

An illustration of a landscape with brown mountains and green hills under a light blue sky, positioned on the left side of the slide.

# Landscape Guidelines

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## STANDARDS FOR THE PUBLIC LANDSCAPE

### TREE PATTERN

Allee planting shall be parallel rows of trees. Staggered planting shall be diagonal across the roadway.

### TREE RECOMMENDATIONS

Acer rubrum  
Quercus alba

Red Maple  
White Oak

Acer rubrum  
Liriodendron tulipifera  
Quercus alba  
Quercus rubrum

Red Maple  
Yellow Poplar  
White Oak  
Red Oak

### GROUND COVER

Shall be pine bark 3 inches deep.

Areas shall be hydro seeded or sodded with a fine grass mix that is shade and drought tolerant. Grass planting strips shall be mowed on a seasonally varied schedule for a maximum height and to promote deep rooting and water conservation.

### SOIL

All areas with a destroyed or compacted soil structure shall be rototilled successively with 3 inches of composted amendment before adding top soil. Soil tests should be taken and the proper amounts of organic phosphorus, lime or fertilizer applied according to test results. Care should be taken to break up any hardpan barrier created by this treatment.

Severely compacted planting strips with damaged or compacted soil shall be trenched to the depth of two feet, with the edges scarified and back filled to the depth of three feet with a well mixed soil amendment. Shape all trenched strips to a natural drainage outlet.

### ALLE PLANTING

### STAGGERED PLANTING

### MULCH

### GRASS

### GROUND COVER

### COMPACTION TREATMENT

### TRENCHED STRIP

### PRESERVATION

Streets have been designed to save the old stands of trees found on site. Street centerlines shall be readjusted as required after the initial survey to save groups of existing trees. Excessive earth movement around trees should be avoided. Trees should be fenced off at least to the dripline in all directions from the main trunk and digging, parking or the movement of construction equipment avoided in cordoned zone around trees to be saved. The soil structure of future planting strips shall also be protected from the deep compaction of heavy equipment whenever possible. The existing grades of public spaces shall remain fenced and undisturbed during construction.

### TREES

All plants are under varying degrees of stress. Moderate stress incurred by plants occurring in natural or manmade systems is of little consequence to healthy plant. However, trees and shrubs in urban conditions are under increased stress often resulting in premature death. A tree dies in urban conditions because it starves to death, due to nutritional deficiencies, soil compaction, changes in hydrology (wet-dry cycles) or environmental factors.

### SOIL COMPACTION

Soil compaction is the major factor affecting tree health and will be compounded by construction operations on the site. Soil compaction can occur as a result of foot traffic or vehicular traffic. In general our soils are clay soils and are subject to compaction. It is important to note that as the absorptive capacity of plant roots decrease, nutrient stress occurs which in turn reduces leaf manufacture of energy (carbohydrates and growth regulating compounds which in turn further reduces root activity). Soil compaction occurs primarily near the soil surface, since the soil near the surface spreads the load relative to the soil below. Protection of this top fragile layer is of utmost importance to maintaining existing trees. The effective roots of all plants are in the top foot of soil, and compaction occurs mainly at the surface. Mechanical aerifiers combined with a well balanced organic topical fertilizer may be used to aerify the compacted soil 1 to 3 inches deep to aid plant health.

### IMPROPER NUTRITION

The excess or imbalance of one or more nutrient elements can cause plant stress. Soil tests pulled over a period of years not only give indications of current nutrient need but developing imbalances as well.

### WATER

Water is probably the most common factor limiting plant growth. The lack of water during parts of the growing season is not necessarily bad. Poor and excessive water management results in the death of more plants than any single factor. Too much water can result in the following consequences.

- Reduced soil aeration
- Reduced or eliminated wet/dry cycles.
- Increased soil compaction since wet soil compacts more quickly than moderate or dry soils.
- Reduced root activity from excess water, poor aeration and low energy levels in plants.

### SITE OVERVIEW

SITE: Northern and southern slopes, low ridges, lotic and seasonally saturated areas

### SOIL

Variety of upland soils types unknown.

HYDROLOGY: Terrestrial, dry mesic to lotic flood plane

EXISTING VEGETATION: Open to nearly closed canopy dominated on southern slopes.

Quercus Alba	White Oak
Quercus spp.	Oaks
Carya spp.	Hickories
Liriodendron tulipifera	Yellow Poplar
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer negundo	Box Elder
Tsuga caroliniana	Hemlock

### UNDERSTORY CONSIST OF IN PART

Cornus Florida	Dogwood
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Aralia spinosa	Devil Walking Stick
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Calycanthus	Sweet Shrub
	Vaccinium spp.

# Landscape Guidelines

## NORTHWESTERN SLOPES

Quercus spp.	Oaks
Carya spp.	Hickories
Pinus virginiana	Virginia Pine
Pinus strobus	White Pine

## UNDERSTORY

Cornus Florida	Dogwood
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Rhododendron maximum	
Small lax	Small Lax
Xanthorhiza simplicissima	Yellow Root

## SOUTHWESTERN SLOPES

Pinus virginiana	Virginia Pine
Pinus Strobus	White Pine
Tsuga Carolina	Hemlock
Carya spp.	Hickories
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Tilia americana	Basswood
Quercus rubrum	Red Oak

HERB LAYER: contains a variety of grass and wildflowers on edge with Christmas ferns in woodland understory.

The above short survey was conducted with a visit to the site. A more detailed site survey would provide a greater understanding of site dynamics and site species makeup.

## RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

### TREES

Quercus spp.	Oaks
Carya spp.	Hickories
Tsuga spp.	Hemlocks
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer barbatum	Southern Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum	
Magnolia fraseri	Fraser Magnolia

### UNDERSTORY TREES

Catalpa bignonioides	Catalpa
Cornus Florida	Dogwood
Cornus alternifolia	
Calycanthus floridus	Sweets
Halesia diptera	Two-winged Silver Bell
Halesia Carolina	Silver Bell
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Amelanchier spp.	Serviceberry

### SHRUBS

Rhododendron maximum

Rhododendron calen-dulaceum	Flame
Aesculus parviflora	Bottlebrush
Calycanthus Florida	Sweet Shrub
Aralia Spinosa	Devils Walking Stick
Clethra accuminata	Cinnamon Clethra
Hamamelis vernalis	Witch Hazel
Hydrangea quercifolia	Oakleaf Hydrangea
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Leucothoe	
Sambucus canaclensis	Elderberry
Vaccinium spp.	Blueberry
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum

## NATIVE PERENNIALS FOR SHADE

Aquilegia canadensis	Columbine
Asarum arifolium	Ginger
Aster divaricatus	White Wood Aster
Chelone glabra	Turtlehead
Dicentra culcullaria	Dutchman's Breeches
Iris cristata	Crested Iris
Iris vernal	Vernal Iris
Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry
Penstemon spp.	Beard Tongue
Dicentra eximia	Bleeding Heart
Dodecatheon meadia	Shooting Star
Geranium maculatum	Geranium
Phlox divaricata	Wild Sweet William
Phlox paniculata	Garden Phlox
Phlox stolonifera	Creeping Phlox
Podophyllum peltatum	Mayapple
Pycnanthemum incanum	Mountain Mint
Tiarella cordifolia	Foam Flower
Viola spp.	Native Viola

## FERNS

Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas
Dryopteris marginalis	Leather Wood

## NATIVE PERENNIALS FOR SUN

Aster oblongifolius	Aromatic Aster
Aster novae-angliae	New England
Baptisia australis	Wild Indigo
Chrysogonum virginianum	Green and Gold
Coreopsis spp.	Coreopsis
Eupatorium purpureum	Joe Pye
Liatris spicata	Blazing Star
Rudbeckia fulgida	Black-eyed Susan
Solidago spp.	Native Golden Rod
Veronia altissima	Ironweed

# Landscape Guidelines

## STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE LANDSCAPE

### PLANTING CODE

Owners shall plant one tree or group for every 24 feet of roadway frontage.

Successional trees shall

be planted in sites that have been preserved.

Substitutions shall be

permitted with the approval of the Supervisor.

### GUIDE Neighborhood Center

*Dooryard Groundcovers* are advised for the vernacular village landscape with *Dooryard Trees* fitting against the townhouse.

*Parking Trees* have the urban roots for the tight spaces at the edge of back parking lots.

#### Neighborhood General

*Ornamental Framing Trees* help frame the house with the cultural landscape. *Front Trees* develop the high canopy suitable for placement in areas fronting (or backing) of the house, while *Side Trees* have a heavier medium canopy suitable for framing the elevation. *Back Trees* help maintain a corridor for a more diverse wildlife.

#### Neighborhood General

*Successional and Large Trees* extend the canopy of the greenway edges, while *Wildlife Thicket* help prevent the relatively sterile landscape of new developments.

### INSTRUCTIONS: Soil & Tree Preservation

The underlying soil profile shall be protected from deep compaction during building construction by mandating and staking alley or drive access for all construction equipment.

The surface roots of large

trees and edges of groves 10 feet outside the building and driveway footprint shall be clearly rootpruned two growing months before the onset of construction. In the Neighborhood Edge, placement of the footprint of all buildings shall be adjusted after a rough field survey. All preserved rootzones shall be staked and mulched from material at hand.

Preservation shall be

supervised by the landscape supervisor until satisfactory procedures are set. Preserved trees shall be thinned and pruned by the homeowner only after all construction has ceased. Successfully preserved properties must still plant

successional trees as seedlings to assure the longevity of the cover.

#### Availability

The Landscape Supervisor shall provide lists of approved and available native plants for homeowners and a yearly buying system of wholesale plants established with a plant broker or nursery. Trees and plants shall be planted from 20 gallon containers, but size shall be adjusted according to availability of desired species, with 10 gallon container plants recommended for the small trees and 7 gallon containers acceptable for native taproot trees that are otherwise difficult to acquire.

#### Planting and Cultivation

Plants shall be placed in planting holes without amendment, with effort concentrated in loosening compacted soil, assuring drainage and mulching the rootzone: all yard areas with compacted soil shall not be rototilled with 3 inches of Mason's Sand and 3 inches of fully composted green waste before the spread of any additional topsoil layer.

#### Fertilization

Plants shall be fertilized yearly with a tree fertilizer with organic nitrogen containing less than 10% organic urea nitrogen which shall be supplied through the landscape supervisor: a low phosphorus content shall compensate for the use of the use of ash during soil preparation. Fertilizer shall be broadcast on the grass outside the canopy line to feed the extending growing roots. So as to protect the streams and ponds, no grass fertilizer shall be permitted.

#### Construction

All entrance paths shall be incised into the slope with steps between cheekwalls whenever the overall front yard slope exceeds 25%. Footwalls shall not exceed 6 inches in the Neighborhood Center, or 14 inches in the Neighborhood General, where they shall have a level top course. Walls in the Neighborhood Edge shall not be level, with a maximum height of three feet, and shall be made of slightly battened regional stone or slate.

*Plant in the side of the front within 12 feet of the house to frame the elevation.*

Dogwood  
Native magnolias  
Red Maple  
Sourwood  
Southern Catalpa

Cornus Florida  
Magnolia ashei, fraser  
Acer rubrum  
Oxydendron arboreum  
Catalpa bignoides

### SIDE TREES

*Plant along the sides of the yard, equidistant from all neighboring trees.*

Black Oak	Quercus velutina
Chestnut Oak	Quercus prinus
Chinkapin Oak	Quercus muehlenbergia
Laurel Oak	Quercus laurifolia
Nuttall Oak	Quercus nuttallii
Overcup Oak	Quercus lyrata
Pin Oak	Quercus palustris
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Tsuga Carolina	Hemlock
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock

### FRONT TREES

*Plant in the more central areas of the, equidistant from all neighboring trees.*

Scarlet Oak	Quercus coccinea
Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera
Winged Elm	Ulmus alata
White Oak	Quercus alba
Red Oak	Quercus rubrum

### WILDLIFE TREES

*Plant in the close to the back properly line. Side trees are also permitted.*

Black Cherry	Prunus serotina
Green Ash	Fraxinum pennsylvanica, the species only
Persimmon	Dyospiros virginiana
Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana
Sugarberry	Celtis laevigata
Red Maple	Acer rubrum
Serviceberry	Amelanchier
Sourwood	Oxydendron arboreum

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Magnolia fraseri

Fraser Magnolia

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