Broadview Green Grid – List of Plants

Deciduous Trees

Flame Ash - 35 to 40' mature height / equal spread, small leaflets, reddish fall color.

Katsura Tree – 35 to 40' mature height / equal spread, yellow to orange fall color.

Norwegian Sunset Maple – 30-35' mature height, pyramidal form, orange fall color.

Pacific Sunset Maple – 25-30' mature height, round form, red fall color.

"Eddie's White Wonder" Dogwood – 25-30' mature height, pyramidal form, white flowers.

Galaxy Magnolia – 30' mature height, 15' spread, reddish purple flowers.

Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry – 20' mature height, 15' spread, white flowers, red fall color.

Ballerina Magnolia – 20' mature height, 20' spread, light pink to white flowers.

European Mountain Ash – 35' mature height, 25' spread, white flowers, red fruit, rust fall color.

Korean Mountain Ash -40° mature height, 30° spread, white flowers, red fruit, orange to red fall color.

Purple-Leaf Hazelnut – 20' height, 15' spread, purple foliage spring through summer.

Evergreen Trees

Japanese Black Pine – 50+' mature height, 30+' spread, irregular form, slow grower.

Austrian Pine – 50+' mature height, 20+' spread, pyramidal form, fast grower.

Hinoki Cypress – 20+' mature height, 15+' spread, irregular sculptural form, very slow grower.

Deciduous (screening) Shrubs

Vine Maple – 15' mature height, 10-15' spread, multi-stemmed, orange to red fall color.

Diane Witchhazel – 10' mature height, 10' spread, red flower, orange-red fall color.

Belle Etoile Mock Orange – 6' mature height, 6' spread, white flowers.

Red-Flowering Currant – 6' mature height, 6' spread, pink to reddish flowers, fruit attracts birds.

Red-Twig Dogwood – 6' mature height, 8' spread, white flowers, ornamental red twigs

Yellow-Twig Dogwood – 6' mature height, 8' spread, white flowers, ornamental yellow twigs.

Oak-Leaf Hydrangea – 6' mature height, 6' spread, cream flowers, bronze to crimson fall color.

Blueberry – 6' mature height, 4' spread, edible fruit.

Salmonberry – 5' mature height, 4' spread, purple flowers, fruit attracts birds.

Wild Rose – 5' mature height, 4' spread, pink flowers, rose hips of visual interest.

Evergreen (screening) Shrubs

Strawberry Tree – 8+'mature height, 8+' spread, cream flowers, non-edible fruit resembles a strawberry.

Compact Strawberry Tree – 5' mature height, 5' spread, densely branched.

Evergreen Huckleberry – 5-8' mature height, 6' spread, white flowers, black berries.

PJM Rhododendron – 5' mature height. 5' spread, purple flowers, bronze fall color.

Deciduous (low growing) Shrubs

Pavement Rose – 2-4' mature height, 4-6' spread, profuse flowers of many colors bloom all summer.

Kelsey Dogwood – 2' mature height, 3' spread, light green summer foliage, fine-textured red twigs.

Snowberry -3' mature height, 3' spread, ornamental white berries in winter.

Tangerine Potentialla – 2' mature height, 3' spread, yellow flowers with orange-red flush.

Isanti Dogwood – 3-4' mature height, 4-6' spread, like Red-Twig, above but lower growing.

Evergreen (low growing) Shrubs

Salal – 4' mature height, 4' spread, reliable native plant with cream flowers.

White Rockrose – 3-4' mature height, 4-5 foot spread, white flowers.

Creeping Mahonia – 2' mature height, 3-4' spread, reddish fall color can remain into the winter.

Lavender – 2-3' mature height, near equal spread, lavender-blue flower spikes, grayish foliage.

Perennials and Ferns

Swordfern – reliable, evergreen native fern.

Day Lily – 2-4' tall many colorful varieties blend well with native wetland plants.

Gladwin Iris – 1-2' tall with large ornamental seed capsules in the fall.

Douglasiana Iris – 1-2' tall native variety, with white, cream or lavender blooms.

Cranesbill – low perennial with blue to purple flowers.

Purple Palace Heuchera – large bronzy-purple leaves, delicate pink flower spikes

Coral Bells – large green leaves, delicate bright pink flower spikes

Sunrose – low-growing , multicolored, flowering perennial, grows well in full sun.

Gaura – fine-textured perennial with small pink flowers, blends well with native wetland plants.

Epimedium "Rose Queen" – large, evergreen leaves, small pink flowers

Lupine – 1-4' tall, blue-, purple- or red-blooming native plant.

A Note from the Landscape Architect

Protecting existing trees:

In general, soil alteration--cut or fill -- within an area we call the "Critical Root Zone" is either omitted or done with a very high level of oversight. This is true of both evergreens and deciduous trees. The critical root zone is defined by the natural dripline of the tree and is defined as a circle centered on the tree with a radius that extends halfway between the center and the edge of the dripline--the area most likely to include structural roots of the tree. Cut or fill impacts beyond this circle but still within the dripline are still closely monitored given the extent of additional roots there (and beyond) but a general rule of thumb allowing impacts in up to 1/3 of this area allows the flexibility to accommodate most of the grading critical to the success of the drainage component of the project.

As far as emphasis on evergreens-- preservation of <u>existing</u> evergreens associated with Natural Drainage System sites has been a particularly important factor to ensure a balance between evergreen and deciduous trees. This is mainly because it has been my experience to date that property owners are somewhat reluctant to have large coniferous tree species installed --both for fear of lost sun exposure and views. Increasing the total evergreen cover via use of broadleaf evergreen under story-- both shrubs and groundcover species-- goes hand in hand with the preservation strategy to achieve the desired balance.

Regarding the concern about soils and loss of porosity, the plant community is considered to be a particuarly important project component to help ensure a healthy, "living" soil that continues to develop, fed by plant roots that provide a continuous source of organic matter. Soil engineering for Natural systems has, to date, involved a mix of intuition and science that we expect to monitor --and hope to continuously improve upon.

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