

# 4 Plantings

## Recommended Plants To Consider For Your Project

### Recommended Deciduous Shrubs

1. *Berberis thunbergii* ..... Red-Leaf Japanese Barberry
2. *Caragana arborescens* ..... Siberian Pea Shrub
3. *Chaenomeles* ..... Flowering Quince
4. *Cotoneaster acutifolius* ..... Peking Cotoneaster
5. *Cotoneaster divaricatus* ..... Spreading Cotoneaster
6. *Euonymus alata 'compacta'* ..... Dwarf Burning Bush
7. *Forsythia intermedia* ..... Forsythia
8. *Ligustrum 'vicaryi'* ..... Vicary Golden Privet
9. *Lonicera* ..... Honeysuckle
10. *Philadelphus* ..... Mock Orange
11. *Rhamnus fragula 'columnaris'* ..... Tailhedge Buckthorn
12. *Salix Purpurea 'gracilis' ('nana')* ..... Dwarf Purple Osier
13. *Syringa vulgaris* ..... Common Lilac
14. *Viburnum opulus 'compactum'* ..... European Cranberry Bush
15. *Viburnum plicatum tomentosum* ..... Doublefile Viburnum
16. *Potentilla fruticosa* ..... Potentilla

### Recommended Evergreen Shrubs

1. *Berberis buxifolia* ..... Magelian Barberry
2. *Buxis microphylla koreana* ..... Korean Boxwood
3. *Cotoneaster Lateus* ..... Parney Cotoneaster
4. *Euonymus fortunei 'sarcocoe'* ..... 'Du Pont'
5. *Euonymus kiautschovica 'Du Pont'* ..... Japanese Holly
6. *Ilex crenata* ..... Japanese Holly
7. *Juniperus chinensis, communis, sabina, scopulorum, virginiana* ..... Shrub & Columnar Type Junipers
8. *Ligustrum japonicum* ..... Japanese Privet
9. *Lonicara japonica* ..... Japanese Honeysuckle
10. *Mahonia aquifolium* ..... Oregon Grape
11. *Prunus laurocarpus 'otto luyken'* ..... English Laurel
12. *Prunus lusitanica* ..... Portugal Laurel
13. *Prunus tomentosum* ..... Nanking Cherry
14. *Pyracantha* ..... Firethorn
15. *Taxus baccata 'adpressa'* ..... English Yew
16. *Platycaladus orientalis 'aureus'* ..... Dwarf Golden Arborvitae
17. *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* ..... Leatherleaf Viburnum

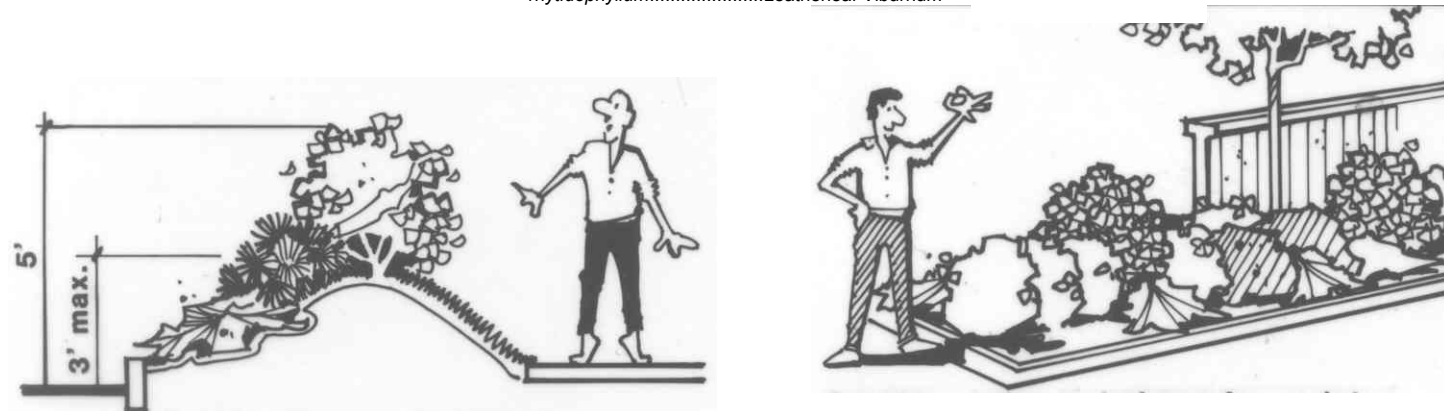


### Recommended Street Trees

**Small trees (Up to 25')**: Leprechaun Ash, Accolade Cherry, Kousa Dogwood, Washington Hawthorn, Paperbark Maple, Newport Plum.

**Medium Trees (25' to 50')**: White Ash, Green Ash, Yoshino Cherry, Hackberry, Honeylocust, European Hornbeam, Littleleaf Linden, Armstrong Maple, Red Maple, Scotch Pine, Callery Pear, Village Green Zelkova.

**Large Trees (Over 50')**: Sugar Maple, Bur Oak, Red Oak, Pin Oak, Tuliptree, Japanese Zelkova, London Planetree. **Native Species** such as Ponderosa Pine & Douglas Fir are also appropriate and encouraged in some locations. Please contact the city's Urban Forester for more information.

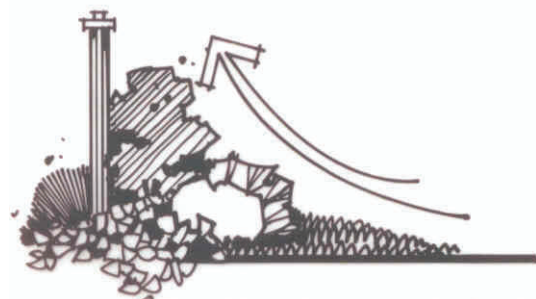


### Helpful Design Considerations

A successful landscape design can add greatly to the quality of a development, and its resale value. The best designs usually are well thought out and have a recognizable "theme on which they are built. For this reason, you should be completely familiar with the plant material selected for your project.

In addition, consider these design guidelines: try to avoid monotonous rows of the same plants unless a hedge is what you desire; try to limit the number of different plants to avoid the look of a landscape "nursery" that lacks unity; choose plants that are the most versatile allowing for color variation, texture difference and form change. For accent, consider adding low maintenance groundcovers or flowerbeds.

Finally, landscape development can be a substantial investment, requiring careful planning for maintenance and irrigation needs. If you are totally unfamiliar with landscaping, you may wish to contact a professional for assistance, such as a landscape designer, nurseryman, or landscape architect.



### Contact Information

City of Coeur d'Alene  
 Planning Department 208-769-2274  
 planningdiv@cdaid.org  
 Parks Department 208-769-2266  
 Urban Forestry  
 Parks@cdaid.org

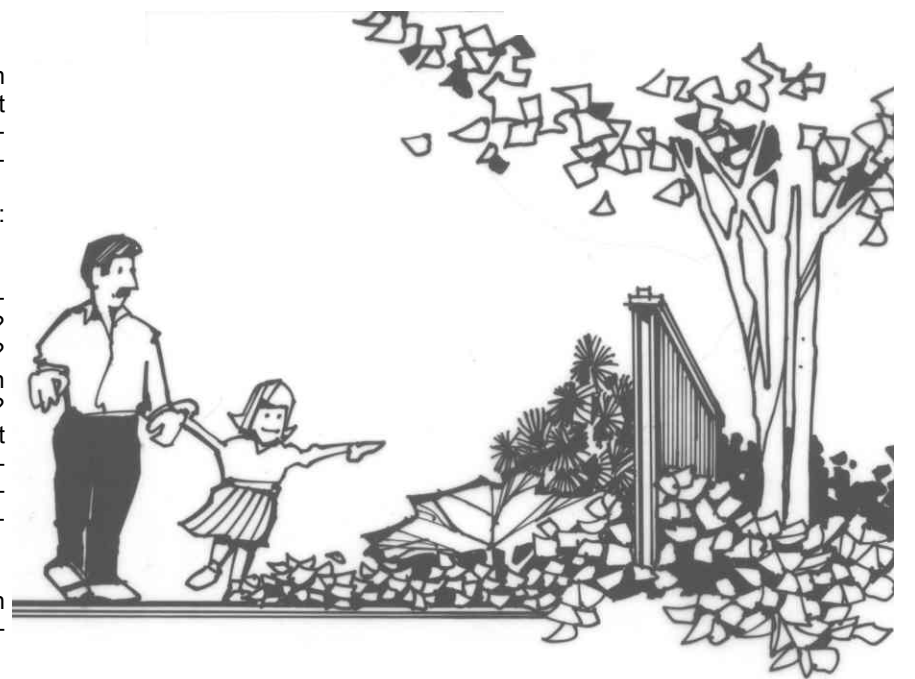
# LANDSCAPING

The Landscape Ordinance is part of the City's Municipal Code and is administered through the Planning Department. It establishes minimum requirements of landscaping for all development projects to which these regulations apply. Fencing regulations are also included in this Ordinance.

Landscaping is required in two general forms: bufferyards and environmental landscaping.

Specific sections of the Ordinance answer questions such as: When is landscaping required? What is required for a landscaping site plan? What about existing trees, irrigation, installation requirements and maintenance of landscaping? Completion of the landscape work and how that relates to the issuance of the temporary and permanent certificates of occupancy, as well as incentives that are available under certain conditions, are also addressed.

The Landscape Ordinance was approved in March of 1988, by the City after years of development and considerable public input.



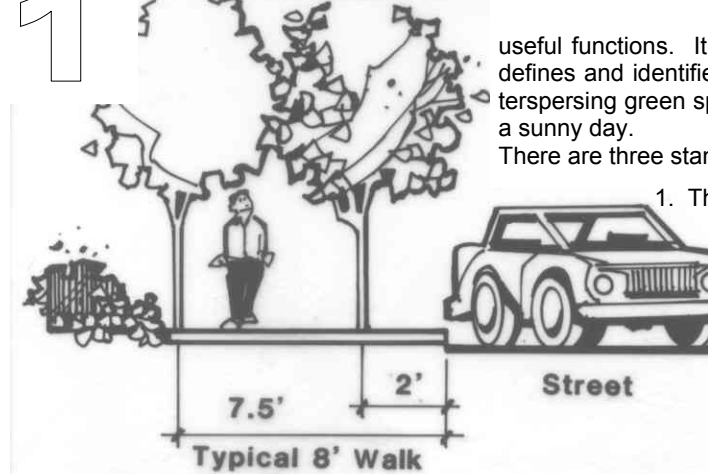
### General applicability

When is landscaping required?

Generally, there are four different situations in which landscaping is required: 1) any project that involves a new or substantially enlarged commercial, civic or manufacturing use; 2) any residential project larger than a duplex; 3) all parking lots built in conjunction with numbers 1 and 2 above; and 4) all required front and

side street yards and corner cut off areas for all developments including single-family and duplex residences. Some building projects involving certain existing uses may not fall under the requirements of the Landscape Ordinance. For more information on these nonconforming uses and the applicability of the Landscape Ordinance, please contact the Planning Department.

## 1 Environmental Landscaping



### STREET TREES

Street trees are generally required with all new construction except single-family dwellings and duplexes. Street trees must be planted in the public right-of-way. The desired location for street tree planting is between the property line and the outside edge of the sidewalk. If this space is too narrow, one of the two locations shown above should be selected.

### PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING

Landscaping in parking lots serve many useful functions. It helps to reduce the impact of noise, glare, sun and air pollution; it defines and identifies circulation patterns, and reduces the "sea of asphalt" effect by interspersing green spaces throughout the lot. It provides a cool place to park your car on a sunny day.

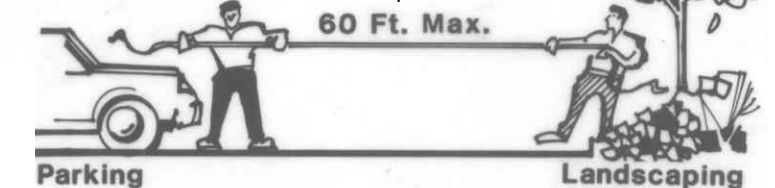
There are three standards that apply to parking lot landscaping:

1. The area required is based on the total number of parking spaces provided:

# of Parking Spaces	% of Gross Area to be Landscaped
5-50.....	8%
51-99.....	10%
100-300.....	12%
over 300.....	determined by Planning Commission

2. Trees within the parking lot are required at one tree per 300 sq. ft. of required landscape area.

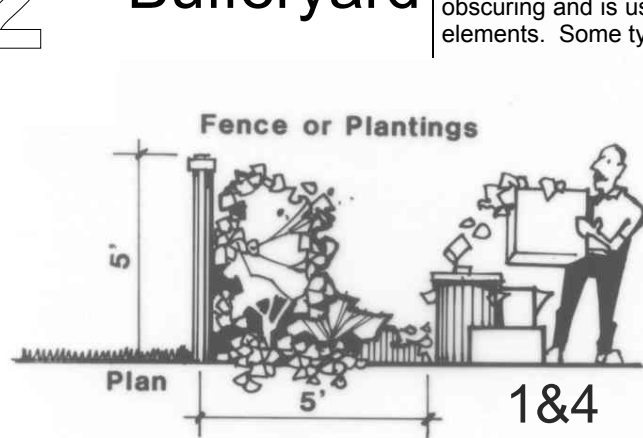
3. In order to reduce the impact of large expanses of asphalt, no parking space can be farther than 60 feet from a landscaped area.



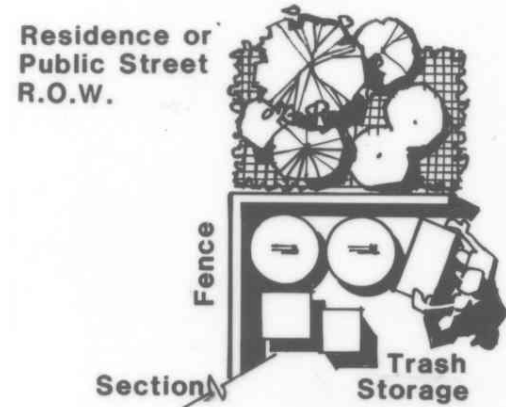


# Bufferyard

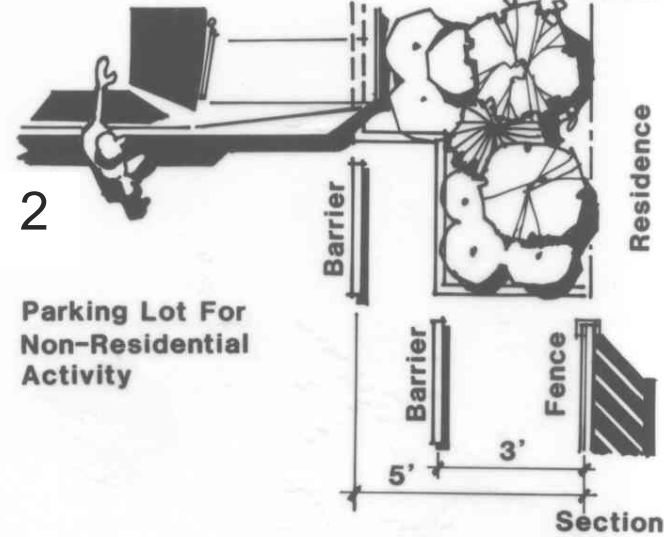
A bufferyard creates a visual screen that is at least 50% sight-obscuring and is used to screen incompatible uses or undesirable elements. Some typical situations are illustrated below.



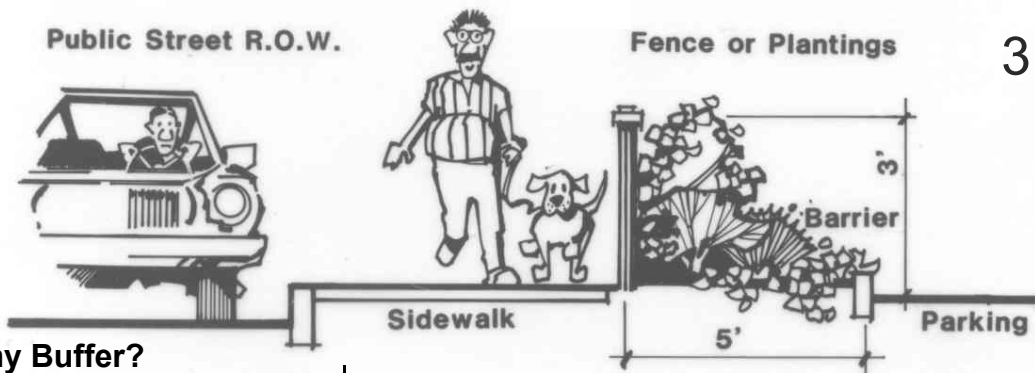
When a commercial, civic or manufacturing use or a commercial use with outdoor storage, trash receptacles or exposed machinery abuts a residential use or a public street right-of-way; install a 5-foot high bufferyard. Drawings 1 and 4 illustrate this



When a nonresidential parking lot is located next to a residential use, a 5-foot high bufferyard is required. Drawing #2 illustrates this. The bufferyard must be 5-feet wide if car bumpers hang over the vegetation, and 3-feet wide if a separate wheel-stop is installed.



Parking Lot For Non-Residential Activity



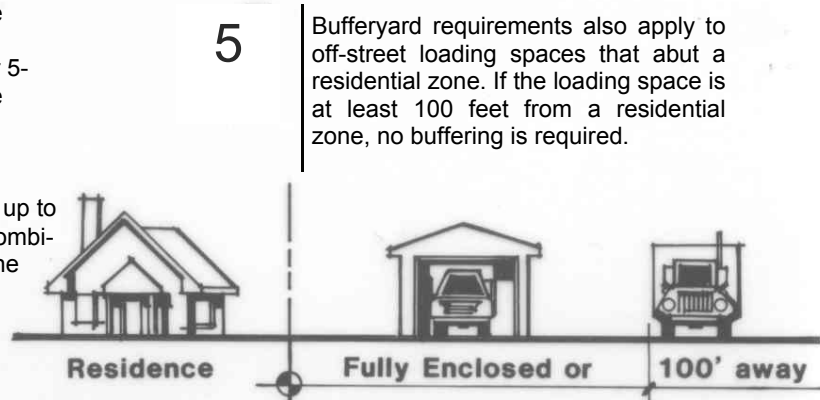
When parking lot abuts a public street right-of-way, a 3-foot high bufferyard is required. The bufferyard must be 5-foot wide if car bumpers hang over the vegetation, and 3-foot wide if a separate wheelstop is installed. A 3-foot high fence may be used in lieu of a vegetative buffer.

## Why Buffer?

Buffering is used to separate unrelated and incompatible activities located adjacent to one another so that each can function in comfort. By using plantings, fences and berms, or a combination of these, unwanted noise, views and pollutants can be reduced. The aesthetic quality of the development can also be greatly enhanced by the variations of color, texture and form in the plant materials used. Screening is also associated with buffering in that greater privacy can be attained by directing the user's view or by eliminating a totally undesirable view.

## Types of Bufferyards.

- 5-foot high and 3-or 5-foot wide vegetative buffer.
- 3-foot high and 3-or 5-foot wide vegetative buffer.
- 5-foot fence.
- 3-foot fence.
- An earthen berm of up to 3-feet in height in combination with one of the above.



Bufferyard requirements also apply to off-street loading spaces that abut a residential zone. If the loading space is at least 100 feet from a residential zone, no buffering is required.

# Site Plan

## BUFFERYARD PLANTING

- Show type, location and size of bufferyard on site plan.
- Selected plant material must be a mixture of trees, shrubs and groundcover.
- The bufferyard must achieve a 50% visual screen within 3 years after planting.
- 75% of the plant material must be evergreen species.
- Materials planted must cover 75% of the landscaped area within 3 years.

## STREET TREES

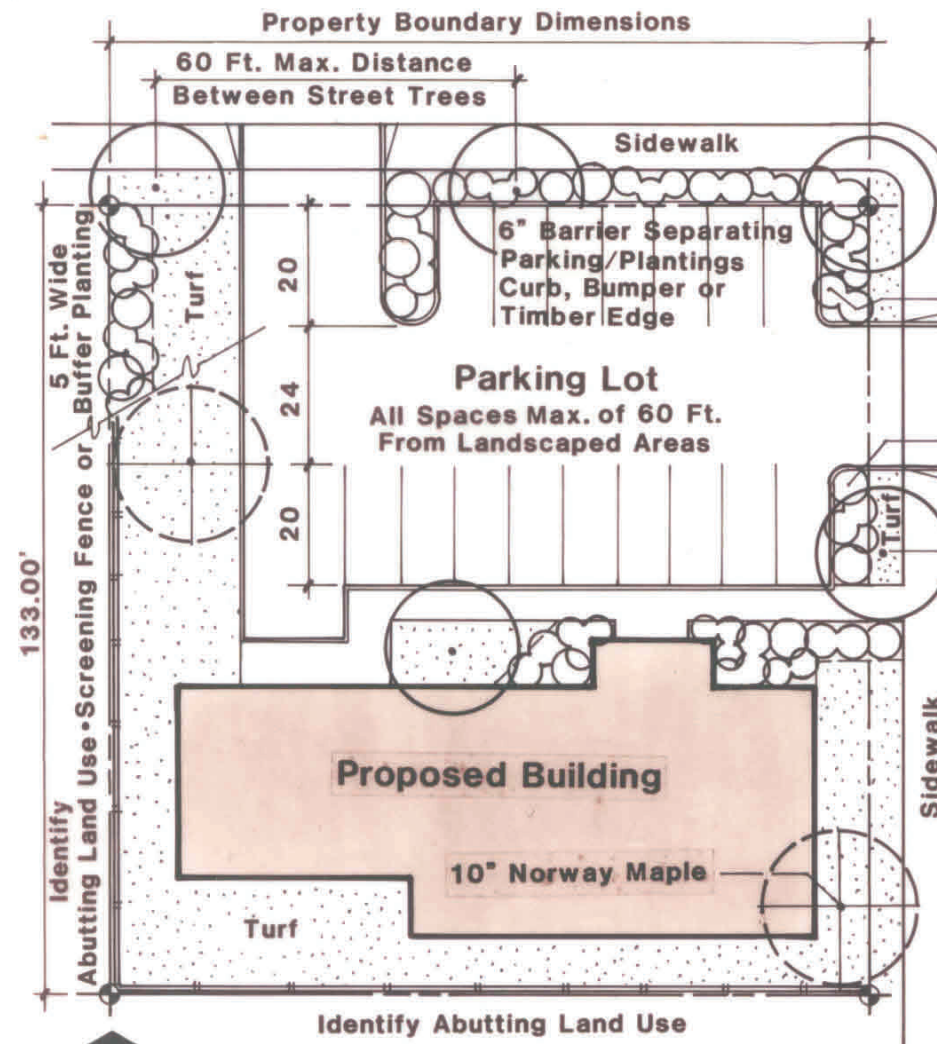
- Public street trees are required along the entire street frontage of your lot.
- Trees must be selected from the City's street tree list and spaced according to the tree size selected.
- In a commercial zone, the street tree size must be large enough to attain a minimum vertical clearance of 7 feet between the sidewalk and the lowest branch.
- In all other zones, a street tree must be a minimum of 1 inch in diameter at 18 inches above ground level
- Show the location, name, size and spacing of street trees on the site plan.

## LANDSCAPING SITE PLAN

- Must be approved by the Planning Department prior to issuance of a building permit.
- Show north arrow and appropriate scale (1" = 1'- to 1" = 50').
- Show boundaries and dimensions of site.
- Show location, size and species of all public and private trees to be retained.
- Show location, number and name of plant materials in each landscape area.
- Include a plant list using common names, number and size of all plants to be used.
- Show the location of root barriers on street trees, if they are required.
- Show the distance between street trees.
- Show tree grates, root control planters and irrigation if street trees are planted in sidewalk areas.
- Use the sample site plan and plant list, shown above, as a guide.

## IRRIGATION PLAN

- An irrigation system is required for all non-residential uses.
- Indicate the type of irrigation system to be used.
- If faucet hoses are used, the maximum spacing between faucets is 50 feet.
- If a sprinkler system is used, indicate the location of sprinkler heads and their spray pattern.



## SITE PLAN

SCALE: One Inch Equals Thirty Feet

## PLANT LIST

Key/No.	Botanical Name optional	Common Name	Size
LL 6	Tilia Cordata	Littleleaf Linden	2" Cal.
MP 10	Pinus Mugo	Mugo Pine	3Gal.
OG 12	Mahonia Aquafolium	Oregon Grape	5Gal.

## IRRIGATION PLAN

