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1.0 LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE:

Regular maintenance of the landscape enhances the appearance, and healthy function of the plant materials.

- Carry out regular maintenance of the landscaped areas in accordance with the information contained below and the Schedule At-A-Glance.

1.1 NATURAL LANDSCAPE APPROACH:

All planted and lawn areas are to be cared for using integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. Physical and mechanical means should be the method of first resort for control of weeds, unwanted insects, and other pest. If chemical means become necessary, the most environmentally-benign products should be selected; all use of chemical products should follow current pesticides Tier Tables and the most recent IPM guidelines. This commitment will protect the public health and safety and welfare of citizens and wildlife. Specific alternatives to chemical landscape maintenance products are covered in Weed Control, Pest Control, and Fertilization and Materials sections of this document.

1.2 DEBRIS AND TRASH REMOVAL:

Leaves, branches, and trash can prevent water and light from getting to lawn and other landscaped areas. Excessive leaf litter around plantings can provide cover for pests and allow mildew growth. Removal of this debris enhances the appearance and success of planted areas.

- Clear leaves, branches, and other organic matter from the following areas:
 - o Planting beds
 - o Gutters and depressions
 - o Curb Cuts
 - o Culverts
 - o Trench Grates
 - o Drainage swales
 - o Walks
 - o Lawn Areas
- Collection frequency should be 1 time/month normally, but at least 1 time/week during fall leaf drop (mid-September to mid-November or longer if needed). See Fall Maintenance, Section 2.6
- Collect and properly dispose of trash/litter (1 time/week) from the following areas:
 - o Culverts
 - o Trench Grates
 - o Catch Basins Grates
 - o Inlet Grates
 - o "Beehive" Grates (raised grates in swales)
 - o Drainage Swales
 - o Gutters and Depressions
 - o Curb Cuts
 - o Walks
 - o Lawn Areas
 - o Planting Beds

1.2a BLOWING:

When using leaf blowers to move and collect organic debris, DO NOT blow any material over or across porous pavements. Materials should be blown off of and away from porous paving.

1.2b DEBRIS AND TRASH DISPOSAL:

Biodegradable landscape debris should be collected for on-site composting, green waste pick up or off site disposal to a recycling facility.

- Dispose of Non-biodegradable materials at appropriate landfill.
- Do not compost any potentially diseased plant material.
- If space is available, establish small (under 3 cubic yard) on-site composting area(s) for biodegradable landscape debris (clippings, thatch, leaves, branches, annuals, dead plant materials, etc.); use the composted material to top dress.
- Dispose of trash through approved waste collection.
 - o If debris is recyclable, such as bottles and cans, recycle through approved recycle collection.

1.3 LAWN AREAS:

Proper care of lawn areas will ensure an attractive appearance year-round, reduce maintenance costs and improve biological functions.

1.3a MOWING TASKS:

- Mow as required during growing season, at least one time per week.
- Mow per At-A-Glance schedule.
- Maintain uniform grass height in accordance with species using Best Management Practices.
- Do not scalp
- Large areas – alternate mowing directions each cycle.
- Small strips – alternate mowing directions one time per month

1.3b EDGING:

Edging of lawn areas reduces migration of lawn onto walkways and into planted areas. Areas to be edged include lawn perimeters, tree zones and other areas where the spread of lawn is not desired.

- Redefine lawn edges (trench edge) with mechanical blade-type edger 3x/year. This may be done manually with a spade.
 - o First: Early to mid-March
 - o Second: Late July
 - o Third: Late September to mid October
- Tree plantings in lawn areas should be circular in shape, and mulched.
- If plants overhang lawn at lawn/planting area edge, making it difficult to trim the grass, it is acceptable to increase the planting are slightly by creating a new edge and removing excess grass.
- Remove clippings and debris
- Do not use edger within 2 feet of trees to avoid accidental trunk damage.

1.3c TRIMMING:

Trimming of lawn areas improves their appearance.

- Regularly trim lawn at edges using a power (or hand held trimmer where needed) per At-A-Glance Schedule.
 - o Lawn perimeters
 - o Tree zones
 - o Other areas inaccessible by mower (adjacent to poles, vaults, signs, walls, above-grade structures, and other obstacles).
- Trim to same height as mowing.
- Remove clippings and debris.
- Do not use trimmer within 2 feet of tree trunks to avoid scarring.

1.3d WEED CONTROL:

Weeds negatively impact the health of lawn areas by competing for sunlight, water, and nutrients and should be kept under control.

- Regularly weed all lawn areas per schedule.
- Remove weeds manually.
- Repair, reseed, and mulch bare spots resulting from weeding in lawn areas.
- Pay special attention to nuisance and invasive vegetation before it establishes a foothold.
- When regular maintenance cannot control lawn weeds, see Weed Control, Section 3.3a.

1.3e AERATION, OVERSEEDING, AND TOP DRESSING:

Lawn aeration improves root growth and water penetration into the root zone during rainfall events and watering. Reseeding with a top dressing will help to maintain dense and healthy lawn areas.

- Aerate the total lawn areas minimum of one time every 3 year in the spring and/or fall.
- Adjust aeration schedule based on need (some areas one time per year and other only as required to meet 3 year minimum rotation).
- More frequent aeration is recommended where weed infestations are an issue, soil is compacted, or lawn coverage is poor.
- Warm season grasses such as Bermuda and Zoysia require de-thatching at least once every third year and/or verticut as required
- Complete a double aeration pass for greater impact, especially where soil conditions or lawn coverage is poor.
- Aeration to be mechanical type, and pulls a plug. DO NOT use spike type aerators.
- Overseed as required following aeration, when conditions are good for germination and growth.
 - o Optimum time is February 15th to April 30th in the spring, or September 15th to October 15th in the fall.
- Apply seed mix at a rate as required by manufacturer.
 - o Adding a mycorrhizal inoculants to the seed mix will give extra boost, especially in problem areas.
- Apply topdressing at a rate of approximately 1.5 cy/1000 sf.
 - o Use specified compost/sand mix, 70/30, topdressing.

- Rake or drag topdressing to:
 - o Fill plug holes.
 - o Provide ¼ to ½ inch topdressing depth.
- To prevent accumulation of surface organics, check a soil core prior to repeated applications to see that previous applications have been mixed into the upper soil.

1.3f LAWN FERTILIZATION:

Fertilizer is used to replenish nutrients within the soil, which enhances the appearance of the lawn areas.

- Fertilize lawn areas.
 - o Apply pre-emergent product February 15th to end of February and September 15th to end of September to control seed type weeds. Do NOT apply when overseeding.
 - o Apply approved lawn food April 1st -15th, June 1st-15h, October 1st-15th, or as specified by Manufacturer.
 - o NOTE: Natural fertilizers must be applied before October 25th.
 - o NOTE: Apply fertilizers AFTER aeration/reseeding/topdressing.
- Use only approved fertilizers. See approved list (Section 3.4)
- Follow product guidelines for application schedule and rates.

1.3g LIME APPLICATION:

Acidic conditions may allow moss to establish in lawn areas. Lime can be used periodically to correct soil conditions by raising the pH. This adjustment improves the ability of lawn areas to take in nutrients.

- A soil pH test is required annually.
 - o Adjust pH levels in lawn accordingly. See soil pH table located in back of packet.

1.3h PEST CONTROL:

The best way to prevent pests is by following a regular maintenance schedule for a natural healthy lawn. If pest populations become too large, however, they can negatively impact lawn health and appearance. Under these conditions, pest control may be needed.

- Monitor lawn for signs of pests, such as wilting grass, bare areas, spotting or other indicators.
- Control lawn pest insects by applying beneficial nematodes to the soil. (Can be ordered online from several sources)
- Remove pests using IPM-approved natural pesticides. See Materials, Section 2.4d. Reapply, if necessary.

1.4 PLANTED AREAS – TREE, SHRUB AND GROUND COVER CARE:

The following information is a guideline for the long-term maintenance of planted areas.

1.4a STAKING AND GUYING:

Stakes and guys are used to support trees during establishment.

- Stake only if high winds or conditions require staking.
- Repair tree stakes and guys as needed.

- Remove tree stakes as soon as they are no longer needed for tree stabilization.
 - Minimum of one year and a maximum of two years after installation.
- Inspect and adjust stakes and connections to provide support, to prevent girdling of trunks or branches, and to prevent rubbing that causes bark wounds.

1.4b EDGING AND TRIMMING PLANTED AREAS:

Edging and trimming of planted areas to control ground covers and shrubs from overreaching the sidewalks, paths, and street edge improves appearance and reduces clogging of porous pavements by leaf litter, mulch and soil.

- Redefine edges with mechanical blade-type edger or manually with spade (See Schedule At-A-Glance).
- Remove clippings and debris.
- Do NOT use edger or trimmer within 2 feet of tree trunks.

1.4c WEED CONTROL:

Weeds compromise plant health by competing for water, nutrients and sunlight. Weeds can be controlled through hand-removal, mulching and the use of herbicides.

- Weed all planted areas as required.
- Remove weeds with their roots manually with pincer-type weeding tools, flame weeders, or chemical herbicide as appropriate.
- Spot treat stubborn weed infestations with Glyphosate fast acting, non-selective weed and grass killer or Burnout non-selective herbicide. Reapply, if necessary. Take care NOT to allow Glyphosate to come into contact with plantings. Thoroughly wash if accidental contact is made.
- Remove weeds with their roots.
- Watch for and respond to new occurrences of especially aggressive weeds to avoid invasions.

1.4d PEST CONTROL:

Pests can compromise the health of plants by increasing their vulnerability to disease and should be kept under control. The best way to control pests is to prevent them in the first place. When needed, however, pests can be controlled through the use of pesticides that are approved through the IPM process.

- Reduce hiding places for pests by removing diseased and dead plants.
- Look for signs of pests, such as wilting leaves, chewed leaves spotting or other indicators.
 - For infestations, apply an IPM-approved, soap-based or other pesticide.
 - Approved pesticides:
 - Preventative: Neem Oil, Insecticidal Soap, Dormant Oil, or equivalent chemical pesticide.
 - Removal: Pyrol or equivalent pesticide.
- Monitor pest infections with every site visit:
 - Establish tolerance thresholds within a maintenance program.
 - Evaluate effectiveness.

- o Modify maintenance plan to promote plant recovery and prevent pest recurrence.
- o Preventative sprays should be applied prior to infestation 3x/year.

1.4e GROOMING PERENNIALS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES:

Grooming maintains a tidy appearance and encourages next year's growth and flowering. Grooming includes cutting off spent blooms and leaves, deadheading during the bloom period and hand-raking or cutting back grasses.

- Flowering plants – remove spent flowers (deadhead) by cutting just above the nearest branch or bud.
- Perennials – cut back dying or dead and fallen foliage and stems.
- Perennials Grasses – leave dry foliage for winter interest. Cut it back to within several inches from the soil before new growth emerges or earlier if the foliage collapses.
- Evergreen Grasses – Hand-rake with a small rake or fingers to remove dead growth. Cut when grasses become too tall.
- See AT-A-GLANCE table located at back for general plant grooming schedule.
- Plant-specific grooming techniques should be reviewed with the Project Manager.

1.4f PRUNING:

Pruning is performed to promote plant health, enhance the natural character of trees and shrubs, and meet clearance for vehicular and pedestrian traffic and for visual safety. Improper or excessive pruning can increase vulnerability to pests and disease and result in unnatural, oddly shaped plants.

Reasons for pruning:

- Enhance the natural growth and shape of plants.
- Maintain proper sight lines for vehicular and pedestrian safety.
 - o Provide a minimum height clearance at roadways and walkways for vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
 - o Remove visual obstructions of street signs, traffic signals and streetlights to provide clear visibility, especially at intersections.
- Maintain appropriate access for pedestrian and vehicular use and facilities.
 - o Keep ADA ramps in intersections clear by pruning shrubs and ground covers to prevent them from overflowing onto the ramps.

When to Prune:

The best time to prune most shrubs and trees is during the dormant season. Late winter pruning leaves wounds exposed for a shorter time before spring growth can heal them. It is also easier to see and make proper cuts without leaves obscuring the branches.

- There are exceptions to dormant season pruning – always check pruning resources for each plant species before cutting.
- Annually assess for pruning needs by plant type.
 - o Late winter for dormant season plant group.
 - o Spring following bloom for some early blooming trees and shrubs.

- o Fall for sap bleeder plant group
- o Summer for removing suckers from trees.
- See At-A-Glance schedule for an overview of pruning and trimming.
- Inspect trees for limb damage following large storm events with high winds, freezing conditions and/or snow accumulation. Report damage trees to the Property Manager immediately.
- Where shrubs and ground covers are planted around street trees, prune 3 years after they are installed and again every 1 to 2 years as needed.
 - o This pruning is intended to maintain a maximum height of 36 inches for sight clearance.
- When continued, regular pruning (more than one time/growing season)is required to maintain visual sight lines for safety or clearance along a walk or drive, consider relocating the plant to a more appropriate location.

How to Prune:

Proper cutting technique is a critical step in avoiding disease. It also lends to a more natural and attractive appearance.

- Never leave a stub!
- Remove dead, diseased, or damaged growth.
- Remove severely crossing tree branches and branches that grow in toward the tree trunk.
- Do not shear, top, heavily prune, or hedge plantings. Always cut just above future growth (a bud or stem).
- Plantings (shrubs and ground covers) in street sight triangle should be pruned to a 3 foot maximum height.
- Trees branches should be pruned to allow 8 feet clearance over sidewalks and 14 feet over roadway travel lanes.
- Use the right tool for the job.
- Cut at the correct angle.

1.4g MATURE TREE CARE:

The mature trees may have different needs. Contact an ISA certified arborist for tree by tree maintenance recommendations.

- All pruning of mature trees should be performed by or under the direct guidance of an ISA certified arborist.
- NO topping of mature trees.
- When working around and below mature trees take care to minimize any damage to tree roots and avoid compaction of soil.

1.4h CONIFER PRUNING:

- Maintain 3 foot clearance from grade unless otherwise noted on planting plan.
- No topping of conifers
- Pay particular attention to cypress or cedar trees that may be diseased, and take precautions to avoid spread of disease on site. Do not chip or compost diseased trimmings on site.

1.4i MULCH REPLACEMENT:

Mulch replacement reduces the ability of weeds to establish and keeps soil moist longer.

- Use pine straw mulch or approved equal.
- Apply 1 to 2 inches of mulch 2 times/year.
 - o First: following first weeding of growing season.
 - o Second: following final fall leaf removal (October or November).

1.4j FERTILIZATION OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND GROUNDVOERS:

Fertilizers are used to replenish soil nutrients, enhancing the appearance of planted trees. For the health and maintenance of the landscapes and to reflect the goals of the Project, fertilizers must be made of applied as noted below.

- Apply planted areas 2x/year (between March and April) and (September and October)
- Additional applications may be made in areas as needed.
- Approved organic Fertilizers:
 - o For all Hollies, Azaleas, Camellias, Evergreens, Rhododendrons, Dogwoods use Plant Health Care PNC 3-4-4 for Azaleas and Rhododendrons or Espoma Holly-Tone for acid loving plants.
 - o For Ornamental Trees use Espoma Tree-Tone, Plant Health Care PNC for Trees 11-22-22
 - o General Purpose – Espoma Plant-Tone, or Plant Health Care Healthy Start 3-4-3, Fertlome Natural Guard Plant Food with Humates 5-1-20, or Milorgranite.
- Existing mature tree fertilizer application and trimming as approved by an ISA Certified Arborist.
- Other approved equal fertilizers may be used. Request for approved equal from Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent.

1.5 PLANT REPLACEMENT AND INSTALLATION:

Plants may die due to unsuitable conditions or microclimates, disease, pests, or other unforeseen issues. These plants must be removed/replaced to avoid the spread of disease and/or establishment of weeds in bare areas. Proper and careful installation of plant material will increase establishment rates and reduce maintenance requirements. Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section can be applied to B&B, bare root and container plants.

- Report dead and dying plants immediately to the Site Manager to obtain direction regarding their replacement.
- Coordinate removal and replacement of dead and dying plants within 30 days of notification by the Maintenance Site Manager.
- Replacement vegetation shall be of equal size, conditions, and variety (when appropriate) to original plantings.
- Confirm that as-built conditions are appropriate for species planted there. When conditions are not working for the original plantings, other plant species may be required.

1.5a PLANTING PIT PREPERATION:

- Excavate circular plant pits and scarify verticals sides
 - o Use care when planting near existing plants.

- Provide planting pits at least twice the diameter of the root system or container and deep enough to accommodate the entire root ball.
- For trees, scarify the bottom and sides of the pit to a depth of approximately 4 inches into adjacent soil.

1.5b TREE AND SHRUB PLACEMENT:

Proper placement of plants improves a plant's ability to establish and its long-term growth.

- Container plants – carefully remove plants from containers.
- If plant is root bound or roots are growing in a circle, loosen them.
- Set crown of plant material at the finish grade. Avoid filling soil around trunks or stems or above grafts on grafted trees.
- Backfill planting pit with native soil that is not frozen or muddy.
- Trees and B&B plants – form a raised ring of soil around the edge of the planting pit to retain water. Provide water bags to allow for establishment watering.
- B&B Plants – cut away burlap/or remove all plastic wrapping materials, twine, wires, cut wire baskets from root balls once set into place. Avoid damage to the root ball, particularly cracking, which can lead to desiccation.
- Following planting, broadcast approved natural fertilizer at recommended rate by supplier.

1.5c GROUND COVER PLACEMENT:

Ground covers are used to enhance the character of planted areas, reduce the ability of weeds to establish and reduce erosion. Proper spacing ensures full coverage of an area once plants are established.

- Follow plant material placement guidelines in the previous section.
- Space ground cover plants using on-center (O.C.) triangular spacing.
- Adjacent spacing as necessary to evenly fill planting bed with indicated quantity of plants and to avoid damaging roots of adjacent plants.
- Plant to within eighteen inches (18") of tree trunks and shrubs and to within twelve inches (12") of the planting bed edge.

1.5d MULCHING REPLACEMENT PLANTINGS:

Mulch all replacement plantings to reduce weed establishment and keep the soil moist for longer periods.

- Apply the appropriate mulch type and depth for the area.
- Thoroughly water mulched areas.

1.5e STAKING REPLACEMENT PLANTINGS:

Stake, only as required, newly planted replacement trees to stabilize and prevent leaning during establishment.

- Follow Section 2.4a for staking and guying maintenance.

1.6 FALL MAINTENANCE:

This section on fall maintenance has been included to address issues that are pertinent at all times of the year, but you need particular attention during the fall. This is due to the large volume of leaves and plant material dropped by

trees and other plants during the fall. Stormwater from the typical wet fall weather patterns will tend to collect and concentrate the plant material in low areas during that time of year, potentially leading to erosion, washouts, excessive ponding, or flooding.

1.6a LEAF BLOWING:

Leaf blowing and collection should be done regularly, to prevent excessive transport and buildup of leaves.

- When using leaf blowers to move and collect organic debris, DO NOT blow any material over or across porous pavements. Materials should be blown off and away from porous paving.
- Biodegradable landscape debris such as fallen leaves should be collected for on-site composting, green waste pick up or offsite disposal to a recycling facility.

1.6b CLEARING CURB CUTS AND DRAIN INLETS:

Curb cuts and drain inlets are particularly susceptible to clogging in the fall during the leaf drop period. These areas should be cleared regularly during the fall; see the Maintenance Schedule At-A-Glance.

- Clear the lowest curb cuts and drain inlets at regular intervals, and first during and after any storm events.
- Clear leaves, debris, and sediment from all curb cuts, culverts, and drain inlets at least once a month.
- Check for any signs of erosion, and if found, repair immediately.

2.0 LANDSCAPE TROUBLE-SHOOTING:

2.2 TREES, SHRUBS AND GROUND COVERS:

Healthy trees, shrubs and groundcovers show growth, habit and flowering according to their species. Signs of ill-health can include poor growth, dying branches, yellowing or spotted leaves, few or excessive buds on flowerings plants and much more. The following are general problems associated with unhealthy plants.

2.2a NUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES:

Look for plants to have a color, growth habit and character typical of their species. Yellowing, poor growth, weak flowering, spotting or weakness may be a sign of nutrient deficiencies. Some typical symptoms and their deficiencies are:

- Yellowing: Nitrogen (N) deficiency
- Poor growth: Phosphorous (P) deficiency
- Poor flowering, spotting or curled leaves, or weak roots or stems: Potassium (K) deficiency
- Apply organic fertilizers based on soil testing results and recommendations.
- If deficiency continues apply an approved fertilizer.
- Seek input from a professional with knowledge in the area if problem persists.

2.2b DISEASES:

Look for plants to have a color, growth habit and character typical of their species. Spotting, rust, blackened leaves, and other irregularities can be signs of disease. In all cases, disinfect gardening tools after pruning or treating a diseased plant to reduce spreading.

Diseased plant material disposal: Any whole diseased plants and all plant material removed from plants that appear to be diseased should be removed from site and disposed of in commercial landfill, to avoid risk of spreading the disease to other plants. Pay particular attention to potentially diseased coniferous trees, especially cypress and cedar.

- Dark gray to tan sunken spots on leaves: May be caused by anthracnose.
 - o Avoid overhead watering
 - o Add mulch to root zone
 - o Increase air circulation around plant
 - o Remove and destroy infected portions of the plant
- Blackened portions of plant: May be caused by fireblight.
 - o Remove and destroy infected portions of plant, pruning 6 inches minimum from diseased area.
- Dull, yellow leaves, sparse, wilting, whitish fungal tissue below on roots below soil line: May be caused by oak root fungus.
 - o Remove tree and all roots larger than ½ inch in diameter.
- White to gray circular patches, poor growth: May be caused by powdery mildew.
 - o Spray infected areas with water early in the day to wash spores from plants.
 - o Spray with approved treatment.
- Wilting, leaves with poor color and premature drop: May be caused by root rots or water molds.
 - o Check overwatering.
 - o Check for and remedy poor drainage.
- Yellow to purple-brown powdery bumps on leaf underside or yellow spots: May be caused by rust.
 - o Remove infected leaves
 - o Remove fallen leaves from branches
 - o Increase air circulation around plants.
- Wilting or falling on one side of the plant, yellowing leaves: May be caused by verticillium wilt. It can take more than one season to kill a larger plant.
 - o Water deeply and infrequently.
 - o Fertilize if plant shows poor growth.
 - o Remove dead branches.
- Coniferous trees, particularly cedar and cypress species, exhibiting yellowing, wilting, or browning through all or most of crown: May be caused by *Phytophthora* spp., a fungus which attacks the roots.
 - o Consult immediately with a certified arborist.
 - o Test root material and/or adjacent soil for presence of the fungus.
 - o If disease is strongly suspected or confirmed, remove tree and surrounding soil from site.

- Clean and disinfect any equipment used to remove, handle, or transport any diseased plant material or soil.

2.3 PEST, WEED, AND DISEASE CONTROL PRODUCTS:

If products are to be used for pest, weed or disease control they must meet the following requirements. It is required that a community notice about any pest, weed, or disease control products be posted on site at the time of application. Such notice should include any manufacturer – or industry-recommended times that the public should avoid use of the affected areas (e.g. playing, pet walking, etc.).

2.3a WEED CONTROL:

Weed control should first be by manual methods and soil amendment. For problem areas or when threatening invasions appear, manual removal may be supplemented with approved “weed and feed” products or approved herbicides. Some accepted products include:

- Corn Gluten, a natural “weed and feed” product.
- Approved vinegar-based products such as Burnout (some such products are listed in Tier 1 of the pesticide table due to the danger to handlers from corrosiveness of industrial-strength acetic acid).
- Glyphosate non-selective herbicide.

2.3b PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL:

Prevention is the best approach to pest control, however, if pest populations begin to impact the landscape health and appearance controls may be needed. All products used should be approved through the IPM process and pesticide Tier Tables. Following are a number of products which are considered generally acceptable for use. The following biological controls are approved:

- Beneficial nematodes
 - o Available from numerous on-line suppliers.
 - o Select nematode species based upon target pest.

The following natural/organic pesticides are approved:

- Safer brand Insect Killing Soap
- Safer Brand Bug Patrol (test for colorfastness before use on evergreens)
- Dormant Oil
- Neem Oil
- Pyrol
 - o For aphids, cutworms, leaf-miners, whitefly, and mites.

The following natural products are approved to control mildew:

- Neem Oil
- Dormant Oil

Other non-organic chemical pesticides may be used as alternative to the natural products. Organic and natural base chemicals are the preferred method.

2.4 FERTILIZERS AND AMENDMENTS:

Only approved fertilizers are to be used in lawn and planted areas. It is REQUIRED that a community notice about any fertilizer or amendment products be posted on site at the time of application. Such notice should include any manufacturer – or industry-recommended times that the public should avoid use

of the affected areas (e.g. playing, pet walking, etc.).

2.4a TREES:

Tree fertilizers shall meet the following guidelines:

- Contains natural ingredients or chemical grade fertilizer specified to trees.
- May use a deep root pressurized injection system.
- Fertilizer product to be approved by an ISA certified arborist.
- Approved products may include:
 - o Plant Health Care, Mycor Tree Injectable
 - o Plant Health Care (PHC) for Trees (select specific blend based on tree health, soil testing and location)

Other non-organic fertilizers may be used. The organic based tree fertilizers are the preferred method.

2.4b MIXED PLANTED AREAS:

In mixed planted areas (shrubs, ground covers and ornamental grasses) use multi-purpose fertilizers.

- Approved products include:
 - o Espoma Plant Tones
 - o Plant Health Care (PHC) Product
 - o Fertilome Natural Guard
 - o Milorganite
- Corn gluten may also be applied to mixed planted areas to add nitrogen and suppress weed seed germination.
- Other non-organic fertilizers may be used.