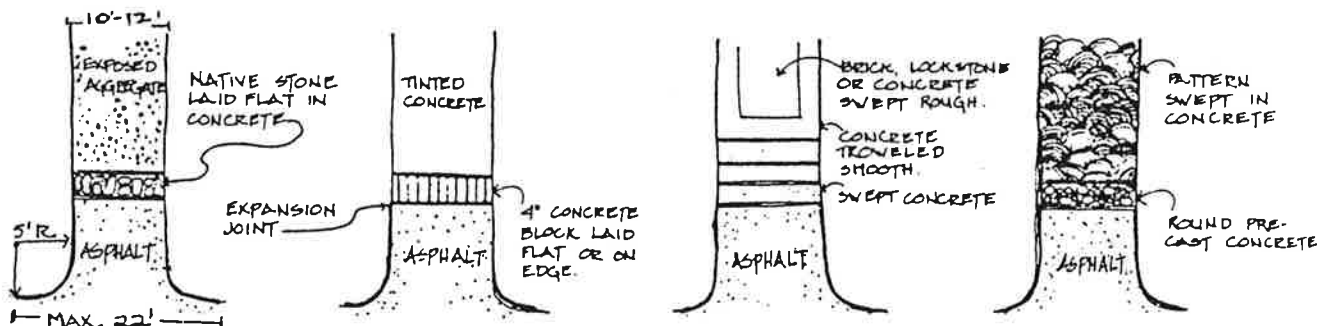
2. Driveways

All driveway routes are to be approved by the Developer and adherence to the following recommendations will expedite approval.

- a. The width of the driveway should not exceed 12 feet. Clearing for driveway should be restricted to 14 feet.
- b. The width of the junction at the roadway should not exceed 22 feet.
- c. If drainage under the driveway is required the pipe size is to be 15" and headwalls are to be of native stone. Height of wall is to be 0 to 4 inches above the shoulder. See diagram.



- d. The surfacing material is to be asphalt from the roadway to the Greenway Access Easement Line.
- e. Asphalt, washed aggregate, brick or lockstone are preferred for the extension between the Greenway Easement Line and garage. Tinted concrete may be approved.
- f. If asphalt is not used for the entire driveway, a transition zone between the asphalt and surfacing material is recommended. The following examples offer some suggestions.



3. Turning Pads and Guest Parking Pads

Turning pads should be of an adequate size for ease of turning and sited so that they are visually unobtrusive. Guest parking areas may be cleared during pre-construction and used for storage of materials or top soil.

C. MAILBOXES

The design and placement of mailboxes has been carefully considered and locations have been selected to provide reasonable access by the residents to their mail, to preserve the visual quality of the drive through Trēgo, and to adhere to postal regulations.

D. SITE PREPARATION

It is our preference that the site preparation sequence be as follows:

1. Identify trees and native flora to be protected and/or salvaged. Tie back selected trees so that canopies will not be damaged during clearing. Dig any native flora that can be used for landscaping and store in a protected area. Construct protective barriers around trees.
2. At the onset of site cutting and clearing, 3/4" plywood must be laid in place to extend from the paved roadway across the grassed Greenway Easement. This is to minimize the destruction of the road shoulders and damaging effects of mud tracked onto the asphalt.
3. Gravel on driveways is to be placed immediately after cutting and clearing. At the junction with the roadway the soil is to be removed to a depth of 6"-8" inches, then back-filled with gravel to a level of 2"-4" above the road surface and maintained at this level during construction.

APPROVAL AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

who specifically?

1. Submit for approval to Trēgo Development Corporation architectural plans and plot plans showing siting.

Provide two (2) sets of plans and materials specifications to the Developer for review. A plot plan showing the proposed location and finished floor level of the dwelling on the site should be included. One set of plans will be returned to you after review.

2. Contact Health Department. Set meeting with Inspector to locate septic field and well site. Notify Trēgo of the meeting date and time.
3. Site the driveway and dwelling. Stake the center line of the driveway route on site. Submit a request for approval on a plot plan showing the locations of the drive, dwelling, well and septic field. State the surfacing materials, width of drive at road junction, and width of driveway.
4. Request cutting permission.
5. Place plywood - See SITE PREPARATION (D.,2.)
6. Clear site: driveway, turning pad, foundation areas and septic field. Notify Trēgo of the date and time you expect to begin clearing.
7. Place gravel on driveway site, See SITE PREPARATION (D.,3.)
8. Bore well. Notify Trēgo of the date and time drilling equipment is expected.

LANDSCAPING

A. CONCEPT

The basis of any landscape design is the concept. The concept offers basic tenets against which potential ideas can be tested and when found to be consistent with the concept, implemented. A clearly stated concept provides the framework for a cohesive and responsive design.

The concept of Trēgo is to reflect the quality and environmental richness of life that would be apparent on a large estate located along the Blue Ridge Parkway. After an assessment of the features of the Blue Ridge Parkway and a thorough site analysis of Trēgo, the following tenets have been adopted as the criteria for all improvements at Trēgo:

The varied topography, mature trees, good quality stream and rare native plants are the site's most valuable assets and are to be preserved whenever possible.

Since the roadways provide the greatest visual impact, the views along the roadways are to offer the same visual experience as perceived when driving along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Plant selection is to reflect quality, varied richness, and environmental sensitivity.

All building materials are to reflect quality and a sense of unity with the environment.

B. PLANNING

The enclosed conceptual plan was designed as a response to the above concept. Design decisions along the Greenway Easement should carefully adhere to this plan.

During the planning phase of individual landscape designs, a topographic survey showing changes of elevation at two foot contour intervals and the location of significant trees should be prepared. The Trēgo concept and the topographic survey will provide the basis for a cohesive design.

Conceptual Plan



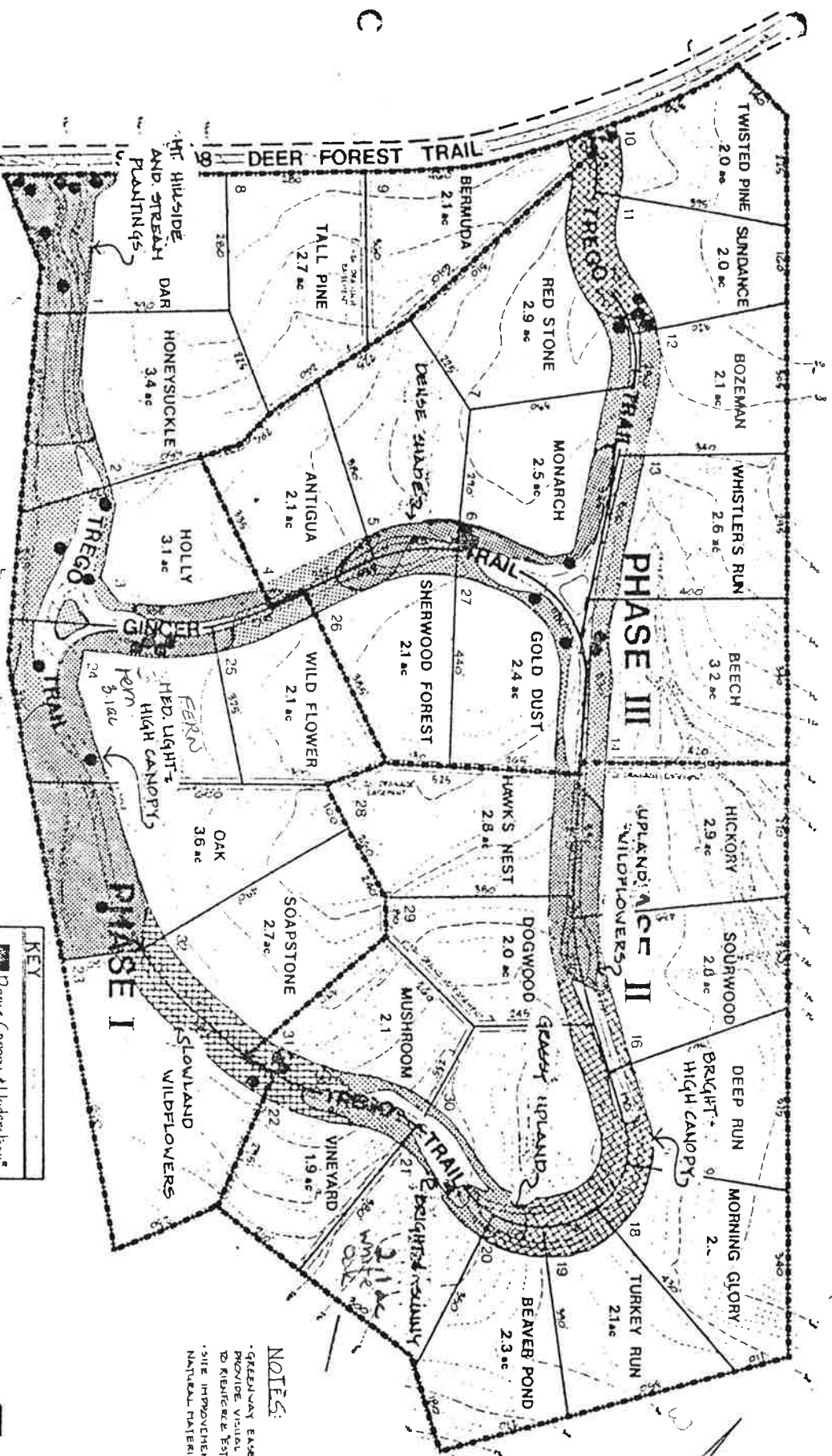
CANOPY - TREES 35 FT. AND GREATER
INTERCEPT - TREES AND SHRUBS LESS THAN 35 FT.

KEY	
	Dense Canopy & Understory
	Mid-Dense Canopy & Understory
	Open Canopy & Understory
	View Points
	Open Space

TRÉGO

WAKE COUNTY, N.C.

NOTES:
• GREENWAY EXEMPT TO PROVIDE VISUAL BARRIERS TO REINTEREST ESTATE DRIVEWAY
• SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO BE NATURAL MATERIALS.



C. IMPLEMENTATION

A relatively nominal investment in a well planned landscape design with carefully selected plants that are adapted to your particular site enhances the enjoyment of your property and invariably heightens its economic value - as much as 15% to 30%.

These guidelines are offered to help reach this objective.

1. LAWNS

Lawns often help set the stage for an architectural feature and can be very lovely. They do, however, require a great deal of time and effort to maintain in proper condition. Greater water run-off occurs over grassed areas than in natural areas, thereby reducing the water re-infiltration into the soils. Furthermore, open spaces create higher temperatures for both interior and exterior living spaces. For these reasons we encourage the discreet use of grassed spaces.

2. GROUNDCOVERS

There are many low growing evergreen ground covers that offer uniform coverage, flowers, winter color, and after establishment require less maintenance and expense than lawns. Initially, the cost is higher, but long range costs (3-5 years) are much less. We encourage the use of ground covers wherever it offers a good alternative to grass. A list of some suggested ground covers that perform well in our area may be found at the back of these guidelines.

3. TREES AND SHRUBS

There are a number of seldom used shrubs and trees that offer excellent color, bloom, seasonal interest, form, texture and low maintenance. A few shrubs and trees enjoy great popularity and, unfortunately, are overused. Please ask your landscape architect, landscape designer or landscape contractor to explore options with you. A list of trees and shrubs that are suggested for our soils and microclimate may be found at the back of these guidelines.

APPENDIX

SELECTED TREES, SHRUBS, AND GROUNDCOVERS

The following plants are recommended for the growing conditions in this area. Those marked with an * have special requirements for healthy establishment, however, once established they perform extremely well. The mature height is the expected height to be attained by the plant in the Trēgo microclimate.

While this list includes a wide variety of plants, please explore the many additional species which will grow well in this area.

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Amelanchier canadensis</u>	Service Berry	Graceful May blooming native tree with feathery white flower. Fast growing.	40'	D
<u>Cedrus deodara</u>	Deodar Cedar	A good substitute for hemlock. Slow growing.	100'	E
<u>Cotinus coggygia</u>	Smoke Tree	Deep burgundy leaves and feathery cream blossoms.	15'	D
<u>Crataegus phaenopyrum</u>	Washington Hawthorn	Early May bloomer with pink blossoms that produce lovely red berries for winter.	30'	D
<u>Halesia carolina</u>	Carolina Silverbell	Native woodland tree with lily-of-the valley like blooms in April.	30'	D
<u>Hamamelis vernalis</u>	Vernal Witch-hazel	Late fall blooming tree with golden yellow blossom.	10'	D
<u>Hamamelis virginiana</u>	Common Witch-hazel	Greets spring with bright yellow blossoms in February.	15'	D
<u>Ilex opaca</u>	American Holly	No Significant bloom, but a native evergreen well suited to our location.	45'	E

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Illicium anisatum</u>	Anisetree	No bloom but services where rheodendron fails.	12'	E
<u>Ligustrum lucidum</u>	Glossy Privet	Excellent small tree when grown to tree form. It offers good bloom in late June and deep purple berries for winter.	30'	E
<u>Koelreuteria paniculata</u>	Golden Raintree	A mass of golden blossoms in July when few others dare to give color.	30'	D
<u>Magnolia tripetala</u>	Umbrella Magnolia	A rare woodland tree having spectacular magnolia blooms in early spring.	36'	D
<u>Magnolia virginiana</u> (glauc)	Sweet Bay Magnolia	One of the most fragrant of our native magnolias with whitish underside to the waxy green leaf	30'	E
<u>Vitex negundo</u> 'Heterophylla'	Cut-leaved Chaste Tree	One of the few small trees with a blue blossom.	15'	D

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Aronia arbutifolia</u>	Red Chokeberry	Splendid red berries.	9'	- D
<u>Calycanthus floridus</u>	Sweet Shrub	A native aromatic shrub.	6'-9'	D
<u>Cleyera japonica</u>	Cleyera	An evergreen shrub with fragrant white bloom.	6'	E
<u>Cornus alba elegantissima</u>	Red Twig Dogwood	Blooms in spring and gives dramatic color in winter.	6'-9'	D Red Stem
<u>Hydrangea quercifolia</u>	Oakleaf Hydrangea	July and August bloomer.	20'	D
<u>Ilex decidua</u>	Deciduous Holly	A native deciduous holly with beautiful red berries.	30'	D
<u>Ilex integra</u>	Nepal Holly	An elegant holly species with abundant red berries.	36'	E
<u>Illicium anisatum</u>	Anis Shrub/Tree	A good tough evergreen shrub.	12'	E
* <u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	Mt. Laurel	It's lovely pale pink blooms receive great admiration.	10'-12'	E

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Leucothoe fontanesiana</u>	Drooping Leucothoe	Burgundy foliage in winter with delightful spring blossoms.	6'	E
<u>Mahonia bealii</u>	Leatherleaf Mahonia	A spiny dramatic shrub. Blooms in early spring with blue berries in fall.	10'	E
<u>*Pieris japonica</u>	Mt. Andromeda	A wistful bell shaped white blossom. and red tinged new growth give this shrub long term interest.	4'-6'	E
<u>Prunus laurocerasus</u> <u>'Otto Lukens'</u>	Otto Lukens Laurel	Luscious deep green foliage and a pure white bloom make a rich combination.	6'-9'	E
<u>Raphiolepis indica</u>	India Hawthorn	Delicate pink blooms are a surprise on this tough plant.	5'	E
<u>Rhododendron calendulaceum</u>	Wild Azalea	Many shades of yellow-golds to pinks make this a suitable plant in many places.	9'-5'	D
<u>*Rhododendron varieties</u>	Rhododendron	Hundreds of choice colors are available.	6'-15'	E

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Vaccinium arboreum</u>	Farkleberry	Laden with bell shaped flowers in May.	20'-25'	E (Semi)
<u>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</u>	Double File Viburnum	A gem of a plant. Layers of white blossoms in spring-red berries turn black in the fall.	9'	D

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Ajuga reptans</u> varieties	Carpet Bugle	A rapidly spreading groundcover with blue blooms.	3"-5"	E
<u>Antennaria</u> species	Pusseytoes	A native perennial that can be grown as a groundcover.	8"-10"	D
<u>Convallaria majalis</u>	Lilly-of-the-Valley		6"-8"	D
* <u>Cornus canadensis</u>	Bunchberry	A slow growing ground cover with white dogwood like bloom and red berries.	6"-8"	D
* <u>Dichondra repens</u>	Dichondra	A tiny groundcover. Does not survive in unprotected areas.	1"	E
<u>Euonymus japonicus</u> 'Microphylla' and other species	Boxleaf Euonymus	Available in green, purple leaf or variegated plants. Excellent groundcover.	6"-8"	E
<u>Festuca ovina glauca</u>	Blue fescue	Clumpy grass, bluish in color and slow.	5"-7"	E
* <u>Galax aphylla</u>	Galax	Bears waxy green scalloped leaves; burgundy in winter.	5"-7"	E
<u>Gardenia radicans</u>	Dwarf gardenia	Needs protected area. Bears fragrant white blossoms.	10"-12"	E
<u>Gelsemium sempervirens</u>	Carolina jessamine	A native vine that can be used as a groundcover	4"-6"	E

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Hedera helix</u> varieties	Ivy	Use named or variegated varieties to prevent maintenance problems.	6"-8"	E
<u>Hosta</u> species	Hosta Lily	Many varieties are available with different bloom dates.	4"-20"	D
<u>Hemerocallis</u> species	Daylily	Available in hundreds of varieties with different bloom dates.	12"-20"	D
<u>Hypericum calycinum</u>	St. John's-wort	Wonderful yellow flowers in late May.	18"-26"	D (Semi)
<u>Juniperus horizontalis</u> varieties	Creeping juniper	Several varieties grow well in our area.	8"-24"	E
<u>Lamium galeobdolon</u>	Yellow Archangel	A perennial with variegated leaves and yellow flower.	12"-36"	D
* <u>Leucothoe</u> varieties	Leucothoe	Low growing varieties make a lovely ground-cover.	3"-18"	E
<u>Liriope</u> species	Lilyturf	There are many different varieties and species to choose from. Forms a dense mat.	3"-18"	E
<u>Nandina domestica</u> <u>nana</u>	Dwarf nandina	Some varieties are variegated.	12"-15"	E
* <u>Pachysandra</u> <u>terminalis</u>	Pachysandra	A beautiful groundcover for shaded areas.	6"-8"	E

<u>BOTANIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>MATURE HEIGHT</u>	<u>DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN</u>
<u>Polygonum capitatum</u>	Knotweed	A delightful groundcover with soft lavender blooms.	2"-4"	E (Semi)
<u>Potentilla tridentata</u>	Wine Leaf Cinquefoil	Rarely used, but growing in popularity.	6"-7"	E (Semi)
<u>Sarcococca hookeriana</u>	Himalayan Sarcococca	A excellent plant newly available in our area.	10"-12"	E
<u>*Tiarella cordifolia</u>	Foam Flower	A native perennial groundcover with white foamy flowers.	6"-12"	D
<u>Vaccinium crassifolium procumbens</u>	Creeping Blueberry	This plant is very new in the nursery trade and is a superb plant.	6"-8"	E
<u>Vaccinium angustifolium</u>	Lowbush Blueberry	Native to our site, this plant has a good edible berry.	8"-12"	E (Semi)
<u>Vinca major</u>	Tall Periwinkle	A very good standby. Also available in variegated form.	8"-12"	E
<u>Vinca minor</u>	Periwinkle	A good tidy groundcover. Available in variegated form.	6"	E

FERNS - There are many varieties both deciduous and evergreen which offer good groundcover potential

LOCAL PLANT NURSERIES

There are a number of fine nurseries and garden centers in the Raleigh area. The four listed below offer most of the plants listed under Selected Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers.

Buchanan's Nursery 5108 Western Blvd. Raleigh, N.C.	919-851-3212
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Rake & Hoe Garden Center and Nursery, Inc. 6125 Six Forks Rd. Raleigh, N.C.	919-847-5070
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Shadybrook Gardens Route 2, Box 211A Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514	919-929-7414
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Taylor's Nursery, Inc. 3705 New Bern Ave. Raleigh, N.C.	919-833-9456
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PLANT MAIL ORDER COMPANIES

Holbrook Farms
Rt. 2, Box 223 B
Fletcher, N.C.

Specialty
Perennials

Iron Gate Gardens
Rt. 3, Box 250
Kings Mountain, N.C. 28086

Hostas and Daylillies

Kurt Blucmel, Inc.
2543 Hess Rd.
Fallston, Maryland 21047

Ornamental Grasses

Richardson's Rhododendron Farm
Box 242
Mt. Home, N.C. 28758

Many Rhododendron Cultivars

Sandy Mush Herb Nursery
Rt. 2, Surrett Cove Rd.
Leicester, N.C. 28748

Herbs and Perennials

White Flower Farm
Litchfield, Connecticut
06759-0050

Excellent Catalog
Large Selection of Perennials

Woodlander's, Inc.
1128 Colleton Ave.
Aiken, S.C. 29801

Native trees, shrubs and
Perennials

SOME OF TREGO'S PRIZE NATIVE PLANTS

Perennials

American Bugbane
Christmas Fern
Creeping Cedar
False Solomans Seal
Milkweed
Pipsissewa
Rattlesnake Orchid
Wild Ginger
Wild Iris
Wild Orchids

Shrubs

Vaccinium Species
Dearberry
Farkleberry
Low bush bluberry

Trees

American Holly
Beech Trees
Cucumber Magnolia
White Oaks

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM

The following material has been contributed by Kathy Tew, Hydrologist, Wake County Health Department.

A residential on-site sewage disposal system most commonly consists of a septic tank and its nitrification field (drainfield, leach field). The tank provides a site for bacterial reduction of the solid wastes, and the nitrification field permits treatment of the liquid (effluent) that flows out of the tank.

The size and location of the tank and field are determined by the characteristics of the soil, the size of the house, the position of the house (and other structures like garage, pool, tennis court, etc.) on the lot, and the location of the water supply. Most residential septic systems are designed to accomodate washing machines and dishwashers, but not garbage disposals. A garbage disposal necessitates 30-50% more field area and a larger tank capacity. A garbage disposal should not be added to a septic system that has not been designed to accomodate one.

The septic tank should be pumped out every three to four years to remove non-degradable sludge. Very little other maintenance is required. However, to ensure proper function of the drainfield, the following should be AVOIDED:

1. use of garbage disposal, unless the system was designed to accomodate one
2. flushing disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, etc. down the toilet
3. disposing of grease into the plumbing system
4. discharge of downspouts, runoff from paved areas, or other surface water movement in the vicinity of tank and field system
5. excess water use in the house
6. gardening over or adjacent to drainfield.

For best results, the drainage field area should be left to return to a natural area covered with leaf litter. Grass or shallow rooted ground covers may be used. Avoid any planting that would reduce evaporation.

The following water conservation measures will both benefit the septic system and protect the water supply.

1. Install flow restrictors in sink taps and shower heads. These devices reduce the volume of water used while maintaining pressure.
2. Operate dishwashers and washing machines only for full loads, but avoid doing a week's laundry in one day.
3. Use water efficient toilets designed for septic systems or install a displacement dam in each toilet tank to reduce the volume of water required for a flush.
4. Repair all leaks (including dripping taps and running toilets) promptly.
5. Avoid the use of detergents or soaps containing phosphates.

For further information or advice on correcting septic system problems contact the Wake County Health Department.

SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

BOOKS

A Southern Garden; Elizabeth Lawrence.

This superb book is out of print. If you see it - buy it! A gardener shares her lifelong knowledge of the cultural idiosyncries of plants grown in the Raleigh area.

Home Landscape; Garrett Eckbo, McGraw Hill, Inc., 1978.

This classic, revised in 1978, was written by one of America's finest landscape architects. Eckbo defines the function of a landscape architect and reviews the importance of landscape planning.

Landscape Plants of the Southeast; Gordon Halfacre and Anne Shawcroft, Sparks Press, Raleigh, 1979.

A primary resource for the homeowner's library. Describes in detail a wide selection of plants for the N.C. landscape. Well organized.

Landscaping with Native Plants; Cordelia Penn, John F. Blair, Publisher, Winston-Salem, 1982.

A reliable guide for the selection of native plants for landscape use.

The Guide to Garden, Shrubs & Trees; Norman Taylor, Bonanza Books, New York, 1965.

An excellent handbook for the cultural requirements of shrubs and trees for the garden. Invaluable when selecting plants for your landscape.

The Principles of Gardening; Hugh Johnson, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1965.

An excellent overview of gardening principles including history, cultural requirements, climate, hardiness, design theory, and plant selection.

Wildflowers of the Southeastern United States; Wilbut H. Duncan, Leonard E. Foote, The University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia.

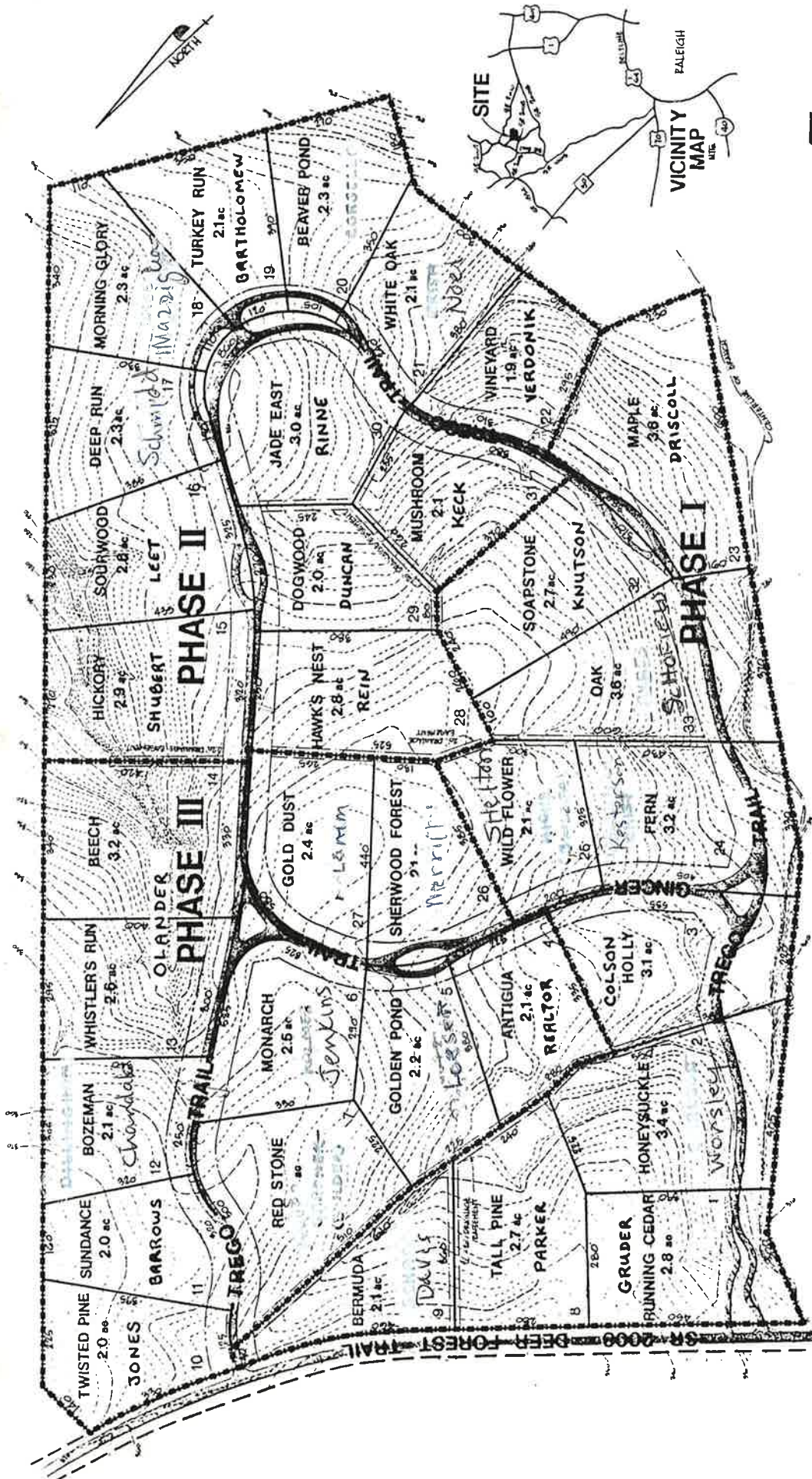
A fine guide to the native plants in this area.

MAGAZINES

Garden Design Magazine

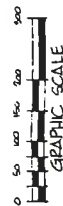
1190 East Broadway, Louisville, KY 40204 \$16.00 per year

A quarterly equivalent in quality to "Architectural Digest" and "Southern Accents".



TRÈGO

WAKE COUNTY, N.C.



NOTE: LOT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE.

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