

KEY	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE/TYPE
DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES				
AFJ	12	Acer 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze Freeman Maple	2.5' BB
AS	14	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	2.5' BB
AG	5	Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye	2.5' #25
CO	14	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	2.5' BB
GTS	18	Gleditsia 'Skyline'	Skyline Honeylocust	2.5' BB
GDE	12	Gymnocladus 'Espresso'	Espresso Kentucky Coffeetree	2.5' BB
NS	8	Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum	2.5' BB
PMC	15	Platanus x a 'Morton Circle'	Exclamation London Planetree	2.5' BB
OB	15	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	2.5' BB
QE	13	Quercus ellipsoidalis	Northern Pin Oak	2.5' BB
CI	13	Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak	2.5' BB
OBO	12	Quercus macrocarpa	Burr Oak	2.5' BB
QM	12	Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak	2.5' BB
QR	12	Quercus rubra	Red Oak	2.5' BB
TD	17	Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	2.5' BB
TAR	16	Tilia 'Redmond'	Redmond Linden	2.5' BB
UF	12	Ulmus 'Frontier'	Frontier Elm	2.5' BB
UM	13	Ulmus 'Worton'	Accolade Elm	2.5' BB
EVERGREEN TREES				
PA	6	Picea abies	Norway Spruce	6' BB
PP	3	Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce	6' BB
PS	6	Pinus strobus	White Pine	6' BB
PM	6	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	6' BB
DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES				
AAB	1	Amelanchier 'Autumn Brilliance'	Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	6' BBd
BPW	5	Betula p. 'Whitespire'	Whitespire Grey Birch	6' BBd
CC	4	Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam	2' BB
CO	5	Crataegus 'Inermis'	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	6' BBd
CWK	6	Crataegus v. 'Winter King'	Winter King Hawthorn	2' BB
MPF	5	Malus 'Prairiefire'	Prairiefire Crabapple	2' BB
CV	2	Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam	6' BBd
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS & SHRUB ROSES				
AJO	3	Amelanchier a. 'Obelisk'	Standing Ovation Serviceberry	30"WS
CR	18	Cornus racemosa	Red Dogwood	3' BB
CAP	11	Cotoneaster acutifolia	Peking Cotoneaster	3' BB
RGL	14	Rhus a 'Gr-Low'	Gr-Low Sumac	#5
RS	8	Rosa 'Blagar'	Easy Elegance My Girl	#5
VD	29	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum	3' BB
EVERGREEN & BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS				
JDF	6	Juniperus c. 'Daub's Frosted'	Daub's Frosted Juniper	24"WS
JSG	38	Juniperus c. 'Sea Green'	Sea Green Juniper	24"WS
MATERIAL & LABOR LIST:				
QTY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION		
24,835 SY	Native Seed w/ Straw Mulch	Wet-Mesic Prairie Seed Mix		
871 SY	Native Seed w/ Blanket	Wet-Mesic Prairie Seed Mix w/ AEC Premier Straw Blanket (or equal)		
843 SY	Native Seed w/ Blanket	Wetland Edge Seed Mix w/ AEC Premier Straw/Coconut Blanket (or equal)		
3,408 SY	Native Seed w/ Blanket	Economy Prairie Seed Mix w/ AEC Premier Straw Blanket (or equal)		
6,843 SY	Native Seed w/ Blanket	Emergent Wetland Seed Mix w/ AEC Premier Straw Blanket (or equal)		
6,498 SY	Native Seed w/ Blanket	No-Mow Fescue Seed Mix w/ AEC Premier Straw Blanket (or equal)		
594 SY	Native Seed w/ Blanket	Swale Seed Mix w/ AEC Premier Straw/Coconut Blanket (or equal)		
925 AC	Monitoring & Management	3yr Native Area Monitoring/Management		
60 CY	Mulch	Shredded Hardwood Bark		

TYPE 1 BUFFER	REQUIREMENTS
LOTS 37 - 45 = 607'	Shade Trees @ 3 per 100' = 18
	Evergreen or Ornamental Trees @ 1 per 100' = 6
	Shrubs @ 16 per 100' = 96
ARTERIAL LANDSCAPE CORRIDOR	
LOTS 31 - 36 = 501'	Shade Trees @ 4 per 100' = 20
	Evergreen or Ornamental Trees @ 2 per 100' = 10
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA	
PERIMETER @ H.W.L. = 1329'	Shade Trees @ 1 per 100' = 13.3 or 14
INTERIOR LOT TREES (Town Homes)	
TOTAL HOMES = 38	Required Trees @ 1 per unit = 38

PLANT CALCULATIONS

LEGEND

- NO-MOW NATIVE FESCUE SEED MIX w/ STRAW BLANKET
- EMERGENT WETLAND SEED MIX w/ STRAW BLANKET
- WETLAND EDGE SEED MIX w/ STRAW/COCONUT BLANKET
- WET-MESIC PRAIRIE SEED MIX w/ STRAW BLANKET (SLOPES 4:1 or >)
- STRAW MULCH (SLOPES < than 4:1)
- ECONOMY PRAIRIE SEED MIX w/ STRAW BLANKET
- SWALE SEED MIX w/ STRAW/COCONUT BLANKET
- MITIGATED TREE (12)

PLANT LIST

REVISIONS

5	Village review comments #5	7-18-19
4	Village review comments #4	7-3-19
3	Town Home Site Plan	5-20-19
2	Village review comments #3	2-14-18
1	Village review comments #2	12-19-17

SEAL:

METZ & COMPANY
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE/SITE PLANNING

826 East Maple Street
Lombard, Illinois 60148
PH: 630.561.3903
Email: metz_landarch@comcast.net

TITLE
LANDSCAPE PLAN

PROJECT NO.:
17-046

DATE: 8-2-17

SCALE: 1"=50'

SHEET
L-1

GENERAL NOTES:

Plant material shall be nursery grown and be either balled and bur-lapped or container grown. Sizes and spreads on plant list represent minimum requirements.

The requirements for measurement, branching and ball size shall conform to the latest addition of ANSI Z60.1, AMERICAN STANDARD OF NURSERY STOCK by the American Nursery & Landscape Association.

Any materials with damaged or crooked/disfigured leaders, bark abrasion, sunscald, insect damage, etc. are not acceptable and will be rejected. Trees with multiple leaders will be rejected unless called for in the plant list as multi-stem or clump (cl.).

If any mistakes, omissions, or discrepancies are found to exist with the work product, the Landscape Architect shall be promptly notified so that they have the opportunity to take any steps necessary to resolve the issue. Failure to promptly notify the Landscape Architect and the Owner of such conditions shall absolve them from any responsibility for the consequences of such failure.

Quantity lists are supplied as a convenience. However, Bidders and the Installing Contractor should verify all quantities. The drawings shall take precedence over the lists. Any discrepancies shall be reported to the Landscape Architect.

Actions taken without the knowledge and consent of the Owner and the Landscape Architect or in contradiction to the Owner and the Landscape Architect's work product or recommendations, shall become the responsibility not of the Owner and the Landscape Architect, but for the parties responsible for the taking of such action.

Civil Engineering or Architectural base information has been provided by others. The location of various site improvements on this set of drawings is only illustrative and should not be relied upon for construction purposes.

Refer to Civil Engineering documents for detailed information regarding size, location, depth and type of utilities, as well as locations of other site improvements, other than landscape improvements.

Plant symbols illustrated on this plan are a graphic representation of proposed plant material types and are intended to provide for visual clarity. However, the symbols do not necessarily represent actual plant spread at the time of installation.

All plant species specified are subject to availability. Material shortages in the landscape industry may require substitutions. All substitutions must be approved by the Village, Landscape Architect and Owner.

Contractor shall verify location of all underground utilities prior to digging. For location outside the City of Chicago call "J.U.L.I.E." (Joint Utility Location for Excavators) 1-800-892-0123.

All perennial, ornamental grass, groundcover and annual beds shall be top dressed with a minimum of three inches (3") of mushroom compost. The top dressing shall be worked into the soil to a minimum depth of nine inches (9") by the use of a cultivating mechanism. Upon completion perennials & ornamental grasses shall be mulched with an additional two inch (2") layer of shredded wood mulch; Annuals & groundcovers shall be covered with an additional two inch (2") layer of mushroom compost.

All other planting beds and tree saucers shall be mulched with a minimum of three inches (3") of shredded wood mulch.

Planting beds adjacent to building shall be mulched in their entirety to the building foundation. Plant materials shall not be installed under building overhangs and other such areas which do not receive natural rainfall.

All bed lines and tree saucers shall require a hand spaded edge between lawn and mulched areas.

Grading shall provide slopes which are smooth and continuous. Positive drainage shall be provided in all areas.

Sod shall be mineral base only.

Seed mixes shall be applied mechanically so that the seed is incorporated into the top one-half inch (1/2") of the seed bed. The seed shall then be covered with the specified blanket (installed per manufacturer's specs) or Hydro-mulch.

All plant material shall be guaranteed for one (1) year from the date of acceptance.

Elevation of Outlet Structure has been set at the bottom of pond elev. (776.5). Once the Emergent Wetland Seed mix gets established a concrete apron will be poured raising the invert elev. of the F.E.S. to the N.W.L. (677.0).

Erosion Control Matting (See Civil Drawings for Details)

BLUFF POINTE
Orland Park, Illinois

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TITLE
LANDSCAPE PLAN

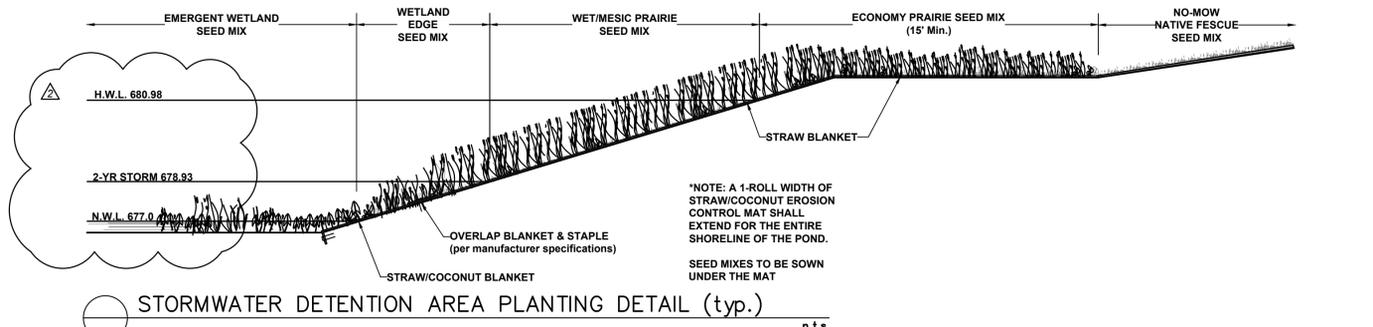
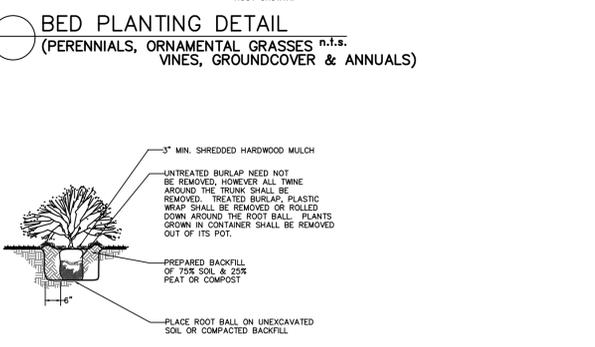
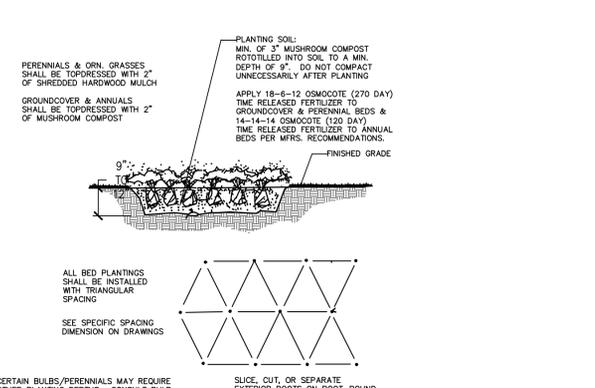
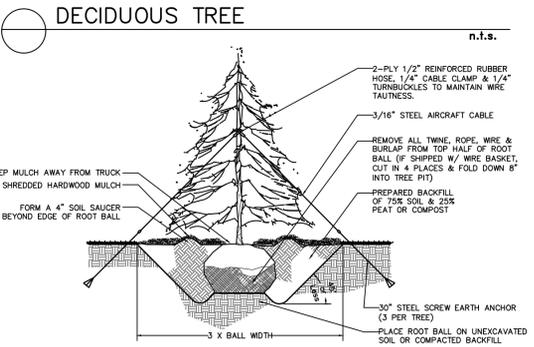
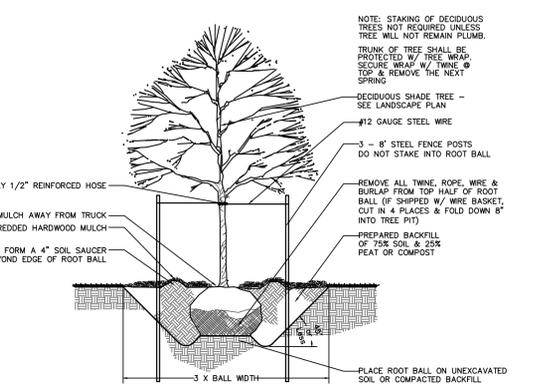
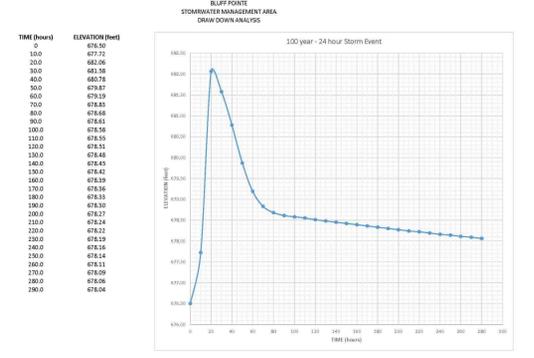
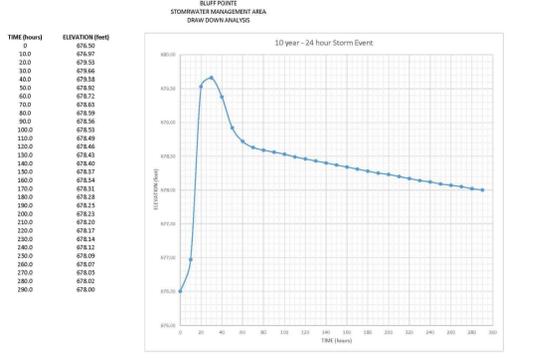
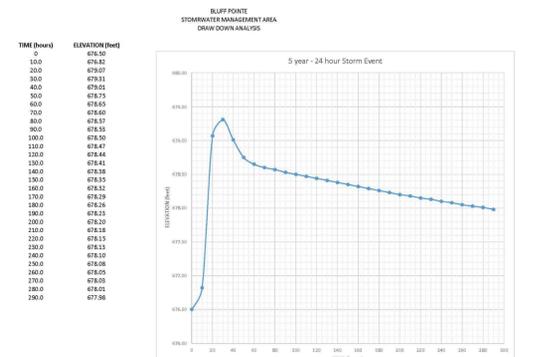
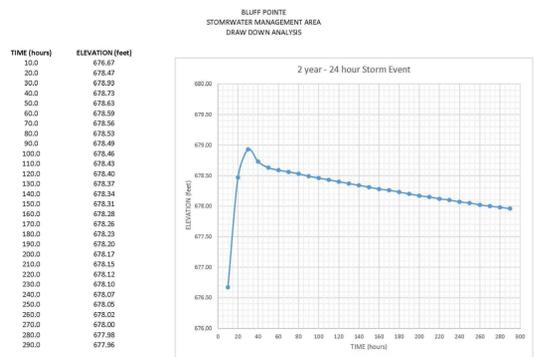
PROJECT NO.:
17-046

DATE: 8-2-17

SCALE: 1"=50'

SHEET
L-1

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WET-TO-MESIC PRAIRIE SEED MIX
Cardno-JFNew

BOTANICAL/ (COMMON) NAME	PLS OZ./Ac
PERMANENT MATRIX:	
Andropogon gerardii (Big Bluestem)	24.00
Calamagrostis canadensis (Bluejoint Grass)	1.00
Carex spp (Prairie Sedge Mix)	4.00
Carex lurida (Bottlebrush Sedge)	2.00
Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)	24.00
Panicum virgatum (Switch Grass)	2.00
Scirpus pendulus (Red Bulrush)	0.25
Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass)	6.00
Spartina pectinata (Prairie Cord Grass)	3.00
TOTAL	66.25
TEMPORARY COVER:	
Avena sativa (Seed Oats)	360.00
Lolium multiflorum (Annual Rye)	100.00
TOTAL	460.00

FORBS:

Aster novae-angliae (New England Aster)	0.25
Baptisia lactea (White Wild Indigo)	0.75
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Partridge Pea)	12.00
Coreopsis lanceolata (Sand Coreopsis)	3.50
Coreopsis tripteris (Tall Coreopsis)	3.00
Desmodium illinoense (Illinois Tick Trefoil)	0.50
Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)	3.50
Helopsis helianthoides (False Sunflower)	0.50
Lupinus perennis (Wild Lupine)	0.25
Monarda fistulosa (Wild Bergamot)	0.50
Pycnanthemum virginianum (Common Mountain Mint)	0.50
Ratibida pinnata (Yellow Coneflower)	3.50
Rudbeckia hirta (Black-Eyed Susan)	8.00
TOTAL	40.00

NO MOW FESCUE SEED MIX
Prairie Nursery Westfield, WI

COMMON NAME	PERCENT	GERMINATION
SR5100 Chewings Fescue	23.52%	85%
Sheep Fescue	23.52%	85%
Dawson Red Fescue	11.76%	85%
SR100 Hard Fescue	11.76%	85%
Scalds Hard Fescue	11.76%	85%
Creeping Red Fescue	11.70%	85%
Annual Ryegrass	3.88%	90%
Seed Rate	5 lbs per 100 sq. ft. or 220 lbs per acre	

WETLAND EDGE SEED MIX
Cardno-JFNew - Apply @ 32.83 PLS pounds per acre

BOTANICAL/ (COMMON) NAME	PLS OZ./Ac
PERMANENT MATRIX:	
Carex comosa (Bristly Sedge)	1.00
Carex cristatella (Crested Oval Sedge)	2.00
Carex rankii (Bristly Cattail Sedge)	6.00
Carex vulpinoidea (Brown Fox Sedge)	3.00
Eleocharis palustris (Great Spike Rush)	0.50
Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)	12.00
Glyceria striata (Fowl Manna Grass)	1.00
Leersia oryzoides (Rice Cut Grass)	1.50
Scirpus atrovirens (Dark Green Bulrush)	1.00
Scirpus cyperinus (Wool Grass)	0.75
Scirpus pungens (Charmmaker's Rush)	1.00
Scirpus validus (Great Bulrush)	2.50
TOTAL	30.25
TEMPORARY COVER:	
Avena sativa (Seed Oats)	360.00
Lolium multiflorum (Annual Rye)	100.00
TOTAL	460.00

FORBS:

Acorus calamus (Sweet Flag)	0.50
Alisma spp. (Water Plantain Mix)	2.00
Asclepias incamata (Swamp Milkweed)	1.50
Cephalanthus occidentalis (Butterbush)	0.50
Decodon verticillatus (Swamp Loosestrike)	0.50
Bidens spp. (Bidens Mix)	2.00
Hibiscus spp. (Rose Mallow Mix)	3.00
Iris virginica (Blue Flag)	6.00
Lobelia siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia)	1.50
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)	0.25
Lycopus americanus (Common Water Horehound)	0.25
Mimulus ringens (Monkey Flower)	1.50
Penstemon sedoides (Ditch Stonecrop)	0.50
Polypogon monspeliensis (Smartweed Mix)	0.50
Rudbeckia laciniata (Wild Golden Glow)	0.75
Sagittaria latifolia (Common Arrowhead)	2.00
Senna hebecarpa (Wild Senna)	2.00
Spartanium eurycarpum (Common Bur Reed)	4.00
Thalictrum dasycarpum (Purple Meadow Rue)	0.50
Verbena hastata (Blue Vervain)	1.50
Vernonia spp. (Ironweed Mix)	2.00
TOTAL	92.50

ECONOMY PRAIRIE SEED MIX
Cardno-JFNew - Apply at 37.2 PLS pounds per acre

BOTANICAL/ (COMMON) NAME	PLS OZ./Ac
PERMANENT MATRIX:	
Andropogon gerardii (Big Bluestem)	16.00
Bouteloua curtipendula (Side Oats Grama)	18.00
Carex spp. (Prairie Carex Mix)	1.00
Elymus canadensis (Canada Wild Rye)	16.00
Panicum virgatum (Prairie Switch Grass)	2.50
Schizachyrium scoparium (Little Bluestem)	24.00
Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass)	18.00
TOTAL	95.50
TEMPORARY COVER:	
Avena sativa (Seed Oats)	360.00
Lolium multiflorum (Annual Rye)	100.00
TOTAL	460.00

FORBS:

Asclepias syriaca (Common Milk)	0.50
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed)	1.00
Aster laevis (Smooth Blue Aster)	0.25
Aster novae-angliae (New England Aster)	0.75
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Partridge Pea)	12.00
Coreopsis lanceolata (Sand Coreopsis)	5.00
Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)	7.50
Helopsis helianthoides (False Sunflower)	0.25
Lupinus perennis (Wild Lupine)	0.50
Monarda fistulosa (Wild Bergamot)	0.25
Pycnanthemum virginianum (Common Mountain Mint)	0.50
Ratibida pinnata (Yellow Coneflower)	3.50
Rudbeckia hirta (Black-Eyed Susan)	8.00
TOTAL	40.00

NO MOW FESCUE SEED MIX
Prairie Nursery Westfield, WI

COMMON NAME	PERCENT	GERMINATION
SR5100 Chewings Fescue	23.52%	85%
Sheep Fescue	23.52%	85%
Dawson Red Fescue	11.76%	85%
SR100 Hard Fescue	11.76%	85%
Scalds Hard Fescue	11.76%	85%
Creeping Red Fescue	11.70%	85%
Annual Ryegrass	3.88%	90%
Seed Rate	5 lbs per 100 sq. ft. or 220 lbs per acre	

WETLAND EDGE SEED MIX
Cardno-JFNew - Apply @ 32.83 PLS pounds per acre

BOTANICAL/ (COMMON) NAME	PLS OZ./Ac
PERMANENT MATRIX:	
Carex comosa (Bristly Sedge)	1.00
Carex cristatella (Crested Oval Sedge)	2.00
Carex rankii (Bristly Cattail Sedge)	6.00
Carex vulpinoidea (Brown Fox Sedge)	3.00
Eleocharis palustris (Great Spike Rush)	0.50
Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)	12.00
Glyceria striata (Fowl Manna Grass)	1.00
Leersia oryzoides (Rice Cut Grass)	1.50
Scirpus atrovirens (Dark Green Bulrush)	1.00
Scirpus cyperinus (Wool Grass)	0.75
Scirpus pungens (Charmmaker's Rush)	1.00
Scirpus validus (Great Bulrush)	2.50
TOTAL	30.25
TEMPORARY COVER:	
Avena sativa (Seed Oats)	360.00
Lolium multiflorum (Annual Rye)	100.00
TOTAL	460.00

FORBS:

Acorus calamus (Sweet Flag)	0.50
Alisma spp. (Water Plantain Mix)	2.00
Asclepias incamata (Swamp Milkweed)	1.50
Cephalanthus occidentalis (Butterbush)	0.50
Decodon verticillatus (Swamp Loosestrike)	0.50
Bidens spp. (Bidens Mix)	2.00
Hibiscus spp. (Rose Mallow Mix)	3.00
Iris virginica (Blue Flag)	6.00
Lobelia siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia)	1.50
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)	0.25
Lycopus americanus (Common Water Horehound)	0.25
Mimulus ringens (Monkey Flower)	1.50
Penstemon sedoides (Ditch Stonecrop)	0.50
Polypogon monspeliensis (Smartweed Mix)	0.50
Rudbeckia laciniata (Wild Golden Glow)	0.75
Sagittaria latifolia (Common Arrowhead)	2.00
Senna hebecarpa (Wild Senna)	2.00
Spartanium eurycarpum (Common Bur Reed)	4.00
Thalictrum dasycarpum (Purple Meadow Rue)	0.50
Verbena hastata (Blue Vervain)	1.50
Vernonia spp. (Ironweed Mix)	2.00
TOTAL	28.50

SWALE SEED MIX
Cardno-JFNew - Apply at 32.2 PLS pounds per acre

BOTANICAL/ (COMMON) NAME	PLS OZ./Ac
PERMANENT MATRIX:	
Andropogon gerardii (Big Bluestem)	12.00
Carex comosa (Bristly Sedge)	2.00
Carex cristatella (Crested Oval Sedge)	1.00
Carex lurida (Bottlebrush Sedge)	2.50
Carex spp (Prairie Sedge Mix)	2.00
Carex vulpinoidea (Brown Fox Sedge)	4.00
Elymus virginicus (Virginia Wild Rye)	8.00
Glyceria striata (Fowl Manna Grass)	1.00
Panicum virgatum (Switch Grass)	2.00
Scirpus cyperinus (Wool Grass)	2.00
Scirpus atrovirens (Dark Green Bulrush)	0.50
Spartina pectinata (Prairie Cord Grass)	3.00
TOTAL	40.00
TEMPORARY COVER:	
Avena sativa (Seed Oats)	360.00
Lolium multiflorum (Annual Rye)	100.00
TOTAL	460.00

FORBS:

Alisma spp. (Water Plantain Mix)	1.00
Asclepias incamata (Swamp Milkweed)	2.00
Aster novae-angliae (New England Aster)	0.50
Coreopsis tripteris (Tall Coreopsis)	1.00
Eupatorium maculatum (Spotted Joe-Pye Weed)	0.25
Iris virginica (Blue Flag)	4.00
Liatris spicata (Marsh Blazing Star)	1.00
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)	0.25
Lobelia siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia)	0.50
Lycopus americanus (Common Water Horehound)	0.25
Sagittaria latifolia (Common Arrowhead)	0.75
Silphium terebinthaceum (Prairie Dock)	1.00
Verbena hastata (Blue Vervain)	1.50
Zizia aurea (Golden Alexanders)	0.75
TOTAL	14.75

"No-Mow" Maintenance Program

Mowing

- No mowing at all
- One late spring mowing, usually in early June when the seed heads appear
- Fall mowing with a mulching mower, especially in wooded areas to chop up fallen leaves
- Regular mowing, usually monthly, to maintain a more "cropped" appearance

No Mowing: This will result in a turf whose leaves grow to about six inches (6") in height that will appear in early to mid June, creating a nice meadow effect. The seedheads will typically fall to the ground by late summer, and the lawn will revert to its normal height of about five to six inches.

Late Spring Mowing: Mowing the "No-Mow" lawn once a year in June when the seedheads appear at a height of four (4) to five (5) inches to remove the seedheads and the turf will re-grow to its normal height.

Fall Mowing: This is a good option for seedlings under or in open woodlands. The fescue grasses usually will not form seedheads when growing in shade, so June mowing is not required to maintain a normal height. However, leaves from deciduous trees must either be raked up and removed, or chopped up with a mulching mower in order to prevent smothering of the turf over winter.

Regular Mowing: For a traditional manicured lawn look, regular mowing can be done every three (3) to four (4) weeks, or when the grass reaches a height of six inches (6"). Most fine fescues do not tolerate close mowing, and should be mowed no lower than 3.5 inches. Never remove more than one third of the total leaf material, or the turf will be damaged. Always cut grass with a sharp mower blade to minimize tearing of the leaves which will cause additional stress to the grass plant.

De-Thatching

Fine fescues tend to develop a thatch layer near the soil surface over time. Thatch is composed of dead grass that does not decompose. It can smother the growth of new grass shoots, reducing the density of the lawn and creating dead spots. The thatch layer also tends to hold moisture at the ground level, which can encourage the growth of fungal diseases. Thatch development is encouraged by high levels of soil Nitrogen, and is more common in rich soils and lawns that are regularly fertilized. If thatch builds up to a point where dead grass is visible and grass begins to thin out, the lawn should be de-thatched.

De-thatching can be accomplished using a mechanical de-thatcher or power rack, or by hand using a de-thatching rake. Set mechanical de-thatchers to a depth where they lift the thatch without digging up the soil. If the thatch is particularly thick, the de-thatcher will need to be set deeper, and some soil disturbance will likely occur. The thatch should be raked out of the lawn and removed. If open soil is visible following de-thatching, the affected areas should then be over-seeded with "No-Mow" lawn mix.

Timing of de-thatching is very important. Cool season fescue lawns should be de-thatched in mid-spring after the grass has greened up and begun active growth. De-thatching in early spring before the lawn begins to grow tends to encourage weeds.

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	Village review comments #5	7-18-19
4	Village review comments #4	7-3-19
3	Town Home Site Plan	5-20-19
2	Village review comments #3	2-14-18
1	Village review comments #2	12-19-17

BLUFF POINTE

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Email: metz_landarch@comcast.net

TITLE

LANDSCAPE PLAN

PROJECT NO.:

17-046

DATE: 8-2-17

SCALE: 1"=50'

SHEET

L-2

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Bluff Pointe, 171st Street & Wolf Road, Orland Park

MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN AGREEMENT FOR NATURALIZED LANDSCAPE AREAS ("PLAN")

SECTION 1.0 GENERAL

1.1 CONTACT INFORMATION

McNaghton Development will be responsible for the timely execution of all near-term maintenance activities and the Village of Orland Park will be responsible for the timely execution of all long-term maintenance activities within the naturalized landscape areas...

Names, addresses, contacts, and telephone numbers of the property owner(s):

McNaghton Development 118220 Jackson Street, Burr Ridge Illinois 60527 630-325-3400

Names, addresses, contacts, and telephone numbers of the party or parties legally responsible for operations and maintenance:

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Installed woody materials within the naturalized landscape area shall be alive, in healthy condition, and representative of the species.

No more than 25 percent of any specific plant community shall be individually or collectively dominated by non-native or woody species.

None of the three most dominant species may be non-native or woody, including but not limited to the following:

- Woody Plants: Acer spicatum, Alnus glaberrima, Elaeagnus umbellata, Euonymus alatus, Lonicera spp., Rhamnus spp., Robinia pseudoacacia, Rosa multiflora rose, Urtica pumila, Box elder, Black Alder, Autumn olive, Burning bush, Honey-suckle, Blackthorn, Black locust, Multiflora rose, Siberian elm

- Broadleaf Plants: Alliaris petiolata, Anemone spp., Arctium spp., Carex lasiocarpa, Crataegus mollis, Crataegus spinea, Cotinus maculata, Cornus amomum, Cornus rugosa, Daphne genkwa, Dipsacaceae spp., Equisetum arvense, Hesperis matronalis, Lonicera caerulea, Lythrum salicaria, Melospiza spp., Melilotus spp., Pastinaca sativa, Polygonum capitatum, Soligalia altissima, Soligalia sempervirens, Trifolium spp., Typha spp., Garlic mustard, Barberry, Burdock, Monk shingle, Spotted knewweed, Canada thistle, Spotted horsetail, Crown vetch, Wild carrot, Teasel, Lady sputage, Dame's rocket, Bird-foot trefoil, Purple loostripe, Alfalfa medick, Sweetclover, Wild parsnip, Japanese knotweed, Tall goldenrod, Scissile goldenrod, Clover, Cattails

- Grass-like Plants: Agropyron repens, Bromus ciliaris, Bromus inermis, Phalaris arundinacea, Phragmites australis, Poa pratensis, Quackgrass, Cheatgrass, Japanese brome, Smooth brome, Reed canarygrass, Common reed, Kentucky bluegrass

- Common Reed (Phragmites australis) is an aggressive invasive species that is especially problematic in the Orland Park region and is extremely difficult to control once established. Therefore, particular attention should be made for its early detection and eradication of Common Reed across the entire project property.

- Cattails (Typha spp.) do not count towards the 25 percent weed criterion provided they represent no more than 20 percent cover.

SECTION 3.0 NEAR-TERM MANAGEMENT FOR NATURALIZED LANDSCAPES

Near-term management for naturalized landscapes associated with the Bluff Pointe subdivision will involve monitoring and management to promote germination and establishment of desired plants and to prevent the establishment of invasive species.

- Common Reed (Phragmites australis) is an aggressive invasive species that is especially problematic in the Orland Park region and is extremely difficult to control once established. Therefore, particular attention should be made for its early detection and eradication of Common Reed across the entire project property.
- Cattails (Typha spp.) do not count towards the 25 percent weed criterion provided they represent no more than 20 percent cover.

SECTION 3.1 NEAR-TERM MANAGEMENT TASKS

For a minimum of three years after installation, Owner will manage naturalized landscapes on a regular basis to ensure successful establishment. The following management tasks provide a reasonable approach to most conditions likely to be encountered during the establishment of naturalized habitat.

3.1.1 Undesirable Plant Control

The Owner acknowledges that it is best to perform corrective actions for vegetation management early in the revegetation effort. Owner will manage aggressive and/or non-native species such that their presence and density do not threaten the attainment of performance standards.

Depending on the type of plant being targeted, control of undesirable plant species may involve removing all above-ground and below-ground stems, roots, and flower masses prior to development of seeds. Weeding practices will avoid damaging the native plants and be limited to prevent development of weed seeds.

Owner shall use various means of weed control, as appropriate, and may include mechanical control, chemical control, and/or biological control.

Mechanical Control: Mechanical control of nuisance plant species typically includes cutting, mowing and/or the digging up individual plants by hand. In many cases, cutting or mowing a plant before its seeds mature will minimize further spread.

For species such as common reed, purple loostripe, Canada thistle, and reed canary grass, mowing actually encourages the spread of underground stems. Hand digging these species and woody undesirable such as multiflora rose can result in control if there are fewer than 100 plants throughout the entire site.

Chemical Control: When employed in conjunction with prescribed burning and mechanical control, the judicious use of herbicides can be an important component of management programs for controlling weeds. Some weeds such as purple loostripe, blackthorn (Rhamnus spp.) and honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.) are controlled more effectively by chemical treatment than by mechanical control measures.

For aggressive weeds, an appropriate herbicide will be applied. Because of the potential for damage to native plant communities, the use of preventative herbicides will be limited to problem areas and problem species for which manual control is ineffective. Aquatic herbicides will not be used to treat algal blooms.

Generally, wick application will be preferred over spray application, which is less selective. Wicking applies herbicide only to individual plants, typically using hand application or pipe dispersal methods.

Biological Control: An alternative to chemical treatment, use of biological control for purple loostripe will be considered provided site conditions are appropriate to support and maintain the insect population.

Wildlife Management: Nuisance species such as ducks, geese or muskrats often forage on young emergent wetland plants. Herbivory fencing may be installed to protect the wetland plants during establishment.

Biological Control: An alternative to chemical treatment, use of biological control for purple loostripe will be considered provided site conditions are appropriate to support and maintain the insect population.

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Wildlife Management: Nuisance species such as ducks, geese or muskrats often forage on young emergent wetland plants. Herbivory fencing may be installed to protect the wetland plants during establishment.

3.2.2 First-Year Management Actions

To prevent weed seed development, Owner will mow to a height of 6 inches when vegetation reaches a height of 12 inches. (Note: Weekly mowing at turf lawn height will NOT be performed, as mowing too often can set-back native planting development.)

Owner will avoid weeding practices that damage the native plantings and will time the practices to prevent development of weed seeds. For aggressive weeds, herbicide will be selectively applied (e.g., wick application, not spraying).

Debris and litter (e.g., paper, plastic, metal, concrete, grass clippings, brush, etc.) will be removed every other month between 1 March to 31 October to prevent floating materials from clogging the outlet.

Second-Year Management Actions: During the second growing season, Owner will mow the seeded area as close to the ground as possible in early spring and the cuttings raked or bagged.

Third-Year Management Actions: Typical management in the third growing season will involve the use of prescribed fire in combination with mechanical and chemical methods for controlling aggressive biennial and perennial weeds.

Owner will obtain a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Cook, Will County and Village prior to conducting a prescribed burn. Burns must be performed by a qualified contractor.

As in the first two years, Owner will continue management of aggressive weeds. Other management practices will include debris and litter removal, access restriction enforcement, and erosion control and repairs (as needed).

Typical management in the third growing season will involve the use of prescribed fire in combination with mechanical and chemical methods for controlling aggressive biennial and perennial weeds.

Owner will obtain a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Cook, Will County and Village prior to conducting a prescribed burn. Burns must be performed by a qualified contractor.

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4.1.5 Fertilizer Use

For ecological reasons, turf management chemicals will not be used on naturalized plantings except as directed by a native landscape restoration specialist.

4.1.6 Other Management Actions

When properly installed and established, naturalized landscapes typically require less management and maintenance than conventional landscapes. However, naturalized landscapes are not maintenance free.

4.2 SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Appendix 2, titled "Long-Term Management & Management Tasks for Naturalized Landscapes," provides the schedule of management and maintenance tasks for installation and establishment of naturalized landscapes.

4.2.1 Inspection Schedule - Long-Term Activities

Inspections will be made as detailed in Appendix 2, which must be attached to this document prior to document approval.

5.0 APPROVAL

VILLAGE OF ORLAND PARK

Approved By: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

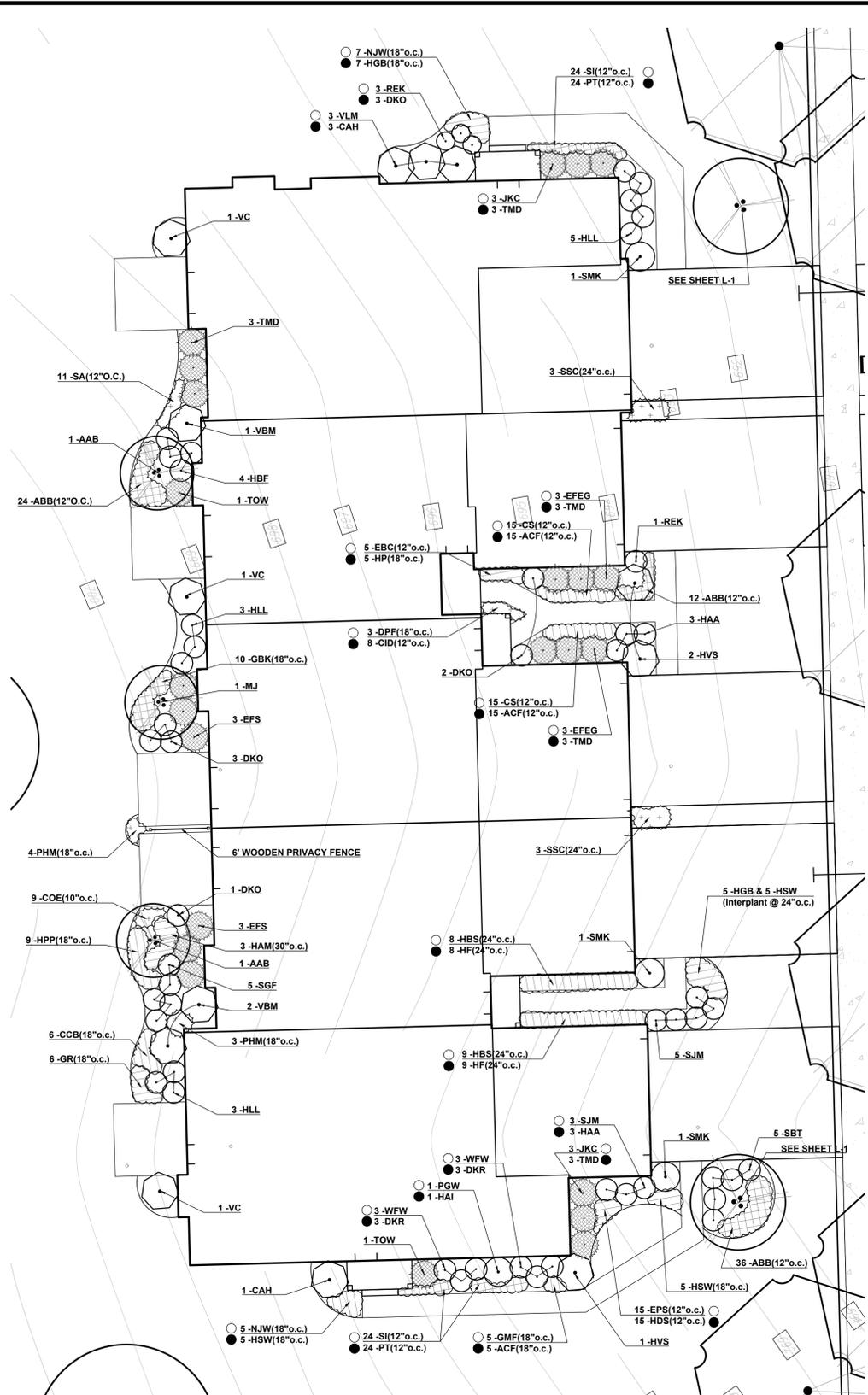
Contact Phone: _____

Contact Email: _____

Date: _____

Submitted By: _____

Printed Name: _____



5-UNIT BUILDING

PLANT LIST

KEY	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE/TYPE
DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES				
AAB	4	Amelanchier s. 'Autumn Brilliance'	Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	6\"/>

EVERGREEN & BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS				
JDF	21	Juniperus c. 'Daub's Frosted'	Daub's Frosted Juniper	24\"/>

ORNAMENTAL GRASS				
CKF	30	Calamagrostis a. 'Karl Foerster'	Feather Reed Grass	#1
COE	18	Carex o. 'Evergold'	Evergold Sedge	#1
CID	15	Carex m. 'Ice Dance'	Ice Dance Sedge	#1
TMX	34	Taxus m. 'Densaformis'	Dense Yew	24\"/>

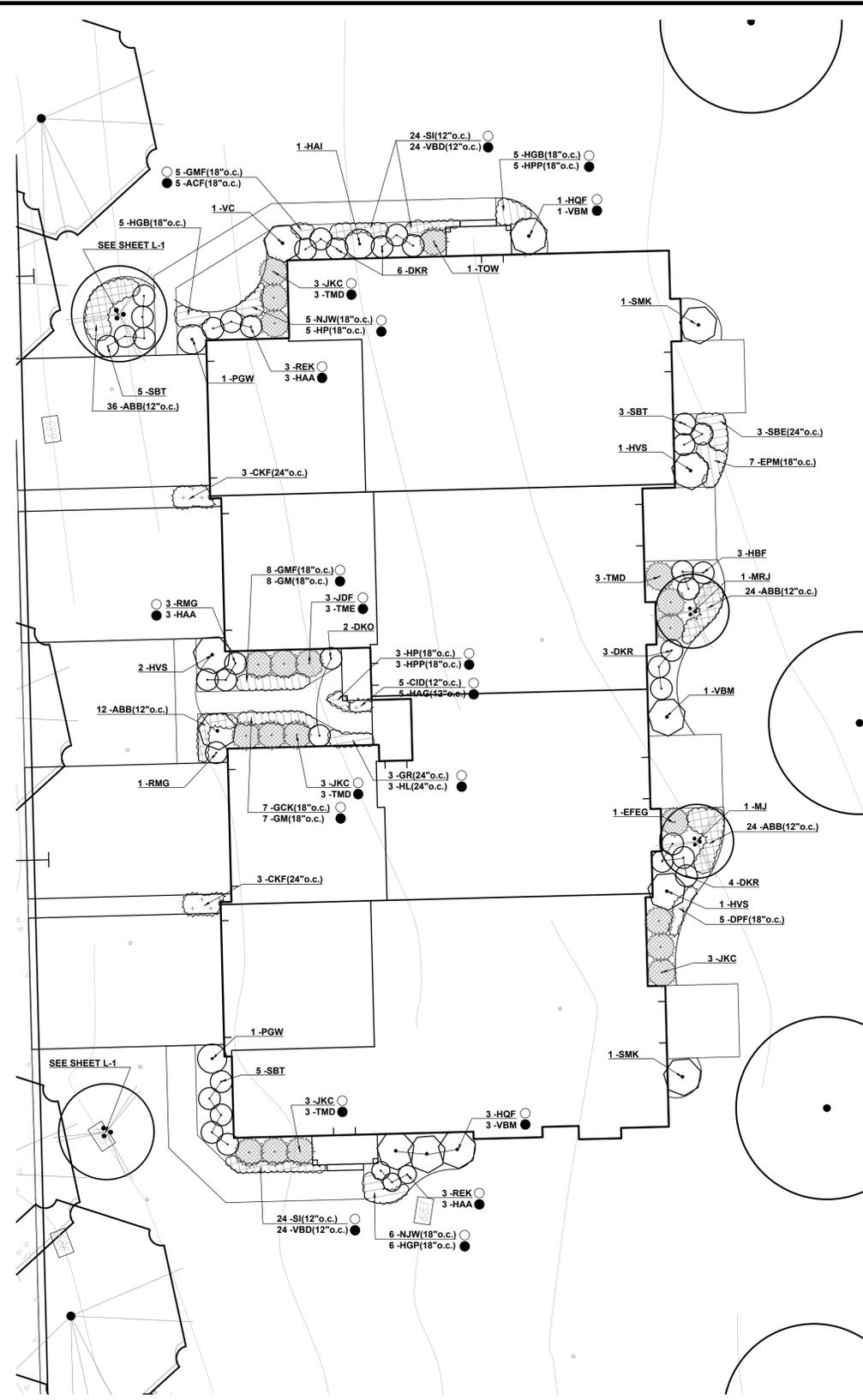
PERENNIALS				
ACF	45	Astilbe x a. 'Beauty of Emst'	Color Flash Astilbe	#1
CS	30	Campanula c. 'Pearl Deep Blue'	Carpathian Blue Harebell	#1
COB	12	Coreopsis 'Crème Brûlée'	Crème Brûlée Coreopsis	#1
EBG	10	Echinacea 'Cleopatra'	Butterfly Cleopatra Coneflower	#1
EPS	30	Echinacea p. 'Prairie Splendor'	Prairie Splendor Coneflower	#1
EPM	35	Echinacea x. 'CBG Cone 2'	Pixie Meadowbrite Coneflower	#1
GCK	14	Geranium x. c. 'Karmina'	Karmina Geranium	#1
GR	12	Geranium 'Gerwat'	Rozanne Geranium	#1
GM	37	Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium	#1
GMF	44	Geranium s. 'Max Frie'	Max Frie Geranium	#1
HGB	59	Hemerocallis 'Going Bananas'	Going Bananas Daylily	#1
HSW	20	Hemerocallis 'Summer Wine'	Summer Wine Daylily	#1
HGP	12	Heuchera 'Georgia Peach'	Georgia Peach Alumroot	#1
HPP	39	Heuchera 'Purple Petticoats'	Purple Petticoats Coralbells	#1
HAM	6	Hosta 'August Moon'	August Moon Hosta	#1
HBS	16	Hosta 'Brother Stefan'	Brother Stefan Hosta	#1
HF	18	Hosta 'Francee'	Francee Hosta	#1
HL	9	Hosta 'Liberty'	Liberty Hosta	#1
HP	24	Hosta 'Patriot'	Patriot Hosta	#1
NJW	38	Nepeta f. 'Novanepjun'	Junior Walker Catmint	#1
SBE	15	Stachys b. 'Big Ears'	Big Ears Lamb's Ear	#1

GROUNDCOVERS & WINES				
ABB	22	Ajuga r. 'Bronze Beauty'	Carpel Bugleweed (528 plants)	from 24 flat
GCB	2	Geranium x. c. 'Blokvo'	Blokovo Geranium (20 plants)	from 10 flat
SI	7	Sedum 'Immergruncheon'	Little Evergreen Sedum (168 plants)	from 24 flat
PT	2	Pachysandra l. 'Green Carpet'	Japanese Spruce (48 plants)	from 24 flat
VDB	5	Vinca Daris Blue	Periwinkle (120 plants)	from 24 flat

MATERIAL & LABOR LIST:

QTY	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
30 CY	Mulch	Compost (Mushroom or Yard Waste)
118 CY	Mulch	Shredded Hardwood Bark

LEGEND
 SOUTH EXPOSURE ○
 NORTH EXPOSURE ●



4-UNIT BUILDING

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	Village review comments #5	7-18-19
4	Village review comments #4	7-3-19
3	Town Home Site Plan	5-20-19
2	Village review comments #3	2-14-18
1	Village review comments #2	12-19-17

**BLUFF
 POINTE**
 Orland Park, Illinois

SEAL:

 RANDY F. METZ
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
 NO. 157-00452
 STATE OF ILLINOIS

METZ & COMPANY
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE/SITE PLANNING
 826 East Maple Street
 Lombard, Illinois 60148
 PH: 630.561.3903
 Email: metz_landarch@comcast.net

TITLE
 PROTO-TYPICAL
 FOUNDATION
 LANDSCAPE PLAN

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