



Landscape and Streetscape Design Standards

City of Oakland Park



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Introduction

The City of Oakland Park is a well-established community in eastern Broward County. It contains a mix of residential neighborhoods, commercial and retail areas, as well as industrial/warehouse districts. Along with many older Cities in South Florida, Oakland Park is looking to re-invest in its aging infrastructure, expand its parks and recreation opportunities, and offer improved neighborhood services to re-invigorate the City. One of these efforts is the Proud Oakland Park initiative, or P.O.P and POP Too. This document is a tool to improve community appearance and to promote the development of a livable, walkable and sustainable community.

Statement of Intent

These standards replace the existing Landscape code and are adopted within the City Code of Ordinances by reference. These standards apply to all areas of the City. This document:

- consolidates scattered code sections to provide easier review
- provides consistency throughout codes sections
- modernizes the code criteria
- promotes the use of native and Florida Friendly plant materials
- promotes the use of low maintenance plant materials
- establishes 'Branding' standards for the entire City to improve community appearance
- provides needed flexibility

Goals and Objectives

Goals

- To use Florida-Friendly Landscaping principles to reduce water consumption.
- To expand the use of native species.
- To the use of appropriate landscape plants and sound landscape design as an integral part of the site and architectural design of our community.
- To reduce maintenance through the use of plant species that do not require an excessive amount of pruning, trimming, or shearing in order to be maintained at a desirable size within the landscape area.
- To promote the planting of more shade trees, primarily as street trees and in parking lots where appropriate.
- To encourage the planting of more native South Florida Slash Pine trees in order to re-establish the trees as a distinctive element in the landscape fabric of the City of Oakland Park.
- To support Community Wildlife Habitat.
- To preserve existing specimen trees, native vegetation (including canopy, understory, and ground cover) to the maximum extent possible.
- To preserve existing historic and environmentally significant trees.
- To make the City of Oakland Park more walkable.

Objectives

- Through landscape design, enhance architectural features, relate building design to the site, visually screen dissimilar uses and unsightly views, reduce noise impacts from major roadways and incompatible uses, strengthen important vistas, and reinforce neighborhood design and character.
- Landscape designs shall require an emphasis on the use of drought tolerant species, and plants with similar water requirements shall be grouped together to reduce the amount of water necessary for irrigation.
- Landscape designs shall require the use of native plant species to reestablish an aesthetic local quality, and highlight the diversity of native plant species and environmental ecosystems found in the City of Oakland Park.
- Where feasible, landscape designs shall incorporate native South Florida Slash Pines into the landscape plans to reestablish this species.
- Street trees shall be required to shade roadways and provide aesthetic qualities to our neighborhoods.
- Plant species appropriate to the particular site conditions shall be used. An emphasis shall be placed on plant species that require less maintenance and trimming. Special attention shall be given to the use of appropriate species under, or over, utility lines, and near native plant communities. Adequate growth area, above and below ground, shall be provided for all plant material.
- Landscaping shall be designed in such a way as to provide safe unobstructed views at intersections and driveways.
- Landscape design shall recognize and preserve historic and environmentally significant trees and landscape features as designated by local, state or federal agencies.
- Landscape designs shall include sidewalks as part of any new project when feasible.

SECTION 1: Landscaping Requirements

The objective of this section is to improve the appearance of certain setback and yard areas, including off-street vehicular parking and open lot sales and service areas, to protect and preserve the appearance, character, and value of the surrounding neighborhoods and thereby promote the general welfare by providing for installation and maintenance of landscaping and screening aesthetic qualities. This Section identifies development types, the general and specific standards for each, and provides example graphics demonstrating compliance.

A. General Standards for All Districts

1. Applicability

- a. The development Standards of Section 1 shall apply to all new construction and shall also apply to developed parcels when an addition or remodeling:
 - i. Increases the gross floor area of the structure by twenty-five (25) percent or more; or
 - ii. The cost of which exceeds twenty-five (25) percent of the assessed value of the structure.
- b. Any lot which is nonconforming shall be brought into conformity with the minimum requirements of this section upon occurrence of any of the following conditions:
 - i. When a vehicular use area is expanded or enlarged by additional paving resulting in an increase of twenty-five (25) percent or more of the existing vehicular use area square footage; or
 - ii. When there is an addition which increases the area of all existing buildings on the property by more than twenty-five (25) percent gross floor area.
 - iii. When a change of use, as defined in the Land Development Code, involves more than twenty-five (25) percent of the gross floor area of the building or buildings on the property.

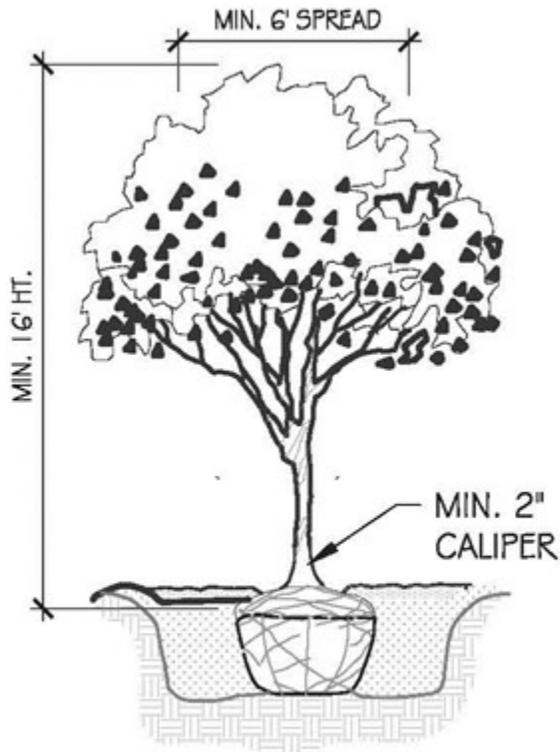
2. Plans

Landscape plans shall be submitted to the City as part of the site development plan review and must be signed and sealed by a registered landscape architect, licensed to practice in the State of Florida. All landscape plans shall contain in a grid format a plant list or landscape legend containing the following information: 1) key to legend; 2) both common and botanical names of all plant material species; 3) quantities for all plant material species; 4) size and specifications; and 5) minimum spread, minimum four-foot clear trunk and caliper for all trees. All landscape architects shall provide a statement indicating the availability of all proposed plant materials shown on submitted landscape plans. See article XII of the Land Development Code.

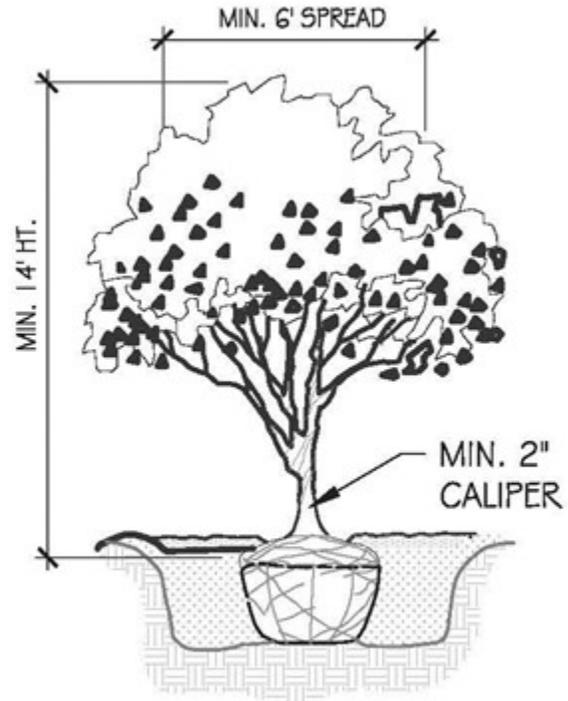
3. Plant Material

- a. All plants must be Florida #1 or better, in accordance with the most current edition of the "Grades and Standards of Nursery Plants" published by the Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture.

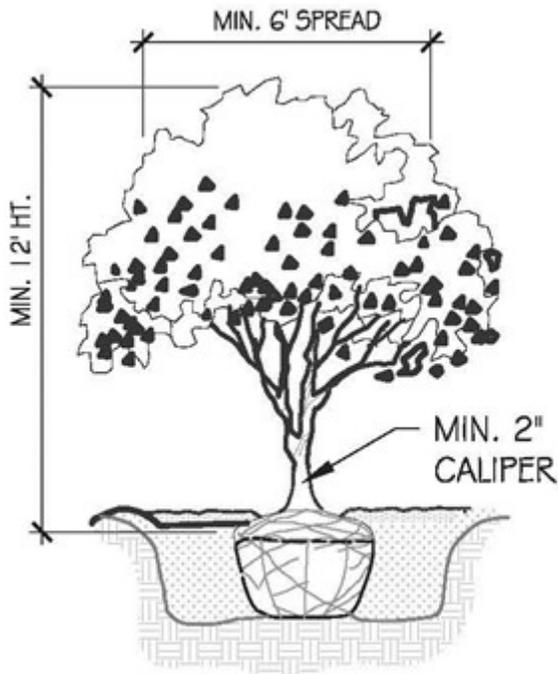
- b. Minimum height for trees shall be eight (8) feet in height for small species, ten (10) feet in height for medium and large species, and for palms a minimum of eight (8) foot clear trunk at time of planting.
- c. All trees shall have a minimum four-foot spread, or based on the canopy characteristics of the tree species, and a minimum caliper of one and a half (1-1/2) inches.
- d. All tree species will ultimately attain a spread of twenty (20) feet or more. In the event that palms are used that will not attain a twenty-foot spread, they shall be planted in groups of three (3) with at least eight (8) feet of clear wood per each tree. Their staggered heights shall be at least ten (10), twelve (12) and fourteen (14) feet with the average height used for the above percentage calculation. Such groups of palms shall be counted as one (1) tree.
- e. Minimum of 50% of plant species selected for a project shall be native and a minimum of no less than three different (3) species shall be used.
- f. Minimum of 40% of total shrub and ground cover materials on a project shall be native.
- g. Minimum of 50% of total trees on a project shall be native. The planning and zoning division shall maintain a list of recommended tree and shrub species, including native or Florida-Friendly species. The Planning and Zoning Department shall review and update the list no less than every five (5) years.
- h. Minimum height for required hedges shall be two (2) feet.
- i. Maximum spacing for required hedges shall be two (2) feet on center.
- j. All ground cover shall be planted with a minimum of seventy-five (75) percent coverage with one hundred (100) percent coverage occurring within six (6) months of installation.
- k. All planting beds shall be mulched. Mulch shall be organic material; however, Cypress mulch is not allowed in the City.
 - i. Mulch shall be placed a minimum three (3) inch depth on planting beds.
 - ii. Mulch shall be placed a maximum of one (1) inch depth on top of root balls.
 - iii. Mulch shall be a minimum of six (6) inches away from a tree trunk.



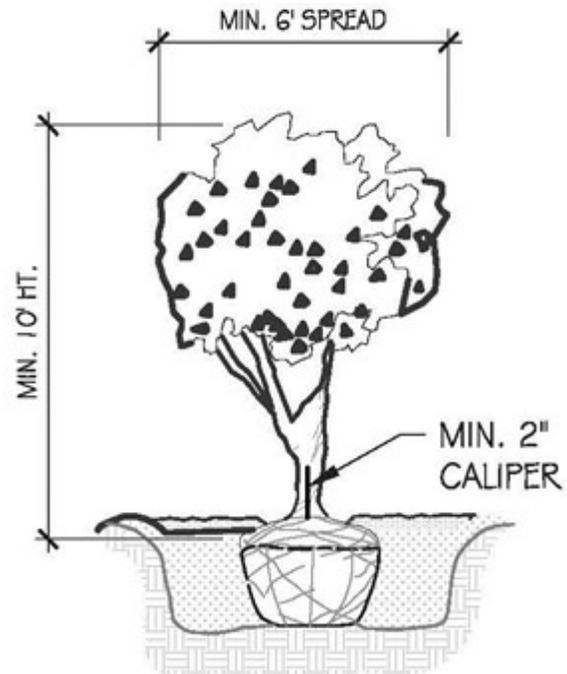
10% OF TREES NTS



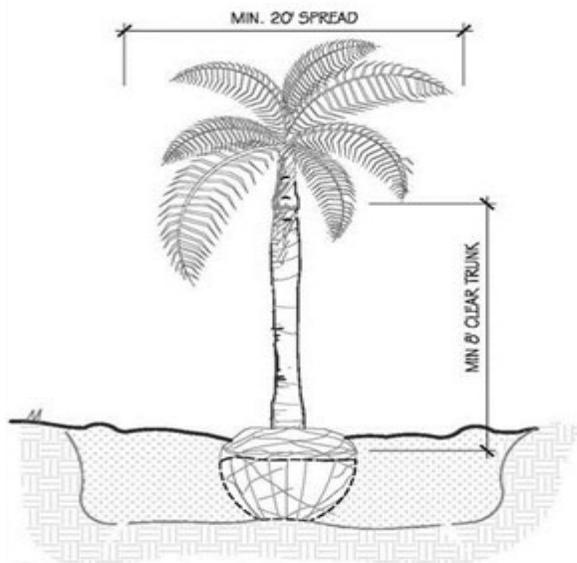
10% OF TREES NTS



20% OF TREES NTS

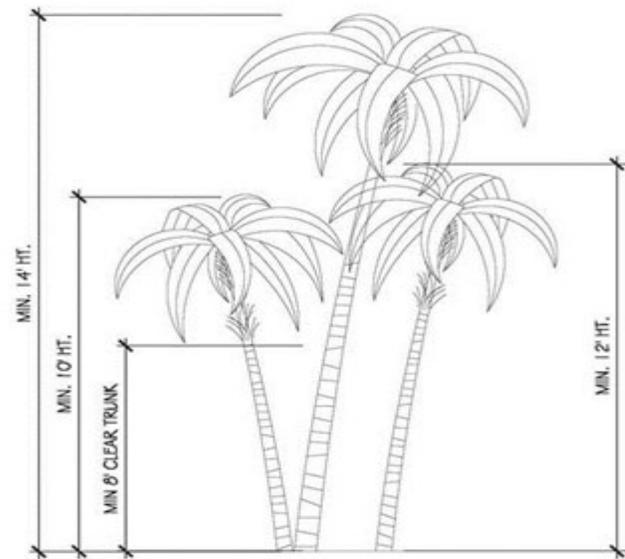


60% OF TREES NTS



PALMS GREATER THAN 20' SPREAD NTS

NOTE: 1 PALM EQUALS 1 TREE



PALMS LESS THAN 20' SPREAD NTS

NOTE: 3 PALMS EQUAL 1 TREE

(TREE HEIGHT IS AVERAGE OF THE 3 PALMS)

4. Irrigation

- a. All landscaped areas must have an automatic underground irrigation system which is designed to provide a minimum of 100% coverage with a 50% overlap. A lower level of coverage may be considered in those areas where all plant materials are native or Florida Friendly.
- b. Irrigation systems shall be designed so that lawn or turf areas, and other high water demand plants, are on separate zones and schedules than zones irrigating trees, shrubs and other low water demand plants.
- c. Irrigation systems shall not overspray onto roadways, driveways, or sidewalks, or unto building windows or doors.
- d. A non-potable water source must be used, if available.
- e. All irrigation systems shall be equipped with a rain sensing device.
- f. Bubblers shall be installed at all new tree installations on commercial and multi-family properties.

5. Maintenance Requirements

- a. All landscape areas shall be maintained in a healthy growing condition.
- b. All landscape areas shall be maintained free of refuse and debris.

- c. The owner, tenant, and their agent, if any, shall jointly and severally be responsible for maintenance.
 - d. Maintenance shall include watering, weeding, mowing, fertilization, insect and disease control, mulching, pruning, removal and replacement of dead or diseased trees and shrubs, and removal of refuse and debris at all times.
 - e. Regular mowing of lawn so as to maintain grass at least no higher than six (6) inches.
 - f. All planting beds shall be mulched. Cypress Mulch is not allowed in the City.
 - g. Trees, branches, palm fronds, vines, bushes and any other vegetative matter shall be maintained and trimmed so that no tree branches, palm fronds, vines, bushes or other vegetative matter shall be situated at a point any closer than six (6) feet to any overhead electric utility facilities.
 - h. Trees, branches, palm fronds, vines, bushes and any other vegetative matter shall be maintained and trimmed so that no tree branches, palm fronds, vines, bushes or other vegetative matter shall obstruct passage on a public sidewalk or roadway.
 - i. Trees, branches, palm fronds, vines, bushes and any other vegetative matter shall be maintained so as not to block the view of any street sign or traffic regulation sign on public roadways.
 - j. In circumstances where existing tree roots are causing or potentially causing a trip hazard because of lifting of some portions of a public sidewalk, root barriers shall be installed. If the sidewalk should need to be replaced, the use of structural soils and/or in conjunction with root barriers where trees are present is recommended.
 - k. Removal of root systems which show evidence of destroying public or private property is required. Root barriers of appropriate depth shall be utilized in lieu of removal where upheavals do not create safety problems or structural damage to buildings.
 - l. The owner, tenant, and their agent, if any, shall jointly and severally be responsible for watering landscape materials by means of an automatic sprinkler system providing one-hundred (100) percent coverage, which shall be appropriately reflected on the landscape plans.
6. Permit and Inspection Requirement
- a. A tree removal permit must be obtained from the City of Oakland Park prior to removing or relocating any protected tree or palm. A protected tree is any tree not listed on the "Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council" current list of category 1 species and any plant not on the Noxious Weed list established by the State of Florida Department of Agriculture and adopted in the Florida Administrative Code.

- b. Plumbing permit shall be obtained from the City prior to the installation of an irrigation system.
- c. A Landscape permit is required for all landscape installations specified in Section 1 of this document with the exception of existing single family homes or duplex units that are not a part of a planned community on individual lots. Planned residential development must obtain a landscape permit for the individual lots, and a separate permit for the common areas including the street trees.
- d. No trees or other plant material may be planted in public right of ways without a permit from the City.
- e. The Landscape Architect of record shall provide a certification letter to the City certifying that the landscaping was installed according to the approved plans and specifications before the City's Landscape inspector makes a final inspection for all non-residential and planned community residential projects.

7. Prohibitions

- a. "Hat-racking" or trimming more than 50% of the foliage from a tree, or creating numerous branch stubs more than three (3) inches in diameter is prohibited.
- b. Cypress mulch is not allowed in the City.
- c. *Ficus Benjamina* is not allowed to be installed as required hedge material.
- d. No individual shall refuse to permit a utility or its designee ingress or egress to and from property for the purpose of pruning, trimming, maintaining or removing vegetation that may interfere with the delivery of electric service.
- e. Any species that are listed as Category 1 species on the most current 'Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council' list are prohibited to be planted in the City.

8. Offsets

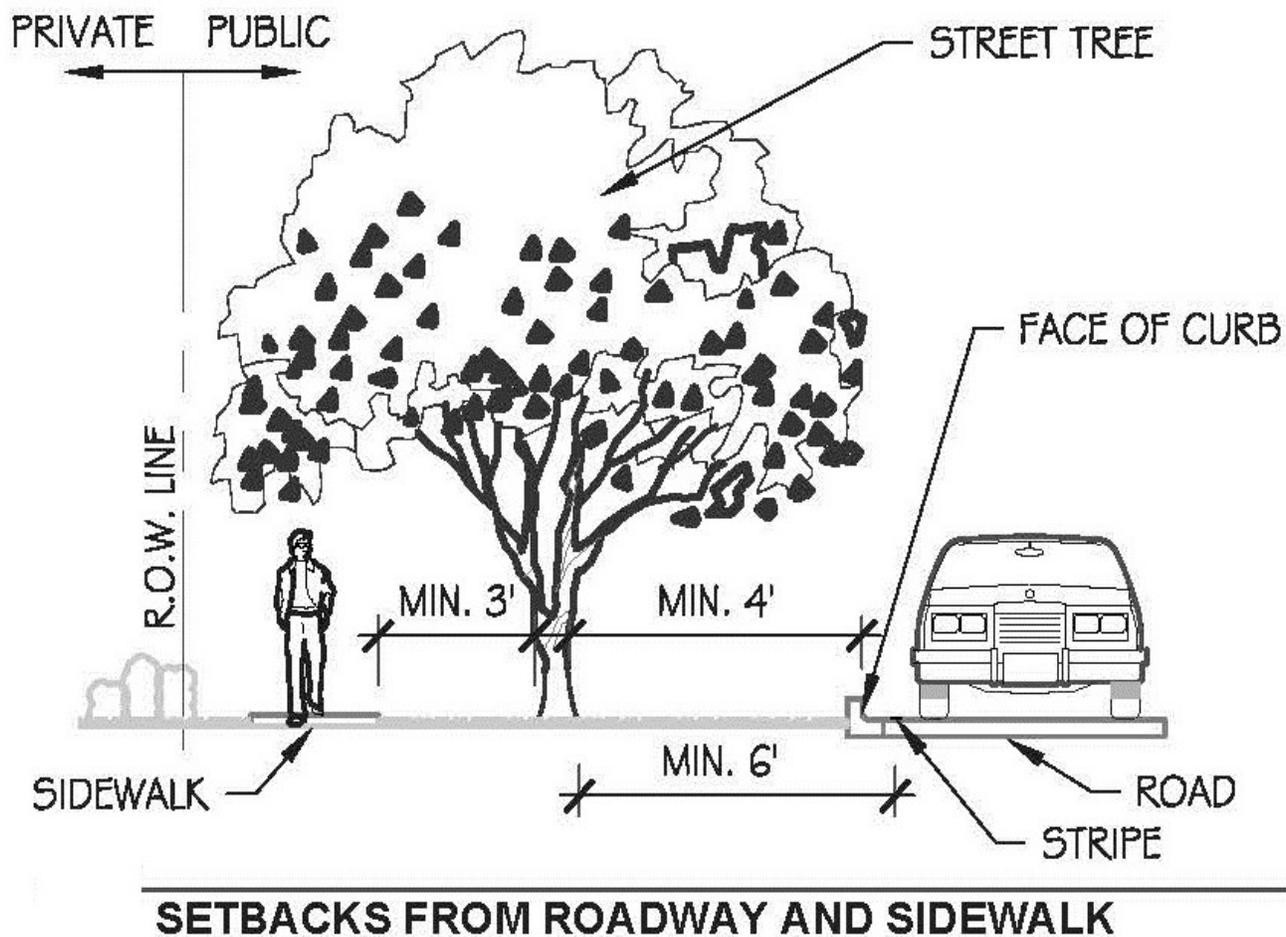
Any tree and/or palm planted after the effective date of this subsection shall comply with the following offsets.

a. Overhead Utilities

The distance from an overhead utility line is the determining factor in what size tree should be planted, or if a tree can be planted. The following distances apply:

- i. Only trees that grow to a height of 20' or less may be planted under overhead utility lines.
- ii. Trees and palms that grow to 20' to 30' in height at maturity shall be planted at least 20 feet away.

- iii. Trees and palms that grow to over 30' in height at maturity shall be planted at least 30 feet away from overhead utility lines.
- b. Underground Utilities
 - i. All trees and palms shall be planted at least five (5) feet away from any underground utility line.
 - ii. All trees and palms shall be planted at least five (5) feet from any other buried utility lines.
 - iii. All trees and palms shall be planted at least seven and a half (7.5) feet away from any fire hydrant.
 - iv. All trees and palms shall be planted at least five (5) feet away from any storm sewer catch basins.
 - v. When a six (6) foot setback from any underground public infrastructure is not feasible, root barriers shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions when medium or large species of shade trees are planted.
- c. Roadways and Sidewalks
 - i. Trees and palms planted on major arterial roadways must follow the standards set forth by F.D.O.T. or Broward County. Generally where there is a 6" high raised curb located between the roadway and the tree, the tree shall be planted a minimum four (4) feet from the face of the curb, or a minimum of six (6) feet from the edge of the closest travel lane (I.E. the centerline of the stripe on the edge of pavement). Where there is no curbing present and there is just a grassy swale area, the setback from the edge of the closest travel lane is generally a minimum of fourteen (14) feet to the nearest tree, but this is subject to the specific configuration of the swale and utility placement and will be reviewed by the City Engineering Department. The governing agency of each roadway must be consulted for the exact setback distance that shall be required.
 - ii. On City owned and maintained collector roads the offset may be reduced to 10 feet, or even 8 feet, or less, on some local residential streets, but this is subject to the specific configuration of the swale and utility placement and will be reviewed by the City Engineering Department.
 - iii. Trees and palms shall be planted a minimum of three (3) feet from all sidewalks.
 - iv. Root barriers shall be installed when it is necessary, due to site limitations, to plant medium or large tree species within three (3) feet of any hardscape, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots, and curbing.



d. Light Poles

- i. Large shade trees shall be planted a minimum of fifteen (15) feet away from light poles.
- ii. Medium and Small trees shall be planted a minimum of ten (10) feet away from light poles.
- iii. Palms shall be planted at an appropriate distance away from light poles based on the length of their fronds at maturity plus three (3) feet. For example, if the length of the frond is 5', then that palm species shall be planted a minimum of 8' from the light pole. See list below for the mature lengths of fronds for recommended palm species.
 - Large palms with 12' long fronds shall be planted a minimum of 15' from light poles.
 - Medium palms with 7' long fronds shall be planted a minimum of 10' from light poles.
 - Small palms with 4.5' long fronds shall be planted a minimum of 7.5' from light poles.

Table 1. Recommended Palms & Frond Lengths

Small Palms with 4.5' Fronds	Medium Palms with 7' Fronds	Large Palms with 12' Fronds
Silver Palm	Bottle Palm	Royal Palm
Florida Thatch Palm	Pindo Palm	Paurotis Palm
Pygmy Date Palm	Spindle Palm	Bismark Palm
Sabal /Cabbage Palm	Chinese Fan Palm	Canary Island Date Palm
MacArthur Palm	Foxtail Palm	"Sylvester" Date Palm
Montgomery Palm		"Medjool" Date Palm
Solitaire/Alexander Palm		Triangle Palm

e. Traffic Signs

All trees and shrubs shall be planted and maintained so as not to block the view of any street sign or traffic regulation sign on public roadways. The minimum requirement shall be fifty (50) feet in front of any stop sign and a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet in front of any other traffic sign.

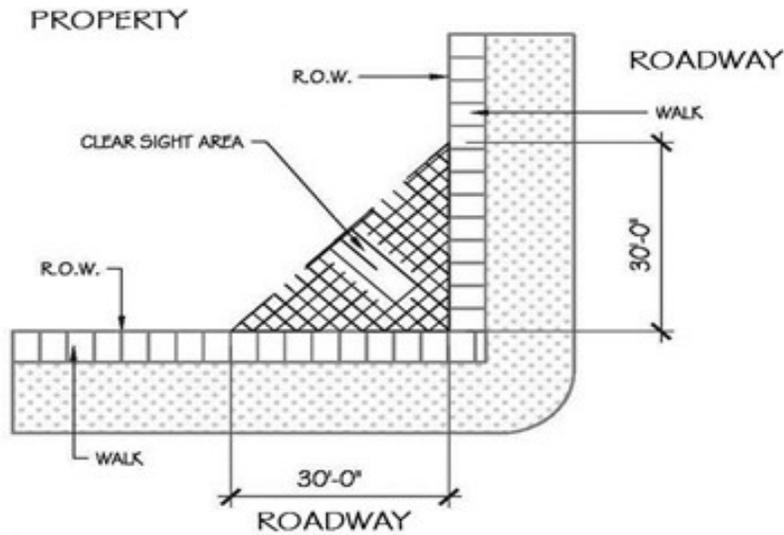
f. Buildings Foundations and Masonry walls

- i. Small trees and palms (based on frond length) shall be planted a minimum of five (5) feet from all building foundations and masonry wall structures.
- ii. Medium trees and palms (based on frond length) shall be planted a minimum of seven (7) feet from all building foundations and masonry wall structures.
- iii. Large trees and palms (based on frond length) shall be planted a minimum of ten (10) feet from all building foundations and masonry wall structures.

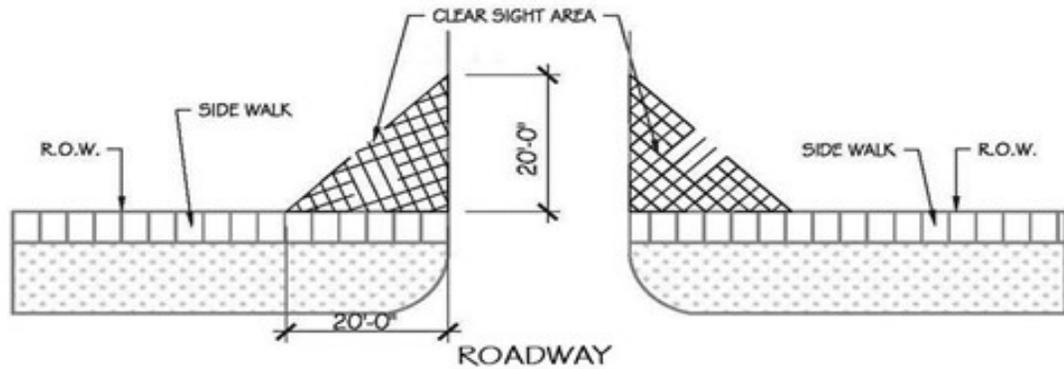
g. View Triangles

To enhance the safety of all vehicular traffic movement, a line of clear sight at all intersections shall be maintained. To maintain a line of clear sight for drivers of vehicles at intersections, the following requirements shall be met.

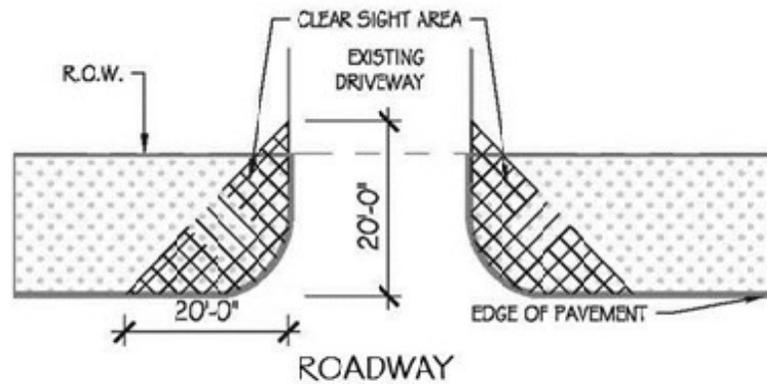
- i. No hedge wall, fence, tree, structure, or parking space shall be erected or allowed to obstruct vision within a thirty-foot (30'x30') clear sight triangle at the intersection of any two (2) streets, or within a twenty-foot (20'x20') clear sight triangle on each side of a driveway. The clear sight triangles shall be measured from edge of the right of way of both streets or the right of way and closest edge of the driveway in all districts.
- ii. Single family and duplex residence may be permitted to have the twenty-foot (20'x20') clear sight triangle measured from the edge of existing paved street.
- iii. All hedge, shrubs, or groundcovers located within any clear sight triangle must be maintained at less than thirty-six (36) inches in height.



INTERSECTION OF TWO(2) STREETS N.T.S



INTERSECTION OF DRIVEWAY AND A STREET N.T.S



EXCEPTION FOR EXISTING DRIVEWAYS TO EXISTING SINGLE FAMILY / DUPLEX RESIDENCE N.T.S

9. Mechanical Equipment Screening

All mechanical equipment for new construction placed on the ground shall be screened with shrubs planted twenty-four (24) inches in height and spaced twenty-four (24) inches on center to form a solid hedge. A solid hedge shall not be required if the mechanical equipment is presently screened from the street view.

10. Reserved.

11. Waivers and Sustainable Design Incentives.

All landscape plans shall be subject to the approval of the Development Review Committee of the City of Oakland Park before any building permit is issued. If the strict and full requirements of this Section and Section 3 of this document cannot be met due to lot size constraints or other extenuating circumstances, the Development Review Committee may grant a waiver or waivers to specific subsections provided the following criteria are met:

- a. The applicant shall clearly demonstrate the causative factor(s) why the code cannot be met.
- b. The applicant shall mitigate for the non-compliance by incorporating alternate mitigation features into the plan.
- c. Preservation or relocation of healthy trees, as certified by the City's Arborist, shall take precedence over removal.
- d. Required walls between residential and nonresidential areas are not eligible for a waiver.
- e. The mitigation features must increase the aesthetic appearance and implement sustainable building or development aspects of the plan beyond what the base code requires.
- f. The final approved plan must contain some landscape materials and cannot be devoid of any vegetation. At least a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the required plant materials and/or planting area must be included in the alternate mitigation plan.
- g. Alternate mitigation features may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Green roof in lieu of or to supplement a required buffering area.
 - ii. Integrated Green Wall system in lieu of or to supplement a required buffer area.
 - iii. Flexibility in locating required buffers or landscape materials provided the full required square footage or quantity is provided; for example, increasing the width of a buffer on one side of a parcel if the required width on another side is not feasible.

- iv. Obtaining a LEED® rating system or Florida Green Building Coalition certification for the structure.
 - v. Reserved.
 - vi. Providing contributions to a complete streets project, any such contribution must be reviewed and approved by the Engineering Department and complement an on-going or planned project, and must be approved by the City Commission.
- h. For all alternative mitigation plans, where a required tree cannot be planted, a donation of the equivalent value of the tree plus installation shall be made to the City's tree preservation trust fund in addition to the alternative mitigation option.

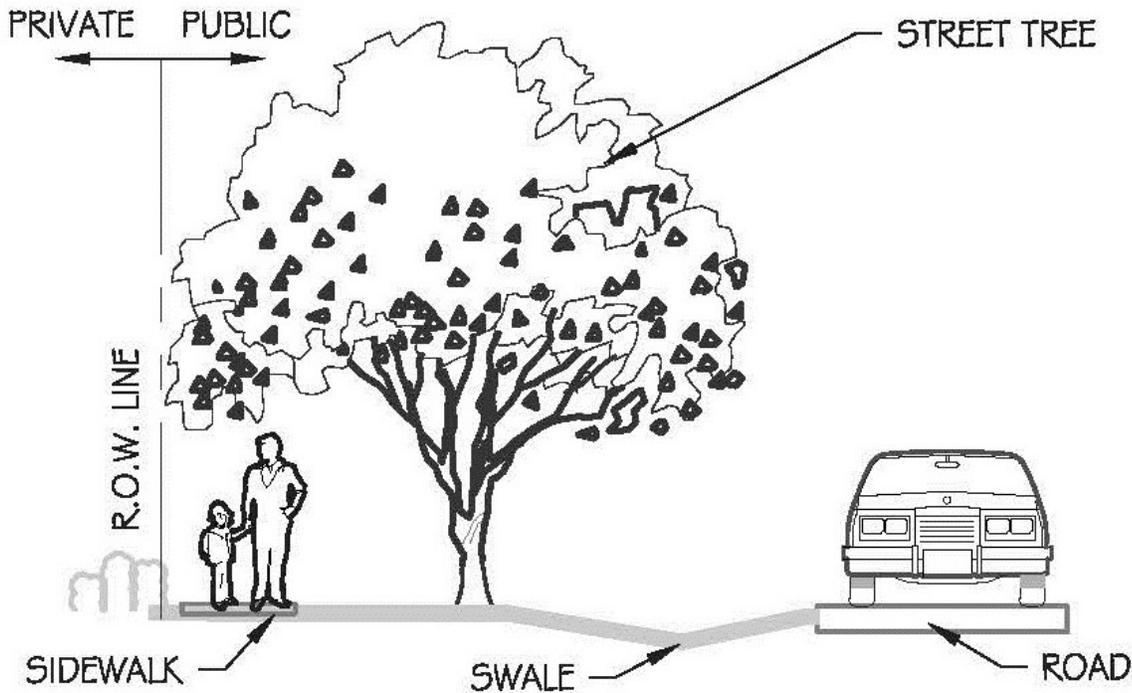
12. Enforcement

- a. All landscaping shall be inspected by the code enforcement department upon completion. Landscaping shall be in conformance with approved plans and specifications before the certificate of occupancy is issued.
- b. Landscaping may be inspected periodically by the code enforcement department to insure proper maintenance. The owner, tenant or their agent, shall be notified by the code enforcement officer, in writing, of any areas which are not being properly maintained and shall, with fifteen (15) calendar days from the time of notification, restore the landscape to a healthy condition.
- c. It shall be unlawful for an owner, tenant or their agent, to fail to restore the landscaping within fifteen (15) calendar days after notice has been given, so that said landscaping conforms to the plan submitted to and approved by the code enforcement officer.

13. Street Trees

One of the most effective ways for a City to increase its tree canopy coverage is by planting more street trees within the right of ways along its roadways. While street trees have many benefits including providing character and much needed shade to sidewalks and neighborhoods, there are many factors that must be considered before selecting and installing a tree in a right of way. There may be both overhead and underground utilities to consider, as well as proper distances and setbacks from roadways and sidewalks, and drainage flows to considerations. In some cases, the presence of underground utilities may prohibit the planting of street trees all together. Where overhead or underground utilities, or other infrastructure would preclude the use of a large canopy tree, it is recommended that a small or medium tree, or a palm, be planted instead. A list of some appropriate street trees is included in Appendix B. Following are street tree installation standards.

- a. Unless prohibited by existing site conditions, one (1) street tree shall be required for every forty (40) linear feet, or fraction thereof, and shall be planted no further than sixty (60) feet apart and no closer than fifteen (15) feet apart.
- b. Street trees shall be shade trees unless otherwise approved by the development review committee based on best horticultural practices and planted in swales, as defined in section 24-79, along streets having a right-of-way of fifty (50) feet in width or greater.
- c. All street trees are subject to the issuance of an engineering permit.
- d. On many smaller streets without curbs and sidewalks, the grassy swale areas on either side of the roadway are important for drainage and may help to convey storm water runoff to the City's drainage system. Street trees along these types of streets should be planted to not impede the flow of storm water into the nearest catch basins or other drainage structure.
- e. Street trees must meet all offsets established in this Section.
- f. Where no swale or plantable areas occur, cut-outs in sidewalks and Tree Grates may be permitted. Tree grates must meet all applicable A.D.A. Accessibility Standards. The type and style of the tree grates must be approved by the City Engineering Department prior to installation.



STREET TREES SHADE SIDEWALKS AND NEIGHBORHOODS

B. Single Family and Duplex Residence Requirements

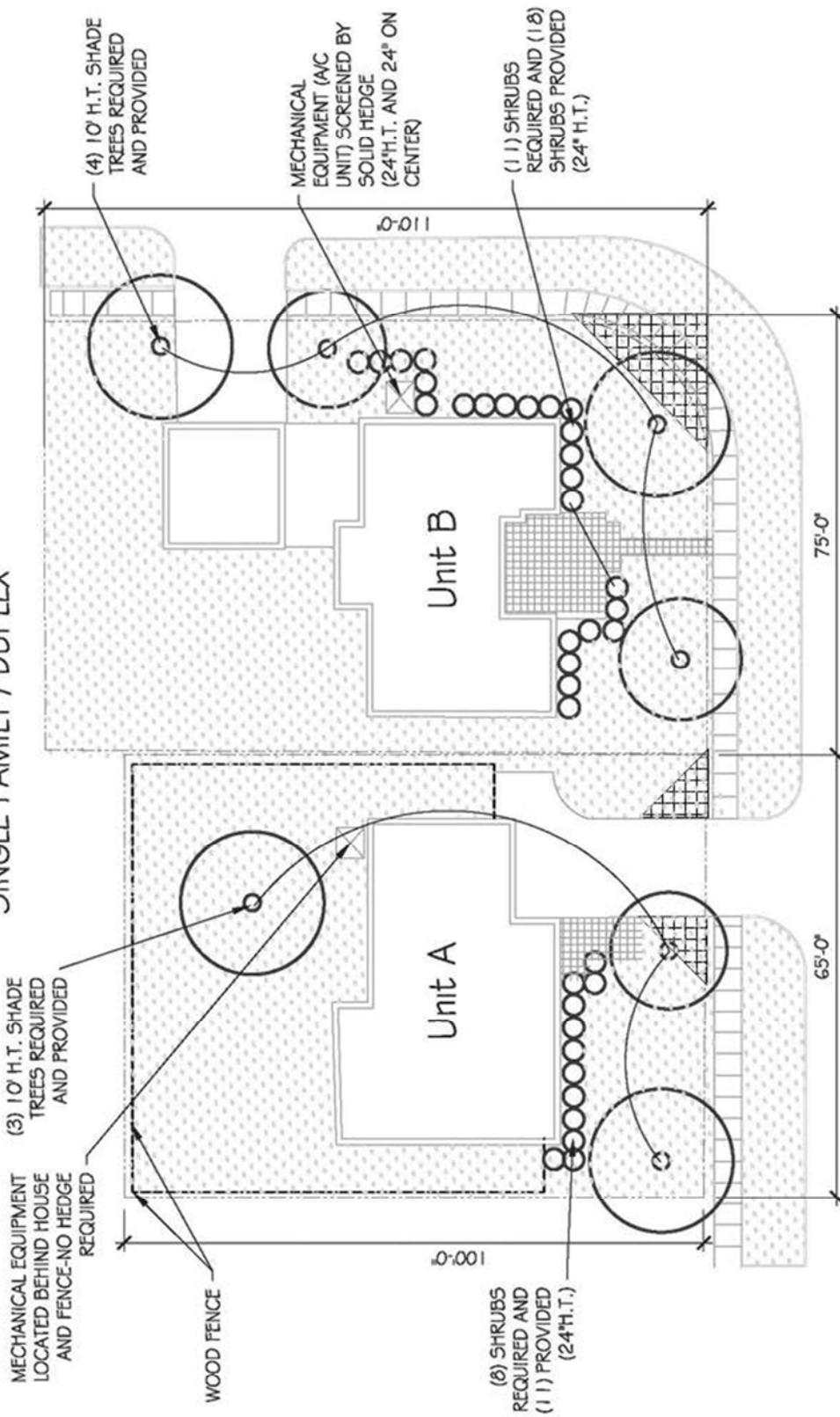
In the R-1 and R-2 Districts where the subject property is utilized for residential purposes only, and RM-16 and RM-25 where the subject property is utilized for residential single-family and duplex residences, the requirements are that all areas which are to be pervious must be landscaped and that ten-foot tall shade trees be provided in accordance with the following minimum standards.

Table 2. Single Family and Duplex Residence Tree and Shrub Quantity Requirements

Lot Size in Square Feet	Number of Trees	Number of Shrubs
Less than 6,000	2	5
6,000 – 7,499	3	8
7,500 – 9,999	4	11
10,000 and over	5	15

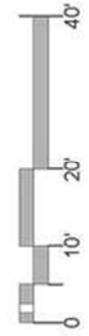
The applicable requirements contained in section C below must also be complied with. Any permitted nonresidential use of property located within the R-1 or R-2 districts shall be subject to and adhere to all requirements of this article, including (C) below.

EXAMPLE OF LANDSCAPE CODE REQUIREMENTS
SINGLE FAMILY / DUPLEX



UNIT A (LOT AREA = 6,500 S.F.)
TREES REQUIRED: 3
TREES PROVIDED: 3
SHRUBS REQUIRED: 8
SHRUBS PROVIDED: 11

UNIT B (LOT AREA = 8,250 S.F.)
TREES REQUIRED: 4
TREES PROVIDED: 4
SHRUBS REQUIRED: 11
SHRUBS PROVIDED: 18



C. Requirements for All Districts Other than R-1 and R-2

The minimum landscaping requirements below shall apply to off-street parking or other vehicular use areas, and certain yard areas in all zoning districts other than R-1 and R-2. The regulations applicable to the particular zoning district may contain additional requirements. See Section 3 for mandatory wall locations. Vehicular use areas shall include all areas used for the display or parking of vehicles, boats, or heavy construction equipment, whether self-propelled or not, plus the access drives thereto or on-site streets except parking under or within buildings.

1. Right-of-way edge requirements

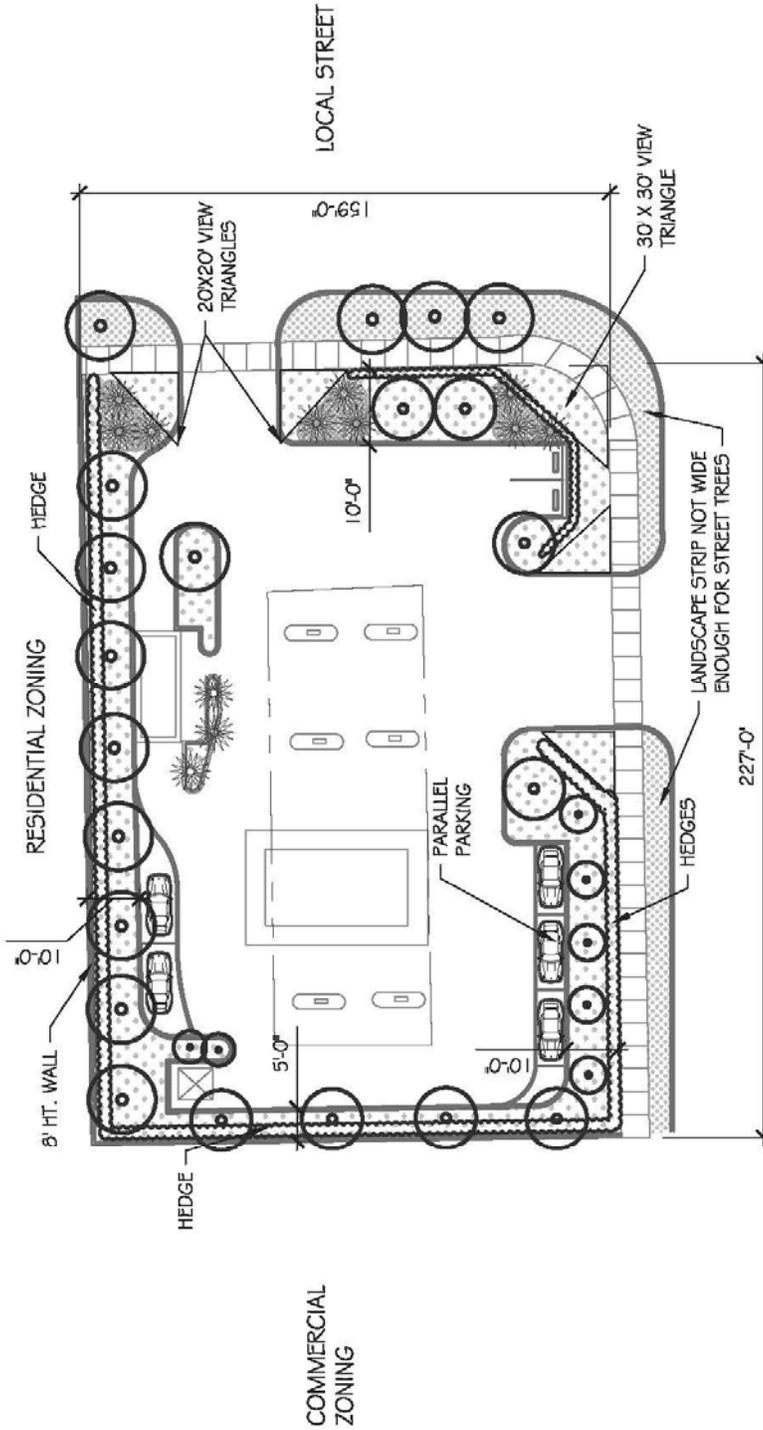
- a. A landscaped strip at least ten (10) feet in depth shall be located between the abutting right-of-way and any vehicular use area not screened from the right-of-way by an intervening building.
- b. One (1) tree for each forty (40) linear feet or fraction thereof shall be located at least seven (7) feet from the right-of-way line, within the required landscaped strip. The specific spacing of installed materials to be reviewed and approved by the Development Review Committee.
- c. If there is a vehicular use area adjacent to the right-of-way, a decorative wall or hedge at least twenty-four (24) inches in height shall extend the entire length of the landscape strip, exclusive of any required vision triangle and shall be placed along the interior edge of the required landscape strip. If a decorative wall is erected, then one (1) shrub or vine is to be planted on the right of way side of the wall for each five (5) linear feet of wall and may be planted in groupings.
- d. In lieu of the above wall or hedge, an earthen berm may be provided along the right-of-way in the manner prescribed below:
 - i. A rolled berm at least twenty (20) feet in depth and three (3) feet in height along at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the frontage.
 - ii. Plant materials shall be planted along the slope of the berm rather than the top.
 - iii. No point of the berm may be greater than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet in height within ten (10) feet of the right-of-way in order to ensure adequate visibility.
 - iv. To assure that the berm may be properly maintained, the maximum slope should be approximately three to one (3:1).
- e. Any parcel zoned PCC, or any parcel with three hundred (300) feet or more of lot depth, which is located along an arterial or urban collector street, shall provide a berm meeting the requirements of subsection (d) above.
- f. Where the overhanging area in front of a vehicle is not paved, it cannot be considered as part of the right-of-way landscape requirements, but may be added to the building site open space requirements.

- g. No hedge shall be located closer than seven (7) feet from the right-of-way line. Hedges in Jaco Pastorius Park and other public parks that have athletic activities utilizing hedges are exempt from this setback.
 - h. No fence, wall, hedge, tree, structure or parking space shall be erected or allowed to obstruct vision within a thirty-foot clear sight triangle at the intersection of any two (2) streets or within a twenty-foot clear sight triangle on each side of any driveway.
 - i. If back-out parking is utilized, as permitted in article VI, the required ten-foot landscaped strip shall be provided between the parking area and the building.
 - j. In the case of an alley right-of-way, the provisions of C.2 below shall apply rather than (a) through (j) above.
2. Perimeter Landscape Requirements Relating to Abutting Properties
- a. A landscape strip at least five (5) feet in width shall be located between the abutting property line and the off-street parking or other vehicular use area. See also C.2.b. which may necessitate a wider strip.
 - i. One (1) tree shall be planted for each forty (40) linear feet or fraction thereof within this strip.
 - ii. A hedge or other durable landscape barrier shall be planted or installed.
 - iii. Where a wall is erected, one (1) shrub or vine for each five (5) feet of wall may be planted in lieu of a hedge. Shrubs may be placed in groupings. The wall shall be placed adjacent to the property line and the trees and shrubs installed interior to the wall.
 - b. Where a nonresidential use abuts a residential use, a landscape buffer ten (10) feet in width must be placed and maintained between the two (2) properties.
 - i. A masonry wall, eight (8) feet in height, shall be placed adjacent to the property line within the perimeter of such landscape buffer; and
 - ii. One (1) tree shall be planted for each thirty (30) linear feet or fraction thereof within this strip;
 - iii. One shrub or vine for each five (5) linear feet, or fraction thereof, of wall shall be planted within the landscape buffer.
 - iv. The remainder of the required landscape area shall be landscaped with turf grass, groundcover or other landscape treatment, excluding vehicular use areas.
 - c. Waterway frontage shall be landscaped. See article IX of the Land Development Code for specific requirements.
 - d. A hedge or other durable landscape barrier shall be planted or installed along the perimeter of each plot other than a single-family residence or duplex. Nonresidential districts abutting a residential use shall comply with subsection C.2.b. above.

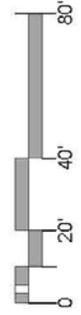
3. Parking Lot Interior Requirements

- a. Fifteen (15) square feet of landscaped area for each interior parking space even if the spaces abut a right-of-way or perimeter for which landscaping is required.
- b. The total required landscaped area is to be separated into smaller areas and located in such a manner as to break up the expanse of pavement. At least one (1) landscape island, ten (10) feet in width, measured from inside the curbs and the length of a parking space, shall be placed every twelve (12) spaces on average, parallel to such spaces and each row of parking shall be separated by at least a five-foot landscape strip.
- c. All landscaped areas adjacent to a paved surface of a vehicular use area, which are susceptible to vehicular encroachment, and at the intersection of any aisles or driveways shall be protected by curbing.
- d. One (1) tree is required for each ten (10) parking spaces, or fraction thereof, located within the perimeter of a parking area. A minimum of fifty (50) square feet is required for each landscaped area with a minimum of one (1) tree included.
- e. In addition to trees, each landscaped area shall be fully landscaped with grass or plant material not to exceed three (3) feet in height.
- f. Landscaped areas should achieve optimum drainage absorption; this will be reviewed as part of the site plan.
- g. The front of a vehicle may encroach on an interior landscaped area when protected by wheel stops or curbing.
- h. A landscaped area having a minimum width of five (5) feet shall separate the vehicular use area from the walls of a building, with the exception of drive-through windows, automated teller machines, and when there is a raised sidewalk adjacent to the building. The minimum landscaped area required for vehicular use areas located adjacent to a public street shall increase by five feet for each additional story up to a maximum landscaped width of fifteen (15) feet. Five (5) shrubs shall be provided for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of landscaped area.

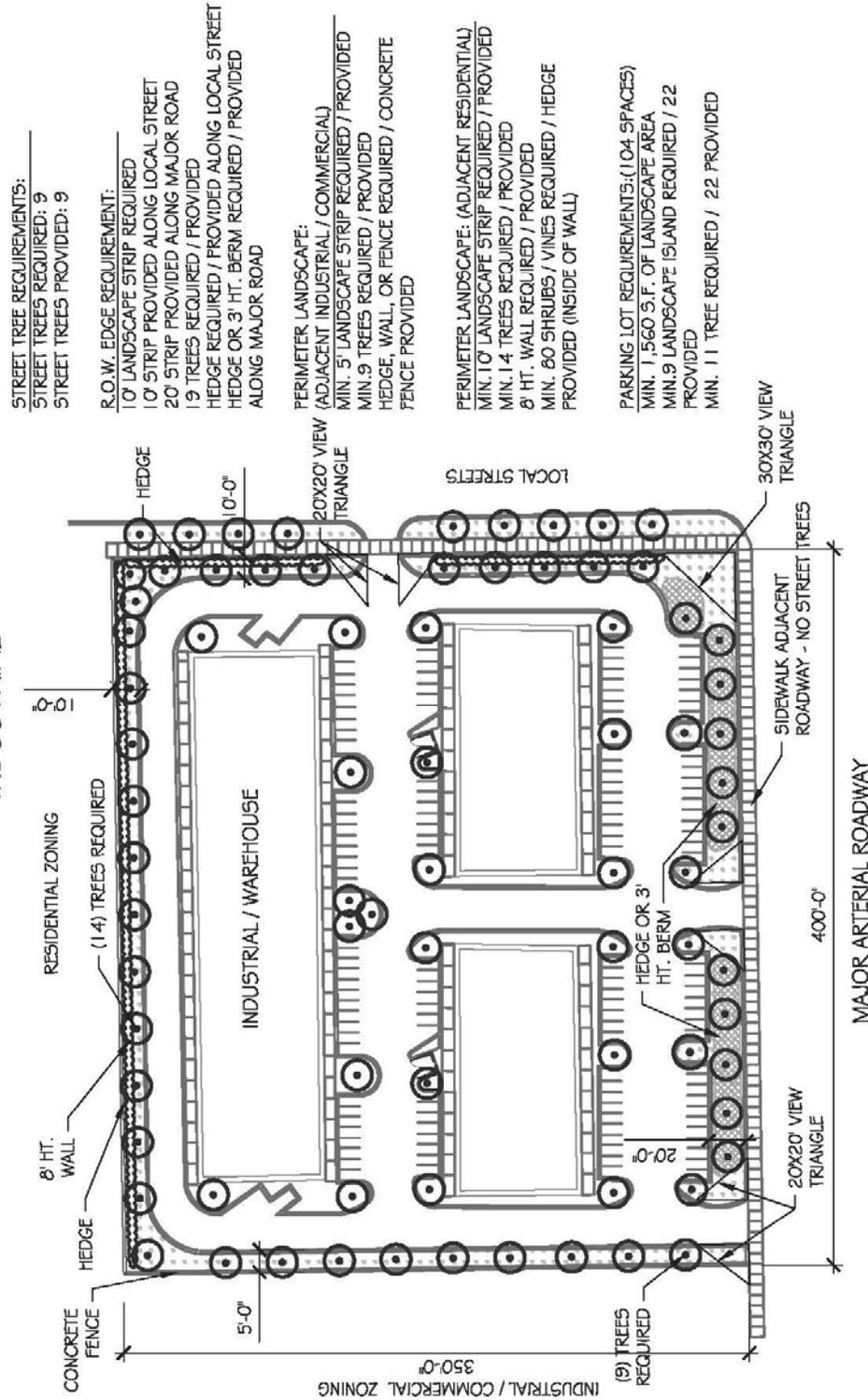
EXAMPLE OF LANDSCAPE CODE REQUIREMENTS
 SMALL COMMERCIAL (BANKS, DRUG STORES, SERVICE STATIONS, ETC.)



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| STREET TREE REQUIREMENTS:
STREET TREES REQUIRED 4
STREET TREES PROVIDED 4 | PERIMETER LANDSCAPE: (ADJACENT COMMERCIAL)
5' LANDSCAPE STRIP PROVIDED
4 TREES REQUIRED AND PROVIDED
HEDGE, WALL, OR FENCE REQUIRED / HEDGE PROVIDED | R.O.W. EDGE REQUIREMENT:
10' LANDSCAPE STRIP PROVIDED
10 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
HEDGE REQUIRED / PROVIDED |
| PARKING LOT REQUIREMENTS: (7 SPACES)
MIN. 105 S.F. OF LANDSCAPE AREA
MIN. 1 LANDSCAPE ISLAND REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN. 1 TREE REQUIRED / PROVIDED | PERIMETER LANDSCAPE: (ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL)
10' LANDSCAPE STRIP PROVIDED
8 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
8' HT. WALL REQUIRED / PROVIDED
46 SHRUBS / VINES REQUIRED / HEDGE PROVIDED INSIDE OF WALL | |



EXAMPLE OF LANDSCAPE CODE REQUIREMENTS
INDUSTRIAL



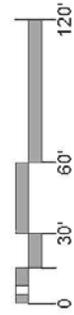
STREET TREE REQUIREMENTS:
STREET TREES REQUIRED: 9
STREET TREES PROVIDED: 9

R.O.W. EDGE REQUIREMENT:
10' LANDSCAPE STRIP REQUIRED
10' STRIP PROVIDED ALONG LOCAL STREET
20' STRIP PROVIDED ALONG MAJOR ROAD
19 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
HEDGE REQUIRED / PROVIDED ALONG LOCAL STREET
HEDGE OR 3' HT. BERM REQUIRED / PROVIDED ALONG MAJOR ROAD

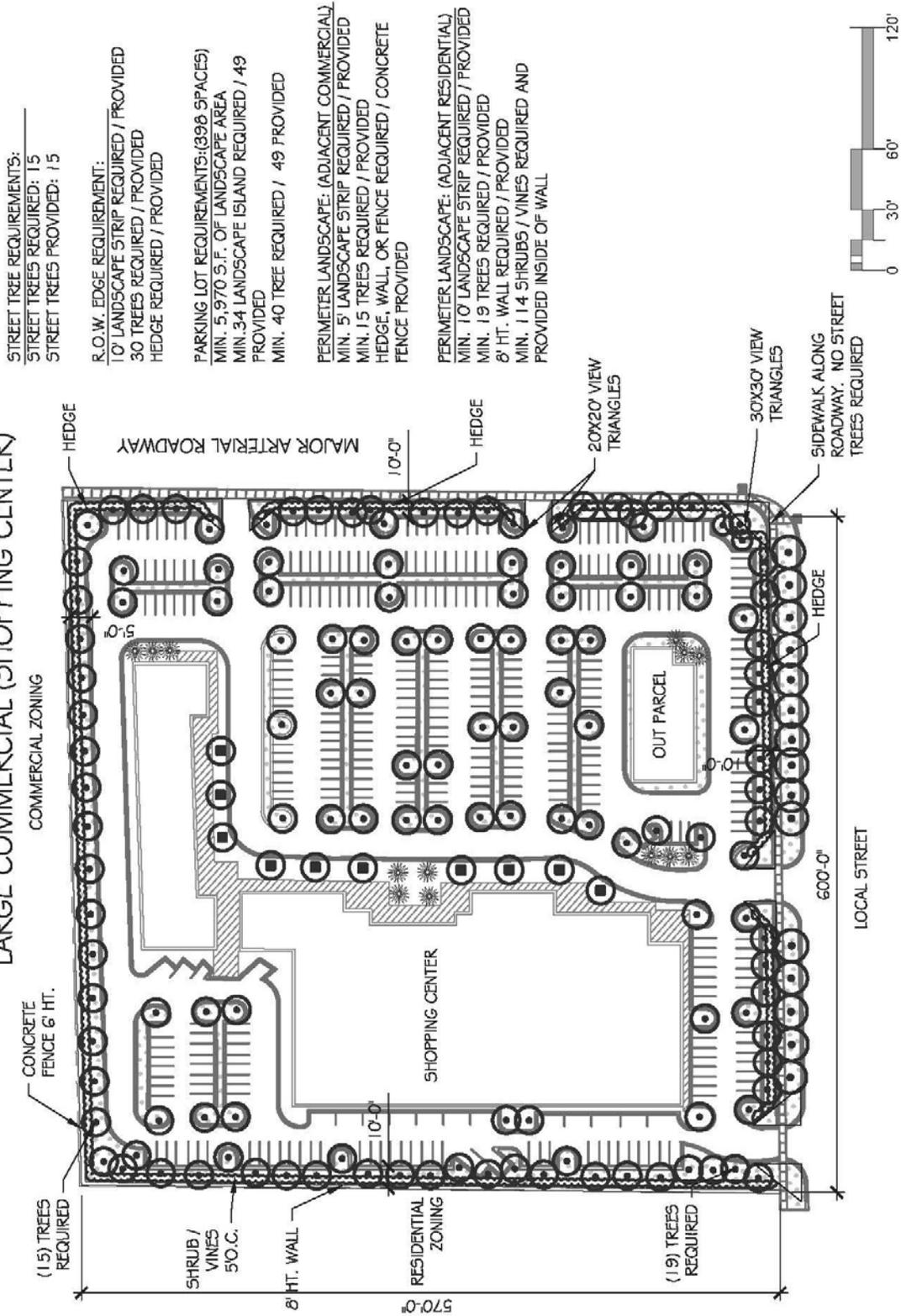
PERIMETER LANDSCAPE:
(ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL)
MIN. 5' LANDSCAPE STRIP REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN. 9 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
HEDGE, WALL, OR FENCE REQUIRED / CONCRETE FENCE PROVIDED

PERIMETER LANDSCAPE: (ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL)
MIN. 10' LANDSCAPE STRIP REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN. 14 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
8' HT. WALL REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN. 80 SHRUBS / VINES REQUIRED / HEDGE PROVIDED (INSIDE OF WALL)

PARKING LOT REQUIREMENTS: (104 SPACES)
MIN. 1,560 S.F. OF LANDSCAPE AREA
MIN. 9 LANDSCAPE ISLAND REQUIRED / 22 PROVIDED
MIN. 11 TREE REQUIRED / 22 PROVIDED



EXAMPLE OF LANDSCAPE CODE REQUIREMENTS
LARGE COMMERCIAL (SHOPPING CENTER)



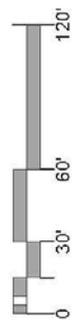
STREET TREE REQUIREMENTS:
STREET TREES REQUIRED: 15
STREET TREES PROVIDED: 15

R.O.W. EDGE REQUIREMENT:
10' LANDSCAPE STRIP REQUIRED / PROVIDED
30 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
HEDGE REQUIRED / PROVIDED

PARKING LOT REQUIREMENTS:(396 SPACES)
MIN. 5,970 S.F. OF LANDSCAPE AREA
MIN.34 LANDSCAPE ISLAND REQUIRED /49 PROVIDED
MIN. 40 TREE REQUIRED / 49 PROVIDED

PERIMETER LANDSCAPE: (ADJACENT COMMERCIAL)
MIN. 5' LANDSCAPE STRIP REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN.15 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
HEDGE, WALL, OR FENCE REQUIRED / CONCRETE FENCE PROVIDED

PERIMETER LANDSCAPE: (ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL)
MIN. 10' LANDSCAPE STRIP REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN. 19 TREES REQUIRED / PROVIDED
8' HT. WALL REQUIRED / PROVIDED
MIN. 114 SHRUBS / VINES REQUIRED AND PROVIDED INSIDE OF WALL

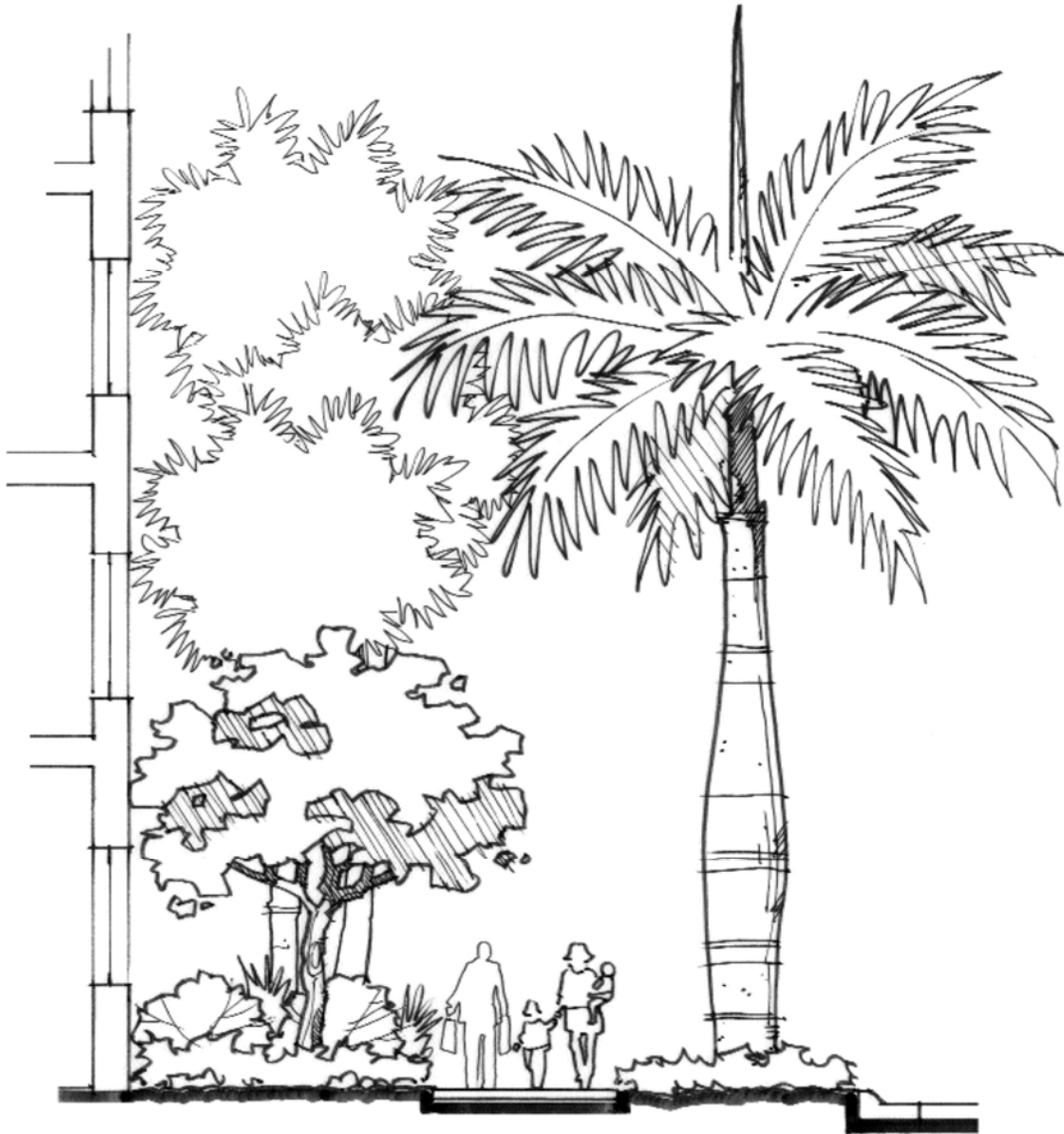


D. Landscape Planting for the Downtown Mixed Use District

1. Introduction

To establish a strong image for the Oakland Park Downtown, the landscape treatments must be bold, layered and consistent. Plantings should provide a common framework and be governed by both the aesthetic qualities of the varying materials, and the functional concerns of the downtown. Landscape plantings must be of the highest caliber.

Landscape plantings will provide important spatial definitions to the downtown area. They will aid in establishing a strong identity for the downtown while visually unifying its streets, sidewalks, medians, open spaces and yards. Full and healthy landscape plantings will also help mitigate the South Florida climate and create year round habitable outdoor spaces, as well as, screen unsightly views of exposed utility areas, loading zones and parking garages. Proper use of landscape plantings will also aid in directing pedestrian traffic throughout the downtown area.



Landscape plantings will add character to the downtown district

2. General Requirements

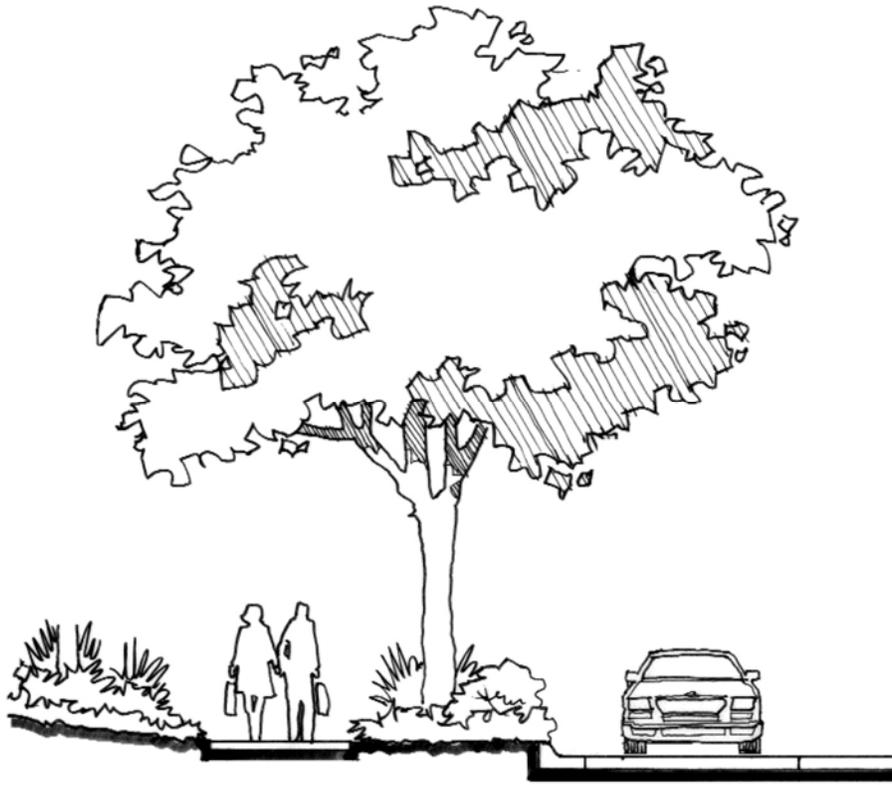
All plant material must be Florida #1 or better, in accordance with "Grades and Standards of Nursery Plants," published by the Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture. The minimum overall height of a shade tree must be eighteen feet (18') at the time of installation. The minimum height of a palm used as a street tree must be twelve feet (12') of gray wood or clear trunk at the time of installation. Shrubs and groundcover must be full in size and true to form. The minimum height for all required hedge material must be twenty four (24") inches at the time of installation and the plants must be spaced twenty-four (24") inches on center to form a hedge. All groundcovers shall be from 3" to 23" in height at time of planting and spaced a maximum of 18" on center.

3. Streetscape Plantings

Streetscape plantings will serve two major purposes in the Oakland Park Downtown; first, it will provide much needed shade along sidewalks and streets; and second, it will be an important visual element in creating the overall character in the downtown (See Appendix F). Trees and palms should be planted along major roadways, sidewalks and medians in a consistent distance from one another to create an organized and green urban environment. Trees and/or palms located along streets, adjacent to retail, must be single trunk. Multi-trunk species are not allowed in these areas. Streetscape planting must be Florida #1, in Plant Industry, accordance with "Grades and Standards of Nursery Plants," published by the Division of Florida Department of Agriculture. Below is a partial list of allowable shade trees. Please note, minimum height standards are eighteen (18') overall height with eight (8') to the lowest branch.

Table 3. Shade Trees Downtown Mixed Use District

Common Name	Species Name
Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>
South Florida Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliottii 'Densa'</i>
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Wild Tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>



Street trees will unify the area and offer shade to pedestrians

4. Signature Trees

To establish a strong statement in the Park Place sub-area, signature trees are required as the standard street tree. The signature tree will take the place of streetscape plantings along roadways, sidewalks and medians (See Appendix F). The signature tree is required to be a Florida Royal Palm, planted at a minimum height of twelve (12') of gray wood. It is important that these signature trees are matched, therefore consistent in form and stature throughout the Park Place sub-area to make a strong statement and to create identity. It is recommended that these trees be spaced tightly on center along all roadways, sidewalks and medians. Other Palm species, such as Date Palms are allowable within the Park Place sub-area in public gathering spaces, such as plazas, parks and open spaces. Signature trees must be Florida #1, in accordance with "Grades and Standards of Nursery Plants," published by the Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture.

Table 4. Signature Trees Downtown Mixed Use District – Park Place sub-area

Common Name	Species Name
Date Palm, 'Medjool'	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Florida Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea elata</i>
Date Palm, 'Sylvester'	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>



The Florida Royal Palm is the Park Place sub-area signature tree

5. Open Space Plantings

Open Space Plantings must be lush and layered with a variety of plant material. All reasonable efforts shall be to use native landscape material. When available, it is recommended that all open space plantings include, at a minimum, 35% of native plant materials. The following is a partial list of native plant materials which can be used:

Table 5. Native Palms

Common Name	Species Name
Florida Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea elata</i>
Florida Thatch Palm	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>
Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>
Sabal Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
Silver Palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>

Table 6. Native Trees

Common Name	Species Name
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>
Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Wild Tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i>

Table 7. Native Shrubs and Ground Cover

Common Name	Species Name
Red Tip Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco 'Red Tip'</i>
Coontie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>
Dwarf Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>
Lantana/Buttonsage	<i>Lantana involucrate</i>

Plant diversity is strongly recommended in open space planting areas. A palette of plant material will create interest and offer a strong aesthetic quality to the area.

6 Screening Plantings

Dense plantings along parking structures, the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railroad and busy streets can soften edges and buffer noise from habitable areas (i.e. residential neighborhoods, open spaces, schools, etc.). Proper placement of under story plantings, coupled with climbing vines, medium shrubs, palms and trees are strongly desired to minimize unsightly views (See Appendix F). Any proposed screening plantings adjacent to the Florida East Coast (FEC) corridor's right-of-way needs to be coordinated with Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway. Planting along the Florida East Coast (FEC) corridor should continue the design character of the existing plantings located between Oakland Park Boulevard and N.E. 38thStreet along the Florida East Coast (FEC) tracks. The following is a list of plant materials considered acceptable for screening purposes:

Table 8. Screening Plants - Understory Shrub and Ground Cover

Common Name	Species Name
African Bush Daisy	<i>Gamolepis chrysanthemoides</i>
Boston Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Wart Fern	<i>Microsorium scolopendria</i>

Table 9. Screening Plants - Climbing Vines

Common Name	Species Name
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>
Confederate Jasmine	<i>Trachelosperma jasminoides</i>
Allamanda	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>
Mexican Flame Vine	<i>Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides</i>

Table 10. Screening Plants - Palms

Common Name	Species Name
+Coconut Palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>
Sabal Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>

Table 11. Screening Plants - Trees

Common Name	Species Name
*Wax Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>

Table 12. Screening Plants - Ornamental Tree

Common Name	Species Name
**Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Bridalveil	<i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>
Pink Tabebuia	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>
Plumeria	<i>Plumeria acuminata</i>

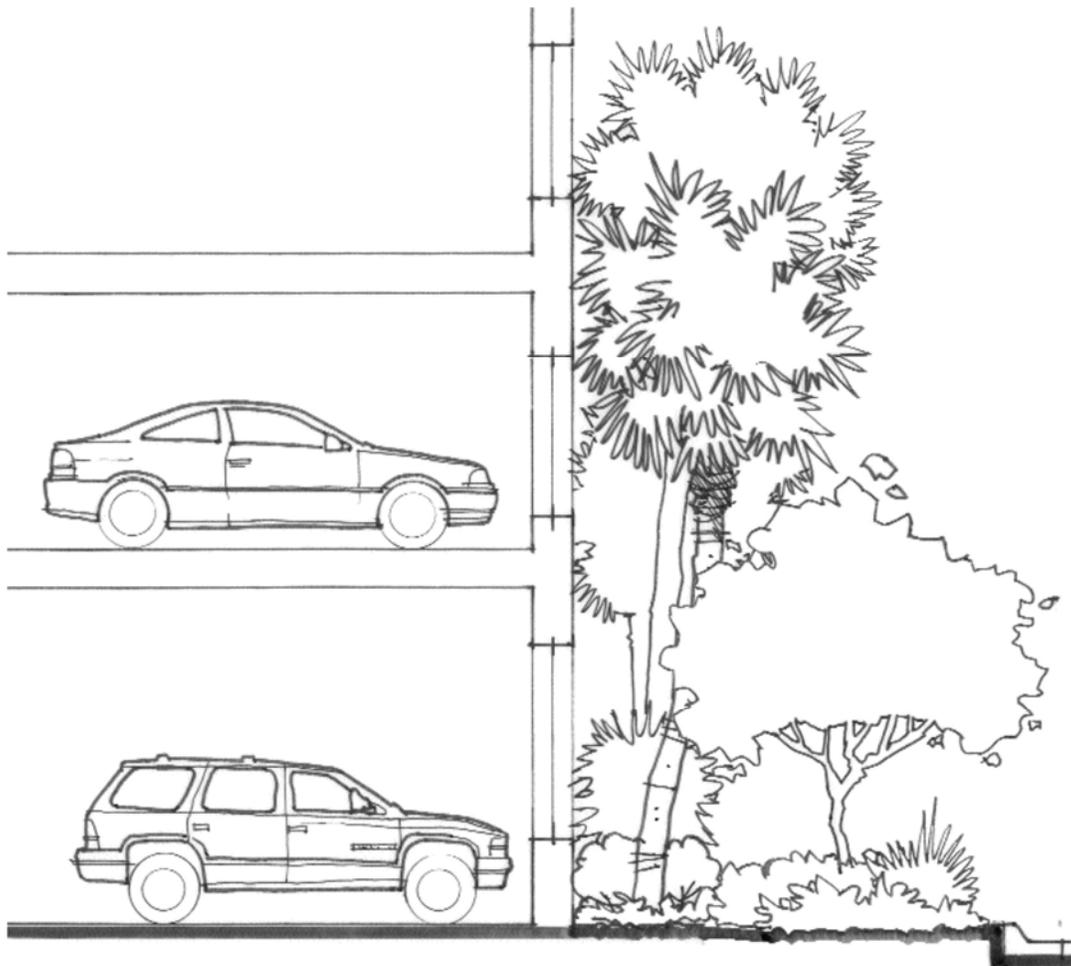
Table 13. Screening Materials - Tall/ Medium Shrubs

Common Name	Species Name
Red Tip Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco 'Red Tip'</i>
<i>Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass</i>	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>
<i>Indian Hawthorn</i>	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>
Ixora 'Nora Grant'	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
Dwarf Ixora	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>
Wax Jasmine	<i>Jasminum volubile</i>

+Must be certified 'Malayan' or 'Maypan' variety only

*Should not be planted in Medians or swales less than 8' in width

**Loses its leaves in winter months, do not use more than 10% of the total trees on a project



Varying landscape material screens a structured parking garage in the downtown

7. Perimeter Landscaping between Incompatible Uses

Perimeter landscaping, composed of a landscaped strip and masonry wall, should be used to separate incompatible land uses from one another (i.e. residential and commercial, etc.) and/or screen unsightly areas and utility zones. Perimeter buffers shall be provided by the development that caused the incompatibility and installed along all lot lines, excluding front lot lines. The masonry wall shall be completely located within the development's property. In addition to the standards provided for in subsection C above, perimeter buffers shall be provided as listed below

- a. Between single family residential and multifamily residential use. Landscaping strip at a minimum of ten (10) feet in width is required, and a solid masonry wall at a minimum of six (6) feet in height is required if the adjacent multifamily exceeds more than two (2) stories.
- b. Between the FEC railroad and residential, commercial, and industrial uses: Landscaping strip at a minimum of ten (10) feet in width and a solid masonry wall at a minimum of eight (8) feet in height and a maximum of twenty (20) feet in height.

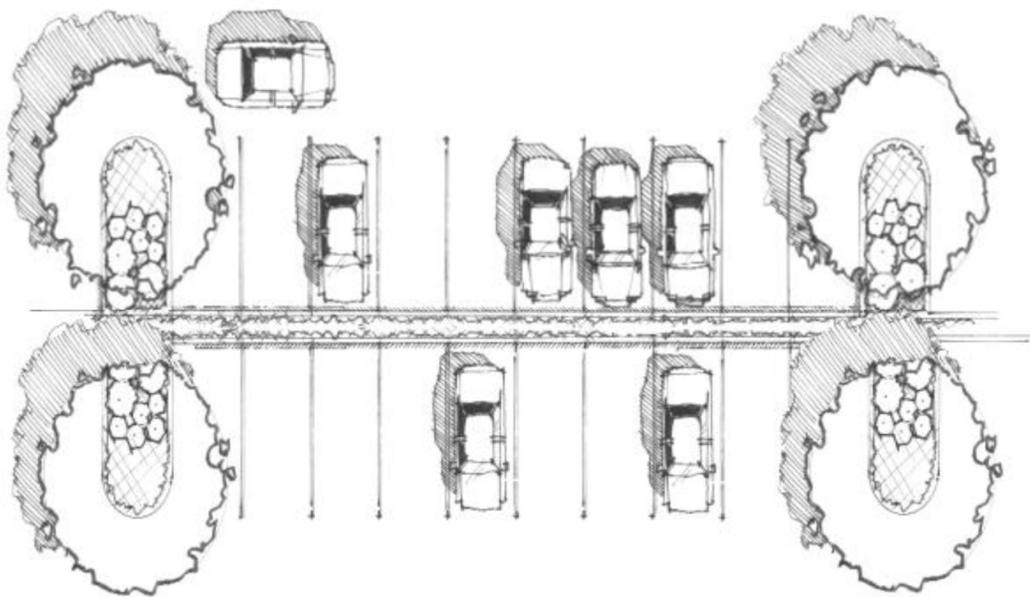
- c. Between parks and open space uses and residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Not required. However, if installed a masonry wall at a maximum of four (4) feet in height and a landscaping strip at a minimum of the (10) feet in width on both sides of the wall.

8. Irrigation

All planted areas will require irrigation systems providing 100% coverage with “head to head” or 50% overlap throughout the Downtown. Irrigation systems should be capable of distributing 1 ½" of water per week during a maximum eight (8) hour watering cycle. All irrigation systems must be entirely automatic, with the ability to switch to manual operation in emergency situations. In high pedestrian areas, bubblers or drip irrigation is encouraged. Due to the intense pedestrian activity within the downtown zone, irrigation systems should be designed to avoid over spray into public and pedestrian areas. All irrigation systems should be equipped with automatic rain sensors for water conservation. Planting areas with native plant materials and xeriscape planting practices are encouraged.

9. Parking Lot Landscaping

Landscaping is required both within the interior area of a surface parking lot, as well as, along the perimeter of a surface parking lot to soften and screen the parking facility. A shade tree (see shade tree list) at a minimum height of twelve (12) feet must be planted in a planting bed island nine (9) feet in width, between every ten (10) parking spaces in a surface parking lot. Parking lot plantings are not required within a structured parking facility. One (1) tree and eight (8) shrubs must be planted in every planting bed.



A planted island is required between every ten parking spaces.

10. Residential Landscaping

Landscaping within the Neighborhoods zoning sub-area is intended to improve the appearance of certain yard areas. In the Neighborhoods, where properties are solely used for residential purposes, it is required that all lots under 6,000 square feet have a minimum of three (3) trees (overall heights over twelve [12'] feet). In lots between 6,000 to 7,499 square feet, properties are required to have a minimum of four (4) trees (overall heights over 12') feet. In lots between 7,500 and 9,999 square feet, properties are required to have a minimum of five (5) trees (overall heights over 12') feet. Lastly, in lots exceeding 10,000 square feet in area, properties are required to have a minimum of six (6) trees (overall heights over 12') feet; or two (2) trees per unit, whichever is greater.

In the North End Urban Residential area where single family or town homes are platted and introduced, landscape requirements shall be consistent with those described above. Where multifamily units are introduced in a condominium, or loft style, residential landscaping shall apply to off-street parking facilities, open space, entrance yards and buffer areas (see Perimeter Landscape). For every dwelling unit within a building structure, two trees and three shrubs must be introduced in the areas specified herein.

Section 2. Tree Preservation

A. Broward County Tree Preservation and Abuse Ordinance

1. Adoption by reference. Chapter 27, Article XIV, Sections 401 through 430 of the Broward County Code of Ordinances entitled "Broward County Tree Preservation and Abuse Ordinance" as it may be amended from time to time, is hereby adopted and made part of this article by reference. Provisions of the Broward County Tree Preservation Ordinance shall be administered by the City of Oakland Park Community Development Department.

2. Definitions.

For the purposes of administration of the Broward County Tree Preservation Ordinance terms contained therein are redefined as follows:

a. Broward County Board of County Commissioners (board) shall mean City Commission, City of Oakland Park.

b. Department of natural resource protection (DNRP) shall mean City of Oakland Park Community Development Department.

c. Tree removal license (license) shall mean tree removal permit.

3. Exemptions. Section 27-408(a)(3)(c) of the Broward County Tree Preservation and Abuse Ordinance is amended to read:

A permit is required for the removal of any tree on owner occupied residential properties of one (1) acre or less developed for detached single-family usage except the following:

a. Trees required as a condition of the issuance of development permit; or

b. Trees having a diameter of breast height four and one-half (4½) feet (D.B.H.) of eight (8) inches or greater; or

c. Previously preserved, relocated or replaced trees that were preserved, relocated or replaced as a condition of granting a tree removal permit; or

d. Historical or special status category trees.

B. Permit Required

No person shall cut down, remove, relocate or destructively damage any tree as defined in section 27-404 of the Broward County Code of Ordinances without first obtaining a permit from the community development department.

C. Permit Fee

Tree removal and relocation permit applications shall be made on forms specified by the Community Development Director or his designee with accompanying fees as may from time to time be specified by the city commission in the land development fee schedule.

D. Site Plan Review and Native Vegetation

Site plans as required for all new development except single-family residential, shall show existing major vegetation including exotic species and the proposed landscaping plan. Such plan shall be adequate to calculate the size, number, species and canopy of all existing trees and shall identify those trees which are proposed to be retained, relocated or removed and replaced.

E. Exotic Species Removal

The following exotic species shall be removed from all sites undergoing development, shall not require a tree removal permit and shall not require replacement:

1. *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian Pepper Tree/Florida Holly);
2. *Metopium toxiferum* (Poison Wood);
3. *Casurina equisetifolia* (Australian Pine);
4. *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Melaleuca);
5. *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine);
6. *Schefflera actinophylla* (Schefflera);
7. *Acacia auriculaeformis* (Earleaf Acacia);
8. *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (Carrotwood);
9. *Albizia lebeck* (Women's Tongue Tree);
10. Any species that may be determined as an exotic by the state.

F. Tree Replacement

When allowed by a tree removal permit, any trees which are removed and not relocated shall be replaced in accordance with the requirements of this section. Except otherwise required trees removed from developed single-family and duplex properties which shall be replaced by a Florida grade #1 or better shade type tree of not less than ten (10) feet in height. As a condition of being granted permission to remove any tree, a developer, property owner or other applicant shall be required to replace such tree, unless it is demonstrated that replacement is not a viable alternative due to a lack of available space. Where replacement cannot be accomplished, the applicant shall pay a replacement fee in lieu of actual tree replacement costs into the City of Oakland Park Tree Preservation and Replacement Trust Fund. The current value of replacement trees including installation costs shall be used to calculate replacement fees. The community development department shall determine tree replacement fees based on surveys of area nurseries and landscaping contractors from time to time. Replacement fees paid in lieu of actual tree replacement costs for Natural Forest Communities shall be used exclusively for the creation or restoration of

Natural Forest Communities in areas designated by the city commission after recommendation by the beautification advisory board. This section shall not apply to specimen trees.

G. Canopy Replacement Values

Trees required pursuant to article VIII, section 24-105, shall provide the following canopy replacement values for the purposes of tree replacement calculations:

Table 14. Canopy Replacement Values

Height and Spread (in feet)	Canopy Value (in square feet)
16 × 8	525
14 × 7	400
12 × 6	300
10 × 6	225

H. Tree Preservation and Replacement Trust Fund

1. Establishment.

There is hereby created the Oakland Park Tree Preservation and Replacement Trust Fund (the "Fund") for the purpose of accepting and disbursing fees paid to the city as part of tree removal permits and any other monies deposited into a non-lapsing trust fund established and maintained by the city for tree preservation or replacement purposes. The fund shall solely be used for purchase and payment of cost and expenses associated with the planting of trees in Oakland Park and any other ancillary costs associated with the planting of trees.

2. Term of existence.

The fund shall be self-perpetuating from year to year unless specifically terminated by the city commission.

3. Fund assets.

All funds received by the city pursuant to subsection 24-122(C) for tree removal permits, subsection 24-122(F) for tree replacement fees and subsection 24-105(C)(4)(b) shall be deposited in the fund. Any funds reserved by the city as of the effective date of this section for the purposes enumerated in this section shall be deposited into the fund forthwith. Any other funds donated or granted to the city by public or private concerns for the purposes enumerated in this section may be deposited in the fund.

4. Allowable Expenditures

- The city manager shall have the express authority to authorize expenditures of these funds from time to time in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).
- Expenditures of more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) shall be recommended by the city manager and require city commission approval.
- Trust funds will be used to obtain trees, landscaping, sprinkler systems, and any other items or materials necessary and proper for the installation, preservation, maintenance and relocation of trees or the restoration of tree ecosystems on any public land in Oakland Park. Funds may also be used for the expense of periodically distributing saplings to the public.

I. Tree Abuse

Section 27-410 of the Broward County Tree Preservation and Abuse Ordinance as it may be amended from time to time, is hereby adopted in its entirety and made part of this article by reference, the provisions of which shall be enforced by the community development department.

J. Violations

A violation of this section shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per tree removed, abused or damaged.

Section 3: Fences, Walls and Hedges

A. General Requirements

1. Height Measurement

Height shall be measured from the average finished grade of the property.

2. Sight Visibility Triangles

- a. Corner lots: A thirty-foot clear sight triangle is required at the intersection of two (2) streets.
- b. Driveways: A twenty-foot clear sight triangle is required on each side of any driveway. Lots that contain single-family and duplex dwellings are permitted to have this clear sight triangle maintained along the edge of the existing paved street.
- c. Hedges: No hedge shall exceed thirty-six (36) inches in height in any sight visibility triangle.

3. Finished Side of Fences

All fences shall have the finished side facing the outside of the property.

- a. Exceptions: Interior fences facing abutting properties where an existing fence or wall prevents the erection of the fence with the finished side facing out may have the finished side facing in.

4. Wall Finishes

All concrete walls shall be covered with two (2) coats of stucco cement, finished and painted with anti-graffiti paint along the right of way. Decorative pre-cast concrete walls may be used in lieu of concrete block.

- a. Arterial or collector streets: Any wall erected along an arterial or collector street shall have a decorative finish, shall be designed in sections that off-set a minimum of two (2) feet every twenty (20) feet of wall length, and shall have landscaping as required by Section 1 of this document.

5. Prohibitions:

- a. Louvered concrete walls.
- b. Barbed wire, razor wire, or electrified wires are prohibited on any property zoned or used for residential purposes.
- c. Bird spike topped fences or walls are prohibited on any property zoned or used for residential purposes.
- d. In no instance shall any gate be permitted to open onto the existing road right-of-way.

6. Removal of existing buffer:

When an existing required wall or natural buffer is removed, it shall be replaced by a new wall or hedge respectively in conformance with this section.

B. Residential Properties

Any property used for residential purposes is subject to the regulations of this subsection. The maximum height limit applies to fences, and walls, that are within required yards.

1. Front yard maximum height: Five (5) feet.
2. Side and rear yard maximum height: Six and one-half (6½) feet.
3. Corner properties: Properties having the front of their residences facing the corner side yard may elect to install a fence of six and one-half (6½) feet in height within the required front yard provided that the corner side yard fencing shall be limited to five (5) feet in height.
4. Abutting nonresidential: Where a R-1 or R-2 residential district abuts a nonresidential district or multi-family residential district, or the rear of a residential lot is separated by a street, alley or waterway from a nonresidential district or multi-family residential district, the maximum height along any side and rear lot line may be eight (8) feet.
5. Maximum height exceptions:
 - a. Hedges shall be permitted to be eight (8) feet in height.

C. Nonresidential Properties

1. Maximum height: Eight (8) feet.
2. Abutting residential: Where a nonresidential district abuts a residential district or the rear of a nonresidential lot is separated by a street, alley or waterway from a residential district, the owner of the nonresidential lot shall be required to erect a solid, unpierced masonry wall at least eight (8) feet in height.
 - a. Landscaping: Such wall shall also be landscaped as required in Section 1 of this document.
 - b. Front or corner site areas: In any front or corner site areas the wall shall be setback ten (10) feet from the property line along any right-of-way where vehicular access is not permitted.

- c. Location of landscape strip:
 - i. The ten (10) foot landscape strip required in Section 1 shall be located between the wall and the property line/right of way line when abutting a non-alleyway public right of way.
 - ii. The required landscape strip shall be located internal to the perimeter wall when abutting all other property lines other than a front public right of way and the wall shall be located on the property line adhering to required sight triangles and visibility clearance criteria.
 - d. Exceptions: An application may be made to the City Commission for the approval of an alternate screening method without applying for a variance.
3. Storage yards:
All permitted storage yards shall be completely enclosed, except for necessary ingress and egress, by a six and one-half (6½) foot unpierced masonry wall. Any ingress and egress shall be completely enclosed with vision-obscuring gates.

Section 4: Public Roadway Landscape and Streetscape Standards

The following Section addresses consistency, uniformity and the aesthetic qualities of elements such as street trees, medians, round-a-bouts, specialty paving at crosswalks, intersection treatments, and traffic calming devices, as well as sidewalks, bikeways and benches in order to enhance the branding and identification of the City.

A. Public Roadways Types

The following identifies the hierarchical system of streets and roadways which occur within the City. Various design elements and features within the public right-of-way apply to each.

1. Major Arterial Roadways (F.D.O.T. / Broward County)

The highest level of roadway types in the City are the major arterial roadways, these are usually classified as F.D.O.T. (state highway) or Broward County roadways. These include, but are not limited to, Oakland Park Boulevard, North Dixie Highway, Commercial Boulevard, Powerline Road, Prospect Road, North Andrews Avenue, NW 21st Avenue and NW 31st Avenue. While the landscape designs for these roadways must adhere to strict FDOT and/or Broward County design guidelines and standards which promote safety on our major roadways, the City does have an input on the overall design and look of the landscaping and the type of plant materials that will be used. In general, the City prefers to have a more natural look for the landscape designs on these roadways with a mix of native and tropical trees and palms, and shrubs and groundcovers that are native, drought tolerant and low maintenance, whenever possible.

2. Collector Roads (City of Oakland Park)

The next level of roadway types in the City is classified as collector roads. These roadways accept or receive vehicular traffic from smaller streets and neighborhoods and funnel them to the major arterial roadways. Examples of these types of roadways are N.E. 38th Street, N.E. 45th Street, and 16th Avenue, (as well as N.E. 6th Avenue a Broward County ROW). These roads generally are owned and maintained by the City of Oakland Park, and as such, the city has control over the type and design of landscaping that gets installed on them. However, certain design standards and safety guidelines must still apply. Here, the City of Oakland Park exercises its intent to have a more naturally looking landscape design within the right-of-way areas, which are mostly native and drought tolerant species that require low maintenance.

3. Local and Residential Streets (City of Oakland Park)

The smallest streets in the City roadway system are the local roads and neighborhood streets. These streets are almost entirely owned and maintained by the City. Since these streets are much smaller with narrower right-of-way widths, there is generally not as much room for landscape improvements. However, there is usually an opportunity to plant and maintain street trees along these streets. Along these local streets the City desires to plant more street trees in residential areas and commercial/business districts, where appropriate.

B. Street Trees

One of the most effective ways for a City to increase its tree canopy coverage is by planting more street trees along its roadways. While street trees have many benefits including providing character and much needed shade to sidewalks and neighborhoods, there are many factors that must be considered before selecting and installing a tree in a right of way. There may be both overhead and underground utilities to consider, as well as proper distances and setbacks from roadways and sidewalks, and drainage flows. In some cases, the presence of underground utilities may prohibit the planting of street trees all together. Where overhead or underground utilities, or other infrastructure would preclude the use of a large canopy tree, generally it is recommended that a small or medium tree, or a palm, be planted instead of a large shade tree which typically has a much more extensive root system. A list of some appropriate street trees is included at the end of this section. Following are street tree installation standards.

In order to help brand the City and create an identity for the City, an emphasis should be placed on the planting of the following signature street trees throughout the City: Live Oak, South Florida Slash Pine, Bulnesia/Verawood, Orange Geiger, Sylvester Date Palm, and Montgomery Palm.

Following is a list of approved street trees. For a complete list of all approved trees, including street trees, see Appendix B. Please also note that an engineering permit from the City is required prior to planting any tree or palm in the public right-of-way.

Table 15. Street Trees

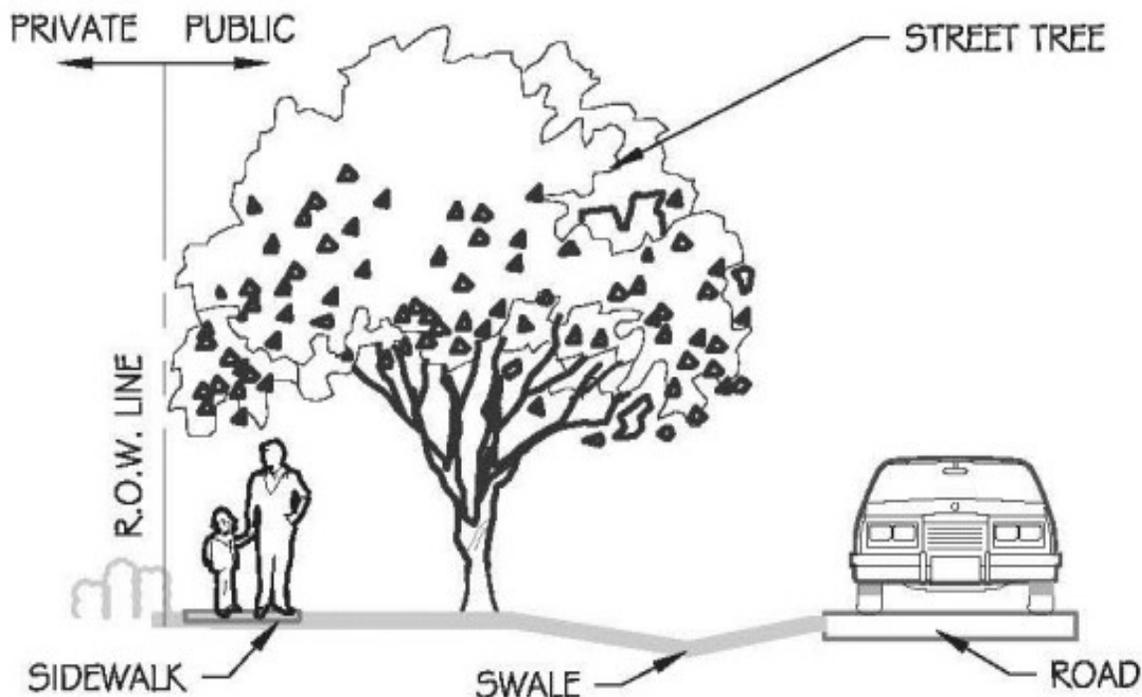
Large Shade Trees	Medium Trees	Small Trees	Large Palms	Small Palms
++Live Oak	Green Buttonwood	++Orange Geiger	Sabal Palm/Cabbage Palm	Silver Palm
Gumbo Limbo	Pigeon Plum	Dahoon Holly	Royal Palm	Florida Thatch Palm
Mahogany	Satin Leaf	Fiddlewood	Alexander Palm	Bottle Palm
Paradise Tree	++Bulnesia / Verawood	Simpson Stopper	Bismarck Palm	
++South Florida Slash Pine	Madagascar Olive	Spanish Stopper	+Coconut Palm	Spindle Palm
Wild Tamarind	Pink Tabebuia	*Silver Buttonwood	++Sylvester Date Palm	
Bald Cypress	Red Maple	All Spice	Foxtail Palm	
Indian Tamarind	Pitch Apple	Bottlebrush	++Montgomery Palm	
Royal Poinciana	Queen Crape Myrtle	**Crape Myrtle	Date Palm 'Medjool'	
Rusty Fig	Purple Tabebuia	*Japanese Privet	MacArthur Palm	
Copperpod	***Yellow Tabebuia		Canary Island Date Palm	

Bridalveil	Jacaranda			
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- * Should not be planted in medians or swales less than 8' in width.
- ** Loses its leaves in winter months, do not use more than 10% of the total trees on project.
- *** Not wind resistant, plant in sheltered areas.
- + Must be certified 'Malayan' or 'Maypan' variety only.
- ++ Signature street to help brand and create an identity for the City

1. Street Trees and Swales

On many smaller streets without curbs and sidewalks, the grassy swale areas on either side of the roadway are important for drainage and may help to convey storm water runoff to the City's drainage system. Street trees along these types of streets should be planted to not impede the flow of storm water into the nearest catch basins or other drainage structure.



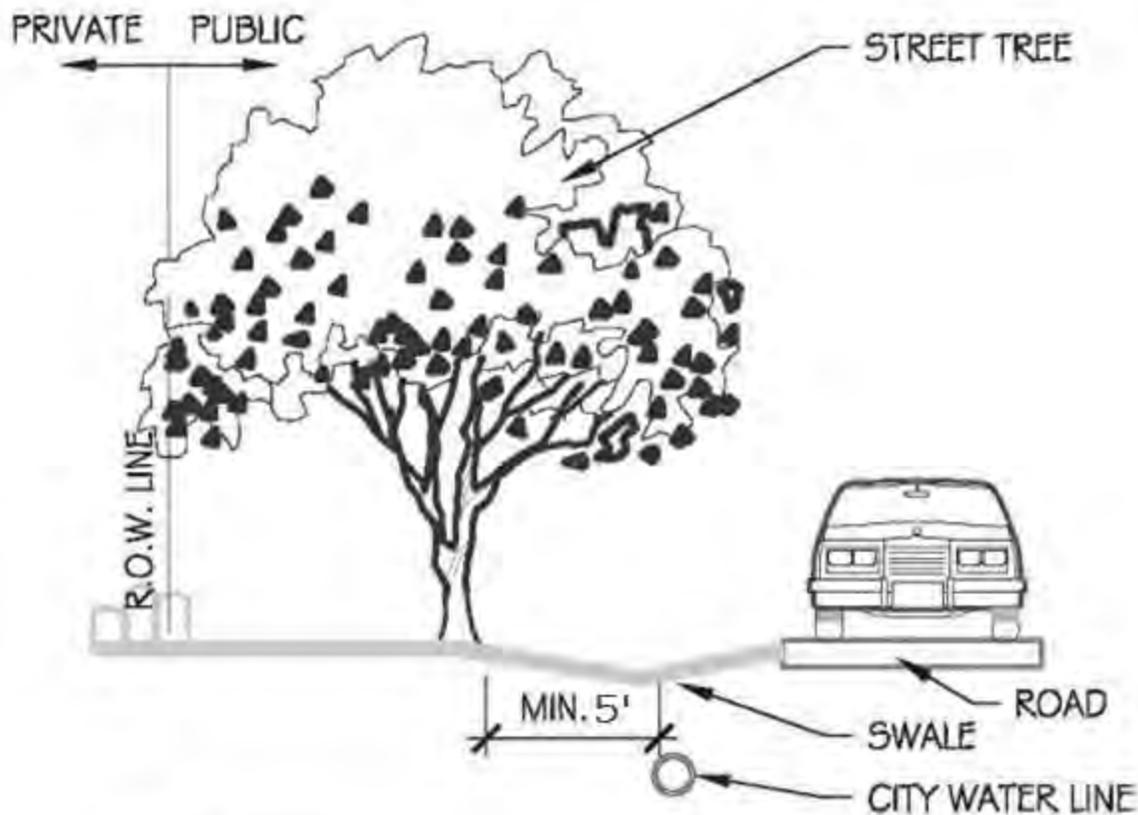
STREET TREES SHADE SIDEWALKS AND NEIGHBORHOODS

2. Street Trees and Underground Utilities

Trees and palms should not be planted within five (5) feet of any underground public infrastructure and no closer than five (5) feet from any other buried utility lines.

- a. All trees and palms shall be planted at least five (5) feet away from any underground utility line.

- b. All trees and palms shall be planted at least seven and a half (7.5) feet away from any fire hydrant.
- c. All trees and palms shall be planted at least five (5) feet away from any storm sewer catch basins.
- d. When a five (5) foot setback from any underground public infrastructure is not feasible, root barriers shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions when medium or large species of shade trees are planted.



SETBACK FROM UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

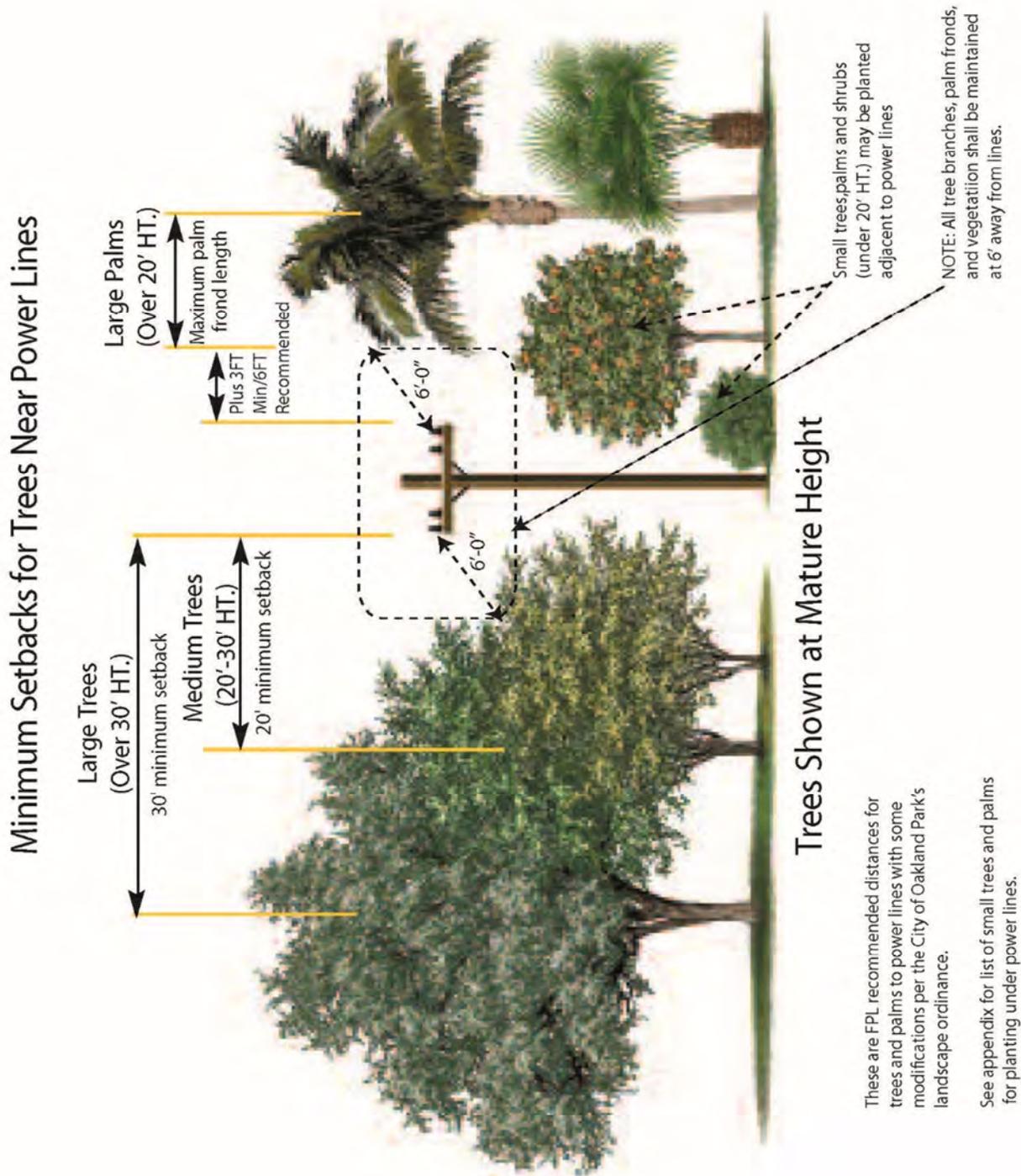
3. Street Trees and Overhead Utilities

The distance away from an overhead utility line is the determining factor in what size tree should be planted, or if a tree can be planted.

- a. Only trees that grow to a height of 20' or less may be planted under overhead utility lines.
- b. Trees and palms that grow to 20' to 30' in height at maturity shall be planted at least 20 feet away.
- c. Trees and palms that grow to over 30' in height at maturity shall be planted at least 30 feet away from overhead utility lines.

The following graphic illustrates the planting distances near overhead power lines. The following table provides a list of native and non-native trees that stay approximately at or less than twenty (20) feet at maturity and are recommended for installation adjacent to overhead utilities.

Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place



These are FPL recommended distances for trees and palms to power lines with some modifications per the City of Oakland Park's landscape ordinance.

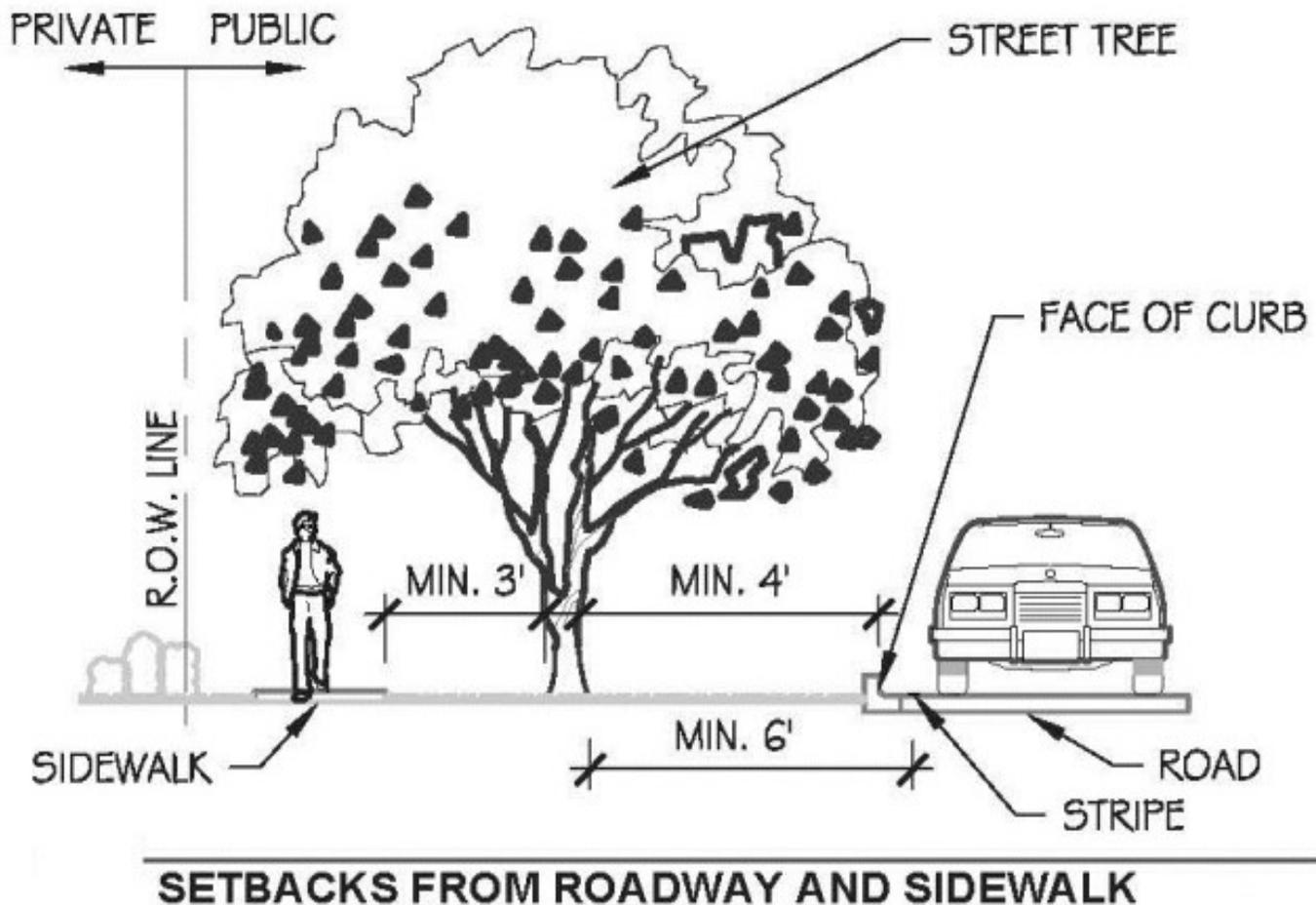
See appendix for list of small trees and palms for planting under power lines.

Table 16. Trees and Palms Under 20' at Maturity

Trees under 20' in height at maturity	
Native	Non- Native
Orange Geiger	Weeping Bottlebrush
Fiddlewood	Crape Myrtle
Jamaica Caper	Dwarf Poinciana
Lignum Vitae	Japanese Privet
Spanish Stopper	
Simpson Stopper	
White Stopper	
Red Stopper	
Silver Buttonwood	
Palms under 20' in height at maturity	
Native	Non- Native
Florida Thatch Palm	Bottle Palm
Silver Palm	Spindle Palm
	Pindo Palm
	Pygmy Date Palm

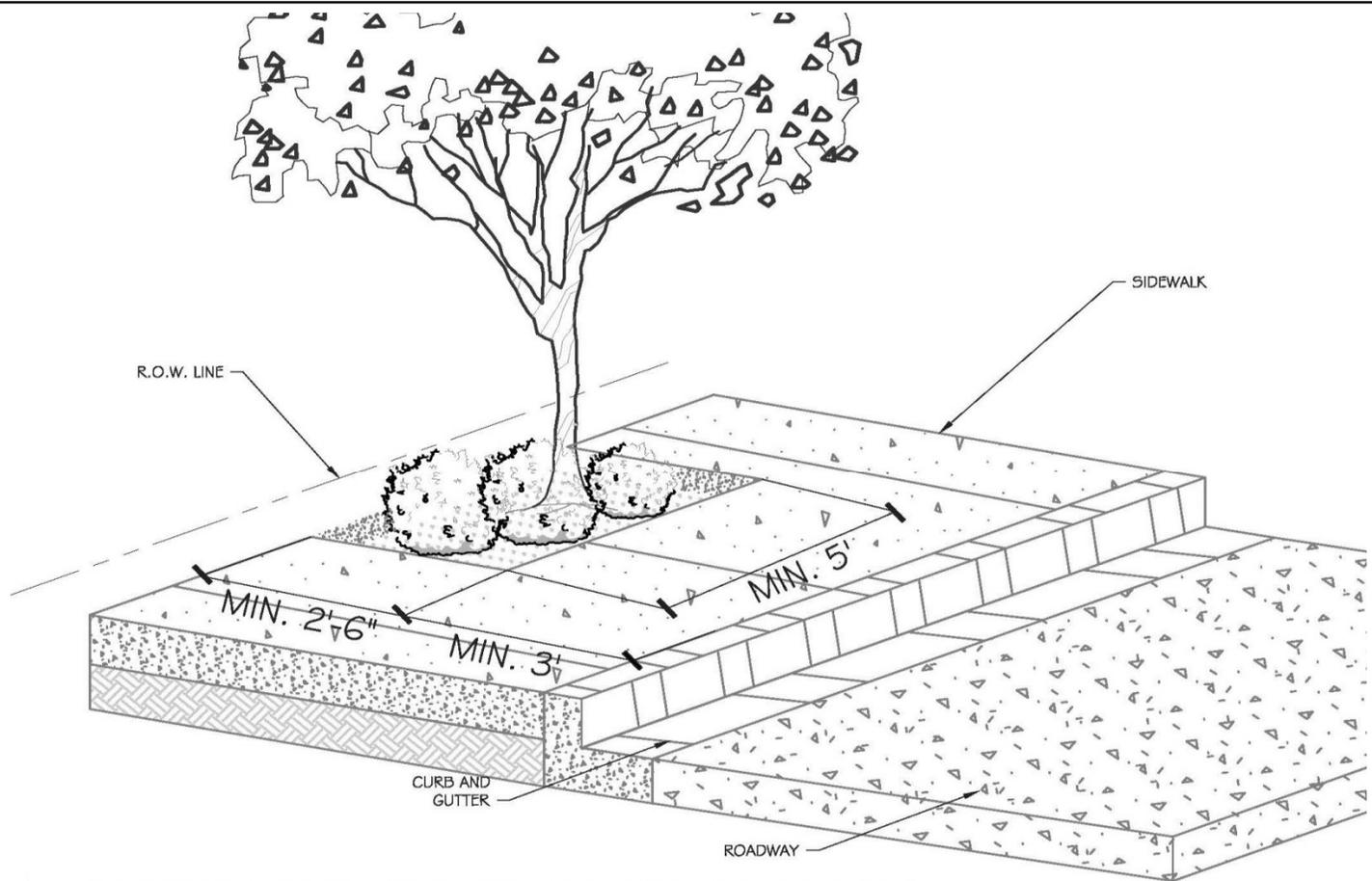
4. Street Tree Offsets from Roadways and Sidewalks

Trees and palms planted on major arterial roadways must follow the standards set forth by F.D.O.T. or Broward County. Generally where there is a 6" high raised curb located between the roadway and the tree, the tree shall be planted a minimum four (4) feet from the face of the curb, or a minimum of six (6) feet from the edge of the closest travel lane (I.E. the centerline of the stripe on the edge of pavement). Where there is no curbing present and there is just a grassy swale area, the setback from the edge of the closest travel lane is generally a minimum of six (6) feet to the nearest tree, but this is subject to the specific configuration of the swale and utility placement and will be reviewed by the City Engineering Department. The governing agency of each roadway must be consulted for the exact setback distance that shall be required.



5. Cut-outs in Sidewalks and Tree Grates

Sometimes there is no swale area or room to plant street trees along major arterial roadways or within business districts. In these areas, one option is to provide an open cut-out in the sidewalk to allow for the planting of street trees. The minimum size of the cut-out area shall be 5'X5' square, but 6'X6' is recommended. The minimum width of the remaining walkable sidewalk area shall be 3', however 4' is recommended. Sometimes, only half of a square cut-out area is needed. This may occur where there is still some plantable area in the right-of-way behind the sidewalk. In this case, the sidewalk can be notched to allow room for the tree or palm to be planted. If the cut-out area is large enough, the area may be planted with low shrubs or ground covers in addition to the tree. However, if the cut-out is closer to the minimum size and is completely surrounded by sidewalk on all sides, consideration shall be given to installing a tree grate. If used, tree grates shall be metal and have an appropriate size opening for the tree and palm size, and porous and portable for maintenance purposes. Tree grates must meet all applicable A.D.A. Accessibility Standards. The type and style of the tree grates, as well as tree selection, must be approved by the City of Oakland Park engineering Department prior to installation.



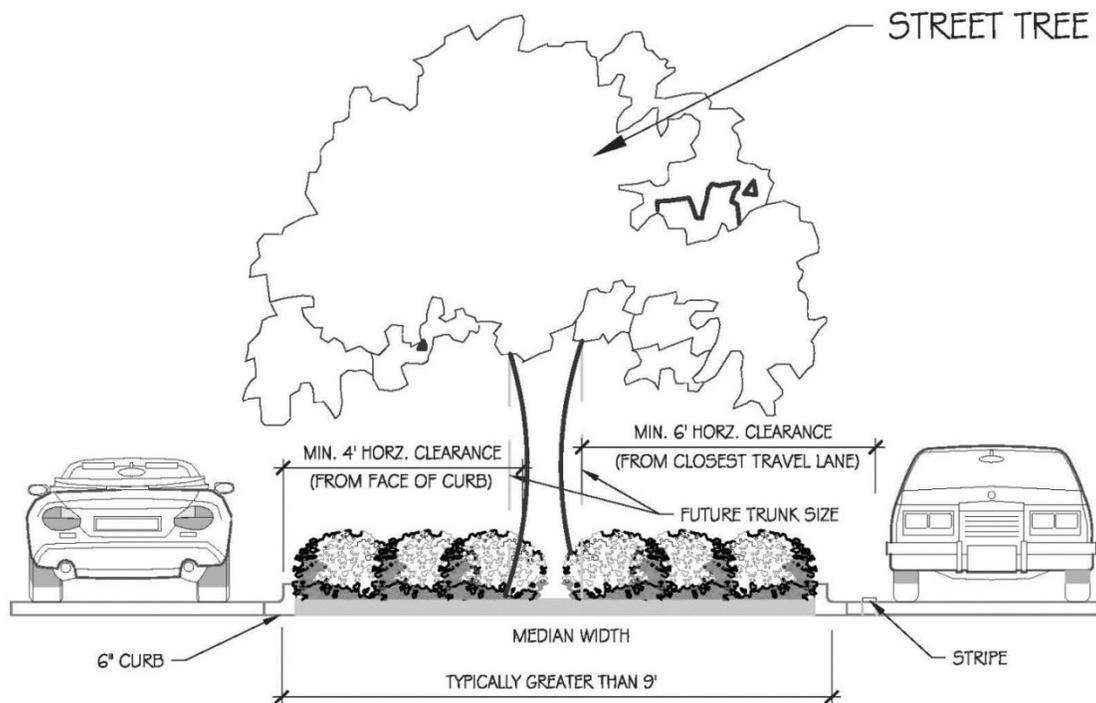
TYPICAL CUT-OUT IN SIDEWALK

C. Medians

Median islands on major arterial roadways and some local collector streets offer plantable area within the public right of way which can enhance the beautification of a roadway corridor. The landscape design for medians, especially on F.D.O.T. and Broward County roadways, are greatly regulated by state and county highway design standards and restrictions. For the purposes of this document, a general description of the standards regulating the design of landscaping in medians is provided. There are two (2) main factors influencing the planting of median islands. The first is the width of the median (Horizontal Clearance), and the second is the line of clear sight (or unobstructed visibility) from one vehicle to another when entering or exiting the roadway.

1. Horizontal Clearance

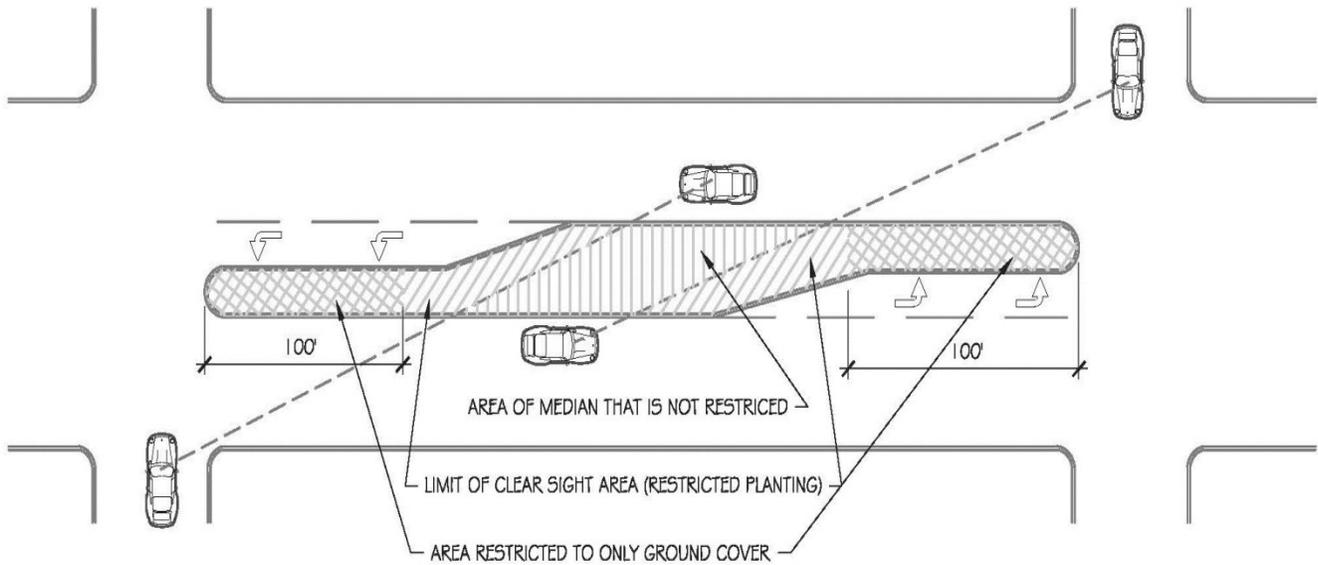
Horizontal clearance is the distance from the face of the curb of the median island to the closest point of the trunk of the tree or palm. The ultimate size, or diameter of the trunk when fully grown, must be considered when measuring this requirement—not just the size of the trunk at the time of planting. The minimum distance is four (4) feet from the face of the curb, and six (6) feet from the closest travel lane as measured from the center line of the edge of pavement stripe. This setback is considered a minimum standard for all medians whether they are on a state, county, or local roadway. Therefore, medians less than eight (8) feet or nine (9) feet wide typically cannot be planted with trees. There are some exceptions which sometimes permit the planting of “frangible” trees, which have very slender trunks, in these narrow medians.



HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE FOR TREES IN MEDIANS

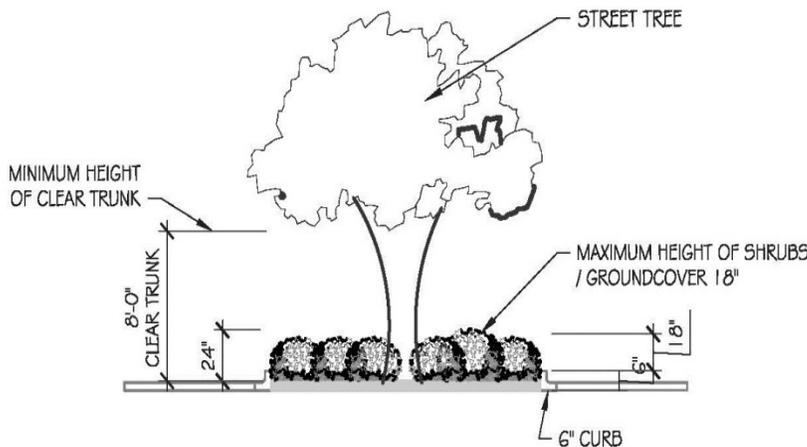
2. Lines of Clear Site

The lines of clear sight requirements for medians generally dictate the size, type and location of plant materials along the length of a median. Trees and palms planted within a limit of clear sight area must first have a minimum clear trunk height of 8 feet. The spacing of these trees and palms is dependent upon the size of the tree at the time of maturity and the design speed of the roadway. There are many variables, of course, but generally speaking the typical on center spacing is from 25' to 35' for small trees and palms, which grow to have trunks less than 11" (inches) in diameter, and 90' to 120' for trees with trunks larger than 11" (inches). All trees and palms must also meet the horizontal clearance requirements, and all shrubs and ground covers shall be of a species that only grow to a maximum height of 18 inches at maturity. In addition, the first 100 feet of the end of a median island at any median opening is typically restricted to only ground covers. See illustrations below.



TYPICAL CLEAR SIGHT RESTRICTIONS ALONG A MEDIAN

N.T.S.



PLANT HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS WITHIN CLEAR SIGHT AREAS

To further Brand the City and create a unified signature look, the landscape design for medians shall place an emphasis on the use of the following plant material: Live Oak, Pigeon Plum, Simpson Stopper, Orange Geiger, Bulnesia, Sylvester Date Palm, Sabal Palm, Fire Bush, Dwarf Schefflera ‘Trinette’, Muhly Grass, Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass, Spider Lily, Parsons Juniper and Trailing Lantana.

In addition, following is a list of suggested plant materials that are well suited for median islands. Since there are many variables and restrictions that apply, the governing agency of each roadway must be consulted for approval of any plant material prior to installation. For a more complete list of recommended trees, palms, and shrubs along with photographs, please see the Appendix B.

Table 17. Median Trees

Trees	Palms	Shrubs	Groundcovers
Gumbo Limbo	++Sabal Palm / Cabbage Palm	Gold Mound	Liriope / Variegated Liriope
++Live Oak	Royal Palm	Small Leaf Clusia	Wart Fern
South Florida Slash Pines	Alexander Palm	++Dwarf Firebush	Dwarf Podocarpus / Pringles
Indian Tamarind	Bismarck Palm	Bromeliad Species	Blanket Flower
++Pigeon Plum	Chinese Fan Palm	Walter's and Sandankwa Viburnum	++Dwarf Juniper / Parson's
Satin Leaf	+Coconut Palm	Red and White Fountain Grass	++Trailing Lantana
++Bulnesia / Verawood	++Sylvester Date Palm	Sand Cord Grass	Bromeliad Species
Madagascar Olive	Foxtail Palm	Blueberry Flax Lily	Boston Fern
Pink Tabebuia	Montgomery Palm	Indian Hawthorn	++Spider Lily
++Simpson Stopper	Silver Palm	Coco Plum	Pink Rain Lily
*Silver Buttonwood	Florida Thatch Palm	Silver Buttonwood	Carrisa/Emerald Blanket
*Japanese Privet / Ligustrum Tree	Spindle Palm	++Muhly Grass	
**Crepe Myrtle		++Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass	
++Orange Geiger		Crinum Lily	
		Wax Jasmine	
		Dwarf Ilex / Nana Schilling	
		Coontie	
		Green Island Ficus	
		Dwarf Ixora	
		++Dwarf Schefflera 'Trinette'	

* Should not be planted in medians or swales less than 8' in width.

**Loses its leaves in winter months, do not use more than 10% of the total trees on project.

+ Must be certified 'Malayan' or 'Maypan' variety only.

++Signature Branding Species

D. Pavement Treatments

Paving treatments are an important element within the urban environment in creating interest on the ground plane and establishing community identity. Well-marked pedestrian routes enhanced with specialty paving also aid in making pedestrian crossings safer. Most intersections outside of the downtown district will not require specialty paving or treatment. However, for those that do, extreme care must be taken in the coordination of these elements with the necessary functions of the intersection in a way that maximizes safety, function and aesthetics.

1. Intersection Treatments

Entire treatments of intersections have already been used quite effectively in the City on local collector roads, such as N.E. 38th Street and N.E. 34th Court. These intersections utilized concrete unit pavers in an octagon shaped, interlocking pattern, with a blend of two (2) colors. (See photograph below). The crosswalks have a border of one (1) row of soldier course pavers adjacent to a twelve (12) inch wide concrete band. These intersection treatments have been so well received that the City has decided to make this one of their signature looks and design element. Therefore, it is highly recommended that any new intersections to receive specialty paving shall either be:

- a. Super Octo, 2-3/8" concrete unit pavers, By Oldcastle/Coastal with a blend of red and charcoal colors. The main intersection and crosswalks shall have a border of one (1) row of soldier course pavers adjacent to a twelve (12) inch wide concrete band. (as shown in the photograph below), or
- b. Be constructed with an alternate paving material of similar look and qualities that is approved by the City.

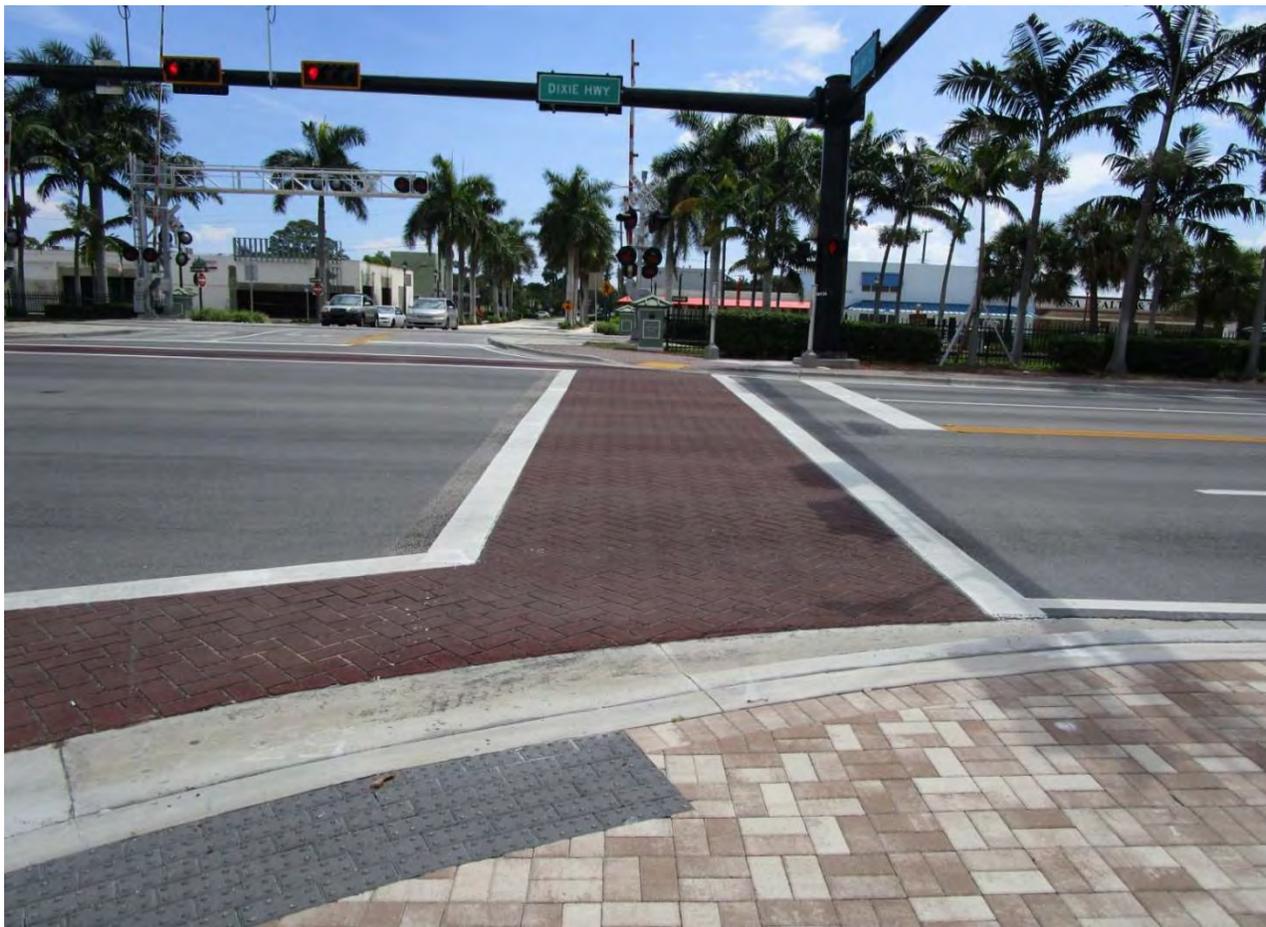
It is not recommended to use stamped asphalt paving for entire intersections, but only for crosswalks. Entire intersection treatments are generally not recommended for major arterial roadways or most high traffic areas.



2. Specialty Paving at Crosswalks

As deemed necessary by City staff, it is recommended that specialty paving be utilized at appropriate intersections and pedestrian crosswalks within the City. At intersections where only the crosswalks are receiving specialty paving, a second option of stamped asphalt shall be included. Please note that some arterial roadways that are regulated by F.D.O.T. or Broward County may require stamped asphalt to be used instead of pavers. Therefore, it is recommended that all specialty paving in crosswalks in the City of Oakland Park be constructed of one of the following materials:

- a. Concrete unit pavers: Concrete unit pavers shall be Super Octo, 2-3/8" concrete unit pavers, By Oldcastle/Coastal with a blend of red and charcoal colors in an interlocking pattern, with a border of one (1) row of soldier course pavers adjacent to a 12" wide concrete band.
- b. Stamped asphalt: Stamped asphalt shall be only one (1) color (Red) in a herringbone, or similar, pattern with a 12" wide border of the same or different color, in a smooth band or stamped soldier course pattern. NOTE: In some cases, the border may be the white stripe of the crosswalk area, see photograph next page, or
- c. Be constructed with an alternate paving material of similar look and qualities that is approved by the City.



E. Round-a-bouts

Round-a-bouts have become more popular in the South Florida region over the last ten (10) years as a way to enhance the aesthetic quality of an area as well as achieve some traffic calming benefits. The City has successfully introduced several round-a-bouts on collector roads, not only as a beautification of the surrounding neighborhood, but also as an effective traffic calming element. Round-a-bouts are currently located on N.E. 38th Street, N.E. 34th Court, and N.W. 38th Street. As with intersection and crosswalk treatments, these round-a-bouts include specialty paving in their design. They also include planting areas in the center circle and approaches, and sometimes landscape lighting, as well.

As a general rule, the larger the area for the design of a round-a-bout, the better it will function. For small round-a-bouts, the movement of traffic through them can be tight. While this is ideal for traffic calming purposes, it causes the designers to accommodate these turning movements with mountable curbs and drivable aprons around them, which are necessary for large vehicles and trucks to get around. These apron areas cannot be converted to planting areas. The City shall require these aprons have specialty paving along with the other median islands on the approaches to it, as well as the designated crosswalk areas. The concrete unit pavers in these islands shall be the same as described in the previous section 2.D.1 – Intersection Treatment. (See Photograph page 58.)

The planting designs of the existing round-a-bouts in the City have been a mix of native and non-native plants; some that need to be trimmed often, and others not at all; and some that require frequent watering, and others much less. The City would like to create a more uniform look and branding theme for the planting designs in the future. The circles, all relatively small so far, have all received some type of specimen palm, either a 'Medjool' Date, a Wild Date (Sylvester), or a Triangle Palm. Future round-a-bouts shall require the planting of a signature tree or palm along with native, or drought tolerant plants, that are low maintenance and do not require a lot of trimming and have similar maintenance and watering needs. The City would like to see landscape designs for their round-a-bouts that include a specimen Live Oak as the feature element when the diameter of the center circular planting area is 25' or greater. For all other round-a-bouts with a diameter of circle less than 25' a specimen Wild Date Palm (Sylvester) or 'Medjool' Date Palm should be planted. In addition, the signature look of each round-a-bout shall include Pink Muhly Grass at least two (2) of the following list of shrubs/ground covers.

Table 18. Round-a-bout Shrubs and Ground Covers

Common Name	Species Name	Native/Non-Native
++Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Native
++Dwarf Fakahatchee	<i>Tripsicum floridanum</i>	Native
Dwarf Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'</i>	Native
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Non-Native
Dwarf Ixora	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Non-Native
Ixora 'Nora Grant'	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Non-Native
++Dwarf Schefflera 'Trinette'	<i>Schefflera arboricola 'Trinette'</i>	Non-Native
Coontie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>	Native
Green Island Ficus	<i>Ficus microcarpa 'Green Island'</i>	Non-Native
++Parson's Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Parsonii'</i>	Non-Native
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Non-Native
Lily Turf	<i>Liriope spp.</i>	Non-native

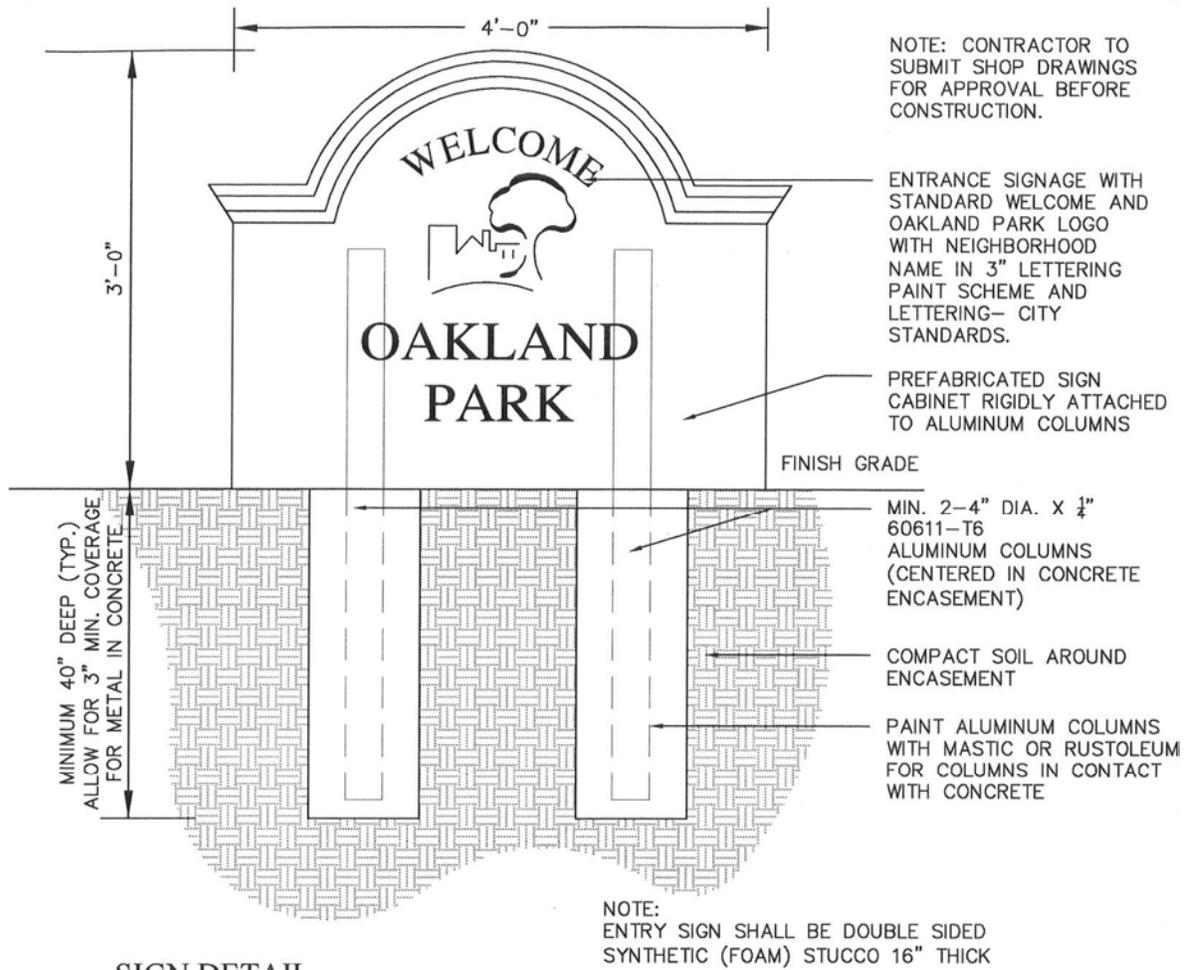
++Signature Species

Future round-a-bout lighting shall consist of a minimum of four (4) landscape up-lights focused on the upper trunk and canopy of the specimen tree or palm. The planting of the shrubs around the base of the tree/palm shall not block the lights from shining on the tree/palm. The intensity of the landscape up-lights in the round-a-bouts shall be no more than 50 watt MH or 16 watt LED lamps (or the equivalent), and a maximum output of 4,000 lumens each. The lighting may be either above ground fixtures, or recessed, in ground fixtures. If they are in ground fixtures, they must have an IP rating of 68.



F. City Branding at Entranceways and Neighborhood Signs

In addition to street trees and median plantings in public roadways, one of the best opportunities for branding and creating a unique identity for the City is to create special, themed planting designs at the entrances into the City. This can be accomplished through the use of signature plants, such as specimen trees and palms, and a more uniformed treatment of the understory plant materials. This signature landscape design can be used in conjunction with one of the City's standard monument signs or without any signage. At major gateways into the City, the City's standard sign announcing entrance into the City shall be used. At other minor gateways and main entrances into neighborhoods, the City's slightly smaller standard neighborhood signs shall be used. Details and photos of these sign types are shown below.



SIGN DETAIL
ELEVATION

N.T.S



At all City entranceways outside of the Downtown area, the signature large trees shall be Live Oak, Gumbo Limbo, and Pink Tabebuia. In some instances, a cluster of South Florida Slash Pines can be introduced, if there is enough space at that location and the soil and planting conditions are adequate for them. The signature small, flowering trees shall be either Orange (or White) Geiger or Bulnesia trees. The signature palms shall be Royal Palms, Veitchia 'Montgomery' Palms, or Sabal (Cabbage) Palms. The understory plant material shall be divided into two (2) categories. The first

category being low plants that can be installed in front of the signs without blocking the sign letters, and the second category shall be medium to large shrubs that can be planted on either side of the sign as well as behind it. For ease of maintenance, the trunks of most, if not all, of the trees and palms shall be located within a landscape bed of shrubs and ground covers. For all future entranceways and sign features the signature shrubs and groundcovers shall be Blanket Flower or Trailing Lantana in front of the sign, and Pink Muhly Grass, Coontie, Indian Hawthorn, and Spider Lily for the areas on either side and behind the sign. In addition to these signature plants, the following list of shrubs and ground covers may also be planted in these entranceway areas. Alternative selections can be considered based on specific conditions and neighborhood considerations.



Table 19. Shrubs and Ground Covers for City and Neighborhood Signs Without Pedestals

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Species Name</u>	<u>Native/Non-Native</u>
Powderpuff	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	Native
++Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Native
Ornamental (perennial) Peanut	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>	Non-Native
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicas</i>	Non-Native
Parson's Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Parsonii'</i>	Non-Native
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Non-Native
++Trailing Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Non-Native
Purple Queen	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i>	Non-Native

Table 20. Shrubs and Ground Covers for City and Neighborhood Signs With Pedestals

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Species Name</u>	<u>Native/Non-Native</u>
Dwarf Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'</i>	Native
Dwarf Fakahatchee	<i>Tripsicum floridanum</i>	Native
Bahama Wild Coffee	<i>Psychotria ligustrifolia</i>	Native
Sea Lavender	<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	Native
++Coontie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>	Native
++Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Native
++Spider Lily	<i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i>	Native
Green Island Ficus	<i>Ficus microcarpa 'Green Island'</i>	Non-Native
++Indian Hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Non-Native
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum spp.</i>	Non-Native
Dwarf Ixora	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Non-Native
Dwarf Schefflera 'Trinette'	<i>Schefflera arboricola 'Trinette'</i>	Non-Native
Ti Plant	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Non-Native
Wax Jasmine	<i>Jasminum volubile</i>	Non-Native

++Signature Species

G. Traffic Calming Features

In addition to round-a-bouts and specialty paving at intersections and crosswalks, there are a variety of other traffic calming devices that may be used to slow traffic down in neighborhoods. These features are usually installed on City-owned and maintained streets in residential areas. When deemed appropriate, the City staff may require that any of the following features be implemented on a project. In addition, if a neighborhood wishes to have speed humps or other traffic calming devices instead, they must first contact the City and follow the procedures set forth in Chapter 18 of the municipal code.

1. Speed Tables

A speed table is similar to a speed hump although usually much larger or wider. Unlike a speed hump, which goes up and then down fairly quickly, a speed table has a fairly large flat area in between the up and down ramps. Sometimes, a speed table can take up an entire intersection. Other times, a speed table can be installed in conjunction with a high traffic pedestrian crossing area. These features can be entirely made of regular asphalt, or they can be designed with concrete unit pavers. If they are made of specialty pavement shall be Super Octo, 2-3/8" concrete unit pavers by Oldcastle/Coastal with a blend of red and charcoal colors with a boarder of one (1) row of shoulder course pavers adjacent to a twelve (12) inch wide concrete band. In addition, all speed tables shall be appropriately marked and signed as per City and County requirements.

2. Speed Humps

Speed "humps" differ from speed "bumps" in that they are more rounded in shape and much wider than speed bumps. They are usually somewhere between 10 feet and 18 feet wide. Speed humps are often grouped together on a long street to increase their effectiveness. This type of feature can be made entirely of regular asphalt, or it can be upgraded with stamped asphalt patterns and colors. If stamped asphalt is used, it shall be only one (1) color, red, in a herringbone pattern with a 12" wide boarder of the same or different color in a smooth band or stamped soldier course pattern. All speed humps shall be appropriately marked and signed as per City and County requirements.

3. Rumble Strips

Rumble Strips are similar to speed humps except they are not elevated, they contain a texture surface. These are made of either concrete unit pavers or stamped asphalt, but they are flat and installed flush with the adjacent asphalt pavement. The sound of the vehicles tires going over the textured surface gives it its name, and it is that sound that involuntarily causes drivers to slow down. If concrete unit pavers are used they shall be as specified above in section G.1 Speed Tables. If stamped asphalt is provided, it shall be the same as specified above in Section G.2 Speed "humps". Since these features are not actually considered obstacles in the roadway, they do not require special signing and marking.

4. Roadway Narrowing (AKA Traffic “Choker”, or “Chicane”)

A Roadway narrowing is very similar to a rumble strip in that it is not normally raised up. Often times, there is curbing installed on either side of a roadway narrowing feature in order to increase visibility of the feature and to physically direct vehicles through the narrowed section of road. Although these types of features can be made of regular asphalt, they are most often constructed of concrete unit pavers to add that rumble strip effect. If specialty paving is used it shall be the same as described in subsection G.1.Speed Tables, on the previous page. All roadway narrowing’s shall be appropriately marked and signed as per City and County requirements.

5. Traffic Delineators

Sometimes traffic delineators are installed along a roadway in order to control the direction and flow of traffic, as well as to act as a traffic calming element. These are most often made of plastic and reflective materials, and are about 24”-30” in height. They are typically placed very close together in order to control the flow of traffic.

Speed Hump



Rumble Strip



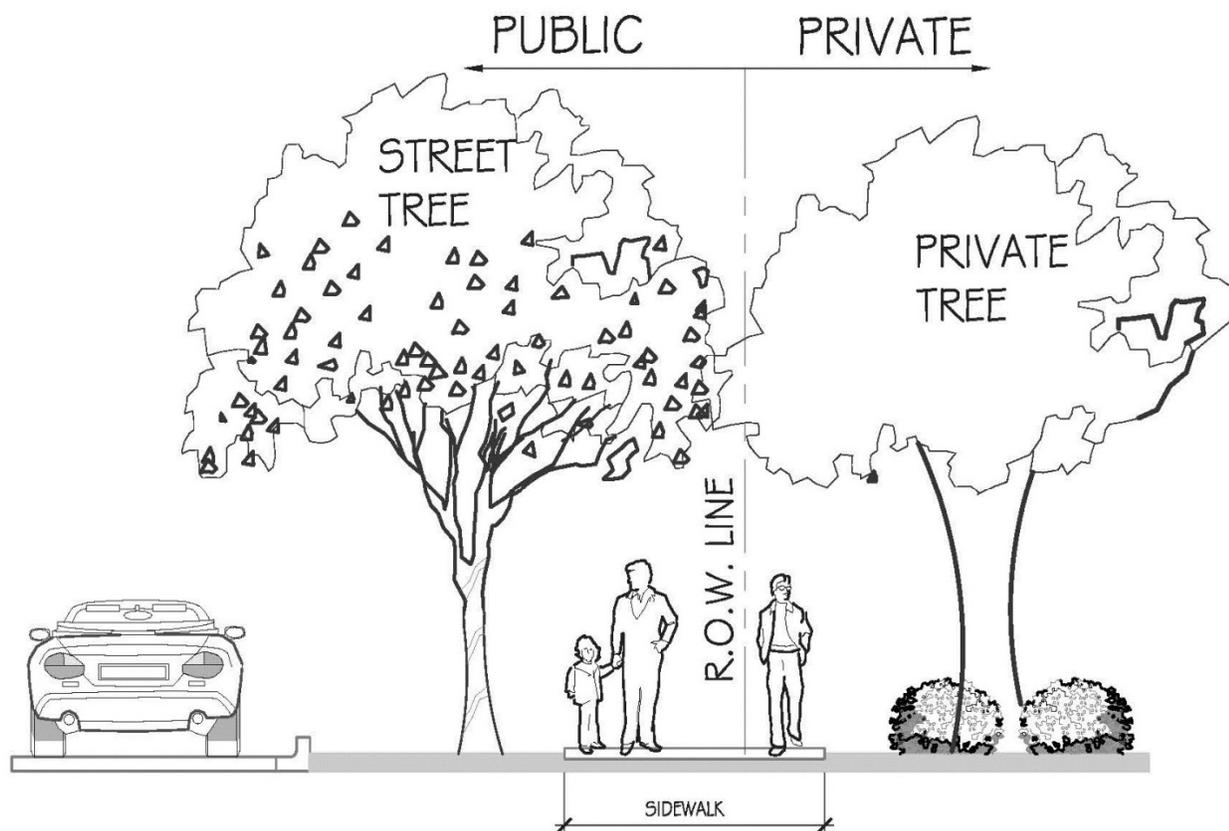
Road Narrowing with Rumble Strip



H. Sidewalks

Safe and pleasant pedestrian circulation is one of the most important aspects of any City. Including sidewalks as part of any new projects is essential.

1. Sidewalks should be safe, shaded, and convenient.
2. The sidewalk surface should be easily negotiated by all sidewalk users. It should not present any unnecessary obstructions and should not be composed of a material that will be dangerous or uncomfortable under any conditions.
3. Sidewalks should be a minimum of 5' in width and should be introduced along all roadways in the City, wherever possible.
4. All sidewalks and curb ramps at intersections, sidewalks at driveways, and sidewalks at transit stops must adhere to all A.D.A. accessibility requirements.
5. All sidewalks shall meet the standards of the City of Oakland Park's Engineering Department.
6. Mostly, sidewalks will be constructed of concrete. In some special cases, however, the City may require that certain sidewalk areas be constructed of specialty paving materials. When that is the case, then concrete unit pavers similar to that described in section 2.D.2.-Specialty Paving at Crosswalks shall be used. In addition, since there is no vehicular traffic on these areas, a clay brick paver may also be used.



SIDEWALKS OFFER A SHADED GATHERING SPACE FOR NEIGHBORS TO INTERACT

I. Bikeways

Roadway surfaces must be designed to accommodate bicyclists and should connect to the surrounding bicycle systems and link to parks, open spaces, schools, libraries, civic buildings and other adjacent neighborhoods. Bike lanes shall meet all local, County, and State transportation regulations. Bikeway improvements shall be made along collector and local streets connecting to existing, or proposed, bikeway systems. Accommodations for bicyclists should be primarily for the recreational or leisure cyclist.

Areas that are designated for bicyclists should use paving materials that are smooth and free of obstruction. There must be a clearly designated separation between bicycle zones and vehicular areas. This separation can visually be established by using varying colors, or materials, where possible.



Example of Bike Lane Separator from Roadway

J. Benches

For seating areas provided as part of any roadway project, the City requires a curved woven metal type bench. Benches may be any length, but shall have center arm rests to prevent overnight use. Benches shall not be placed in such a way as to obstruct the flow of pedestrian traffic. Benches shall be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. Commercial advertisements on benches are not permitted. This subsection does not apply to benches located within transit stops. The specified bench to use in the City is:

Manufacturer: Landscape Forms

Model Scarborough bench, woven metal

Color: Ivy Powdercoat

The Scarborough bench is available in 24", 48", 72", or 96" lengths with center arms available in the 72" or 96" lengths; the 96" length is available with two intermediate arms. It is also available as a bench without a back.



Section 5: City Facilities

These standards pertain to City parks, City buildings, and to other utility type uses such as lift stations. These planting standards address both the aesthetic qualities and functional requirements of the landscape treatments for these types of municipal facilities.

A. Parks

The landscape planting standards for City parks shall place an emphasis on using native or drought tolerant plants with fairly low maintenance needs. While parks need to be beautiful and nicely landscaped, there needs to be a balance achieved by reducing watering and maintenance costs. The landscape design for any park should take a minimalist approach. The use of trees and palms, and especially shrubs and groundcover, should be very well thought out and planted only in areas where they are most beneficial and highly visible to the public. Examples of these types of areas might be parking areas, entrance ways, and park signs, lining walkways and providing shade for benches.

1. Parks without Athletic Fields: These parks provide more opportunity for additional planting than parks with athletic fields which typically are a more intense use. Examples of these parks in the City include the N.W. 39th Street Greenway, Royal Palm Park, and Jaco Pastorius Park. These parks provide the best opportunity to plant more South Florida Slash Pine trees since these are large trees and require a fairly large area in which to be planted. Also, Slash Pines tend to look better and grow better when they can be planted in big groupings and mulched with pine straw which helps to lower the pH of the soil that they are planted in. Slash Pines prefer a lower pH of soil than our usually higher alkaline soils. In addition to South Florida Slash Pines, an emphasis shall be placed on adding more shade trees in the parks. While most of the trees should be native, there is an opportunity to incorporate some flowering and tropical trees into the design as well. The use of shrubs and groundcovers should not be extensive and should be located in entrance ways, gathering areas, and other highly trafficked areas of the park. Therefore, the signature trees and palms for Passive Parks in the City shall be Live Oak, South Florida Slash Pine, Gumbo Limbo, Bulnesia, Pink Tabebuia, and Sabal Palm.
2. Parks with Athletic Fields: These parks host more intensive recreational uses, such as ball fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts. Examples of these athletic field parks in the City are Stevens Field and Wimberly Field. Since a majority of the land area in these parks is dedicated to fields, courts, buildings, and parking, there is less opportunity to add more landscaping. The landscape designs for these types of parks are much more functional. The placement of trees and palms is almost strategic in nature. Every tree has a purpose, whether it is for shade or for screening. Again, the emphasis shall be on planting native or drought tolerant trees with fairly low maintenance requirements. There is less opportunity to introduce flowering or tropical trees, and very little opportunity to add South Florida Slash Pines trees. The planting of shrubs and groundcovers should also be well thought out and minimal in nature. The main purpose of these plants shall be to screen views, provide noise reduction, block spillover light, and enhance entrance areas and other high traffic areas. Therefore, the signature trees and palms for these

active, intense use Parks in the City shall be Live Oak, Silver Buttonwood, Simpson Stopper, Orange Geiger, Sabal Palm, and Foxtail Palms.

B. City Buildings

The landscape planting standards for city buildings, such as City Hall, Recreational Centers or Fire Stations, shall be even more structured and functional than for City parks. The available area around most City buildings for landscaping is very limited, so opportunities to provide extensive landscape designs are reduced. However, there are usually opportunities to plant trees and palms in parking areas, entrance ways, along walkways, and in other yard areas. Some municipal buildings, such as City Hall and the Fire Stations have a little more planting area in which to add landscaping than public works and utility facilities. Some general landscape themes have emerged at both of the Fire Stations and at the City Hall building. The predominant trees are Royal Palms, Live Oaks, and Sabal Palms. In addition, there is a nice mix of Bulnesia, Pink Tabebuia and Orange Geiger trees which add color to the landscape, along with understory plantings of mostly native, drought tolerant shrubs and groundcovers. In the future, the City would like to see even more native, low maintenance type of plants added to the landscape, or as replacements, to achieve an even greater reduction in water usage and maintenance costs. The City would also like to see some South Florida Slash Pines introduced into these landscapes, wherever possible. Therefore, the signature trees and palms for City buildings shall be Live Oak, South Florida Slash Pine, Bulnesia, Pink Tabebuia, Orange Geiger, Royal Palm, Montgomery Palm, and Sabal Palm.

The planting areas around most of the City recreation buildings, public works, and utility facilities are already landscaped, or offer very little opportunity for more planting. The landscaping for these types of buildings should be focused on screening trees, foundation shrubs, and possibly some entrance way beautification. The tree species shall primarily be that of medium to small trees, mostly native, for screening purposes, such as Stoppers, Green and Silver Buttonwood, and Pigeon Plum. The shrubs and groundcovers shall primarily be native or drought tolerant and very low maintenance. The use of these plants should be well thought out and have a very specific purpose and be located in highly visible areas. Therefore, the signature shrubs and groundcovers shall be Dwarf Firebush, Croton, Dwarf Ixora, Coontie, Muhly Grass, Jamaica Caper, Spider Lily, Green Island Ficus, Indian Hawthorne, and Parson's Juniper.

The following is an overall list of suggest plants for use at City facilities, such as parks and City buildings.

Table 21. Plant Materials for City Facilities

Trees	Palms	Shrubs	Ground Covers
++Bulnesia /Verawood	++Royal Palm	++Dwarf Firebush	++Green Island Ficus
Live Oak	++Montgomery Palm	Horizontal Cocoplum	Dwarf Yaupon Holly
++South Florida Slash Pine	++Sabal Palm / Cabbage Palm	++Dwarf Schefflera 'Trinette'	++Parson's Juniper
Silver Buttonwood	Foxtail Palm	Myrsine	Shore Juniper
++Pink Tabebuia		Silver Buttonwood	++Coontie
Simpson Stopper		Simpson's Stopper	++Spider Lily
++Orange Geiger		Wild Coffee	++Muhly Grass
Gumbo Limbo		Croton	
		Hibiscus	
		++Indian Hawthorne	
		Carrisa	
		++Jamaica Caper	
		Sandankwa Viburnum	
		Wax Jasmine	

++Signature Species**C. Utility Services (Public Works, Lift Stations, Easements)**

The landscape planting standards for utility facilities in the City of Oakland Park shall place a strong emphasis on the use of very hardy plant materials, which are native or drought tolerant and that require very little trimming and maintenance. The biggest opportunity for additional planting in these areas is around lift stations. These facilities are located throughout the entire City and are often situated in residential neighborhoods. While wanting to screen and beautify these lift stations, the plantings must not interfere with the underground and overhead utility lines in the immediate area. They also must not require a lot of watering and maintenance. For this reason, the plant material for these areas shall consist of mainly native and ornamental grasses which do not have to be trimmed often. Other utility areas, storage yards, and easements may only have a need for screening. In that case, a planting of medium and small trees or palms along with some large shrubs that are native or drought tolerant shall be utilized.

The following is an overall list of suggest plants for use at Utility facilities, including Lift Stations.

Table 22. Plants for Utility Areas and Lift Stations

Lift Station Plants	
Silver Buttonwood	◦Sand Cordgrass
◦Simpson's Stopper	Blueberry Flax Lily
◦Pigeon Plum	Macho Fern
Bulnesia / Verawood	◦Wart Fern
◦Florida Thatch Palm	Gold Mound
Spanish Stopper	◦Dwarf Firebush
◦Small Leaf Clusia	◦Walter's Viburnum
*Cardboard Palm	◦Muhly Grass
Orange Geiger	Coontie
Sabal Palm	Red and White Fountain Grass
◦Cat Palm	Thryallis
Red Tip Cocoplum	

◦ Denotes plant materials which should be used most frequently

* Use as accent only.

Section 6. References

Betrock's Reference Guide to Florida Landscape Plants by Timothy K. Broschat and Alan W. Meerow as the source for the mature height of a tree.

Betrock's Guide to Landscape Palms by Alan W. Meerow for the average frond length of a palm tree.

Florida Department of Agriculture, published by the Division of Plant Industry for the "Grades and Standards of Nursery Plants".

Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FEPPC) for list of category 1 (most invasive) species.

State of Florida Department of Agriculture as adopted in the Florida Administrative Code 5B-57.007 for the Noxious Weed list.

Appendices

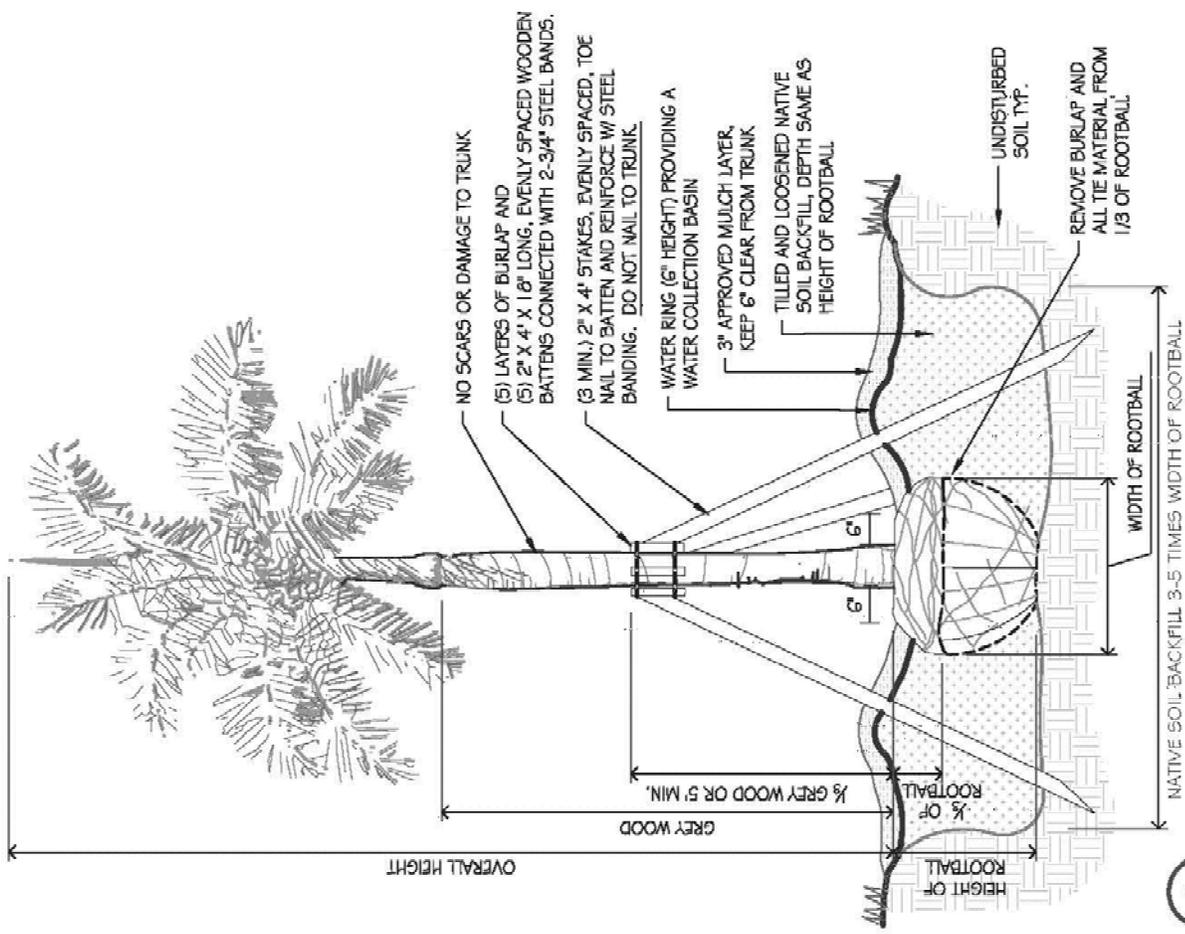
Appendix A. Planting Details

Appendix B. Recommend Plant List

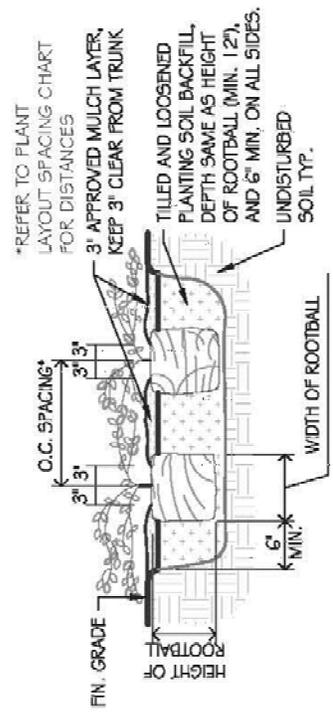
Appendix C. Prohibited Plant List

Appendix D. Landscape Maintenance Best Management Practices

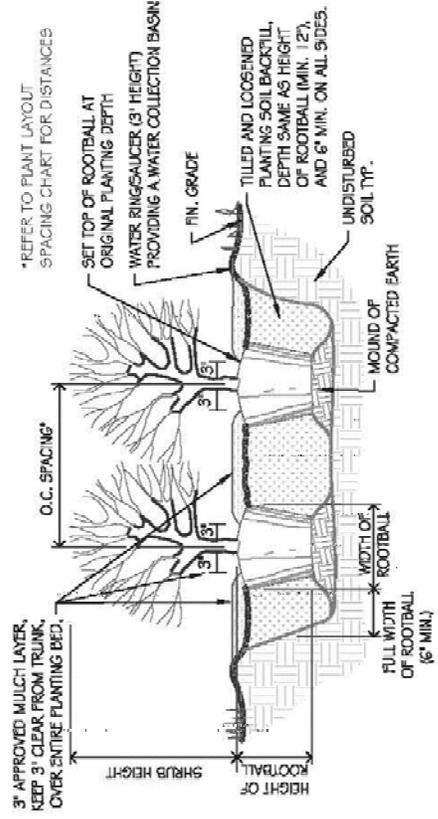
Appendix E. Home Owners Guide



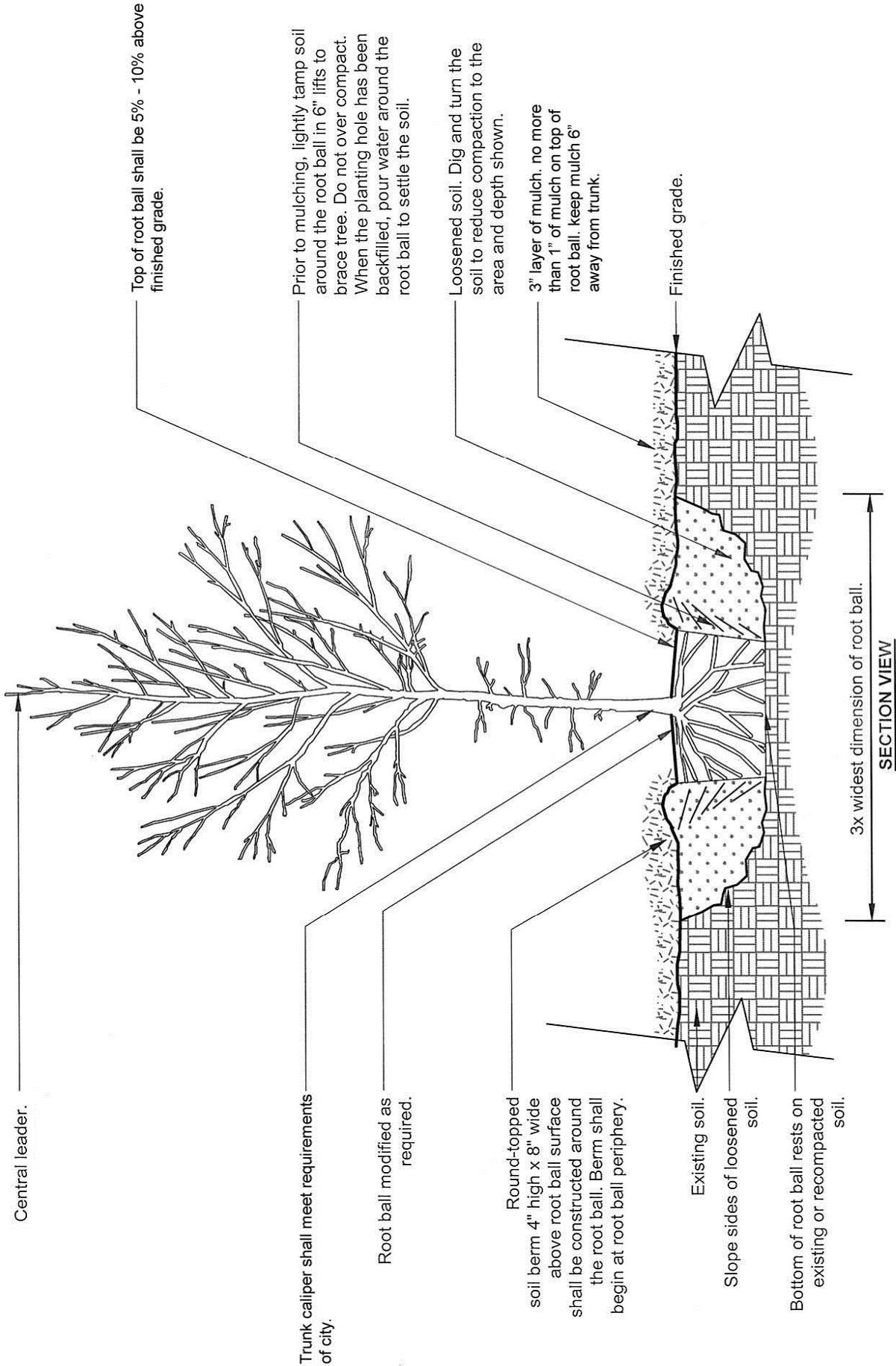
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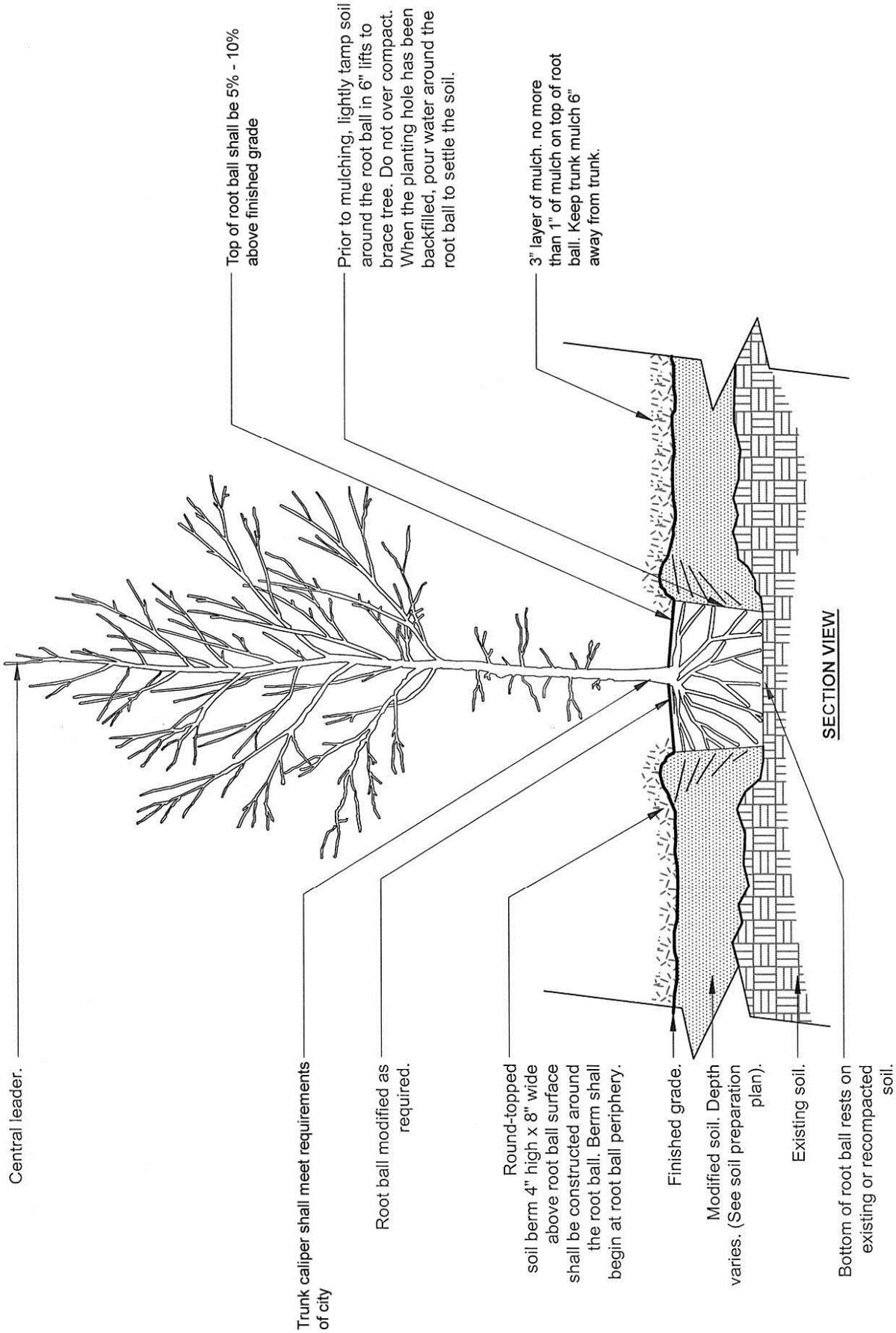
2 GROUNDCOVER PLANTING DETAIL NTS



3 SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL NTS



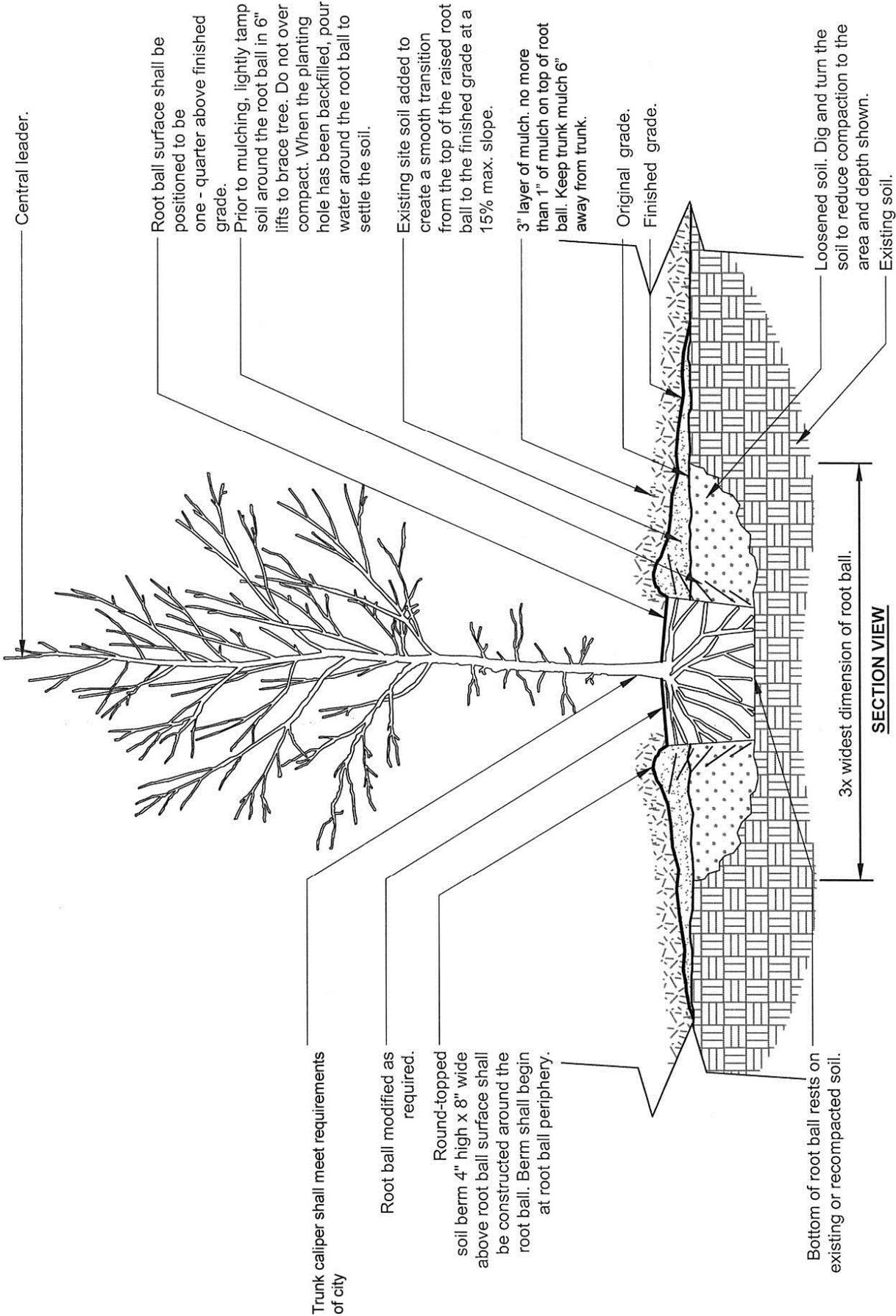
TREE W/ BERM (EXISTING SOIL NOT MODIFIED)



URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014
OPEN SOURCE FREE TO USE

TREE w/ BERM (EXISTING SOIL MODIFIED)

5

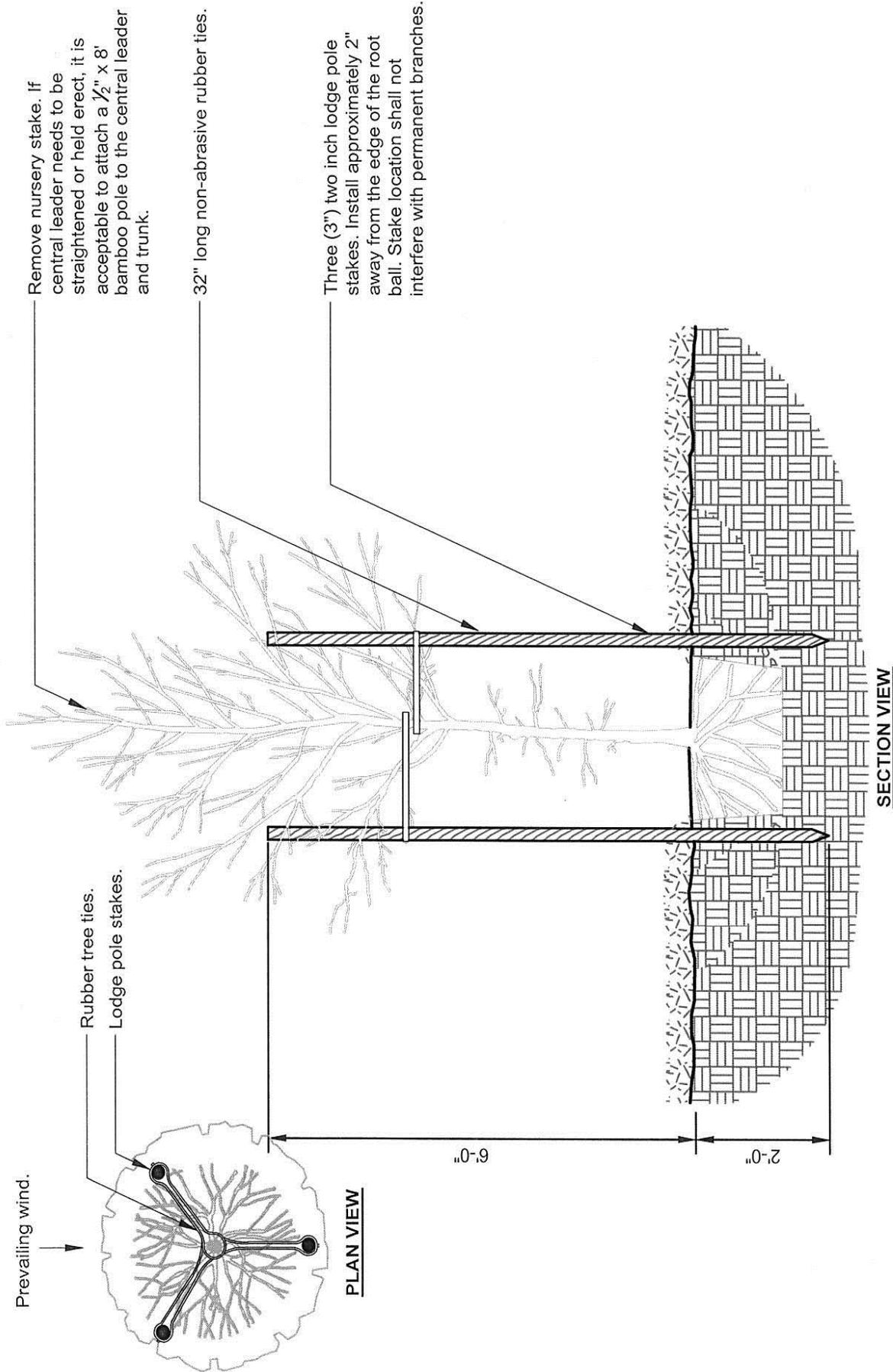


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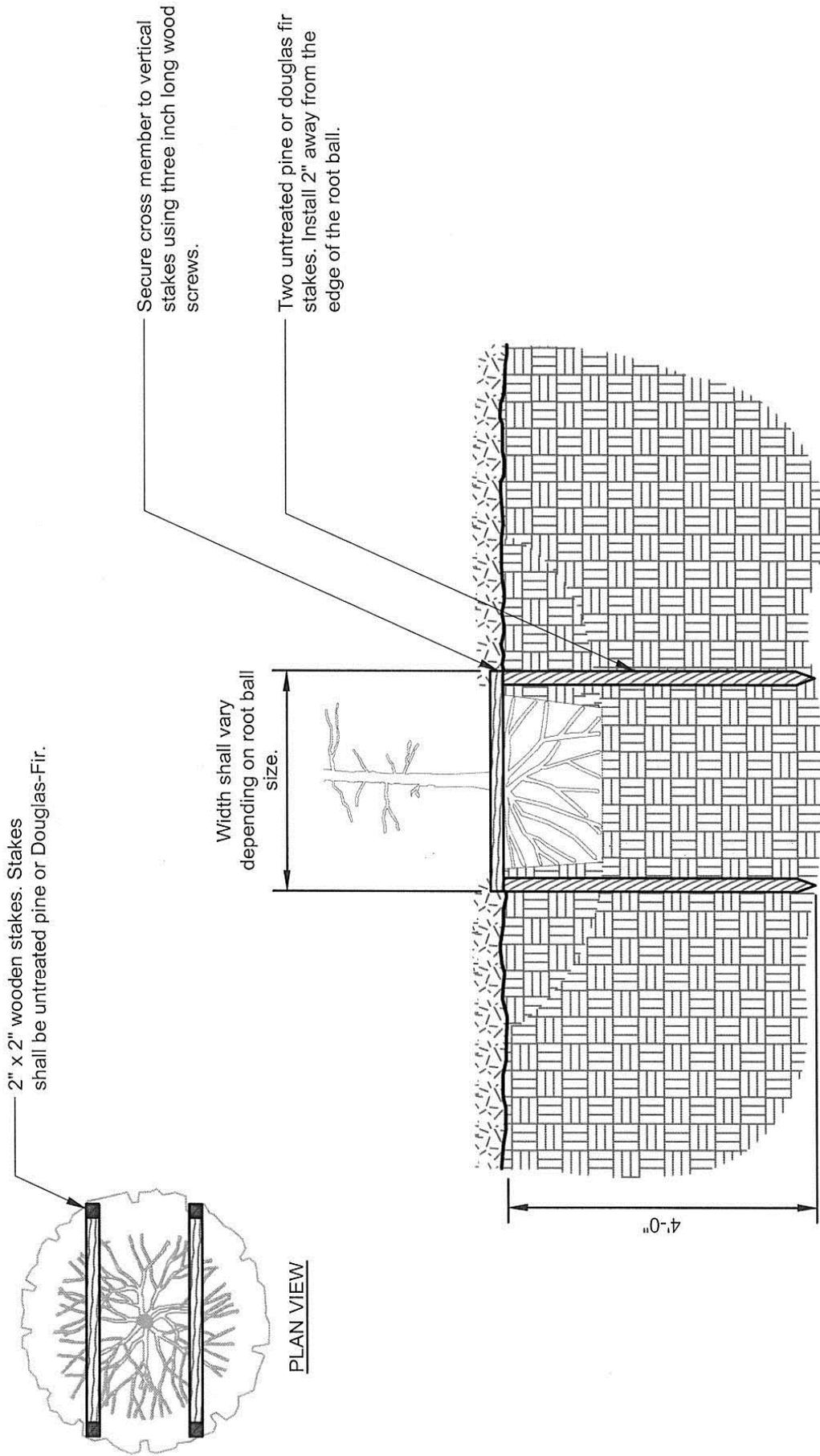
TREE IN POORLY DRAINED SOIL

6

APPENDIX A. Planting Details



TREE STAKING - LODGE POLES (3)



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TREE STAKING - STAPLE

Recommended Trees Species

*List must be renewed every five (5) years.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Allspice	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	15'-30'	Medium	Shade	Slow	N/A	Leaves are leathery, aromatic and quite attractive. Has whitish gray bark peels in thin sheets. The leaves and fruit smell like a combination of cloves, black pepper, nutmeg, and cinnamon, hence the common name. Small white flowers. Wind tolerant.
Bahama Lysiloma	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Shade	Slow	N/A	Slow growing native shade tree with small leaves and reddish new growth.
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	30'-60'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Thrives in wet sites. Native deciduous tree. Loses all its leaves in winter. Wind tolerant.
Black Ironwood	<i>Krugiodendron fereum</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Native	Slow	N/A	Small native tree wind tolerant.
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Flowering	Moderate	Spring/Summer	A small evergreen tree. Easy to grow and loves warmth, moisture and sun. Mostly growing in moist soil in open or woodland sites.
Bridalveil	<i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i>	30'+	Large	Shade	Moderate	Summer/Fall	A large evergreen tree. Decorated with showy yellow blossoms. The bark peels off in thin strips showing an unusual green and grey mottling.



Bald Cypress
Taxodium distichum



Bottlebrush
Callistemon sp.



Allspice
Pimenta dioica



Black Ironwood
Krugiodendron fereum



Bridalveil
Caesalpinia granadillo



Bahama Lysiloma
Lysiloma sabicu

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Copperpod	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	40'- 50'	Large	Flowering	Fast	Spring/Summer	Fast-growing evergreen tree. Produces fragrant, showy yellow flowers in the spring and summer. Seedpods turn to an attractive wine-brown color. Subject to wind damage. Needs space to develop adequate root system to reduce the likelihood of toppling.
Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	15'- 25'	Small	Flowering	Fast	Spring/Summer & Fall	Can be grown as either a shrub or small tree. Produces wide, showy flowers. Has thin, gray bark that exfoliates.
Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	20'-30'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Wet areas; wind tolerant. Attractive red berries, attract birds.
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	15'-25'	Small	Flowering Native	Moderate	Year-round	Moderate drought tolerance:. White flowers all year-round . Semi-showy spikes. Fragrant.
Orange Geiger	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>	20'-25'	Small	Flowering Native	Moderate	Spring/Summer & Fall	Moderate-growing with a dense rounded evergreen canopy. Orange flowers appear throughout the year with small white pear shaped fruit. Salt and wind tolerant.
Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	30'-50'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Salt and Wind Tolerant



Dahoon Holly
Ilex cassine



Cooperpod
Peltophorum pterocarpum



Orange Geiger
Cordia sebestena



Green Buttonwood
Conocarpus erectus



Crepe Myrtle
Lagerstroemia indica



Fiddlewood
Citharexylum spinosum

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	40'-50'	Large	Native	Fast	N/A	Shiny red and peeling bark. Wind tolerant.
Hong Kong Orchid	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Flowering	Fast	Fall/Winter	Best suited for a large property. Fast growth and wide canopy.
Inkwood	<i>Exothea paniculata</i>	25' - 35'	Medium	Native	Moderate	Summer	Slender dense crown with glossy leaves and tiny fragrant blooms in spring and early summer. Produces red berries that ripen to deep purple. Native
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	40' - 50'	Large	Flowering	Fast	Spring and late Summer	Needs space to develop adequate root system to reduce the likelihood of toppling. Produce light purple flowers in fall and winter. Not always showy.
Japanese Fern	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	20'- 30'	Medium	Shade	Moderate	N/A	Broad canopy. Decorative leaves.
Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	5' - 25'	Small	Flowering	Fast	Spring	An attractive and tough plant that requires little maintenance. Extremely fast growing and can add green to new landscapes quickly.
Krug's Holly	<i>Ilex krugiana</i>	25'-30'	Small	Native	Moderate	N/A	Attractive red berries in winter.



Hong Kong Orchid
Bauhinia blakeana



Inkwood
Exothea paniculata



Jacaranda
Jacaranda mimosifolia



Japanese Fern
Filicium decipiens



Japanese Privet
Ligustrum japonicum



Krug's Holly
Ilex krugiana

Gumbo Limbo
Bursera simaruba

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Lignum Vitae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	10' - 30'	Small	Flowering	Very Slow	Year-round	Purple blooms several times per year. Slow-growing but long-lived, it is adaptable to dry rocky areas in full sun to light shade. Can be planted adjacent to Power Lines. Rare, small native tree.
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	40' - 50'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Wind tolerant, long-lived, large native shade tree.
Madagascar Olive	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	20'-30'	Small	Shade	Moderate	N/A	Salt tolerant. Can be planted adjacent to power lines.
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	35'-60'	Large	Native	Fast	N/A	Low wind tolerance; needs space to develop adequate root system to reduce the likelihood of toppling; Large seed pods can be a nuisance.
Mexican Cassia	<i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i>	20'-25'	Small	Flowering	Moderate	Summer (May – September)	Fragrant, golden flowers. Needs full sun. Can be planted adjacent to power lines.
Myrsine	<i>Myrsine guianensis</i>	15'-25'	Small	Native	Slow	N/A	Can be planted adjacent to power lines.
Paradise Tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	35'-50'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Attractive reddish color on new foliage. Fast growing native. Female plant bears black berries that attract birds.



Lignum Vitae
Guaiacum sanctum



Live Oak
Quercus virginiana



Madagascar Olive
Noronhia emarginata



Myrsine
Myrsine guianensis



Mahogany
Swietenia mahagoni



Mexican Cassia
Caesalpinia mexicana



Paradise Tree
Simarouba glauca

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Pigeon Plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	25'-30'	Small	Native	Moderate	Spring	Moderate-growing with a dense, columnar canopy producing small white flowers in the spring. Attractive bark. Native. Fruits ripen in late summer/fall and attract birds.
Pink Tabebuia	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Flowering	Moderate	Spring	Moderate-growing flowering tree. It has showy light pink flowers. Drought tolerant once established.
Pitch Apple	<i>Clusia rosea</i>	25'-35'	Medium	Native	Slow	N/A	Medium-sized tree with stiff, thick leaves, salt tolerant. Can be used to shade buildings or patios.
Purple Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Flowering	Moderate	Winter/Spring	Moderate-growing flowering tree. It has showy light purple flowers. Drought tolerant once established.
Queens Crepe Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	30'-45'	Large	Flowering	Moderate	Summer	Moderate-growing with leaves that turn red before falling in the winter. It has large showy pink or purplish flowers during the summer. Drops leaves during cold spells.



Pigeon Plum
Coccoloba diversifolia



Pink Tabebuia
Tabebuia heterophylla



Pitch Apple
Clusia rosea



Queens Crepe Myrtle
Lagerstroemia speciosa



Purple Trumpet Tree
Tabebuia impetiginosa



Red Stopper
Eugenia rhombea

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Native	Fast	N/A	Oval shape and is a fast grower. This native tree displays red coloring during different seasons of the year.
Red Stopper	<i>Eugenia rhombea</i>	15'-20'	Small	Native	Moderate	N/A	Can be planted adjacent to power lines.
Royal Poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>	35'-45'	Large	Flowering	Fast	Summer	Fast growing evergreen tree. Produces showy reddish, orange flowers in summer. Long seed pods can be a nuisance. Subject to wind damage. Needs space to develop adequate root system to reduce likelihood of toppling.
Rusty Fig	<i>Ficus rubignosa</i>	30'-35'	Medium	Shade	Slow	N/A	This species of ficus tree forms a nice medium-sized canopy and does not have aerial roots. The undersides of the leaves are reddish-brown and hairy, hence the common name.
Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	20'-30'	Small	Native	Slow	N/A	Wet and / or shady areas, Wind tolerant.
Sea Grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	15' – 35'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Salt tolerant, Needs to have multiple trunks for stability.
Simpson Stopper	<i>Myricanthes fragrans</i>	20'-30'	Small	Native	Slow	N/A	Hardy native; can be planted adjacent to power lines. Small fragrant flowers , small berries attractive to birds.



Red Maple
Acer rubrum



Red Stopper
Eugenia rhombea



Royal Poinciana
Delonix regia



Rusty Fig
Ficus rubignosa



Satinleaf
Chrysophyllum oliviforme



Sea Grape
Coccoloba uvifera

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Spanish Stopper	<i>Eugenia foetida</i>	15'-20'	Small	Native	Moderate	N/A	Small native evergreen tree. Moderate columnar growth; small leaves in tight formation; flowers; good salt-tolerance. Can be planted adjacent to power lines.
South Florida Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliottii 'Densa'</i>	70'-80'	Large	Native	Slow	N/A	Large, native conifer tree that needs to be used more. Prefer more acidic soils, so try to plant away from roads and sidewalks. Use Pine Straw Mulch to help lower PH of soil. Often planted in groups to create a natural-like setting.
Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	40'-50'	Large	Native	Moderate	N/A	Large evergreen shade tree with small feathery leaves. Wind tolerant. Seed pods can be a nuisance.
Vera Wood	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>	20'-30'	Large	Flowering	Moderate	Summer	Large flowering tree (yellow). Tall, slow growing with bright yellow flowers and shiny deep-green compound leaves. This tree is adapted to dry conditions and has very hard wood and flowers throughout the year. Needs space to develop adequate root system to reduce the likelihood of toppling.



Simpson Stopper
Myricanthes fragrans



South Florida Slash Pine
Pinus elliottii 'Densa'



Spanish Stopper
Eugenia foetida



Tamarind
Tamarindus indica



Vera Wood
Bulnesia arborea

Recommended Trees Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
White Gieger	<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	15'-20'	Small	Flowering	Moderate	Year-round	Salt tolerant. Can be planted adjacent to power lines.
White Stopper	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	15' – 25'	Small	Native	Moderate	N/A	Drought tolerant. Can be planted adjacent to power lines. Often multi-stem, has attractive bark
Wild Tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i>	40' – 50'	Large	Native	Fast	N/A	Salt tolerant, Large, native shade tree with feathery leaves. New leaves appear reddish
Willow Busic	<i>Dipholis salicifolium</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Native	Moderate	N/A	Salt tolerant, Medium-sized shade tree.



White Cordia
Cordia boissieri



White Stopper
Eugenia axillaris



Wild Tamarind
Lysiloma latisiliqua



Willow Busic
Dipholis salicifolium

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Gold Mound	<i>Duranta repens</i>	Medium	Color	Medium	Medium
Foxtail Fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus 'Myers'</i>	Groundcover	Border	Medium	Medium
Small Leaf Clusia	<i>Clusia guttifera</i>	Large	Native	High	Medium
Dwarf Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens, Dwarf</i>	Large	Native	High	Medium
Variegated Liriope	<i>Liriope muscari 'Variegata'</i>	Groundcover	Border	Medium	Low
African Bush Daisy	<i>Gamolepis chrysanthemoides</i>	Large	Color	Medium	Medium



African Bush Daisy
Gamolepis chrysanthemoides



Foxtail Fern
Asparagus densiflorus 'Myers'



Dwarf Firebush
Hamelia patens, Dwarf



Gold Mound
Duranta repens



Small Leaf Clusia
Clusia guttifera



Variegated Liriope
Liriope muscari 'Variegata'

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Orange Bromeliad	<i>Aechmia blanchetiana 'Orange'</i>	Medium	Color	Low	Medium
Walters Viburnum	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Large	Native	High	Medium
Coontie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>	Small	Native	High	Low
Blueberry Flax Lily	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Small	Color	Low	Low
Red Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubra'</i>	Medium	Native	High	Low
Sand Cord Grass	<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	Medium	Native	High	Low



Orange Bromeliad
Aechmia blanchetiana 'Orange'



Coontie
Zamia pumila



Red Fountain Grass
Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubra'



Walters Viburnum
Viburnum obovatum



Blueberry Flax Lily
Dianella tasmanica



Sand Cord Grass
Spartina bakeri

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Medium	Flowering	High	Low
Cardboard Palm	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Large	Native	High	Low
Copperleaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Large	Color	Medium	Medium
Thryallis	<i>Galphimia gracillis</i>	Medium	Flowering	High	Low
Wart Fern	<i>Microsorium scolopendrium</i>	Groundcover	Native	High	Low
Silver Buttonwood Hedge	<i>Conocarpus erectus 'serius'</i>	Large	Native	High	Medium



Indian Hawthorn
Rhaphiolepis indica



Copperleaf
Acalypha wilkesiana



Wart Fern
Microsorium scolopendrium



Cardboard Palm
Zamia furfuracea



Thryallis
Galphimia gracillis



Silver Buttonwood Hedge
Conocarpus erectus 'serius'

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Evergreen Giant Liriope	<i>Liriope muscari 'Evergreen Giant'</i>	Groundcover	Border	Medium	Low
Dwarf Ilex 'Nana Schillings'	<i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana schillings'</i>	Small	Native	High	Low
Sandankwa Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Large	Hedge	Medium	Medium
Dwarf Podocarpus 'Pringles'	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus 'Pringle's Dwarf'</i>	Small	Border	Medium	Medium
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Groundcover	Native	High	Low



Evergreen Giant Liriope
Liriope muscari 'Evergreen Giant'



Sandankwa Viburnum
Viburnum suspensum



Blanket Flower
Gaillardia pulchella



Dwarf Ilex 'Nana Schillings'
Ilex vomitoria 'Nana schillings'



Dwarf Podocarpus 'Pringles'
Podocarpus macrophyllus 'Pringle's Dwarf'

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Dwarf Juniper 'Parsonii'	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Parsonii'</i>	Groundcover	Border	Medium	Medium
Trailing Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Groundcover	Flowering	High	Medium
Green Island Ficus	<i>Ficus microcarpa 'Green Island'</i>	Small	Border	Medium	High
Pink Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Medium	Native	High	Low
Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass	<i>Tripsacum floridanum</i>	Medium	Native	High	Medium
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Medium	Flowering	Low	Medium



Dwarf Juniper 'Parsonii'
Juniperus chinensis 'Parsonii'



Green Island Ficus
Ficus microcarpa 'Green Island'



Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass
Tripsacum floridanum



Trailing Lantana
Lantana montevidensis



Pink Muhly Grass
Muhlenbergia capillaris



Crinum Lily
Crinum asiaticum

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Groundcover	Border	High	Medium
Cat Palm	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	Large	Accent	Medium	Medium
Red Tip Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco 'Red Tip'</i>	Large	Native	High	Medium
Horizontal Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco 'Horizontal'</i>	Medium	Native	High	Low
Croton Species	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Large	Color	Medium	High
Wax Jasmine	<i>Jasminum volubile</i>	Medium	Hedge	Medium	Medium



Shore Juniper
Juniperus conferta



Red Tip Cocoplum
Chrysobalanus icaco 'Red Tip'



Croton Species
Codiaeum variegatum



Cat Palm
Chamaedorea cataractarum



Horizontal Cocoplum
Chrysobalanus icaco 'Horizontal'



Wax Jasmine
Jasminum volubile

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Boston Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Groundcover	Border	High	Low
Spider Lily	<i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i>	Groundcover	Border	Medium	Medium
Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Medium	Native	High	Low
Red Hawaiian Ti Plant	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>	Medium	Color	High	Medium
Jamaican Caper	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	Medium	Flowering	High	Low
Simpson Stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Large	Native	High	Low



Boston Fern
Nephrolepis exaltata



Saw Palmetto
Serenoa repens



Jamaican Caper
Capparis cynophallophora



Spider Lily
Hymenocallis latifolia



Red Hawaiian Ti Plant
Cordyline fruticosa



Simpson Stopper
Myrcianthes fragrans

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
White Indigo Berry	<i>Randia aculeata</i>	Medium	Native	High	Medium
Wild Coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Medium	Native	Medium	Low
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia augusta</i>	Medium	Flowering	Low	Medium
Green Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Small	Hedge	Medium	Medium
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp</i>	Large	Flowering	Low	High
Natal Plum	<i>Carrisa macrocarpa</i>	Small	Flowering	High	Medium



White Indigo Berry
Randia aculeata



Gardenia
Gardenia augusta



Hibiscus
Hibiscus spp



Wild Coffee
Psychotria nervosa



Green Pittosporum
Pittosporum tobira



Natal Plum
Carrisa macrocarpa

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Small	Flowering	Medium	Medium
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Large	Hedge	Medium	Medium
Ixora 'Nora Grant'	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Small	Flowering	Medium	High
Texas Sage	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Small	Flowering	High	Low
Trinette	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Medium	Foliage color	High	Low
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Medium	Hedge	Medium	Medium



Plumbago
Plumbago auriculata



Ixora 'Nora Grant'
Ixora coccinea



Trinette
Schefflera arboricola



Podocarpus
Podocarpus macrophyllus



Texas Sage
Leucophyllum frutescens



Viburnum
Viburnum suspensum

Recommended Shrub / Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Dwarf Ixora	<i>Ixora chinensis</i>	Small	Flowering	Medium	Medium
Compact Jatropha	<i>Jatropha integerrima 'compacta'</i>	Large	Native	Medium	Medium
Purple Queen	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i>	Groundcover	Border	High	Low
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Small	Border	Low	Low
Ornamental (Perennial) Peanut	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>	Groundcover	Groundcover	High	Low
Powderpuff (Sunshine Mimosa)	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	Groundcover	Flowering	High	Medium



Dwarf Ixora
Ixora chinensis



Purple Queen
Tradescantia pallida



Ornamental (Perennial) Peanut
Arachis glabrata



Compact Jatropha
Jatropha integerrima 'compacta'



Mondo Grass
Ophiopogon japonicus



Powderpuff (Sunshine Mimosa)
Mimosa strigillosa

Recommended Palms

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Silver Palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>	10'-20' HT	Native	High	Low
Florida Thatch Palm	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	5'-15' HT	Native	High	Low
Bottle Palm	<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	15'-20' HT	Single Trunk	Medium	Medium
Pindo Palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>	15'-20' HT	Single Trunk	Medium	Medium
Pygmy Date Palm	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	5'-15' HT	Accent	Medium	High
Spindle Palm	<i>Hyophorbe verschaffeltii</i>	15'-20' HT	Single Trunk	Medium	Medium



Silver Palm
Coccothrinax argentata



Bottle Palm
Hyophorbe lagenicaulis



Pygmy Date Palm
Phoenix roebelenii



Florida Thatch Palm
Thrinax radiata



Pindo Palm
Butia capitata



Spindle Palm
Hyophorbe verschaffeltii

Recommended Palms

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Sabal Palm / Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal Palmetto</i>	30'-40' HT	Native	High	Low
Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	50'-70' HT	Native	Medium	Medium
Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	20'-30' HT	Native	Medium	High
Bismarck Palm	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	30'-50' HT	Specimen	High	Medium
Canary Island Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	30'-40' HT	Specimen	High	Medium
Chinese Fan Palm	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	20'-30' HT	Single Trunk	High	Low
Coconut Palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	50'-80' HT	Single Trunk	High	Low



Sabal Palm / Cabbage Palm
Sabal Palmetto



Paurotis Palm
Acoelorrhaphe wrightii



Chinese Fan Palm
Livistona chinensis



Royal Palm
Roystonea regia



Bismarck Palm
Bismarckia nobilis



Coconut Palm
Cocos nucifera



Canary Island Date Palm
Phoenix canariensis

Recommended Palms

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Type	Drought Tolerance	Maintenance Needs
Date Palm 'Sylvester'	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	30'-40' HT	Specimen	High	Medium
Date Palm 'Medjool'	<i>Phoenix dactylifera 'Medjool'</i>	30'-40' HT	Specimen	High	Medium
Foxtail Palm	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	20'-30' HT	Single Trunk	Medium	Medium
MacArthur Palm	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	20'-30' HT	Single/Multi Trunk	Medium	Medium
Montgomery Palm	<i>Veitchia montgomeryana</i>	25'-35' HT	Single/Multi Trunk	Medium	Medium
Solitaire / Alexander Palm	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	20'-30' HT	Single/Multi Trunk	Medium	Medium
Triangle Palm	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	20'-30' HT	Specimen	High	Low



Date Palm 'Sylvester'
Phoenix sylvestris



MacArthur Palm
Ptychosperma macarthurii



Solitaire / Alexander Palm
Ptychosperma elegans



Foxtail Palm
Wodyetia bifurcata



Montgomery Palm
Veitchia montgomeryana



Triangle Palm
Neodypsis decaryi



Date Palm 'Medjool'
Phoenix dactylifera 'Medjool'

Recommended Vines

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native/Non-Native	Type	Flower Color	Growth Rate
Coral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Native	Flowering	Pink/Orange	Fast
Corkystem passionflower	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Native	Flowering	Yellow-Green	Fast
Muscadine Grape	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Native	Fruit	-	Moderate
Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Native	Flowering	Pink/Purple	Fast
Allamanda	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	Yellow/Pink	Fast
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	Various	Moderate



Coral honeysuckle
Lonicera sempervirens



Muscadine Grape
Vitis rotundifolia



Allamanda
Allamanda cathartica



Corkystem passionflower
Passiflora suberosa



Passion Flower
Passiflora incarnata



Bougainvillea
Bougainvillea spp.

Recommended Vines

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native/Non-Native	Type	Flower Color	Growth Rate
Bower vine	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	Pink/Red/White	Fast
Bridal Bouquet	<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	White	Slow
Confederate Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	White	Fast
Queens Wreath	<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	Purple	Fast
Sky Vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Native	Flowering	Blue/Violet	Fast
Mexican Flame Vine	<i>Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides</i>	Non-Native	Flowering	Red/Orange/	Moderate



Bower vine
Pandorea jasminoides



Confederate Jasmine
Trachelospermum jasminoides



Sky Vine
Thunbergia grandiflora



Mexican Flame Vine
Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides



Bridal Bouquet
Stephanotis floribunda



Queens Wreath
Petrea volubilis

Recommended Trees/Palms/Shrub Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height Range	Tree Size	Tree Type	Growth Rate	Blooming Season	Special Needs/Comments
Coconut Palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	50'-60' HT	Large	Specimen	Medium	N/A	Adapt well to exposed coastal locations and warm temperatures. * <u>Must be certified 'Malayan' or 'Maypan' variety only.</u>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	15'-25'	Small	Flowering	Moderate	Spring/Summer	Showy flowers and attractive light brown exfoliating bark. *Loses leaves in winter, do not used to satisfy more than 10% of needs.
Glaucous Cassia	<i>Senna surattensis</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Flowering	Fast	Year-round	Small tree that produces large amounts of golden flowers. * <u>Not wind resistant, plant in sheltered areas.</u>
Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	10'-20'	Small	Flowering	Fast	Spring/Summer	An attractive and tough plant that requires little care. * <u>Should not be planted in medians or swales less than 8' in width.</u>
Ficus hedge	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	-	-	Hedge	Fast	N/A	Fast growth and thick foliage which provides privacy.* <u>Cannot be used to satisfy a hedge requirement.</u>
Silver Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus 'sericeus'</i>	10'-25'	Small	Native	Moderate	N/A	Small native evergreen tree. Salt tolerant. Can be planted adjacent to powerlines. * <u>Should not be planted in medians or swales less than 8' in width.</u>
Yellow Tabebuia	<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	20'-30'	Medium	Flowering	Moderate	Spring	Showy bright yellow flowers with silver, green foliage. * <u>Not wind resistant, plant in sheltered areas.</u>



Coconut Palm
Cocos nucifera



Crape Myrtle
Lagerstroemia indica



Glaucous Cassia
Senna surattensis



Japanese Privet
Ligustrum japonicum



Ficus hedge
Ficus benjamina



Silver Buttonwood
Conocarpus erectus 'sericeus'



Yellow Tabebuia
Tabebuia caraiba

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	woman's tongue
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> (A. <i>crenulata</i> misapplied)	coral ardisia
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> (A. <i>humilis</i> misapplied)	shoebuttan ardisia
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> (A. <i>sprengeri</i> ;	asparagus-fern
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	bishopwood
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> (C. <i>calaba</i> misapplied)	Santa Maria, mast wood, Antilles calophyllum
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian-pine, beach sheoak
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	suckering Australian-pine, gray sheoak
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	lather leaf
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood
<i>Deparia petersenii</i>	Japanese false spleenwort
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	winged yam
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (= <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)	cat's claw vine
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water-hyacinth
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> (F. <i>nitida</i> and F. <i>retusa</i> var. <i>nitida</i> misapplied)	laurel fig
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	green hygro
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass
<i>Imperata cylindrical</i> (I. <i>brasiliensis</i>	cogon grass

misapplied)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water-spinach
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian jasmine
<i>Lantana camara</i> (= L. <i>strigocamara</i>)	lantana, shrub verbena
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, hedge privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Uruguay waterprimrose
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> kripa;	white-flowered mangrove; black mangrove
<i>Luziola subintegra</i>	Tropical American water grass
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, paper bark
<i>Melinis repens</i> (= <i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>)	Natal grass
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa
<i>Nandina domestica nandina,</i>	heavenly bamboo
<i>Nephrolepis brownie</i> (= N. <i>multiflora</i>)	Asian sword fern
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed, cane grass
<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>	crested floating heart
<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer vine, onion vine

<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass, elephant grass
<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i>	serpent fern, wart fern
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water-lettuce
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (= <i>P. littorale</i>)	strawberry guava
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> (= <i>P. lobata</i>)	kudzu
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose- myrtle
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> (See <i>Melinis repens</i>)	
<i>Ruellia simplex</i> ¹	Mexican petunia
<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water spangles
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (= <i>Triadica sebifera</i>)	popcorn tree, Chinese tallow tree
<i>Scaevola taccada</i> (= <i>Scaevola sericea</i> , <i>S.</i> <i>frutescens</i>)	scaevola, half- flower, beach naupaka
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (= <i>Brassaia</i> <i>actinophylla</i>)	schefflera, Queensland umbrella tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper
<i>Scleria lacustris</i>	Wright's nutrush
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> (= <i>Cassia coluteoides</i>)	climbing cassia, Christmas cassia, Christmas senna
<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (= <i>S. houstonii</i>)	wetland nightshade, aquatic soda apple
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> * (= <i>S.</i> <i>indicus</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>)	West Indian dropseed
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	jambolan-plum,

	Java-plum
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	incised halberd fern
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	seaside mahoe
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort

¹Does not include *Ficus microcarpa* subsp. *fuyuensis*, which is sold as "Green Island Ficus"

² Chinese privet is a FLDACS Noxious Weed except for the cultivar 'Variegatum'

*Any species that are listed on the most current "Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council" list of category 1 (most invasive) species are prohibited to be planted in the City of Oakland Park.

This is a copy from the F.E.P.P.C's web site as of September, 2015. The current edition of the F.E.P.P.C's list of category 1 species shall supersede this list as it is amended and adopted/published in the future.

Landscape Maintenance Specifications, Best Management Practices

City – Owned Land / Large Properties

A. Example of Landscape Maintenance Specifications for Public Areas

These specifications could also be modified for large properties with contracted landscape maintenance services.

1. The landscape maintenance contractor shall provide the following scope of services:
 - a. Location: The location of the work shall be publicly – owned and maintained landscape areas as prescribed by the City’s representatives.
 - b. Litter Control: The contractor shall retrieve and dispose of all litter and debris as needed including, but not limited to, palm fronds, tree limbs, branches, leaves, berries, etc. This shall include cleaning all areas prior to mowing, and monitoring of the grounds, sidewalks, curbs and gutters on an ongoing basis. Personnel shall be available at all times to remove litter / debris as needed.
 - c. Turf Mowing: A monthly mowing schedule shall be provided to City’s representative prior to service. Mowing wet grass shall be avoided when possible. Mower blades must be kept sharp so that the cut grass edge is clean and not ragged. Mowing patterns shall be changed frequently to avoid wear. Any grass clippings or other plant debris remaining on the grass surface shall be removed the same day as the mowing service is performed. Clippings, mulch or other plant debris must be prevented from entering ponds, lakes, water features, or drains. In the event that this occurs, the materials shall be removed immediately.

St. Augustine Grass – Mow only with a rotary mower at the following frequencies for a total of 36 cuts per year: 2X monthly in November, December, January, and February; 3X monthly in March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October. The cutting height shall be a minimum 3 ½” to a maximum 4” above soil level.

I-95 / Oakland Park Boulevard – Mow with a rotary mower or bush hog at the following frequencies: 1X monthly in October, November, December, January, February and March; 2X Monthly in April, May, June, July, August and September. The cutting height shall be a minimum 3 ½” to a maximum 4” above soil level.

- d. Edging / Cleaning: Contractor shall trim and properly edge all shrub and flowerbeds as well as tree rings, curbs, walks, lighting and all other obstacles in the landscape and remove clippings. Paved areas (hard edges) shall be edged every mowing with respect to the turf type adjacent to the edging. Edging of beds and tree rings (soft edging) shall be executed every mowing with respect to the turf type adjacent to the edge. Damage to property or existing vegetation caused by improper trimming or edging shall be repaired or replaced within 48 hours at the Contractor’s expense. All walks and other paved

areas shall be vacuumed, swept or blown off, or vacuumed as needed to prevent accumulation of clippings and dead insects. Landscape areas shall be raked and cleaned of clippings, leaves, sticks, twigs, and all litter each time the soft edging is done. All mowing schedules shall be subject to approval by the City's representative.

- e. Mulching: Mulch planting beds in such a manner as to prevent weed growth, retain moisture to the plants, protect against soil erosion and nutrient loss, maintain a more uniform soil temperature, and improve the appearance of the planting beds. Avoid mulch mounded up on the trunks of palms, trees and the base of shrubs to encourage air movement in this area which aids in lowering disease susceptibility. Cypress mulch is prohibited in The City of Oakland Park. The use of Melaleuca or recycled mulch is encouraged.
- f. Shrubs, Trees and Palm Maintenance: All hedges that require shearing shall be pruned quarterly; all other shrubs and ground cover material shall be pruned monthly to insure the best shape, health and character of the individual plant. The entire top of hedges must be trimmed and this may require the use of a scissor lift or bucket truck. Mechanical trimming may only be utilized when the health or appearance of the plant will not be damaged by the mechanical trimmers. Ground cover plants shall be selectively cut back to encourage lateral growth and kept in bounds and out of other plantings, walkways, lighting, etc. Cuts should be made with sharp and proper tools. When cutting parts of branches leave a living bud at the end of the stub. Make cuts sufficiently close to parent stem so that the healing can readily start under normal conditions. Prune only at the time of season proper for the variety. Prune or trim at least once or twice each growing season to keep the natural shape of the individual plant.

Removal of dead limbs, branches and fronds from all trees and palms shall be ongoing (up to a height of 10 feet only). No pruning should be performed to live wood that would affect the fullness or intended character of the planting.

Remove all sucker growth from the base of trees on an as needed basis. Remove any limbs, which pose a threat to public safety (up to a height of 10 feet only).

There must be at least one employee on site during all tree trimming who possesses a Class B Tree Trimmers license or better as required by Broward County.

- g. Fertilization: A schedule of fertilization dates and fertilizer analysis shall be subject to approval by City's representative prior to application. The fertilizer used shall be a commercial grade product and recommended for use on each plant type. Specific requirements should be determined by soil test results, soil type and the time of year. Applications shall proceed continuously once begun until all areas have been completed. In the event fertilizer is thrown on hard surfaces, it shall be removed immediately to prevent

staining. Any plants damaged by over –fertilization shall be replaced at the Contractor’s expense.

- i. St. Augustine Grass - St Augustine turf shall be fertilized three (3) times per year at a rate of 1lb. of N/1000 square feet. The N, P, K ratio shall vary with the time of year of the application and the results of soil analysis. Fertilizer shall be applied in the month of January, April, and October. The October application shall include a weed control product.
- ii. Shrubs and Groundcover – The fertilizer for all planted shrubs and groundcover shall meet appropriate horticultural standards with an N,P,K ratio of 3:1:2 unless soil conditions or plant species dictate differently. At least 60% of the nitrogen must be from a non-water soluble organic source. All shrubs and groundcovers shall be fertilized by broadcasting by hand over the beds three (3) times per year. Fertilizer should be applied in the spring, fall and winter at 1 ½ to 3 lbs. N/100 square feet. The Contractor shall establish a program that will fertilize all shrubs and groundcover, describing the type of fertilizer required for each type of plant and the time of year this work will be undertaken.
- iii. Trees & Palms – The fertilizer for all the planted hardwood trees shall meet proper horticultural standards with an N, P, K ratio of 4:1:4 unless soil conditions or plant species dictate differently. At least 60% of the nitrogen must be from a non-water soluble source. Concentrated slow-release fertilizer tablets may be used on trees if approved by the City’s representative. Hardwood trees shall be fertilized twice (2) yearly, spring and fall, in the following amounts: one (1) pound of fertilizer per inch of tree diameter, but no more than eight (8) pounds of fertilizer per tree. Palms shall be fertilized three (3) times yearly with an N, P, K ratio of 8-2-12+ (4) Mg plus micronutrients. No substitutions allowed and 100% of the N, K and Mg must be controlled release.

The Contractor shall establish a program that will fertilize all trees and palms, describing the type of fertilizer required for each type of tree and the time of year this work will be undertaken. The fertilization schedule shall be provided to the City’s representative not less than one (1) month prior to application. Any trees damaged by over-fertilization or by the use of the wrong type of fertilizer shall be replaced at the Contractor’s expense. Changes in fertilization rates, methods and composition shall be subject to approval by the City’s representative in writing

- h. **Disease Management:** The Contractor shall control or eradicate diseases and infestations by chewing or sucking insects, leaf miners, fire ants and other pests including white fly (except on trees) through organic methods first and then if required by spraying affected plants with chemical sprays and combinations of sprays suitable for that particular disease or pest when the infestation or infection becomes evident and as often thereafter as necessary. The Contractor shall respond within 72 hours after a request or notice from City’s representative. The Contractor shall be fully licensed to spray pesticides, and shall

use sound cultural practices that aid in preventing the presence or proliferation of insects and diseases.

- i. Application of Herbicides: All turf, planting beds and tree rings shall be maintained in a weed free condition. The Contractor may apply various herbicides by means of spray type devices to aid in the control of unwanted weeds and vegetation. All applications shall be performed by persons holding a valid herbicide application license as issued by the State of Florida and shall be done in accordance with the herbicide manufacturer's recommended rates and all applicable Federal, State, County and Municipal regulations. Herbicides may be used only with prior approval by the City's representative as to type, location and method of application. The Contractor shall exercise extreme care so as not to overspray and affect areas not intended for treatment. Areas adversely affected by such overspray shall be restored at the Contractor's expense. Do not spray on windy days.
- j. Turf Renovations: Turf renovations may be required if conditions warrant such a procedure and will be an extra charge. Conditions which warrant renovation include areas thinned out or damaged turf resulting from natural burnouts, traffic, or any area which has become noticeably depressed below the average grade of the other turf, or if the area becomes unsightly. Proper watering, fertilization and pest management will be critical during and after renovation. Any irrigation damaged because of turf renovation shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall be responsible for repairing ruts caused by vehicles pulling onto the grassy swales within 72 hours of the damage. Tamping or filling with sand are acceptable methods of repair.
- k. Irrigation: the Contractor shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of automatic irrigation system, and for setting and adjusting the time clocks to insure proper watering of all plant material and turf in the landscape. Irrigation schedules must comply with City, Broward County and South Florida Water Management District watering restrictions

The Contractor shall be responsible for the labor and supervision to make minor irrigation repairs to the lateral lines, risers and sprinkler heads up to two (2' inches) in diameter as required to keep the system operating. The Contractor shall also be responsible for repairing all electrical wires from zone valves back to the clock and for replacing damaged or broken valve boxes. The City shall reimburse the cost of parts for said repairs. Major repairs to main lines, valves, pumps and intake piping shall be reimbursed by the City for both labor and materials. Reimbursable repair work shall require authorization by the City's representative prior to commencement.

Prior to the commencement of the maintenance program, the Contractor shall have forty-five (45) days from the start of contract to inspect the irrigation system and report existing damage or incorrect operation and coverage to the City. The Contractor shall be

responsible for the integrity of the system after this initial inspection report and subsequent repairs.

Time clocks shall be checked once a week or as may be required. The Contractor shall, at least once per month, fully operate all the irrigation zones and replace, repair or clean all irrigation heads, lines, valves, valve boxes and controllers as needed. Any equipment damaged by the Contractor's operation shall be replaced with the same equipment and by the same manufacturer unless otherwise approved by the City's representative.

The irrigation shall be capable of providing 1 ½ "of water to all turf and shrub beds each week or as often as required to provide for a uniform green landscape appearance. The system shall be adjusted during the various seasons. The Contractor shall be required to make all repairs within a minimum 24 hour time period or sooner as directed by the City's representative. Any form of damage to the irrigation system must be reported to the City's representative immediately upon discovery.

Irrigate as necessary during periods of little or no rainfall using the automatic irrigation system and any supplemental watering necessary to apply the proper amount of water to keep the plant material in optimum health. Supplemental watering may require a large portable watering tank, impact sprinklers or additional hose to be supplied by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall provide a written irrigation schedule to the City's representative. The Contractor shall be responsible for controlling the amount of water used for irrigation and any damage that result from over-watering or insufficient watering shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

- I. Contractor: shall be responsible for reporting the location of all graffiti on signs, utility cabinets, walkways and roadways to the City on a daily basis.