

SECTION



Landscape Patterns



Typical Iowa front yard landscape



Picket fence with ornamental planting



Typical Iowa streetscape

Prairie Trail and Polk County, Iowa

Iowa was once a land covered by vast prairies. While thick woodlands bordered the many rivers and streams and covered much of Iowa, prairies still dominated the landscape. Prairie grasses and flowers covered approximately 85 percent of Iowa. Today, Polk County's landscape consists of rolling farm fields that have replaced the once dominant prairie, wooded stream corridors, and wetlands. Well-kept farm houses with their kitchen gardens dot the landscape, surrounded by cultivated fields, prairie remnants, and streams and wetlands. It is this image, the tradition of the western American farm that Prairie Trail intends to capture.

Historical precedents of the area emphasize a variety of architectural styles in the neighboring communities that utilize both traditional and non-traditional landscape elements. Prairie Trail will enhance much of this character by conserving open space, woodlands, and waterways within and around the new neighborhoods. With conservation as a foundation and with a community framework of simple streets and blocks set around greenspaces reminiscent of meadows, Prairie Trail will be a unique and environmentally sensitive community.



View of the existing site



Typical neighborhood street



Image showing public open space with waterway



View of a typical farm in Iowa



Front yard planting and fence

Landscape Character of Polk County



Polk County Legacy

Polk County, with its diverse communities, provides a varied palette of landscaping ranging from prairie grasses, wildflowers, hedges, and mature hardwoods to a layering of shrubs, groundcovers and flowering perennials. Lots within these towns address the street in a variety of ways, which allows for a continuous yet wide-ranging pedestrian experience through the neighborhoods. Private yards are delineated by wood and iron fences, intricate gates, and arbors. Beyond them, lush private gardens and courtyards provide privacy from the busy streets and transitions to the greenways beyond. These gardens of varying sizes are popular and found in rural settings as well as the densest of neighborhoods.

Prairie Trail will incorporate rich landscape materials when addressing the public and private realm. The use of native plant species will be of vital importance as this neighborhood develops adjacent to its various greenways dedicated to sustainability and conservation.



Images of typical yard landscape elements and streetscaping of Polk County



Landscape Precedents of Polk County



- Stream & Wetland Landscape
- Civic Landscape
- Neighborhood Landscape
- Commercial Landscape



Enhanced waterway near commercial district



Landscape of commercial district



Precedent image of neighborhood landscape

Landscape Types

The landscape patterns for Prairie Trail illustrate the methods by which to plan and further enhance a new community with natural elements, appropriate for the region. Proper planting and water management will contribute to both the desirability and livability of the new community.




There are four landscape types for Prairie Trail: stream and wetlands, neighborhood, commercial and civic. This section outlines the elements of the public realm, as well as the street character of the neighborhood. The section also illustrates the relationship between public and private spaces, landscaping for individual lots based on architectural style, and planting guidelines for all portions of an individual lot. After defining these landscape guidelines, the section outlines ecologically-conscious practices, highlighted to help individual lot owners choose a more sustainable lifestyle for themselves and the community of Prairie Trail. This section ends with a Native and Ornamental Plant Palette for individual lot landscaping within the Prairie Trail neighborhoods.



Existing landscape of Prairie Trail

Prairie Trail Landscape Types



-  *Lots with required fences in front or side yards*
-  *Lots with required front yard hedgerows (4' height maximum)*
-  *Lots with required rear yard fencing or hedgerows*

Public Edge Treatments

The definition of public and private landscape zones is an important element in any community. In Prairie Trail, residential lots comprise the private landscape zones. The edges will be defined following the rich traditions found in neighboring communities. The use of hedges, picket fences, curb walls, plantings, and piers will provide a simple articulation of these edges. Additionally, some lots may be required to provide rear yard fencing or hedgerows.

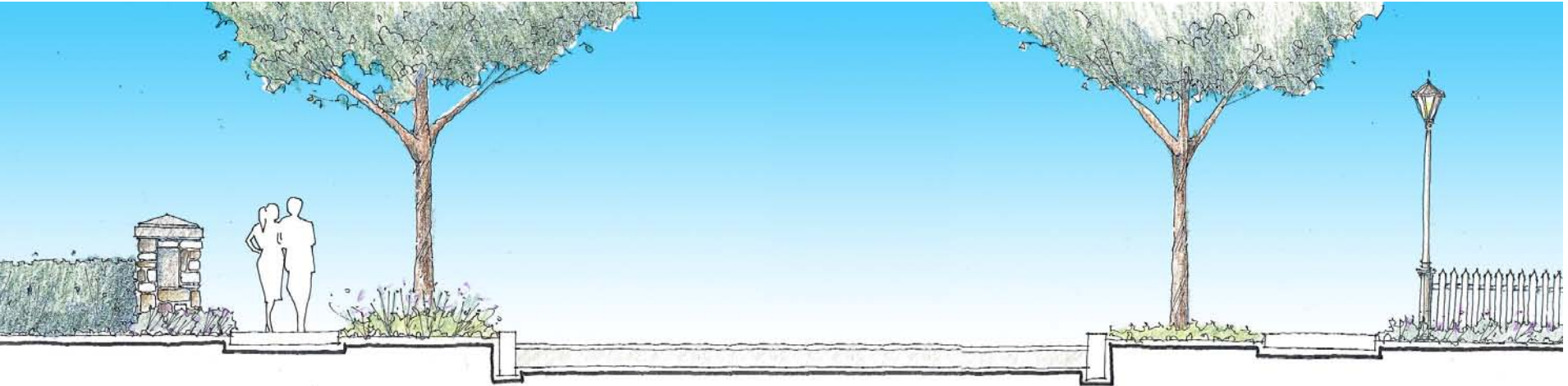


Images of transitional plantings and public and private fencing edge treatments

Public and Private Space Relationship



Precedent images of piers marking streets, traditional ornamental picket and iron fencing, streetscape plantings, decorative paving, and post lighting for the neighborhood realm



Elevation illustrating stone piers marking streets, post lighting, and hedgerows and traditional ornamental picket fencing for the neighborhood realm

Public Realm Landscape Elements

Prairie Trail’s public realm will be defined through the use of rustic and simple landscape elements native to Polk County. Streets will be marked with stone piers, etched with neighborhood names. Wood and iron fencing and hedgerows will line the street edges in critical areas. The fencing may incorporate post lighting and will eventually transition into a more ornamental picket fence within Prairie Trail’s neighborhoods and on individual lots. These simple landscape elements will define the street edges as well as provide a rich vocabulary for the public realm.

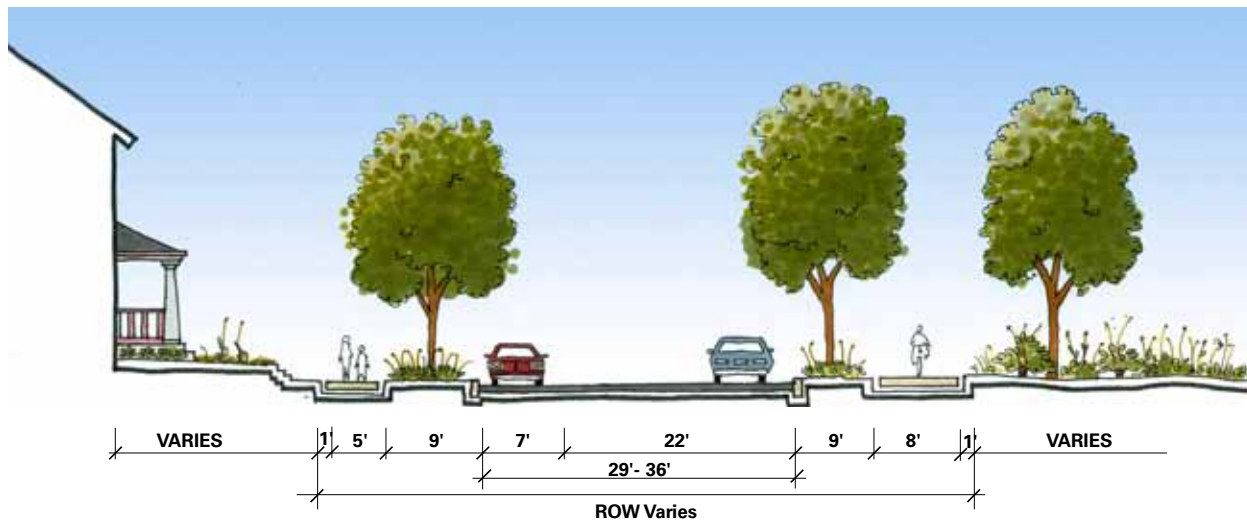
The following is a list of recommended street trees for the Prairie Trail neighborhood. While the final streetscape construction documents will specify a specific street tree variety for each street in order to create a unique character and scale, the overall collective streetscape plantings throughout the neighborhood will have a diverse range of tree types. Additionally, each park or public open space component will have a native planting palette that complements the streetscape plantings and ensures variety and species distribution.

Prairie Trail Street Trees

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Autumn Blaze Maple	<i>Acer x freemani</i> A, SH-FS
Black Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i> A, SH-FS
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> W-A, SH-FS
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> A, SH-FS
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i> W-D, FS
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> A-D, FS
Thornless Honeylocust	<i>Gledistia triacanthos inermis</i> W-D, SH-FS
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i> W-D, FS
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus borealis</i> A, SH- FS
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i> A, SH- FS
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> A, SH-FS

KEY	
D	Thrives in dry, well-drained soils – drought-tolerant
A	Prefers moist, well drained soils
W	Thrives in wet environment – tolerates poorly drained soils
SH	Thrives in light or partial shade
FS	Thrives in full sun

Public Realm Landscape Elements



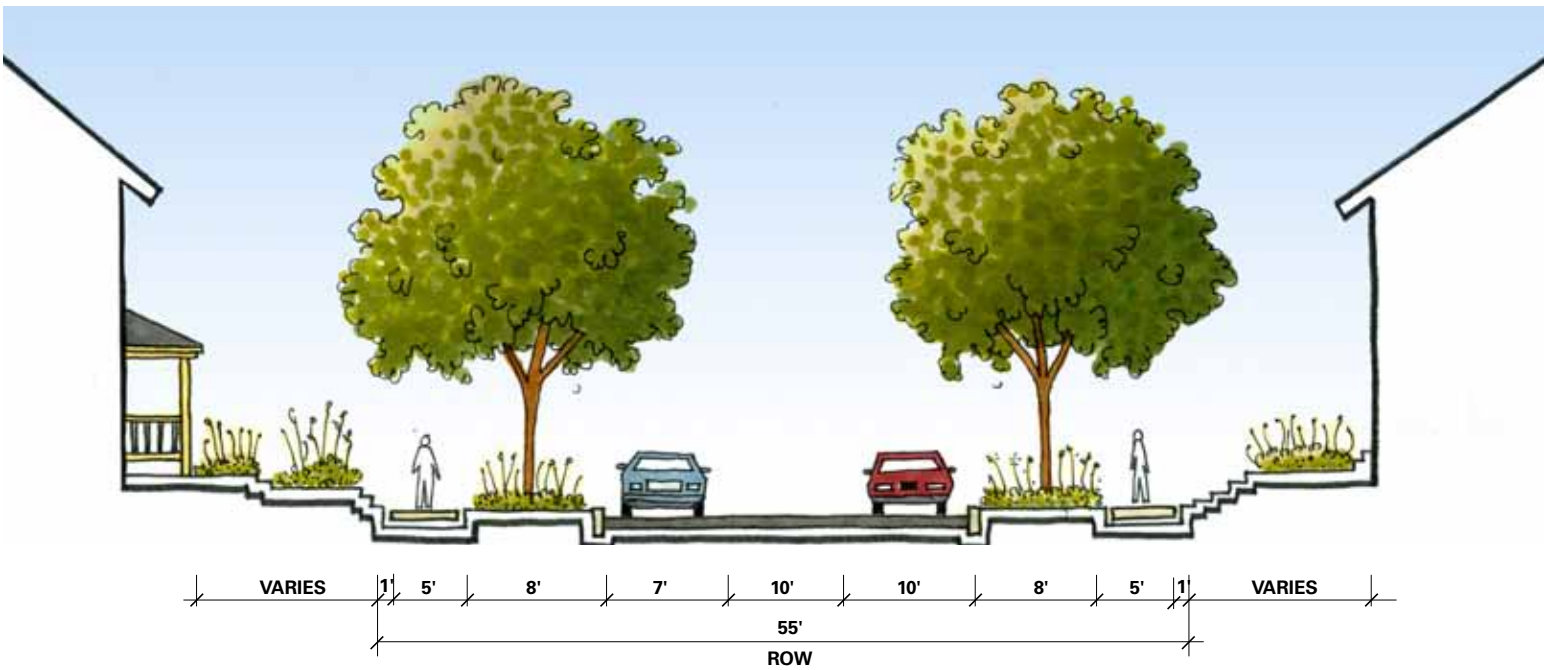
This section illustrates a typical Prairie Trail road with a sidewalk on one side and greenspace on the other.



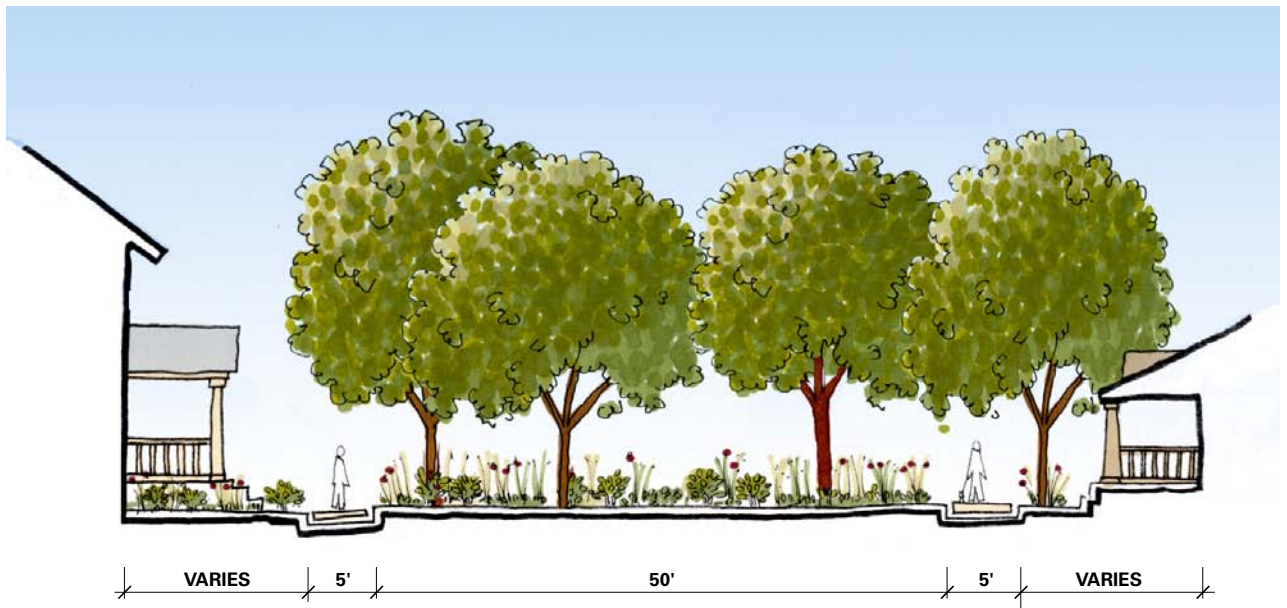
Precedent images of the street landscape character of surrounding neighborhoods

Street Character

The typical character of Prairie Trail streets will draw on the character of the most respected streets in Polk County communities. The street patterns will align themselves with the inherent landscape features of the site. Greenways will be natural in character with narrow cartways, uniform tree lines, and with varying naturalistic and ornamental plantings. Neighborhood streets will have sidewalks, at a minimum, on one side of the street with grass verges and tree planting. Other streets might border a park or a preserved vegetation area and have a sidewalk on only one side. Simple landscape elements will define the edges of the street rights-of-way, and will include hedgerows, fences and low stone walls.



This section illustrates a typical Prairie Trail road with sidewalks on both sides and varying setbacks.

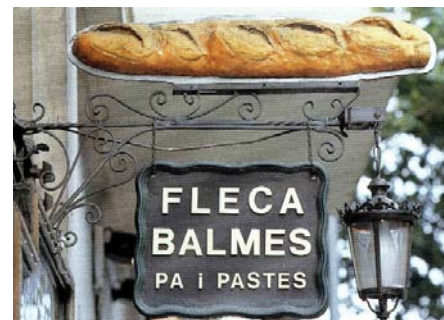


This section illustrates a typical mews with sidewalks on both sides and varying setbacks. The dimensions shown are for illustrative purposes and may vary.

Landscape Character of Prairie Trail Streets



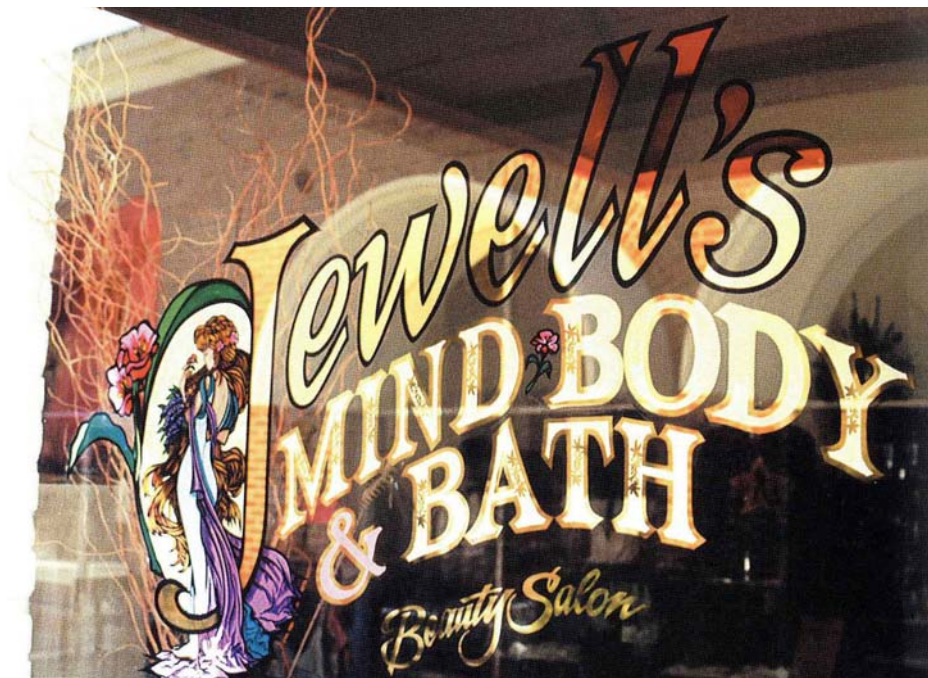
Storefront with Wall, Awning, and Projecting sign lit with appropriate external lighting



Examples of Projecting Signs



Examples of architecturally-incorporated building identity signs



Example of Window Sign

Signage Development Guidelines

These guidelines apply to all new signs for Prairie Trail for both new building construction as well as renovation. All signs are to appear as an integral or architectural component of the building they advertise and should provide information without producing visual clutter or distraction.

Purpose

- Enhance the appearance of the Community, reduce visual clutter, and promote the recreational value of public activities and the economic development of the community
- Provide an environment that will promote proper growth and development of business and industry.
- Recognize the potential detracting effect that signage can have on the environmental attributes of Prairie Trail, including its systems of parks, waterfronts, and public open spaces.
- Preserve and encourage uncluttered and natural views for the enjoyment and enrichment of the community's residents and visitors.
- Understand that advertising signs are a legitimate means of advertising, but should not lessen the visual attributes of Prairie Trail through their particular placement, nor cause issues with safety or hinder the ability to identify local businesses through visual clutter.

Regulations

- Number of Signs: For each business, a maximum of one wall sign, two window signs, and either one awning sign or one projecting sign or one ground sign shall be permitted for each facade of a structure facing a street.
- Wall signs shall be two square feet in area for every lineal foot of building frontage, up to a maximum of 40 square feet.
- Window signs shall be a maximum of 33 percent of the glazed area of the window in which they are placed.
- Projecting signs shall be a maximum of ten square feet per side, and shall not extend more than two-thirds of the width of the sidewalk beneath the sign. The clearance of a projecting sign shall be no less than ten feet from grade to bottom of sign.
- Ground signs shall be limited to 40 square feet, and the sign structure shall be no taller than 12 feet.
- No sign or sign structure shall be attached to or damage any significant architectural feature of a building, including the roof, a window or door frame, cornice, molding, ornamental feature, etc.

Building Identity and Signage Development



Front yard landscaping precedents



Examples of proper plant materials



Illustrative front and rear yard planting

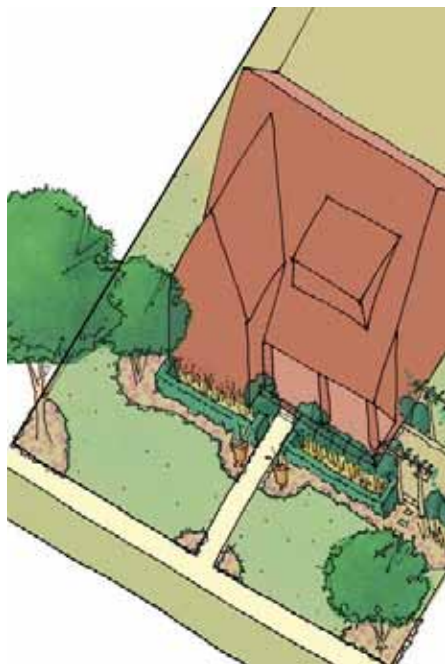
Overview

The Landscape Patterns which follow illustrate key elements and design strategies for private lots in four distinct garden themes prevalent in Polk County. Romantic gardens reflect the influence of the region's exotic architectural styles and landscape. The Colonial Revival garden represents a simplified formal image of the classic vernacular garden. Victorian gardens provide a lush, rich mixture of flower plantings for color and texture. The Arts & Crafts garden represents a more formal image of the classic border garden. Regardless of garden style, there is a focus on using native plant materials of the region.

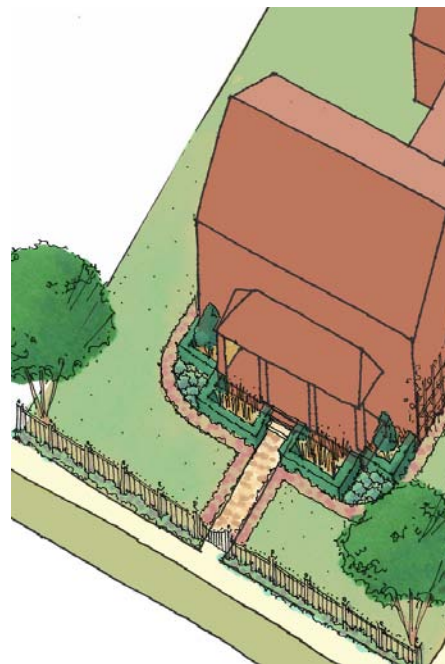
First, a detailed description of each garden theme is presented including the planting guidelines given for the 'best' landscape option. Following the landscape style descriptions are the General Planting Guidelines for lots within the neighborhood. Landscape principles for specific conditions, Attached Lots, Garden and Hamlet Lots, Village Lots, Estate Lots, and Manor Lots, and front loaded lots. Finally, guidelines for garden elements are presented, including front yard fences and walls, rear yard fences and screens, private gardens, as well as sustainability guidelines for lots and streets, and plant material palettes.



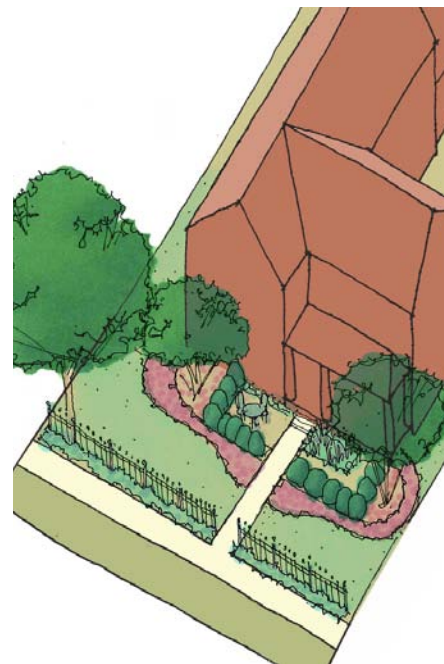
Landscape Patterns for Individual Lots



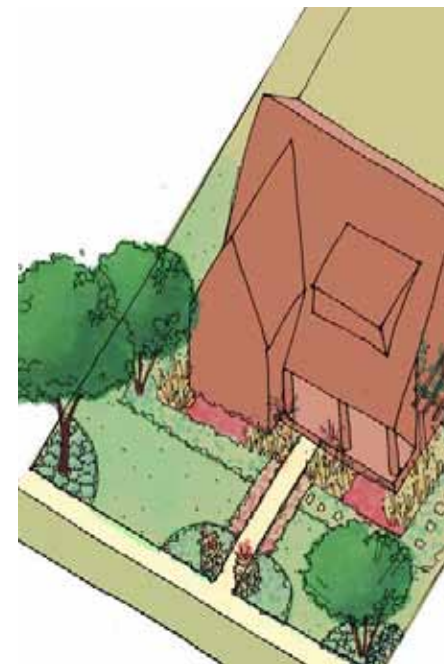
European Romantic garden



Colonial Revival garden



Victorian garden



Arts & Crafts garden



European-Romantic garden with stucco walls and entry gate



Colonial Revival garden with hedgerow



Victorian garden with picket fence



Arts & Crafts garden with hedgerow

Front Yard Gardens

Four garden styles have been developed for Prairie Trail that reflect the rich and diverse landscape traditions of Iowa and the Midwest. All four styles are capable of utilizing both ornamental and native plant materials.

European Romantic Garden

The European Romantic garden is the most whimsical in the region. Picket fences, arbors, and trellises define entries and front yards. Plantings are lush and primarily perennials and annuals with a scattering of ornamental shrubs and small flowering trees as accents. These gardens are characterized by an explosion of color and layered with a variety of texture.

The Colonial Revival Garden

The Colonial Revival Garden will incorporate straight lines, a central axis connecting house and garden, fountains, and box-lined parterres. Vertical plantings such as vines on the porches and flowering trees set in the ground plane plantings of groundcovers, perennials, and succulents can be symmetrical in design emphasizing the entry to the house.

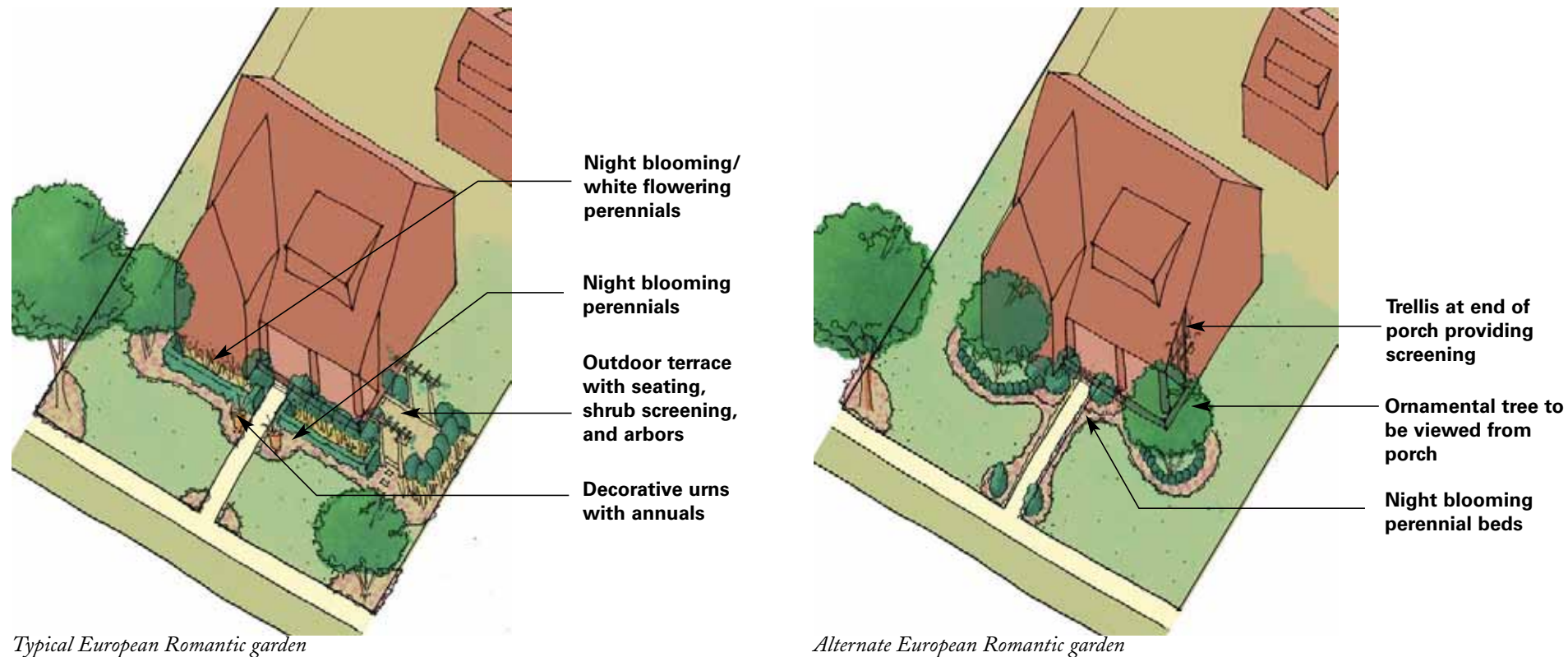
The Victorian Garden

The Victorian garden emphasizes the creation of outdoor rooms adjacent to sweeping lawns, a mainstay in Victorian gardens. The outdoor rooms are decorated with seating, ornaments, picket fencing, and ornamental planting.

The Arts & Crafts Garden

Another regional garden type, the Arts & Crafts style is more formal and organized. As is typical of English border gardens, hedges formally define the edges of the garden and the more natural landscape patterns beyond the hedges. Ornamental shrubs and small trees are used as accents, plant palettes include groundcovers, and annuals and perennials.

Landscape Styles for Front Yard Gardens



Precedent images showing European Romantic garden elements including wood trellises and arbors, uplighting for moonlight gardens, seating areas, moonlight reflective plant materials, and perennials beds with aromatic plant materials.

European Romantic Gardens

Above all, a European romantic garden should take one away from the everyday worries of the world. The garden should be planned to provide privacy with walls, hedges, trellises, arbors, and pergolas and frame interesting views with one or more of these elements. Thought should be given to creating small, private seating areas from which to experience the garden. Well-placed garden ornaments should also be featured.

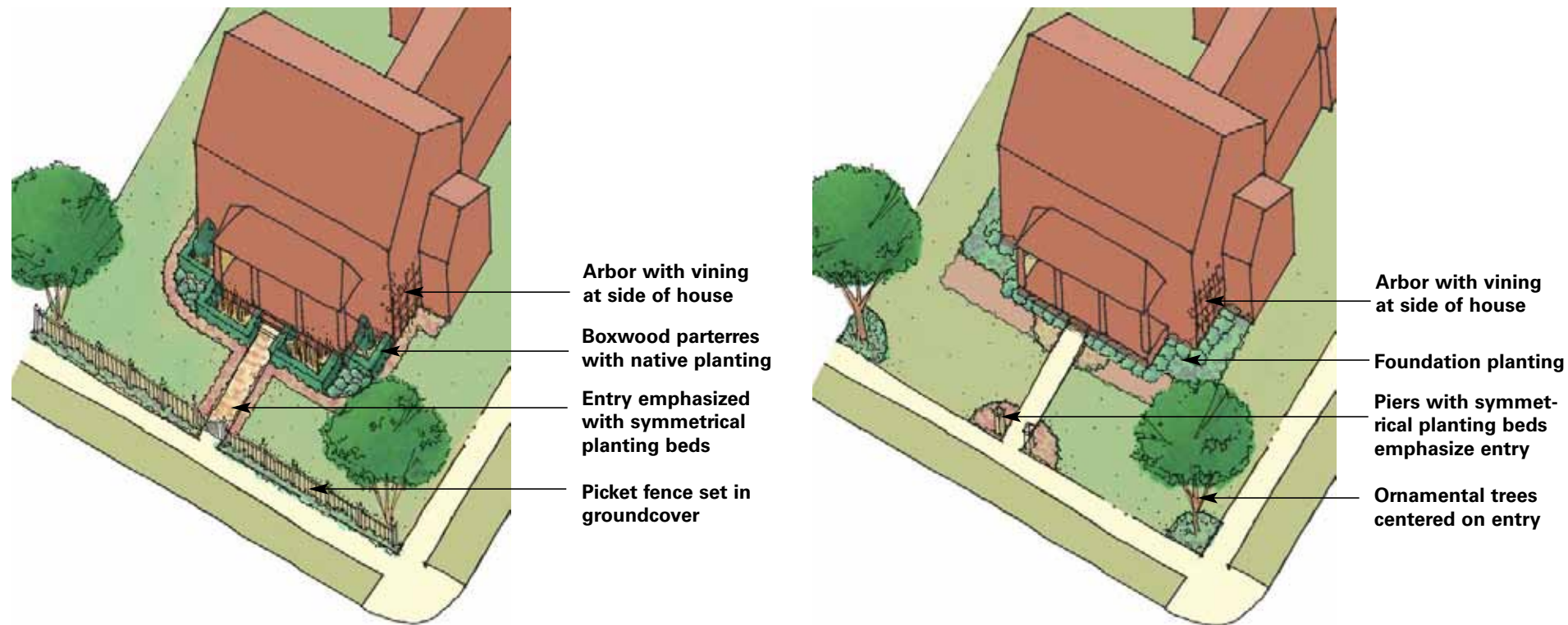
A variation on the European-Romantic Garden is the Moon-Light or Night-Scented Garden. The moonlight garden may appeal to people who work long days and only have time to enjoy their gardens in the twilight or at night. Plan for light- or white-colored flowers (which show up more readily in the dark) and plants that bloom or release their fragrance only after dark (Ipomoea alba or moonflower vine, some waterlilies, Nicotiana or night-blooming tobacco, Cestrum nocturnum or night-blooming jessamine, and many others). Plan a lighting system which features different techniques such as moonlighting, silhouetting, and uplighting of trees.

The Prairie Trail European Romantic garden will revolve around the creation of a semi-private landscape and night-blooming plants within the front yard.

Front Yard Planting Standards for European Romantic Garden

- Property Line Articulation – Fences, walls, or hedges define public edges and private gardens.
- An 18-inch planting strip shall be provided between the sidewalk and wall, fences, or hedges. This area shall be planted with groundcovers, perennials, or annuals.
- One shade tree, minimum 10 feet in height, or one ornamental tree, 6 feet in height.
- Ornamental shrubs shall be provided for a maximum of 25% of the ground plane area and be planted a minimum of 24 inches in size.
- Groundcovers shall be provided for a maximum of 25% of the ground plane area.
- The balance of the ground plane area shall be a mixed palette of succulents, perennials, and annuals.
- Arbors, trellises, and entry gates are encouraged for homes with European Romantic gardens.

Prairie Trail European Romantic Gardens



Typical Colonial Revival garden

Alternate Colonial Revival garden



Precedent images showing Colonial Revival garden elements including boxwood parterres, simple entryways framed by perennials, picket fencing, herb gardens, piers, and arbors

Colonial Revival Gardens

In the United States, the Colonial Revival style abounded after the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Colonial Revival gardens—romanticized versions of the early American garden—emphasized straight lines, a central axis connecting house and garden, fountains, and box-lined parterres. They also displayed old-fashioned plants, such as lilacs, mock orange, and snowberry, and, in larger estates, terracing. White picket fences predominated. Formal areas may abut more relaxed gardens featuring bulbs and groundcovers. Vines such as Chinese wisteria were used to soften hard lines. Herb gardens were popular. Colonial Revival landscapes also included evergreen foundation plantings at the base of the house and pergolas with wisteria blooms.

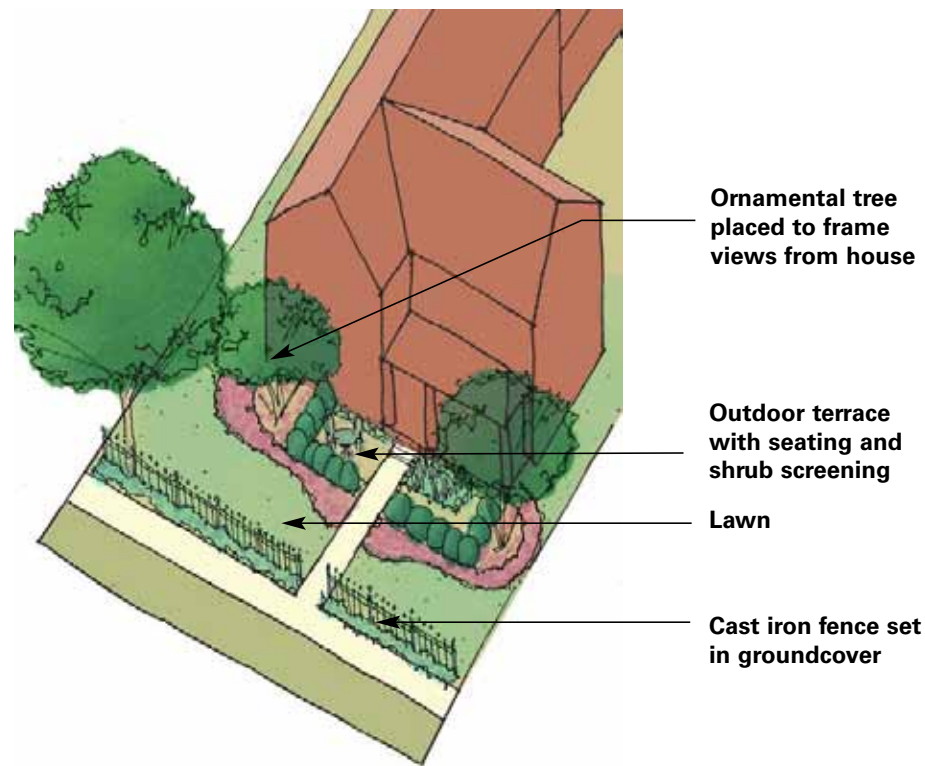
The Prairie Trail Colonial Revival Garden will revolve around the use of simplified classical elements and symmetrical forms within the front yard landscape.

Front Yard Planting Standards for Prairie Trail Colonial Revival Gardens

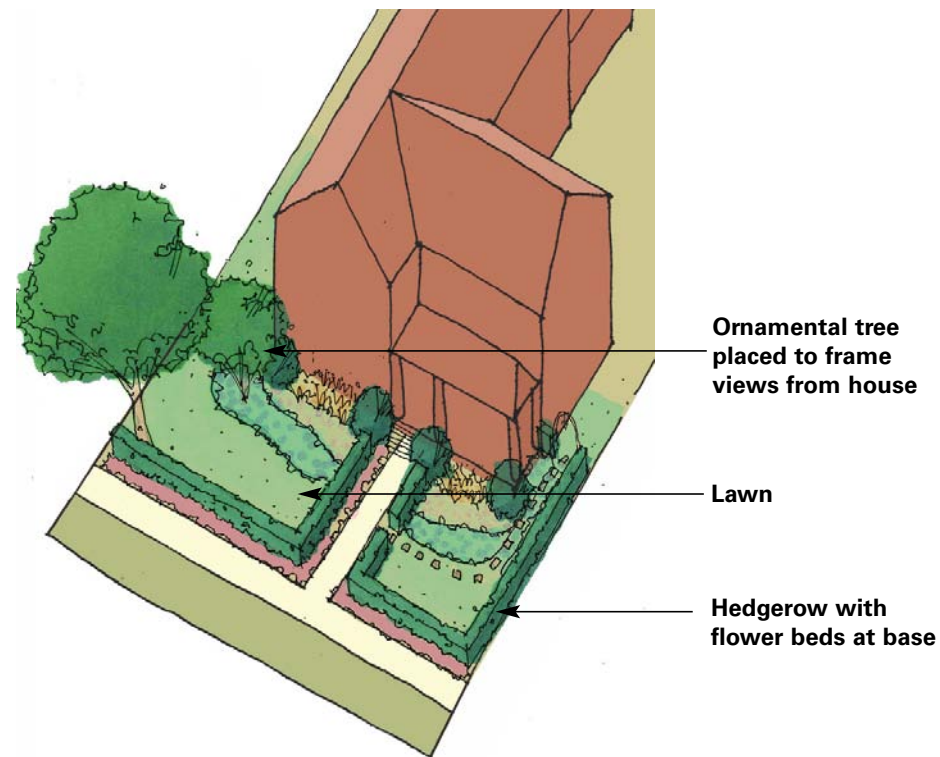
- Property line articulation – Wood picket fences or hedges define public edges and private gardens.
- An 18-inch planting strip shall be provided between the sidewalk and fences or hedges. This area shall be planted with groundcovers, perennials, or annuals.
- One shade tree, minimum 10 feet in height, or one ornamental tree, 6 feet in height.
- Ornamental shrubs shall be provided for a minimum of 20% of the ground plane area and be planted a minimum of 24 inches in size. Boxwood parterres are encouraged.
- Groundcovers shall be provided for a minimum of 30% of the ground plane area. Planting beds shall be symmetrical and typically frame the entry.
- The balance of the ground plane area shall be a mixed palette of succulents, perennials, and annuals.
- If courtyard entry paving is desired, maximum paved area shall be 25%. Screen walls and gates are required; maximum height shall be 48 inches.



Prairie Trail Colonial Revival Gardens



Typical Victorian garden



Alternate Victorian garden



Precedent images showing Victorian garden elements including cast iron fencing, garden ornaments surrounded by planting beds, seating, and sweeping lawns



Victorian Gardens

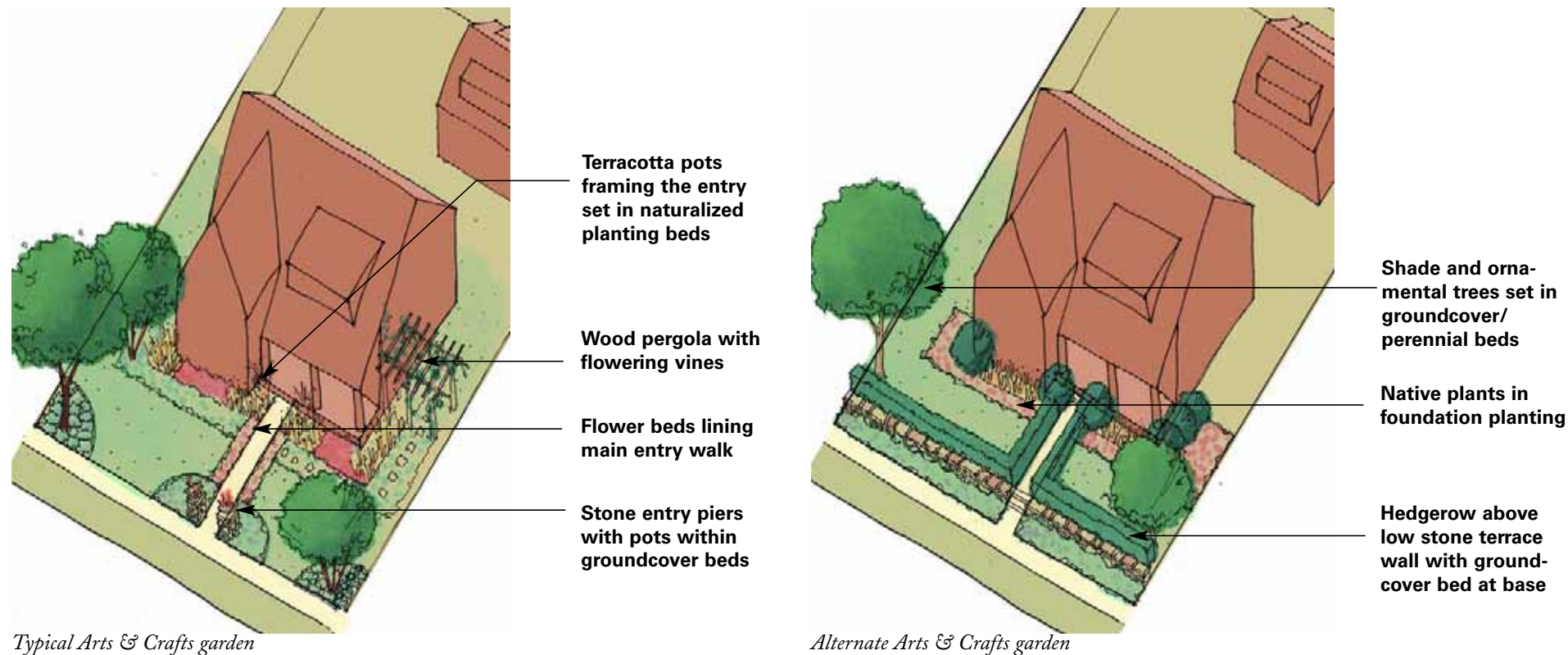
The underlying theme of the Victorian garden, as in much of Victorian life in general, was man's conquest over the elements. Nothing exemplifies this so much as the lawn. Once lawn perfection had been attained, Victorian gardeners sought to embellish it, and did so by attempting to turn their lawns into outdoor parlors. Indoor parlors needed to be decorated and so did those outdoors. The Prairie Trail Victorian garden will continue this landscape tradition by incorporating eight essential elements of Victorian gardens:

- 1 A meticulously groomed front lawn.
- 2 Trees for shading important parts of the house, framing the carriage drive or approach to the house, or strategically drawing the eye.
- 3 Shrubs for delineating property lines or marking paths.
- 4 Ornamental cast iron fencing or, for more informal settings, rustic fencing.
- 5 Ornaments such as urns, sculpture, fountains, sundials, gazing balls, and birdbaths.
- 6 Benches, seats, pavilions, and gazebos
- 7 Carpet bedding, the use of same-height flora, or flowers planted along the front walk underneath bordering shrubs.
- 8 Vines of all types.

Front Yard Planting Standards for Prairie Trail Victorian Gardens

- Property Line Articulation – Cast iron fences or hedges define public edges and private gardens.
- An 18-inch planting strip shall be provided between the sidewalk and fences or hedges. This area shall be planted with groundcovers, perennials, or annuals.
- One shade tree, minimum 10 feet in height, or one ornamental tree, 6 feet in height.
- Ornamental shrubs shall be provided for a maximum of 25% of the ground plane area and be planted a minimum of 24 inches in size.
- Groundcovers shall be provided for a maximum of 25% of the ground plane area.
- The balance of the ground plane area shall be a mixed palette of succulents, perennials, and annuals.
- If courtyard entry paving is desired, maximum paved area shall be 25%. Screen walls and gates are required; maximum height shall be 48 inches.
- Arbors, trellises, entry gates or other ornamentation are encouraged.

Prairie Trail Victorian Gardens



Precedent images showing Arts & Crafts garden elements including: terra-cotta pots, rich paving with planting, perennial beds framing lawns, stone walls, and pergolas

Prairie Trail Arts & Crafts Gardens

Arts & Crafts Gardens

As the parlor gave way to the simpler living room, so too did the formal garden give way to a simpler, more natural garden setting. The major emphasis of Arts & Crafts gardens was a celebration of nature. Nature was not to be kept in a strictly constructed, confined and separate area, but was to unite the inside and outside of the home in a free-flowing manner.

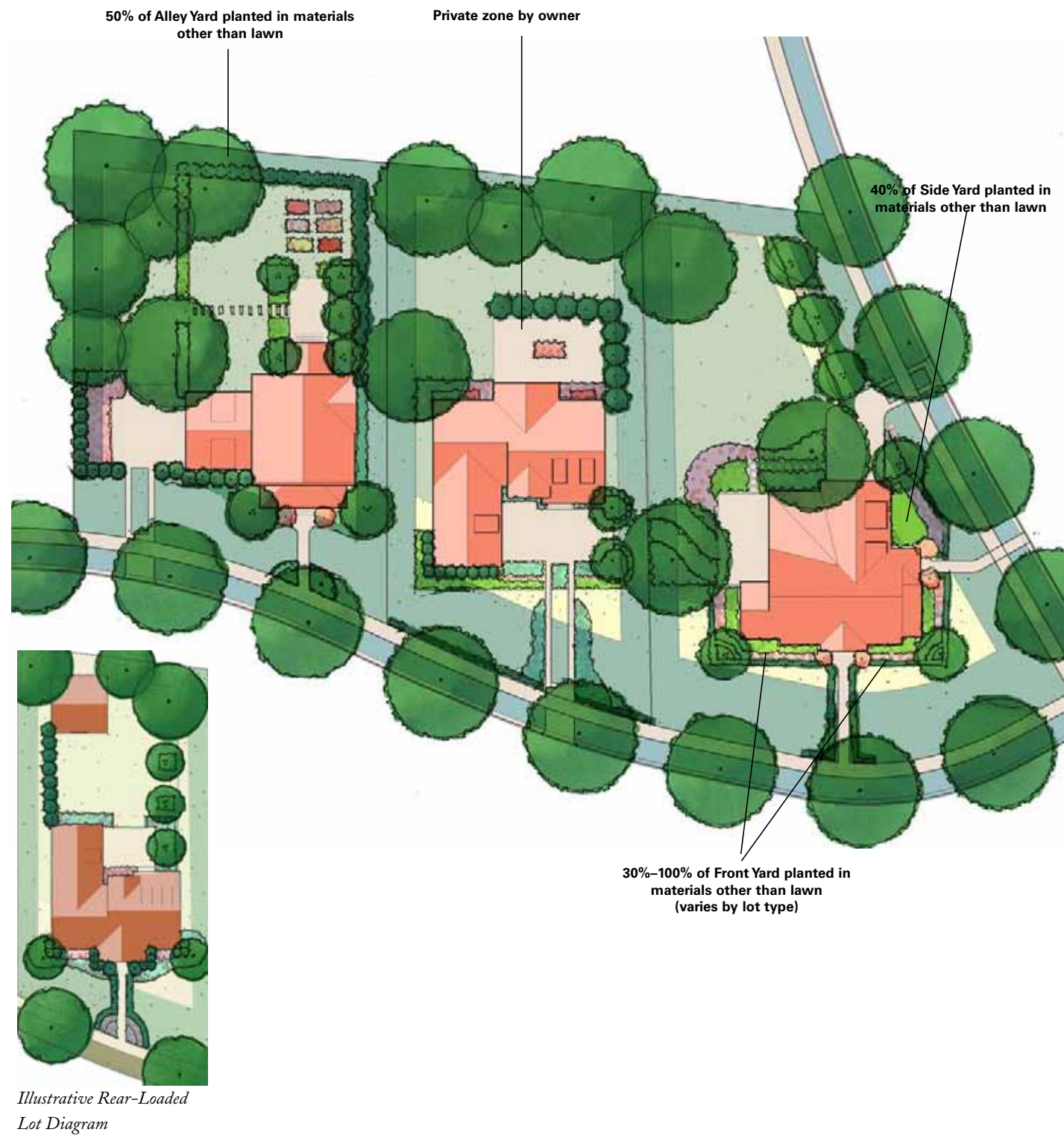
Groundcovers—including vinca, English ivy, and spreading juniper—provided natural carpets. Plantings along the home's foundation merged the walls with the landscape. Typically, these were not the uniform belts of evergreens we now associate with the term "foundation planting" but rather a combination of perennials, shrubs, and vines. Flower gardens and mixed borders were planted in view of terraces, as perimeter plantings, or to line walkways.

Garden decoration, in the form of terra-cotta pots replaces statuary, common to Victorian gardens. Useful garden structures like lattices, arbors, and pergolas are used both as decoration and as plant supports.

The Prairie Trail Arts & Craft garden will forego the formal, structured, and inhibiting plans of traditional nineteenth century gardens in favor of more wild, simple plans.

Front Yard Planting Standards for Prairie Trail Arts & Crafts Gardens

- Property Line Articulation – Walls or hedges define public edges and private gardens.
- An 18-inch planting strip shall be provided between the sidewalk and wall, fences, or hedges. This area shall be planted with groundcovers, perennials, or annuals.
- One shade tree, minimum 10 feet in height, or one ornamental tree, 6 feet in height.
- Hedgerows are required for this garden type along the property line or above the wall; plantings shall be 18 to 24 inches on center with a maximum hedge height of 42 inches.
- Ornamental shrubs to frame entryways and accent corners, not including the hedgerow, shall be provided for a maximum of 25% of the ground plane area and be planted a minimum of 24 inches in size.
- Groundcovers shall be provided for a minimum of 25% of the ground plane area.
- The balance of the ground plane area shall be a mixed palette of succulents, perennials, and annuals.



Planting Zones and Design Approach

Due to the diversity of lot types, they will be organized by landscape style and by lot type. Each lot in Prairie Trail is composed of zones which will require different intensities of planting. Therefore, the planting required in the front yard, side yard, private zone and alley yard will vary accordingly. General lot planting guidelines are as follows.

At a minimum, 100% of the smallest front yard setbacks shall be planted, 50% of the mid-depth setbacks shall be planted, and 30% of the largest setbacks shall be planted in landscape materials other than lawn.

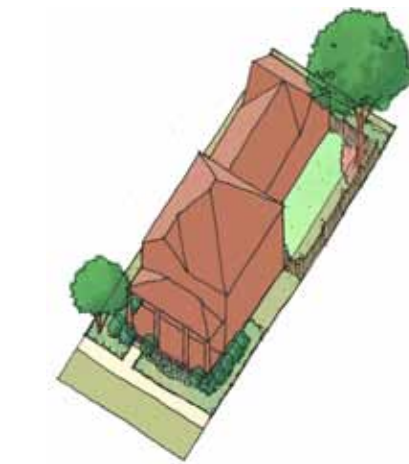
The planting palette shall be a mixture of deciduous and evergreen material (refer to Lot Landscape Palette on page 45). At a minimum, 40% of the front yard and 30% of all other yard planting shall be evergreen. Canopy trees and understory trees shall be placed in a manner to complement existing trees and the features of the house. Simple planting palettes that use massing of theme plants are recommended.

Understory shrub plantings in the front yard should accent the main features of the house, such as porches, walks, and windows. Larger, evergreen shrubs can be used to frame the porch as it meets the main body of the house. Smaller shrubs can border walks and steps. Building corners can be softened with medium to large shrubs.

Groundcovers can be used to unify planting beds across the front of the house. Evergreen groundcovers shall be placed on slopes greater than 2:1 and between the public sidewalks and fences or walls.

Perennials and annual flower beds should be integrated into all plantings to add color and variety.

In order to insure proper drainage, all lots shall be graded to maintain a 2% minimum slope away from the house, for a distance of 15', directed to bioswales and proper drainage collection points.

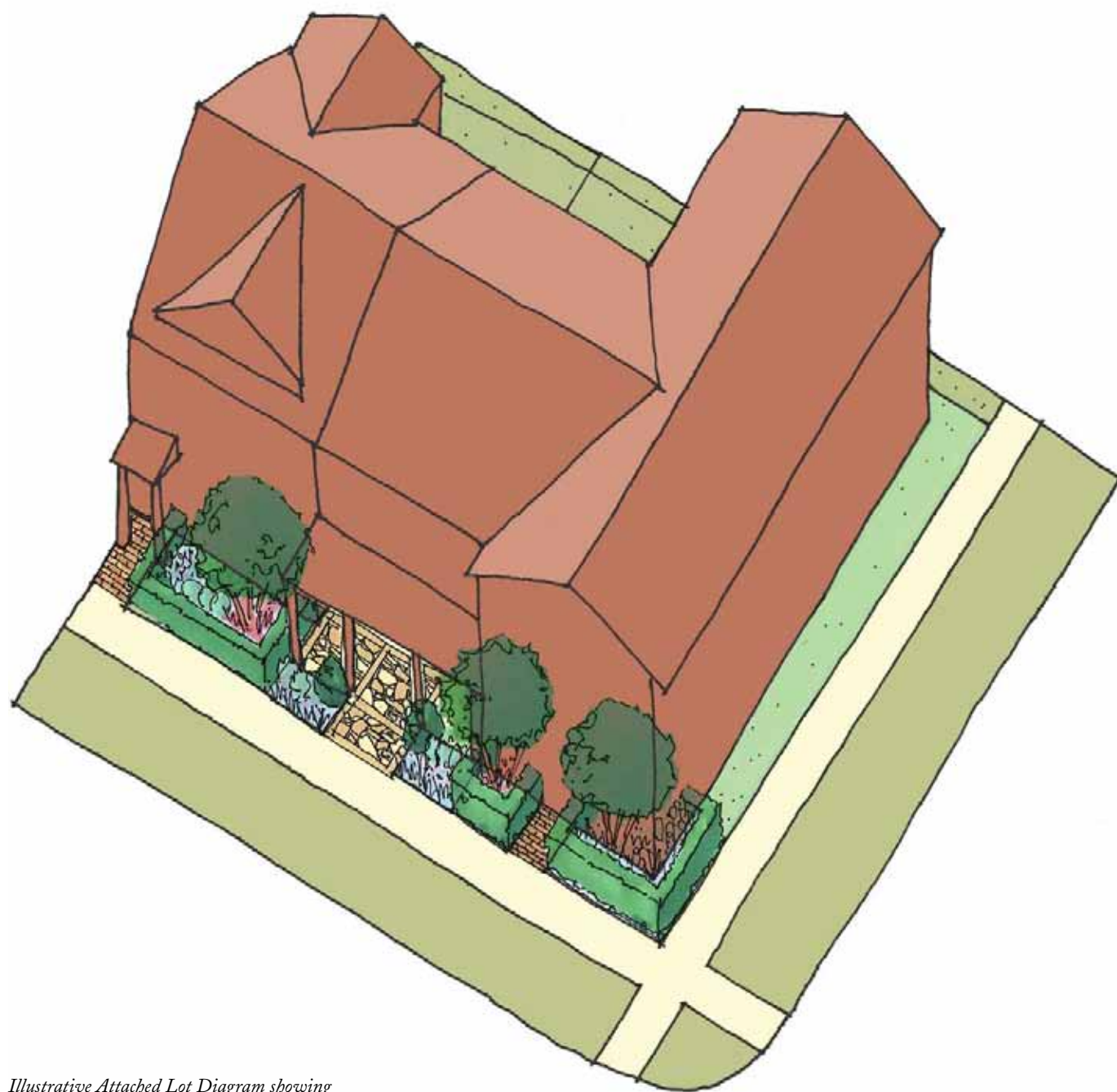


Illustrative Rear-Loaded Lot Diagram

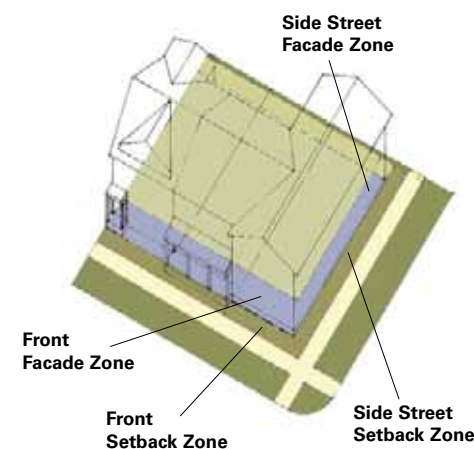


Illustrative Front-Loaded Lot Diagram

General Planting Guidelines - Overview



Illustrative Attached Lot Diagram showing various landscape treatments



Attached Lots

In addition to the Lot Landscaping Style Guidelines and the General Planting Guidelines, Attached Lots shall follow the landscape criteria below. This criteria applies to: Townhouses, Live/Work, and Attached Lots.

Guidelines for Front Yard Zones

- For lots that require a fence: continuous 36-inch fence and entry gate with a 12- to 18-inch planting strip between the fence and the walk.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: continuous evergreen hedge along the sidewalk with recommended enhancements including continuing the hedge along the entry walk to the house, the addition of piers, or the addition of piers and gates
- The use of rich paving materials is highly encouraged on individual walkways and sidewalks

Guidelines for Plant Materials

- A minimum of one ornamental tree is required per lot.
- A minimum of one shade tree is required per lot.
- 40% of the plant material shall be deciduous or evergreen shrubs.
- 30% of the plant material shall be groundcovers.
- 30% of the plant material shall be perennials, annuals, or ornamental grasses.

Additional Guidelines for Corner

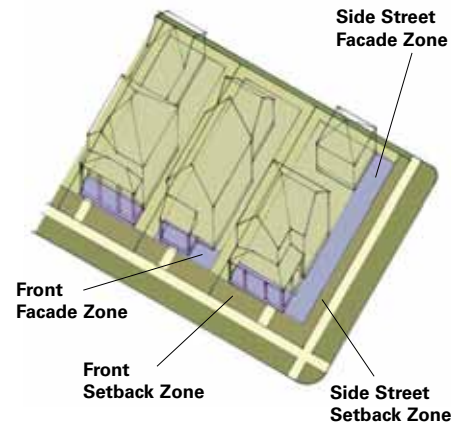
Lots

- For lots that require a fence: extend a 36- or 48-inch fence along side property line as dictated by the Public Space and Private Space Relationship Diagram .
- For lots that require a hedgerow: extend evergreen hedge along property line for the extent of the main body of the house.
- Plant one additional ornamental tree within the Front or Side Yard Zone.
- Plant a minimum of 40% of the Side Yard in materials other than lawn.

General Planting Guidelines- Attached Lots



Illustrative Garden and Hamlet Lot Diagram



Garden and Hamlet Lots

In addition to the Lot Landscaping Style Guidelines and the General Planting Guidelines, Garden and Hamlet lots shall meet the following landscape criteria.

Guidelines for Front Yard Zones

- For lots that require a fence: continuous 36-inch fence and entry gate with a 12- to 18-inch planting strip between the fence and the walk.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: continuous evergreen hedge along the sidewalk with recommended enhancements including continuing the hedge along the entry walk to the house, the addition of piers, or the addition of piers and gates.
- The use of rich paving materials is highly encouraged on individual walkways and sidewalks.

Guidelines for Plant Materials

- A minimum of two ornamental trees is required for Garden and Hamlet lots.
- A minimum of two shade trees is required for Garden and Hamlet lots.
- 40% of the plant material shall be deciduous or evergreen shrubs.

- 30% of the plant material shall be groundcovers.
- 30% of the plant material shall be perennials, annuals, or ornamental grasses.

Additional Guidelines for Corner Lots

- For lots that require a fence: extend a 36- or 48-inch fence along side property line as dictated by the Public Space and Private Space Relationship Diagram.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: extend evergreen hedge along property line for the extent of the main body of the house.
- Plant one additional ornamental trees within the Front Yard Zone.
- Add a minimum of one additional ornamental tree to the Side Yard.
- Add a minimum of one additional shade tree to the Side Yard.
- Plant a minimum of 30% of the Side Yard in materials other than lawn.

General Planting Guidelines- Garden and Hamlet Lots



Illustrative Village Lot Diagram

Alternate illustrative front-loaded Village lot diagram

Village Lots

In addition to the Lot Landscaping Style Guidelines and the General Planting Guidelines, Village lots shall meet the following landscape criteria.

Guidelines for Front Yard Zones

- For lots that require a fence: continuous 36-inch fence and entry gate with a 12-inch to 18-inch planting strip between the fence and the walk.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: continuous evergreen hedge along the sidewalk with recommended enhancements including continuing the hedge along the entry walk to the house, the addition of piers, or the addition of piers and gates.
- The use of rich paving materials is highly encouraged on individual walkways and sidewalks.

Guidelines for Plant Materials

- A minimum of three ornamental trees required Village lot.
- A minimum of two shade trees required per 40- to 60-foot lot, and minimum of three shade trees required per 60- to 80-foot lot.
- 40% of the plant material shall be deciduous or evergreen shrubs.
- 30% of the plant material shall be groundcovers.
- 30% of the plant material shall be perennials, annuals, or ornamental grasses.

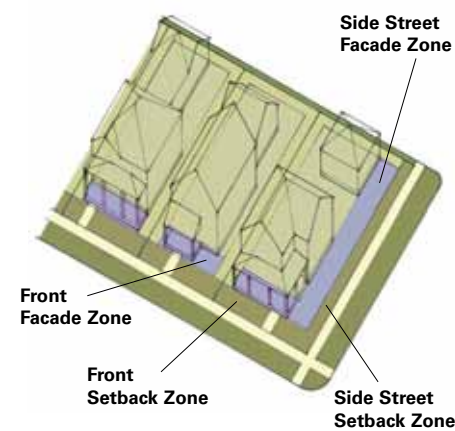
Additional Guidelines for Corner Lots

- For lots that require a fence: extend a 36- or 48-inch fence along side property line as dictated by the Public Space and Private Space Relationship Diagram.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: extend evergreen hedge along property line for the extent of the main body of the house.
- Plant one additional ornamental tree within the Front Yard Zone.
- Add a minimum of one additional ornamental tree to the Side Yard.

- Add a minimum of one additional shade tree to the Side Yard.
- Plant a minimum of 30% of the Side Yard in materials other than lawn.

Guidelines for Front-Loaded Lots

- Driveways should be carefully constructed to avoid removing significant trees in the Front Yard Zone.
- Driveways and auto courts shall be screened from the street with garden walls and landscape elements.
- The minimum standard for driveway paving is exposed aggregate.
- Tire strips, in lieu of fully paved driveways, are encouraged.
- Pavement aprons should be uniform in materials; the use of stone pavers is recommended.
- When driveway paving extends to the sidewalk and exceeds the maximum allowable width, the driveway should be treated as an auto court with rich paving materials, such as brick banding, cobblestone paving, or other decorative material.



General Planting Guidelines- Village Lots

Estate Lots

In addition to the Lot Landscaping Style Guidelines and the General Planting Guidelines, Estate lots shall meet the following landscape criteria.

Guidelines for Front Yard Zones

- For lots that require a fence: continuous 36-inch fence and entry gate with a 12- to 18-inch planting strip between the fence and the walk.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: continuous evergreen hedge along the sidewalk with recommended enhancements including continuing the hedge along the entry walk to the house, the addition of piers, or the addition of piers and gates.
- The use of rich paving materials is highly encouraged on individual walkways and sidewalks.

Guidelines for Plant Materials

- A minimum of three ornamental trees required per lot.
- A minimum of two shade trees required per lot.
- 40% of the plant material shall be deciduous or evergreen shrubs.
- 30% of the plant material shall be groundcovers.
- 30% of the plant material shall be perennials, annuals, or ornamental grasses.

Additional Guidelines for Corner Lots

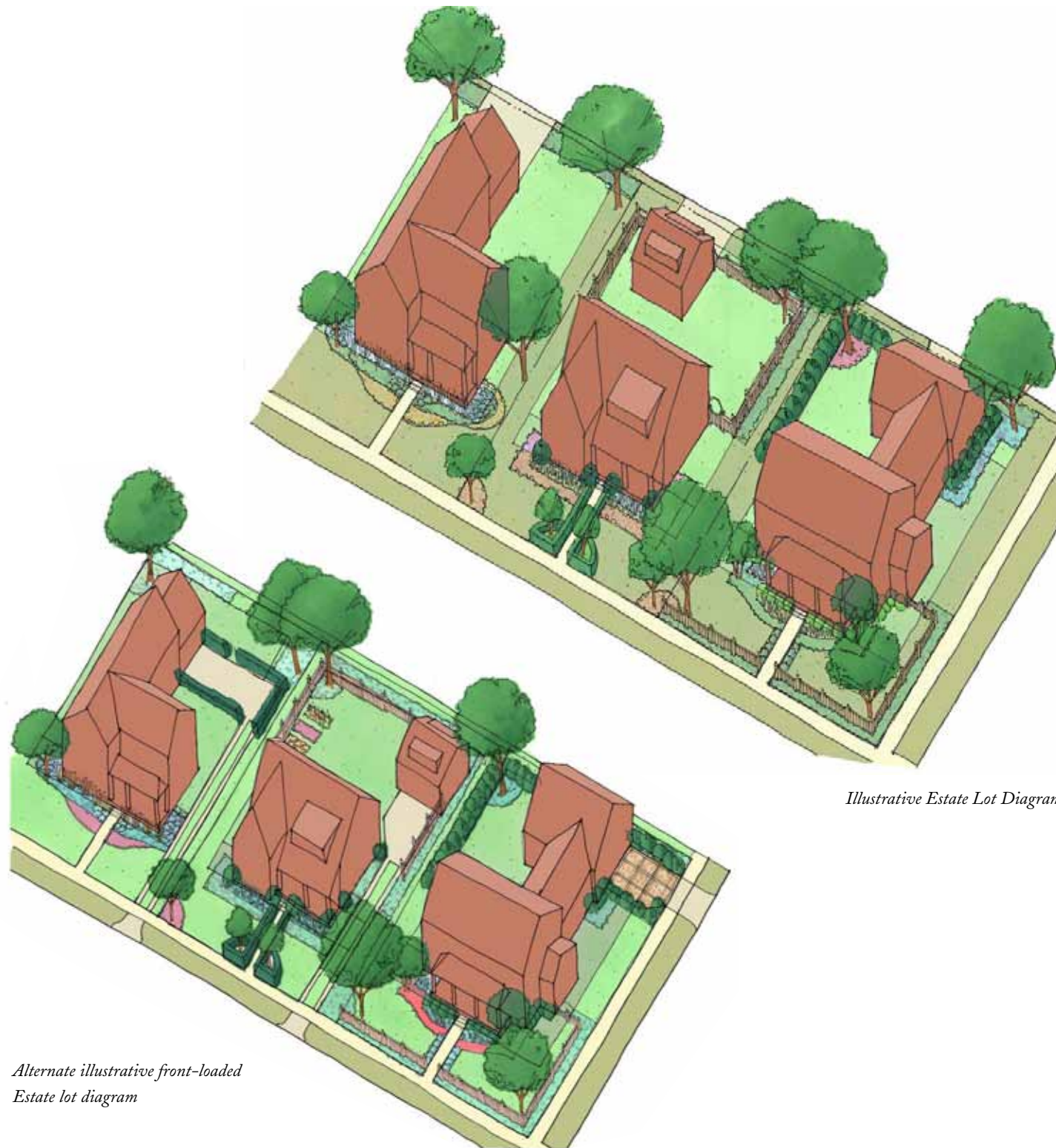
- For lots that require a fence: extend a 36- or 48-inch fence along side property line as dictated by the Public Space and Private Space Relationship Diagram.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: extend evergreen hedge along property line for the extent of the main body of the house.
- Plant two additional ornamental tree within the Front Yard Zone.
- Add a minimum of two ornamental

trees to the Side Yard.

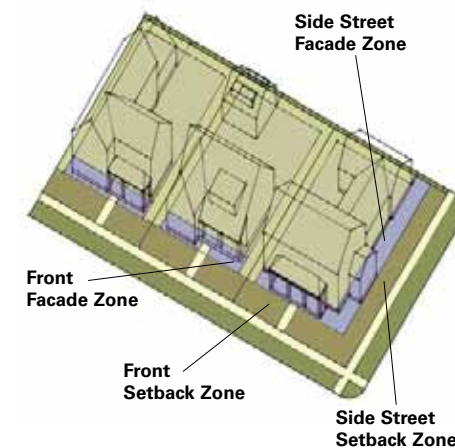
- Add a minimum of two shade trees to the Side Yard.
- Plant a minimum of 25% of the Side Yard in materials other than lawn.

Guidelines for Front-Loaded Lots

- Driveways should be carefully constructed to avoid removing significant trees in the Front Yard Zone.
- Driveways and auto courts shall be screened from the street with garden walls and landscape elements.
- The minimum standard for driveway paving is exposed aggregate.
- Tire strips, in lieu of fully paved driveways, are encouraged.
- Pavement aprons should be uniform in materials; the use of stone pavers is recommended.
- When driveway paving extends to the sidewalk and exceeds the maximum allowable width, the driveway should be treated as an auto court with rich paving materials, such as brick banding, cobblestone paving, or other decorative materials.

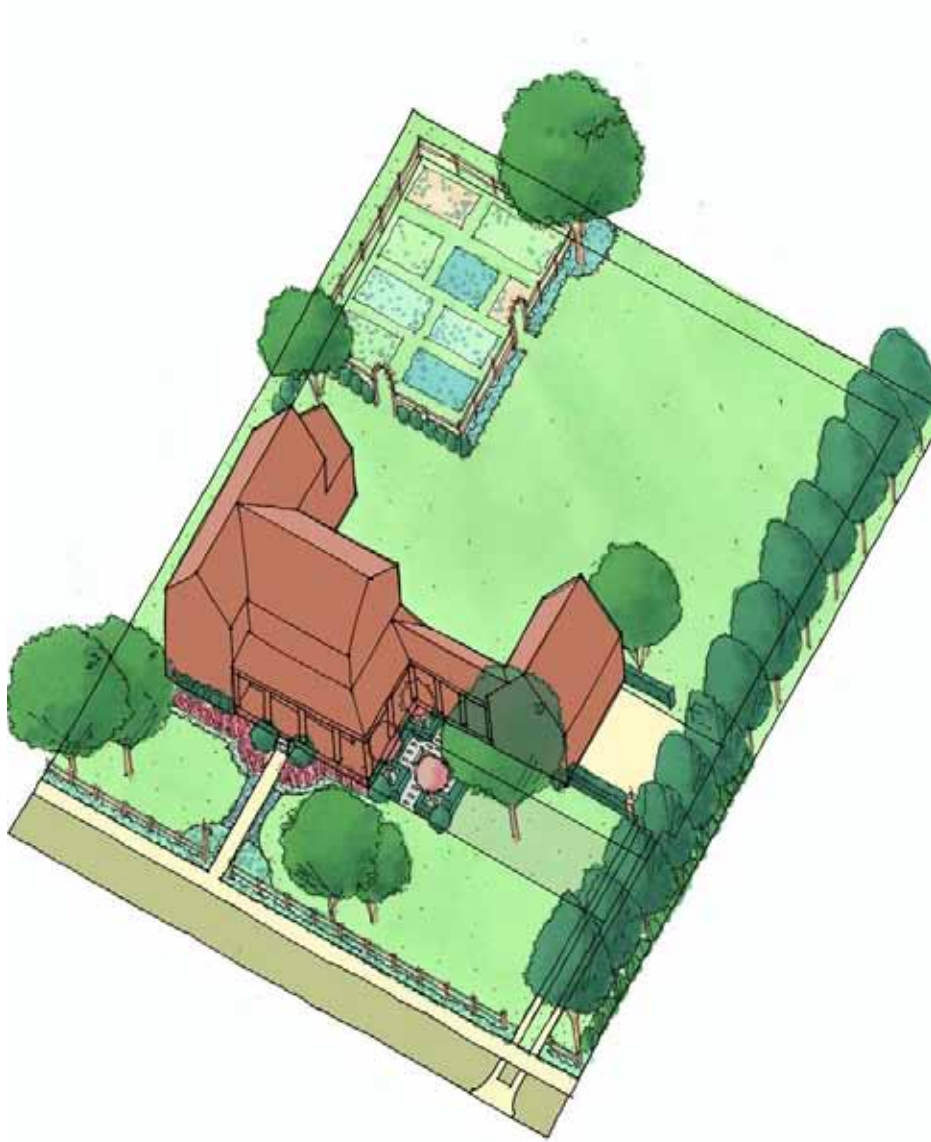


Illustrative Estate Lot Diagram

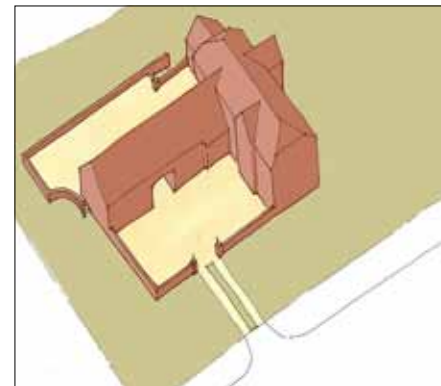
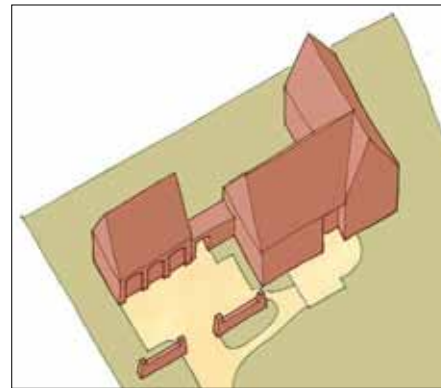
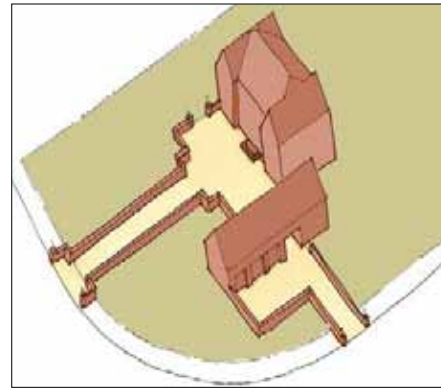


Alternate illustrative front-loaded Estate lot diagram

General Planting Guidelines- Estate Lots



Illustrative Manor Lot Diagram



Illustrative front-loaded Manor lot diagrams showing alternate garage and entry drive court locations

Manor Lots

In addition to the Lot Landscaping Style Guidelines and the General Planting Guidelines, Manor lots shall meet the following landscape criteria.

Guidelines for Front Yard Zones

- For lots that require a fence: continuous 36-inch fence and entry gate with a 12- to 18-inch planting strip between the fence and the walk.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: continuous evergreen hedge along the sidewalk with recommended enhancements including continuing the hedge along the entry walk to the house, the addition of piers, or the addition of piers and gates.
- The use of rich paving materials is highly encouraged on individual walkways and sidewalks.

Guidelines for Plant Materials

- A minimum of five ornamental trees required per lot.
- A minimum of four shade trees required per lot.
- 40% of the plant material shall be deciduous or evergreen shrubs.
- 30% of the plant material shall be groundcovers.
- 30% of the plant material shall be perennials, annuals, or ornamental grasses.

Additional Guidelines for Corner Lots

- For lots that require a fence: extend a 36- or 48-inch fence along side property line as dictated by the Public Space and Private Space Relationship Diagram.
- For lots that require a hedgerow: extend evergreen hedge along property line for the extent of the main body of the house.
- Plant two additional ornamental trees within the Front Yard Zone.
- Add a minimum of three ornamental

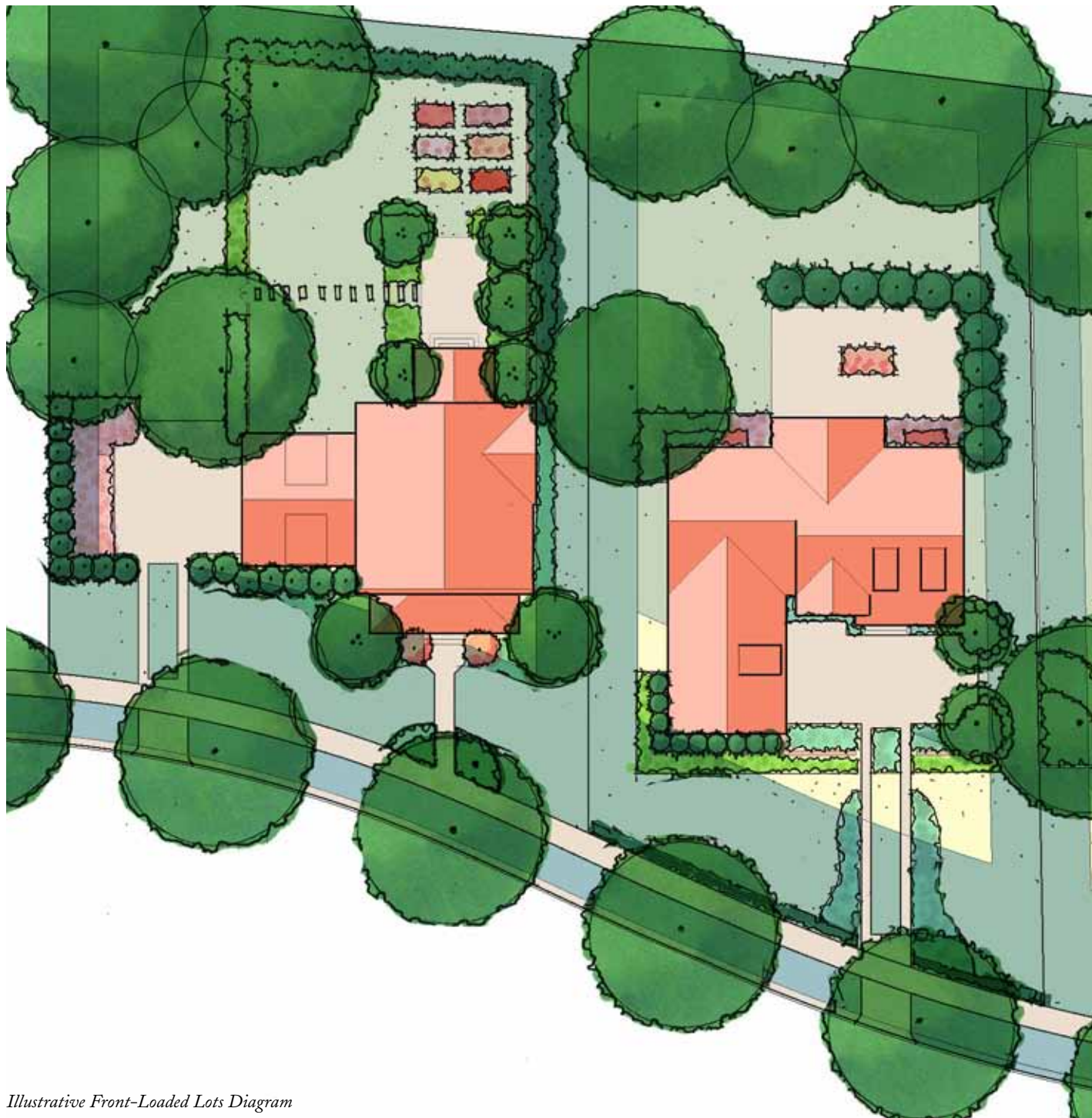
trees to the Side Yard.

- Add a minimum of two shade trees to the Side Yard.
- Plant a minimum of 25% of the Side Yard in materials other than lawn.

Guidelines for Front-Loaded Lots

- Driveways should be carefully constructed to avoid removing significant trees in the Front Yard Zone.
- Driveways and auto courts shall be screened from the street with garden walls and landscape elements.
- The minimum standard for driveway paving is exposed aggregate.
- Tire strips, in lieu of fully paved driveways, are encouraged.
- Pavement aprons should be uniform in materials; the use of stone pavers is recommended.
- When driveway paving extends to the sidewalk and exceeds the maximum allowable width, the driveway should be treated as an auto court with rich paving materials, such as brick banding, cobblestone paving, or other decorative materials.

General Planting Guidelines- Manor Lots



Illustrative Front-Loaded Lots Diagram

Front-Loaded Lots

In addition to the General Planting Guidelines, front-loaded lot landscapes shall refer to individual lot types for specific planting guidelines.

Private drives should be paved in concrete, brick, stone, or gravel. Tire strips, in lieu of fully paved driveways, are encouraged for drives entering off the street to promote a more porous surface. Pavement aprons should be uniform in materials; the use of concrete is recommended. Driveways should be a maximum of 10 feet wide. When laying out the drive, a minimum of 3 feet adjacent to the house should be reserved for planting. A hedgerow or decorative fence, a maximum of 3 feet high, is encouraged to aid in screening the driveway.



Driveway screening decorative fence



Stone paver tire strips with central lawn



Gravel drive with brick edging



Brick driveway and apron

General Planting Guidelines- Front-Loaded Lots

Front Yard Elements

The front yards of houses at Prairie Trail will be the defining landscape element of the community. Walls, fences, and hedges ranging from 24 to 36 inches in height will define the transition from the street to the yard. Walls shall be brick or stone. Fences shall be of a natural material such as wood, or of wrought iron, and shall respond to the architectural character of the house. Although permitted and encouraged on all lots, low front yard retaining walls will be required on some lots for grading purposes. Front yards act as an important transition zone between the private lots and public spaces such as sidewalks and address parks, and their aesthetic should be designed accordingly.



Typical wooden trellis at front entry



Post fence and planting



Low stone wall with brick entry steps



Arbor at main entry



Typical front yard post lamps



Brick wall with address marker



Typical wood picket fence



Typical Entry piers



Typical hedgerow and front yard planting

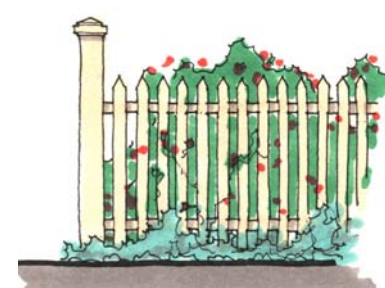
Lot Landscaping Elements – Front Yard



Hedgerows create private yard space



Rear and side yard screen fencing



Wooden picket, cast iron, stone, or brick construction preferred, especially within rear and side yards

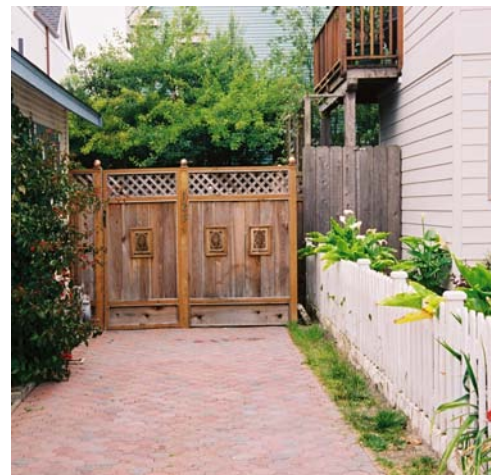
Rear and Side Yard Elements

The rear yards that face alleys and provide access to the garages and parking areas of each house will be encouraged to have screen fencing along the rear yard setback line. Materials can include wood fencing, stone walls or brick walls. Walls and fences shall be 6 feet maximum in height and can be softened with vines and plantings. The top 2 feet of fences and walls are required to have 50% opacity. Gates are permitted as well as arbors.

If desired, privacy fencing or hedges between lots should be a minimum of 4 feet in height, or a maximum of 6 feet in height, they can be placed at side property lines in order to define individual lots. Corner lots may be required to construct a privacy fence or wall along the side street from the main body of the house back to the garage. For side yards along public streets, fences shall have a maximum height of 48 inches and extend from the main body of the house to the garage.



Uniform side and rear yard fencing and gates



Side yard arbor and drive court



Typical rear or side yard wall gate



Typical wood entry gate



Typical screen fence with planting

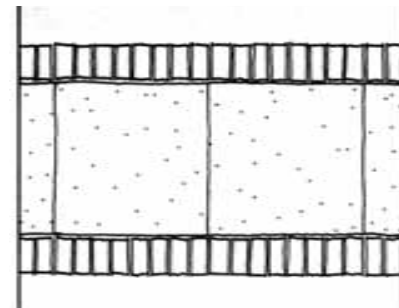
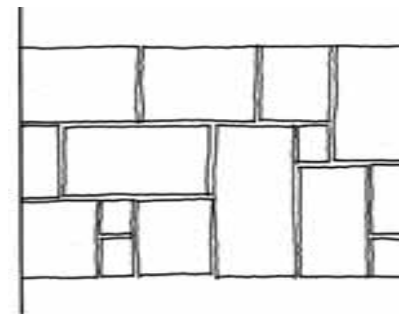
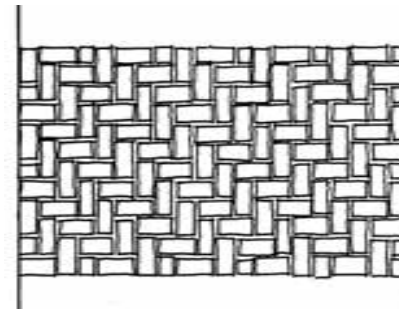
Lot Landscaping Elements - Rear & Side Yards



Typical brick and cobble paving pattern



Typical brick paving pattern



Cut stone paving



Random stone paving



Exposed aggregate concrete paving

Paving Materials

Paving is an important element of any lot landscape. Concrete, preferably exposed aggregate concrete, is the minimum standard for surface paving, however, brick or stone may be specified for certain lots and setbacks. Entries may be greatly enhanced by the use of more decorative materials such as brick or stone. Lot owners can express their individual preferences in the private zone ending at the property line where the surfaces may be softer in appearance. Materials such as stone, brick, gravel, and other porous materials are encouraged. Loose stone or gravel is not permitted.



Brick driveway apron

Lot Landscaping Elements- Paving Materials



Illustrative Alley Diagram



Typical lot post light



Typical alley yard wall gate

Alley Edge Landscape

For some lots, alleys will define the rear property line. Alley edges shall be landscaped with a rich palette of plantings, fencing, and lighting to enhance the appearance of alleys. Each home is encouraged to have a screen of either hardboard fence or hedgerow along the alley with an entry gate for access. Shrubs, groundcovers, and perennials are encouraged at the base of the fence or wall to the alley right of way line. To maintain a clear zone for emergency vehicles, lawn is the only permitted landscaping in the Alley Right-of-Way (the area between the right of way line and the alley paving). Fifty percent of the Alley Yard within the private lot shall be planted in materials other than lawn.



Typical fully-planted alley yard with various screen fencing



Greened screen wall

Lot Landscaping Elements- Alley Edges



Image showing boxwood parterres with a water feature



Precedent image showing garden arbor



Native planting at garden walk



Perennial garden with stone pathway



Entry gate to private garden



Rock garden with terrace seating



Small garden fountain



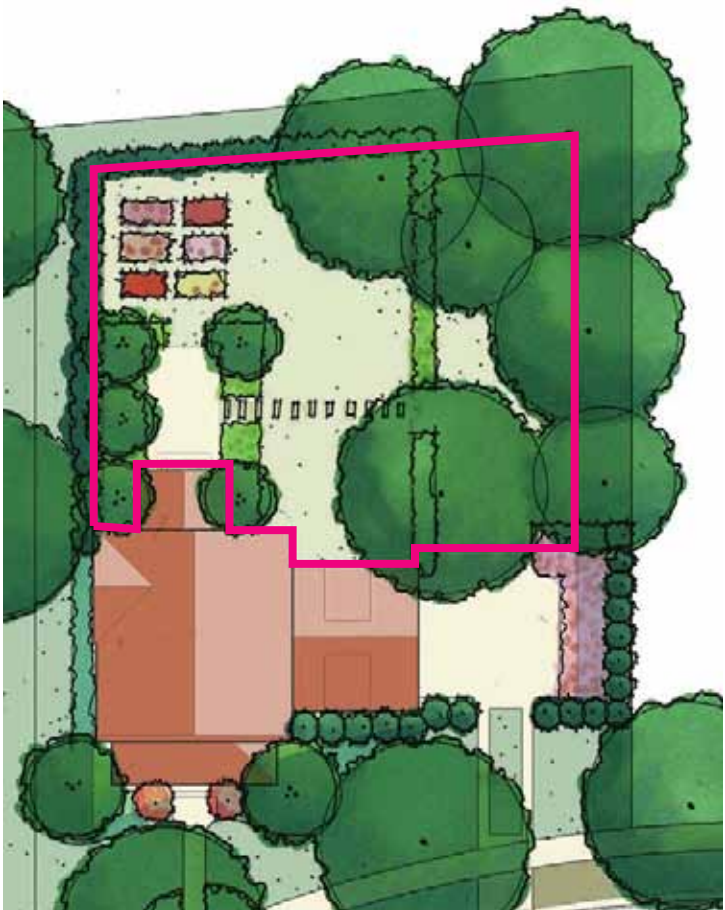
Image showing stone bird bath

Private Garden Precedents

The accompanying photographs illustrate how private space gardens can be designed. These images are appropriate for most Prairie Trail lots.

Garden design can range from naturalistic landscape plantings which are desired at woodland, meadow, and wetland edges to more ornamental landscape for the interior of the lots. Formal traditional garden rooms can be defined using stone terraces which relate to the house and reflect the owner's taste and desires. The use of landscape furnishings, such as benches, fountains, planters, and trellises should be consistent with the architectural character of the house.

The gardens are limited to the private zones as shown in the illustration.



Lot illustrative outlining extent of private garden

Lot Landscaping Elements - Private Gardens



Native plantings to support local ecosystems without irrigation demands



PerVIOUS paving to aid in percolation of runoff water



Rain barrel for collecting roof runoff in turn used for irrigation



Rain gardens fed from roof runoff that aid in the biofiltering of runoff

Designing With Ecology in Mind

In order to seamlessly integrate stormwater and greywater management systems into the natural landscape, greenways that run adjacent to the natural waterways will be preserved and developed into a system of parks and trails. Onsite stormwater management will help transform water at the source from a potential nuisance as polluted and erosive runoff from gutters directly to wetlands and sewers, into a resource for the environment and communities. In turn, it will beautify Prairie Trail lots and neighborhoods, support wildlife habitat, provide recreational amenities, reduce the need for more sewage lines and treatment plants, and more. Properly utilizing native plantings, shade trees, porous paving, rain barrels and cisterns, and rain gardens and rain chains are a few of the ways, from simple to complex, by which to help Prairie Trail be a sustainable and prosperous community.

Following is a list of sustainable devices and techniques strongly encouraged for every Prairie Trail resident to use:

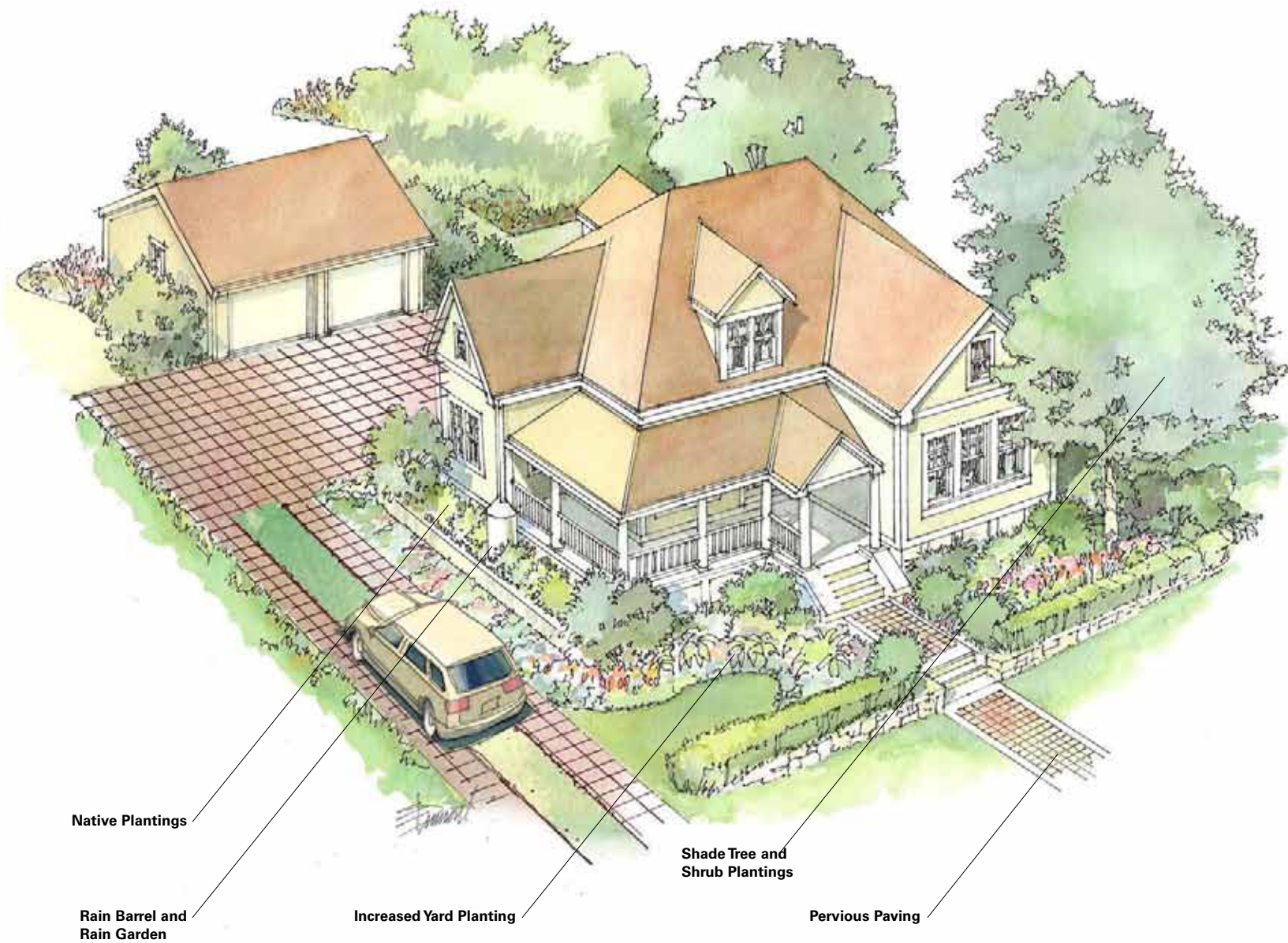
- Native plantings to reduce watering
- Increased yard planting in place of lawn to reduce maintenance
- Proper shade tree placement to reduce solar gain
- PerVIOUS paving surfaces or the use of a central driveway strip to enhance porosity
- Rain barrels, rain chains, and rain gardens to catch rain water for irrigation

Landscaping for Sustainability

Design With Water: House and Lot

Stormwater runoff from roofs, driveways, and roads carries pollutants such as oil, heavy metals, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to nearby waterways, where they bioaccumulate and seriously harm water quality. To accompany the sustainable practice of planting native and noninvasive species, Prairie Trail residences are to utilize tools and techniques such as rain barrels and rain gardens and to help soil and vegetation capture, neutralize, and manage stormwater runoff. Shade trees help to keep homes up to 20-degrees cooler in the summer time and, coupled with increased yard planting, can help intercept and clean stormwater. Another design technique is to utilize pervious paving materials that aid in percolation, such as individual brick or stone paving units, or pervious concrete.

Despite the varying techniques, the purpose of such ecologically-conscious design is to allow water proper time to soak into the soil where it nourishes plants, can be cleaned, replenishes aquifers, and supports the water systems during dry periods. Onsite stormwater management transforms water from a potential nuisance as polluted and erosive runoff from gutters directly to wetlands and sewers into a resource for the environment and communities. Additionally, proper management techniques will beautify Prairie Trail lots and, in turn, its streetscapes and neighborhoods. Prairie Trail will provide leadership in sustainable and ecological design working with Polk County to develop systems, both natural and manmade, that will help protect and enhance the sensitive watersheds of the communities that are built here.



Water Ecology of Lots



Lot Landscape Palettes

The following pages consist of plant lists compiled by Roger Silver with Nilles Associates, Inc. and Inger Lamb with Iowa Native Lands. These lists are split into two divisions for simplification. The purpose of these lists is to show the “best of the best” plant materials for use in Prairie Trail, and should serve as both a guide and a starting point for plant selection. References to expanded plant lists and large-scale planting guides follow this section. The plant lists are divided into a Native Planting Palette (plant material native to Iowa) and an Ornamental planting palette (plant material not native to Iowa). In addition to these primary categories, a few symbol and letter codes identify important site selection criteria for each plant.

KEY	
D	Thrives in dry, well-drained soils – drought-tolerant
A	Prefers moist, well-drained soils
W	Thrives in wet environment – tolerates poorly drained soils
SH	Thrives in light or partial shade
FS	Thrives in full sun



Many factors were considered in selecting the short list of plant materials including form and size, tolerance to urban conditions such as soil compaction, salt and brine spray, availability and hardiness, wildlife value, and beauty and seasonal color. The ideal plant for the proposed dense urban setting would be readily available and grow in almost any microclimate. It should be non-invasive, long lived, and provide forage and habitat for many songbirds and butterflies. This plant would also resist any disease or environmental stress and provide a vivid display of changing color throughout all seasons.

Although this “ideal” plant is a fabrication, it is useful to underscore that plants making the following lists needed to perform well in multiple categories versus being a standout in one particular category and showing poorly in several others. Within the native selections there was less emphasis placed on availability and ease in transplanting. One way to encourage the use of native trees would be to allow for a percentage of any required plant material to be of a smaller size when planting. For example, it would be much easier to find and plant a 1 inch Shagbark Hickory with success than if all trees were required to be 3 inch caliper when planted.

In conclusion, the following lists are a good place to start when the landscape plan for the Prairie Trail lot is developed. Home owners and designers should be encouraged to identify and use many more plant varieties within their lot in order to create a rich and diverse urban landscape.



Lot Landscape Palettes

Native Plant Materials

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME & CODE
Overstory Trees	Overstory Trees
Black Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i> A, SH-FS
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i> W-D, FS
Bitternut Hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i> A, SH-FS
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i> A-D, FS
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> A-D, FS
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> A-D, FS
Eastern Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> A-D, SH-FS
American Planetree (Sycamore)	<i>Populus occidentalis</i> W-D, FS
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i> A, SH-FS
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i> A, FS
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i> W-D, FS
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus borealis</i> A, SH-FS
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> A-D, FS
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> D, SH-FS
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i> A, SH-FS
‘Valley Forge’ American Elm *	<i>Ulmus americana</i> ‘Valley Forge’ A-D, SH-FS

* This seedling of our native American elm has shown suitable tolerance to Dutch Elm disease to warrant inclusion in limited numbers.

Understory Trees	Understory Trees
Shadblow Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> A, SH-FS
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> A, SH
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> A-D, SH-FS
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> A, SH
Downy Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus mollis</i> A-D,FS
Eastern Wahoo	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> A, SH-FS
Prairie Crabapple	<i>Malus ioensis</i> A-D,FS
American Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> A-D, SH-FS
American Plum	<i>Prunus americana</i> W-D,FS
Pin Cherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> D, FS
Nannyberry Viburnum	<i>Viburnum lentago</i> A-D, SH-FS
Blackhaw Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> A-D,FS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME & CODE
Medium to Large Shrubs	Medium to Large Shrubs
Silky Dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i> W-A, FS
Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i> A-D, SH-FS
American Filbert	<i>Corylus americana</i> A, SH-FS
Common Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> W-D, FS
Fragrant Sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> A-D, FS
American Elder	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> W-D, SH-FS
Arrowood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> W-A, SH-FS
Small to Medium Shrubs	Small to Medium Shrubs
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i> A-D, FS
New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> D, FS
Shrubby St.John’s-Wort	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> W-D, FS
Common Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i> A, SH
Western Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> A-D, SH-FS
Indiancurrant Coralberry	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> W-D, SH-FS
Rafinesque Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> A-D, SH-FS

Grasses	Grasses
Little Blue Stem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> A-D, FS
Blue Grama Grass	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> A-D, FS
Virginia Wild Rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i> W-A, SH-FS
Bottlebrush Grass	<i>Hystrix patula</i> W-A, SH
Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> A-D, FS

Perennials	Perennials
Anise Hyssop	<i>Anise Hyssop</i> SH
Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i> A, FS
Prairie Onion	<i>Allium stellatum</i> A-D, FS
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i> W-A,SH-FS
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> W-A, FS
Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> W-A, FS
Butterfly Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> A-D, FS
Wood’s Aster	<i>Aster divaricatus</i> A-D, FS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME & CODE
Perennials continued	Perennials continued
Cream Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia leucophaea</i> A-D, FS
Purple Poppy Mallow	<i>Callirhoe involucrate</i> A-D, FS
Harebells	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> D, FS
Brown Fox Sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> W-A, FS
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i> W-A, FS
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i> A, SH-FS vine
Prairie Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis palmata</i> A-D, FS
Queen of the Prairie	<i>Filipendula rubra</i> W-A, FS
Cream Gentian	<i>Gentiana flavida</i> A, FS
Wild Geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i> A, FS
Prairie Smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i> A-D, FS
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i> W-A, FS
Marsh St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum virginicum</i> W-A, FS
Blue Flag Iris	<i>Iris virginica</i> W-A, SH-FS
Meadow Blazing Star	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i> W-A, FS
Dotted Blazing Star	<i>Liatris punctata</i> A-D, FS
Marsh Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i> W-A, FS
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> W-A, FS
Seedbox	<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i> W-A, FS
MO Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> A-D, FS
Foxglove Penstemon	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i> A, SH-FS
Large Flowered Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i> A-D, FS
Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i> A-D, FS
Sweet William Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i> A, SH-FS
Marsh Phlox/Smooth Phlox	<i>Phlox glaberrima</i> W-A, FS
Wild Sweet William/ Meadow Ph.	<i>Phlox maculata</i> W-A, FS
Prairie Phlox	<i>Phlox pilosa</i> A-D, FS
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> A-D, SH-FS
Hairy Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum pilosum</i> A-D, FS
Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> W-A, FS
Orange Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> A, SH-FS
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> A-D, FS
Wild Petunia	<i>Ruellia humilis</i> A-D, FS
Royal Catch Fly	<i>Silene regia</i> A-D, FS
Ohio Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i> W-A, SH-FS
Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> W-A, FS
Violets	<i>Viola</i> sp. A, SH
Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i> W-A, FS
Heart Leaved Alexanders	<i>Zizia aptera</i> W-A, FS

Lot Landscape Palette- Native Planting

Ornamental Plant Material

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME & CODE
Overstory Trees	Overstory Trees
Concolor Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Autumn Blaze Maple	<i>Acer x freemani</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>W-A, SH-FS</i>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Thornless Honeylocust	<i>Gledistia triacanthos inermis</i> <i>W-D, SH-FS</i>
Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Black Hills Spruce	<i>Picea glauca densata</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i> <i>A, FS</i>
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Canada Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> <i>A, SH</i>
Understory Trees	Understory Trees
Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> <i>W-D, FS</i>
Green Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> <i>W-D, FS</i>
Common Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i> <i>W-A, SH-FS</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> var. <i>A, FS</i>
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix discolor</i> <i>W-D, FS</i>
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> <i>A-D, SH-FS</i>
Medium- Large Shrubs	Medium- Large Shrubs
Red-Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i> <i>W-A, FS</i>
Sunrise Forsythia	<i>Forsythia x ovata</i> cv. <i>A-D, FS</i>
Sweet Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> <i>A-D, SH-FS</i>
Purple Leaf Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus x cistena</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Manchurian Lilac	<i>Syringa patula</i> ‘Miss Kim’ <i>A-D, FS</i>
Hick’s Yew	<i>Taxus x media</i> ‘Hick’s’ <i>A, SH</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME & CODE
Medium to Large Shrubs cont.	Medium to Large Shrubs cont.
Techny Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ‘Techny’ <i>W-D, SH-FS</i>
Wayfaringtree Viburnum	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> <i>D, SH-FS</i>
Doublefile Viburnum	<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i> <i>W-A, SH-FS</i>
American Cranberrybush Viburnum	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i> <i>W-A, SH-FS</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela</i> - <i>Weigela florida</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Small to Medium Shrubs	Small to Medium Shrubs
Kelsey’s Dwarf Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i> ‘Kelseyi’ <i>W-A, SH-FS</i>
Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Diercivilla lonicera</i> <i>W-D, SH-FS</i>
Smooth Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> <i>A, SH</i>
Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>A, SH</i>
Japanese Garden Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis procumbens</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> <i>W-D, FS</i>
Lights Azalea Hybrids	<i>Rhododendron</i> cv. - <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Bumalda Spiraea	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Dense Yew	<i>Taxus x media</i> ‘Densiformis’ <i>A, SH</i>
Globe Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ‘Pygmy Globe’ <i>W-A, SH-FS</i>
Dwarf European Cranberrybush Viburnum	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> ‘Nanum’ <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Perennials/ Groundcovers	Perennials/ Groundcovers
Carpet Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Moonbeam Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> ‘Moonbeam’ <i>A-D, FS</i>
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> <i>A, FS</i>
Lemon Queen Helianthus	<i>Helianthus</i> ‘Lemon Queen’ <i>A-D, FS</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> cv. <i>A-D, SH-FS</i>
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera</i> cv. <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> cv. <i>A, SH-FS</i>
Iris	<i>Iris sibirica</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda</i> cv <i>A, FS</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME & CODE
Perennials/ Groundcovers	Perennials/ Groundcovers cont.
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> cv. <i>A, FS</i>
Moss Phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i> <i>A-D, FS</i>
Salvia	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> cv. <i>A, FS</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> cv. <i>A-D, FS</i>
Creeping Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i> <i>A, SH</i>
NOTE: Most ornamentals listed have several cultivars with varying sizes and habits. It is important to understand the specific traits of these cultivars before selecting material for use in the landscape.	
Invasive Plants (Not Recommended)	
These commonly sold, but invasive species are NOT recommended for use:	
Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	
Sycamore maple (Acer pseudoplatanus)	
Amur maple (Acer ginnala)	
Japanese or European barberry (Berberis thunbergii and B. vulgaris)	
Russian or European olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia and E. umbellata)	
Burning bush (Euonymus alatus)	
Privet (Ligustrum sp.)	
Japanese, Amur, Morrow’s or Tartarian honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica, L. Maackii, L. morrowii or L. tartarica)	
Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica and R. frangula)	
Multiflora rose (Rosa rugosa and R. multiflora)	
NOTE: Ash tree species are no longer recommended due to the expanding presence of the Emerald Ash Borer in the Midwest US.	
For more information about invasive species visit the following sites: http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/terrestrialplants/index.html http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/plants.htm	

Lot Landscape Palette- Ornamental Planting