



EXISTING SECTION AT 73rd - 74th STREET



TREE CANOPY & SHRUBS



CABLE TRELLIS



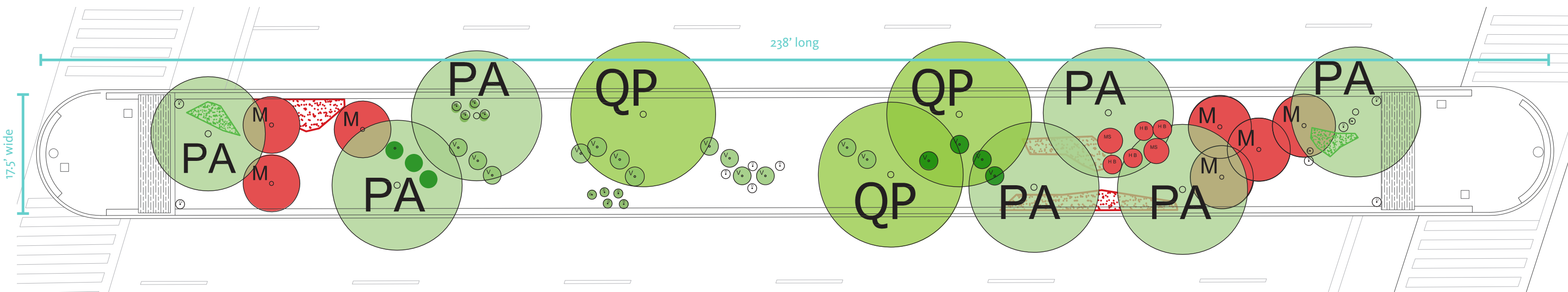
EXPOSED EARTH



PERENNIALS

FUTURE

GREEN



SHADY, WOODLAND CHARACTER WITH MATURE SHRUBS

EXISTING PLANT NOTES:

QP	- <i>Quercus palustris</i>	PIN OAK
PA	- <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	LONDON PLANE
M	- <i>Malus cultivar</i>	CRABAPPLE
	- <i>Hedera helix</i>	ENGLISH IVY
	- <i>Liriope sp.</i>	LILYTURF

SPECIES TO REMAIN INCLUDE: *Campsis radicans*, *Diervilla sp.*, *Viburnum* species (evergreen);
SPECIES TO REMOVE: *Magnolia sp.*, *Hibiscus syriacus*,

LEGEND

	TREE & SHRUB REMOVAL
	GROUND COVER REMOVAL
	EXISTING TREE
	EXISTING SHRUB

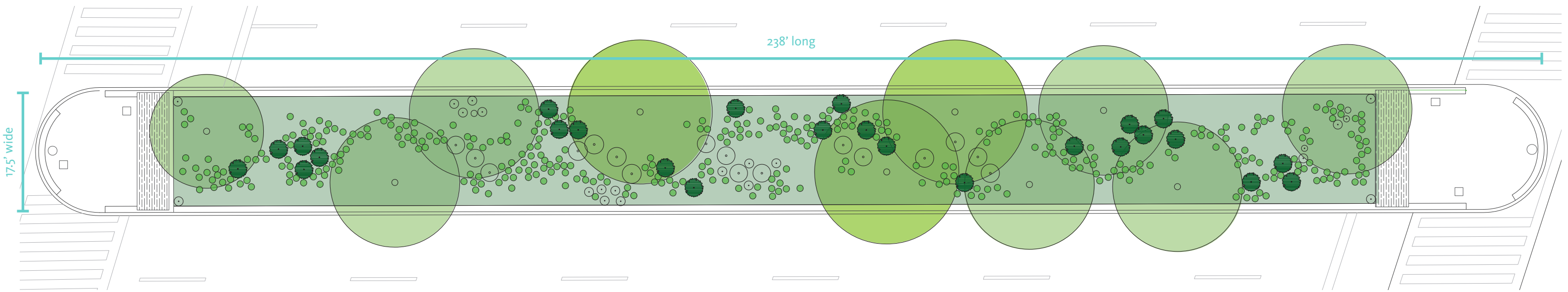
EXISTING CONDITIONS: 73rd - 74th STREET PLAN

The high canopy is composed of the oaks and London plane trees. Trees on this mall are in relatively good health. The arborist report cites exposed roots on one crabapple, and a distinct lean in a plane tree. Recommendation to further elevate oak branches closest to the street. No insect or diseases were noted, nor broken or damaged limbs. Six existing crabapples are in poor condition. Soil compaction (defined as soil with 300 psi, as measured by a penetrometer) was reached at a depth of 9.6", though the soil feels loose to the touch on the surface. "The penetrometer readings did not record areas within the planters that would be considered compacted soils. Some

planters have trees in excess of 15-20-feet, which would indicate the ability of tree roots to expand throughout the soils with little resistance." From the soil analysis that was conducted, the microbial biomass is FAIR (on a scale between LOW, FAIR, GOOD, AND EXCELLENT). Mycorrhizal/fungal colonization is LOW. Active bacteria is within normal levels, and bacterial biomass is GOOD. The pH is 6.75, slightly acidic. Soil classification is sandy loam. The organic content was very high at 9.7%. A wire cable trellis at each end of mall is in poor condition, with heavy vines. There is a limited degree of ground cover. New shrub plantings appear to be doing well.

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| 10 EXISTING TREES |

3,360 NEW GROUND COVER | 25 NEW SHRUBS & 375 GALLON PERENNIALS | 2,620.8 GALLONS H₂O STORMWATER

IN A TYPICAL 2 HOUR, 1.25" RAIN EVENT

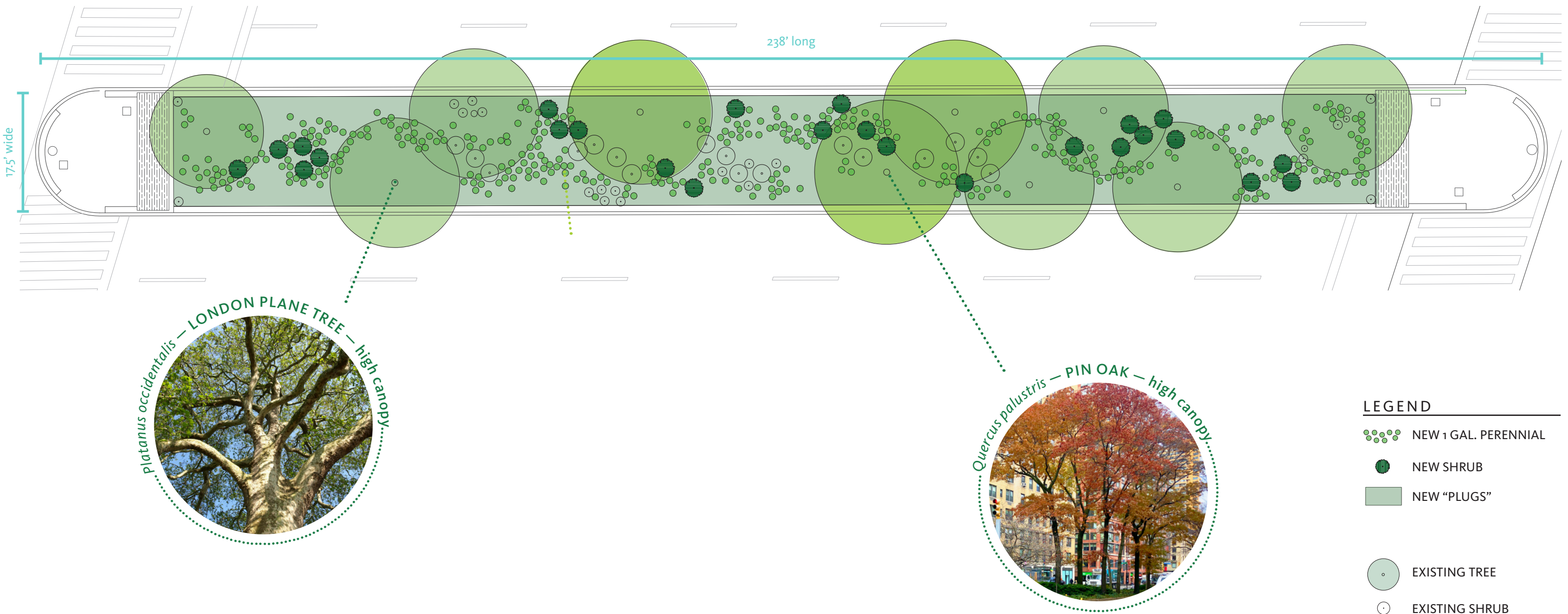
RESTORATION STRATEGY: 73rd - 74th STREET PLAN

Densification of ground planting will increase the ability of the mall to absorb and retain water, while exponentially expanding the habitat opportunities with flower, fruits, and seeds through four seasons. The proposed planting will enhance the existing woodland feel created by the canopy layers, that include thriving mature shrubs. Replacement of the existing cable trellis could improve the experience of endcap seating. The introduction of more perennials and shrubs will increase the amount of soil penetration, with rhizomatous and deep fibrous root systems, which will improve fungal networks and work towards improving the soil structure. Applying a layer of high quality

organic mulch will improve nutrient cycling, reduce compaction, increase soil-food-web health, and will help the soil maintain moisture. To maintain good levels of microbial biomass and increase the performance of mycorrhizal and fungal colonization, our soil specialist recommends 4 LBA (Liquid Biological Amendment) treatments/year, to help maintain natural nutrient cycling, root development and fungal colonization. This treatment would be paired with monitoring of microbial biomass (one of the best indicators of healthy soils), soil moisture levels, compaction, and general notes on field conditions of trees, and other plantings, scheduled for 3 x during the growing season.

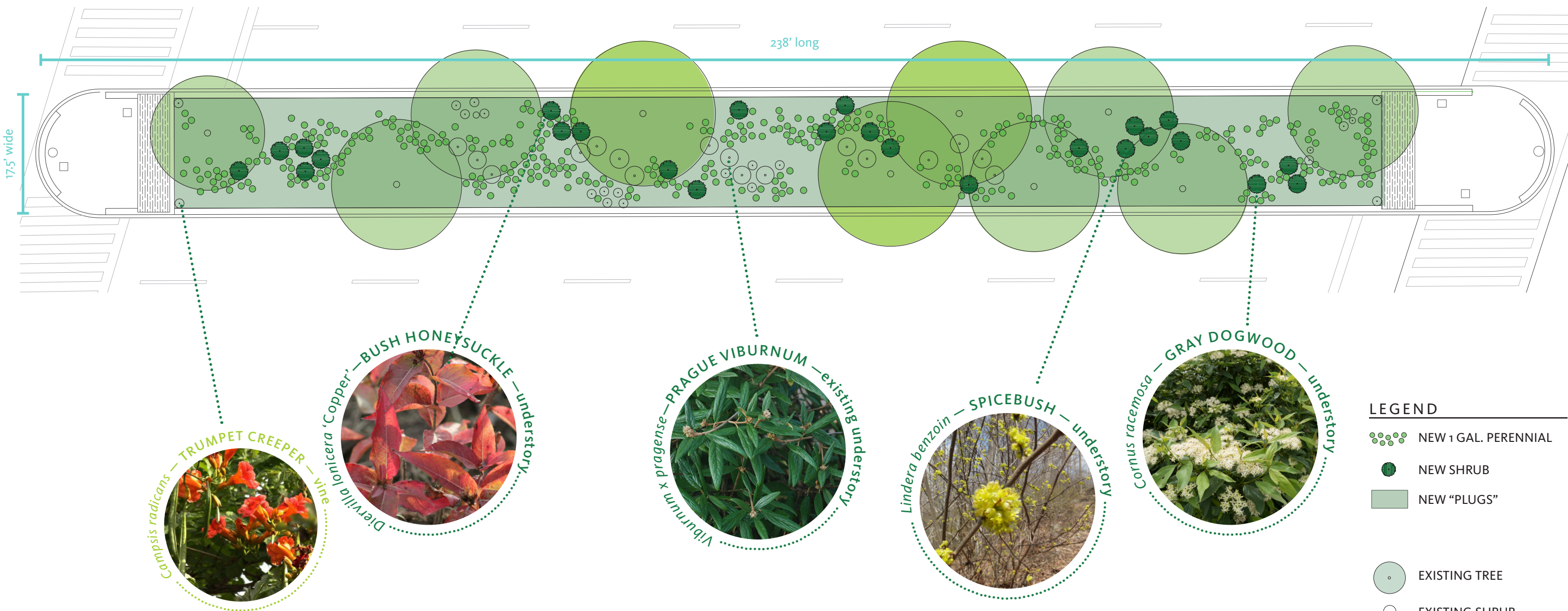
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EXISTING TREES: 73rd - 74th STREET PLAN

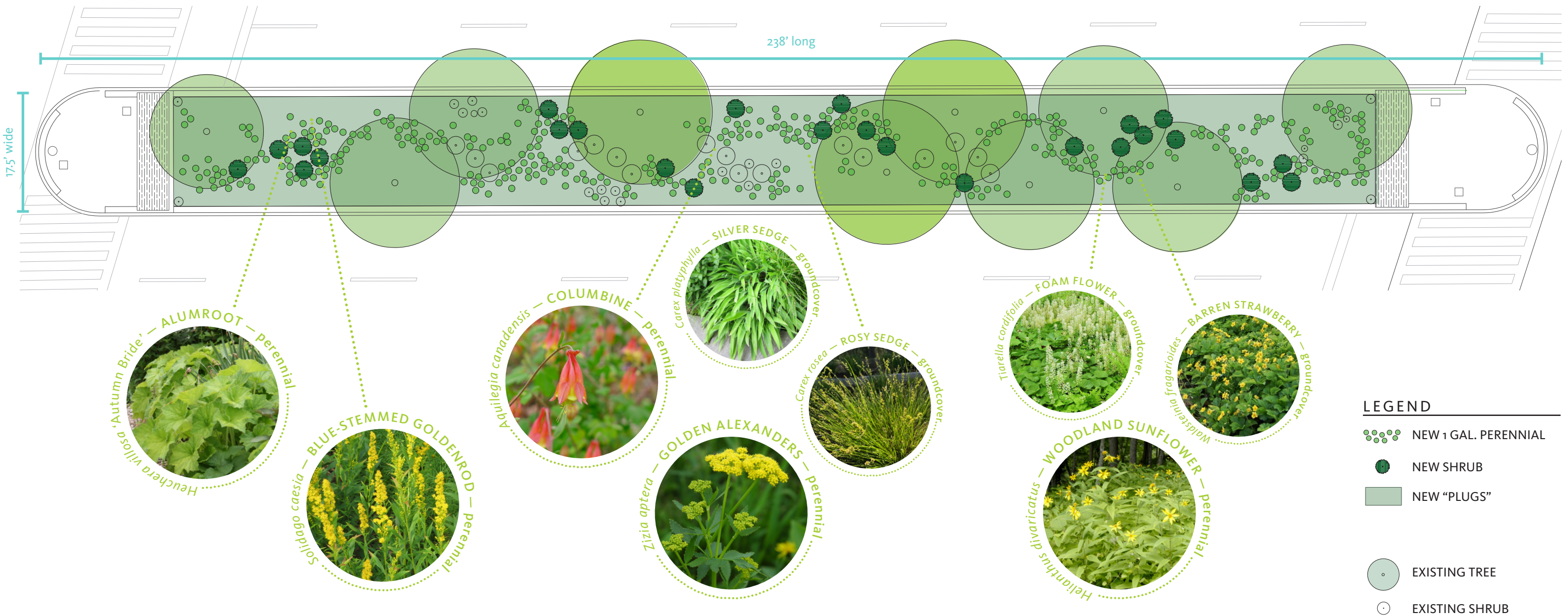
The oaks and London plane trees create a full canopy on this mall. All trees are in relatively good health, and have the potential to grow much fuller with time; the oak and plane look to be around the same age, so there is an even quality to the canopy cover. Removal of crabapples will allow more light into the ground plane and promote better growth of proposed ground covers and continued health of existing and new shrubs. No new trees have been introduced into the planting of this block.



PROPOSED SHRUBS: 73rd - 74th STREET PLAN

There is already a mature shrub layer in place on this block. The existing evergreen viburnum species has an open quality that feels like a small tree. Several lower shrubs, *Diervilla* species, also appear to be doing well. We propose planting more of this shrub, to increase its visual impact, and to create a denser ground covering of vigorous woody material. The trumpet creeper on cable trellis is also thriving, and should remain, with pruning, as it is a very good source of nectar for many pollinators. The addition of an early spring-blooming shrub, such as spicebush, extends bloom period into April, and will keep a light, layered profile for the rest of the growing season. The gray dogwood, like the

spicebush, provides habitat for many beneficial insects and offers an early bloom and vigorous growth, in the shaded understory. This plant would be used more sparingly, as it becomes quite full. Shrubs will add winter interest with their evergreen foliage, persistent fruits and variously colored branches.



PROPOSED PERENNIALS: 73rd - 74th STREET PLAN

Perennials and groundcovers have been selected for their shade tolerance and bloom period, with the thought to have something in flower from early spring to the end of autumn, for pollinators and human engagement equally. The early, woodland flowers of wild columbine and foam flower will initiate the bloom in May, with golden alexanders. Summer would be more quiet, when the focus is on the complimentary green textures of the sedges and perennial foliage, and the overall landscape of trees, shrubs and groundcover in full, seasonal growth. Fall initiates another cycle of bloom with alumroot, and filtered light perennials like blue-stemmed goldenrod and woodland sunflower.

These plants are all heavy hitters in regards to attracting pollinators and being vigorous spreaders, through a combination of rhizomatous roots and self seeding. Even the extremely subtle blooms of sedges attract a wide array of beneficial insects. Many perennials, most notably the sedges, remain evergreen throughout the year, and will provide additional winter interest to the ground plane.



SPRING & SUMMER: 73rd - 74th STREET ELEVATION

The existing planting structure of this mall is well established, and additions provide seasonal accents, and expand density of ground cover. Spring will showcase the spicebush and early flowering wildflowers, such as wild columbine, and foam flower—a combination that flowers toward the end of May and can often be found in the woods together. The herbaceous bloom will be coupled with viburnum and dogwood flowers. The existing trumpet creeper at either end of the mall will flower in July. Shade tolerant shrubs and groundcovers will provide visual interest through a variety of textured drifts throughout the understory.

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AUTUMN: 73rd - 74th STREET ELEVATION

Autumn provides another burst of flowers and vibrant colors, offset by the evergreen viburnum. Woodland sunflowers and goldenrods along with 'Autumn Bride' alumroot mark the end of summer, and will have a long-bloom impact. The bush honeysuckle will turn a brilliant copper as the spice bush foliage turns pure yellow. The London plane may have already dropped its crunchy brown leaves, but the oaks will turn a typical scarlet, and will retain russet foliage into winter. The seeds and late blooms will provide a food source for resident and migratory birds that flood New York City every autumn on their route south, along the Atlantic Flyway.

FUTURE

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WINTER: 73rd - 74th STREET ELEVATION

Plants will largely be dormant from December through April, but woody plants will have a range of branching habits, textures and colors to provide character to the planting, even in mid-winter. Oaks will hold their leaves through the following spring, and the viburnums will provide an open, evergreen understory. The bush- honeysuckle adds low volume to the ground plane, with its full, mounded habit. The spice bush offers a taller form of horizontally layered branches with red fruits and the much denser dogwood often keeps its dense seed heads through winter, atop warm, reddish stems. Many of the perennials will retain their seed heads as well, providing visual interest seeds

with their different forms and tones, as well as seeds for wildlife. Groundcover sedges are typically evergreen, as are the basal rosettes of many perennials,