

RUST 2 GREEN | City Hall Bio Retention Plant List

Qty.	SYM	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Root	Comments
5	BTH	Betula nigra 'Heritage'	Heritage River Birch	10-12' ht.	B+B	Clump form - odd only 3 min.
5	MCT	Malus 'Centurion'	Centurion Crabapple	1 1/2" - 2" Cal	B+B	Standard - Even Branched
4	ULA	Ulmus americana 'Liberty'	Liberty American Elms	2 1/2" - 3" cal	B+B	Street Tree standard

Qty.	SYM	Botanical Name	Common Name	SIZE	Root	Comments
15	CLH	Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'	Hummingbird Summersweet	#1.5	Cont.	Even Shape - min.5 stems
11	ILV	Ilex verticillata 'Harvest Red'	Harvest Red Winterberry	#5	Cont.	Even Shape - min.5 stems
1	ILO	Ilex opaca	American Holly	7-8'ht	B+B	Full- Dense Evergreen
13	LCA	Leucothoe axillaris	Coast Leucothoe	#2	Cont.	Full- Dense Evergreen
14	MBD	Microbiota decussata	Russian Arborvitae	#2	Cont.	
36	RHS	Rhus aromatica 'Low-Gro'	Low Gro Creeping Sumac	#3	Cont.	Full - Dense

Qty.	SYM	Botanical Name	Common Name	SIZE	Root	Comments
18	ANA	Aster novae angliae	New England Aster	#2	Cont.	Sub w/ Guara or Meadow Rue
18	ASP	Astilbe chinensis 'Pumila'	Pumila Astilbe	#2	Cont.	
38	CRX	Carex hachionensis	Japanese Sedge Grass	#2	Cont.	
46	CKF	Calamagrostis 'Karl Foester'	Feather Reed Grass	#2	Cont.	
20	EJP	Eupatorium maculatum	Joe Pye Weed	#2	Cont.	Sub /w Rudbeckia
20	OSM	Osmunda regalis	Ostrich Fern	#2	Cont.	
23	PPS	Panicum virgatum 'Prairie Sky'	Prairie Sky Switchgrass	#3	Cont.	
33	VSR	Veronica spicata 'Red Fox'	Red Fox Veronica	#1	Cont.	

Concepts

The new bio retention area for the City Hall Parking provides many benefits for the users of the space, human and animals alike. The physical characteristics of the bio retention basin of itself acts to divert water from directly entering into the storm drain while the vegetative characteristics provide additional slowing the flow of storm water, while providing a aesthetically pleasant planting arrangement, which doubly functions as wildlife habitat.

Structure

During a rain event, a portion of the rainwater runoff flows across the pavement to the 6" curb drops, across a shallow gravel channel topped by decorative river stone towards the low point of the depression in the middle of the bio retention basin. The stones in the channel act as a water energy dissipater while also preventing the soil underneath from washing away. This is important to help slow the speed of water flow and allows it to seep or infiltrate into an underground gravel chamber and then finally into the soil. The remainder of the shallow depression is planted with drought/intermittently wet tolerant plants. A heavy rain can generate 3" or more of standing water over a 24hour period. When this happens, the ground becomes saturated and the gravel chamber fills with water. The bio retention basin will pool, storing the water on the surface until the water can re-infiltrate. For extremely large storms, this bio retention basin has an overflow pipe that connects back to the storm sewer when the water rises to a particular level.

Functions and Services

- Native plant groupings, in the bio retention basin, allows for habitat structure and food sources for birds and animals
- Bio retention basin plantings act to slow down the velocity of surface water flow to allow for infiltration into the ground
- Plants selected for the bio retention are tolerant of intermittently wet and dry conditions allowing them to take up more water when readily available during a rain event. Additionally, they are selected for salt tolerance so that they may resist heavy applications during the months of winter.
- Plants at the edge of the curb are dormant during winter months, thus capable of tolerating snow pile loads during winter clearing.

Map Elements and Key

- Building Plantings**
- The placement of plantings along the building wall creates a continuous transition from the herbaceous bio retention plantings to the back drop of woody shrubs and trees.
 - Careful placement of plants with a variety of shapes and sizes, aesthetically break up the mass of the large building wall behind
 - The shade created by the taller shrubs and trees cools the building.
 - Native plants are chosen to provide a larger area of natural habitat for birds and small animals in the heart of the City.
- Street Tree Plantings**
- Along the southern portion of the parking lot provide shade during the summer and are one of many opportunities to help remediate heat islands of the City
 - Tree plantings along the southern portion of the parking lot provide a continuous rhythm along the sidewalk, improving the aesthetic of the streetscape.
 - Planting Liberty Elms promotes the Liberty Elm project which is an effort to revive the cultural heritage of grand Elms during the turn of the century.
 - Plantings allow habitat structure for birds and animals.
- Local Sculpture**
- An existing pad for a future sculpture to add to the collection of those around the City. Native shrubs set in a rectilinear formalize the space as they surround it. The path around the base is composed of stone dust and set off by recycled granite curbing
- Concrete Walk Extension**
- This additional walkway will allow people to walk safely up above the driveway during busy summer events such as Monday Nites and Saranac Thursdays.

NOTES:

REVISIONS:
7 / 13 / 2011 - Planting Plan and List

DRAWING:

OVERALL SITE & BIORETENTION PLANTING PLAN

PROJECT:

CITY OF UTICA
CITY HALL & HANNA PARK
PARKING LOT

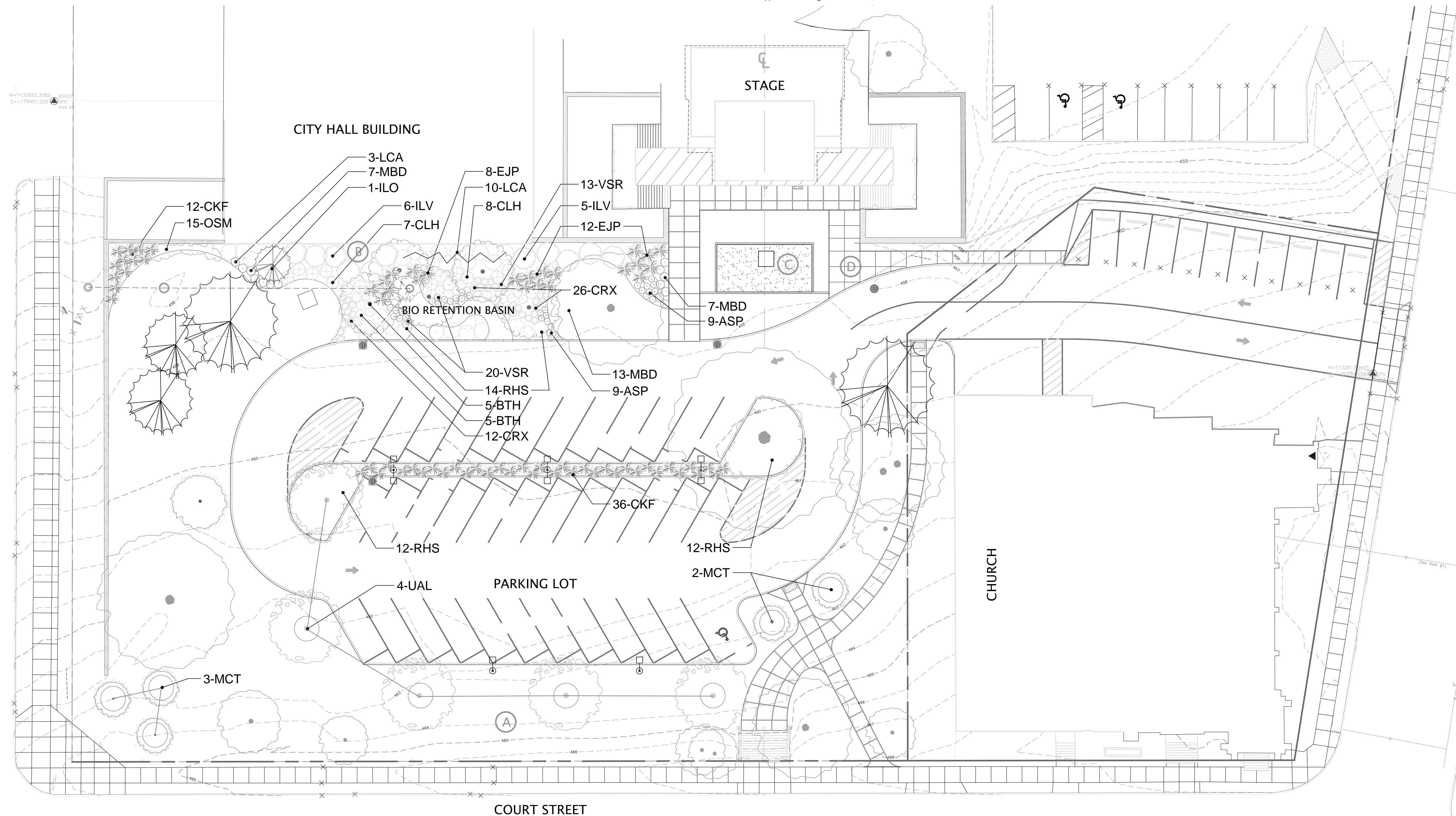


drawn by: H. BLAIKIE

date: April 16, 2011

scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

north: sheet: LA



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