ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD MEETING MINUTES Wednesday, September 17, 2008,



ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD REGULAR MEETING MINUTES WEDNESDAY, September 17, 2008.

The Environmental Board convened in a regular meeting on Wednesday, September 17, 2008, City Council Chambers at 301 W. Second Street, Austin, Texas 78704

Board Members in Attendance:

Dave Anderson, Jon Beall, Phil Moncada and Mary Ann Neely

Staff in Attendance:

Marilla Shepherd, Ingrid McDonald, Patricia Foran, Craig Carson, Scott Hiers and Brad Jackson

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Dave Anderson called the Board Meeting to order at 6:25 p.m.

1. CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS: GENERAL

a. Carol Torgrimson spoke on item 4a Service Extension Request for Vaught Ranch Road. Water 2768 and Wastewater #2769

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Approve the minutes of the September 10, 2008 regular meeting.

The Minutes for the regular meeting on September 10, 2008 were approved on Board member Phil Moncadas' motion and Board member Neely's second [Vote 4-0] one vacancy and Board member Maxwell and Board member Ahart absent.

3. PUBLIC HEARINGS DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON DEVELOPMENT CASES

a. Name: Wildflower Commons PUD C814-06-0233

Applicant: Drenner & Golden Stuart Wolff, LLP **Location**: 4700 – 5200 Blocks of State Highway 45

Staff Person: Patricia Foran – Watershed Protection and Development

Review Department

Request: Applicant is requesting PUD zoning for the property with the following exceptions: 1) LDC 25-8-65 (Roadways) to not account for the

roadway deduction; 2) LDC 25-8-262(B)(3)(b) (Critical Water Quality Zone Street Crossings) to allow one crossing; 3) LDC 25-8-341 (Cut Requirements) per cut/fill exhibit; 4) LDC 25-8-342 (Fill Requirements) per cut/fill exhibit; 5) LDC 25-8-482 (Critical Water Quality Zone) to allow one driveway or roadway; 6) LDC 25-8-483(A)(1) (Water Quality Transition Zone) to allow one driveway or roadway; 7) LDC 25-1-21(98) (Definitions) to revise the definition of "site"; and 8) LDC 25-4-157(B) (Subdivision Access Streets) to provide only one access to an external street. The land in the PUD is within the area known as the Barton Springs Zone in which the City's Save Our Springs (SOS) ordinance applies. Application of City ordinances to development of the land is affected by the "Settlement Agreement by and Between the City of Austin and the Bradley Parties" (commonly known as the Bradley Agreement) that ended litigation over development of the land in 2000. PUD zoning may also modify City ordinances applicable to development of the land. Staff Recommendation: Recommended

Wildflower Commons PUD, this item was withdrawn by Pat Murphy, Environmental Officer, due to no quorum and will be posted on the September 17, 2008 Environmental Board agenda.

b. Name: Bulldog Storage SP-2007-0673D

Applicant: Possner and Associates, Inc. (Kurt Possner)

Location: 4221 N. FM 620 Road

Staff Person: Craig Carson-Watershed Protection and Development

Review Department

Request: Variance request to Land Development Code Section 25-8-342

1) To allow fill up to 12 feet.

Staff Recommendation: Recommended

The Environmental Board recommended conditional approval to a variance request to LDC 25-8-341 1) To allow fill up to 12 feet. STAFF CONDITIONS: 1. Only clean fill of soil, dirt, rock, sand or other natural man-made materials are to be used as fill on the site; and 2. Submittal and City approval of a Pollution Attenuation Plan for the site must be obtained prior to site plan approval; and 3. All trees over 8 caliper inches will be mitigated for and replaced with Class 1 native tress; and 4. All fill over four feet will be structurally contained. RATIONALE; Findings of fact have been met. This project is constrained by the construction of FM 620 and fill is necessary for safe access of FM 620. No portion of site drains to Lake Austin, which is on half mile away. Motion approved on Board member Phil Moncada and seconded by Board member Jon Beall [Vote 4-0] one vacancy and Board members Ahart and Maxwell absent.

c. Name: Munson Park Commercial Project SP-2008-0088D Applicant: Urban Design Group (Laura Toups, P. E.)
Location: 320 South Capital of Texas Highway (Loop 360)

Staff Person: Brad Jackson- Watershed Protection and Development

Review Department

Request: Variance request to Land Development Code Section 25-8-

341/342; LAO 9-10 409 1) To allow cut/fill over four feet.

Staff Recommendation: Item submitted for consent.

The Environmental Board recommended the following case be approved by consent, with no staff conditions and no board conditions listed for Munson Park Commercial Project SP-2008-0088D.Motion approved on Board member Dave Anderson and Seconded by Board member Phil Moncada [Vote 4-0] on vacancy, and Board member Ahart and Maxwell absent.

4. ACTION ITEMS

 Service Extension Request for Vaught Ranch Road. Water 2768 and Wastewater #2769- Robbie Botto- Watershed Protection and Development Review Department.

The Environmental Board disapproved a service extension request for Vaught Ranch Road #2768 Water and #2769 Wastewater. RATIONALE; This site is adjacent to Bull Creek and proposed developments runoff would discharge directly to Bull Creek. This is not an environmentally sound project with a proposed service station. This subject tract is not served by the Certificate of Convience and Necessity (C. C. N). Motion approved on Board member Phil Monada and Seconded by Board member Jon Beall [Vote 4-0] on vacancy and Board member Ahart and Maxwell absent.

5. OLD BUSINESS

a. Joint Environmental/Parks Board Subcommittee Update – Dave Anderson, P.E.

Board Member Anderson and Beall reported on this item.

IJAAT

b. Erosion and Sedimentation Controls Update – Dave Anderson, P.E.

Board member Anderson reported on this item.

c. Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan Citizens Advisory Group Update – Mary Ann Neely

Board Member Neely reported on this item.

d. Waterfront Overlay Taskforce - Dr. Mary Gay Maxwell

No report on this item.

e. 2008 Work Plan Review - Dave Anderson, P. E.

No report on this item.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Request for future agenda items:

1. Board Member Neely requested a report on the landscape improvement on Barton Springs Road for the October 1, 2008 Environmental Board meeting.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 7:30 P.M.



ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD MOTION 091708 3b-001

Date: September 17 2008

Subject: Br

Bull Dog Storage SP-2007-0673D

Motioned By:

Phil Moncada

Seconded By: Jon Beall

The Environmental Board recommended conditional approval to a variance request to LDC 25-8-341 1) To allow fill up to 12 feet.

STAFF CONDITIONS:

- 1. Only clean fill of soil, dirt, rock, sand or other natural man-made materials are to be used as fill on the site.
- 2. Submittal and City approval of a Pollution Attenuation Plan for the site must be obtained prior to site plan approval;
- 3. All trees over 8 caliper inches will be mitigated for and replaced with Class 1 native tress.
- 4. All fill over four feet will be structurally contained.

RATIONALE;

Findings of fact have been met. This project is constrained by the construction of FM 620 and fill is necessary for safe access of FM 620. No portion of site drains to Lake Austin, which is on half mile away.

Vote 4-0-0-2

For: Ahart, Anderson, Beall, and Neely

Against:

Abstain: None

Absent: Ahart and Maxwell

Recused:

Vacant: One.

Approved By:

Dave Anderson P.E., CFM, Chair



ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD MOTION 091708 4a-001

Dave Anderson P.E., CFM, Chair

Date: September 17 2008 Subject: Vaugh Ranch Road Service Extension Requests #2768 Water and #2769 Wastewater Motioned By: Phil Moncada Seconded By: Jon Beall The Environmental Board recommended disapproval of a service extension request for Vaught Ranch Road #2768 Water and #2769 Wastewater. RATIONALE; This site is adjacent to Bull Creek and proposed developments runoff would discharge directly to Bull Creek. This is not an environmentally sound project with a proposed service station. This subject tract is not served by the Certificate of Convenience and Necessity Vote 4-0-0-2 For: Ahart, Anderson, Beall, and Neely Against: Abstain: Absent: Ahart and Maxwell Recused: Vacant: One. Approved By:

Water Treatment Plant 4

Quarterly Briefing Environmental Board October 1, 2008

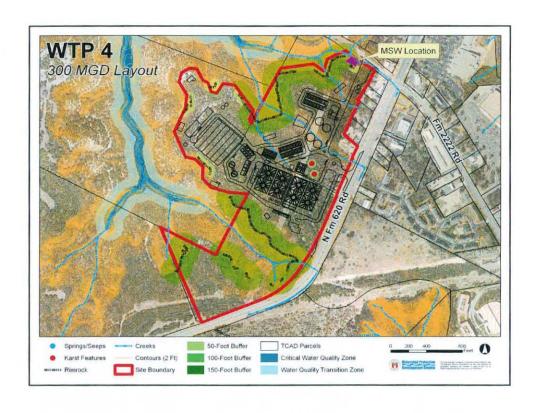


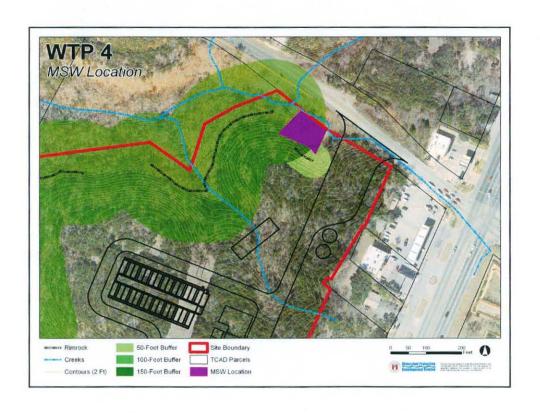




Environmental Commissioning

- > Site Development Ordinance
 - No variances granted
- EC Plan update
- EC Contract sub consultant added
- EC Project Coordinator integrated into final design process
- Bullick Hollow Site Restoration Project



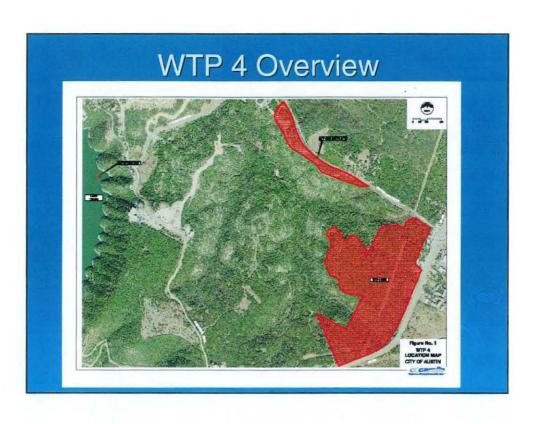


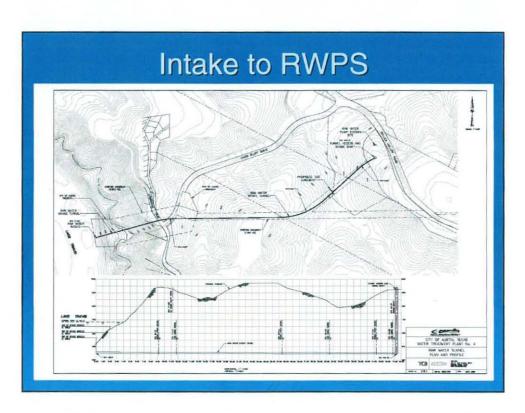
Project Overview

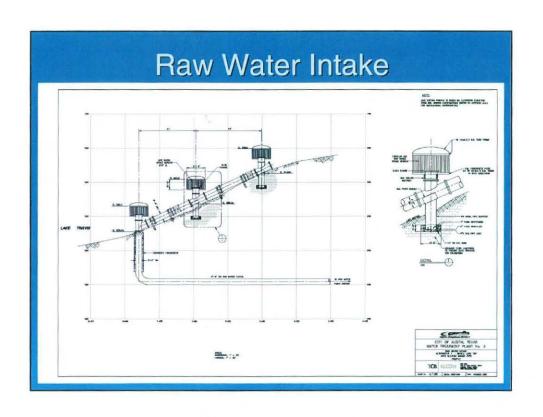
- Design and Construct a 50 MGD WTP with future expansion planned to 300 MGD.
 - Facilities Include: RW Intake and Pump Station, all Plant Treatment facilities, Finished Water Pump Station, Electrical sub-stations, and all site related improvements (roads, storm water facilities, security, etc.)
- Have on-line by the Summer of 2014

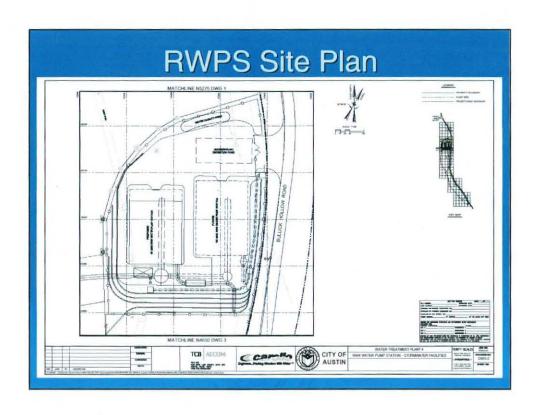
Facilities Overview

- Raw Water Intake, Tunnels & Pump Station
 - Hydraulic capacities and layout
- Water Treatment Plant Facilities
 - Site Layout (Phase 1 and Ultimate 300 MGD)
- Finished Water TMs (two separate consultant contracts)

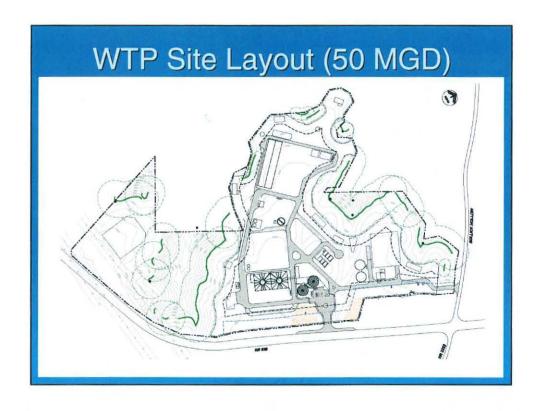


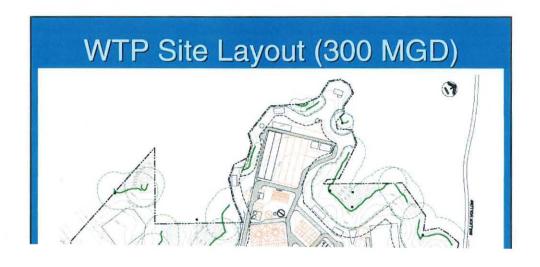






Agenda Hem 4a Part b.





Engineering – Recent Activities

- > Final Design started in August
- Tree and Topographical Surveys are ongoing
- Geotechnical Boring All planned shallow bores are complete at the Plant Site, RWPS Site, and at the RW Intake
- > Fence bid package is complete

Engineering – Recent Activities

- Various Project coordination meetings held with TCEQ, Travis County, AE, and PEC
- Site visit to Southern Nevada Water
 Authority Water Treatment facilities (Lake Mead)
- LEED Workshop held. Administration and Maintenance Buildings will be LEED Silver certified

Engineering – Upcoming Activities

- Finalize all survey (October) and proceed with deep bore geotechnical investigations on the Plant & RWPS sites and ROW.
- Site Temporary Fencing
 - Bid October 2008; Construct Early 2009
- Ongoing Design efforts & coordination

Engineering – Upcoming Activities

- Authorize the Negotiation and Contract Execution for the WTP 4 Finished Water Transmission Mains
 - Jollyville TM Council date September 25
 - Forest Ridge TM Council date October 23
- Continued Water Quality Sampling at Lake Travis



Public Communications

- Members of the Project Team plan to meet with local businesses on October 2nd to discuss project scope and timelines
- Fall Newsletter will be issued by the end of this month
- Ongoing updates being published to the WTP 4 website

Questions?

info@wtpfour.com http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/water/wtpfour.htm







Hent 4d Part A

Barton Springs Bike Lanes Project, regulatory approvals and signoffs

Approximately 48 approvals are needed from various reviewers, agencies, boards and commissions. Any changes in the plans can trigger a new review by someone who has already given their approval.

City of Austin

Parks and Recreation, Director

Parks and Recreation, Planning Coordinator

Parks and Recreation, Land and Facilities Board (recommendation)

Parks and Recreation Board

City of Austin, Historic Officer

Austin Energy

Austin Water Utility

Urban Transportation Commission (recommendation)

Planning Commission (Conditional Use Permit)

City Council (advance funding agreement, multiple use agreement,

construction contract)

Watershed Protection and Development Review

Site Planner

Transportation Planner

Environmental

Water Quality Engineer

Drainage Engineer

Public Works Department

Traffic Engineer

Project Manager

Street & Bridge Engineer

TxDOT sign-off

Texas Department of Transportation, Austin District

District Engineer

District Design Engineer (Pat Crews-Weight)

Plan Reviewer (Kevin Kirchoff)

Landscape Reviewer (Kerry Blackmon)

Environmental Coordinator (Mike Walker)

Julie Perales (environmental)

Texas Department of Transportation, Downtown Divisions

Design

Bridge

Traffic

Construction

DBE

Texas Department of Transportation, Maintenance Division

Multiple Use Agreement (Wayne Rehnborg).

Texas Transportation Commission

Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation

Laura Montes, plan reviewer

CAMPO

Approvals and listed in TIP and STIP

Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs

Biological Resources (Karen Clary)
Project Management (Julia Ragsdale)
Archeological Studies
Historic Studies (Renee Benn, Daniel Harris)
Pollution Prevention and Abatement

Texas Historic Commission (via TxDOT)

Archeology Division Review (Mark Denton) History Division Review (Adrienne Campbell) Director Concurrence letter

US Fish & Wildlife (via TxDOT)

Director concurrence letter

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Director concurrence letter

Texas Parks & Wildlife (via TxDOT)

Endangered Species Section Woody Plants

Landscaping for the Barton Springs Bicycle Lanes Project

The plans provided show the extent of the landscaping that is planned for this project. The improvements are located inside of Zilker Park since most of the improvements are within the parks limits.

The plans call for installation of 15 **Comanche Crape Myrtles** to be installed along the pedestrian walkway to complement and augment existing Crape Myrtles already in bloom on the west side of the park parallel to the disk golf course.

In addition to the Crape Myrtles being installed, there are a number of **Dark Cloud Desert Willow** and **Mexican Buckeye** planting being installed (16 and 15 respectively).

All three of these the Crape Myrtles, Dark Cloud Desert Willow and the Mexican Buckeye were chosen for installation for aesthetics and to complement the existing vegetation already existing in the park. They are also serving another purpose to create a buffer between the disk golfer and the walking pedestrians in the park that will use the new walkway.

On the east side of the park seven **Barbados Cherry** shrubs will be added to create a buffer between the vehicular traffic on Barton Springs Road and the pedestrians using the new walkway.

In addition to those features mentioned, **St Augustine Solid Sod grass** is being added to the area between the two new walkways adjacent to the picnic tables in the Pecan Grove area. The remaining disturbed areas disturb by construction will be hydromulched using native **Bermuda grass hydromulch** to allow for vegetation to grow back in the park.

The design team look at other ground cover options for the area around the Pecan Grove trees. This area is well shaded. With this in mind our Landscape Architect proposed a Horseherb ground cover it is drought tolerant and pest free. The plant grows to about 8-inch in height and spreads approximately 1-foot out from the center. It is a native Texas plant that requires low water usage.

The second option was Frog Fruit (Phyla nodiflora). Although it produced a tiny lilac flower it required more watering than the Horseherb ground cover. Ultimatly both were not chosen because of cost. These and other type of ground cover were at least twice the budget of the sod and hydromulching.



Lagerstroemia x 'Comanche'1

Edward F. Gilman²

Introduction

A long period of striking summer flower color, attractive fall foliage, and good drought-tolerance all combine to make Crape-Myrtle a favorite small tree for either formal or informal landscapes (Fig. 1). It is highly recommended for planting in urban and suburban areas.

General Information

Scientific name: Lagerstroemia x 'Comanche' Pronunciation: lay-gur-STREE-mee-uh Common name(s): 'Comanche' Crapemyrtle

Family: Lythraceae
Plant type: tree

USDA hardiness zones: 7 through 9 (Fig. 2) Planting month for zone 7: year round Planting month for zone 8: year round Planting month for zone 9: year round Origin: not native to North America

Uses: specimen; near a deck or patio; border; container or above-ground planter; trained as a standard; small parking lot islands (< 100 square feet in size); medium-sized parking lot islands (100-200 square feet in size); large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size); narrow tree lawns (3-4 feet wide); medium-sized tree lawns (4-6 feet wide); wide tree lawns (>6 feet wide); recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway

Availablity: generally available in many areas within its

hardiness range

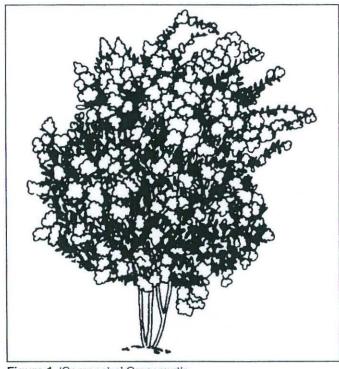


Figure 1. 'Comanche' Crapemyrtle.

Description

Height: 10 to 15 feet Spread: 10 to 15 feet

Plant habit: spreading; round Plant density: moderate Growth rate: slow Texture: medium

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This document is Fact Sheet FPS-324, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October, 1999 Please visit the EDIS Web site at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.

Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University
of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

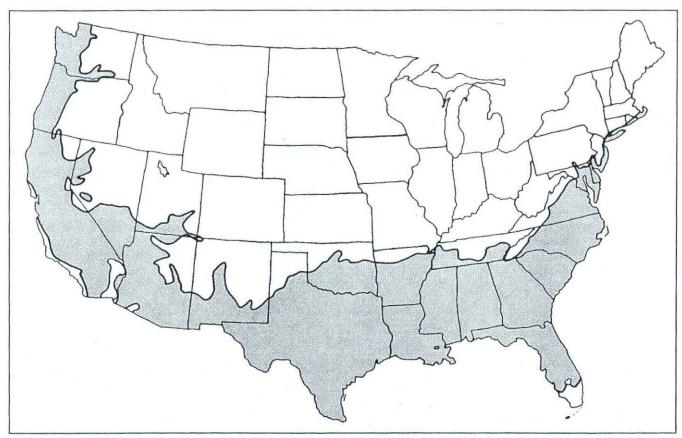


Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: entire

Leaf shape: oblong; obovate Leaf venation: pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: deciduous Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green
Fall color: red; purple
Fall characteristic: showy

Flower

Flower color: pink

Flower characteristic: summer flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: oval

Fruit length: .5 to 1 inch Fruit cover: dry or hard Fruit color: brown Fruit characteristic: persists on the plant

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: showy; no thorns; can be trained to

grow with a short, single trunk

Current year stem/twig color: brown Current year stem/twig thickness: thin

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in full sun

Soil tolerances: slightly alkaline; clay; sand; acidic; loam

Drought tolerance: high Soil salt tolerances: unknown Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches

Other

Roots: usually not a problem

Winter interest: plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers

Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding Invasive potential: not known to be invasive

Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

Available in all shades of white, pink, red, or lavender, the 6- to 12-inch-long clustered blooms appear on the tips of branches during late spring and summer in USDA hardiness zones 9 and 10, and summer in other areas. The individual flowers are ruffled and crinkly as to appear made of crepe paper. The smooth, peeling bark and multi-branched, open habit of Crape-Myrtle make it ideal for specimen planting where its bright red to orange-colored fall leaves add further interest. Most forms of the tree are upright, upright-spreading, or vase-shaped, spreading out as they ascend. Most tree types grow to 20 to 25 feet tall although there are more dwarf types available. The upright, vase-shaped crown makes the tall-growing selections well-suited for street tree planting.

Pruning should be done in late winter or early in the spring before growth begins because it is easier to see which branches to prune. New growth can be pinched during the growing season to increase branchiness and flower number. Pruning methods vary from topping to cutting Crape-Myrtle nearly to the ground each spring to the removal of dead wood and old flower stalks only. Topping creates several long, thin branches from each cut which droop down under the weight of the flowers. This practice disfigures the nice trunk and branch structure. Lower branches are often thinned to show off the trunk form and color. You can remove the spent flower heads to encourage a second flush of flowers and to prevent formation of the brown fruits. Since cultivars are now available in a wide range of growth heights, severe pruning should not be necessary to control size. Severe pruning or topping can stimulate basal sprouting which can become a constant nuisance, requiring regular removal. Some trees sprout from the base of the trunk and roots even without severe heading. This can be a maintenance nuisance.

Crape-Myrtle grows best in full sun with rich, moist soil but will tolerate less hospitable positions in the landscape just as well, once it becomes established. It grows well in limited soil spaces in urban areas such as along boulevards, in parking lots, and in small pavement cutouts if provided with some irrigation until well established. They tolerate clay and alkaline soil well. However, the flowers of some selections may stain car paint. Insect pests are few but Crape-Myrtle is susceptible to powdery mildew damage, especially when planted in some

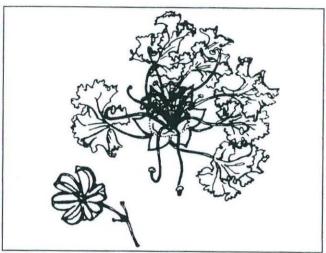


Figure 3. Flower of 'Comanche' Crapemyrtle

shade or when the leaves are kept moist. There are new cultivars (many developed by the USDA) available which are resistant to powdery mildew and aphids.

Many cultivars of Crape-Myrtle are available: hybrid 'Acoma', 14 to 16 feet tall, white flowers, purple-red fall foliage, mildew resistant; hybrid 'Biloxi', 25 feet tall, pale pink blooms, orange-red fall foliage, hardy and mildew resistant; 'Cherokee', 10 to 12 feet, bright red flowers; 'Powhatan', 14 to 20 feet, clear yellow fall foliage, medium purple flowers. The hybrid cultivars 'Natchez', 30 feet tall, pure white flowers, resistant to aphids, one of the best Crape-Myrtles; 'Muskogee', 24 feet tall, light lavender flowers, and 'Tuscarora', 16 feet tall, dark coral pink blooms, are hybrids between Lagerstroemia indica and Lagerstroemia fauriei and have greater resistance to mildew. The cultivar 'Crape-Myrtlettes' have the same color range as the species but only grow to three to four feet high. The National Arboretum releases are generally superior because they have been selected for their disease resistance. These releases may prove more resistant to powdery mildew in the Deep South, although further testing needs to be done to confirm this.

Propagation is by cuttings or seed.

Pests and Diseases

Aphids often infest the new growth causing an unsightly but harmless sooty mold to grow on the foliage. Heavy aphid infestations cause a heavy black sooty mold which detracts from the tree's appearance.

Powdery mildew can severely affect Crape-Myrtle. Select resistant cultivars and hybrids to avoid this disease. Leaf spots are only a minor concern and do not require treatment.





Ungnadia speciosa Mexican-Buckeye¹

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson²

INTRODUCTION

Mexican Buckeye is a native North American deciduous tree or large shrub which reaches 20 to 30 feet in height with a spread of 20 feet (Fig. 1). The spreading, irregular crown is composed of many small, upright branches which along with the persistent seedpods and smooth, mottled gray/brown bark helps make Mexican Buckeye an attractive feature in the winter landscape. The pinnately compound, dark green leaves turn a beautiful bright yellow color in fall before dropping. In spring the tree is also quite colorful when the showy, fragrant, purple blooms appear, either just before or with the new, fresh leaves. The showy, three-pod seeds contain sweet seeds which are poisonous. It is reported that children in west Texas have used the round seeds as a substitute for marbles. The seedpods persist on the bare branches throughout the winter.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Scientific name: Ungnadia speciosa

Pronunciation: ung-NAW-dee-uh spee-see-OH-suh

Common name(s): Mexican-Buckeye

Family: Sapindaceae

USDA hardiness zones: 7 through 9A (Fig. 2)

Origin: native to North America

Uses: container or above-ground planter;

recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; near a deck

or patio; specimen; no proven urban tolerance Availability: grown in small quantities by a small

number of nurseries



Figure 1. Young Mexican-Buckeye.

DESCRIPTION

Height: 20 to 30 feet Spread: 15 to 20 feet

Crown uniformity: irregular outline or silhouette

Crown shape: oval Crown density: open Growth rate: medium

Texture: fine

This document is adapted from Fact Sheet ST-657, a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October 1994.

Edward F. Gilman, associate professor, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.

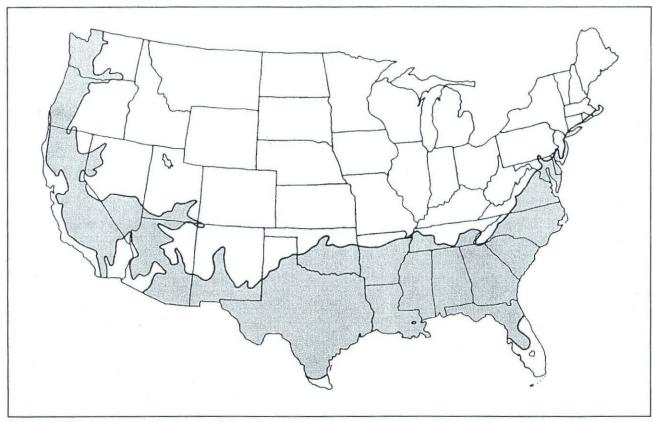


Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate (Fig. 3) Leaf type: odd pinnately compound Leaflet margin: crenate; serrulate Leaflet shape: lanceolate; ovate Leaflet venation: pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: deciduous Leaflet blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green Fall color: yellow

Fall characteristic: showy

Flower

Flower color: pink

Flower characteristics: fall flowering; pleasant

fragrance; showy; spring flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: oval; round Fruit length: 1 to 3 inches Fruit covering: fleshy Fruit color: brown Fruit characteristics: does not attract wildlife; no significant litter problem; persistent on the tree; showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: routinely grown with, or trainable to be grown with, multiple trunks; grow mostly upright and will not droop; not particularly showy; tree wants to grow with several trunks but can be trained to grow with a single trunk; no thorns Pruning requirement: requires pruning to develop

strong structure

Breakage: resistant

Current year twig color: brown Current year twig thickness: thin

Culture

Light requirement: tree grows in part shade/part sun; tree grows in the shade; tree grows in full sun **Soil tolerances:** clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline;

well-drained

Drought tolerance: high



Figure 3. Foliage of Mexican-Buckeye.

Other

Roots: surface roots are usually not a problem **Winter interest:** tree has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers

Outstanding tree: tree has outstanding ornamental

features and could be planted more

Invasive potential: little, if any, potential at this time Pest resistance: no pests are normally seen on the

tree

USE AND MANAGEMENT

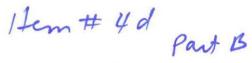
This small tree is probably best used as a specimen planted for the coarse leaf texture and striking fall color display. It would make a nice tall component in a shrub border or other grouping of shrubs. The corner of a large building could be buffered or softened by this tall shrub or small tree.

Mexican Buckeye should be grown in full sun or partial shade on well-drained soil and prefers moist, alkaline soil. Established trees are quite droughttolerant.

Propagation is easily done by seed.

Pests and Diseases

No pests or diseases are of major concern.







Fact Sheet ST-159 November 1993

Chilopsis linearis Desert-Willow¹

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson²

INTRODUCTION

This native North American tree is well-known in hot, dry areas where the soft, willow-like leaves and beautiful blooms are a welcome relief (Fig. 1). Desert-Willow reaches 30 feet in height and a width of 25 feet, with fairly loose, open branching. The narrow leaves are five to 12 inches long and, although deciduous, provide no appreciable fall color change.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Scientific name: Chilopsis linearis

Pronunciation: kye-LOP-sis lin-ee-AIR-iss

Common name(s): Desert-Willow

Family: Bignoniaceae

USDA hardiness zones: 7B through 11 (Fig. 2)

Origin: native to North America

Uses: container or above-ground planter;

recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; near a deck

or patio; reclamation plant; specimen

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out

of the region to find the tree

DESCRIPTION

Height: 20 to 30 feet **Spread:** 15 to 25 feet

Crown uniformity: irregular outline or silhouette

Crown shape: round; spreading

Crown density: open Growth rate: medium

Texture: fine

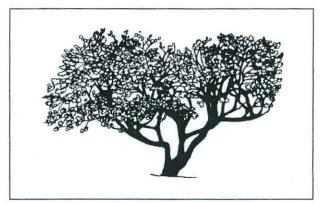


Figure 1. Mature Desert-Willow.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate; opposite/subopposite

(Fig. 3)

Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: entire

Leaf shape: lanceolate; linear Leaf venation: parallel; pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: deciduous

Leaf blade length: 8 to 12 inches; 4 to 8 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: no fall color change Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: lavender; pink; white

Flower characteristics: pleasant fragrance; showy;

summer flowering

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Edward F. Gilman, associate professor, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.

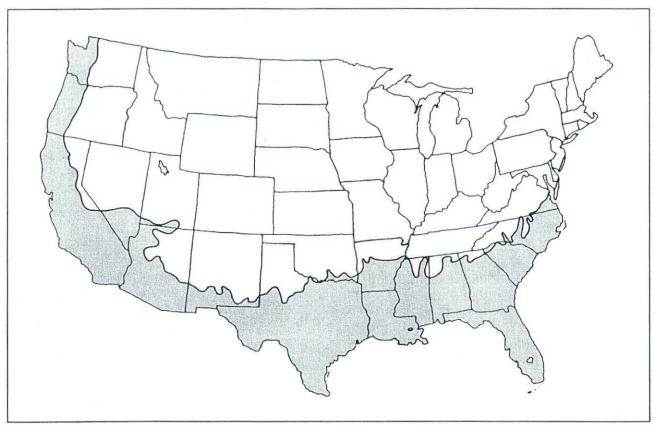


Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Fruit

Fruit shape: elongated

Fruit length: 6 to 12 inches; 3 to 6 inches

Fruit covering: dry or hard Fruit color: brown; tan

Fruit characteristics: attracts birds; no significant litter problem; persistent on the tree; showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: droop as the tree grows, and will require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian clearance beneath the canopy; routinely grown with, or trainable to be grown with, multiple trunks; not particularly showy; tree wants to grow with several trunks but can be trained to grow with a single trunk; no thorns

Pruning requirement: requires pruning to develop strong structure

Breakage: resistant

Current year twig color: green Current year twig thickness: thin

Culture

Light requirement: tree grows in full sun

Soil tolerances: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline;

well-drained

Drought tolerance: high

Other

Roots: surface roots are usually not a problem **Winter interest:** no special winter interest

Outstanding tree: tree has outstanding ornamental

features and could be planted more

Invasive potential: seeds itself into the landscape **Pest resistance:** no pests are normally seen on the

tree

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Unlike the weak wood of true willows, the wood of Desert-Willow was used by Indians to craft their hunting bows. The wood has also been used for fence posts, and baskets are often woven from the twigs. It is the blossoms of Desert-Willow which help make it so special, though, the showy, two to four-inch-long clusters of 1 to 1.5-inch-long, trumpet-shaped blooms

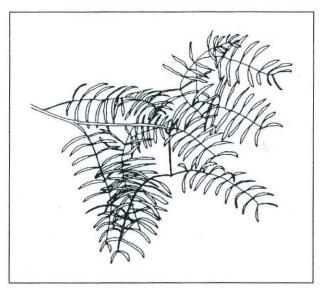


Figure 3. Foliage of Desert-Willow.

appearing from late spring to early fall, or only during the summer if rainfall is sparse. The blooms occur at the tips of the branches and on new growth. The extremely fragrant, orchid-like blooms are most often seen in shades of lavender and pink but a white variety is occasionally found. The bees find the blossoms irresistible and a delightful honey is produced from the flowers. The narrow, four to 12-inch-long seed capsules which follow persist on the tree, and the seeds are quite popular with birds.

The multi-trunked, well branched habit of growth and thick growth make Desert-Willow well suited for a wide screen or tall hedge. Groups can be planted in a large-scale landscape for a splash of color. The tree has also been popular in residential plantings as specimens.

Desert-Willow should be grown in full sun and is extremely drought-tolerant. While the trees will grow better with adequate moisture, they will not tolerate overwatering.

Cultivars include 'Dark Storm' with burgundy flowers and 'Pink Star' with bright pink flowers.

Propagation is done easily by cuttings.

Pests

No pests are of major concern.

Diseases

No diseases are of major concern.

Topic

Horseherb
Deciduous to semi-evergreen for shade to part shade Calyptocarpus vialis
Ht. 8-10" Spread 18-36"
ka-lip-toe-CAR-pus
Spacing: 12-15"

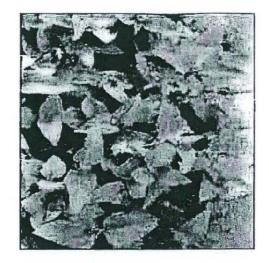
HABIT: Ever blooming tiny yellow flowers. Very easy to grow in any soil. Evergreen in the southern half of the state. Freezes to the ground in the northern areas but returns each spring.

CULTURE: Drought tolerant and pest free.

USES: Natural ground cover. Should be used more. Looks terrific when planted with wild violets.

PROBLEMS: Some people still consider it a weed - that's too bad.





Common Name:

Horseherb

Botanical Name:

Catyptocarpus vialis

Plant Type:

Groundcover

USDA Hardiness Zone:

7

AHS Heat Zone:

Light Requirements:

Partial Shade; Full Shade

Water Usage:

Low

Soil Type:

Well-Drained

Height:

8 to 10 in.

Spread:

1 ft.

Season of Bloom:

April to October

Bloom Color:

Yellow

Deciduous/Evergreen:

Deciduous

Native TX Plant:

Native

Wildlife Value:

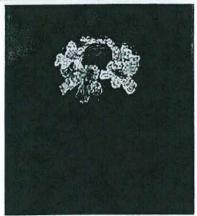
An excellent substitute for grass in heavity shaded areas where grass will not grow. Horseherb can be mowed or let it grow to its normal 8 - 10 inch height. Once established, it grows with little or no water. Produces small yellow flowers throughout the growing season. A tough, drought tolerant performer.

Phyla nodiflora

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: navigation, search

Phyla nodiflora



Phyla nodiflora (Matchweed)

Setentific chestification

Kingdom: Plantae

Division: Magnoliophyta

Class:

Magnoliopsida

Order:

Lamiales

Family:

Verbenaceae

Genus:

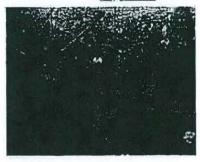
Phyla

Species: P. nodiflora

Binomial name

Phyla nodiflora

(L.) Greene



Matchweed habit

Phyla nodiflora (frog fruit, sawtooth fogfruit, turkey tangle, turkey tangle fogfruit; syn. Lippia canescens Kunth, Lippia incasiomalo (Small) Tildsoan, Lippia lickiflora (L.) Michx., Lippia nodiflora var. canescens (Kunth) Kuntze, Lippia nodiflora var. reptans (Kunth) Kuntze, Lippia nodiflora var. rosea (D. Don) Munz, Lippia reptans Kunth, Polyumn incisa Small, Phyla nodiflora var. antillana Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. canescens (Kunth) Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. incisa (Small) Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. longifolia Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. reptans (Kunth) Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. reptans (Kunth) Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. resea (D. Don) Moldenke, Phyla nodiflora var. texensis Moldenke) is an ornamental plant in the Verbenaceae family, which is native from Brazil and United States. This plant is cited in Flora Brasiliensis by Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius.

It is a flowering, broadleaf <u>plant</u>. It is grows in a groundcover or turflike manner, and is often present in yards.

The <u>inflorescence</u> consists of a purple-coloured centre encircled by small white-to-pink <u>flowers</u>. The flower takes on a match-like look, which is why the plant is called matchweed.

[edit] References

 Pink, A. (2004). <u>Gardening for the Million</u>. <u>Project Gutenberg Literary Archive</u> Foundation.

[edit] External links

- TSN 32197. Integrated Taxonomic Information System.
- <u>USDA Plants Profile</u>: <u>Phyla nodiflora</u> photos
- (Portuguese) Flora Brasiliensis: Lippia reptans

[edit] Gallery

with Mottled Emigrant Catopsilia pyranthe-Male in Hyderabad. India.



in Hyderabad, India.



in Hyderabad, India.

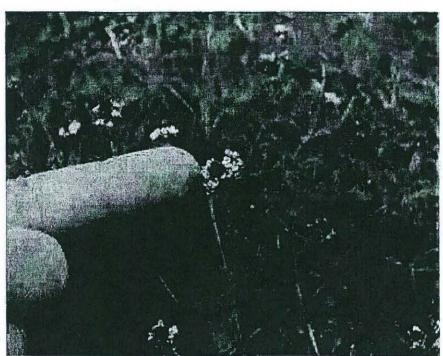
Lippia nodiflora Frogfruit

Verbenaceae Family

Compiled by the Master Gardeners of the University of Arizona Pima County Cooperative Extension.

HOME

Form: low ground cover Seasonality: evergreen; best in summer Size: 3 to 6 inches Leaves: green to bluegreen; oval, to 3/4inch long; jagged margin Flowers: tiny lilac puffs; attracts bees Fruit: n/a Stems/Trunks: stems lay along ground and root Range/Origin: Sandy or beachy areas from Mexico to Florida Hardiness: hardy; no damage seen in low teens



LANDSCAPE VALUE:

- Frogfruit blooms
- larval foodplant of Phaon Crescent butterfly
- · attracts bees and butterflies
- · aggressive ground cover once established
- · lawns; with stands foot traffic
- · on banks to hold soil

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Exposure: best in full sun
- Water: regular supplemental; at least every other day in summer heat

- · Soil: appreciates amended garden doil
- Propagation: cuttings; runners
- Maintenance: none when given room to run; needs clipping if it is to be kept to a
 confined area

Research by Master Gardener Devona Painter

NOTES:

nematodes can be a problem

AKA mat grass



low-growing mat of Lippia nodiflora

REMEDIAL TREE CARE NOTES: AERATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TREES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION AREAS

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REFER TO TREE PROTECTION PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE TREE PROTECTION NOTES.

LANDSCAPE PLANTING NOTES

1. COMPLETE ALL LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND RELATED EARTHWORK
INCLIDING ALL PRODUCTS, EQUIPMENT AND LABOR, FOR THE LANDSCAPE
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EXTENSIONS.

15. REFER TO THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL BACKFILL MOTURES.

LANDSCAPE DEMOLITION AND TRANSPLANTING NOTES

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS WORK ARE THE DIGGING, STORAGE AND REPLANTING OF TREES...

EXISTING TREES - DIGGING AND HANDLING

ALL EXISTING TREES TO BE DUG, STORED AND REPLACED ON SITE SHALL SHALL BE TREATED IN ACCORDINGE WITH THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF MURICIPHEN GRADES AND STANDARDS, AND THE AMERICAN STANDARD FOR MURISERY STOCK PUBLICATIONS.

ONLY THOSE TREES INDICATED ON THIS PLAN ARE TO BE INCLUDED FOR BID WITH THIS ITEM.

PRUNING OF TRANSPLANTED TREES SHALL BE DONE ONLY AS NECESSARY TO DIG AND MOVE TREES WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE TRAINES OR CANOPE CANOPY PRINDING TO COMPENSATE FOR ROOT LOSS SHALL BE ONLY AS NECESSARY, AND SHALL NOT LEAVE TREES UNATTRACTIVE IN FORM.

TREES SHALL BE DUG AND THEN BALLED AND BURPAPPED OR CONTAMERIZED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S OPTION, MINIMUM CONTAMER SIZES SHALL BE AS NOTED BELOW. CONTAINERIZED TREES

IF PLANTS ARE PLACED IN CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE, ADDITIONAL SOIL FROM THE SITE SHALL BE USED TO FILL IN ANY YOUS IN THE CONTAINER NOT FILLED BY THE ACTUAL BALL OR ROOT MASS OF THE PLANT TO PREVENT DRYING OF ROOTS.

EACH CONTAINER SHALL BE ADEQUATELY SIZED TO CONTAIN THE ENTRE BALL OR ROOT MASS OF THE PLANTN WITHOUT FORCING THE SOL MASS INTO THE CONTAINER, SOL MASS SHOULD NOT BE HIGHER THAN THE TOP OF THE CONTAINER.

TOP-DRESS EACH CONTAINER WITH 4" TO 8" MULCH TO PREVENT SURFACE DRYING OF ROOTS. BALLED AND BURLAPPED TREES!

BALL SIZES OF TREES SHOULD BE OF A DEPTH AND DIAMETER TO ENCOMPASS BOUGH FEBROUS AND FEEDING ROOT SYSTEM NECESSARY FOR THE FULL RECOVERY OF THE TREE.

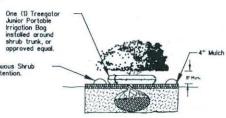
TREES ARE TO BE DUG WITH A FRM, NATURALLY COMPACTED BALL OF EARTH ABOUT THE ROOTS. HAND DIDGRING OR MICHIEL/RECHANCA, DEVICES ARE ACCEPTABLE, USE A SHAPE SHOYLL OR DIGGRING MICHING TO CLEARLY CUT ALL ROOTS EXTENSIVE SEYOND THE BALL OF EARTH PRIOR TO LETTING THE TREE FROM THE GROUND. SOL

MINIMUM BALL SIZES FOR THE SPECIES TO BE CONTAINERIZED AS FOLLOWS:

PLAN VIEW

CRAPE MYRTLES CALPER 1 N. 1 V.2 N. 2 N. 2 -V2 N. 3 N. 3 -V2 N. 4 N. 4 -V2 N. 5 N.

4" High Continuous Shrub Shrub Rring for Water Retention.



SECURE TO SINGLE TRUNK

PRUNE OUT DEAD OR BROKEN BRANCHES.
STRIP LEAVES ONLY F
DIRECTED 10 DD SO.
DO NOT CROP OR PRUNE
TOP OF TREE OR LEADER.

SET TOP OF ROOTBALL I' ABOVE FINISH CRADE

REMOVE CONTAINER OR—
TOP THIRD OF BURLAP
AND ALL ROPES, WRES, ETC.
FROM ROOTBALL (AS APPLES).

NOTE:

INSTALATION AND USE

1. Place Treegator Junior on flat ground, or on top of a properly built mulch pile.

2. Wrop both sides around trunk so that trunk is centered in hole in the biaddle of bog.

3. Open the top of the red fill volve cop and insert hose.

4. Turn on water supply and begin filling, Ube clean water only if Bloogh to desired level. In fill to maximum capacity, gently lift on red valve lip while filling.

5. Replace red fill valve lightly and securely.

6. Let bag drip unit empty.

Heruf actured in the USA by:

ctured in the USA by

- MULCH RING PLAN VIEW 1/2" DIA RUBBER -12 GA WIRE GUY FLAG WITH SURVEYOR'S TAPE NOTE: -(2) 2"X2" HARDWOOD STAKES OR METAL TEE POSTS PRUNE OUT DEAD OR BROKEN BRANCHES. STRIP LEAVES ONLY F DIFECTED TO DO SO. DO NOT CROP OR PRUNE TOP OF TREE OR LEADER. -DO NOT PLACE MULCH AGAINST TRUNK -4" MULCH -SOIL MIX AS SPECIFIED SET TOP OF ROOTBALL -5" HIGH CONTINUOUS TREE RING FOR WATER RETENTION REMOVE CONTAINER
OR TOP THIRD OF
BURLAP AND ALL ROPES,
WRES, ETC. FROM
ROOTBALL (AS APPLIES). ROUGHEN SIDES OF TREE PIT -EXISTING SUBGRADE STAKES EXTEND 18" BELOW ROOTBALL F NECESSARY, REMOVE ALL ROCK BASE MATERIAL, RUBBER, ETC. FOR A MIN, OF 12° BELOW BOTTOM OF ROOTBALL TO PREVENT SETTLING, SET TREE ON UNDSTURBED EARTH OR COMPACTED SOLL ME MIN ARE COMPACTED SOLL SHOULD BE WELL OF MIN SHOULD BE WELL OF MIN SHOULD BE UNDER ROOTBALL) EQUALS 2 THE ROOTBALL OR CONTAINER L-1 TREE PLANTING DETAIL FOR TREES WITH MULTI-TRUNKS L-2 2-STAKE TREE PLANTING DETAIL FOR TREES WITH TRUNKS LESS THAN 3" IN CALIFER NOT TO SCALE

SET TOP OF ROOT BALL FLUSH WITH FINISH GRADE. TOP THIRD OF BURLAP AND ALL ROPES, WIRES, ETC. FROM ROOTBALL (AS APPLIES).

L-3 SHRUB POCKET PLANTING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

-SOIL MIX AS SPECIFIED 4" MULCH 4" HIGH CONT. SHRUB RING FOR WATER RETENTION. TO BE USED ONLY IF SHRUB IS NOT IN A CONT. BED AREA. ROUGHEN SIDES OF SHRUB PIT -EXISTING SUBGRADE

-EAISING SUBGRAU.

F NECESSARY, REMOVE ALL ROCK
BASE MATERIAL, RUBBER, ETC. FOR
A NAN, OF 12º BELOW BOTTOM OF
ROOTBALL TO PREVENT SETTLING.
SET SKRUB ON UNDISTRUBBED EARTH
OR COMPACTED SOIL, OF ADDING SOIL,
A MINIMUM OF 6° COMPACTED SOIL
SHOULD BE UNDER ROOTBALL)
SHOULD BE UNDER ROOTBALL)

(2)1/2" DIA RUBBER TUBING -12 GA WIRE GUY

-4" MULCH

5" HIGH CONT. TREE RING FOR WATER RETENTION

-ROUGHEN SIDES OF TREE PIT

-EXISTING SUBGRADE

—F NECESSARY, REMOVE ALL
ROCK BASE MATERIA, RUBBER,
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2111 Dickson Dr. Austin, Texos 7 TEL 512-442-0 FAX 512-442-0

DETAILS

TEXAS

APE OCK LANDSC, 2200-2800 BL(



L-4 SHRUB PORTABLE IRRIGATION PLACEMENT DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE Follow manufacturer's instructions for proper placement and usage.



Follow manufacturer's instructions for proper placement and usage for trees with trunks 3' in caliper or greater.

at thetities

NSTALATION AND USE

1. Place on tree trust, with the zippers on
the uphill side of the tree.

2. Wrop both sides around trust (1" to 4"
do. trusts) unit zippers meet.

3. 40 golino setup 1 "no 20 gd. bags
zippered together back-to-back - Fits 5"
to 8" do. trust.

4. Zip sides of bag together from bottom
to top.

to top.
5. Lift tag to expose fill opening at top of

bog.
6. Insert hose into fill opening and begin filling with water.
7. Fill bog to //* capacity, then gently lift up on straps at top of bog to expand

bottom.

8. Fill bag 1 to 2 times per week, or as

PLANT LIST

QUANTITY	COMMON / LATIN NAME	SIZE
15	COMANCHE CRAPE MYRTLE / LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA 'COMANCHE'	2" CAL. (6' HT. MIN. MULTI-TRUNK)
15	MEXICAN BUCKEYE / UNGNADIA SPECIOSA	2" CAL. (6' HT. MIN.)
16	DARK CLOUD DESERT WILLOW / CHILOPSIS LINEARIS 'DARK CLOUD'	2" CAL. (5' HT. MIN. MULTI-TRUNK)
7	BARBADOS CHERRY / MALPIGHIA GLABRA	3 GAL. (24" HT.BY 12" WIDE MIN.)
	COMMON BERMUDA HYDROMULCH ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCT AND NOT OTHERWISE INDICATED	TION FOR THIS PROJECT
1	COMMON REPRINIDA SOLID SOD ON ALL SLOPES 311 NOT OT	THERWISE INDICATED

Trees Saved****** TAG*TYPE*SIZE **CALIPER 15*Pecan*27*****27 98*Pecan*37*****37 102*Pecan*30*****30 103*Pecan*26*****26 104*Pecan*23****23 105*Pecan*16*****16 107*Juniper*19*****19 108*Pecan*32*****32 109*Pecan*24*****24 110 * Pecan * 37 * * * * * 37 111*Pecan*14*****14 112*Pecan*14*****14 113*Pecan*11*****11 181*Live Oak*13*****13 182*Live Oak*16*****16 189*Cedar*10*****10 190*Live Oak*20*****20 191*Live Oak*17*17****25.5 192*Cedgr*9*****9 193*Live Oak*16*****16 195*Live Oak*16*****16 196*Cedar*10*****10 974*Live Oak*21*****21 975*Live Oak*17*****17 976*Live Oak*17*****17 977*Live Oak*18*****18 978*Cedar Elm*15*****15 979*Live Oak*18*****18 980*Live Oak*9*9*****13.5 981*Live Oak*15*****15 982*Live Oak*13*****13 983*Live Oak*17*****17 984*Live Oak*16*****16 985*Live Oak*11*****11 986*Live Oak*11*****11 1302*Hackberry*8*****8 1331*Hackberry*14*****14 1332*Chinese Elm*10*****10 1647*Live Oak*24*****24 1648*Live Oak*18*****18 1649*Live Oak*25*****25 1650*Cedar Elm*18*****18 1651*Live Oak*14*****14 1652*Live Oak*23*****23 1653*Cedar Elm*16*****16 1654*Live Oak*20*****20 1656*Live Oak*15*****15 1657*Live Oak*17*15****24.5 1658*Live Oak*12*****12 1659*Live Oak*15*****15 1660*Cedar Elm*12****12 1661*Cedar Elm*11*****11 1662*Live Oak*15*****15 1663*Live Oak*19*16****27 1664*Live Oak*12*****12 1665*Live Oak*27*****27 1666*Live Oak*20*****20 1668*Live Oak*19*****19 1669*Cedar Elm*12*****12 1670*Cedar Elm*13*****13 1671*Cedar Elm*16*****16 1672*Live Oak*45*****45 1673*Live Oak*26*****26 1708*Live Oak*12*****12 1720*Cedar Elm*4*****4 1721*Cedar Elm*6*****6 1722*Crape Myrte*6*****6 1726*Cedar*9*****9 1728*Cedar*4*****4 1729*Cedar*8*****8 1730*Cedar*5*****5 1732*Cedar*10*****10 1733*Cedar*6*****6 1734*Crape Myrte*5*****5 1735*Cedar Elm*5****5 1736*Crape Myrte*9*****9 1737*Live Oak*4*****4 1738 * Cedar Elm * 4 * * * * * * 4

Trees Saved****** TAG*TYPE*SIZE **CALIPER 1740*Live Oak*5*****5 1741*Live Oak*7*****7 1747*Live Oak*25*16****33 1752*Cedar*6*****6 1753*Cedar*7*****7 1755*Cedar*6*****6 1756*Cedgr*4*****4 1759*Cedar Elm*4*****4 1760*Live Oak*5*****5 1762*Cedar*7*****7 1764*Cedar*6*****6 1765*Cedar*6*****6 1766*Cedar*6*****6 1767*Cedor*7*****7 1768*Cedar Elm*5****5 1769*Cedar*7*5****9.5 1773*Live Oak*16*****16 1774*Hackberry*5*****5 1780*Live Oak*4*****4 1781*Live Oak*5*****5

1808*Live Oak*16*****16 1810*Palm*6*****6 1836*Cedar Elm*7*****7 1839*Cedar Elm*12*****12 1846*Cedar Elm*4*****4 2020*Chinese Tallow*9*****9 2021*Chinese Tallow*8*****8 2030*Live Oak*20*****20 2031*Live Oak*15*****15 2044*Cedar Elm*4*****4 2045*Live Oak*10*****10 2046*Live Oak*11*****11 2048*Cedar Elm*4*****4 2049*Cedar Elm*7*****7 2051*Live Oak*9*****9 2052*Live Oak*10*****10 2054*Live Oak*14*****14

2056*Cedar*9*****9 2057*Live Oak*8*****8 2060*Live Oak*7*****7 2061*Live Oak*5*****5 2063*Cedar Elm*4*****4 2064*Cedar*5*****5 2065*Cedar*9*****9 2067*Cedar*18*****18 2070*Cedar Elm*5****5 2071*Cedar Elm*5****5 2075*Chinese Tallow*4*****4 2078*Live Oak*18*****18 2091*Live Oak*25*20*20****45 2215*Chinese Tallow*6*****6 2216*Chinese Tallow*8*****8 2226*Cedar Elm*26*****26 2227*Crape Myrte*5*4****7 2228*Crape Myrte*7*6****10 2229*Pecan*12*****12 2372*Live Oak*5*****5

2373*Live Oak*5*****5

2380*Live Oak*5*****5

2381*Live Oak*5*****5

2382*Live Oak*8*****8

2384*Live Oak*8*****8

2385*Live Oak*10*****10

2392*Live Oak*65****65

2393*Live Oak*22*****22

2394*Live Oak*22*****22

2395*Live Oak*32****32

2398*Cedar Elm*16*****16

2399*Live Oak*22*****22

2400*Live Oak*27*****27

2401*Live Oak*9*****9

2404*Live Oak*9*****9

2405*Live Oak*12*****12

2526*Live Oak*5*****5

2527*Live Oak*17*****17

2374*Chinese Tallow*8*****8

2375*Chinese Tallow*5*****5

2376*Chinese Tallow*10*****10

Trees Saved****** TAG*TYPE*SIZE **CALIPER 2528*Live Oak*14*****14 2529*Live Oak*9*****9 2534*Cedar*4*****4 2536*Cedar*5*****5

2531*Live Oak*10*****10 2532*Cedar Elm*7*****7 2535*Crape Myrte*4*****4 2537*Cedar*4*****4 2538*Cedgr*8*****8 2540*Live Oak*12*****12 2541*Live Oak*16*****16 2545*Cedgr*11*****11 2546*Cedar*9*****9 2547*Live Oak*12*9****16.5 2548*Cedgr*7*****7 2552*Cedar*12*****12 2553*Live Oak*5*****5 2554*Cedar*7*****7

2555*Cedgr*11*****11 2557*Cedar*7*****7 2558*Cedar*4*****4 2559*Cedar*11*****11 2560*Cedar*7*****7 2563*Cedar*16*****16 2570*Live Oak*4*****4 2573*Cedar*5****5 2577*Cedar*4*****4

2579*Live Oak*20*20****30 2580*Cedgr*6*****6 2583*Cedar*4*****4 2584*Live Oak*20*****20 2585*Cedar*10*8*8*4***20 2603*Cedar Elm*4*****4 2604*Cedar Elm*6*****6 2605*Hackberry*4*****4 2606*Live Oak*22*16*****30 2613*Cedar*5*****5

2614*Live Oak*21*****21 2623*Cedar Elm*4*****4 2624*Cedar Elm*5*****5 2625*Live Oak*15*****15 2725*Cedar Elm*17*****17 2726*Live Oak*36*****36 2727*Live Oak*18*****18 2728*Live Oak*17*****17 2729*Live Oak*30*****30 2730*Crape Myrte*5*5*5****10 2731*Crape Myrte*4*4****6 2732*Crape Myrte*6*4****8 2733*Crape Myrte*4*4****6

2745*Live Oak*30*****30 2746*Hackberry*5*****5 2747*Live Oak*17*****17 2837*Cedar Elm*24*****24 2838*Pecan*15*****15 2870*Cedar Elm*18*****18 2887*Pecan*7*****7

2931*Cedar Elm*12*11*10*10***27.5 2946*Cedar Elm*15*****15 2948*Live Oak*10*****10 2949*Live Oak*10*****10

3020*Live Ook*28****28 3021*Live Oak*28*****28 3022*Cedar*13*****13 3023*Cedar*12*****12 3024*Cedar Elm*9*****9

3025*Pine*8*****8 3026*Pine*23*****23 3028*Cedar Elm*13*12*9****23.5 3035*Crape Myrte*7*****7

4991*Chinese Élm*14*13*12****26.5 4993*Chinese Elm*11*****11 4994*Cedar Elm*14*****14 5168*Pecan*23*****23 5170*Pecan*26*****26

5171*Pecan*29*****29 5335*Magnolia*15*7*7****22 Trees Saved******* TAG*TYPE*SIZE ***CALIPER

5790*Pecan*29*****29 5791*Pecan*5*****5 5792*Pecan*5*****5 5793*Pecan*25*****25 5794*Pecan*5*****5 5795*Walnut*37*****37 5796*Pecan*19*****19 5797*Pecan*26*****26 5798*Cedar Elm*5****5 5799*Cedar Elm*6*****6 5800*Chinese Tallow*13*11*7****22 5801*Redbud*5*****5 5802*Walnut*7*****7 5803*Walnut*6*****6 5927*Pecan*44*****44 5928*Pecan*5*****5 5929*Walnut*30*****30 5930*Pecan*5*4*4***9 5931*Pecan*4*4****6 5932*Pecan*26*****26 5933*Pecan*29*****29 6157*Chinese Tallow*22*****22 6158*Chinese Tallow*15*14*6****25 6159*Chinese Tallow*11*10*****16 6160*Chinese Tallow*15*15*13****29 6161*Pecan*23*****23 6162*Pecan*23*****23 6163*Pecan*17*****17 6164*Pecan*28*****28 6166*Elm*5*4*2***8 6167*Elm*4*3*2*2***7.5 6168*Elm*4*2*1***5.5 6169*Elm*4*3*3*2***8 6170*Elm*4*2*2***6 6171*Redbud*5*5*4****9.5

6172*Redbud*5*4*3****8.5

6173*Redbud*4*4*3****7.5

6174*Cedar Elm*6*****6

6175*Cedar Elm*6*****6

6176*Cedar Elm*4*****4

6177*Bur Oak*5*****5

6178*Pecan*30*****30

6179*Pecan*28*****28

6429*Cedar*13*****13

6430*Cedar*15*****15

6431*Cedar*10*****10

6432*Cedar Elm*21*****21

6435*Cedar Elm*10*****10

6436*Live Oak*25*****25

6440*Soapberry*11*6*6*6***20

6441*Golden Rain Tree*15*8****19

6448*Soapberry*9*9*7*7***20.5

6437*Cedar*11*****11

6438*Cedar*9*****9

6439*Cedar*10*****10

6449*Pecan*29*****29

6433*Live Oak*14*****14 6434*Cedar Elm*33*****33 Trees Saved****** TAG*TYPE*SIZE ***CALIPER

6451*Soapberry*10*****10 6452*Soapberry*11*****11 6453*Soapberry*9*****9 6454*Bur Oak*8*****8 6455*Soapberry*9*****9 6456*Pecan*37*****37 No tag*1*Live Oak*10*****10 No tag*2*Live Oak*16*****16 No tag+3*Chinaberry*10*6****13 No tag*4*Elm*8*****8 No tag+5*Hackberry*5*****5 No tag*6*Live Oak*14*14*****21 No tag 7*Live Oak 14 12 22 20 No tag*8*Live Oak*16*12*****22 No tag 9 *Live Oak * 16 * 10 * * * * 21 No tag*10*Elm*6*****6 No tag*11*Pecan*18*****18 No tag*12*Cedar*12*****12 No tag+13=Pecan=16=====16 No tag+14*Pecan*12*****12 ******* ******

*Caliper Inches Saved******4372



2111 Dickson Drive, Suite Austin, Taxos 78704 TEL 512-442-0100 FAX 512-442-0758 TEXAS AUSTIN,

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CALCULATIONS BARTON SPRING

SAVED TREES

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NOTES	NAME	DATE
SURVEY BY	ммм	02/09/05
DRAWN BY	CJ	08/19/05
CHECKED BY	DS	08/19/05
DESIGNED BY	DS	08/19/05
REVIEWED BY	DS	08/19/05
SCALE:	1" - 4	0,
CADD REF. NO		
CADD DIR.:		

CERTIFICATION

SITE PL	AN RELEASE Sheet of
FILE NUMBER: SPC-06-0010D	EXPIRATION DATE:
CASE MANAGER:	APPLICATION DATE: 03/13/2006
APPROVED ADMINISTRATIVELY ON:	
APPROVED BY PLANNING COMMISS	SION ON:
APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL ON:	
	of the Austin City Code.
under Section of Chapter	of the Austin City Code.
under Section of Chapter	of the Austin City Code.
under Section of Chapter Director, Watershed Protection of DATE OF RELEASE:	of the Austin City Code. and Development Review Department ZONING:
under Section of Chapter Director, Watershed Protection DATE OF RELEASE: Rev. 1:	of the Austin City Code. and Development Review Department ZONING: Correction 1:
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CONSTRUCTION NOTES 1. PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CONTRACTOR SHALL FERTILIZE EXISTING TREES WITHIN LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REMEDIAL TREE CARE NOTES ON SHEET L7. 2. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SILT FENCE AS SHOWN. 3. CONTRACTOR TO ESTABLISH VEGETATION IN DISTURBED AREAS BY HYDROMULCHING AND IRRIGATING AS REQUIRED. 5. NO EXISTING IRRIGATION ON SITE. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL WATERING OF PLANTS AND REVEGETATION UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE. NO WATER IS AVAILABLE ON SITE FOR ESTABLISHMENT. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL TREEGATOR BAGS AT ALL RELOCATED AND NEWLY PLANTED TREES AS PER DETAILS L-4/L7 AND L-5/L7. 6. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL FENCE TREE PROTECTION AS SHOWN. 7. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL WOODEN SLATS TREE PROTECTION AS SHOWN. 8. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT EXACT TREE PLANTING LOCATIONS AND RELOCATIONS PRIOR TO DIGGING TREE HOLES, 9 CONTRACTOR SHALL TRIM AND PRUNE EXISTING TREES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATION SECTION 02331 TREE PROTECTION AND TRIMMING AND MAINTAIN A 20' WIDE BY 12' HEIGHT CLEAR ZONE FROM THE CENTER OF THE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE TRAILS. 10. CONTRACTOR IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTINUED WATERING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL NEW AND TRANSPLANTED MATERIALS FOR THE FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY PERIOD.

BERMUDA HYDROMULCH, TYP.

ZILKER PARK ZILKER

RECOCATE EXISTING PECAN

LRELOCATED PECAN ZILKER PARK

BARTON SPRINGS RD.

-St/AUGUSTINE SOLID SOD BERMUDA HYDROMULCH, TYP.





2111 Dickson Drivs, Suits Austin, Texos 78704 TEL 512-442-0700 FAX 512-442-0788

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CITY

LEGEND

Marie V Sel - M.
HMAC/ BIKE LANE
CONCRETE/ WALKWAY
LANDSCAPING
CONTRACTOR STAGING AREA
SILT FENCE
ROCK BERM
FENCE TREE PROTECTION
WOODEN SLATS TREE PROTECTION
EXISTING TREE TO BE RELOCATED
EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN
NEW OR RELOCATED TREE
NEW SHRUB
APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF BERMUDA HYDROMULC



of	NOTES	NAME	DATE
13/2006	SURVEY BY	мwм	02/09/05
13/2006	DRAWN BY	CJ	09/14/06
	CHECKED BY	DS	09/14/06
	DESIGNED BY	DS	08/19/05
ode.	REVIEWED BY	DS	09/14/06
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	CADD DIR.:		
OD	SHEET L	_6_	_{0F} <u>L8</u>

CERTIFICATION I, Diane Steinbrueck, a professional Landscape Architect, do Lereby certify that all information shown to be true and accurate and that this plan satisfies the written requirements of the Landscape Regulations, Chapter 25-2, Subchapter C, Article 9 of of the Land Development Code.

SITE PLAN	RELEASE Sheet of
FILE NUMBER: SPC-06-0010D	EXPIRATION DATE:
CASE MANAGER:	APPLICATION DATE: 03/13/200
APPROVED ADMINISTRATIVELY ON: APPROVED BY PLANNING COMMISSION	ON:
APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL ON: under Section of Chapter	
APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL ON: under Section of Chapter	
The second secon	of the Austin City Code.
under Section of Chapter	of the Austin City Code. Development Review Department
under Section of Chapter Director, Watershed Protection and	of the Austin City Code. Development Review Department ZONING:
under Section of Chapter Director, Watershed Protection and DATE OF RELEASE:	of the Austin City Code. Development Review Department ZONING: Correction 1:

SPC-06-0010D

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LEGEND

BROOM HMAC/ BIKE LANE CONCRETE/ WALKWAY CONTRACTOR STAGING AREA SILT FENCE ROCK BERM FENCE TREE PROTECTION EXISTING TREE TO BE RELOCATED EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN 0 NEW OR RELOCATED TREE APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF BERMUDA HYDROMULCH

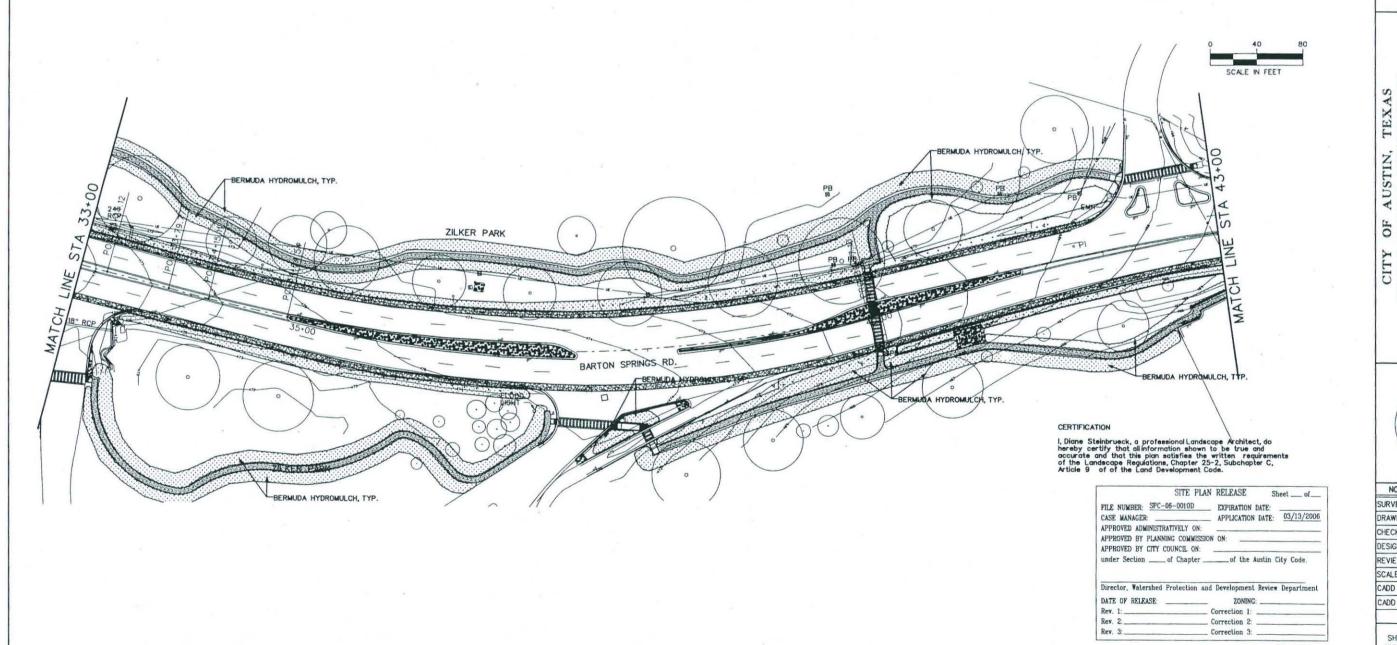


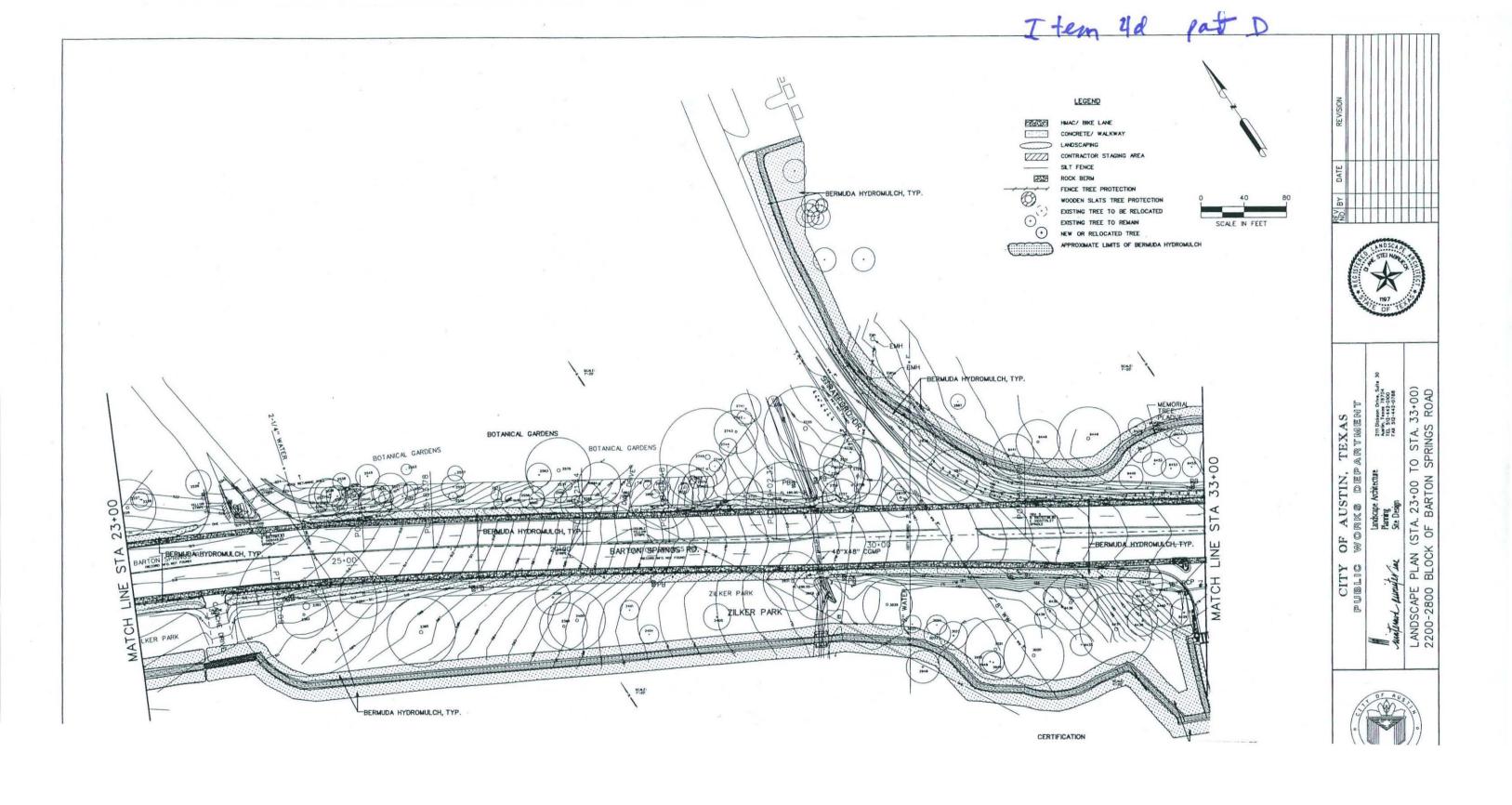


TO STA. 43+00) 2111 Dickson Drive, Suits Austin, Tearer 78704 TEL 512-442-0700 FAX 512-442-0788 AUSTIN, RKS DEP OF ⊗

NOTES	NAME	DATE
SURVEY BY	мwм	02/09/05
RAWN BY	CJ	09/14/06
CHECKED BY	DS	09/14/06
ESIGNED BY	DS	08/19/05
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SHEET NUMBER	_5_	of <u>L8</u>

SPC-06-0010D





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SITE PLAN RELEASE

Director, Watershed Protection and Development Review Department

EXPIRATION DATE:

ZONTNO Correction 1 Correction 2: Correction 3:

APPLICATION DATE: 03/13/2006

____of the Austin City Code.

SPC-06-0010D

FILE NUMBER: SPC-06-0010D

APPROVED ADMINISTRATIVELY ON: APPROVED BY PLANNING COMMISSION ON: APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL ON: under Section _____ of Chapter ___

CASE MANAGER:

DATE OF RELEASE.

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CONCRETE/ WALKWAY LANDSCAPING CONTRACTOR STAGING AREA SILT FENCE FENCE TREE PROTECTION WOODEN SLATS TREE PROTECTION EXISTING TREE TO BE RELOCATED EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN NEW OR RELOCATED TREE APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF BERMUDA HYDROMULCH



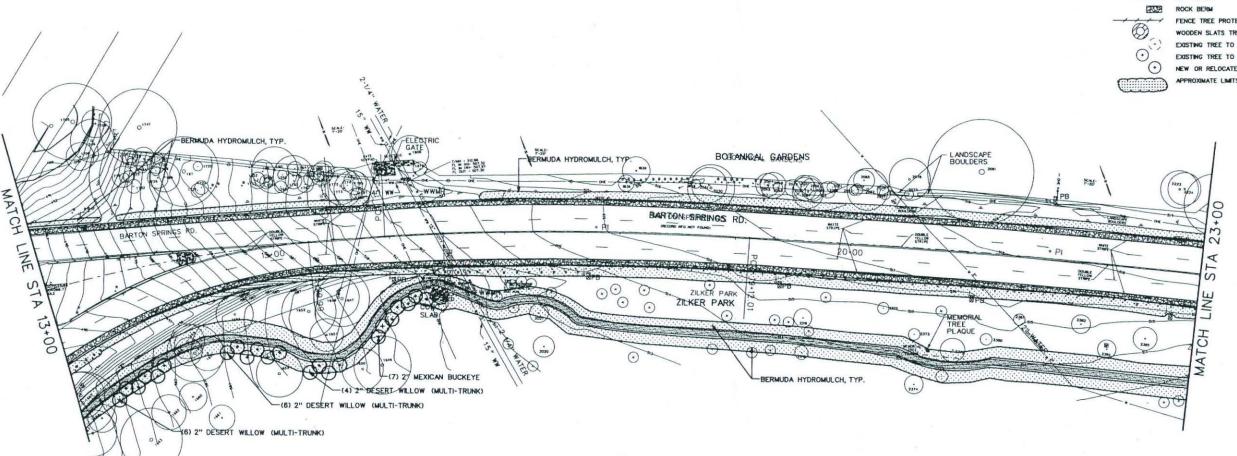
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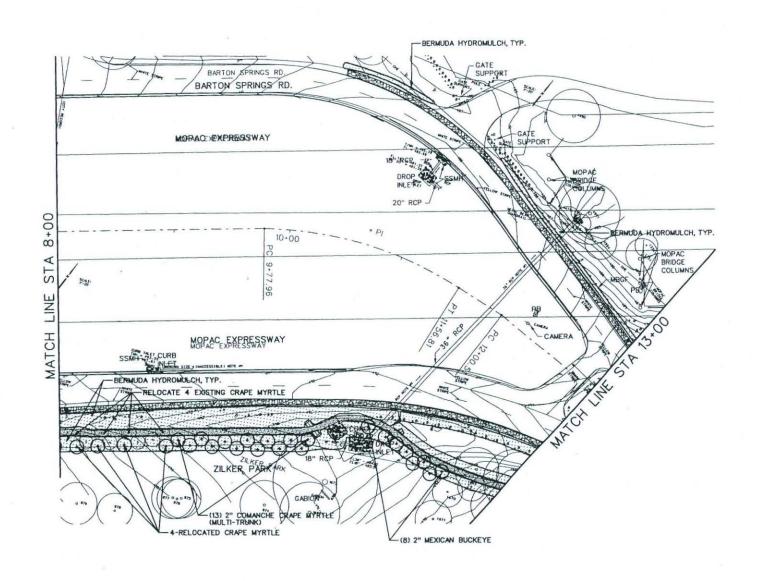
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SHEET NUMBER	<u>L3</u>	of <u>L8</u>







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LEGEND







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EXAS	RIMENT	2111 Dickson Drive, Suite 30 Austin, Teason 78704 TEL 512-442-000 FAX 512-442-0788	100 Ft ATO	SIA. 13+00)	100-2800 BLOCK OF BARTON SPRINGS ROAD
CILY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS	WORKS DEPARTMENT	Landscape Architecture Planning See Desim	OF CO. O. A. F.C.	21 A 8+00 10	OF BARTON S
Y OF			1 0	FLAN	BLOCK
CLL	PUBLIC	in Williams	TOSON.	NUNCAPE	00-2800



I, Diane Steinbrueck, a professional Landscape Architect, do hereby certify that all information shown to be true and accurate and that this pian satisfies the written requirements of the Landscape Regulations, Chapter 25-2, Subchapter C, Article 9 of of the Land Development Code.

SITE PLAN FILE NUMBER: SPC-06-0010D CASE MANAGER: APPROVED ADMINISTRATIVELY ON:	RELEASE Sheet of EXPIRATION DATE: 03/13/2006
APPROVED BY PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL ON:	ON:
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SPC-06-0010D



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