Recommended Plants To Consider For Your Project

Recommended Deciduous Shrubs
1. Berberis buxifolia
2. Buxus microphylla
3. Cotoneaster
4. Cotoneaster
5. Forsythia
6. Ligustrum
7. Phelodendron
8. Pyracantha
9. Viburnum
10. Salix Purpurea
11. Syringa vulgaris
12. Viburnum opulus
13. Viburnum plicatum
14. Potentilla frugosa
15. Potentilla frugosa

Recommended Evergreen Shrubs
1. Berberis buxifolia
2. Buxus microphylla
3. Cotoneaster
4. Cotoneaster
5. Forsythia
6. Japanese Holly
7. Japanese Honeysuckle
8. Japanese Privet
9. Ligustrum japonicum
10. Mahonia aquifolium
11. Potentilla frugosa
12. Potentilla frugosa
13. Viburnum opulus
14. Viburnum plicatum
15. Viburnum

Recommended Street Trees
Small Trees (Up to 25’): Leprechaun Ash, Ac- ccolade Cherry, Kousa Dogwood, Washington Hawthorn, Paperbark Maple, Newport Plum.


Large Trees (Over 50’): Sugar Maple, Bur Oak, Red Oak, Pin Oak, Tulip Tree, Jap-anese Zelk- ova, London Planetree, Native Species such as Ponerosa Pine & Douglas Fir are also appropri- ate and encouraged in some locations. Please contact the city’s Urban Forester for more infor- mation.

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 differences 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 unfa- miliar with landscaping, you may wish to contact a professional for assis- tance, such as a landscape designer, nurseryman, or landscape architect.

Environmental Landscaping

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 in- terspersing 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Gross Area to be Landscaped</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-50...........................................8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>100-300.....................................12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ex- penses of asphalt, no parking space can be farther than 60 feet from a landscaped area.

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.

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. Fenc- ing regulations are also included in this Ordi- nance.

Landscaping is required in two general forms: bufferyards and also 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 per- manent certificates of occupancy, as well as in- centives that are available under certain condi- tions, are also addressed.

The Landscape Ordinance was approved in March of 1988, by the City after years of devel- opment 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 residen- tial project larger than a duplex; 3) all parking lots built in conjunc- tion with numbers 1 and 2 above; and 4) all required front and

Address: 4 Plantings

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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.

**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.**
A. 5-foot high and 3-or 5-foot wide vegetative buffer.
B. 3-foot high and 3-or 5-foot wide vegetative buffer.
C. 5-foot fence.
D. 3-foot fence.
E. 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.