



# **LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES**

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# 0.INTRO

## Vision

To create a vibrant and livable Bahamian community where the local environment is preserved, and the lifestyle is enhanced. A holistic approach must be applied to achieve a seamless integration between the private and public realm and to ensure the long-term survival of the community. To guarantee a thriving community in terms of both long-term aesthetic value and property value, sustainable landscape practices should be carried out. In particular, the maintenance of existing plants and trees, the selection of native and well-adapted species for new plant installation and environmentally conscious maintenance practices. It is proven that in the real estate market that a well thought out, aesthetically pleasing and user-friendly landscape greatly increases the marketability and rental/resale value of a property.

## Actors

This document aims to provide 'straight to the point' guidelines on how to relay this vision to the Owners, Designers (Architects and Landscape Architects), Contractors & Consultants working and living in the community. Ultimately the objective of this document is to provide rules and recommendations that prevent homeowners from having a negative affect on their neighbours or the community through their garden design and landscaping.

## Sustainable Principles

Sustainable principles are the technical applications that are thought to be necessary to achieve a sustainable community. Below are the main factors that should be considered:

- Appropriate ratio of lawn to shrubs.
- Minimize lawn areas to reduce maintenance and irrigation requirements.
- Use locally available materials and/or material from within the same geographical region.
- Promote sustainable drainage techniques by using:
  - permeable paving and/or minimizing non-permeable paving;
  - appropriate placed swales and/or retention basins in order to slow down the direct drainage of water into the water table, deep wells or the sea.
- Protecting the local environment by implementing the existing site features and habitats into the design, where possible.
- Promote sustainable and healthy living (vegetable gardens / fruit trees etc.).
- Integrated Pest Management.
- Sustainable maintenance techniques.

# 1. GENERAL

## New Private Gardens

New Private Gardens are those that are built on a vacant lot and are effectively built from scratch. For this document vacant means without a home/building, but not necessarily devoid of trees and vegetation. All gardens should follow the local microclimate and complement the surrounding habitats. The following are some of the main requirements:

- Invasive vegetation should be identified and removed/destroyed.
- Existing native vegetation (trees or palms) is to be kept in place and/or transplanted/implemented into the design where possible.
- If any plant on the nationally protected species list (see Section 4) must be removed, it is required to replace them with an equivalent species in the ratio of 2:1.
- To reduce irrigation, fertilizer and pesticides run off and application, a maximum ratio of 60:40 of lawn to shrubs is encouraged.
- Native species should cover 30-50% of the garden's area.
- To manage storm water runoff the use of permeable paving (gravel, pavers with grass or mulch joints, etc.) is also highly recommended across the site. All surface water must be handled onsite and not redirected to drain into roadways, onto neighboring properties or beach dunes.

## Renovation of Private Gardens

The renovation of Private Gardens is applied where an existing garden is to undergo a renovation of more than 1/3 of its existing material the same principles outlined for New Private Gardens apply. The Homeowners should confirm with the OFB association at the onset of their project whether their renovations falls within this category.

## Public Road Verges

Public Road verges are the vegetated strip along the public roads between the road and the sidewalk. Maintenance will be by the OFB association. The space within 5ft of the road will be kept visually clear for pedestrian and vehicular safety. Here are the main considerations for road verges:

- Should be planted with natural lawn or low groundcover less than 1ft in height.
- No walls are allowed.
- Use of synthetic lawn is not allowed (unless specifically approved).
- Loose materials such as gravel and pebbles are not allowed unless as substitute for mulch or adequate retention is installed.
- Should be kept clean all the time.
- Inorganic materials such as concrete or asphalt are not allowed.
- Trees in the road verges must be approved by OFB association.

## Vacant Lot

Vacant lots are those lot that are undeveloped and can be cleared or covered in existing vegetation. Due to their varying condition, it is difficult to identify a unified treatment, however the main considerations below intend to cover the different scenarios:

- All Vacant Lots should look clean and tidy at all times and cleaned of garbage to avoid becoming an eyesore.
- Cleared vacant lots with grassy areas should be regularly be mown or cut low, and where desired creative mowing could be applied to create aesthetically pleasing patterns.
- Vacant lots with existing coppice should be kept untouched until approved development as they are a haven for wildlife. Any garbage and litter should be removed regularly.
- If beautification is desired (i.e. to merge with the surrounding frontage properties) the owner of a vacant lot can plant a low hedge along the boundary line with exotic plant accents at a regular spacing. For example, a clusia hedge with accents of bougainvillea.
- Chain link fencing along frontage roads should not be allowed unless during ongoing construction or development. Should the owner desire to fence off the property prior to development, fence type will need to meet requirements of community landscape guidelines.
- Property owners should also ensure that excess storm water is contained on property and not diverted to run-off onto neighbouring properties.
- If desired prior to development, property owners are encouraged to plant palms or trees at a minimum of 25' spacing along boundary lines. Planting ahead of development will provide a headstart on having mature vegetation for screening of eventual home.
- If vacant lots are used for the temporary storage of construction material, the materials should be put into a marginal location of the lot and kept tidy and properly screened. Approval from OFB POA must be obtained.
- In discussion with OFB this vacant lot could also be used as a short-term community and vegetable gardens.
- In discussion with OFB this vacant lot could also become a temporary orchard.
- In discussion with OFB vacant lots could be used as temporary nurseries for palms and trees to be used in later developments.

## Construction Lot

Construction lot are those lots where homes or gardens are being installed.

- Construction lots should be kept tidy throughout duration of construction. Contractors must ensure that no debris/material is spilling over into the nearby properties.
- If construction lot are next to existing residential properties a temporary visual screen of at least 8' high must be erected along frontage road.
- The owner should make arrangement with POA and nearby properties regarding the parking of construction vehicles throughout the construction period.

- The planting of palms could also be used as a canopy layer for immediate screening to block direct views from neighbouring properties of scaffolding and higher floor construction.
- While grades/elevations within a property can be altered, grading should merge with existing levels at property boundaries in such a way that does not cause excess storm water to flow onto neighbouring property.
- Dumpsters, porta potties, temporary construction offices, construction materials etc should be on site behind construction fencing/screening (i.e. not visible along road or from road).

## 2. PRIVATE GARDENS

Private gardens can be divided into the following distinct zones:

### Boundary Treatments (Private Boundary Buffer Zone)

**Boundary buffer** zones are the areas within approximately 5'-8' feet of shared property boundary lines. The **boundary buffer** zones should be heavily vegetated to provide privacy and act as a green corridor for wildlife. Multilayer planting schemes with both canopy and shrub layers are recommended to create dense buffers. The canopy layer can be achieved by groupings of palms and/or medium trees. A tree's mature canopy size should be taken into consideration when placed in the **boundary buffer** zone. Unless agreed upon by both properties, it is not recommended that a tree's canopy spreads into the neighboring property. Along the perimeter it is recommended a minimum spacing of 25' ft. between trees. This is also dependent on tree size and species.

Suggested species for boundary treatment \*

Canopy		Mixed Shrub Screen		Exotic Accent	
Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name
Sabal Palmetto Sabal	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Red Stopper	<i>Eugenia confusum</i>	Heliconia sp.	<i>Heliconia caribaea x bihai 'Jacquinii'</i>
Pigeon Plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	White Stopper	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	Red Shell Ginger	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>
Allspice	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Simpson stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Philodendron selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Wild dilly	<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i>	Seven-year Apple	<i>Genipa/Casasia clusiifolia</i>	Oleander sp.	<i>Nerium sp.</i>
Five Finger	<i>Tabebuia Bahamensis</i>	Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>
		Sea Grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Dwarf Pitch apple	<i>Clusia guttifera</i>

		Red tip cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> var. <i>pellocarpus</i> 'Red Tip'		
		Silver buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> 'sericeus'		
		Jamaican Caper	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>		
		Blollies sp.	<i>Guapira discolor</i>		

\*See the appendix for a more extensive list of suggested plants.

## Frontage Road

The **frontage zone** refers to the property boundary along the public road - specifically the greenspace between boundary wall/property line and the public road edge. The treatment along the frontage road must not interfere with the public utilities or pedestrian and vehicular circulation. Views must be kept sufficiently clear for cars entering and exiting driveways. To do so:

- A 4ft wide minimum strip of lawn or groundcover should run parallel to the road.
- Shrubs to be minimum 35% (by count) of native species.
- Trees to be minimum 50% (by count) of native species.
- Trees should be planted at a minimum spacing of 25' depending on species.
- Palms should be planted at a minimum spacing of 12' depending on species.
- Consideration should be given to merge planting with the neighbours frontage zone to allow for soft transitions between properties.
- For safety and visibility planting within 3ft of the driveway exit should be 4ft high.
- Consideration of site utilities: A representative from NPDCo should be contacted to ensure that the installation will not impede the function of any utilities.

## Shorelines & Beach Dunes

Shorelines and Beach dunes refer to the interface between private or communal properties and the public beach or shorelines. Along the shoreline, erosion from wind, waves and tides should be controlled using vegetation as much as possible. Dune plants are salt tolerant to salt spray, occasional high water and strong winds. The plant roots stabilize sandy soils, reducing the impact of wave and wind erosion. Once established, healthy dune ecosystems can be natural substitutes to hard engineering erosion controls such as seawalls. Using vegetation as opposed to more rigid engineered solutions allows for a more seamless transition between the beach/shorelines and private spaces. This planting specification would apply to Charlotte Island beach areas, and all areas that are not protected by a canal or sea wall, where a soft shoulder could erode into the canal due to boat traffic etc.

The planting principles for these zones are as follows:

- Planting of dunes must be combined with the use of an environmental erosion control mat made from natural and biodegradable material
- Planting should also be combined with temporary fencing (to remain on place for one year or less until plants are considered to be fully established) to protect dunes
- Use soft engineering (vegetation) when possible in place of hard engineering (sea walls etc).
- Temporary irrigation might be necessary for the establishment of new planting for the first several months until establishment.
- Planting specification should be a minimum of 1gallon for groundcover and 3 gallon for shrubs.
- Use dunes/shoreline specific species. These include but are not limited to:

Groundcover#1		Groundcover / Low Shrub		Shrub	
Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name
Sea Coast Marsh elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>	Salt Brush	<i>Borrichia dioica</i>	Sea grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>
Sea oats	<i>Uniola panicolata</i>	Beach sunflower	<i>Helianthus debilus</i>	Silver buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus 'sericeus'</i>
Spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	Beach creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	Green buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>
Native scaevola/inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Sea lavender	<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	Bay Cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>
Railroad vine	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>				

\*See the appendix for a more extensive list of suggested plants.

- For Charlotte Island Lots 1-9 Owners are responsible to create a berm parallel to the canal to collect rainwater and build a spillway along the west property line to the canal. A 2' wide stream bed using tabby rock is recommended.

## Canal Front

The canal front is the strip of land facing or running along the canals. Planting principles along the canal should include:

- Where a man-made beach is in place or where the property meets the canal edge as a soft edge (without retaining walls or barriers to reduce run off and erosion into the canal) the planting should follow those outlined in the beach dune planting.
- Drainage into the canal system is discouraged.
- Shrubs to be minimum 35% (by count) of native species.
- Trees to be minimum 50% (by count) of native species.

### 3. PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Native Approach

Native species should be promoted because they are often:

- Low maintenance.
- Resistant to the local environmental conditions.
- Salt and wind tolerant.
- Require less irrigation, pesticides and fertilizers.
- Attract wildlife (butterflies, birds etc).

Below are a list of recommended native species or species accepted as native after being introduced years ago and are considered naturalized. Non-native exotic plants are allowed if they are well suited to the local conditions and are non-invasive. Non-native invasive species are forbidden.

#### Palms:

Palms can be used singly, in symmetrical arrangements or grouped. When arranged in symmetry they create status and formality, planted singly they create focal points and in groups they can provide valuable canopy and roof screening.

Selected List of Palms \*

Native/Naturalized Palms:		Exotic Palms:	
Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name
Silver Thatch	<i>Coccothrinax sp</i>	Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea sp.</i>
Thatch Palm	<i>Thrinax morrisii.</i>	Copernicia Palms	<i>Copernicia sp.</i>
Buccaneer	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	Bismark Palm	<i>Bismarkia nobilis</i>
Silver Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Christmas Palm	<i>Veitchia merrillii</i>
Sabal Palm	Sabal palmetto	Copernicia Palms	<i>Copernicia sp.</i>
Everglades Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	Bismark Palm	<i>Bismarkia nobilis</i>
Coconut Palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	<i>Mongtomery Palm</i>	<i>Veitchia montgomeryana</i>

\*See the appendix for a more extensive list of suggested plants.

#### Trees:

Trees can be categorized as shade, flowering or architectural. Shades tree are used mainly to provide microclimate, flowering to provide colors and interest and architectural to provide scale and sense of place. Like palms, we have native/naturalized and exotic trees. Here, below, are those recommended, including a list of fruit trees. We recommend at least one fruit tree per project.

Select List of Trees\*

Native Trees:		Exotic Trees:		Fruit Trees:	
Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name
Horseflesh	<i>Lysiloma sabiau</i>	Poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Mango	<i>Mangifera sp.</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	Verawood	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>	Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>
Pitch Apple	<i>Clusia Rosea</i>	Pink Poui	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Bursera simaruba	<i>Gumelemi</i>	Pink Cassia	<i>Cassia javanica</i>	Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara sapota</i>
Bearded Ficus	<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>	Brazilian Beauty	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>	Soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	Frangipani	<i>Plumeria sp.</i>	Lime (local)	<i>Citrus sp.</i>
Pigeon Plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	Orchid Tree	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Japanese Tree Fern	<i>Filiceum decipens</i>	Moringa	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>
Silver Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus 'Silver'</i>			Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Lignum Vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>			Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Geiger	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>			Starfruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
Five Finger	<i>Tabebuia Bahamensis</i>				

\*See the appendix for a more extensive list of suggested plants.

## Shrubs:

Shrubs are all those plants that at mature size are between 3' and below 18'. Some shrub species fall under the umbrella of both the shrub and small-tree and this is usually dependent on how they are pruned. Shrubs can be used for mixed screening, single species hedges, mass planting or as specimens. Typically, a single species hedge is not recommended as it is not as environmentally diverse. Below are some recommended shrubs:

Select List of Shrubs\*

Mass Planting Native		Mass Planting Exotic		Specimen/Accent Shrubs	
Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name
Cordgrass	<i>Spartina Bakeri</i>	Macho Ferns	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata Macho'</i>	Bromeliads	<i>Aechmea sp.</i>
Florida grass	<i>Tripsacum floridana</i>	Philodendron Xanadu	<i>Philodendron Xanadu</i>	Sisal	<i>Agave sp.</i>
Sea oats	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	Muhly grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Bougainvillea sp.	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>
Sea Lavender	<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	Dwarf Oleander	<i>Nerium sp.</i>	Crinum	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>

Croton linearis	<i>Croton linearis</i>	Hibiscus sp.	Hibiscus sp.	Philodendron selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Spider lilies	<i>Hymenocallis latafolia</i>			Cardboard plant	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>
Horizontal cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> var. 'Horizontal'			Contie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>
Broom brush	<i>Baccharis dioica</i>			<i>Thyrallis</i>	
Salt brush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>				

\*See the appendix for a more extensive list of suggested plants.

## Groundcovers & Climbers:

Groundcover shrub species are classified as those less than 3ft high. They blanket the ground and frame the middle and background shrub layers. Groundcover provides interest through their foliage, colour and texture. Climbing plants can be self-supportive or trellised.

Select List of Groundcover & Climber\*

Native Groundcover		Exotic Groundcover		Climbers	
Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name	Common Name	Botanical name
Beach Creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	Philodendron Burle Marx	<i>Philodendron Burle Marx</i>	Yellow Allamanda	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>
Iva imbricata	<i>Iva imbricata</i>	Wart Fern	<i>Microsorium scolopendria</i>	Pink Allamanda	<i>Mandavilla splendens</i>
Sea Purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Purple Queen	<i>Setcreasea/ Tradescantia pallida 'Purpurea'</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
Inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Foxtail Fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus Myers</i>	Sky Vine	<i>Thunburgia grandiflora</i>
Rat tail	<i>Stachytarpheta urticifolia</i>	Flax Lilies	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Bougainvillea sp.	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>
Beach Sunflower	<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	Baby rubber plant	<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>		

\*See the appendix for a more extensive list of suggested plants.

## Invasive Plants / do not plant plants

Invasive plants are non-native species that dominate ecosystems, often leading to monocultures lacking in biodiversity. If found onsite, the plants below are to be removed immediately:

- Australian Pine/Casuarina – *Casuarina equisetifolia & glauca*
- Sea Lettuce – *Scaevola taccada*
- Brazilian pepper – *Schinus terebinthifolius*

- Melaleuca – *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
- Jumbey – *Leucaena glauca*
- Wedelia – *Wedelia trilobata*

The following species are not recommended for planting in private gardens and not allowed in road verges:

- Umbrella tree – *Schefflera actinophylla*
- Yellow tabebuia – *Tabebuia aurea*
- Weeping fig – *Ficus benjamina*

## Nationally Protected Species

By law the following species are protected in the Bahamas and their destruction or removal is prohibited:

- Beefwood, Pigeon Berry/Narrow Leaved Blolly - *Guapira discolor*
- Black Ebony/Bullwood - *Pera bumeliifolia*
- Brasiletto - *Caesalpinia vesicaria*
- Candlewood - *Gochnatia ilicifolia*
- Caribbean Pine - *Pinus caribaea var. bahamensis*
- Horseflesh - *Lysiloma sabiau var. bahamensis*
- Lignum Vitae - *Guaiacum sanctum*
- Mahogany (Madeira) - *Swietenia mahagoni*
- Rauwolfia - *Rauwolfia nitida*
- Red Cedar - *Juniperus bermudiana*
- Silk Cotton - *Ceiba pentandra*

## Existing Mangroves

All mangrove areas must be kept. Occasional cut back is allowed but must be done progressively and not all at once. Owners must receive written approval from OHB before carrying out any cutting back. Boardwalks can be built within mangroves.

## 4. PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS

### General

- For new installations and for gardens to receive renovations of greater than 35% of the existing area landscape plans should be drawn by a landscape architect, a licensed landscape contractor or a horticulturist and submitted for approval to the POA who can then decide based on the scale of the proposal if further involvement of a landscape architect is necessary.
- Accordingly, all plant species, size and quality should be indicated on such plans.
- The contractor or homeowner is responsible for supplying the plant materials necessary to carry out the works following standard landscape procedures and practices.
- The plants should be well-formed and shaped, true to type and free from disease, insects and defects such as knots, sun-scald, windburn, injuries, abrasion or disfigurement.

## Size & Spacing

Size specification of plants depends on the species and projected size at maturity. Below are the general recommendations. Please see the extensive planting list and specification in the appendix for recommendation on a species by species basis.

- Large shade and flowering trees should be specified at minimum 45G/14-16' Overall height.
- Medium shade and flowering trees should be specified at minimum 25G/ 8-10' Overall height.
- Large palms should be specified at minimum 8'-10' Clear Trunk.
- Medium palms should be specified at minimum 4'-6' Clear Trunk.
- Small palms should be specified at minimum 25G.
- Hedges should be specified minimum 7G; 4' on center.
- Specimen shrubs should be specified minimum 7G; 4' on center.
- Mass shrubs should be planted at minimum 3G; 3' on center.
- Groundcover should be planted at minimum 1G; 1'-2' on center.

## Topsoil

- Topsoil for use in preparing soil for backfilling plant pits shall be fertile, friable, and of a loamy character, without mixture of subsoil materials, and obtained from a well-drained, arable site.
- Planting soil mix shall be at a minimum, a combination of acceptable topsoil, peat and sand and shall be clean and free of heavy clay, coarse sand, rocks, stones, lime, lumps, construction debris, plants, roots weeds, noxious pests and diseases or other foreign materials. It shall not contain toxic substances which may be harmful to plant growth. pH range shall be 5.0 to 7.6 inclusive.

## Fertilizer (Recommended)

Fertilizer should be a granular slow-release type, in a dry pellet form with a balanced nutrient formula such as 6-6-6 or 10-10-10. It shall contain the following minimum percentages by weight of primary nutrients:

- Nitrogen (N): 6%
- Phosphorous (P): 6%
- Potassium (K): 6%
- Micronutrients must be present, including: Manganese, Chelated Iron, Magnesium Sulfate, Urea, Zinc and Copper.
- The fertilizer should be applied at following rates, to planting beds and saucer area around each tree, palm and shrub:
  - Trees: caliper 2-4": 3 lbs/inch of caliper.
  - Palms: 1-lb./inch of palm trunk caliper
  - Shrubs: 2-lbs/100 sf of area
  - Ground covers: 2-lbs/100 sf of area.
  - Grass Sod: 12-lbs/1000 s.f. of area.

## **Top mulch (Recommended)**

- Pine bark mulch.
- Other recommended mulches are cypresses and locally produced mulch.
- Processed specifically for use as top mulch around plant beds.
- Top mulch planting pits, trenches and shrub bed areas within two days after planting.
- Mulch full width of planting pit, tree pit, trenches, shrub bed, ground cover and vine bed and other planting areas evenly with 3" (minimum) depth of top quality specified mulch material, after settlement.
- All trees and palms planted in lawn areas shall receive a minimum of 3' diameter mulch ring at a depth of 3".

## **5. PLANTING INSTALLATION** (see appendix for typical details)

### **General**

- Where shrub and groundcover plantings are shown as mass plantings beds, plants shall be placed on a triangular spacing configuration (staggered spacing). Plant center to center dimensions (on center or o.c.) are listed on the plant list.
- Center plant in pit or trench. Trees and shrubs shall be set straight and at such a level that after settlement, the plant crown will stand one (1), to two (2) inches above grade.
- Care shall be taken not to break or disturb root ball of plants.
- Turn plant for best effect or as directed by the Landscape Architect.

### **Guying and staking of trees & palms**

- Protect trunk and stake palms as shown on the Planting Detail Illustrations (**see appendix**). No nails, screws or wires shall penetrate the outer surface of trunks. All guying and staking shall be removed twelve (12) months after planting.
- Tree guying and bracing shall be installed to prevent newly planted trees from falling into neighbouring property, roadways or verges.

### **Pruning at planting**

- Prune minimally to remove injured twigs and branches, dead wood and suckers.
- Pinch out tip growth at the terminal branch ends of shrubs, ground covers and vines.
- Trees shall be pruned to preserve the natural character of the plant as shown on the drawings, only if necessary. All soft wood or sucker growth and all broken or badly damaged branches shall be removed with a clean cut.
- All broken branches and clear trunk branches on street trees are to be pruned to ensure 5' min. height clearance to base of canopy.

## **Irrigation**

- **Rain Switch:**

- Where automatic irrigation systems are installed, a rain sensor must be installed to reduce standing water and excess runoff from lawns into canals and neighboring properties.
- Rain switch should be located in an area that is free of falling leaves and will easily catch falling rain.
- The rain switch should be wired so that it interrupts the irrigation cycle when rain has provide sufficient water for plant material requirements.

- **Sprinklers:**

- Should be installed to provide a minimum of 50% overlap between heads.
- Sprinklers heads should be always be arranged facing away from roads and path ways as not to spray in the road and where people walk.

## **6. LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE**

### **General:**

Maintenance should ensure to provide a good appearance of the property throughout the year. The neat appearance of the landscape has a reflection on the perception of the community and has a positive psychological experience for the residents. The following maintenance guidelines are aimed to create a minimum standard for weeding, removing dead plants and mowing regularity in order to avoid gardens becoming eyesores.

- Begin maintenance immediately after each item is planted.
- Maintain a healthy growing condition by watering, pruning, fertilizing, cultivating, spraying, weeding and other routine operations (such as re-staking or repairing guy supports).
- Keep water saucers around plants free of undesired vegetative growth.
- Herbicide weed control: all plant beds shall be kept free of noxious weeds.
- Remove and replace dead plants promptly.
- Mulch top ups are recommended every six months. The same style of mulch should be used throughout the garden for unity. Suitable mulch is pine bark, cypress and native mulch which can be locally supplied. For small areas pebbles can also be used.

### **Lawn:**

- St Augustine Lawns: Mowed to a height of 3-4" (every 7-10 days).
- Zoysia Lawns: Mowed to height of 2-3" (every 7-10 days).
- Fungal treatment should be applied as soon as necessary.
- Weed and debris removal weekly.
- Where a lawn maintenance contractor is employed, the debris generated from each contractor should be hauled away when services are completed.

### **Shrubs:**

- Pruning of shrubs and groundcover to maintain a neat appearance, and restrict growth from obstructing roadways, walkways or driveways.
- Maintain a dense hedge.

- Maintain or encourage a desired plant form or special garden forms.
- Remove dead or dying branches injured by disease, severe insect infestation, animals, storms, or other adverse mechanical damage.

### **Palms:**

- Regular removal of dry, brown or damaged fronds and excess fruits and nuts.
- when removing fronds and excess fruits and nuts care should be taken to avoid damages to the shrubs and garden below.
- Regularly thin out multi-stem or cluster palms as necessary.
- Always ensure safety of workers and people when carrying out the works.
- See Hurricane preparation below for further information.

### **Trees:**

- Regular removal of dead branches.
- Keep shape as per design intent.
- Remove and/or cut back climbing plants to prevent growth into the tree crown.
- Always ensure safety of workers and people when carrying out the works.
- See Hurricane preparation below for further information.

### **Pest Control Management:**

Residents should instruct their landscape maintenance staff to follow the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). **The principles of IPM include:**

- Identify pests, their hosts and beneficial organisms before taking action.
- Establish **monitoring guidelines** for each pest species.
- Establish an action threshold for the pest.
- Evaluate and implement **control** tactics.
- Monitor, evaluate and document the results.

Where pesticide and chemical applications in the garden are needed, use products bearing the " warning or caution label " designation only. Chemicals bearing the "Danger " warning label are prohibited for landscape use in OFB.

We encourage the use of the following pet safe and environmentally friendly products when appropriate:

- Bonide snail bait - pet safe.
- Dipel (bacillus thuringiensis) where possible for sod webworm, caterpillars.
- Organacide pesticide / fungicide.
- Mosquito control / mosquito bits in bromeliads.

We encourage the use of granular lawn pesticides as an alternative to liquid chemical sprays to reduce runoff and spray drift of water-soluble mixes. To reduce of nitrates and other chemicals run off into the canal system, use slow release granular fertilizer only (i.e. 10-10-10, 16-4-8, not liquid feeds) on lawns and gardens.

## **Irrigation Maintenance:**

It is the Homeowner's responsibility to maintain the system, repairing leaks and broken heads, flushing the system etc. in a timely and efficient manner.

## **7. HURRICANE PREPARATION**

### **Before**

Special provisions will be made by the POA to accommodate hurricane preparation pruning in June and July annually, and for clean up and debris hauling after a storm.

- Where the owner employs their own personnel for garden maintenance, approved garden waste receptacles must be used for the storage of debris and clippings.
- All palm trees should be pruned to remove dead or dying growth, excess fruit and flower stalks
- All shade trees should be selectively pruned to remove dead or dying branches, low hanging branches, inward or downward pointing branches within the canopy, to allow breeze to pass through and reduce resistance load on the tree.
- Irrigation systems should be turned off.
- Lighting should be checked and all the lighting on trunks should be secured.
- See drawing in the appendix to illustrate the above proper way to trim palms.

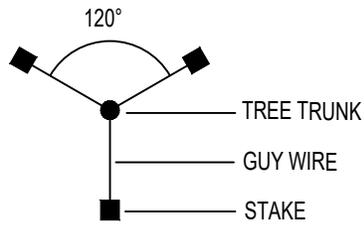
### **Aftermath**

After the storm passes and there has been government clearance to be on the road, the POA will work to clear any fallen trees or debris in the common areas and roadways. Damaged trees, palms and shrubs should be carefully assessed before eventual removal as some of them may recover from the storm. However, any trees or palms that risk causing further damage to public spaces or private property will be addressed as soon as possible. The safety of our community members is of the highest priority.

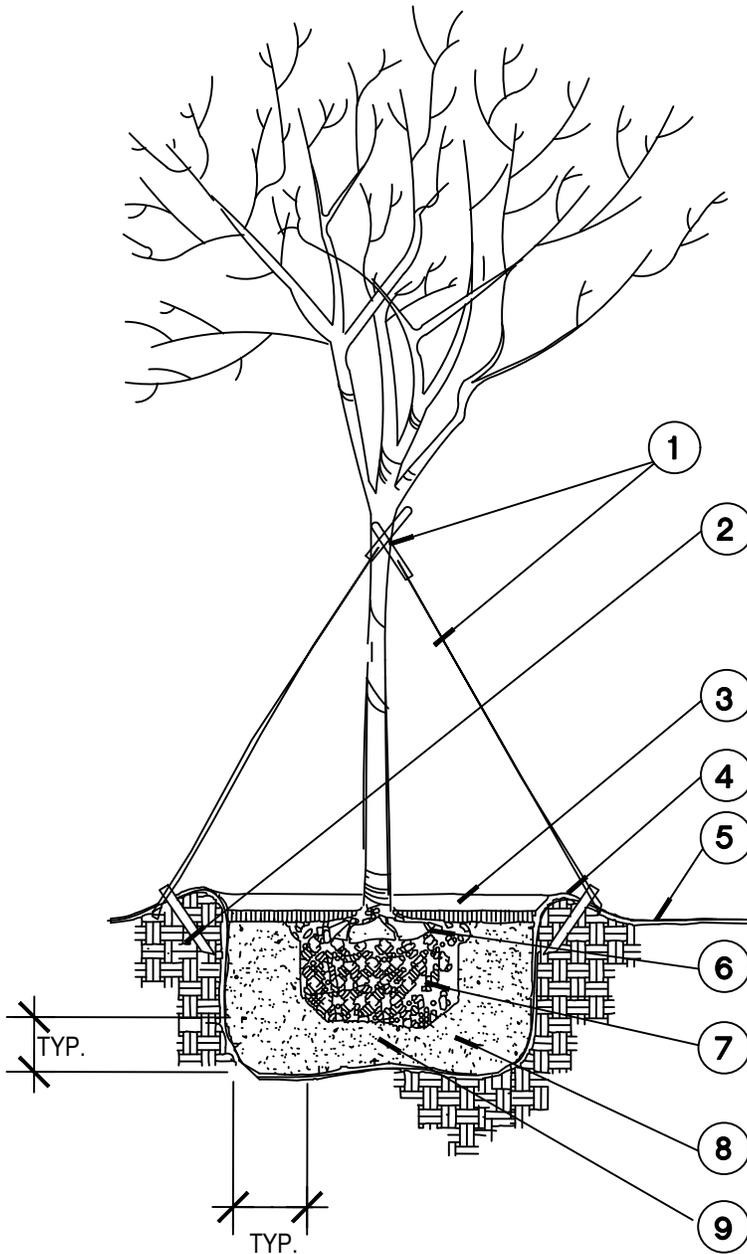
Botanical Name	Common Name	Recommended Specification (Min.)	Type	Note
<b>TREE</b>				
<i>Acacia choriophylla</i>	Cinnecord	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sugar Apple	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Breadfruit	45G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Carambola/Star Fruit	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree	45G	Tree	
<i>Bourreria ovata</i>	Bahama Strongback	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Black Olive Tree	25G	Tree	
<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>	Verawood	45G	Tree	
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Gumelemi, Gumbo Limbo Tree	45G	Tree	Native
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>	Santa Maria Tree/Brazilian Beauty	45G	Tree	
<i>Calyptanthus zuzygium</i>	Myrtle-of-the-River	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Ylang Ylang	25G	Tree	
<i>Canella winterana</i>	Wild Cinnamon	25G	Tree	
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Cassia bahamensis</i>	Cassia - Bahama	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Silk Cotton Tree	45G	Tree	
<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	Silk Floss Tree	25G	Tree	
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	Satin Leaf Tree	25G	Tree	
<i>Citrus sp.</i>	Native Tangerine	15G	Tree	Native
<i>Citrus aurantifolia 'Key Lime'</i>	Key Lime	15G	Tree	
<i>Clusia rosea</i>	Autograph Tree/ Pitch Apple	45G	Tree	
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	Pigeon Plum	25G	Tree	
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Seagrape Tree	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Buttonwood - Green	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Conocarpus erectus 'sericeus'</i>	Silver Buttonwood	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Cordia Superba</i>	White Geiger	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Cordia sebestena</i>	Geiger Tree Orange	25G	Tree	
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Poinciana Tree	45G	Tree	
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	White Stopper	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Eugenia confusum</i>	Red Berry Stopper	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig Tree	45G	Tree	
<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>	Shortleaf Fig Tree	45G	Tree	
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Rusty Fig	45G	Tree	
<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	Japanese Fern Tree	25G	Tree	
<i>Genipa clusifolia/Casasia clusiifolia</i>	Seven Year Apple	25G	Tree	
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	Lignumvitae	25G	Tree	
<i>Guapira discolor</i>	Blolly	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i>	Crabwood Tree	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Hibiscus tileaceus "Tricolor"</i>	Mahoe	45G	Tree	
<i>Jacaranda caerulea</i>	Bahama jacaranda	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Jatropha interrima</i>	Jatropha	25G	Tree	
<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>	Joewood	15G	Tree	Native
<i>Lysiloma latsiliquum</i>	Wild Tamarind	45G	Tree	Native
<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	Horseflesh	45G	Tree	Native
<i>Mangifera indica sp.</i>	Mango	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i>	Wild Dilly	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapodilla	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Mastichodendron foetioissimum</i>	Mastic Tree	45G	Tree	
<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Simpson's Stopper	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Banana	15G	Herb	Fruit
<i>Nerium oleander sp.</i>	Standard Oleander	25G	Tree	
<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	Madagascar Olive	45G	Tree	
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avacado Tree	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Allspice Tree	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Plumeria spp.</i>	Frangipani	25G	Tree	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava Tree	25G	Tree	Fruit
<i>Psidium littorale</i>	Strawberry Guava	25G	Tree	
<i>Senna polyphylla</i>	Desert Cassia	25G	Tree	
<i>Senna surattensis</i>	Cassia surattensis, Glaucous Cassia	25G	Tree	
<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Paradise Tree	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Mahogany	45G	Tree	Native
<i>Tabebuia bahamensis</i>	Five Fingers/Chicken Toe	25G	Tree	Native
<i>Tecoma stans</i>		25G	Tree	
<b>PALM</b>				
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	King Alexander Palm	6-8' CT	Palm	
<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i>	Ponytail Palm	25G	Palm	
<i>Bismarkia nobilis 'Silver'</i>	Silver Bismarkia Palm	8-10' CT	Palm	
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan Palm	25G	Palm	



<i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	Song of Jamaica	15G	Shrub	
<i>Duranta erecta</i> 'Gold Mound'		3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Ermodea littoralis</i>	Golden/Beach Creeper	1G (1' o.c.)	Groundcover	Native
<i>Eugenia foetida</i>	Spanish Stopper	15G	Shrub	Hedge
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> 'Green Island'	Green Island Fig	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Galphimia gracilis/glauca</i>	Thryallis/Rain-of-Gold	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Gardenia taitensis</i>	Thaiti Gardenia	7G	Shrub	
<i>Genipa clusifolia/Casasia clusiifolia</i>	Seven Year Apple	7G	Shrub	
<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Firebush	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	Native
<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	Beach Sunflower	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	Native
<i>Heliconia caribaea x bihai</i> 'Jacquini'	Jacquini Caribbean	3G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Hibiscus	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Hymenocallis latafolia</i>	Spider/Bay Lily	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	Native
<i>Ipomoea pes-Caprae</i>	Railroad Vine	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	Native
<i>Iva imbricata</i>	Seacoast Beach Elder	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Ixora sp.	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Jatropha integerrima</i> 'Compacta'	Dwarf Jatropha	7G	Shrub	
<i>Lantana sp.</i>	Common Lantana	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas Sage	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub (Silver)	
<i>Liriope sp.</i>	Liriope grass	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Mandavilla splendens</i>	Pink Allamanda	3G (Trellised)	Vines	
<i>Mandevilla spp.</i>	Yellow Mandevilla	3G (Trellised)	Vines	
<i>Microsorium scolopendria</i>	Wart Fern	3G (2' o.c.)	Foliage	
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss Cheese Vine	7G	Vines	
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Pink Muhly Grass	3G (3' o.c.)	Grass	
<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	Macho Fern	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston Fern	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Nephrolepis falcata</i> 'Furcans'	Fishtail Fern	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	Oleander sp.	7G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Nerium Oleander</i> 'Dwarf'	Dwarf Oleander sp.	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Pentalinon luteum</i>	Wild Allamanda	1 gallon; trellised; full	Vine	
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Lavender Pentas	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>	Baby rubber plant	1G (1' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	Petrea Vine, Queens Wreath	3G (Trellised)	Vines	
<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Philodendron	7G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Philodendron selloum</i> 'Xanadu'	Philodendron 'Xanadu'	3G (3' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Philodendron sp.</i> 'Burle Marx'	Philodendron 'Burle Marx'	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago - Blue	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	White Plumbago	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Yew Podocarpus	7G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	Hedge
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Purslane	1G (1' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Psychotria ligustrifolia</i>	Bahama Coffee	3G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Wild Coffee	3G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	Flame Vine	3G (Trellised)	Vines	
<i>Randia aculeata</i>	Indigo Berry	7G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Firecracker Plant	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Scaevola Inkberry	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Sea Purslane	1G (1' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Setcreasea pallida</i> 'Purpurea'	Purple Queen	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	Necklace Pod	3G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	Sand Cordgrass	3G (3' o.c.)	Grass	
<i>Suriana maritima</i>	Bay Cedar	7G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	7G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Thunburgia grandiflora</i>	Sky Vine	3G (Trellised)	Vines	
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Asian Jasmine	1G (2' o.c.)	Groundcover	
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Confederate Jasmines	3G (Trellised)	Vine	
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Fakahatchee Grass	3G (3' o.c.)	Grass	
<i>Tripsacum floridana</i>	Florida Gamma Grass	3G (3' o.c.)	Grass	
<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Bahama Buttercup	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	Sea Oats	1G (3' o.c.)	Grass	
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Yucca, Spanish Bayonet	7G (4' o.c.)	Shrub	
<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Cardboard Plant	7G (4' o.c.)	Foliage	
<i>Zamia pumila</i>	Coontie	3G (3' o.c.)	Shrub	



PLAN

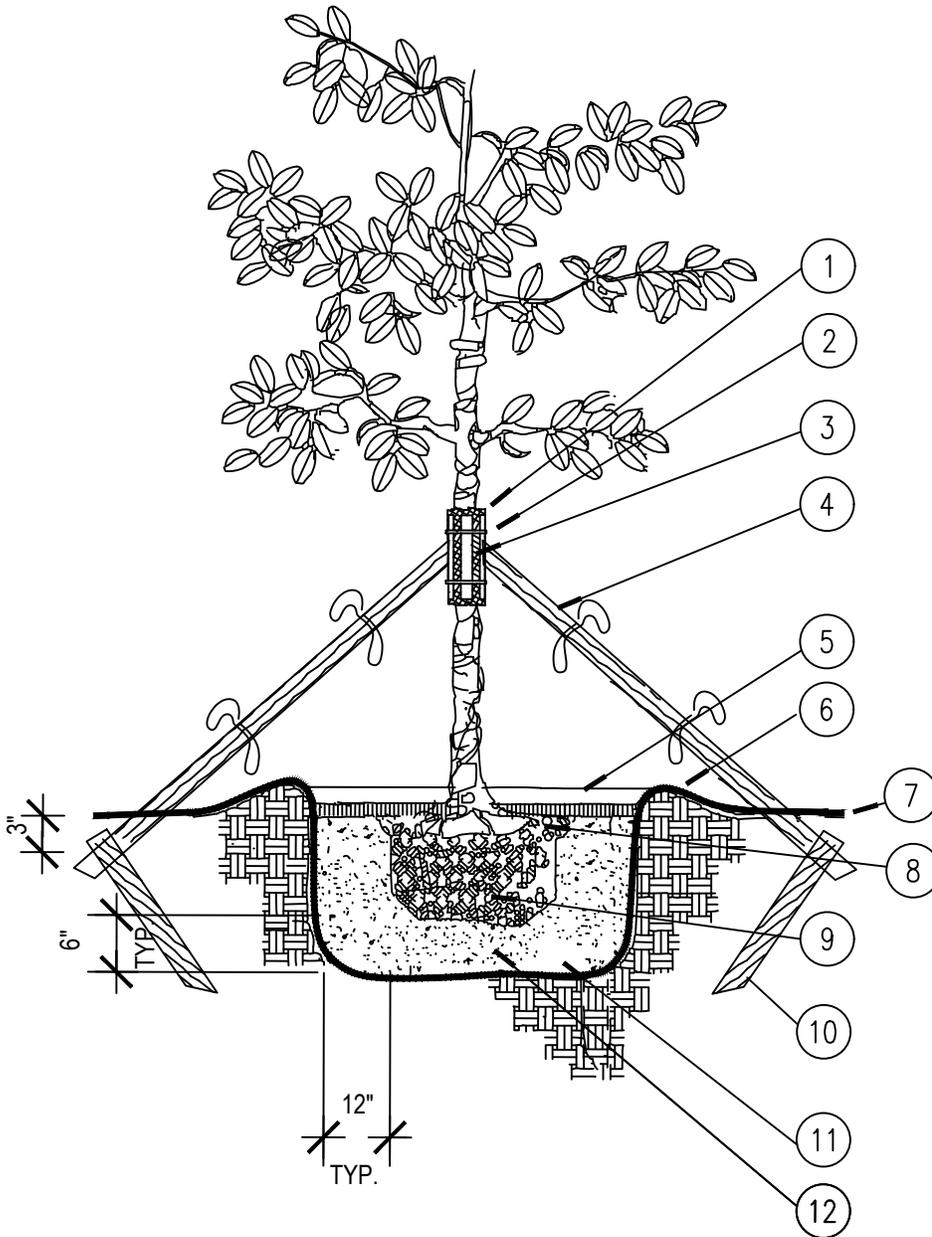
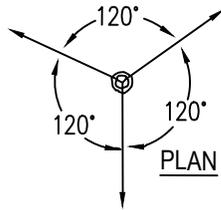


1 Small Tree Planting Detail

1. 3/4 " WIDE NYLON WEBBING TO ATTACH THE TREE TO STAKES. TREE HEIGHT ATTACHMENT DEPENDING ON SPECIES AND ACTUAL SIZE AT PLANTING GENERALLY  $\frac{1}{3}$  OF TREE OVERALL HEIGHT
2. USE THREE 2" X 2" WOOD STAKES DRIVEN INTO UNDISTURBED SOIL A MINIMUM OF 16 INCHES. SPACE STAKES EQUALLY AROUND THE TREE. WOOD STAKE AT OR BELOW GRADE COVERED BY SETTLED MULCH LAYER
3. 3" MINIMUM OF MULCH COMPACTED OR AS SPECIFIED.
4. SOIL BERM TO HOLD WATER.
5. FINISHED GRADE (SEE GRADING PLAN)
6. TOP OF ROOTBALL MIN. 1" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE
7. B & B OR CONTAINERIZED (SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROOT BALL REQUIREMENTS).
8. PREPARED PLANTING SOIL AS SPECIFIED.
9. ROOTBALLS GREATER THAN 24" DIAMETER SHALL BE PLACED ON MOUND OF UNDISTURBED SOIL TO PREVENT SETTLING ROOTBALLS SMALLER THAN 24" IN DIA. MAY SIT ON COMPACTED EARTH.

NOTES:

- A. CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSURE PERCOLATION OF ALL PLANTING PITS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- B. FINAL TREE STAKING DETAILS AND PLACEMENT TO BE APPROVED BY OWNER.
- C. "TREE SAVER" ANCHORING SYSTEM MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR WOOD STAKING SYSTEM UPON APPROVAL BY OWNER OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

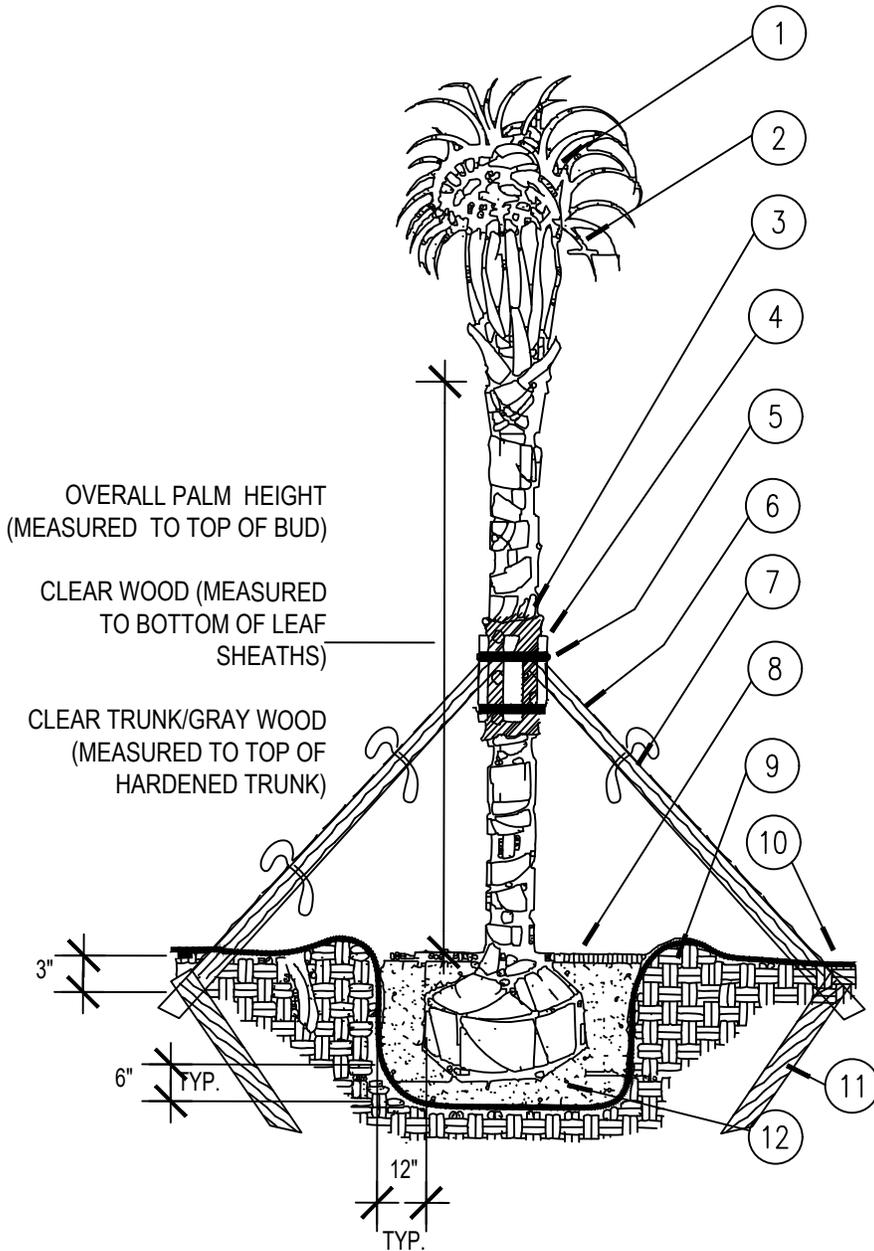


1. 5 LAYERS OF BURLAP TO PROTECT TRUNK
2. TWO STEEL BANDS TO SECURE BATTONS
3. FIVE 2" X 4" X 18" WOOD BATTONS
4. 3-2" X 8' LODGE POLES. NAIL (DRILL AND NAIL IF NECESSARY) TO BATTONS
- 2" X 4" STAKES. FLAG AT MIDPOINT AND AT BASE. (WITH ORANGE FLAGGING)
5. 3" MINIMUM OF MULCH COMPACTED OR AS SPECIFIED.
6. SOIL BERM TO HOLD WATER.
7. FINISHED GRADE (TOP OF STAKE AT OR BELOW GRADE)
8. TOP OF ROOTBALL MIN. 1" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE
9. B&B OR CONTAINERIZED (SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROOT BALL REQUIREMENTS).
10. 2" X 4" X 3' (MIN), P.T. WOOD STAKES BURIED 3" BELOW FINISHED GRADE.
11. PREPARED PLANTING SOIL AS SPECIFIED.
12. ROOTBALLS GREATER THAN 24" DIAMETER SHALL BE PLACED ON MOUND OF UNDISTURBED SOIL TO PREVENT SETTLING.

**NOTES:**

- A. CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSURE PERCOLATION OF ALL PLANTING PITS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- B. FINAL TREE STAKING DETAILS AND PLACEMENT TO BE APPROVED BY OWNER.
- C. "TREE SAVER" ANCHORING SYSTEM MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR WOOD STAKING SYSTEM UPON APPROVAL BY OWNER OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

2 Large Tree Planting Detail

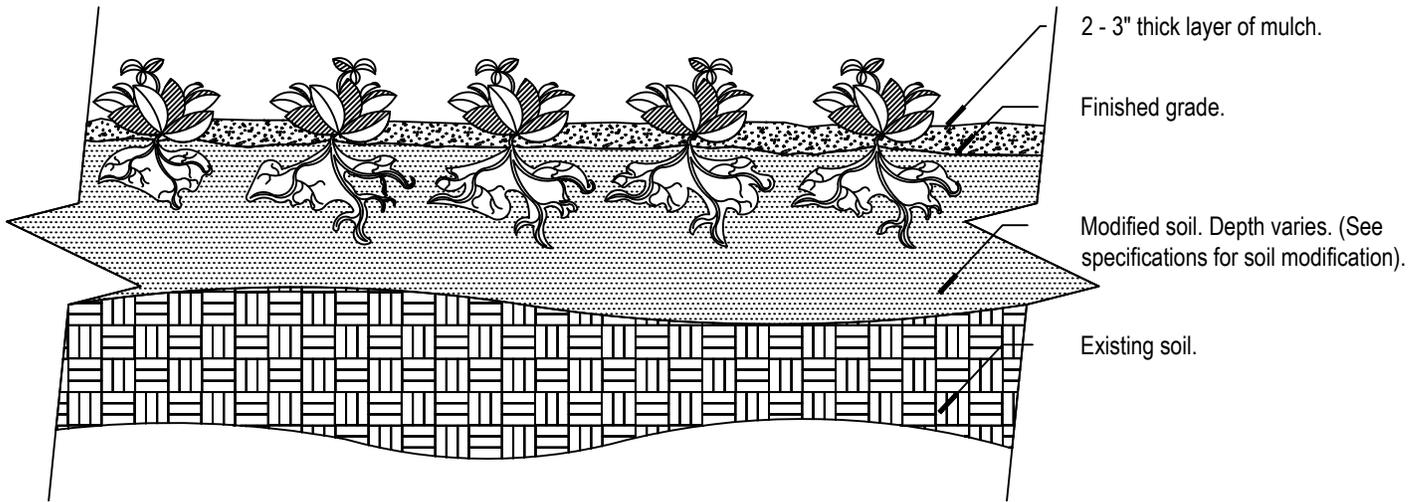


1. MINIMUM OF NINE (9) GOOD PALM FRONDS
2. PRUNE AND TIE FRONDS WITH HEMP TWINE. CABBAGE PALMS TO BE "HURRICANE CUT"
3. 5 LAYERS OF BURLAP TO PROTECT TRUNK.
4. FIVE 2" X 4" X 18" WOOD BATTENS.
5. SECURE BATTENS WITH 2-3/4" CARBON STEEL BANDS TO HOLD BATTENS IN PLACE. ONE NAIL SHALL BE DRIVEN INTO PALM. HEIGHT OF BATTENS SHALL BE LOCATED IN RELATION TO THE HEIGHT OF THE PALM FOR ADEQUATE BRACING.
6. 3-2" X 4" X 8' LODGE POLES. NAIL (DRILL AND NAIL IF NECESSARY) TO BATTENS AND 2" X 4" STAKES. FLAG AT MIDPOINT AND AT BASE.
7. PROVIDE ORANGE FLAGGING
8. 3" SPECIFIED MULCH
9. BERM SOIL TO HOLD WATER
10. FINISH GRADE
11. 2" X 4" X 24" (MIN) P.T. WOOD STAKES (TYP.) NAIL TO SUPPORT POLES (TOP OF STAKE AT OR BELOW GRADE)
12. PREPARED PLANTING SOIL AS SPECIFIED

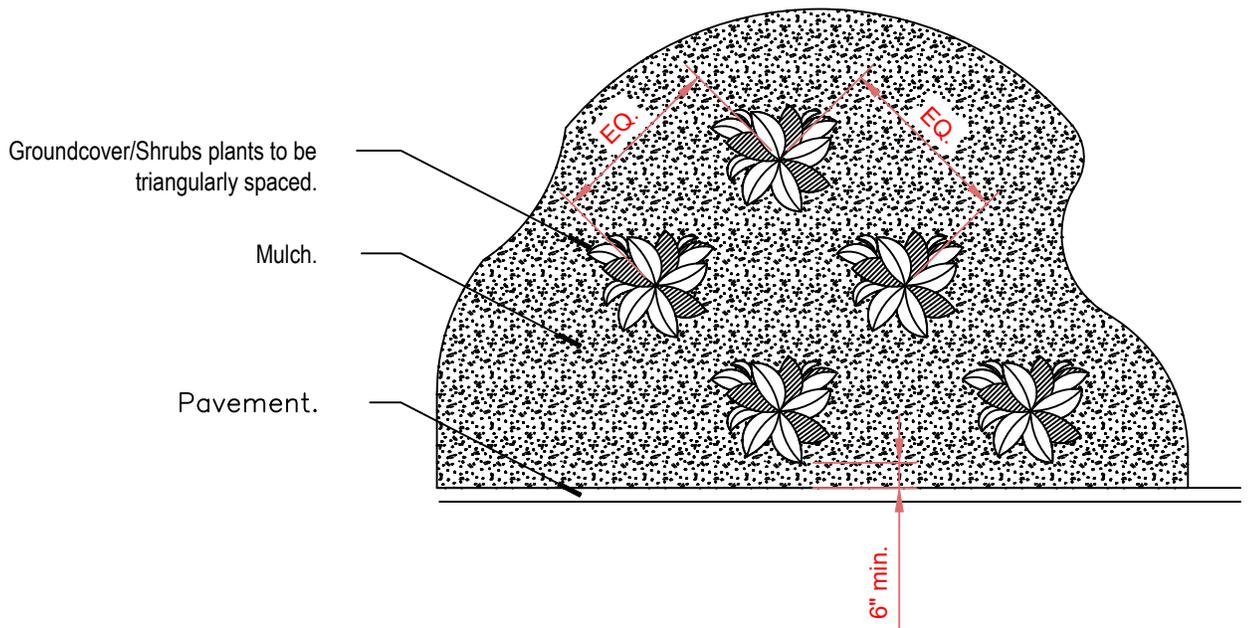
NOTES:

- A. WASHINGTONIA PALMS SIMILAR W/BOOTS INTACT.
- B. SEE PLANS AND SPECS. FOR PALMS W/ BOOTS TO REMAIN ON TRUNK.
- C. FINAL TREE STAKING DETAILS AND PLACEMENT TO BE APPROVED BY OWNER.
- D. CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSURE PERCOLATION OF ALL PLANTING PITS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

3 Large Palm Planting Detail



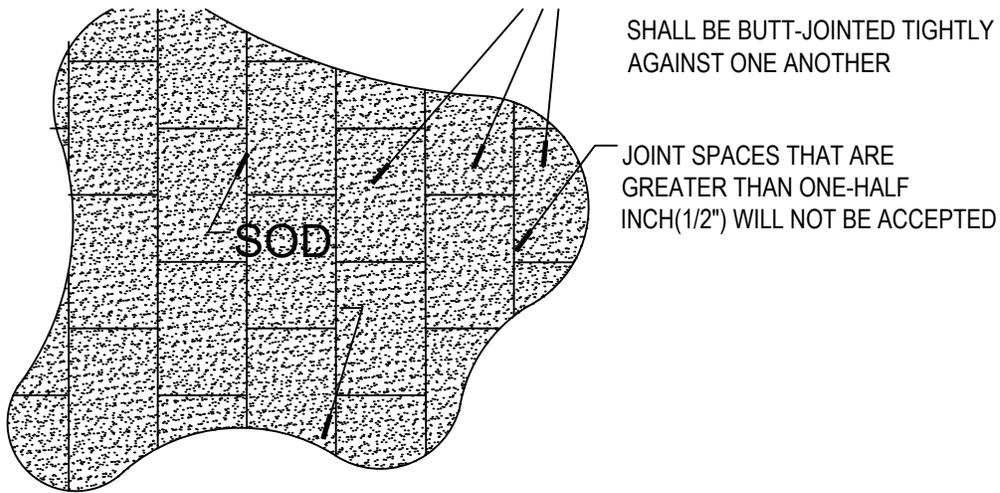
**SECTION VIEW**



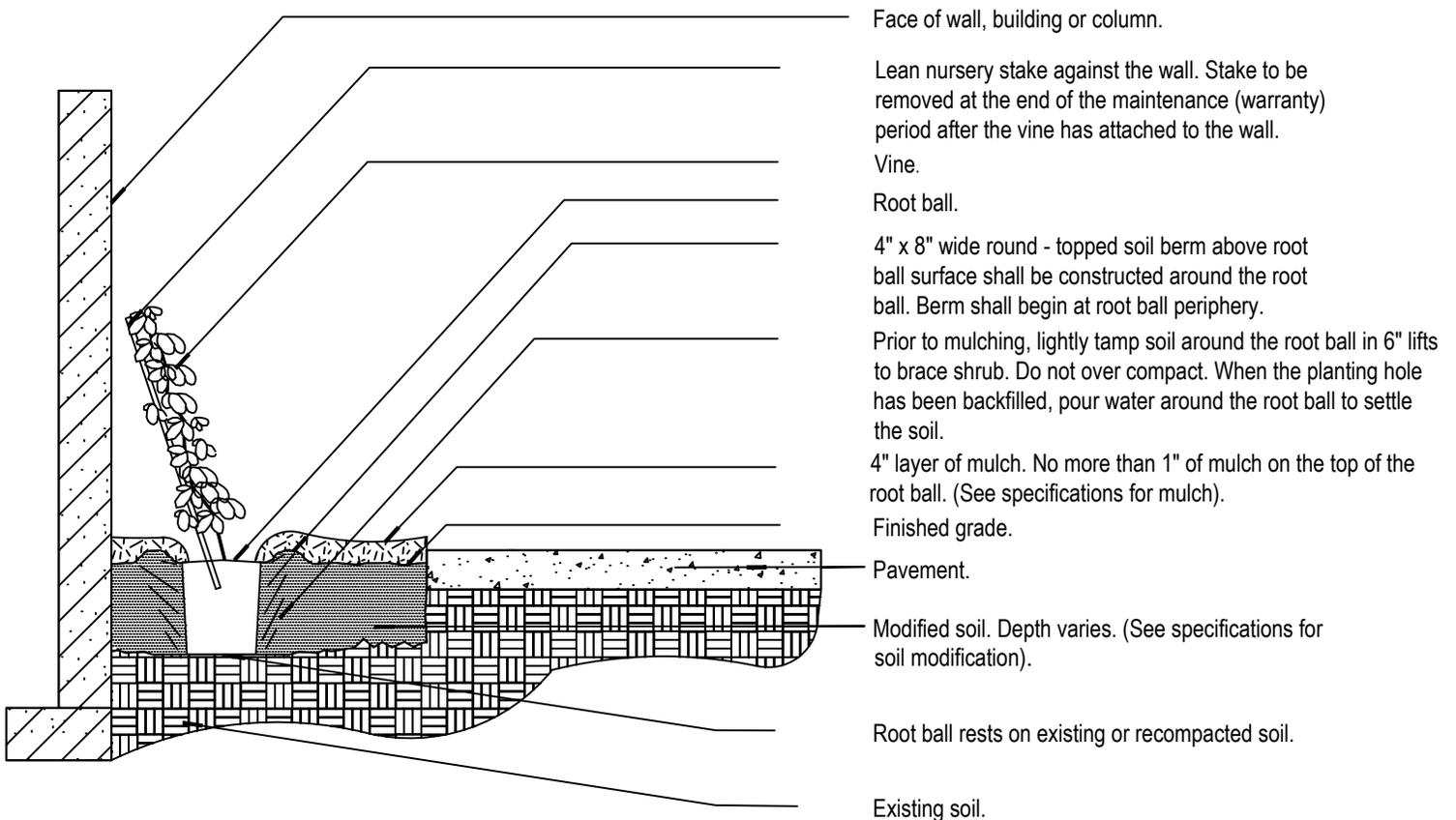
**PLAN**

Notes:

- 1- See planting legend for groundcover species, size, and spacing dimension.
- 2- Small roots ( $\frac{1}{4}$ " or less) that grow around, up, or down the root ball periphery are considered a normal condition in container production and are acceptable however they should be eliminated at the time of planting. Roots on the periphery can be removed at the time of planting. (See root ball shaving container detail).
- 3- Settle soil around root ball of each groundcover prior to mulching.



## 5 Sod Layout Detail

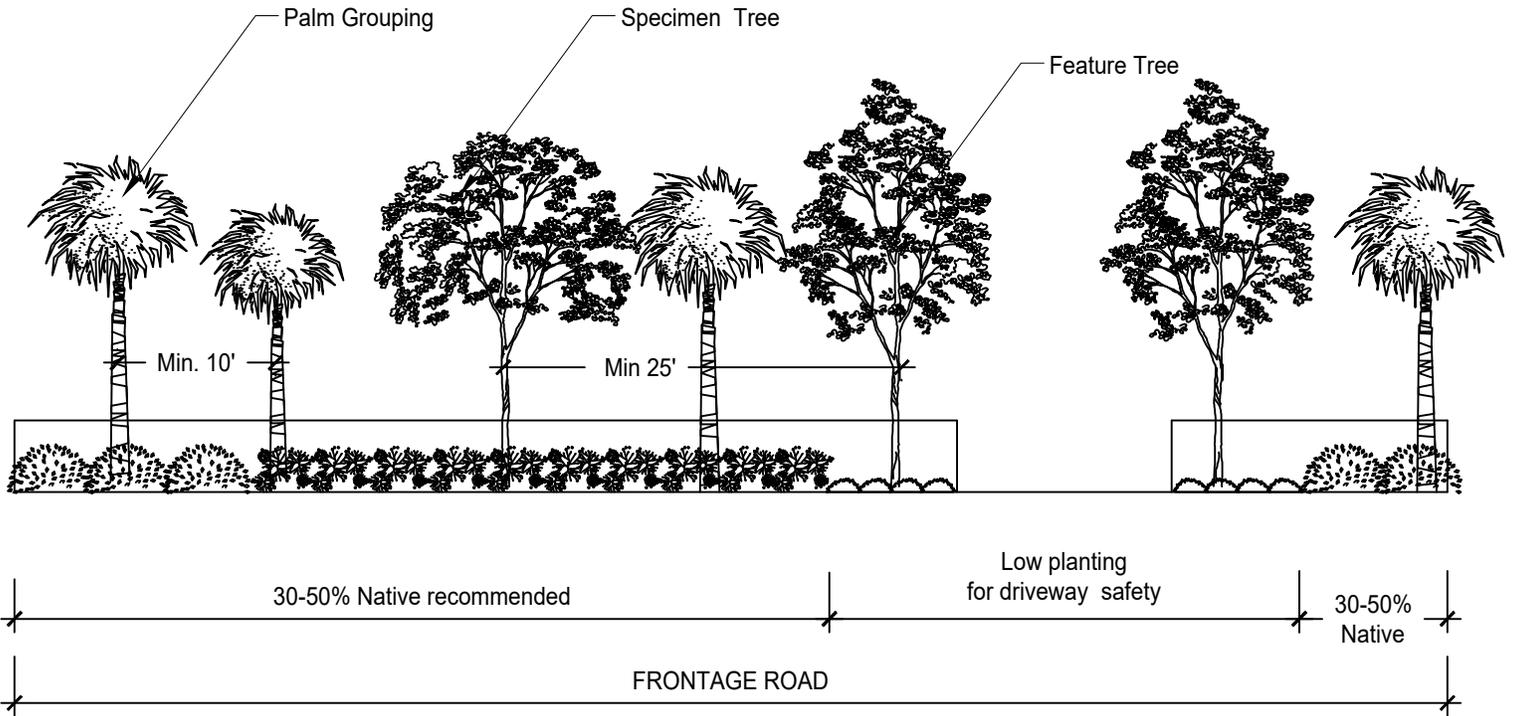


### Notes:

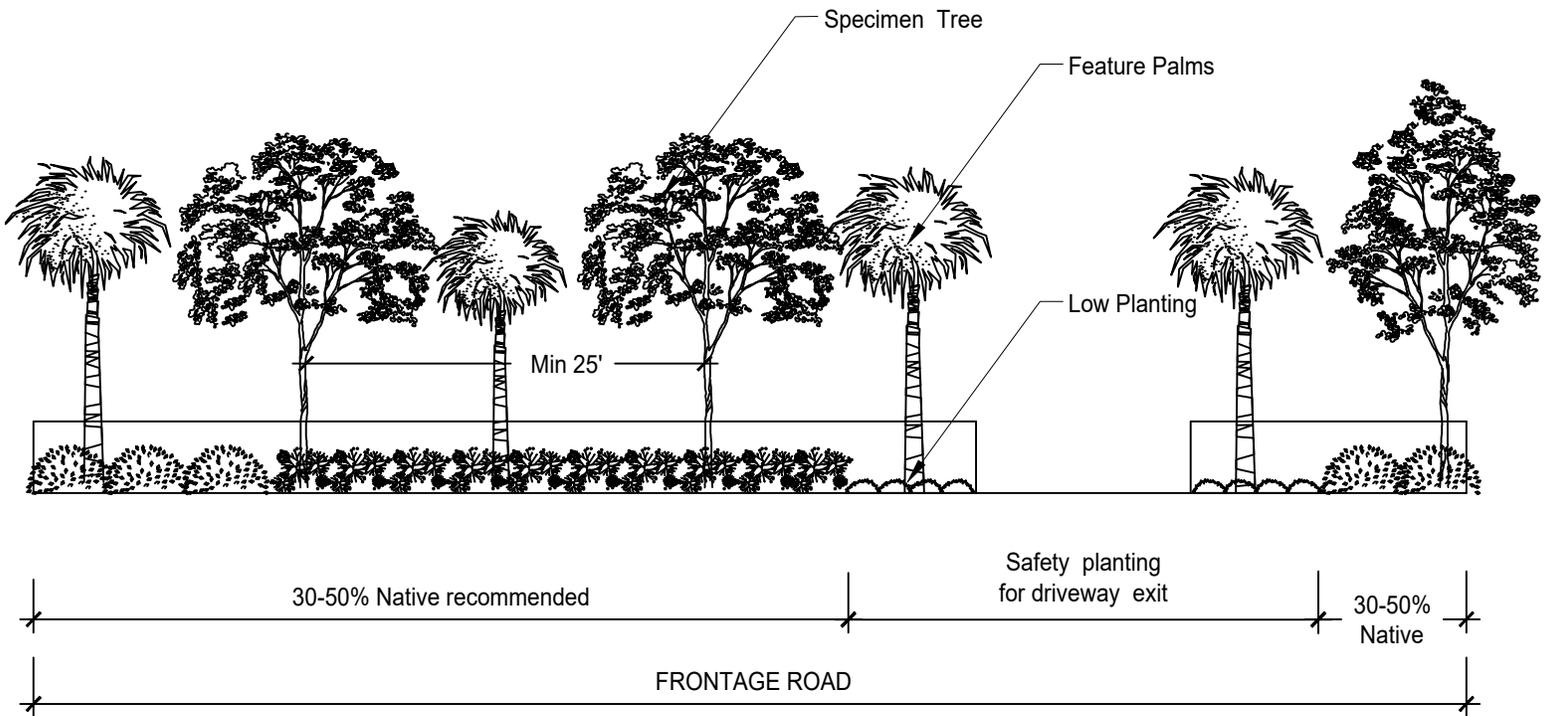
1- Vines shall be of quality as prescribed in the root observations detail and specifications.

2- See specifications for further requirements related to this detail.

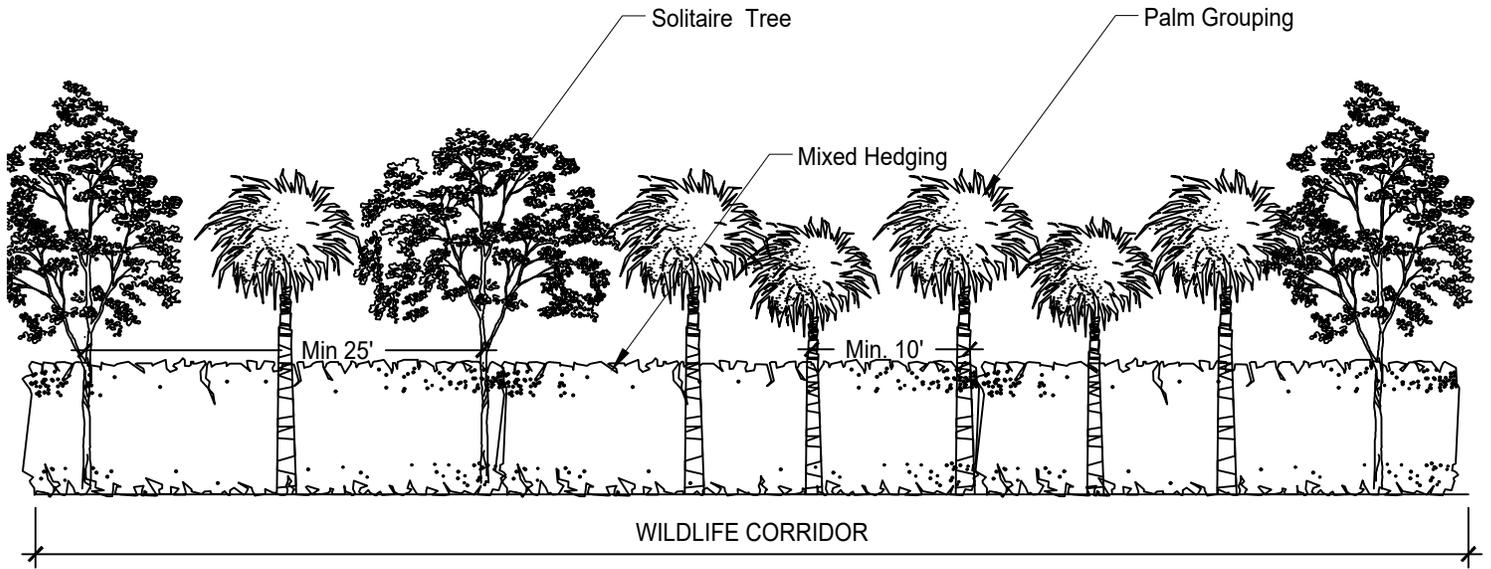
## 6 Climbing plants with trellis



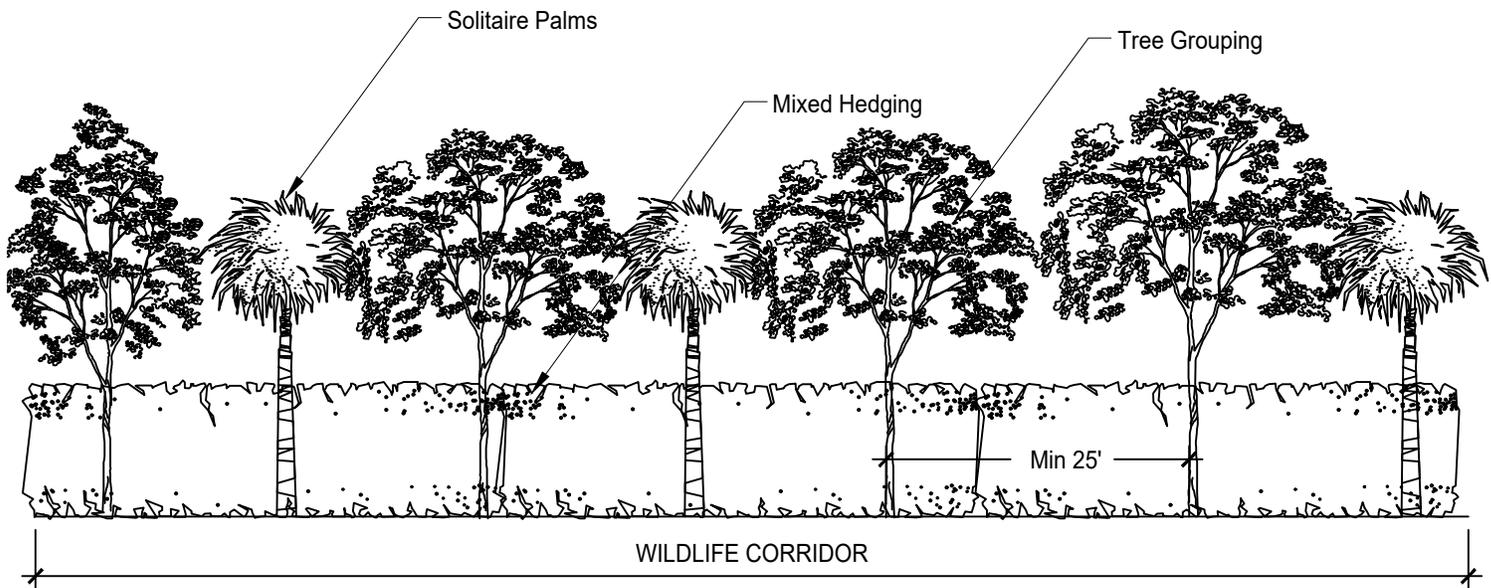
1 TYPICAL FRONTAGE ROAD (Tree Feature Entry)



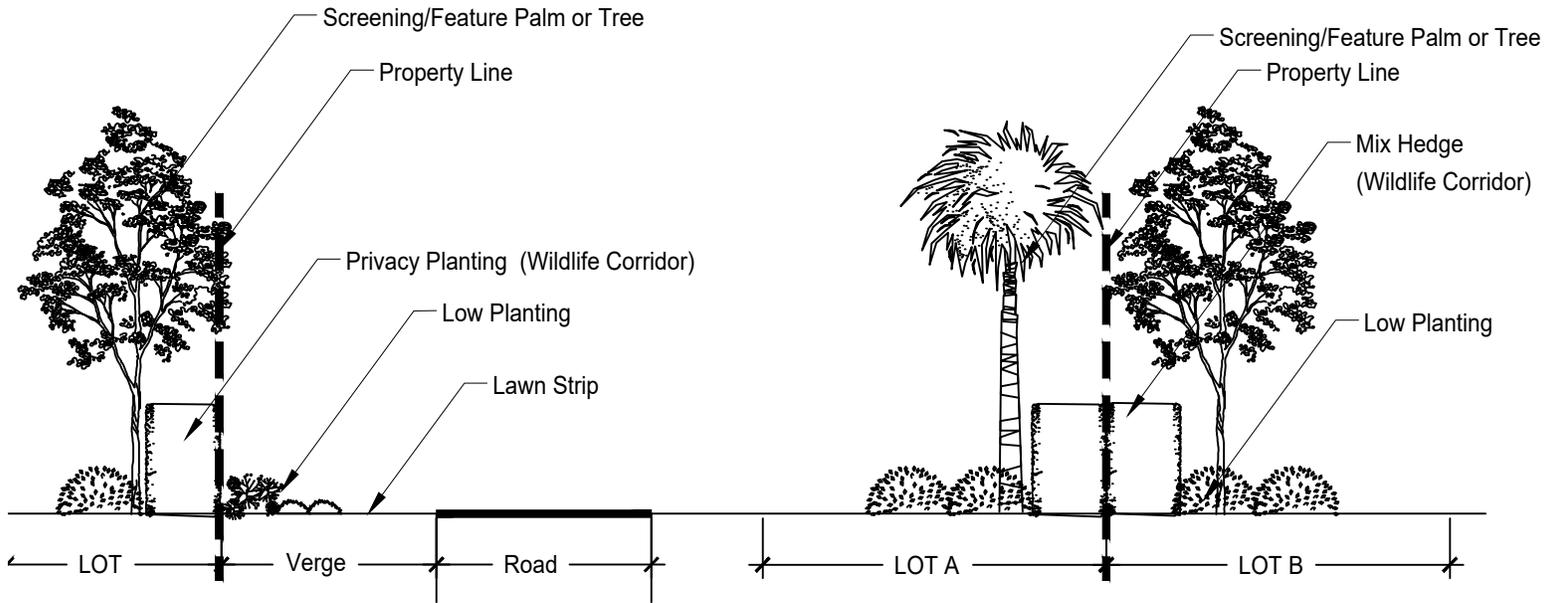
2 TYPICAL FRONTAGE ROAD (Palm Feature Entry)



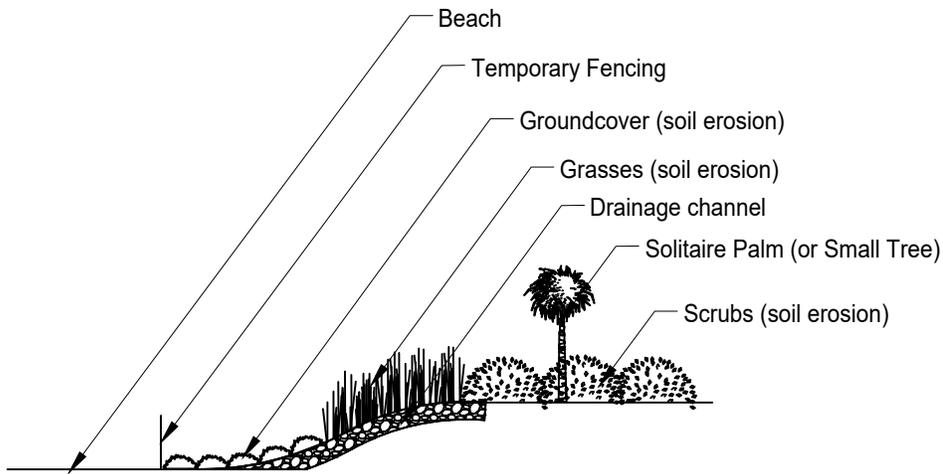
1 TYPICAL BOUNDARY TREATMENT (Palm dominant)



2 TYPICAL BOUNDARY TREATMENT (Tree dominant)



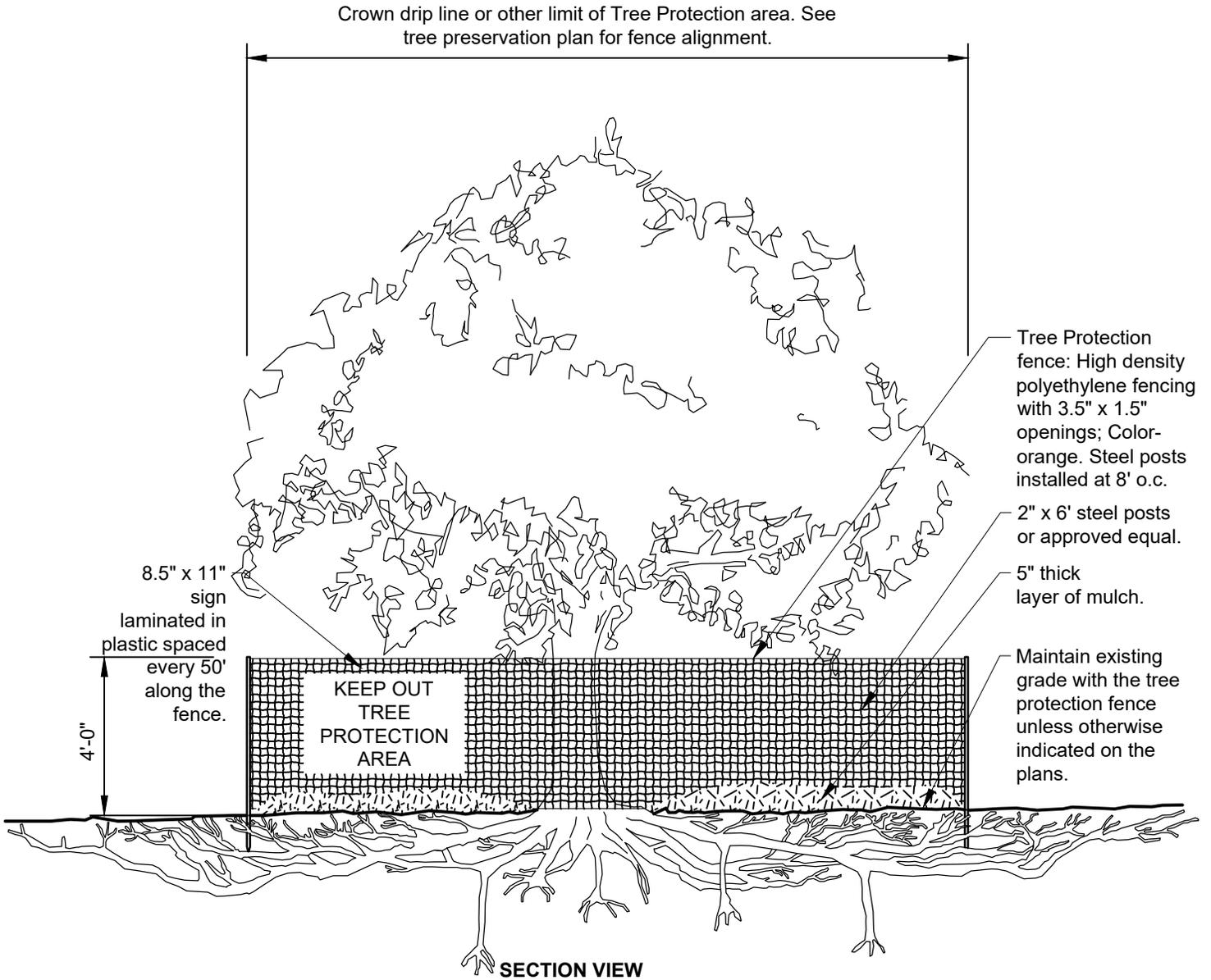
1 TYPICAL FRONTAGE & BOUNDARY SECTION



2 TYPICAL DUNE PLANTING

Notes:

- 1- See specifications for additional tree protection requirements.
- 2- If there is no existing irrigation, see specifications for watering requirements.
- 3- No pruning shall be performed except by approved arborist.
- 4- No equipment shall operate inside the protective fencing including during fence installation and removal.
- 5- See site preparation plan for any modifications with the Tree Protection area.



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# TREE PROTECTION