

APPENDIX “D” LANDSCAPE

SCREENING:

1. General

- a. Evergreen plantings in one or more rows of such nature and density to screen the property from view. Plants to have density with branches close to the ground level.
- b. Plants to be of upright growth; spread of plants to depend upon available space.
- c. At time of planting, plants should be no less than five (5) feet in height, natural height of screen to be a minimum of six (6) feet.
- d. Plants to be selected to match site conditions in terms of light exposure, wind and soil conditions.
- e. Planting area to be mulched for weed control and moisture retention.

2. Plant Selections:

- a. Arborvitae: (*Thuja* species)-One of the most widely used reliable evergreen for screens. They prefer full sun with good soil moisture. They come in various heights. There are many cultivates of the American arborvitae like the American Dark Green Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* “nigra”) which makes a good hedge for screen with a height to 20 feet.
- b. Pines (*Pinus* species)-Pines are usually tougher and more adaptable than spruces. While forming a large needled tree, they can be pruned for thick, compact growth in hedges or screens. Austrian pines and Scotch pine can grow into a tall, attractive screen. White pine is not permitted due to the faster growth, which creates gaps between branches and loss of density.
- c. Spruces (*Picea* species)-Most are large pyramidal shaped evergreens with short needles. One of the better spruces for screening is the Black Hills spruce *Picea glauca densata* with dark green color and dense symmetrical shape.
- d. Junipers (*Juniperus* species)-Most junipers are unsatisfactory for screening because they are low growing. There are a few with tall, pyramidal or columnar shapes, which could be used for screening.
- e. Yew (*Taxus* species)-a large, diverse group used in all types of landscaping. Much variation in growth habit. Most not used in screening because of short height. One taller choice is the “Hicksee yew, which may

become 20 feet tall after 15 to 20 years due to slow growth, only large sized plants should be considered.

3. An alternative design is an earth mound (berm) with a height of 4 ft. or more and a width of 18 to 30 ft. with trees planted on top in a single or staggered double row.
4. The owner and tenant shall be responsible for maintaining all greenbelts in good condition to present a healthy, neat and orderly appearance. This shall be accomplished by the following standards.
 - a. All plant growth in landscaped areas shall be controlled by pruning, trimming or other suitable methods so that materials do not interfere with public utilities, restrict pedestrian or vehicular access, or otherwise constitutes a traffic hazard.

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