



LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

REVISED January 29, 2025



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Landscape Guidelines

The Plan and Architectural Review Commission reviews site and landscape plans for all new and expanded commercial, industrial, institutional, and multiple family housing projects. Landscaping beautifies the property and City, buffers land uses and unattractive structures, increases property values, conserves energy, and helps clean the air and water. The Commission adopted the following guidelines to assist developers, builders, and property owners in meeting the expectations for landscaping. The use of the term “must” below, reflects zoning ordinance requirements that are mandatory.

Required Components of a Landscape Plan

- A scale (e.g. 1 inch = 50 feet), a north arrow, a date, and an accurate representation of site conditions (e.g. property dimensions should be correct with all features drawn to scale).
- All areas to be left in green space and how they will be covered (e.g. grass, mulch, native vegetation).
- All trees over 4-inch caliper to be removed or portions of woods with such trees that are proposed for removal.
- All existing trees that are over 4-inch caliper or edges of woods with such trees.
- All existing trees and other plantings proposed to remain on site after construction, including proposed locations for barrier fencing or other ways to ensure their preservation.
- Location, species, size at time of planting, and size at maturity for proposed landscape plants.
- Adjacent streets, existing and proposed buildings, parking lots, loading areas, dumpsters, existing or proposed grades, outdoor storage areas, and mechanical units and utilities in relation to proposed plantings.
- Name, address, and phone number of both the person who prepared the plan and the property owner.

For simple projects, the Landscape Plan may be included on a map that also shows other proposed site improvements, like proposed buildings, signs, lighting, utilities, and grading.

Treatment of Existing Vegetation

Pre-existing landforms, terrain, and vegetation should be preserved as much as practical. This may be achieved by minimizing building construction and site modifications in areas not essential to project development. High quality, mature, and native trees and hedges should be retained where practical and should not be removed to facilitate commercial signage. Preservation of existing vegetation will reduce expectations for new landscaping, while major removal of existing vegetation may result in expectations for new landscaping greater than what guidelines normally suggest. In general, where large, high quality trees are proposed for removal on a landscape plan, the equivalent diameter of new trees should also be included in the plan (e.g. one maple with a 12-inch diameter trunk removed = planting of four 3-inch diameter hardwood canopy trees). Similarly, mature trees identified for preservation in the approved Landscape Plan but subsequently lost should be replaced by new trees of similar total diameter.

Mature trees identified for preservation on a Landscape Plan should be protected during construction by not allowing grading or equipment or vehicle storage in these areas and by making all contractors aware of the preservation requirements. During construction, barrier fencing should generally be placed at the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of the tree, as defined as a radius equivalent to 1.5 feet for every inch in trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). For example, a tree with a trunk diameter of 12 inches has a Critical Root Zone radius of 18 ft.

The Urban Forestry Management Plan available from the City's Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department contains additional preservation guidance (see particularly the City's Terrace Tree Protection Guideline).

Recommended Locations and Amount of New Landscaping

New Landscaping planting should be provided on different parts of the site, as advised below;

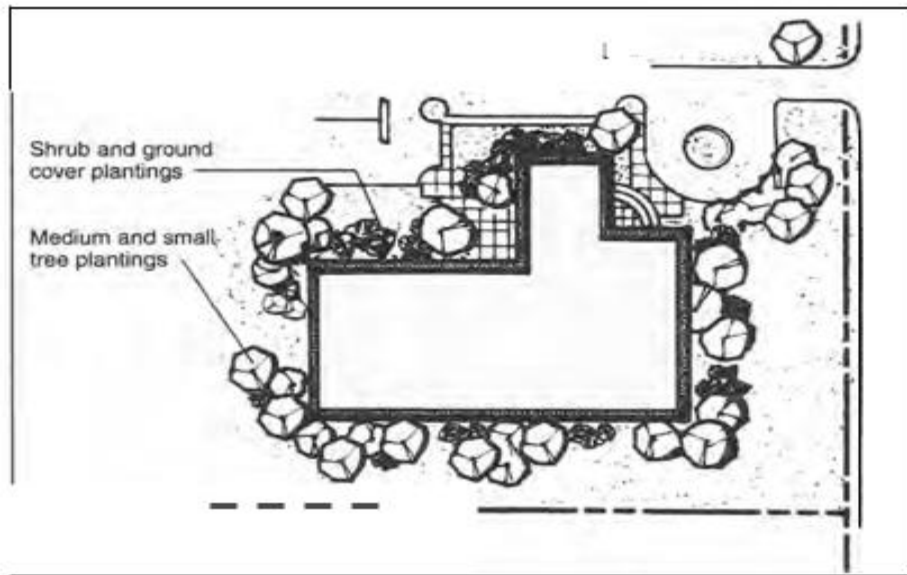
- 1. Street Frontages.** One deciduous tree must be planted for each 35 feet along each side of a street right of way, except where a clustered or wider spacing is allowed by the City Forester where traffic visibility, street lights, or utilities would be negatively affected. Street trees should be planted midway between the sidewalk and curb, or within 15 feet of the property line adjoining the street, but only if space is not available between the sidewalk and curb. Plantings may also be appropriate in any boulevard included in development plans. Street tree species should be approved by City Forester prior to installation, and should be based generally upon the information provided in Figures 3 below.
- 2. Paved Areas.** One large deciduous tree and 60 points of additional landscaping (see Figure 3. Appropriate Plant Species and Sizes) should be planted for each 1,500 square feet of paved area, which is about the same amount of space required for five parking spaces plus a driveway. Plants should be installed in landscaped islands within the paved area of within 15 feet of the edges of the paved area. Landscaped islands or peninsulas must be provided at the end of every parking row, and interior islands should be provided for every 20 parking spaces in non-industrial projects. Species selection for paved area plantings is particularly important to ensure salt and snow tolerance (see Figure 3), proper growth habit and branch height, avoidance of messy fruit or other litter from the tree, and maintenance of good visibility within parking lots.

Figure 1: Parking Lot Landscaping Example



3. **Building Foundations.** 160 points of landscaping (see Figure 3) should be planted for each 100 lineal feet of exterior building wall that is visible from public right of way and adjoining sites. The graphic on the following page provides an example of building landscaping. Plants required by this section should be installed within 20 feet of the building foundation and generally should not include large deciduous trees.
4. **Landscaped Buffer Yards.** The City requires installation of a landscape buffer yard;
 - In yards where a B-1, B-3. or M-1 zoning district abuts a residential use or zoning districts;
 - Where off-street parking areas for five or more vehicles are within 15 feet of lot line, except where the next-door lot also contains parking within that same distance, and;
 - Where lots in a new residential subdivision back onto a proposed major street.

Figure 2: Building Foundation Planting Example



The minimum width of a landscaped buffer yard is 10 feet (30 feet where subdivision lots back onto a major street), not including the area between the sidewalk and street curb. Buffer yards are generally required to be landscaped with two large deciduous trees, five small deciduous and/or evergreen trees, and twelve shrubs for every 100 feet of buffer yard length. The Plan Commission may instead approve substitute landscaping, a berm, an opaque fence or wall, or some combination. Fences or walls should generally not be used in street yards and must not be more than six feet tall in residential zoning districts and 10 ft tall in non-residential districts. A berm is a mound of soil surfaced with a landscape ground cover, generally three to six feet above the surrounding grade and preferably of an undulating or otherwise visually interesting layout.

5. **General Yard Areas.** In other parts of the site, 200 additional points of landscaping (see Figure 3) should be planted for each 5,000 square feet of total site area. Most general yard area landscaping should be located in street facing yards. Except for approved natural areas, general yard areas should be seeded. Slopes should be a maximum of three vertical feet for every one horizontal foot. Where retaining walls are necessary, they should be designed to be less than 10 feet in height and constructed with stone or block, or terraced if the grade change is 10 feet or more.

6. **Screening.**

Dumpsters, outside storage area, loading docks, vending machines, and large or unsightly mechanical utility, or telecommunication units should be enclosed by a fence, wall, and /or landscaping designed to provide a total visual screen from public right of way and adjacent properties. Screening fences and walls surrounding outdoor storage areas should generally be between six and eight feet tall, while fences and walls designed to screen other areas should generally be between four and six feet tall. Future trimming of screen planting that limits their capacity to provide a total visual screen is not permitted. The base of freestanding signs- monuments and pylon signs- should also be landscaped. Low level plantings should be selected in sign areas.

7. **Vision Triangles and Easements.** No parts of plantings within 10 feet of ground level may extend over any public right of way. No new landscape plantings with a mature height over two and one-half feet or with branches at maturity that will be less than 10 feet may be placed in vision triangles near street intersections (see Section 19.51.010 of zoning ordinance in order to measure extent of vision triangle). Planting in utility easements is at risk of the property owner and may be subject to restrictions associated with the easement. Tree plantings should generally be at least 20 feet from street lights, 10 feet from hydrants, and six feet from gas and water valves.

Recommended Sizes and Species of New Landscaping

Figure 3 indicates the points that may be obtained for each plant within the five different categories of landscape plantings; Large deciduous tree, small deciduous tree, evergreen tree, shrub and perennial planting bed. When added together, the points obtained from each plant depicted in a Landscape Plan may be used to determine whether the landscaping point guidelines above are being met. Figure 3 also provides a starting point for potential plant species selection within each of the five categories of plantings.

Figure 3 includes examples of appropriate tree and shrub species for different, unique applications. These include trees appropriate for placement under power lines. The following plants are a guide and not all inclusive; other trees and plantings may be approved by City Forester.

For more information in selecting plants:

<https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/article-topic/deciduous-selection/>

For more information on prohibited plantings:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Invasives/RegulatedSpecies>

Figure 3
Approved Street Tree List

STREET NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT	LENGTH	POINTS
Aspen				
Quaking	Populus tremuloides	40-50	20-30	165
Buckeye				
Yellow	Aesculus Flava	60-75	30-50	150
Coffeetree				
Espresso Kentucky	Gymnocladus dioicus 'Espresso'	50	35	150
Kentucky	Gymnocladus dioicus	50-60	50-60	165
Cypress				
Bald	Taxodium distichum	50-70	20-30	150
Shawnee Brave Bald	Taxodium distichum 'Mickelson'	50	15-20	150
Elm				
Princeton	Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	60-80	40-60	150
Valley Forge	Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'	80	60	150
Ginko				
Autumn Gold	Ginko biloba 'Autumn Gold'	40-50	25-30	150
Magyar	Ginko biloba 'Magyar'	40-50	20-25	150
Princeton Sentry	Ginko biloba 'Princeton Sentry'	40-50	15-20	150
Gum				
Black	Nyssa sylvatica	30-50	20-30	165
Hackberry	Celtis Occidentalis	40-60	40-60	165
Linden				
Boulevard American	Tilia americana 'Boulevard'	60	25	150
Sweet Street	Tilia americana 'Kromm'	50	25	150
Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	40-50	30-40	150
Maple				
Celebration	Acer x freemanii 'Celzam'	40-50	20-35	150
Sienna Glen	Acer x freemanii 'Sienna'	40-50	35-40	150
Sugar	Acer saccharum	50-75	50	165
Oak				
Burr	Quercus macrocarpa	70-80	75-90	165
Chinkapin	Quercus muehlenbergii	50-60	50-60	165
White Oak	Quercus alba	50-80	100	165
Red	Quercus rubra	60-75	60-75	165
Planetree				
Exclamation London	Platanus x acerifolia 'Morton Circle'	60	45	150

Minimum size at time of planting - 2-inch trunk

Diameter measure at 4ft. up

Approved Large Area Tree List

STREET NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT	LENGTH	POINTS
Aspen				
Quaking	Populus tremuloides	40-50	20-30	165
Basswood				
American	Tilia americana	75-130	23-35	165
Beech				
American	Fagus grandifolia	60-75	55-65	165
Birch				
Paper	Betula papyrifera	50	35	165
River	Betula nigra	40-70	40-60	165
Yellow	Betula alleghaniensis	40-60	40-50	165
Buckeye				
Yellow	Aesculus Flava	60-75	30-50	150
Butternut	Juglans cinerea	40-60	40-60	165
Coffeetree				
Kentucky	Gymnocladus dioicus	50-60	50-60	165
Cypress				
Bald	Taxodium distichum	50-70	20-30	150
Shawnee Brave Bald	Taxodium distichum 'Mickelson'	50	15-20	150
Elm				
Princeton	Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	60-80	40-60	150
Valley Forge	Ulmus americana 'Valley Forge'	80	60	150
Ginko				
Autumn Gold	Ginko biloba 'Autumn Gold'	40-50	25-30	150
Magyar	Ginko biloba 'Magyar'	40-50	20-25	150
Princeton Sentry	Ginko biloba 'Princeton Sentry'	40-50	15-20	150
Gum				
Black	Nyssa sylvatica	30-50	20-30	165
Moraine Sweet	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Moraine'	40-45	25-30	150
Hackberry	Celtis Occidentalis	40-60	40-60	165
Hickory				
Shagbark	Carya ovata	80	40	165
Katsura	Cercidiphyllum japonicum	40-60	20-35	150
Linden				
American Sentry	Tilia americana 'McKSentry'	50-60	20-25	150
Honey Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	40-50	30-40	150
Maple				
Red	Acer rubrum	40-60	40-60	165
Sienna Glen	Acer x freemanii 'Sienna'	40-50	35-40	150

Sugar	Acer saccharum	50-75	50	165
Magnolia				
Cucumbertree	Magnolia acuminata	50-80	35-60	150
Oak				
Black	Quercus Velutina	50-60	50-60	165
Burr	Quercus macrocarpa	70-80	75-90	165
Chinkapin	Quercus muehlenbergii	50-60	50-60	165
White	Quercus alba	50-80	100	165
Red	Quercus rubra	60-75	60-75	165
Planetree				
Exclamation London	Platanus x acerifolia 'Morton Circle'	60	45	150
Redwood				
Dawn	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	75-100	15-25	150
Sycamore				
American	Platanus occidentalis	70-90	80	165
Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera	70-80	35-45	150
Yellowwood	Cladrastis kentuckia	30-50	40-50	165

Minimum size at time of planting
2-inch trunk diameter measures 4 ft. up

Approved Medium-Small Street Tree List

STREET NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT	LENGTH	POINTS
Buckeye				
Early Glow	Aesculus glabra 'J.N. Select'	35	35	60
Mystic Ruby	Aesculus x bushii 'Aaron#1'	30-35	15-20	60
Cockspur Hawthorn Thornless	Crataegus Crus-galli var. inermis	20-30	25-35	75
Crabapple				
Crab	Non-native			60
Prairie	Malus ioensis	15-20	15-20	75
Elm				
New Horizon	Ulmus 'New Horizon'	30-40	15-25	60
Ironwood	Ostrya virginiana	25	15	75
Lilac				
Ivory Silk Japanese	Syringa reticulata subsp. Reticulata	25	15	60
Maple				
Paper Barked	Acer griseum	20-30	20-30	60
State Street Miyabe's	Acer miyabei 'Morton'	50	40	60
Magnolia				
Royal Star	Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'	10-15	10-15	60
Musclewood	Carpinus caroliniana	25-30	25-30	75
Red Bud, Eastern	Cercis canadensis	20-30	25-35	75
Serviceberry				
Allegheny	Amelanchier laevis	25	15	75
Apple	Amelanchier x grandiflora	25-30	25-30	75
Autumn Brilliance	Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance'	20-25	20-25	60

Minimum size at time of planting

1 1/2-inch trunk diameter measured at 4 ft. up

Approved Medium-Small Off-Street Tree List

STREET NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT	LENGTH	POINTS
Buckeye				
Early Glow	Aesculus glabra 'J.N. Select'	35	35	60
Mystic Ruby	Aesculus x bushii 'Aaron#1'	30-35	15-20	60
Crabapple				
Crab	Non-native			60
Prairie	Malus ioensis	15-20	15-20	75
Dogwood				
Golden Glory	Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'	15-25	15-25	60
Pagoda	Cornus alternifolia	15-25	15-25	75
Elm				
New Horizon	Ulmus 'New Horizon'	30-40	15-25	60
Ironwood	Ostrya virginiana	25	15	75
Lilac				
Ivory Silk Japanese	Syringa reticulata subsp. reticulata	25	15	60
Maple				
Paper Barked	Acer griseum	20-30	20-30	60
Striped	Acer pensylvanicum	20	15	60
Magnolia				
Royal Star	Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'	10-15	10-15	60
Musclewood	Carpinus caroliniana	25-30	25-30	75
Red Bud, Eastern	Cercis canadensis	20-30	25-35	75
Serviceberry				
Allegheny	Amelanchier laevis	25	15	75
Apple	Amelanchier x grandiflora	25-30	25-30	75
Autumn Brilliance	Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance'	20-25	20-25	60
Seven Son Flower	Heptacodium miconioides	15-20	8-15	60

Minimum size at time of planting

1 1/2-inch trunk diameter measured 4 ft. up

Approved Native Conifer Tree List

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT	LENGTH	POINTS
Balsam fir	Abies balsamea	40-60	15-25	55
Growth narrow, conical				
Eastern red cedar	Juniperus virginiana	30-40	8-20	55
Growth tree form				
Tamarack	Larix laricina	30-50	10-15	55
Growth conical, upright				
Northern white cedar	Thuja occidentalis	20-30	10-15	55
Growth tree form				
Canadian hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	20-45	15-25	55
Growth dense, conical				
Eastern white pine	Pinus strobus	50-80	20-40	55
Pyramidal in youth				
White spruce	Picea glauca	40-60	10-20	55
Broad, conical				
Jack pine	Pinus banksiana	35-50	20-30	55
Upright				
Black spruce	Picea mariana	20-50	20-30	55
Upright, narrow, conical				
Red pine	Pinus resinosa	50-80	20-25	55
Tree form				

All other Evergreens				40

Approved Landscape Plants

NATIVE - HERBACIOUS				
COMMON	LATIN	HEIGHT	BLOOM COLOR	POINTS
Lavender Hyssop	Agastache foeniculum	2-4'	Purple	
Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum	18"	Pink	
Sullivant's Milkweed (Prairie)	Asclepias sullivantii	3-5'	Pink	
Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	2'	Orange	
New England Aster	Aster novae-angliae	5'	Purple/Pink	
Canada Milk Vetch	Astragalus canadensis	1-3'	Cream	
White Wild Indigo	Baptisia alba	4'	White	
Blue Wild Indigo	Baptisia australis	3-5'	Blue	
Cream False Indigo	Baptisia bracteata	1-2'	Cream	
Yellow Wild Indigo	Baptisia tinctoria	2-3'	Yellow	
Downy Wood Mint	Blephilia cilata	1-2'	Purple	
Pale Purple Coneflower	Echinacea pallida	3-5'	Purple	
Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea	3-4'	Purple	
Rattlesnake Master	Eryngium yuccifolium	4'	White/Green	
Early Sunflower	Helianthus helianthoides	3-5'	Yellow	
Prairie Alumroot	Heuchera richardsonii	2'	Green	
Round Headed Bush Clover	Lespedeza capitata	4'	White	
Rough Blazing Star	Liatris aspera	2-5'	Purple	
Michigan Lilly	Lilium michiganense		Orange	
Wild Bergamot	Monarda fistulosa	2-4'	Lavender	
Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus	Opuntia humifosa	6"	Yellow	
Wild Quinine	Parthenium integrifolium	4'	White	
Smooth Penstemon	Penstemon digitalis	1-3'	White	
Large Flowered-Penstemon	Penstemon grandiflorus	1-3'	Lavender	
Compass Plant	Silphium laciniatum	8'	Yellow	
Rosin Weed	Silphium integrifolium	4-6'	Yellow	
Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	2-4'	Blue	
Hoary Vervain	Vergenea stricta	2-4'	Blue	
NATIVE - GRASSES/SEDGES				
River Oats/Northern Sea Oats	Chasmanthium latifolium	3-4'	Grass	
Little Blue Stem	Schizachyrium scoparium	2-3'	Grass	
Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis	2-3'	Grass	

Side Oats Gramma	Bouteloua curtipendula	1-3'	Grass	
NATIVE - SMALL SHRUBS				
White Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	3-5'	White	35
Black Chokeberry	aronia melanocarpa	3-6'	White	35
Juneberry	amelanchier alnifolia	4-15'	White	35
Running Serviceberry	Amelanchier stolonifera	3-5'	White	35
Northern Bush Honeysuckle	Diervilla lonicera	1-3'	Yellow	35
Pasture Rose	Rosa carolina	2'	Pink	35
New Jersey Tea	Ceanothus americanus	3'	White	35
Shrubby St. John's Wort	Hypericum prolificum	4'	Yellow	35
Sweet Fern	Comptonia peregrina	2-5'	Green/Bronzey Brown	
Lead Plant	Amorpha canescens	3'	Purple	35
Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla)	Dasphora fruticosa	204'	Yellow	35
All other shrubs				20

Minimum size at time of planting
2 feet in height or 2-gallon pot

Descriptions and Standards for Rain Gardens and Bioswales

Rain gardens and bioswales can serve both as landscaping and stormwater management features on a building site, where appropriately designed and sited.

A rain garden is a shallow, depressed garden that is designed and positioned on a site to capture stormwater runoff and allow for the infiltration of water back into the ground. Rain garden plants are carefully chosen for their ability to withstand moisture extremes and potentially high concentrations of nutrients and sediments that are often found in stormwater runoff. A well designed and maintained rain garden serves as an attractive component of an overall landscaping plan for a development site.

A bioswale is a linear, vegetative stormwater runoff conveyance system that is designed to store and infiltrate water from small storm events back into the ground and direct water from heavy rain events to appropriate storm sewer inlets or other management facilities. The flow of water being conveyed through a bioswale is slowed down, allowing for municipal storm systems to more effectively manage heavier rain events and help reduce the risk of flooding on or off-site. Water being infiltrated or conveyed via a bioswale is also filtered by the vegetation within it, generally improving both ground and surface water quality.

The installation of a rain garden or bioswale may contribute to the overall stormwater management plan for a development site and count toward meeting the City's landscaping guidelines in the same manner as that presented for "perennial planting bed" in Figure 3 above (20 points for every 20 sq. ft.), provided that:

1. Detailed plans are provided that show all proposed dimensions of the rain garden including length, width, depth, and slope of depression; location of the rain garden on the lot relative to hard-surfaced areas, downspouts, and site topography; characteristics of the soil underlying the rain garden or bioswale; description of planting media; the species, number, and size at the time of installation of all vegetation proposed for the rain garden or bioswale; and information of any other materials, (e.g., rocks) that will be used to line the rain garden or bioswale.
2. Installation is not proposed for areas where there is known soil contamination unless the rain garden is proposed to be constructed with an under-drain; where the characteristics of the soil would not allow for the proper infiltration of water into the ground; or where there are expected high levels of foot traffic.
3. The owner can demonstrate that the rain garden or bioswale will be properly maintained; kept free of trash, weeds debris, and dead or dying plants; any pipes associated with the garden will be inspected on an annual basis and kept free of debris; and by the beginning of every spring dead plant materials will be cut back or removed.
4. Bioswales and rain gardens must be generously (and appropriately) vegetated to qualify for landscaping points. Bioswales and rain gardens (or portions thereof) that are lined with turf and/or rocks and do not include other vegetation will not qualify for landscaping points.

5. To serve as a component of an overall stormwater management plan for a site, detailed plans, calculations, and specifications meeting the City's stormwater management ordinance are provided. Detailed plans should include the location and description of all other stormwater management facilities serving the site, particularly those to which any bioswale will be directed.

For further information on rain garden and bioswale design:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/Stormwater/RainGardenManualPrint.pdf>

General Installation and Maintenance for Landscaping and Buffer Yards

Landscaping must be installed using landscape contracting industry standards available from landscape designers and nurseries. These include proper soil conditioning, removing any packing materials including wire cages, burlap, and string, and the placement of the root collar at or slightly above grade. A six-foot bark mulch radius around a tree is ideal, with the mulch no thicker than four inches in general and tapered to a depth of one inch at the base of the tree (the classic saucer shape). Rock mulch is discouraged around all planting areas. Figure 4 shall be proper planting and maintenance techniques for deciduous trees; techniques for evergreen trees and shrubs vary slightly, but the basic principles are similar.

All landscaping must be installed prior to building occupancy or operations, unless doing so would result in unsatisfactory plant survival. In this case, the City requires a site improvement deposit until landscaping is installed according to the plan.

All required landscaping should be continually maintained in a live state to meet its original function (e.g., screen plants not overly pruned). Maintenance must include replacement of dead or dying plants, regardless of when the plant dies. Replacement should occur within the same year in which a plant dies or the next spring.

Tree Watering Guidelines

Watering your tree gradually and deeply will ensure that your tree thrives. Apply water slowly and evenly to the tree's root zone, saturating the soil to a depth of 12-18 inches. Use the guidelines below to help determine the specific watering needs of your tree.

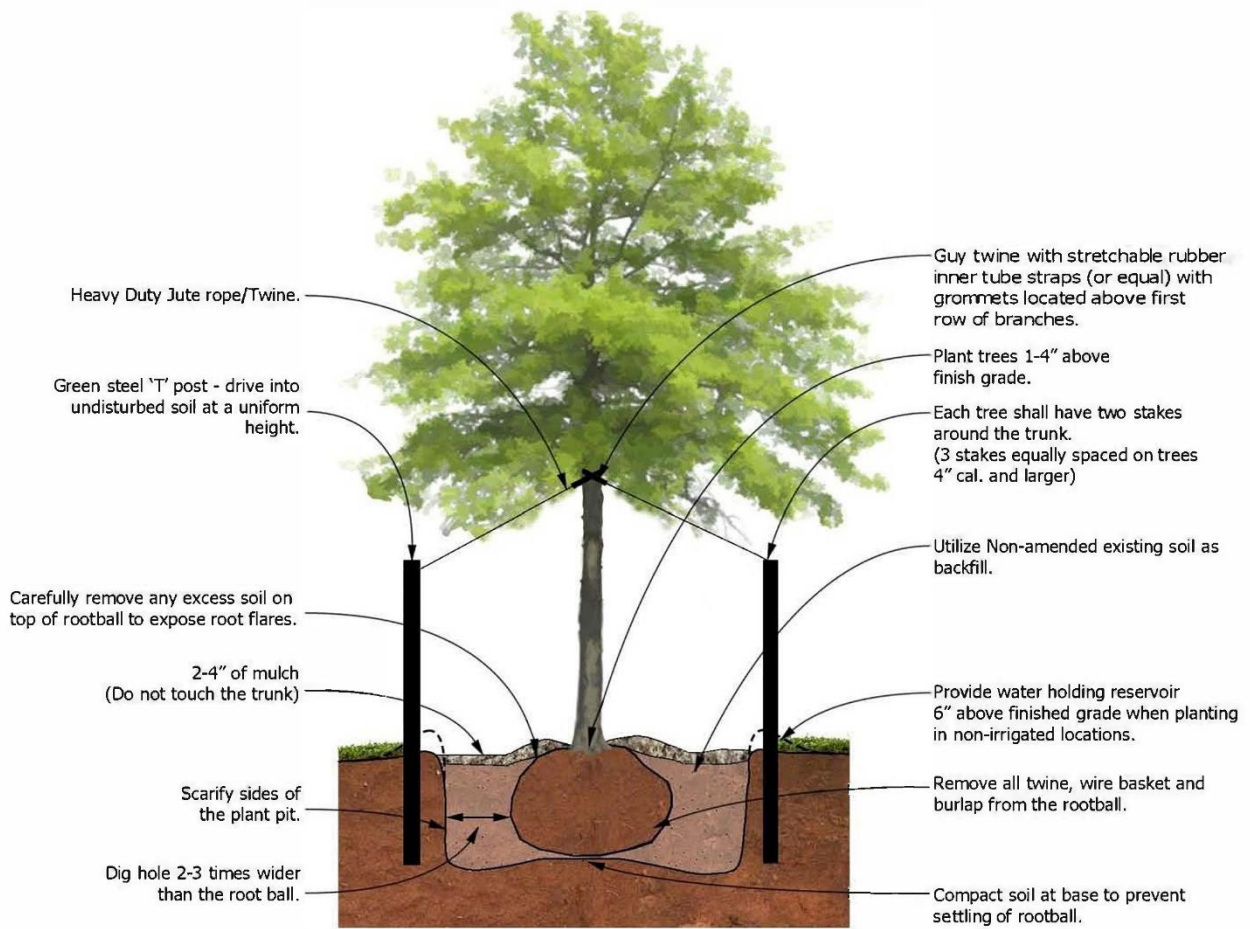
Watering guidelines for young trees (0-5 years)



Tree Age	Frequency	Quantity	Drip* & Sprinkler*** Run Time
Three days after planted	Fill the watering basin 3 times, using a total of 15-20 gallons	15-20 gallons	Hand watering best at this stage
First three weeks after planting	Fill the watering basin once a week	5-10 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Two – Six months following planting	Fill the watering basin every week or every other week	10-15 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Remainder of first year	Water every other week in absence of soaking rain	10-15 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Year Two	Every two to four weeks when rain is scarce	15-20 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Year Three-Five	Once a month	20-30 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate



Figure 4: Deciduous Tree Planting Standard



SCORING LANDSCAPING PROPOSALS

IMPORTANT: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT (INCLUDING MAP) NEEDED DETAILING PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS, SOILS AND VEGETATION - POINTS ASSIGNED FOR MATURE TREES 4" CALIPER AND OVER AND NOTABLES)

REQUIRED FOR PLANS

Scale: North, Arrow, Date, Accurate Representation of Conditions

Inventory: Removed Tree over 4" caliper, and their associated woodlands, Existing Trees over 4" caliper

All trees and other plantings are to remain and must be protected in construction

Record: Large, high quality trees proposed for removal: Note: Equivalent diameter should be included in plan showing replacement of trees of similar quality and equivalent total diameter (4 x 4 diameter hardwood to replace 1 x 12 diameter hardwood either removed or lost in construction.

Green space: specify coverage - report mulch, etc.

Calculations may be completed by filling in the Orange Square below. All measurements in feet.

PAVED AREA

Length	Width	Total Area	Required Points	NOTE: 1500 sq. ft. = 5 parking places plus driveway. Tree islands each end of 20 parking spaces (4 trees) same
1	98174	98174	3927	

FOUNDATION AREA

Length	Width	Total Area	Required Points	160 points per 100 lineal feet for appropriate plantings within 20 feet of visible foundation (shrubs, groundcover, medium and small trees)
1	98174	98174	3927	

BUFFER

Length	Width	Total Area	Required Points	160 points per 100 lineal feet for appropriate plantings within 20 feet of visible area (shrubs, groundcover, medium and small trees)
1	98174	98174	3927	

GENERAL YARDS

Length	Width	Total Area	Required Points	
1	98174	98174	3927	

STREET Frontage & Total Trees Requirements

	Street Frontage Length	Footage Per Length	Number of Trees per Street	Points Gained
Large Trees		35		0
Native Large Trees		45		0
Small Tree		35		0
Native Small Tree		45		0

POINTS PER PLANT Do not count the above Street Frontage Tree Requirements

Type	Size	Point	Number	Total
Large Deciduous	Equal to or greater than 25 ft. 2" diameter @ chest	150		
Native	Equal to or greater than 25 ft. 2" diameter @ chest	165		
Small Deciduous	Less than 25 ft. 2" diameter @ chest	60		
Native	Less than 25 ft. 2" diameter @ chest	75		
Evergreen	10 to 4 feet tall	40		
Native	10 to 4 feet tall	55		
Shrub	2 foot or 2 gallons	20		
Native	2 foot or 2 gallons	35		
Perennial	20 points for 20 sq. ft.	20		
Native	20 points for 20 sq. ft.	35		
Note: Use with Whitewater Landscaping Guideline AND Nowak, M. Beyond the Bird Feeder, WSObirds.org		Number of Overall Points		

TOTAL REQUIRED	6167
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TOTAL POINTS PER PROPOSED PLAN	
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If the minimum number of points cannot be met, the applicant may have the option to donate the difference to the Whitewater Tree Fund. Each point that is not met will be the equivalent of \$50.00.	
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