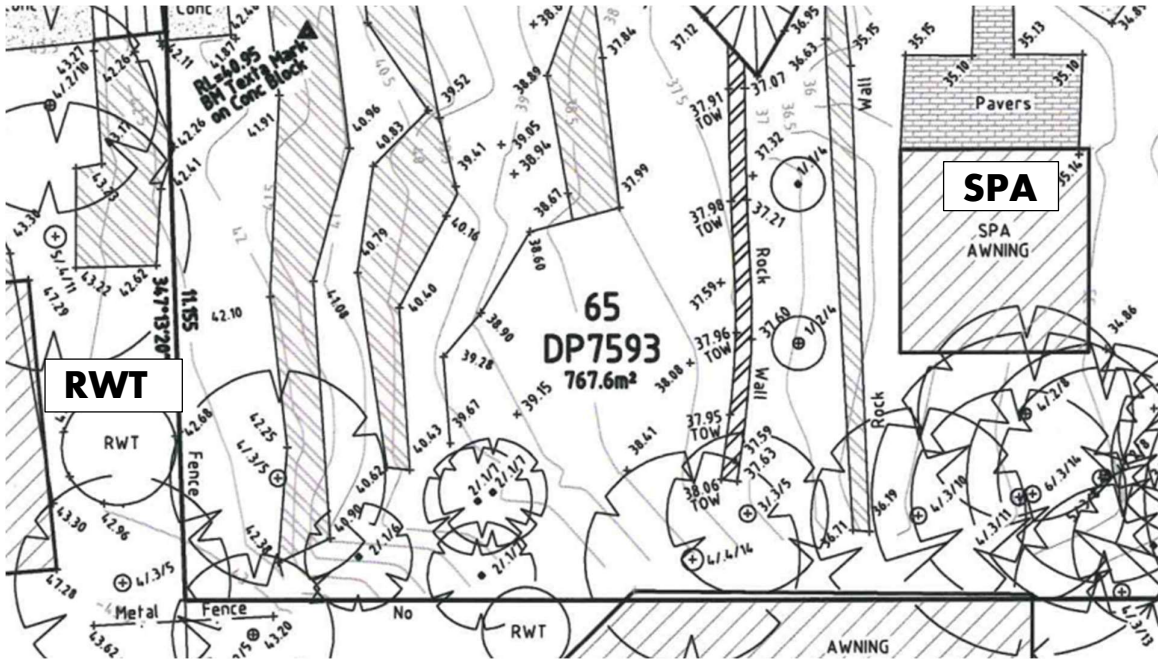


SOUTHERN BOUNDARY



The map shows a complex layout of land with various features and elevations. Key elements include:

- Elevations:** Numerous numerical values are scattered across the map, such as 31.20, 31.29, 31.21, 31.12, 31.05, 30.80, 30.79, 30.78, 30.76, 30.75, 30.74, 30.73, 30.72, 30.71, 30.70, 30.69, 30.68, 30.67, 30.66, 30.65, 30.64, 30.63, 30.62, 30.61, 30.60, 30.59, 30.58, 30.57, 30.56, 30.55, 30.54, 30.53, 30.52, 30.51, 30.50, 30.49, 30.48, 30.47, 30.46, 30.45, 30.44, 30.43, 30.42, 30.41, 30.40, 30.39, 30.38, 30.37, 30.36, 30.35, 30.34, 30.33, 30.32, 30.31, 30.30, 30.29, 30.28, 30.27, 30.26, 30.25, 30.24, 30.23, 30.22, 30.21, 30.20, 30.19, 30.18, 30.17, 30.16, 30.15, 30.14, 30.13, 30.12, 30.11, 30.10, 30.09, 30.08, 30.07, 30.06, 30.05, 30.04, 30.03, 30.02, 30.01, 30.00.
- Structures and Features:**
 - Stone:** A large area labeled "Stone" is located in the upper left quadrant.
 - Rock Wall:** A vertical feature labeled "Rock Wall" is located in the center-right.
 - Pavers:** A rectangular area labeled "Pavers" is located in the lower right.
 - SPA AWNING:** A rectangular area labeled "SPA AWNING" is located in the bottom right.
 - Wall:** A vertical feature labeled "Wall" is located in the center-right.
 - Conc:** A rectangular area labeled "Conc" is located in the lower left.
 - RL 48.95 ON Entry Mark on Conc Block:** A note indicating a specific location on the "Conc" block.
- Other Labels:**
 - 65:** A large number in the center of the map.
 - 1155:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.73:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.74:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.75:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.76:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.77:** A number in the bottom left corner.
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 - 34.97:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.98:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 34.99:** A number in the bottom left corner.
 - 35.00:** A number in the bottom left corner.



PLANT SPECIES

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana

10 languages

Article Talk

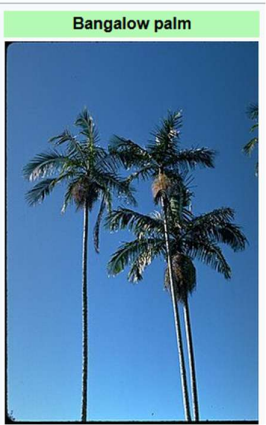
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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Archontophoenix cunninghamiana – commonly known as **Bangalow palm**, **king palm**, **Illawarra palm** or **piccabeen palm** – is a tree in the palm family *Arecaceae*, which is endemic to the east coast of *New South Wales* and *Queensland*, Australia.

Description

The Bangalow palm has a single trunk growing up to 30 m (98 ft) tall and a diameter of 30 cm (12 in). The trunk is swollen at the base and is marked by prominent leaf scars at regular intervals along its length. The crownshaft is around 140 cm (55 in) long and is green or purple green. Around 9 to 12 leaves (or fronds) make up the crown, each about 4–4.5 m (13–15 ft) long and with around 90 pairs of leaflets. The fronds usually have a half-twist so that the leaflets at the distal end are more or less vertical. The leaflets measure up to 100 cm (39 in) long and 10 cm (3.9 in) wide. The inflorescence is a much-branched panicle arising from the base of the crownshaft and measuring up to 150 cm (59 in) long. The flowers are pink to lilac or purple; the staminate (functionally male) flowers measure up to 6 mm (0.24 in) long and the pistillate



Dracaena (plant)

48 languages

Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see *Dracaena* (disambiguation).

Dracaena (/drəˈsiːnə/^[3]) is a genus of about 200 species of trees and succulent shrubs. The formerly accepted genera *Pleomele* and *Sansevieria* are now included in *Dracaena*. In the APG IV classification system, it is placed in the family *Asparagaceae* subfamily *Nolinoideae* (formerly the family *Ruscaceae*). It has also formerly been separated (sometimes with *Cordylina*) into the family *Dracaenaceae* or kept in the *Agavaceae* (now *Agavoideae*). The name *dracaena* is derived from the romanized form of the Ancient Greek δράκαινα – *drakaina*, "female dragon".

The *Plants of the World Online* database accepts 214 species as of July 2025. The majority of the species are native to Africa (including the *Canary Islands* and *Socotra*), southern Asia, northern Australia, with two species in tropical Central America and one, *Dracaena konaensis*, in Hawai'i.



Chrysalidocarpus lutescens

20 languages

Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with *Areca*, a genus of palms.

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, also known by its synonym *Dypsis lutescens* and as **golden cane palm**, **areca palm**, **yellow palm**, **butterfly palm** or **bamboo palm** is a species of flowering plant in the family *Arecaceae*, native to *Madagascar* and naturalized in the *Andaman Islands*, *Thailand*, *Vietnam*, *Réunion*, *El Salvador*, *Cuba*, *Puerto Rico*, the *Canary Islands*, southern *Florida*, *Haiti*, the *Dominican Republic*, *Jamaica*, the *Leeward Islands* and the *Leeward Antilles*. Its native names are *rehazo* and *lafahazo* (from *Malagasy* *hazo* 'tree' with *reha* 'pride' and *lafa* 'fibre' respectively).

Description

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens is a perennial tropical plant that grows to 6–12 m (20–39 ft) in height and spreads from 3.5 m (8.15ft). Multiple cane-like stems emerge from the base, creating a vase-like shape. The leaves are upward-arching, 2–3 m (6 ft 7 in – 9 ft 10 in) long, pinnate, with a yellow mid-rib. The petiole is yellow-green in colour and waxy in texture, with a maculate base. The leaves have 40-60 pairs of leaflets. Leaflet arrangement is opposite and their shape is linear to lanceolate. It bears 2-ft-long panicles of yellow flowers in summer. Offsets can be cut off when mature enough, as a propagation method. It bears oblong fruit



Plumeria

 62 languages 

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

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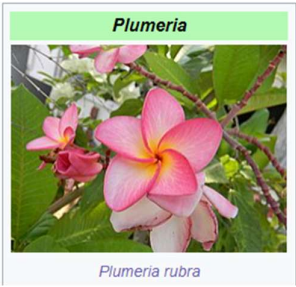
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Frangipani" redirects here. For the Australian plant also referred to as 'frangipani', see Hymenosporum. For other uses, see Frangipani (disambiguation).

Plumeria (/ˈpluːˈmɛəri/), also known as **frangipani**, is a genus of flowering plants in the subfamily Rauvolfioideae, of the family Apocynaceae.^[1] Most species are deciduous shrubs or small trees. The species are native to the Neotropical realm (in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, and as far south as Brazil and as far north as Florida in the United States), but are often grown as cosmopolitan ornamentals in tropical regions, especially in Hawaii, as well as hot desert climates in the Arabian Peninsula with proper irrigation.^{[3][4]}

Names [edit]

The genus *Plumeria* is named in honour of 17th-century French botanist and Catholic monk



Fan palm

 7 languages 

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

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Fan palm as a descriptive term can refer to any of several different kinds of palms (Arecaceae) in various genera with leaves that are palmately lobed (rather than pinnately compound). Most are members of the subfamily Coryphoideae, though a few genera in subfamily Calamoideae (*Mauritia*, *Mauritiella* and *Lepidocaryum*) also have palmate leaves. Fan palm genera include:

- Bismarckia*
- Borassus*
- Coccothrinax*
- Copernicia*
- Hyphaene*
- Licuala*
- Pritchardia*
- Rhapidophyllum*
- Rhapis*
- Sabal*

