



EXISTING SECTION AT 120th - 121st STREET



TREE CANOPY



TREES



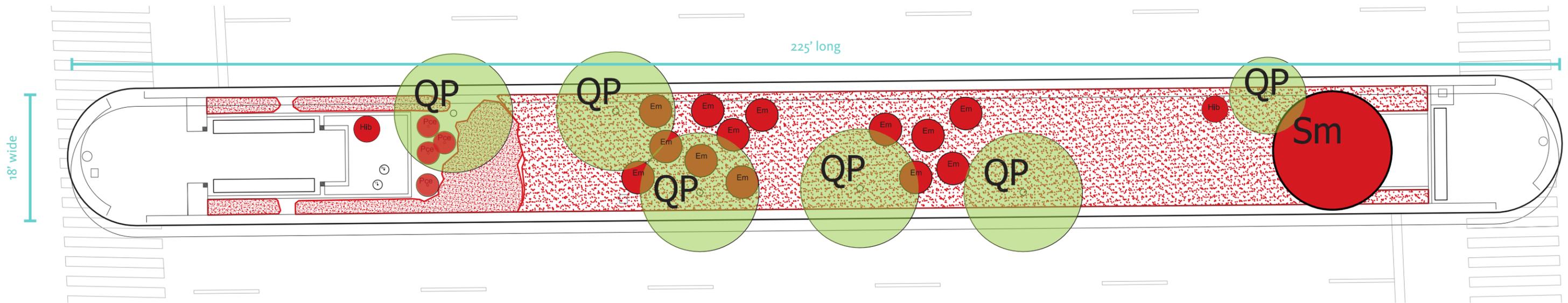
TREES & SHRUBS



SHRUBS & PERGOLA



PERENNIALS



PART-SHADE, GARDEN CHARACTER WITH DENSE SHRUBS

EXISTING PLANT NOTES:

QP - *Quercus palustris*
 SM - *Salix matsudana*
 - *Hedera helix*
 - *Taxus species*

PIN OAK
 CORKSCREW WILLOW
 ENGLISH IVY
 YEWE

SPECIES TO REMAIN INCLUDE: *Yucca filamentosa*, *Rosa sp.*, mixed perennials and ferns

SPECIES TO REMOVE INCLUDE: *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Euonymus sp.*, *Taxus sp.*, purple plum

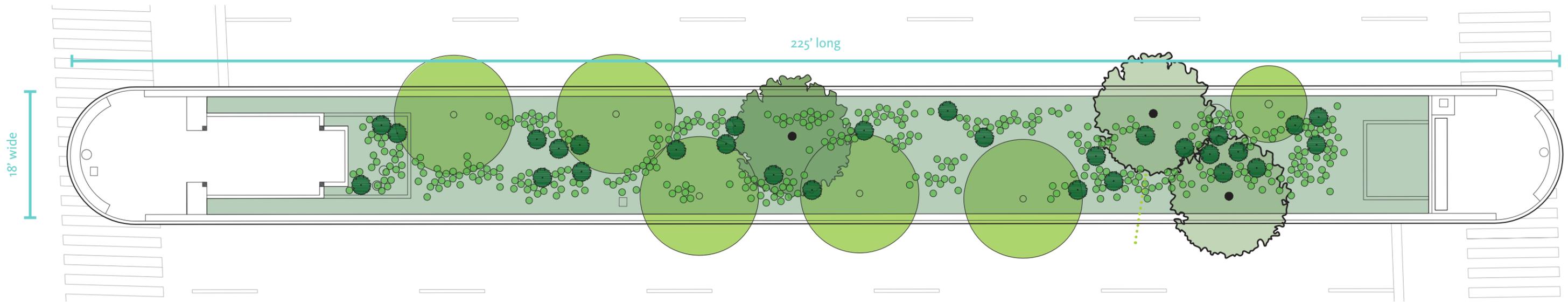
LEGEND

- TREE & SHRUB REMOVAL
- GROUNDCOVER REMOVAL
- o
 EXISTING TREE
- o
 EXISTING SHRUB

EXISTING CONDITIONS: 120th - 121st STREET PLAN

The high canopy is composed of only pin oak, with a singular corkscrew willow. Trees on this mall are in relatively good health. The arborist report notes damage to the oak closest to 120th Street, and a crack in the center of the willow trunk, with bark peeling at the base. No insect or diseases were noted, nor broken or damaged limbs. Soil compaction (defined as soil with 300 psi, as measured by a penetrometer) was reached at a depth of 8.3", 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 6.74, slightly acidic. Soil classification is sandy loam. The organic content was very high at 8.7%. The rather open, high canopy has a dense cover of large, evergreen shrubs below; euonymus and yew primarily. There is a cluster of small purple plum near pergola, and a large rose-of-sharon adjacent to the willow, and a small, new oak.



| 3 NEW TREES | 6 EXISTING TREES | NEW PERGOLA |

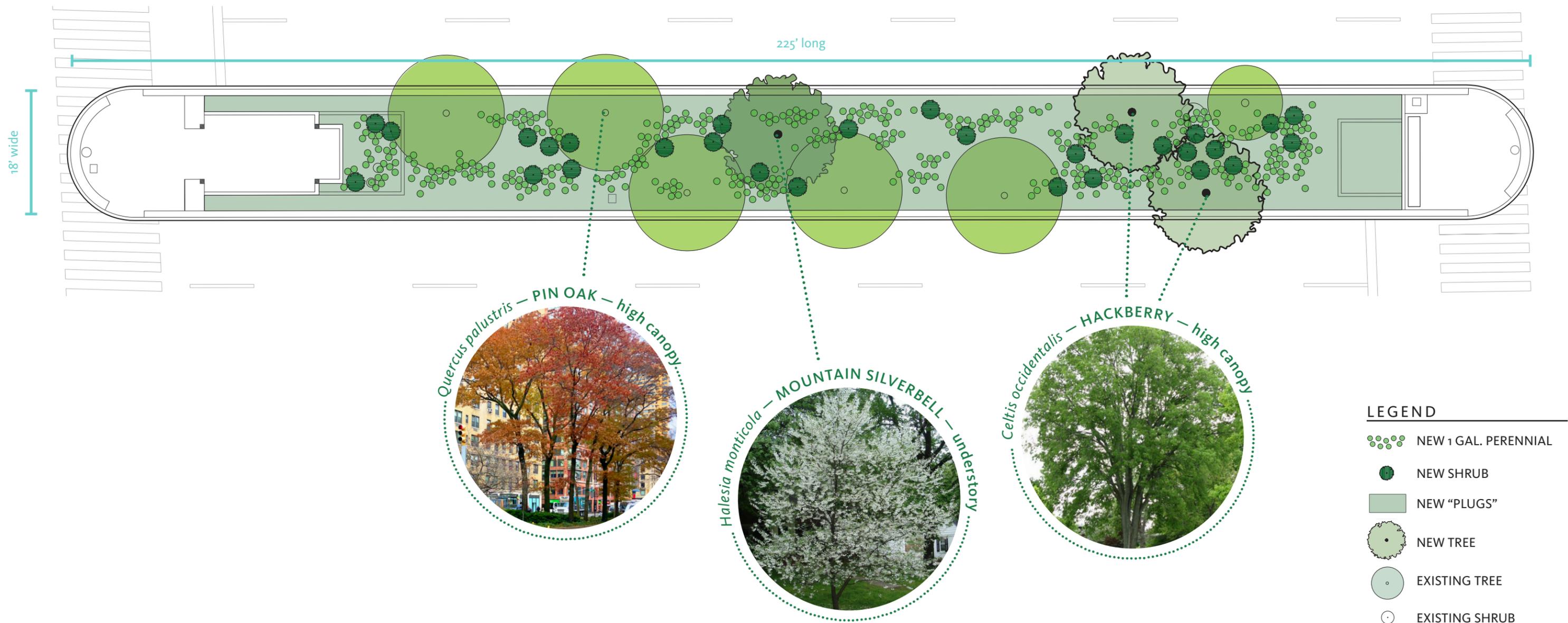
3,106 NEW GROUND COVER | 30 NEW SHRUBS & 425 GALLON PERENNIALS | 2,422.7 GALLONS H₂O STORMWATER

IN A TYPICAL 2 HOUR, 1.25" RAIN EVENT

RESTORATION STRATEGY: 120th - 121st STREET PLAN

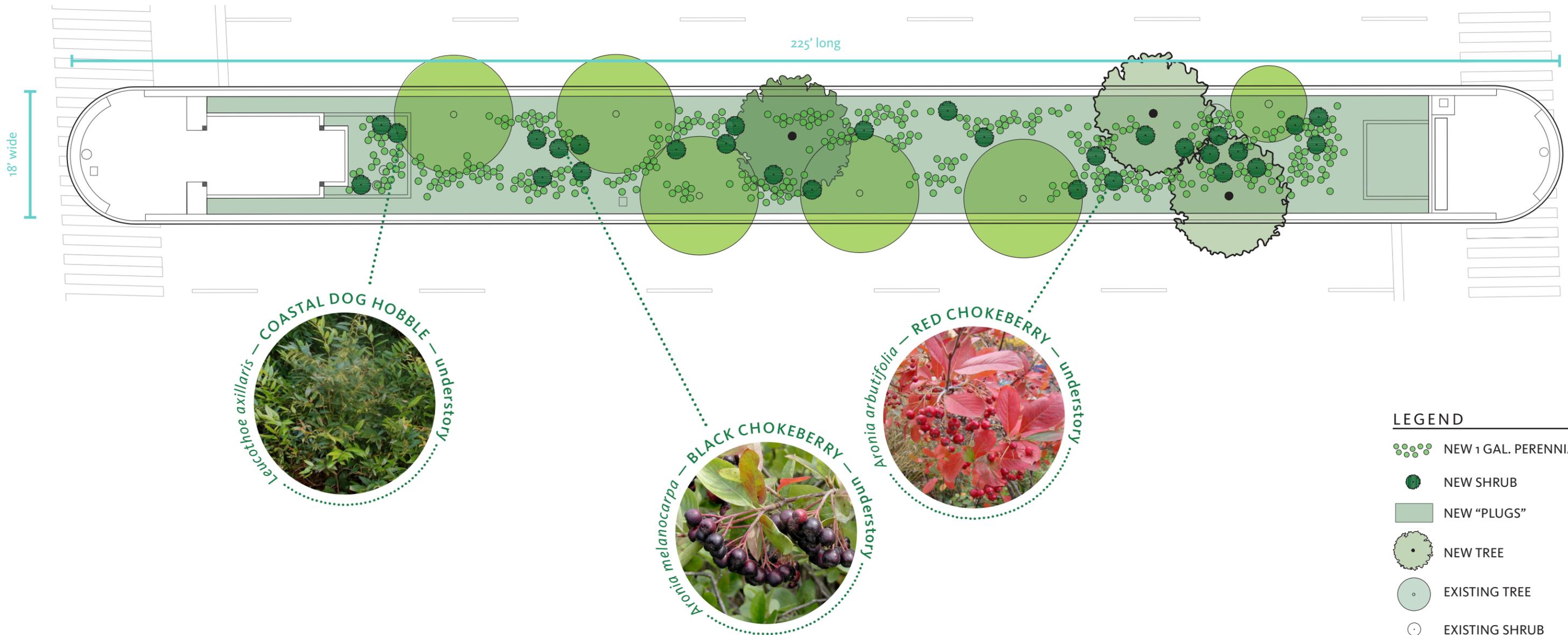
Replacement of existing planting would expanding the habitat opportunities with flower, fruits, and seeds through four seasons. The monoculture of euonymus has become too large and dense, and the yew hedge creates a visual barrier to the street, rather than an open experience, with little habitat value and diversity. Replacement of the existing pergola is necessary, and could create a distinctive, destination on this mall. 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.



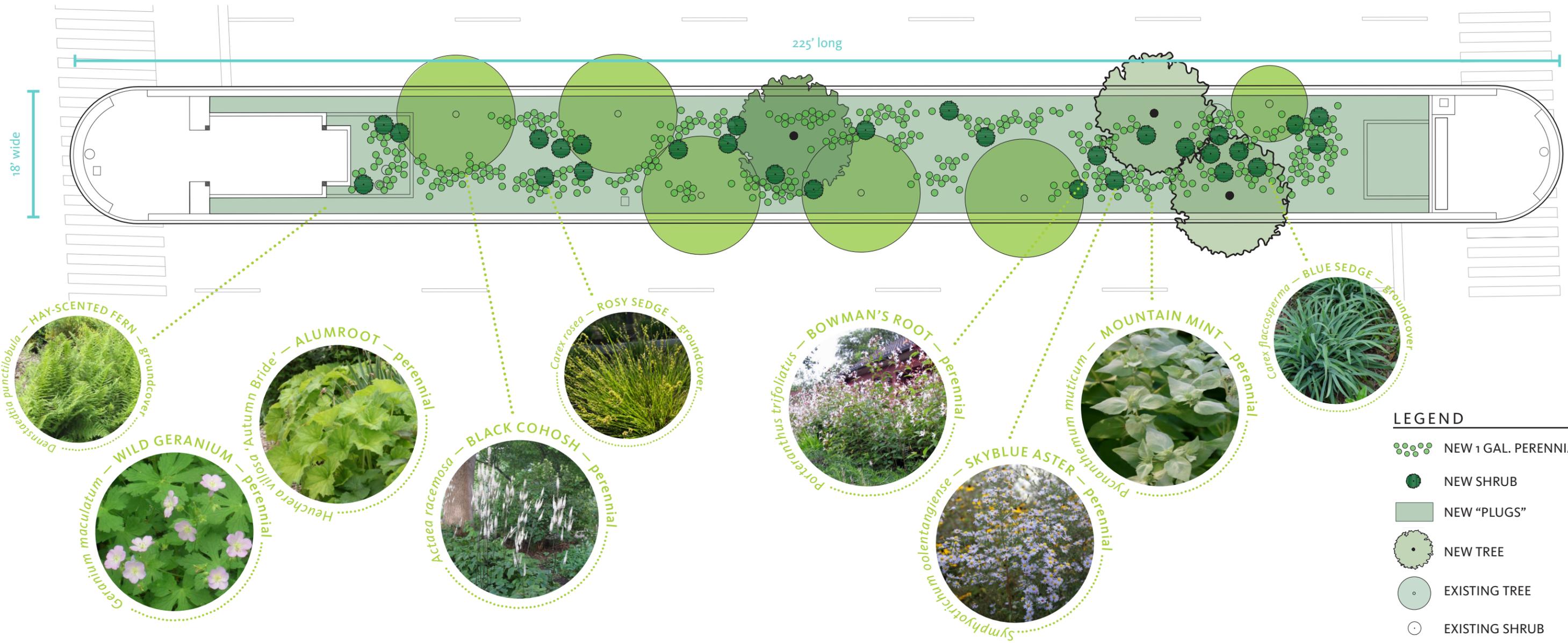
EXISTING & PROPOSED TREES: 120th - 121st STREET PLAN

There is room on this block to add some new large canopy trees, as there are only 6 trees in this mall, if the willow is removed at some point for its structural flaws (to be monitored at the least). These gaps in the high canopy open an opportunity to diversify the tree species. The two proposed species belong to completely different plant families than those already on the malls, hackberry and silverbell. The silverbell has a beautiful bloom in April, much like a cherry but more bell-like, followed by papery fruits. Hackberry is a tough urban tree, tolerant of drought and salt. Its mature form is reminiscent of American elm, and its small fruit are very attractive to birds.



PROPOSED SHRUBS: 120th - 121st STREET PLAN

As we propose to remove the existing euonymus shrubs and yew hedge, shrub placement will place an important role in new planting. As an alternative to both of the evergreens that we remove, coastal dog hobble, or leucothoe, will lend a small fountain-shaped evergreen accent. The chokeberrys, red and black, offer phenomenal wildlife value and have striking flowers, fruit and fall foliage. Sometimes the birds miss the fruits, and they will persist through winter. We envision a lighter hand with shrub placement, and they will only appear episodically in loose clusters, rather than as a continuous band as they do on this mall currently.



PROPOSED PERENNIALS: 120th - 121st STREET PLAN

Perennials and groundcovers have been selected for their sun and shade tolerance and bloom period, with the thought to have something in flower from early spring to the end of autumn. The may blooms of wild geranium will continue to bloom for at least a month, and often spread through seed and rhizomes, increasing their colony every year. The much taller bowman’s root will follow. Summer sees the growth of all plants and the silvery mountain mint that pollinators flock to will take center stage along with black cohosh, and its tall, white wands that float above foliage. Sedges, ferns and woodland grasses will create a unifying ground plane of complimentary green textures

that extend the length of the block. Woodland asters will add a late-season boost to flowering with alumroot.

FUTURE GREEN



SPRING & SUMMER: 120th - 121st STREET ELEVATION

Spring starts with the flowering of a proposed tree, the silverbell. The understory foliage begins to fill, in while the lavender, wild geranium begins to bloom. The evergreen leucothoe will create a loose backdrop to the lighter flowers. chokeberries offer their flowers later in the season and will begin to set highly ornamental fruits, in large clusters, benefitting from the filtered sun that reaches the ground on this block. Ther perennial and groundcover matirix will provide visual interest through a variety of textured drifts for all seasons, especially with the very adaptable and vigorous hay-scented fern.



AUTUMN: 120th - 121st STREET ELEVATION

The end of summer is marked by the flowering of asters, the ripening of chokeberries and their brilliant fall foliage. The fruit and aster seeds will provide nourishment to resident and migratory birds as they prepare for winter in their various ways. The hackberries will turn clear yellow, as the pin oak turns red. Drifts of hay-scented fern will turn gold before going dormant for the winter, as the sedges remain green, offering a layer of contrast to all of the other bright hues.



WINTER: 120th - 121st STREET ELEVATION

Winter showcases the structure of individual trees and the entire landscape. Trees and shrubs may be dormant, but their branches offer a variety of warm colors and textures to catch the eye. Oaks will hold their russet leaves through the following spring, as the silverbell will carry its papery seeds. The leucothoe adds an accent of evergreen volume, and the chokeberries may still have some of their deeply colored fruits into the early winter months. There will be a ground layer of evergreen foliage from sedges and the basal rosettes of many perennials. The seed heads of the various perennials will hold until March, providing additional visual interest, and the potential of birds looking for a meal.