

CHAPTER 38**LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE****ARTICLE I. GENERAL**

Sec. 38-01. Intent. The terms and provisions of this ordinance are intended to accomplish the following public purposes:

- A. To encourage the planting and protection of healthy trees, shrubs and groundcover and provide for the replacement (or replanting) of same when losses occur during necessary construction and development.
- B. To generally enhance and protect the quality of life and general welfare of the City and its residents.
- C. To preserve and enhance the historical, physical and aesthetic environment of the City.
- D. To aid in the control of storm water runoff, the stabilization of soil by the reduction of erosion and sedimentation and the replenishment of groundwater supplies, thereby protecting the Kankakee River and its tributaries.
- E. To enhance air quality by the removal of carbon dioxide, generation of oxygen and the filtering of air pollutants.
- F. To reduce noise by providing buffers and screens.
- G. To reduce energy consumption through the shade and windbreak effect of trees and other plant material.
- H. To preserve and enhance food supplies and habitat for birds and other wildlife.
- I. To protect and increase property values.
- J. To prevent the clearing of land without replacement of valuable ecosystem.

Sec. 38-02 Scope and Enforcement.

- A. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply generally and uniformly to all areas within the City of Kankakee except as specifically provided.
- B. The provisions of this ordinance shall be cumulative and consistent with provisions of other ordinances of the City of Kankakee and of the Statutes of the State of Illinois, and to the extent consistent shall be applied and enforced simultaneously. Whenever inconsistent, the provision resulting in the maximum protection, preservation and planting of trees and other plant material shall govern, except where limited by law.
- C. It is intended in particular that the provisions of this ordinance shall be applied cumulatively and simultaneously with the provisions of the City's Zoning Ordinance and that no permits, variances or other approvals pursuant to such ordinances and codes shall be granted without also complying with the applicable provisions of this ordinance.
- D. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all commercial, public, industrial, institutional and private development, with the exception of single and multiple family private dwellings; except where noted. These provisions shall also apply to all such development and rebuilding occurring after the effective date of this ordinance and any development that has not yet received final plat approval.

- E. Whenever an existing use or structure on a lot shall be replaced or expanded, the development shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance provided that the expansion exceeds twenty-five percent of the gross floor or lot area of the existing development or where the cost of improvements exceeds the value of the existing structure by fifty-percent. Existing value shall be determined by the value of the building as stated in the most recent tax bill, as provided by the owner. Owner shall also furnish the estimated costs of improvement.
- F. All requirements specified in this ordinance are minimum specifications. The provision of landscaping in excess of the ordinance is encouraged. Landscape plans that exceed the minimum specifications but vary from it in configuration may be considered.
- G. All conforming and legally non-conforming developments which are in existence on the effective date of this ordinance are strongly encouraged to comply with the standards set forth in these regulations within five years of said date.

Sec. 38-03 Definitions.

Buffer. A combination of physical space and vertical elements such as plants, fences or walls, the purpose of which is to separate and screen incompatible land uses from one another.

Canopy. The shaded cover created by spreading branches of a large deciduous tree.

Commercial grade shredded hardwood mulch. A dark brown, finely shredded wood product supplied to landscapers and garden centers for the purpose of mulching landscaped beds. This would not include the shredded, fresh wood from tree trimming or removal that is commonly available from municipalities and park districts.

Commercial strip. A strip of landscaping along the main thoroughfare, in front of a building.

Common name. The moniker by which a plant is most likely to be known locally, such as “honey locust.”

Deciduous. A woody plant that sheds its leaves annually.

Evergreen. A woody plant with foliage that persists and remains for more than two consecutive seasons.

Foundation shrubbery. Woody plants, evergreen or deciduous, used to soften and hide the foundation of a building or wall.

Groundcover. Plants other than turf grass used to cover large areas of planting beds. May be woody or herbaceous, evergreen or deciduous, but generally spreading in nature and not exceeding twenty-four inches in height.

Habitat. The natural elements of an ecosystem including food, shelter and nesting material from plants.

Herbaceous. Of plants with soft (not woody) top growth that generally dies back in winter (i.e...herbaceous perennials such as Hosta). Some herbaceous plants are evergreen or semi-evergreen in winter, retaining leaves until new growth appears in spring, such as Liriope.

Hose bib. A spigot or connection for a watering apparatus on a building or otherwise located on the property.

Landscaped area. An area that is covered by living plant material.

Latin name. A scientific name composed of the genus, species and cultivar or variety (where applicable) of a

plant.

Maintenance area. Areas on the out lot or around the building that are used for trash, equipment or storage, excluding sheds and buildings.

Male clone. For the purposes of this ordinance, a woody plant that is propagated asexually, rather than sexually, thereby insuring male plants that do not bear fruit.

Mulch. Non-living organic material used in landscapes to retard moisture loss, control weeds and erosion and keep soil temperatures consistent for plant roots.

Nuisance weed trees. Fast growing trees that become invasive through seed dispersal, suckering and underground runners. Such trees that become an economic and physical liability to nearby property owners thus the term “nuisance.”

Perimeter strip. A continuous landscaped strip along all public right of ways, not including alleys.

Shade tree. A deciduous woody plant, usually with a single stem, that exceeds fifteen feet in height and provides shade when in leaf.

Shrub. A woody plant, deciduous or evergreen, characterized by multiple stems and branching from the base, usually not more than twelve feet in height at maturity.

Understory. Assemblages of naturally lower growing, woody and evergreen species which grow or exist below the canopy of trees.

Turf grass. Cool season grasses such as fescue, rye and bluegrass, seeded or sodded, to create a lawn that is mowed and kept free of invasive plants.

Vines. For the purpose of the ordinance, vines shall be defined as woody plants that cling to surfaces by means of aerial rootlets, twining or other tropic mechanisms of stem or petiole.

Sec. 38-04 Requirements.

- A. Buffer Strips. Landscaped buffer strips shall be used in all instances of incompatible use. Incompatible use will be considered to exist when any new commercial, industrial, public or institutional development is sited along shared property lines or alleyways with existing residential properties, schools, places of worship, daycare facilities and parks, even in the event that these properties lie outside the corporate boundaries.
1. Landscaped buffer strips shall consist of at least one of following three options:
 - (a) A ten foot wide, heavily planted strip consisting of three planting layers: canopy, understory and groundcover. The strip shall be continuous along the shared property line or right of way and include shade trees at twenty-five foot intervals, an understory of deciduous or evergreen shrubs planted in clusters of three or more and spaced at four foot intervals and a groundcover planting of herbaceous plant material over remaining bed surface; or,
 - (b) A five foot wide bed along a solid surface wall, six foot minimum height, running continuously along the shared property line or right of way. Said wall must be planted with foundation shrubbery and vines to cover. Walls may be constructed of wood or masonry and may not be constructed of plastics or composites; or,

- (c) A fifty foot wide planting of turf grass or groundcovering plant material running continuously along the shared property line or right of way, with shade trees planted at twenty-five foot intervals.

B. Perimeter Strips. Landscaped perimeter or commercial strips shall be planted in all parking areas in excess of five hundred square feet, as follows:

1. Perimeter landscaped parking strips shall be used continuously (excepting cut-ins) along all public right of ways, not including alleys, unless a continuous landscaped commercial strip at least ten feet deep, planted with canopy, understory and groundcovering plants is substituted along the main thoroughfare. In any case, a minimum of fifteen percent of the parking area shall consist of landscaped parking strips.
2. Internal islands of landscaped parking strip shall be used at a minimum of seven and one-half percent of the vehicular use area, not including perimeter strips, of any parking lot in excess of thirty-thousand square feet. The landscaped area shall be designed, dispersed and located within and around the vehicular use areas to enhance the appearance and safety of the vehicular use area.
3. Perimeter landscape strips must be a minimum of five feet wide and consist of shade trees planted at twenty-five foot intervals, an understory planting of deciduous or evergreen shrubs or shade trees planted at twenty-five foot intervals and a ground-covering plant layer of turf grass or other herbaceous ground-covering plant material.
4. Internal landscaped islands shall be a minimum of one parking space in width and length and consist of a minimum of one shade tree and an under-story planting of deciduous or evergreen shrubs or a minimum of one shade tree and a ground-covering plant layer of turf grass or other herbaceous ground-covering plant material.
5. A commercial strip, when used instead of continuous perimeter strips shall be at least ten feet deep and run continuously along the main thoroughfare (excepting cut-ins) and consist of shade trees planted at twenty-five foot intervals, deciduous or evergreen shrubbery in clusters of three or more, planted no less than ten feet apart and turf grass or ground-covering plants in the remaining bed surface.
6. Landscaped strips consisting only of trees and shrubs, and not herbaceous ground-covers or turf, shall be mulched at a depth of six inches with commercial grade shredded hardwood mulch.
7. When tree spacing at twenty-five foot intervals is called for, it is assumed that a twenty-five foot bed will require two trees and that two smaller beds, separated by cut-ins, will be measured contiguously.

C. Materials. All landscape plant material used in the above outlined areas must be purchased and sized in accordance with *The American Standard for Nursery Stock* (most recent addition).

1. In addition, plant material to be installed must be selected for appropriateness to climate, soil types and suitability to use area. (See tables in Article II, Plant Selection)
2. Plant material to be installed must be healthy, free of insects, disease and significant physical damage.
3. A landscape plan shall be required, from either the developer or landscaper, as part of the development process and include the following:
 - (a) A scale drawing.

- (b) Proposed structures and pavement.
- (c) Proposed landscaped areas, showing location of all plant material and a list of plant material, using Latin and common names, quantities and sizes.
- (d) Location of hose bibs and irrigation systems.

D. Maintenance.

1. Landscape care shall be the responsibility of the owner, tenant or their agent and include the following:
 - (a) Landscaping shall be maintained in good condition so as to present a neat, healthy and orderly appearance and shall be kept free of weeds and dead plant material.
 - (b) Any diseased, dead or dying plant must be removed and replaced with a plant of comparable size and quality, when possible.
 - (c) Watering must be done in a manner that allows plants to become established and prevents plants from dying; except during times that watering may be prohibited by local order.
 - (d) The City shall have the right to prune any tree or shrub on private property when it interferes with visibility of any traffic control device or sign: or when it creates a hazard to life or property.
 - (e) The City shall have the right to cause the removal of any tree or shrub on private property that harbors insects or diseases that pose a potential threat to the tree population of the City as determined by the City arborist.
2. Maintenance areas used for storage and trash must be enclosed by a solid wall of no less than six feet in height and covered by a planting of woody vines. Vines shall be used at a minimum spacing of one vine for every ten feet of surface width. Walls may be constructed of wood or masonry and may not be constructed of plastics or composites. Walls that are seated on concrete or asphalt, and provide no possibility for planting must be constructed of masonry.
3. A minimum of one hose bib for every ten-thousand square feet of developed lot shall be provided and a hose bib must be located no more than one-hundred feet from any landscaped area.
4. Nuisance weed trees, as outlined in Article II (see table of unacceptable trees) of this ordinance, shall be removed when such trees exceed a height of ten inches, pursuant to the BOCA International Property Maintenance Code, Section 302.4. This specific provision of this ordinance shall also apply to all commercial, public, industrial, institutional and private developments (excepting single and multiple family dwellings) existing within the City of Kankakee on the date said ordinance is adopted.

E. Retention, Natural Areas and Streams. It shall be the responsibility of the owner/developer or their agents of any development not having final approval on the date this ordinance is adopted to use reasonable care in protecting any wetland, stream or retention area which may be adversely affected by said development. The following minimum requirements must be met:

1. Landscaping shall be provided around the perimeter of all retention/detention ponds in the “above high water” areas. Naturalistic plantings of plants adapted to temporary flooding will be planted below “high water level.” (See Sec. 38-02)
2. Such naturalistic plantings will be comprised of a minimum of twenty plants per every one-hundred linear feet of perimeter, measured at mid level.

3. Any proposed development adjacent to the Kankakee River, its tributaries or drainage ditches which flow into the Kankakee River, which would result in paved areas in excess of five-thousand square feet shall be required to mitigate the effects of runoff by one of the following:
- Grading the lot to prevent run-off of storm water into the River, its tributaries or drainage ditches.
 - Planting an integrated buffer strip, no less than ten feet in width and running the length of the lot along the River side, its tributaries or ditch side with trees, shrubs and groundcovers at the same density required for buffer strips in Sec. 38-04.

ARTICLE II. PLANT SELECTION

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	small to med.	all soils, sun
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	small to med.	all soils, sun to part shade
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Black Maple	large	all soils, sun to part shade
<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Red Sunset'	Red Maple	large	no heavy clay, sun to part shade
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	large	no heavy clay, sun
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	large	wet soils, naturalizing, sun to part shade
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Serviceberry	small	adaptable, 4 seasons
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	med. to large	moist to wet soils
<i>Betula pendula</i>	White Birch	med.	bronze birch borer
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European Hornbeam	med.	excellent landscape tree
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech	med.	all soils, sun to part shade
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	med. to large	all soils, sun to part shade
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	small	no heavy clay, sun
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood	small	sun to part shade
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Chinese Dogwood	small	sun to part shade
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Dogwood	small	all soils, sun
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe Tree	small	all soils, sun to part shade
<i>Crataegus crus galli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorne	small to med.	all soils, sun
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorne	small	all soils, sun
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech	large	no heavy clay, sun to part shade
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	large	all soils, sun to part shade
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	large	all soils, sun
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	large	all soils, sun
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (male clones)	Ginkgo	large	all soils, sun
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Honey Locust	large	all soils, sun

<i>Gymnocladus dioecus</i> (male clones)	Kentucky Coffee	large	all soils, sun
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	large	naturalizing, sun
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	large	sun
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Magnolia	small	under used
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia	small	sun
<i>Malus hybrids</i>	Crab Apple	small to med.	all soils, sun
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear	med. to large	all soils, sun
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	large	all soils, sun
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	large	all soils, sun
<i>Quercus elipsoidalis</i>	Hill's Oak	large	all soils, sun
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	large	heavy soils, sun
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin	large	heavy soils, sun
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	large	no alkaline soils, sun
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak	large	all soils, sun
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	med. to large	all soils, sun
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	large	best in sand, sun
<i>Quercus vellutina</i>	Black Oak	large	sand, sun
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Lilac	med.	all soils, sun
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress	large	moist soils, surface roots, sun
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	large	all soils, sun
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	med. to large	all soils, sun, beetle damage
<i>Tilia x euchlora</i> 'Redmond'	Redmond Linden	large	all soils, sun

TABLE 2. TREES ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT RECOMMENDED

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	large	surface roots
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	large	surface roots
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	large	leaf scorch, fruit
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Catalpa	large	messy, fruit
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	small	anthracnose
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	large	toxins, messy
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	large	messy, fruit
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	large	messy
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	large	short lived, messy
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	large	short lived, messy
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	large	Japanese beetle damage

TABLE 3. TREES, NOT ACCEPTABLE

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder	medium	insects, messy
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	large	weedy
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	small	diseases

<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	medium	weedy, messy
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	large	messy
<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy Poplar	medium	short lived
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	large	weedy, messy
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry	large	weedy, messy
<i>Salix alba</i>	Weeping Willow	large	roots, messy
<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>	Curly Willow	medium	roots, messy
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm	large	Japanese beetle damage
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery Elm	large	messy, beetle damage

TABLE 4. SHRUBS RECOMMENDED

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Serviceberry	large	fall color, sun or part shade
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	small	sun
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Boxwood	small to med	use hardy cultivars
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina Allspice	large	excellent under used large shrub
<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	Bluebeard	small	dies back to ground
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet	small	part shade
<i>Coryllus avellana and cultivars</i>	Filbert	med to large	part shade, naturalizing
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cotoneaster	small	catches trash
<i>Deutzia hybrids</i>	Deutzia	small	under used
<i>Exochorda x macrantha</i>	Pearlbush	small to med	sun, under used
<i>Fothergilla gardenia</i>	Dwf. Fothergilla	small	likes acid soils
<i>Fothergilla major</i>	Fothergilla	med	likes acid soils
<i>Hamamelis x intermedia</i>	Witch Hazel	large	part shade
<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>	Vernal Witch Hazel	large	part shade
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Smooth Hydrangea	med	not drought tolerant, afternoon shade
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Hardy Hydrangea	med to large	shallow roots
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea	med	part shade, rough winter texture
<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	St. John's Wort	small	cut back hard to maintain
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly	small	likes acid soils
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry	small	likes acid soils
<i>Ilex x meservae</i>	Blue Holly	med	requires acid soils
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Sweetspire	med	part shade
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese Kerria	med	part shade, drought tolerant
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush	large	adaptable, large
<i>Ligustrum species</i>	Privet	med to large	fragrant
<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>	Mock Orange	large	fragrant
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	med	sun, good soils
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Bush Cinquefoil	small	requires regular pruning

<i>Rhododendron hybrids</i>	Rhododendron	med to large	shallow roots, part shade
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	large	naturalizing
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac	spreading	great woody groundcover
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Shining Sumac	small	naturalizing, requires sandy soil
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant	med	part shade
<i>Rosa hybrids</i>	Rose	med	use hardy, shrub types
<i>Salix alba</i>	Red Stem Willow	med	thin regularly to maintain
<i>Salix caprea</i>	French Pussy Willow	small	sun, cut back hard
<i>Salix integra</i>	Japanese Willow	med to large	cut back hard, sun for color
<i>Salix purpurea and cultivars</i>	Arctic Willow	small to med	naturalizing, shade or sun
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea	med	cut back hard to maintain
<i>Spirea nipponica</i> 'Van Houte'	Bridal Veil Spirea	large	must not be sheared, large
<i>Stephanandra incisa</i> 'Crispa'	Cutleaf Stephanandra	spreading	shear to shape or naturalize, part shade
<i>Syringa meyeri</i> 'Palabin'	Meyer Lilac	small	drought tolerant, fragrant
<i>Syringa patula</i> 'Miss Kim'	Manchurian Lilac	med to large	some mildew
<i>Viburnum hybrids</i>	Viburnum	large	some suckering
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Weigela	med	possible dieback, short lived

TABLE 5. SHRUBS, ACCEPTABLE BUT NOT RECOMMENDED

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	4 ft	dieback, weedy
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Var. Dogwood	5 ft	suckers, ext.pruning required
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Stem Dogwood	4 ft	suckers, extensive pruning required
<i>Cotynus cogygria</i>	Smoke Bush	20 ft	messy, dies back
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Coral Berry	2 ft	marginally hardy
<i>Euonymous fortuneii and Cultivars</i>	Euonymous	18 inches	crown gall
<i>Forsythia hybrids</i>	Forsythia	20 ft	dieback, suckers
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	10 ft	self seeds
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Big Leaf Hydrangea	3 ft	marginally hardy
<i>Hydrangea serrata</i>	Jap. Toothed Hydrangea	3 ft	marginally hardy
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	4 ft	requires moist acid soils
<i>Pieris andromeda</i>	Pieris	2 ft	requires acid soil, marg. hardy
<i>Prunus cistena</i>	Sand Cherry	15 ft	disease prone
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Flowering Almond	15 ft	disease prone
<i>Pyracantha</i>	Firethorn	20 ft	disease prone, marg. hardy
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	20 ft	weedy, fruit
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	20 ft	suckers, requires ext. pruning
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca	3 ft	weedy, monocarpic

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
TABLE 6. SHRUBS NOT ACCEPTABLE			
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Jap. Honeysuckle		illegal, invasive
<i>Rhamnus species and cultivars</i>	Buckthorn, Tallhedge		illegal invasive and disease prone

TABLE 7. EVERGREENS RECOMMENDED			
Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Concolor Fir	50 ft	No wet heavy soils
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Juniper	8 ft	
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Spreading juniper	spreader	
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Japanese juniper	spreader	
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Sabin Juniper	spreader	
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue star juniper	spreader	
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Western blue juniper	30 ft	
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	80 100 ft	Fast
<i>Picea glauca 'Conica'</i>	Dwarf Alberta spruce	5 10 ft	no pruning necessary
<i>Picea omorika & cultivars</i>	Serbian spruce	25 ft	narrow, good drainage
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce	50 ft	
<i>Pinus mugho</i>	Mugho pine	10 ft	drought tolerant
<i>Pinus mugho 'Mughoensis'</i>	Dwarf Mugho Pine	4 ft	drought tolerant
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	150 ft	
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine	100 ft	part shade
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Yew	upright to 50 ft	
<i>Taxus x media cultivars</i>	Yew	spreader	
<i>Thuja occidentalis cultivars</i>	Globe Arborvitae	3 to 18 ft	no pruning required
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock	75 ft	part sun, wind protection

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
TABLE 8. EVERGREENS ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT RECOMMENDED			
<i>Chamaecyperus obtusa cultivars</i>	False Cypress	4-18 ft	Good soils, protection & irrigation
<i>Chamaecyperus pisifera cultivars</i>	False Cypress	4-18 ft	Good soils, protection & irrigation
<i>Microbiota dessucata</i>	Siberian Cypress	2 ft	does not tolerate heat & humidity
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	50 ft	disease

TABLE 9. VINES RECOMMENDED			

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Aristolochia durior</i>	Dutchman's pipe		Shade
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet		Need male & female
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Sweet Autumn clematis		
<i>Clematis viticella and cultivars</i>	summer flowering clematis		sun, some pruning required
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Baltic Ivy		Partial shade wind protection
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper		large, requires support
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper		Native
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston Ivy		

TABLE 10. VINES ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT RECOMMENDED

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Hydrangea aromala petiolaris</i>	Climbing Hydrangea		Japanese beetles
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Perennial Sweet Pea		Can be coarse after bloom
<i>Lonicera japonica and sempervirens</i>	Vine Honeysuckle		Aphids, pruning required

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
TABLE 11. VINES NOT ACCEPTABLE			
<i>Ampelopsis all species</i>	Porcelain Vine		Invasive, Japanese beetles
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hops		invasive, dies back
<i>Polygonum aubertii</i>	Silver fleece		Invasive

TABLE 12. GRASSES RECOMMENDED

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	15 ft	weedy if not maintained
<i>Andropogon girardii</i>	Big Bluestem	8 ft	native, drought tolerant
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea 'Karl Foerster'</i>	Feather Reed	4 ft	must have water
<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Overdam'</i>	Variegated Feather Reed	3 ft	must have water
<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Stricta'</i>	Var Feather Reed	4 ft	must have water
<i>Carex 'Bowles Golden'</i>	Golden Sedge	18 24"	needs water
<i>Carex morrowii 'Ice Dance'</i>	Goldband Sedge	12"	needs water
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	8"	drought & salt tolerant
<i>Hakonechloa</i>	Hakone Grass	18"	good soil & shade

<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Morning Light'	Maiden Grass	4 6 ft	best maiden grass for part shade
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Gracillimas'	Slender Maiden Grass	6 ft	late flowers tallest
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Sarabande'	Maiden Grass	5 ft	late flowers
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Purpurescens'	Red Maiden Grass	3 ft	borderline hardy
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Strictus'	Porcupine Grass	4 6 ft	tropical appearing
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Heavy Metal'	Switch Grass	4 ft	
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Blues Series'	Switch Grass	5 ft	
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Shenandoah'	Switch Grass	5 ft	
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Dropseed	2 ft	best for naturalizing
<i>Schizachrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	2 ft	naturalizing only
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass	6 ft	native
<i>Typha species</i>	Cattail	4 to 8 ft	native, wetlands

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
TABLE 13. GRASSES ACCEPTABLE BUT NOT RECOMMENDED			
<i>Pennisitum</i> all	Fountain Grass	1-4 ft	reseeds in irrigated plantings

TABLE 14. GRASSES NOT ACCEPTABLE			
Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Australis phragmites</i>	Phragmites		invasive weed
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> 'Red Baron'	Blood Grass		invasive weed, illegal
<i>Miscanthus</i> 'floridulus'	Giant Maiden Grass		invasive weed
<i>Miscanthus</i> 'Giganteus'	Giant Maiden Grass		invasive weed
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>			invasive weed
<i>Sachariflorus eulalie</i>	Eulalie Grass		invasive weed

TABLE 15. GROUNDCOVERS RECOMMENDED			
Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
<i>Aegopodium</i>	Bishops' Weed		under used in commercial spaces, shade
<i>Ajuga cultivars</i>	Bugle Weed		part shade, requires moisture
<i>Asarum canadensis</i>	Wild Ginger		great for full shade
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Plumbago		great for sun or part shade
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley		under used in commercial spaces for shade

<i>Epimed. species</i>	Barrenwort		dry shade, slow to establish
<i>Euonymous fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper		
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Sweet Woodruff		needs shade
<i>Geranium species</i>	Cranesbill		part to full shade
<i>Liriope species</i>	Lilyturf		part sun to shade, drought tolerant, evergreen
<i>Polygonum 'Border Jewel' and 'Reynoutrii'</i>	Fleeceflower		drought tolerant, tough
<i>Sedum</i>	Stonecrop		drought tolerant, full sun
<i>Thymus species</i>	Thyme		needs moisture, full sun
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle		shade

Latin Name	Common Name	Size	Comments
TABLE 16. GROUND-COVERS UNACCEPTABLE			
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Crown Vetch		invasive weed

(Ord 04-26, 4/19/04)