

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO ZONING ORDINANCE

SECTION 17.00 – LANDSCAPING

17.01 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Section is to preserve and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the public. This Section promotes compatibility among land uses within the community through the preservation and installation of vegetation, screening and other landscaping material. These regulations are intended to minimize the harmful or nuisance effects resulting from noise, heat, glare and accumulation of dust and to provide shade, air purification, oxygen regeneration, ground water recharge, stormwater run-off retardation and privacy from noise and visual intrusion of objectionable sights and activities.

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17.02 DEFINITIONS

ARTERIAL ROADWAYS: Arterial Roadways provide regional roadway access within an area. These are typically State, Federal, County and larger local routes and are major roadways that receive traffic from other routes. The following are examples of arterials: IL Route 126, IL Route 25, Orchard Road, IL Route 71, IL Route 31, US Route 30, US Route 34, Ridge Road, and Plainfield Road. Also, future arterial roadways will include Wolfs Crossing Road, Cherry Road, Collins Road, Minkler Road, Wheeler Road, Stewart Road, and Wikaduke Trail.

BERM: An earthen mound designed to provide visual interest, screen undesirable views, and/or decrease noise.

BUFFER: A combination of physical space and vertical elements, such as plants, berms, fences, or walls, the purpose of which is to separate and screen incompatible land uses from each other.

CALIPER: A circumferential measurement of a tree's trunk recorded six (6) inches above grade for those trees having a caliper of four (4) inches or less, and twelve (12) inches above grade for those trees with a caliper of above four (4) inches.

COLLECTOR ROADWAYS: Designed to collect traffic from local roads and direct the traffic into the arterial system. These roads are typically county and local roadways that have greater regional importance. The following are existing collectors: Fifth Street, Grove Road, Harvey Road, Mill Road, Reservation Road, and Woolley Road.

COLLECTOR RIGHT-OF-WAY: See Subdivision Regulations, Figure 2, Street Geometric Criteria.

DECIDUOUS: A plant with foliage that is shed annually.

EVERGREEN: A plant with foliage that persists and remains green year-round.

LANDSCAPED AREA: An area which consists of living landscape material.

LANDSCAPING: The improvement of a lot, parcel or tract of land with grass, shrubs, and trees. Landscaping may include pedestrian walks, flowerbeds, ornamental objects such as fountains, statuary, and other similar natural and artificial objects designed and arranged to produce an aesthetically pleasing affect.

LIVING LANDSCAPE: Low growing woody or herbaceous ground cover, turf, shrubs, and trees.

NATURALIZED LANDSCAPE: Ecologically sensitive landscaping that uses regionally native plant species to create, improve or restore specialized and self-sustaining plant communities (prairie, woodland, etc.).

OVERSTORY TREE: A self-supporting woody plant having at least one well-defined stem or trunk, normally attaining a mature height and spread of at least thirty (30) feet, and having a trunk that may at maturity, be kept clear of leaves and branches at least eight (8) feet above grade.

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PARKWAY: That portion of Village owned property between the curb line, shoulder line, traveled portion of the roadway or alley and the private property line.

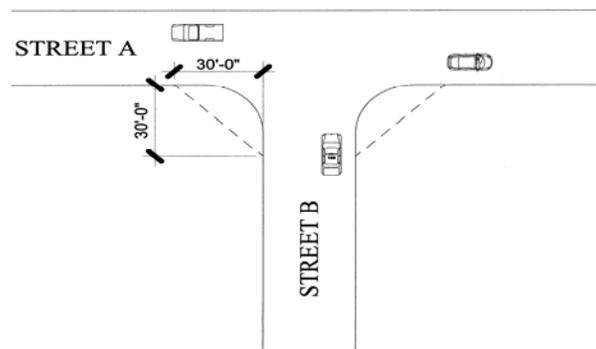
PRESERVABLE TREE: Any tree free of disease (see Tree Preservation Section 17.08).

REMOVE OR REMOVAL: The physical removal or effective removal through cutting, chopping, sawing, damaging, topping, poisoning or other direct or indirect action intended to result in the death of a tree. It shall not mean normal pruning or trimming of a tree.

RESIDENTIAL RIGHT-OF-WAY: See Subdivision Regulations, Figure 2, Street Geometric Criteria.

SCREEN: An area of planting which provides an effective visual barrier.

SIGHT TRIANGLE: A triangular-shaped land established at street intersections or public access ways (driveways) in which nothing is erected, placed, planted, or allowed to grow in such a manner as to limit or obstruct the sight distance of motorists entering or leaving the intersection. The sight triangle is measured as follows:



TRANSITION YARD: That portion of yard that separates two incompatible uses.

UNDERSTORY TREE: A self supporting woody plant having at least one well-defined stem or trunk and normally attaining a mature height and spread of less than thirty (30) feet with branching less than eight (8) feet above grade.

VEHICULAR USE AREAS: All areas subject to vehicular traffic including, but not limited to, access ways, driveways, loading areas, service areas and parking stalls for all types of vehicles. This definition shall not apply to covered parking structures or underground parking lots.

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17.03 SCOPE

- A. All new residential developments of five (5) units or more and all non- residential development shall comply with all of the standards provided in this Section.
- B. For all additions, alterations, enlargements, or increases in parking areas, except for single-family dwellings, the following rules will apply: If the total of the existing such area(s) is increased ten (10) percent or less, no additional landscaping is required. If the total of the existing such area(s) is increased more than ten (10) percent but less than fifty (50) percent, such landscaping is required for that portion of the lot which is faced by the expanded area(s). If the total of the existing such area(s) is increased fifty (50) percent or more, such landscaping is required for the entire development. The percentage of increase shall be calculated by combining all increases in floor area and parking area(s).
- C. Any change in land use of a property shall require the corresponding change in bufferyard requirements.
- D. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until the landscaping is completed and certified by an on-site inspection. If at any time the landscaping cannot be completed because of weather related issues, the landscaping may be bonded through the Building and Zoning Department and installed at a later time. In this case, only a certificate of temporary occupancy can be issued. The bond should be one hundred ten (110) percent of the estimated cost for the landscape improvements.
- E. All landscaping as required in this Section shall supersede all other landscaping requirements contained within the Village Code.
- F. All requirements in this Chapter are minimum requirements. Provision of landscaping in excess of these requirements is encouraged and may be required when necessary to achieve the purpose of these regulations.

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17.04 CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF LANDSCAPING PLANS

The following criteria shall be used to evaluate proposed landscaping plans:

- A. Landscaping materials that are native to the area should be selected when possible, and can be used for landscape bonuses; see Section 17.10 Alternate Compliance and Landscape Credit.
- B. As an architectural feature, landscaping should visually soften the mass of the buildings, parking areas and other structure.
- C. Landscaping should reduce the intrusion of headlights and other glare.
- D. Landscaping should provide a safety barrier between vehicles and pedestrians.
- E. Landscaping should offer a visual separation or screen between land uses that have intense activities or significantly different appearances, or that are otherwise incompatible to some degree, as determined by the Village of Oswego.
- F. Landscaping should be designed to trap noise, odor and dust, control erosion and allow groundwater recharge.
- G. Landscaping should preserve existing natural vegetation and other natural features of a site so as to enhance overall site design and protect animal populations and other ecological systems, wherever possible there should be no mass grading on parks/natural areas.
- H. Landscaping should ensure the proper long-term maintenance and replacement of landscaping as needed.
- I. Landscaping shall not hinder visibility at intersections (at least a 30 foot sight triangle at intersections).
- J. Landscaping will utilize Best Management Practices (BMP) and Low Impact Design (LID) principles that are reviewed and approved by the Village.

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17.05 SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

The landscaping plan shall include all of the following:

- A. The plan must be prepared by a landscape professional and must include their name, address, and phone number;
- B. Location, quantity, size, and type of existing on-site vegetation to be utilized, and/or removed if applicable;
- C. Location, quantity, size and type of proposed landscaping on a site plan, showing its relation to other site features such as utilities (including light poles and fire hydrants) easements, berming, and grading;
- D. All proposed building footprints, parking areas, pedestrian ways, and driveways;
- E. Scale and North arrow;
- F. Location of underground irrigation system, if any;
- G. Symbols representing proposed plant material shall be drawn to scale showing two thirds of full mature size and labeled as to quantity and type;
- H. A separate table for each required landscape area shall accompany the plan, indicating square feet of landscape area, total species (botanical and common), size, substitutions, quantity of plants required, and quantity of plants provided. For bufferyards, bufferyard length and width should also be indicated;
- I. General Requirements and Planting Details stated on the plan; (see Section 17.09 and Appendix C)
- J. Areas of Stormwater Retention/Detention pond(s) and notes deferring to the improvement plan(s); (See Section 17.06I)
- K. Any other information that may be needed to show compliance with this Section.

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17.06 SITE AND LANDSCAPING DESIGN STANDARDS

- A. Landscaping is required as a buffer between specified uses on lots, in open spaces, in parking areas, and along roads and streets. The following is a list of the required landscaping;
1. Bufferyards Required.
 2. Onlot Landscaping.
 3. Parking Lot Landscaping.
 4. Fences, Walls, Berms, and Hedges.
 5. Street Trees.
 6. Median Landscaping.
 7. Stormwater Retention/Detention Areas.
- B. For landscaping creativity a mixture of canopy, understory, and evergreens trees; shrubs, perennials and grasses should be used. The following substitution rates may be used. Please include all substitution within the charts required by Section 17.05H.
1. 1 canopy tree – 2 evergreens
 2. 1 canopy tree – 3 understory trees
 3. 1 canopy tree – 12 shrubs
 4. 3 gal. ornamental grass – 1 shrub
 5. 3 gal. perennials – 1 shrub
- C. Bufferyards Required. Every development shall provide sufficient screening so that neighboring properties are effectively shielded from any adverse impacts of that development or so that the new developing use shields itself from negative impacts of adjoining uses already in operation. Bufferyards are required, as indicated in Table A-1, under the following conditions:
1. Bufferyards located along the outer perimeter of a lot or parcel shall extend to the lot or parcel boundary line.
 2. Bufferyards shall not be located on any portion of an existing or dedicated public or private street or right-of-way. Bufferyards that are located on the lot shall be placed within a separate landscape easement.
 3. Along a property line where adjoining properties are a different zoning classification.
 4. Along a property boundary within the same zoning district for limited and conditional uses.

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5. Along all arterial, collector, and local streets, except on local streets, when the adjacent zoning use across the street is the same, only street trees are required, when approved by Community Development.
6. When a parcel abuts a utility right-of-way, then the bufferyard shall be determined by what the zoning district is on the opposite side of said right-of-way. Residential parcels that abut railway tracks shall use Bufferyard D.
7. When a berm is required by any part of this Ordinance, the height of the berm should be measured (base to top) from the highest adjacent elevation. For instance, a berm located in a street buffer would be measured from the elevation of the road if the road is at an elevation of 670' and the lot on the other side of the bufferyard is at an elevation of 665'. If a three (3) foot berm is requested the top of the berm will have an elevation of approximately 673'.
8. Existing trees and vegetation within a required buffer may be counted toward the total bufferyard plant material requirements. If existing trees and plants do not fully meet the standards for the type of buffer required, additional vegetation shall be planted. Other existing site features within the required buffer area which do not otherwise function to meet the standards for the required buffer shall be screened from the view of other properties or removed, as determined during review and approval of the site plan or major Special Use.
9. Table A-1 determines the bufferyards required under specified conditions of proposed land uses to adjacent uses. The letters in the table represent the buffering level to be provided by the use per one hundred (100) linear feet. Bufferyard Exhibits A – E show the plant materials to be provided according to the bufferyard width. If a proposed land use is not shown on the chart, the Department of Community Development shall determine the appropriate bufferyard. Any decision by the Department of Community Development may be appealed to the Plan Commission and Village Board.

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TABLE A-1

Proposed Land Use	Adjacent Land Uses										
	Developed Land						Vacant Land		Roads		
	Single-family	Multi-family	Retail	Office	Indus-trial	Gov't /Instit	Res.	Non-Res.	Arterial ¹	Collector ¹	Local ²
Single-family R-1, R-2	N/A	B	D	D	E	C	B	D	C	B	S ³
Multi-family R-3, R-4	B	A	C	C	E	C	C	C	C	B	S ³
Retail B-1, B-2, B-3	D	C	B	B	C	C	D	C	C	B	S ³
Office B-1, B-2	D	C	B	B	D	C	D	C	C	B	S ³
Industrial M-1, M-2	E	E	D	D	B	C	E	D	C	B	S ³
Gov't/ Instit.	C	C	C	C	C	B	D	C	C	B	S ³

¹ Residential Bufferyards that are adjacent to Arterial and Collector Roads are required to have a 4-5 foot berm when approved by engineering.

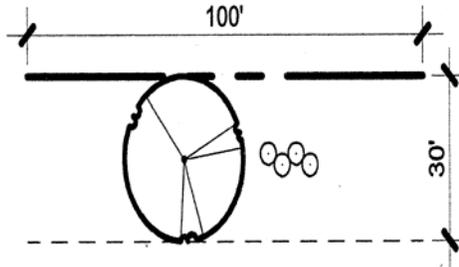
² On local streets where the use is identical on both sides, only street trees are required when approved by Community Development.

³ Street trees (see Section 17.09B).

BUFFERYARD A

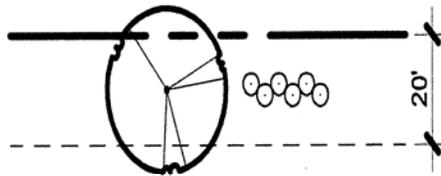
PER 100 LINEAR FEET

1.2 CANOPY
4 SHRUBS
(30' bufferyard)

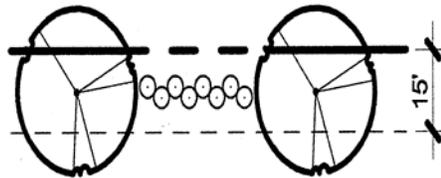


APPLICATIONS:
MULTI-FAMILY ADJACENT MULTI-FAMILY

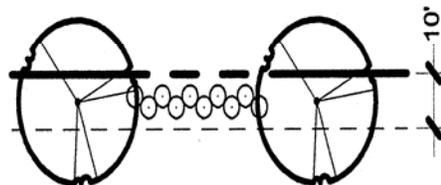
1.4 CANOPY
6 SHRUBS
(20' bufferyard)



1.6 CANOPY
8 SHRUBS
(15' bufferyard)

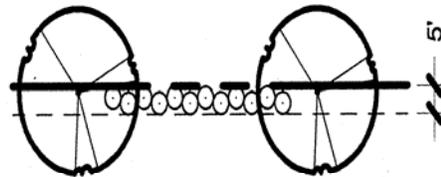


1.8 CANOPY
10 SHRUBS
(10' bufferyard)



EVERGREEN TREES PROHIBITED IN
BUFFERYARDS 10' WIDE OR SMALLER

2 CANOPY
12 SHRUBS
(5' bufferyard)



EVERGREEN TREES PROHIBITED IN
BUFFERYARDS 10' WIDE OR SMALLER

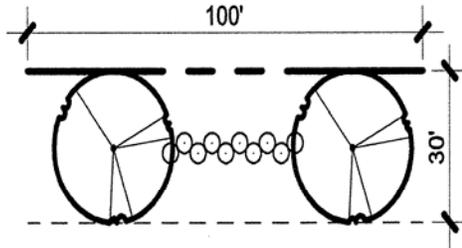
ALL TREES TO BE PLANTED AT A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM EDGE OF PAVEMENT. WHEN WITHIN 5 FOOT BUFFERYARDS, TREES MAY BE PLANTED A MINIMUM OF 4' FROM THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT.

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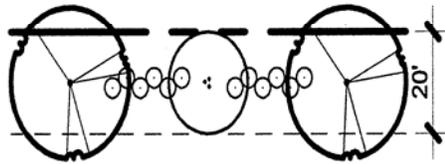
BUFFERYARD B

PER 100 LINEAR FEET

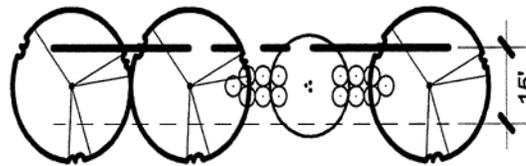
2.2 CANOPY
 .4 UNDERSTORY
 10 SHRUBS
 (30' bufferyard)



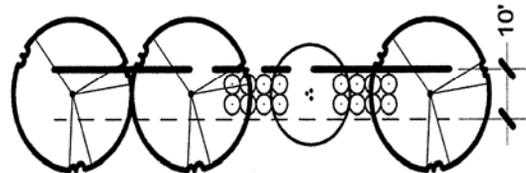
2.4 CANOPY
 .6 UNDERSTORY
 12 SHRUBS
 (20' bufferyard)



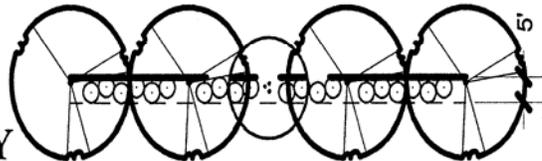
2.8 CANOPY
 .8 UNDERSTORY
 14 SHRUBS
 (15' bufferyard)



3.2 CANOPY
 1 UNDERSTORY
 16 SHRUBS
 (10' bufferyard)



3.6 CANOPY
 1.2 UNDERSTORY
 20 SHRUBS
 (5' bufferyard)



APPLICATIONS:

- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT MULTIFAMILY
- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT VACANT
- MULTI-FAMILY ADJACENT SINGLE FAMILY
- RETAIL ADJACENT COLLECTOR
- RETAIL ADJACENT OFFICE
- RETAIL ADJACENT RETAIL
- OFFICE ADJACENT COLLECTOR
- OFFICE ADJACENT OFFICE
- OFFICE ADJACENT RETAIL
- INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT COLLECTOR
- INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL

EVERGREEN TREES PROHIBITED IN
 BUFFERYARDS 10' WIDE OR SMALLER

EVERGREEN TREES PROHIBITED IN
 BUFFERYARDS 10' WIDE OR SMALLER

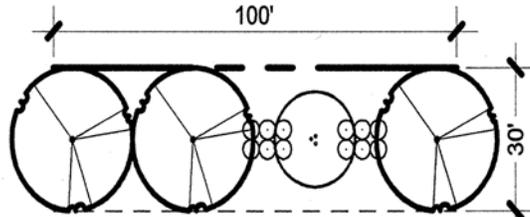
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 OF 5 FEET FROM EDGE OF PAVEMENT. WHEN WITHIN 5
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 MINIMUM OF 4' FROM THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT.

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO ZONING ORDINANCE

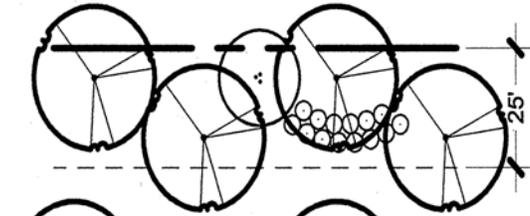
BUFFERYARD C

PER 100 LINEAR FEET

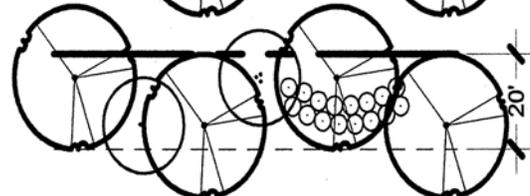
3 CANOPY
1.2 UNDERSTORY
12 SHRUBS
(30' bufferyard)



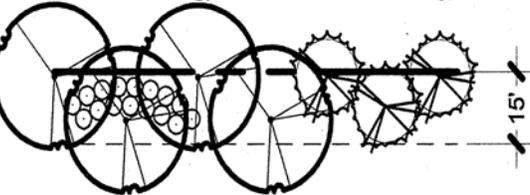
3.5 CANOPY
1.4 UNDERSTORY
14 SHRUBS
(25' bufferyard)



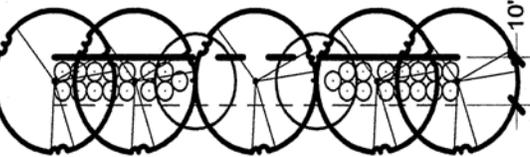
4 CANOPY
1.6 UNDERSTORY
16 SHRUBS
(20' bufferyard)



4.2 CANOPY
1.5 EVERGREEN
16.2 SHRUBS
(15' bufferyard)



4.5 CANOPY
2 UNDERSTORY
30 SHRUBS
(10' bufferyard)



APPLICATIONS:

- MULTIFAMILY ADJACENT OFFICE
- MULTIFAMILY ADJACENT RETAIL
- MULTIFAMILY ADJACENT VACANT
- RETAIL ADJACENT ARTERIAL
- RETAIL ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL
- RETAIL ADJACENT MULTIFAMILY
- RETAIL ADJACENT VACANT
- OFFICE ADJACENT ARTERIAL
- OFFICE ADJACENT MULTIFAMILY
- OFFICE ADJACENT VACANT
- INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT ARTERIAL
- INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT RETAIL

EVERGREEN TREES PROHIBITED IN
BUFFERYARDS 10' WIDE OR SMALLER

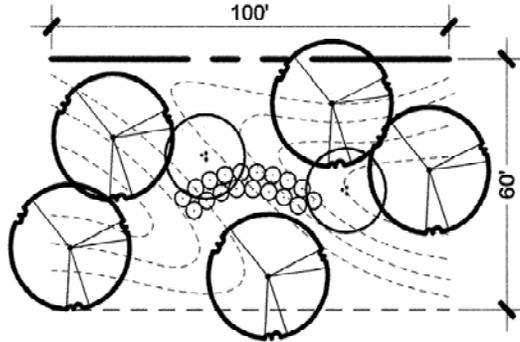
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VILLAGE OF OSWEGO ZONING ORDINANCE

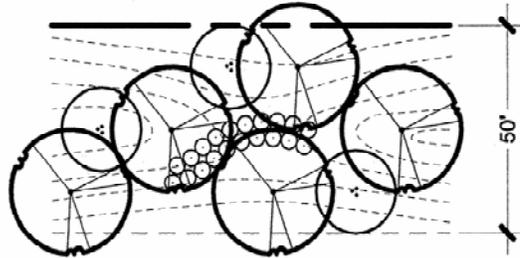
BUFFERYARD D

PER 100 LINEAR FEET

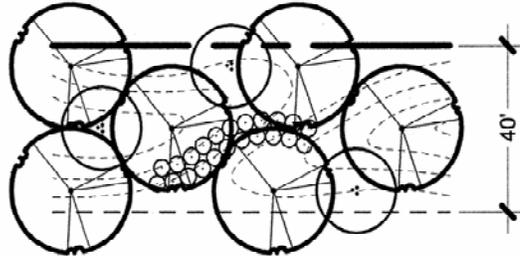
4.8 CANOPY
2.4 UNDERSTORY
18 SHRUBS
(60' bufferyard)



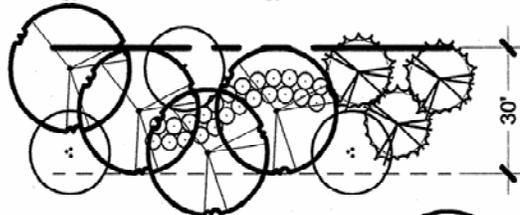
5.2 CANOPY
2.7 UNDERSTORY
20 SHRUBS
(50' bufferyard)



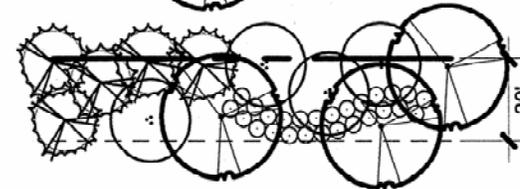
6 CANOPY
3 UNDERSTORY
22 SHRUBS
(40' bufferyard)



4 CANOPY
3.3 UNDERSTORY
3 EVERGREEN
24 SHRUBS
(30' bufferyard)



3 CANOPY
3.6 UNDERSTORY
5 EVERGREEN
26 SHRUBS
(20' bufferyard)



ALL TREES TO BE PLANTED AT A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM EDGE OF PAVEMENT. WHEN WITHIN 5 FOOT BUFFERYARDS, TREES MAY BE PLANTED A MINIMUM OF 4' FROM THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT.

APPLICATIONS:

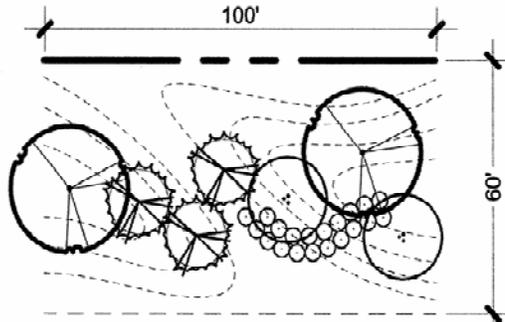
- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT ARTERIAL
- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT COLLECTOR
- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT OFFICE
- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT RETAIL
- SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT VACANT
- MULTIFAMILY ADJACENT ARTERIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY ADJACENT COLLECTOR
- MULTIFAMILY ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL
- RETAIL ADJACENT SINGLE FAMILY
- RETAIL ADJACENT VACANT
- OFFICE ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL
- OFFICE ADJACENT SINGLE FAMILY
- OFFICE ADJACENT VACANT
- INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT OFFICE
- INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT VACANT

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO ZONING ORDINANCE

BUFFERYARD E

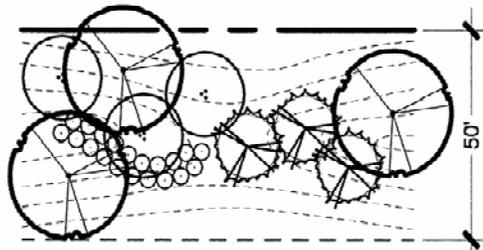
PER 100 LINEAR FEET

3 CANOPY
2 UNDERSTORY
3 EVERGREEN
18 SHRUBS
(60' bufferyard)

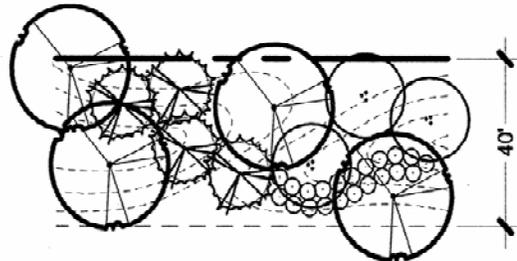


APPLICATIONS:
SINGLE FAMILY ADJACENT INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT SINGLE FAMILY
INDUSTRIAL ADJACENT MULTIFAMILY

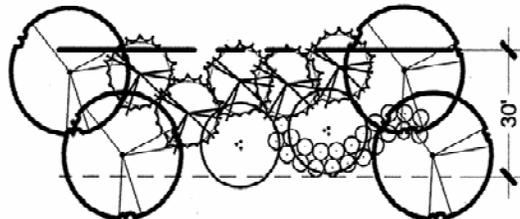
3.4 CANOPY
2.6 UNDERSTORY
3 EVERGREEN
20 SHRUBS
(40' bufferyard)



3.6 CANOPY
3 UNDERSTORY
4 EVERGREEN
20 SHRUBS
(40' bufferyard)



4 CANOPY
1 UNDERSTORY
5 EVERGREEN
22 SHRUBS
(30' bufferyard)



2 CANOPY
2 UNDERSTORY
8 EVERGREEN
25 SHRUBS
(20' bufferyard)



ALL TREES TO BE PLANTED AT A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM EDGE OF PAVEMENT. WHEN WITHIN 5 FOOT BUFFERYARDS, TREES MAY BE PLANTED A MINIMUM OF 4' FROM THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT.

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D. On Lot Landscaping

All lots shall be sodded or seeded and are required to have on lot landscaping according to the following:

1. Single-family Lots: Two (2) canopy trees per lot.
2. Attached Single-family: One (1) canopy tree per dwelling unit.
3. Multi-family: Two (2) canopy trees and fifteen (15) shrubs for every four (4) dwelling units.
 - a. Foundations
 - i. Foundation landscaping shall be provided at a minimum on the front and side yards of the building.
 - ii. The foundation landscaping shall be located in a planting bed a minimum of eight (8) feet wide adjacent to the building.
4. Non-Residential
 - a. Areas of the lot not covered by structures or pavement shall be planted with live landscaping.
 - b. Decorative stone, brick, or pavement may be used for edging planting beds but may not cover more than fifteen (15) percent of the landscaped area.
 - c. Shade trees are to be located on the south side of buildings wherever feasible to block summer sun.
 - d. Plantings shall be clustered along long walls and fences to soften the visual effect of the horizontal lines.
 - e. The precise location of all plantings shall be shown on the landscaping plan. The plantings shall be far enough away from the foundation and pavement to allow roots to spread and mature growth to occur. Plantings may be clustered along the building wall.
 - f. Building foundations shall be landscaped to provide massings of natural colors and shapes to offset the mass of the building and provide visual relief to the straight lines of building architecture, parking lots and other man-made features. A minimum eight (8) foot wide landscaped area shall front not less than eighty (80) percent of the front and sides of all buildings and along the rear walls of non-residential buildings wherever feasible.
 - g. Courtyards, berms and other landscaping features may be allowed if approved in the landscaping plan.

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- h. None of the onlot landscaping shall block any traffic devices or signs.

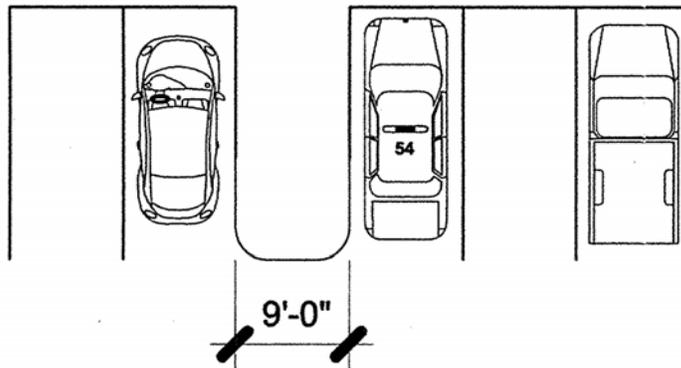
E. Parking Lot Landscaping

In addition to the on lot landscaping required by Section 17.06D above, the following standards shall apply to parking lots with twelve (12) spaces or more:

Design Standards. The design of the landscaped areas, the selection of plant materials, and the vehicular use area shall meet the following standards:

1. The following landscape and infiltration treatments shall be in place as conditions allow within parking lots and are included as bonuses within Section 17.10.
 - a. Infiltration bio-swales.
 - b. Vegetated swales.
 - c. Vegetated filter strips.
 - d. Infiltration basins/trenches.
 - e. Sand filters.
2. Portland Cement Concrete Curbs shall be provided between vehicular use areas and landscaped areas.
3. Portland Cement Concrete Curbed landscaping islands shall be placed at the ends of each row of parking. These islands shall be a minimum of nine (9) feet wide and shall extend the length of the parking stalls. They shall be landscaped with trees, shrubs, flowers or groundcover using the conditions below (17.06 C.4.b, c, d).
4. The interior of a parking lot with more than twelve (12) cars shall include landscape islands planted with overstory trees at a ratio of one (1) landscape island for every twelve (12) parking spaces (except nosed-in parking should be under Community Developments discretion). They shall be evenly dispersed throughout the parking area. The landscape islands shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. The minimum area of a landscape island for each tree shall be one hundred eighty (180) square feet with a minimum width of nine feet (9') back of curb to back of curb. These landscape islands shall be curbed with a Portland Cement Concrete barrier curb. Landscape islands may be combined to create larger planting islands within the parking lot.

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MINIMUM REQUIRED WIDTH FOR ISLAND - PARALLEL SPACES

- b. Small shrubs, flowers and groundcovers other than turf grass may be planted in the landscape islands, in addition to the required overstory trees.
- c. Plant materials other than groundcover shall be set back a minimum of three (3) feet from the curb to avoid damage from overhanging car bumpers and doors.
- d. Plant materials other than overstory trees shall be limited to a mature height of no more than twenty-four (24) inches within ten (10) feet of any curb at a driveway intersection.

F. Fences, Walls, Berms and Hedges

Fences, walls, berms and/or hedges may be required to supplement required plant materials if the Department of Community Development determines that additional screening is necessary to shield a proposed land use from adjacent uses. Fences, walls, or berms may be used to replace a percentage of landscaping as determined by the Community Development Director for that specific project at that time. If required, fences, walls, berms or hedges shall be constructed in accordance with the following specifications:

1. Fences, walls and solid hedgerows shall be a minimum of three (3) feet in height in residential areas and a maximum of six (6) feet in height in commercial and manufacturing districts. All fences and hedge rows must follow Section 10.02 of the Oswego Zoning Ordinance.
2. Fences built by the developers located along roadways for residential developments are preferred to be of iron and brick only.
3. Earthen berms shall not be less than three (3) feet in height and shall be covered with grass or other living vegetative ground cover.

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G. **Street Trees**

1. Trees shall be planted in the parkway along all streets no closer than five (5) feet from driveways and forty (40) feet from intersections, as measured from the right of way lines extended. In addition, no trees shall be planted within five (5) feet of a fire hydrant or underground utility or fifteen (15) feet from above ground utility structure or pole and stay clear of all traffic control devices and signs.
2. Trees shall be planted on maximum forty (40) foot spacing such that the total number of trees shall equal or exceed the ratio of one (1) tree for each forty (40) feet of street frontage, except as specified below.
3. For single-family lots, trees may not be placed on the lot line.
4. The parkway plantings prohibit single species plantings. There shall be no more than five (5) of the same species in a row and ten (10) species within an area. A combination of species must be planted in case of disease. To ensure plant diversity, a minimum number of species of trees shall be required on each parcel as follows:

Size of Parcel (Acres)	Quantity of Tree Species
0 up to but not including 5	3
5 up to but not including 15	5
15 up to but not including 30	7
30 up to but not including 110*	10
110 or more	Up to 20 species

5. Plantings under utility wires are discouraged. If overhead utilities exist, plant selection shall be made from the approved understory plant list and spacing requirement shall be reduced to one (1) tree per twenty-five (25) linear feet.
6. Trees shall have a trunk diameter of not less than two and one-half (2.5) inches. Caliper of the trunk of nursery stock shall be measured six (6) inches above the ground for up to and including four (4) inch caliper size, and twelve (12) inches above the ground for larger sizes. The root system of all trees shall be **BALLED AND BURLAPPED** with a minimum ball diameter of twenty-eight (28) inches for two and one-half (2.5) inch caliper trees.
7. The street ROW landscape strip may be used as a planted bio-infiltration system with approval of the Community Development Department.

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8. If parkway trees cannot be placed in the right-of-way they shall be placed within the subject property.
9. Watering bags/rings shall be installed, where feasible, for all street trees when planting between the times of June 1 – September 15.

H. Median Landscaping

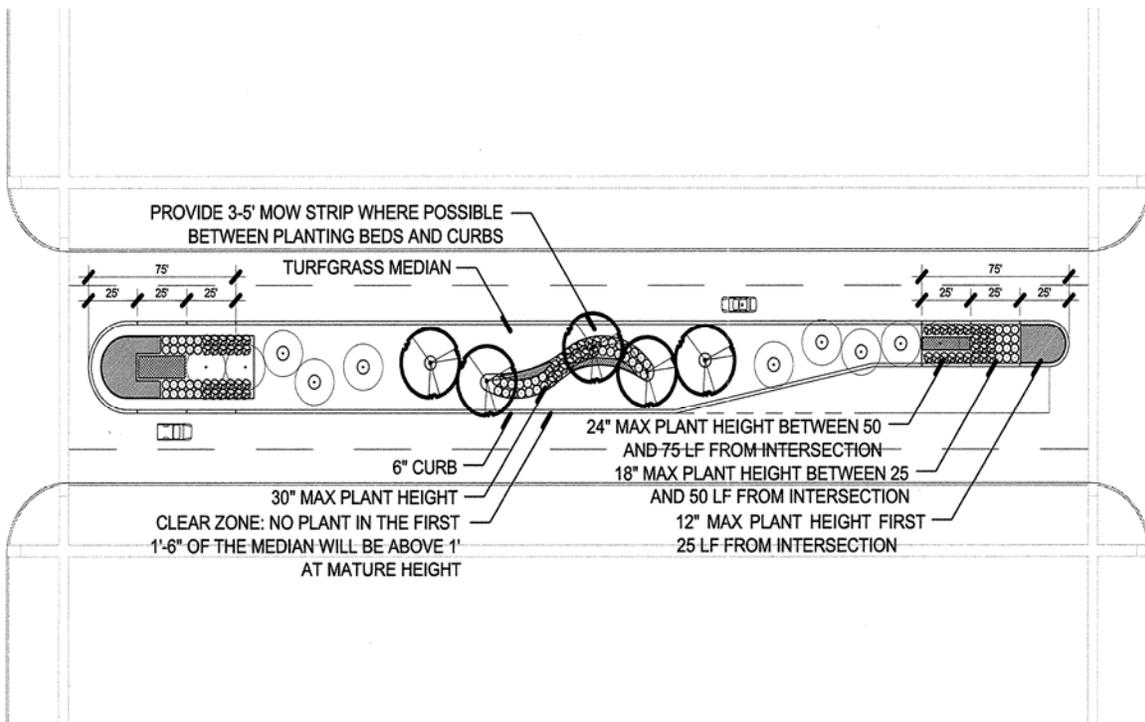
The following information is to be used as general guidelines for designing parkway medians. It is intended for use as a resource to develop median designs. Several recommendations are subjective in nature and may require modification to fit median openings, width or stopping site distances. It is important that significant deviations from the guide be based on operational experience and objective analysis. These guidelines do not pertain to the design of bioswales.

1. Landscape elements within a median should include shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, low-growing evergreens, perennials, grasses and groundcovers. Species shall be heat, drought and salt tolerant.
2. Median plant heights refer to the mature plant height with the exception of all shade and ornamental trees. Any Variance from the following guidelines must be approved by the Village:
 - a. In the first twenty-five (25) lineal feet of the median, all plant material shall be no taller than one (1) foot at mature height and no shade or ornamental trees can be located in this area.
 - b. Twenty-five (25) to fifty (50) feet from the intersection no plant material shall be taller than eighteen (18) inches at mature height and no shade or ornamental trees can be located in this area.
 - c. Fifty (50) to seventy-five (75) lineal feet from the intersection, plant height shall be no taller than twenty-four (24) inches at mature height. Shade and ornamental trees may be located in this area as long as it does not affect visibility.
 - d. For the remainder of the median, until seventy-five (75) lineal feet from an intersection, opening, or the end of the median, no plant height shall reach above thirty (30) inches at mature height. Shade and ornamental trees can be located in this area as long as they do not affect visibility.
 - e. Any plant material located within site triangles shall be no taller than twenty-four (24) inches at mature height. Site triangles are dependent upon the intersection stopping site distances.
 - f. Shade and ornamental trees must be single stem and pruned up to a minimum of six (6) feet. No ‘clump varieties’ will be accepted.
 - g. A “clear zone” in the first one and one-half (1.5) feet from the curb towards the center of the median on both sides of the median shall have no

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plant material taller than one (1) foot to allow turn lanes clear visibility of oncoming traffic.

- h. Design shall be sensitive to the crown of the median. Plant material cannot be higher than thirty-six (36) inches above the pavement at mature height.
- 3. Tree distance to intersection. No shade or ornamental tree shall be closer than fifty (50) feet to the right-of-way of an intersection. Shade trees should be spaced one (1) tree per thirty (30) to fifty (50) lineal feet and ornamental trees should be spaced one (1) tree per fifteen (15) to twenty (20) lineal feet, depending on the mature canopy of the species.
- 4. A separate landscape plan shall be submitted of the public landscape(s) for any part of the median that is to be maintained by the Village to provide clear definition for maintenance workers between public/private properties.
- 5. The use of loose stone, rock, or gravel is prohibited on public parkways.



I. Stormwater Retention/Detention Areas

- 1. Perimeter Areas. Areas not falling under the on-lot/perimeter landscaping requirements shall be landscaped with ten (10) understory, fifteen (15) evergreens, and thirty-five (35) shrubs per acre. Substitutions may be used from Section 17.06B.

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2. Stormwater Management Basins. Stormwater management basins are to be designed to provide required stormwater storage as well as desirable environmental functions and values. Desirable environmental functions and values include surface water filtering to improve downstream water quality, groundwater recharge, wildlife habitat, erosion control and aesthetically pleasing open space in a residential setting. Deep rooted native plants are to be planted around all drainage swales, detention basins, and edges of streams, lakes and wetlands unless approved under Community Development discretion.
 - a. Natural Landscape Specialist Prequalification. Naturalized landscapes are to be installed and managed by individuals/companies with qualifications and/or experience with such landscapes. Qualifications are to be provided to the Village of Oswego through submittal of references, photographs, resumes and/or other means that demonstrate the ability to install and/or manage naturalized landscapes.
 - b. Stormwater Retention/Retention Pond Improvement Plan. Landscape improvement plans must be provided for all stormwater retention/detention facilities. The plan must demonstrate the ability of the proposed plant material to survive expected periods of inundation, based upon hydrologic studies.
 - c. Components of a Stormwater Retention/Retention Pond Improvement Plan. Stormwater Retention/Retention pond improvement plans shall include the following:
 - i. North Arrow and Scale.
 - ii. Identification of all plant zones by elevation range.
 - iii. Location of existing and/or proposed inlets/outlets.
 - iv. Identification of all seed mixes and planting rates per plant zone.
 - v. Perimeter landscaping.
 - vi. Planting schedule.
 - d. Short Term Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (First five years). The developer is to notify the Village a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours prior to the start of plant installation. Following substantial completion, the developer is to submit documentation that natural area landscape installation or re-vegetation has been completed. Nursery packing lists indicating the species and quantities of materials installed are to accompany this notice. The developer (or a designated representative) is to submit an annual monitoring report to the Village of Oswego by February 28 of the following year evaluating the progress of the naturalized landscape toward design goals. The report shall include the following:

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- i. Site Location.
 - ii. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the party or parties responsible for near-term monitoring and management.
 - iii. Schedule of expected monitoring visits, debris management, stormwater structure maintenance, prescribed burn, and invasive weed control.
 - iv. Erosion and sedimentation problems.
 - v. Water level or drainage problems.
 - vi. Areas of bare soil larger than three (3) square-feet.
 - vii. Observations on specific management strategies necessary to achieve acceptance requirements.
 - viii. Summary of annual monitoring observations; including five (5) to ten (10) photographs representative of at least twenty (20) percent of each vegetative community to identify the following:
 - a) The limits of all vegetation areas by general community type and dominant species within each planting zone.
 - b) All plant species in each planting zone.
 - c) The five (5) most dominant species within each planting zone.
 - d) The percent survival of planted species.
 - e) The approximate percent ground cover by native species within each planting zone.
 - f) The percent ground cover by non-native or invasive species in each planting zone.
 - g) Erosion and sedimentation problems.
 - h) Water level or drainage problems.
 - i) Areas of bare soil larger than three (3) square-feet.
 - j) Observations on specific management strategies necessary to achieve acceptance requirements.
 - ix. Tabular summary of annual progress relative to acceptance standards.
- e. Long Term Operation and Maintenance Plan including the following:
Every five (5) years following Village acceptance of the naturalized

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landscape plantings, the owner of the property shall submit a report to the Village on the condition of naturalized landscapes, recommended management actions to correct deficiencies, and a proposed schedule for implementing the recommended actions. Following implementation of corrective actions, documentation is to be provided to the Village demonstrating that deficiencies have been corrected.

- i. Names, addresses and telephone numbers of the party or parties legally responsible for operation and management of the stormwater facility.
 - ii. Written documentation of acceptance by public agencies, as applicable, including associated capital expenses.
 - iii. A copy of the terms demonstrating that the long-term management agreement is recorded against all lots in the project.
 - iv. Location map identifying all permanent access (public and private), boundaries between traditional turf grass areas and the naturalized areas covered by the plan, overland flow paths, and control structures.
 - v. Educational pamphlet to be distributed at closing for all lots in the development that the stormwater retention/detention facility serves.
 - vi. Schedule of expected long-term management activities.
- f. Naturalized Landscape Reporting, Monitoring and Acceptance Standards.

Satisfactory landscape development associated with naturalized vegetation in stormwater facilities or other naturalized areas will be based on the following:

- i. Within three (3) months of seed installation (or three (3) months after the start of the growing season following dormant seeding), at least ninety (90) percent of the seeded area, as measured by aerial cover, will be vegetated or otherwise stabilized against erosion.
- ii. Naturalized landscapes shall not have single areas of more than three (3) square-feet devoid of vegetation, as measured by aerial coverage.
- iii. Seeded areas shall have no rills or gullies and basin shorelines shall be adequately protected against erosion.
- iv. Areas seeded to turf grass or low-maintenance turf shall have ninety-five (95) percent ground cover.

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- v. Emergent areas shall have minimum of thirty-five (35) percent ground cover (avg. fifty (50) percent) and other wetland and prairie areas shall have a minimum of thirty-five (35) percent ground cover (avg. sixty (60) percent) by species in the approved plant list and/or native species with native coefficient of conservation (c-) values ≥ 2 (per Swink and Wilhelm 1994 or more current version).
 - vi. Naturalized landscapes shall have a minimum of thirty (30) percent presence by species seeded or planted for the permanent matrix and/or native species with C-value ≥ 2 (per Swink and Wilhelm 1994 or more current version).
 - vii. Installed woody materials shall be alive, in healthy condition and representative of the species.
 - viii. No specific plant community, individual or collective, shall have more than twenty-five (25) percent cover of non-native or weedy species.
 - ix. None of the three (3) most dominant species may be non-native or weedy, including but not limited to Barnyard grass, Canada thistle, Common reed, Kentucky bluegrass, Purple loosestrife, Reed canary grass, Sandbar willow, Common and Giant rag weed or Sweet clover unless indicated on the approved planting plan.
 - x. Cattails do not count towards the twenty-five (25) percent weed criterion provided they represent no more that twenty (20) percent cover.
- g. Prohibited Activities within naturalized landscape areas. The following activities are prohibited within areas of naturalized landscaping except as needed to achieve and maintain a naturalized landscape consistent with approved plan and as directed by the Village:
- i. Dumping of yard waste, fill material or debris.
 - ii. Replacement of approved vegetation with non-approved materials.
 - iii. Construction or placement of structures.
 - iv. Application of pesticides, fertilizer or herbicides.
 - v. Mowing.
 - vi. Commercial, industrial, agricultural, residential developments, buildings, or structures, including but not limited to signs, billboards, other advertising material, or other structures.

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- vii. Removal or destruction of trees or plants, draining, plowing, mining, removal of topsoil, sand, rock, gravel, minerals or other material.
- viii. Operation of snowmobiles, dune buggies, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles or any other types of motorized vehicles.
- ix. Roads and Right-of-ways.
- x. Parking.

17.07 PLANTING MATERIAL

See appendix A and B

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17.08 TREE PRESERVATION

Existing Tree Preservation and Vegetation. For any parcel of land with a proposed site plan or development plan containing existing trees or natural landscape, shall include a tree preservation plan including natural landscape sensitivity submitted at the time of application for preliminary plan/plat approval. Said tree preservation and landscape sensitivity plan shall be reviewed by the Village Staff, Plan Commission and approved by the Village Board as part of the Preliminary Development Plan. Credit against the landscape requirements of this Ordinance may be allowed by the Village Planner or his/her designee for existing vegetation and other landscape features of a quality which the applicant proposes to preserve on an equal basis. In all cases, the Village Planner or his/her designee may attach conditions to the granting of said credit to secure or enhance the continued well-being of all vegetation for which credit is being given during the period of construction upon the site covered by the plan. The existing vegetation for which credit is given shall be shown and labeled on the landscape plan.

- A. The following is to be included on the tree preservation plan:
1. Delineation of areas to be cleared during development activities.
 2. Restoration of vegetation proposed for all surfaces to be exposed during development activities, including any dredged, filled or graded areas.
 3. The location and extent of natural area buffers and method of implementation; any use restrictions and method of implementation.
 4. All approved measures to mitigate the loss or impact to the natural landscape shall become conditions for approval of the project.
 5. Survey showing location of each existing trees six (6) inches or greater in diameter.
 6. Species, size and condition of each tree.
 7. Trees, which are noteworthy due to size, age, historic, cultural or aesthetic value.
 8. Trees to be removed. Include a statement indicating the reason why the tress will be removed.
 9. Location and type of tree protective fencing (orange snow fence or red picket fence).
 10. Proposed grading and site changes around trees to be preserved. In addition, when a house/structure footprint is available, it shall be drawn on the plan and staked on the lot for the division's Tree Preservation Review.
 11. A statement concerning where and how deliveries for construction purposes are to be made to the site. Deliveries for the construction of a house or building shall not be made through the rear of the lot, unless permitted by the Village.
 12. Location, size, number and species of replacement trees. These shall be labeled to differentiate them from other landscaping being provided.

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- B. The Developer shall follow the design criteria as outlined below:
1. As many as possible of the trees on the site that are six (6) inches or greater in diameter or eighteen and eight-tenths (18.8) inches in circumference (as measured two (2) feet above grade) shall be saved. In the event a tree has more than one trunk, each trunk which is greater than six (6) inches in diameter measured two (2) feet above grade, shall count as a separate tree. The developer is encouraged to save as many trees as possible.
 2. Each tree (six (6) inches or greater in diameter) removed on the site in accordance with the Tree Preservation Plan shall be replaced with the quantity of replacement trees in an amount equal to what is being removed. Replacement trees shall be a minimum of two and one-half (2.5) inches in diameter. (For example, one (1) six (6) inch diameter tree to be removed shall be replaced with three (3) two and one-half (2.5) inch diameter trees).
 3. Replacement trees shall be planted according to the procedures specified for parkway trees. Replacement shall occur in areas that will safely accommodate tree growth within the boundaries of the development. The location, type and size of trees to be planted as replacements shall be indicated on the Tree Preservation Plan or Landscape Plan.

In the event there is not adequate room on the site to plant the required replacement trees, as determined by the Village Arborist, on a case by case basis, other plant material may be planted as a substitute. See substitutions in Section 17.06B.
 4. Trees located in the proposed rights-of-way shall not be considered desirable.
 5. All trees six (6) inches or greater in diameter which are severely diseased or structurally unsound shall be labeled as such on the Tree Preservation Plan. If, in the opinion of the Village, corrective measures would be ineffective toward saving these trees and the trees pose a threat to the health, safety and welfare of the community, these trees shall not count towards the total number of trees to be preserved or replaced.
- C. After notification to the property owner, the Village, at its discretion, has the right to retain a professional tree consultant/forester to review submitted tree preservation plans and submit a written report to the Plan Commission. All expense incurred by the Village for the use of the tree consultant shall be reimbursed by the owner/developer.
- D. At the time of final plan/plat approval of the project by the Village Board, the approved tree plan will become part of the final plan/plat, and the developer shall not deviate from the approved plans during construction.
1. Prior to commencing any grading or construction activity on a site, the developer shall tag the trees that are planned to be removed, and fence off an area large enough to accommodate the construction of the building/structure and accessory uses and appurtenances. Trees up to six (6) inch caliper to be saved in any

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development shall be surrounded by orange plastic or red picket snow fencing placed fifteen (15) feet beyond the drip line of each such tree. Trees greater than six (6) inch caliper shall have the fence placed twenty-five (25) feet beyond (or greater depending on species) the dripline. The area within this fence shall be known as the Root Preservation Zone. The snow fencing shall be secured in place by posts spaced six (6) feet apart and sunk two (2) feet into the ground with a minimum above ground height of four (4) feet. If a proposed structure will encroach upon the root preservation zone, then the location of the fenced off area may be adjusted as approved by the Village representative.

2. No mechanical vehicles or construction machinery shall be allowed within any fenced off area surrounding a tree to be saved. In addition, any construction activity which endangers the health of any tree in the fenced off area shall be prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, stockpiling of materials within the Root Preservation Zone, flooding and the deposit of wash water in the root preservation zone.
3. Encroachment into the Root Preservation Zone, whether by equipment or materials detrimental to the health of the tree, shall result in a fine of three hundred (300) dollars per occurrence, to be paid by the builder, and stoppage of all construction activities until all provisions of this code have been met to the satisfaction of the Village Arborist.
4. In the event that any tree in a protected area is damaged in any way, a fine of one thousand (1,000) dollars shall be paid by the builder and all construction activities stopped until all provisions of this code have been met to the satisfaction of the Village Arborist. In addition, corrective measures shall be taken to repair, treat and/or trim away the damaged portion of the tree, as recommended by the Village Arborist, prior to construction activities recommencing.
5. If a tree is:
 - a. Damaged beyond saving by reasonable measures.
 - b. Damaged such that corrective measures would result in a disfigured, aesthetically undesirable appearance.
 - c. Otherwise destroyed or razed, the builder shall supply replacement trees, at the builder's sole cost and expense, within thirty (30) days. In addition, the builder shall be fined not less than five hundred (500) dollars or more than one thousand (1000) dollars for each damaged/destroyed tree larger than six (6) inches in diameter and less than ten (10) inches in diameter. For each damaged/destroyed tree in excess of ten (10) inches in diameter, the builder shall be fined not less than fifty (50) dollars or more than one hundred (100) dollars for each inch of tree diameter. Replacement trees shall be a minimum of four (4) inches (in open areas) and shall be taken from the approved list. The quantity of replacement trees required shall be based on the size of the existing tree which was severely

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damaged/destroyed, as indicated in the chart below. The builder shall post a financial guarantee in the corresponding amount listed in the chart to ensure that the trees will be planted. Construction activities shall not recommence until the trees are planted or a financial guarantee is provided in a form acceptable to the Village.

Size of Existing Tree (Diameter in inches)	Number of Replacement trees (4" diameter)	Financial Guarantee per replacement tree
36 or greater	8	\$2,600.00
30-35	7	2,275.00
24-29	6	1,950.00
18-23	5	1,625.00
12-17	4	1,300.00
6-11	3	975.00

- 6. If, in the opinion of the Village, there is not adequate room on the site for all of the replacement trees, the dollar amount that corresponds to the unplantable trees shall be used to plant parkway trees elsewhere in the Village. The Village shall determine the location of these trees.

- E. All replacement trees shall be guaranteed to live and thrive for up to two (2) years after Village acceptance of the improvements. Documentation of the guarantee shall be provided to the Village Engineer prior to acceptance of the improvements. In the event that a replacement tree dies or is in a declining condition, the tree shall be replaced by the party bound by the guarantee with another tree of the same species and size (or equivalent).

- F. Tree Removal
 - 1. Prior to removal of any trees, the developer shall call the Public Works Department at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of any cutting operation to obtain tree removal permission. Any tree removal contractor must be registered with the Village. The Public Works Director, or his agent, shall then inspect the site to ensure that only the trees indicated for removal on the approved tree preservation plan are tagged to be removed and any other conditions specified in the approved tree plan are adhered to. The Public Works Director, or his agent, shall then issue tree removal permission for the tree cutting operation to commence. The Public Works Department will make periodic inspections of the site after the initial tree cutting operation has begun.

 - 2. The owner will be required to pay a fee at the time of application for a tree removal permit for an individual lot. The fee of one hundred (100) dollars shall cover the cost of up to three (3) inspections. In the event that more than three (3) inspections are needed and conducted, the owner will be billed sixteen (16)

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dollars and fifty (50) cents for each additional inspection. Tree removal permits for mass grading, right-of-way clearance and other mass removals shall be billed at the standard hourly rate.

3. If the developer desires to remove existing trees after receiving preliminary development plan approval but prior to obtaining final approval of the development plan and tree preservation plan, he shall post a financial guarantee at the time of application for tree removal permit in the amount of one hundred twenty-five (125) dollars per inch caliper of each tree proposed to be removed. Upon obtaining final approval of the development plan and the tree preservation plan, the financial guarantee shall be released. In the event that trees are removed but final development plan approval is not obtained and the project is abandoned, the amount of the bond, which corresponds to the actual trees removed, shall be used to replant trees in the community. The location, size and type of trees planted shall be at the discretion of the Public Works Director.
- G. In addition to the fines above, failure of the developer to contact the Village Public Works Director or his assign before removing any tree will result in a fine of one thousand (1,000) dollars per tree, which has been cut. And/or stoppage of all construction activity shall cease until such time as all provisions of this code have been met, to the satisfaction of the Village Public Works Director or his assignee.

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17.09 STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. General Standards (to be copied onto landscape plans)

1. Time for Installation. All landscaping for single-family residential developments of five (5) units or more shall be completed in accordance with the approved site plan at the time that seventy (70) percent of the development is completed or within the next planting season following occupancy, whichever comes first. If the development is built in phases, then the landscaping shall be completed as seventy (70) percent of each phase is completed or within the next planting season following occupancy, whichever comes first. All commercial development landscaping shall be in place prior to any occupancy permits being issued. If plantings cannot be installed, the Building and Zoning Administrator may issue a temporary permit and take surety until the landscaping is completed equal to one hundred ten (110) percent of the estimated cost for landscaping improvements. Installation of landscaping is best between the months of March 15 and June 1 and September 15 through December 1. Installation of herbaceous material is recommended March 15 through June 15, and September 15 through October 15.
2. Replacement. All landscaping shall be guaranteed for two (2) years from the date of acceptance and shall be replaced by the applicant at no charge to the Village should they die or be in a declining condition in the opinion of the Village Arborist. The replacement tree shall be the same size, species and quality, unless said species is no longer on the approved species list, and shall carry the same two (2) year guarantee. The Village may use the bond or surety to replace plants if the developer fails to perform adequately. After the initial two (2) year period, the landowner or, in the case of plant material in common open space, the homeowners or property owners' association shall be responsible for maintaining and replacing any plants that die.
3. Revisions. Once a landscape plan has been approved and a building permit issued, the village staff may authorize minor revisions to the approved landscape plan including the substitution of equivalent plantings and ground covers where such revisions do not diminish the benefits of the approved landscape plan.

A revision shall be considered minor where there is no reduction in the quantity of plant material, no significant change in size or location of plant material, and new plants are of the same general category (overstory, ornamental, evergreen, etc.) and have the same general design characteristics (mature size, spread, density) as the materials being replaced.

4. Tree Quality. All plant material shall be balled and burlapped (B & B) or grown in nurseries from the Central or Northern Illinois region and licensed by the State of Illinois. Plant sizes, handling and installation shall conform to the minimum standards established by the American Association of Nurserymen. All plants used to fulfill the landscape requirements shall come from the permitted plant list in appendices A-E. Trees selected for planting in Oswego shall be healthy, free of infections and diseases, bark bruises, and scrapes on the trunk or limbs before and

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after planting. Selected trees shall have a straight trunk with limbs not lower than five (5) feet above the ground.

5. Sod and seed areas. A guarantee of a minimum of two (2) growing seasons shall cover all sodded/seeded areas. For purposes of this Section, a growing season for sodded/seeded areas is September 1 through May 31. A sod watering permit may be submitted to the Public Works Department free of charge when sod/seed is first planted for a permit to water for ten (10) consecutive days.
6. The applicant shall provide the Arborist with a minimum twenty-four (24) hour notice prior to beginning of planting.
7. Irrigation. The landscaping areas should use plants that can survive with the area's natural rainfall and do not need irrigation. Where the planting areas cannot naturally be provided with adequate moisture because they are surrounded by large areas of paving, an irrigation system shall be installed to ensure the plants receive adequate moisture.
8. All tags, wires, plastic ties and rope shall be removed from each tree to prevent girdling the tree. The burlap shall be removed a minimum from the upper third of the root ball. If plastic "burlap" is used, it shall be removed in its entirety from the root ball. All wire baskets are to be removed.

B. Planting Specifications

1. The perimeter of the planting hole shall extend a minimum of two (2) feet beyond the sides of the root ball on all sides. The sides of the hole shall slope gradually, making the hole saucer-shaped or bowl-shaped. The hole shall be no deeper than necessary to cover the root ball.
2. A doughnut-like circle of soil shall be cultivated eight (8) to twelve (12) inches deep and eighteen (18) inches wide around the root ball. A three (3) inch layer of organic mulch shall be spread over the planting hole coming no closer to the trunk than six (6) inches. The trees shall be initially watered to remove air pockets from the soil and later as necessary to maintain a healthy, vigorous condition.
3. Each tree will be properly pruned back to compensate for any root loss. Such pruning may include roots and lateral branches (up to one-third (1/3) of their length) but in no case may the main leader be cut. Any tree which has the main leader cut in any way will be removed and replaced. Any damaged or broken branches shall be removed at this time.
4. All excess soil, clay and construction debris shall be removed from the planting site, prior to planting the individual tree.
5. Trees shall have a trunk diameter of not less than two (2) inches. Caliper of the trunk of nursery stock shall be measured six (6) inches above the ground for up to and including four (4) inch caliper size, and twelve (12) inches above the ground for larger sizes. The root system of all trees shall be BALLED AND

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BURLAPPED or bagged with a minimum ball diameter of twenty-eight (28) inches for two and one-half (2.5) inch caliper trees.

6. Tree holes may be machine dug, provided that all sides of holes dug in such manner shall be scored to prevent glazing. If any existing lawn is damaged, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to restore said lawn to its original condition. All trees shall be hand planted and planted straight.
7. Trees and shrubs located in a planting bed shall be mulched with a minimum of three (3) inches of shredded hardwood bark, wood chips or other organic mulch. All flower and groundcover beds shall be mulched with a minimum one and one-half (1.5) to two (2) inch depth shredded hardwood bark, wood chips or other organic mulch.
8. Pruning. The owner of trees overhanging public streets or right-of-way shall prune the branches so that such branches shall not obstruct the light from any street lamp or obstruct the view of any street intersection and so that there shall be a clear space of eight (8) feet above the surface of the street or sidewalk. Said owners shall remove all dead, diseased, or dangerous trees, or broken or decayed limbs which constitute a menace to the safety of the public. Public Works will have to be notified of any tree located in the public ROW that needs to be removed. The Village shall have the right to prune any tree or shrub on private property when it interferes with the proper spread of light or interferes with the visibility of any traffic control device or sign. The property owner will be charged the cost of such service that the Village initiates for public safety.
9. Tree topping. It shall be unlawful for any person to top any street tree, park tree, or other tree on public property. Topping is defined as the severe cutting back of limbs to stubs larger than three (3) inches in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree. Trees severely damaged by storms or other causes, or certain trees under utility wires or other obstructions where other pruning practices are impractical may be exempted from the Ordinance at the determination of the Public Works Director or his assigned.
10. Dead or diseased tree removal on private property. The Village shall have the right to cause the removal of any dead or diseased trees on private property within the Village, when such trees constitute a hazard to life and property, or harbor insects or disease which constitutes a potential threat to other trees within the Village. The Village will notify in writing the owners of such trees. Removal shall be done by said owners at their own expense within sixty (60) days after the date of the service of notice. In the event of failure of the owners to comply with such provisions, the Village shall have the authority to remove such trees and charge the cost of removal to the property owner.
11. Public tree care. The Village shall have the right to plant, prune, maintain and remove trees, plants and shrubs, within the right-of-ways of all streets, alleys, avenues, lanes, squares, and public grounds, as may be necessary to ensure public

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safety or to preserve or enhance the symmetry and beauty of such public grounds. The Village may remove any tree or part thereof, which is in an unsafe condition or by reason of its own nature, is injurious to sewers, electric power lines, gas lines, water lines, or other public improvements, or is infected with any injurious fungus, insect or other pest.

12. **Species Diversity.** Diversity among required plant material shall be required not only for visual interest, but to reduce the risk of losing a large population of plants due to disease. Table L indicates the percentage of diversity required based on the total quantity of species being used for a particular plant type. For instance, if a development is using forty-five (45) canopy trees, then there cannot be more than eighteen (18) or less than five (5) of any one species and there has to be a minimum of five (5) different species.

Table L DIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS			
Total Number of Plants per Plant Type	Maximum of any Species	Minimum of Any Species	Minimum Number of Species
1-4	100%	N.A.	1
5-10	60%	40%	2
11-15	45%	20%	3
16-75	40%	10%	5
76-500	25%	5%	8
500-1,000	30%	5%	10
1,000+	15%	4%	15

13. **Soil Preparation.** All development that disturbs the soil in any way shall have topsoil replaced. All unpaved areas shall have a minimum depth of six (6) inches of pulverized topsoil. To ensure proper subsurface drainage, the subgrade shall be graded with a positive pitch prior to placement of topsoil.
14. All sidewalks and paths shall be at least ten (10) feet from the trunks of large trees unless otherwise approved by the Community Development Department where the placement of the sidewalk would require the removal of an existing large tree to meet this requirement or where there is not enough space on the site to accommodate both the tree and the sidewalk.

- C. Tree and Shrub Planting Details (to be copied on the landscape plans). See Appendix C.

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17.10 ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND LANDSCAPE CREDIT

As a part of the approval process, the Plan Commission may recommend and the Board of Trustees may approve a bonus in the form of reduction(s) to the required setbacks of buildings, lot area, floor area ratios, parking, and/or number of subdivision entry signs based on minimum compliance with the requirements in this Section and one (1) or more of the following:

- A. The number of trees and shrub clusters exceeds by at least twenty-five (25) percent the number of trees and shrub clusters required, and/or are closer or clustered more than required.
- B. Automatic garden sprinklers are installed.
- C. Use of native landscaping accounting for a least seventy-five (75) percent of the trees, seventy-five (75) percent of the shrubs and seventy (75) percent of the perennials.
- D. In the nonresidential districts, the minimum specified bufferyard requirements are exceeded by twenty-five (25) percent of the minimum width.
- E. Front setbacks for parking lots substantially exceed the minimum required by at least fifty (50) percent.
- F. Earth berms with a slope of less than twenty-five (25) percent are used instead of fences or walls to satisfy a solid screening requirement.
- G. Incentive for existing quality tree preservation.
- H. Using Bioswales and filter strips wherever possible.

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APPENDIX A			
PERMITTED PLANT MATERIAL SPECIES			
Botanical Name	Common Name	Street & Parking Lot	General
CANOPY TREES			
<i>Acer freemanii</i> 'cultivars'	Freeman Maple	yes	yes
<i>Acer miyabei</i> 'Morton'	State Street Miyabe Maple	yes	yes
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'cultivars'	Norway Maple	no	yes
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Black Maple	no	yes
<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'cultivars'	Red Maple	no	yes
<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'cultivars'	Sugar Maple	yes	yes
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye	no	yes
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	no	yes
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	yes	yes
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'cultivars'	Ginkgo (male only)	yes	yes
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> 'cultivars'	Thornless Honeylocust	yes	yes
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	yes	yes
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	yes	yes
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	no	yes
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo	no	yes
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	no	yes
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'cultivars'	Callery Pear	yes	yes
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	no	yes
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	no	yes
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	no	yes
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle Oak	no	yes
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	yes	yes
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak	no	yes
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	no	yes
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	yes	yes
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak	no	yes
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	yes	yes
<i>Tilia americana</i> 'varieties'	American Linden or Basswood	yes	yes

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<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'varieties'	Littleleaf Linden	yes	yes
<i>Tilia tomentosum</i> 'varieties'	Silver Linden	yes	yes
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i> 'varieties'	Pioneer or Homestead or approved disease resistant Smoothleaf Elm	yes	yes
<i>Ulmus x 'Morton'</i>	Accolade Elm or approved disease resistant variety	yes	yes
UNDERSTORY TREES			
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	yes	yes
<i>Acer ginnala</i> 'varieties'	Amur Maple	yes	yes
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black Alder	yes	yes
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> 'varieties'	Shadblow Serviceberry	yes	yes
<i>Amelanchier grandiflora</i> 'varieties'	Apple Serviceberry	yes	yes
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny Serviceberry	no	yes
<i>Betula nigra</i> 'varieties'	River Birch	yes	yes
<i>Betula platyphylla</i> var. <i>japnica</i> 'Whitespire'	Whitespire White Birch (Senior)	yes	yes
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'varieties'	American Hornbeam	no	yes
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Ironwood	no	yes
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	no	yes
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood	no	yes
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	no	yes
<i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'	Winter King' Green Hawthorn	no	yes
<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i> 'var inermis	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	no	yes
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	no	yes
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	no	yes
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star Magnolia	no	yes
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Crabapple	yes	yes
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hophornbeam	yes	yes
<i>Syringa pekinensis</i> 'varieties'	Peking Tree Lilac	yes	yes
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'varieties'	Japanese Tree Lilac	yes	yes
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry	no	yes

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EVERGREEN TREES			
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White Fir	yes	yes
<i>Picea abies 'varieties'</i>	Norway Spruce	yes	yes
<i>Picea glauca 'Densata'</i>	Black Hills Spruce	no	yes
<i>Picea pungens 'varieties'</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce	yes	yes
<i>Pinus nigra 'varieties'</i>	Austrian Pine	yes	yes
<i>Pinus strobus 'varieties'</i>	White Pine	no	yes
<i>Pinus sylvestris 'varieties'</i>	Scotch Pine	no	yes
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	no	yes
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock	no	yes
SHRUBS			
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush Buckeye	yes	yes
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia 'Regent'</i>	Regent Serviceberry	no	yes
<i>Arborvitae spp.</i>	Arborvitae	no	yes
<i>Aronia arbutifolia 'varieties'</i>	Red Chokeberry	yes	yes
<i>Aronia melanocarpa 'varieties'</i>	Black Chokeberry	yes	yes
<i>Berberis thunbergii 'varieties'</i>	Japanese Barberry	yes	yes
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood	yes	yes
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	English or Common Box	yes	yes
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	yes	yes
<i>Clethra alnifolia 'varieties'</i>	Summersweet clethra	yes	yes
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood	no	yes
<i>Cornus sericea 'varieties'</i>	Red-osier or Redtwig Dogwood	yes	yes
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut	no	yes
<i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>	Peking Cotoneaster	yes	yes
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	yes	yes
<i>Cotoneaster lucidus</i>	Hedge Cotoneaster	yes	yes
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Other Cotoneaster	yes	yes
<i>Euonymus alata 'varieties'</i>	Burning Bush	yes	yes
<i>Euonymus fortunei 'varieties'</i>	Wintercreeper Euonymus	yes	yes

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<i>Forsythia spp. 'varieties'</i>	Forsythia	yes	yes
<i>Fothergilla gardenii 'varieties'</i>	Dwarf Fothergilla	no	yes
<i>Hamamelis vernalis 'varieties'</i>	Vernal Witchhazel	yes	yes
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common Witchhazel	no	yes
<i>Hydrangea spp.</i>	Hydrangea	no	yes
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	Kalm St. Johnswort	yes	yes
<i>Ilex verticillata 'varieties'</i>	Winterberry	no	yes
<i>Itea virginica 'varieties'</i>	Sweetspire	yes	yes
<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	Juniper	yes	yes
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese Kerria	no	yes
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush	no	yes
<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	Privet	yes	yes
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius 'varieties'</i>	Common Ninebark	no	yes
<i>Potentilla fruticosa 'varieties'</i>	Bush Cinquefoil	no	yes
<i>Rhus aromatica 'varieties'</i>	Fragrant Sumac	yes	yes
<i>Rhus glabra 'varieties'</i>	Smooth Sumac	yes	yes
<i>Rhus typhina 'varieties'</i>	Staghorn Sumac	yes	yes
<i>Ribes alpinum 'varieties'</i>	Alpine Currant	yes	yes
<i>Rosa 'varieties'</i>	Hardy Landscape/ Shrub Rose	yes	yes
<i>Spiraea x bumalda 'varieties'</i>	Bumald Spirea	yes	yes
<i>Spiraea japonica 'varieties'</i>	Japanese Spirea	yes	yes
<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	Other Spirea	yes	yes
<i>Stephanandra incisa</i>	Cutleaf Stephanandra	no	yes
<i>Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'</i>	Dwarf Korean Lilac	yes	yes
<i>Syringa patula 'varieties'</i>	Manchurian Lilac	yes	yes
<i>Syringa vulgaris 'varieties'</i>	Common Lilac	yes	yes
<i>Taxus spp.</i>	Yew	yes	yes
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum	yes	yes
<i>Weigela florida 'varieties'</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela	yes	yes

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PERENNIALS AND GROUNDCOVERS			
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow	yes	yes
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> 'varieties'	Bugleweed	yes	yes
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	yes	yes
<i>Anemone</i> spp.	Anemone	no	yes
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Columbine	yes	yes
<i>Artemisia</i> 'varieties'	Wormwood	yes	yes
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	yes	yes
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster	yes	yes
<i>Astilbe</i> 'varieties'	Hybrid Astilbe	yes	yes
<i>Baptisia</i> spp.	False Indigo	yes	yes
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> 'varieties'	Heartleaf Brunnera	no	yes
<i>Cimicifuga</i> spp.	Bugbane	yes	yes
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Tickseed	yes	yes
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pinks	yes	yes
<i>Dicentra</i> spp.	Bleeding Heart	no	yes
<i>Echinacea</i> spp.	Coneflower	yes	yes
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'coloratus'	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper	yes	yes
<i>Eupatorium</i> spp.	Joe Pye Weed	yes	yes
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Fiesta Daisy	yes	yes
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Hardy Geranium	yes	yes
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'varieties'	English Ivy	yes	yes
<i>Heliopsis</i> spp.	Ox Eye Sunflower	yes	yes
<i>Hemerocallis</i> 'varieties'	Daylily	yes	yes
<i>Heuchera</i> 'varieties'	Alumroot, Coralbell	yes	yes
<i>Hosta</i> 'varieties'	Hosta	yes	yes
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris	yes	yes
<i>Liatris</i> spp.	Blazing Star, Gay Feather	yes	yes
<i>Leucantheum superbum</i> 'varieties'	Shasta Daisy	yes	yes
<i>Lysimachia</i> spp.	Creeping Jenny	yes	yes
<i>Monarda</i> 'varieties'	Bee Balm	yes	yes
<i>Myostis</i> spp.	Forget-Me-Not	yes	yes

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<i>Nepeta spp.</i>	Catmint	yes	yes
<i>Pachysandra terminalis 'varieties'</i>	Japanese Spurge	yes	yes
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	yes	yes
<i>Penstemon 'varieties'</i>	Beard Tongue	yes	yes
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia 'varieties'</i>	Russian Sage	yes	yes
<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	Coneflower	yes	yes
<i>Salvia spp.</i>	Salvia	yes	yes
<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>	Pincushion Flower	yes	yes
<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Stonecrop	yes	yes
<i>Solidago spp.</i>	Goldenrod	yes	yes
<i>Thymus spp.</i>	Creeping Thyme	yes	yes
<i>Tiarella 'varieties'</i>	Foamflower	no	yes
<i>Vinca minor 'varieties'</i>	Common Periwinkle	yes	yes
<i>Viola 'varieties'</i>	Violet	yes	yes
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES			
<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora 'varieties'</i>	Feather Reed Grass	yes	yes
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedge Grass	yes	yes
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern Sea Oats	yes	yes
<i>Elymus arenarius 'Blue Dune'</i>	Blue Lyme Grass	yes	yes
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Purple Love Grass	yes	yes
<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	Ravenna /Plume Grass	no	yes
<i>Festuca spp.</i>	Blue Fescue	yes	yes
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Oat Grass	yes	yes
<i>Miscanthus sinensis 'varieties'</i>	Japanese Silver Grass	yes	yes
<i>Panicum virgatum 'varieties'</i>	Switch Grass	yes	yes
<i>Pennisetum spp.</i>	Hardy Fountain Grass	yes	yes
<i>Sorghastrum nutans 'varieties'</i>	Indian Grass	yes	yes
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis 'varieties'</i>	Prairie Dropseed	yes	yes

Note: Except as specifically granted by the Village Board as part of the landscape plan approval, permitted plantings shall be limited to the following species in Appendix A (all varieties of these species shall be submitted for their review and approval by staff).

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<u>APPENDIX B</u>	
PROHIBITED WOODY PLANT MATERIALS	
Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	All Ash Species and Varieties
<i>Morus spp.</i>	All Mulberry Species and Varieties
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Populus spp.</i>	All Cottonwood Species and Varieties
<i>Rhamnus spp.</i>	All Buckthorn Species and Varieties
<i>Salix spp.</i>	All Willow Species and Varieties
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm

Note: In addition to the plants on this list, all material identified as noxious or invasive as determined by the IDNR and USDA are also prohibited. Any noxious or invasive plants that exist on a proposed site are recommended for removal, disposal and control.

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**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
OF ARBORICULTURE**

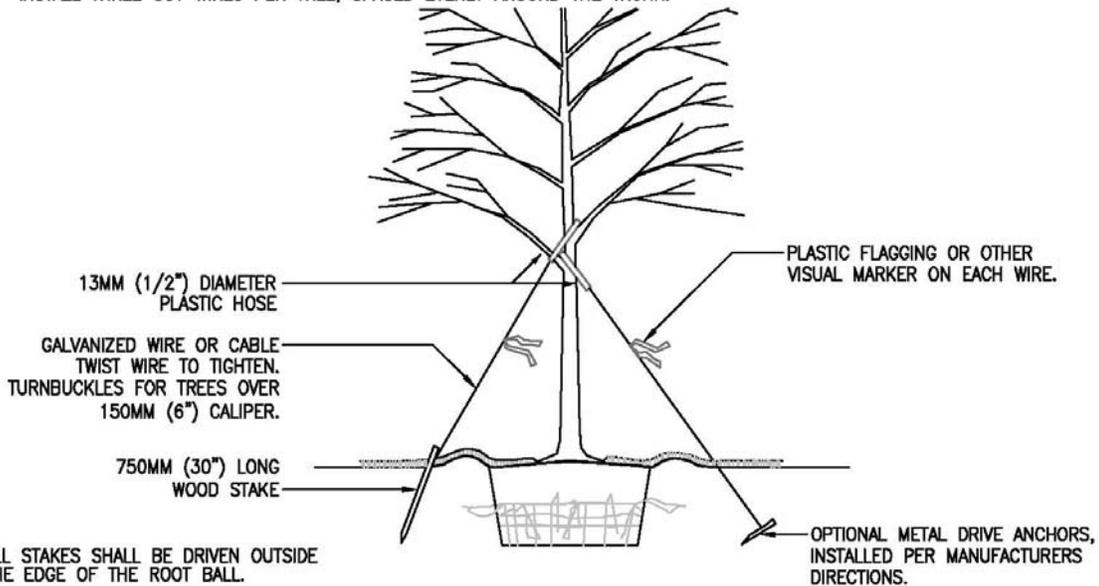
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARBORICULTURE
1400 WEST ANTHONY DRIVE
CHAMPAIGN, IL 61821
(217) 355-9411
(217) 355-9516 FAX

WIRE OR CABLE SIZES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
TREES UP TO 65 MM (2.5 IN.) CALIPER - 14 GAUGE
TREES 65 MM (2.5 IN.) TO 75 MM (3 IN.) CALIPER - 12 GAUGE

TIGHTEN WIRE OR CABLE ONLY ENOUGH TO KEEP FROM SLIPPING. ALLOW FOR SOME TRUNK MOVEMENT. PLASTIC HOSE SHALL BE LONG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE 35MM (1.5 IN.) OF GROWTH AND BUFFER ALL BRANCHES FROM THE WIRE.

TUCK ANY LOOSE ENDS OF THE WIRE OR CABLE INTO THE WIRE WRAP SO THAT NO SHARP WIRE ENDS ARE EXPOSED.

INSTALL THREE GUY WIRES PER TREE, SPACED EVENLY AROUND THE TRUNK.



ALL STAKES SHALL BE DRIVEN OUTSIDE THE EDGE OF THE ROOT BALL.

ASSURE THAT THE BEARING SURFACE OF THE PROTECTIVE COVERING OF THE WIRE OR CABLE AGAINST THE TREE TRUNK IS A MINIMUM OF 12 MM (0.5 IN.).

REMOVE ALL STAKING AS SOON AS THE TREE HAS GROWN SUFFICIENT ROOTS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM THAT REQUIRED THE TREE TO BE STAKED. STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED NO LATER THE END OF THE FIRST GROWING SEASON AFTER PLANTING.

TREES NORMALLY DO NOT NEED TO BE STAKED AND STAKING CAN BE HARMFUL TO THE TREE. STAKING SHOULD BE DONE ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IF IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE TREE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SUPPORT ITSELF. THE FOLLOWING ARE REASONS WHY TREES DO NOT REMAIN STRAIGHT.

- o TREES WITH POOR-QUALITY ROOT BALLS OR ROOT BALLS THAT HAVE BEEN CRACKED OR DAMAGED. REJECT RATHER THAN STAKE.
- o TREES THAT HAVE GROWN TOO CLOSE TOGETHER IN THE NURSERY, RESULTING IN WEAK TRUNKS. REJECT RATHER THAN STAKE.
- o PLANTING PROCEDURES THAT DO NOT ADEQUATELY TAMP SOILS AROUND THE ROOT BALL. CORRECT THE PLANTING PROCEDURE.
- o ROOT BALLS PLACED ON SOFT SOIL. TAMP SOILS UNDER ROOT BALL PRIOR TO PLANTING.
- o ROOT BALLS WITH VERY SANDY SOIL OR VERY WET CLAY SOIL. STAKING ADVISABLE.
- o TREES LOCATED IN A PLACE OF EXTREMELY WINDY CONDITIONS. STAKING ADVISABLE.

NOTES:

1. PLEASE REFER TO INTRODUCTION AND USE CRITERIA PRIOR TO USING THIS DETAIL.

TREE STAKING DETAIL - TREES 75MM (3 IN.) CALIPER OR LARGER



REVISIONS	
INITIAL	DATE
JPH	MARCH 2007

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**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
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DO NOT HEAVILY PRUNE THE TREE AT PLANTING. PRUNE ONLY CROSSOVER LIMBS, CO-DOMINANT LEADERS, AND BROKEN OR DEAD BRANCHES. SOME INTERIOR TWIGS AND LATERAL BRANCHES MAY BE PRUNED; HOWEVER, DO NOT REMOVE THE TERMINAL BUDS OF BRANCHES THAT EXTEND TO THE EDGE OF THE CROWN.

STAKE TREES ONLY UPON THE APPROVAL OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SEE STAKING DETAIL.

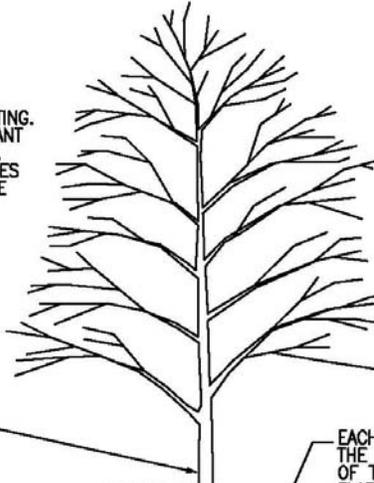
WRAP TREE TRUNKS ONLY UPON THE APPROVAL OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. SEE WRAPPING DETAIL.

MARK THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TREE IN THE NURSERY, AND ROTATE TREE TO FACE NORTH AT THE SITE WHEN EVER POSSIBLE.

SET TOP OF ROOT BALL FLUSH TO GRADE OR 25-50 MM (1-2 IN.) HIGHER IN SLOWLY DRAINING SOILS.

50 MM (2 IN.) MULCH. DO NOT PLACE MULCH IN CONTACT WITH TREE TRUNK. MAINTAIN THE MULCH WEED-FREE FOR A MINIMUM OF THREE YEARS AFTER PLANTING.

NOTE: FOR DIMENSIONS OF PLANTING AREAS, TYPES OF SOIL AMENDMENTS, OR SOIL REPLACEMENT, SEE "SOIL IMPROVEMENT DETAILS."



EACH TREE MUST BE PLANTED SUCH THAT THE TRUNK FLARE IS VISIBLE AT THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL. TREES WHERE THE TRUNK FLARE IS NOT VISIBLE SHALL BE REJECTED. DO NOT COVER THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL WITH SOIL.

MULCH RING
1800 MM (6 FT.) DIAM. MIN.
2400 MM (8 FT.) DIAM. PREFERRED

200 MM (8 IN.)

100 MM (4 IN.) HIGH EARTH SAUCER BEYOND EDGE OF ROOT BALL.

REMOVE ALL TWINE, ROPE AND WIRE, AND BURLAP FROM TOP HALF OF ROOT BALL.

IF PLANT IS SHIPPED WITH A WIRE BASKET AROUND THE ROOT BALL, CUT THE WIRE BASKET IN FOUR PLACES AND FOLD DOWN 200 MM (8 IN.) INTO PLANTING HOLE.

PLACE ROOT BALL ON UNEXCAVATED OR TAMPED SOIL.

TAMP SOIL AROUND ROOT BALL BASE FIRMLY WITH FOOT PRESSURE SO THAT ROOT BALL DOES NOT SHIFT.

NOTES

- PLEASE REFER TO INTRODUCTION AND USE CRITERIA PRIOR TO USING THIS DETAIL.



TREE PLANTING DETAIL - B&B TREES IN ALL SOIL TYPES

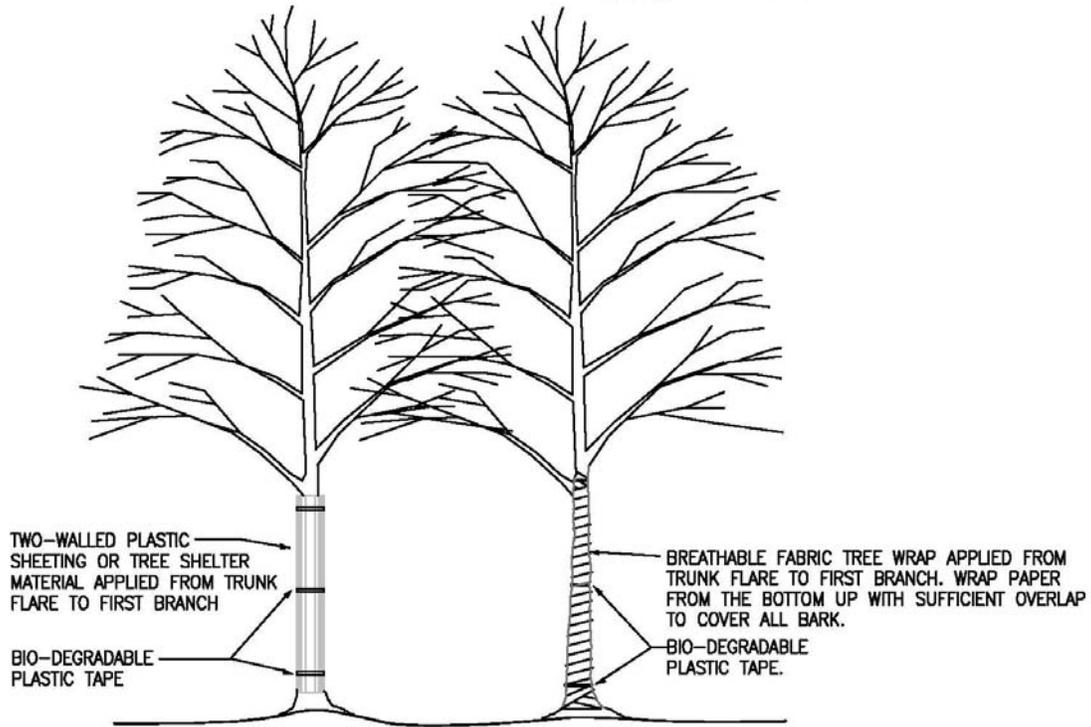
NOTE: THIS DETAIL ASSUMES THAT THE PLANTING SPACE IS LARGER THAN 2400 MM (8 FT.) SQUARE, OPEN TO THE SKY, AND NOT COVERED BY ANY PAVING OR GRATING.

REVISIONS	
INITIAL	DATE
JPH	MARCH 2007

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO ZONING ORDINANCE

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APPLY THE PLASTIC SHEETING LOOSELY AROUND THE TRUNK TO LEAVE A 12 MM (0.5 IN.) GAP BETWEEN THE TRUNK AND THE SHEETING.

OPTION 1

OPTION 2

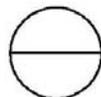
TREE WRAP SHOULD BE INSTALLED AT TIME OF PLANTING AND BE REMOVED WHEN DIRECTED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, BUT NO LATER THAN 12 MONTHS AFTER PLANTING.

TREES WHOSE NORTH ORIENTATION IS NOT CHANGED FROM THE NURSERY DO NOT NEED TO BE WRAPPED EXCEPT TREES WITH VERY THIN BARK, SUCH AS RED MAPLE, SHOULD BE WRAPPED IF APPROVED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

NOTES

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TREE WRAPPING DETAIL

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO ZONING ORDINANCE

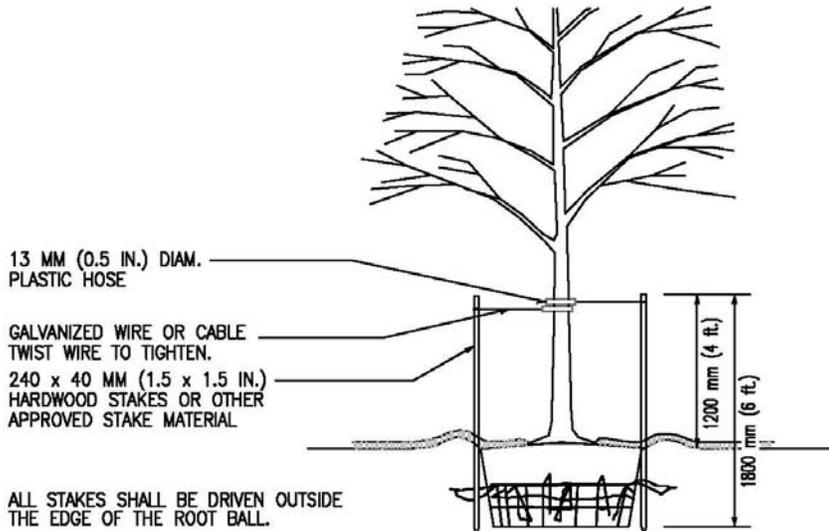
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WIRE OR CABLE SIZES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
TREES UP TO 65 MM (2.5 IN.) CALIPER - 14 GAUGE
TREES 65 MM (2.5 IN.) TO 75 MM (3 IN.) CALIPER - 12 GAUGE

TIGHTEN WIRE OR CABLE ONLY ENOUGH TO KEEP FROM SLIPPING. ALLOW FOR SOME TRUNK MOVEMENT. PLASTIC HOSE SHALL BE LONG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE 35MM (1.5 IN.) OF GROWTH AND BUFFER ALL BRANCHES FROM THE WIRE.

TUCK ANY LOOSE ENDS OF THE WIRE OR CABLE INTO THE WIRE WRAP SO THAT NO SHARP WIRE ENDS ARE EXPOSED.



ASSURE THAT THE BEARING SURFACE OF THE PROTECTIVE COVERING OF THE WIRE OR CABLE AGAINST THE TREE TRUNK IS A MINIMUM OF 12 MM (0.5 IN.).

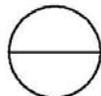
REMOVE ALL STAKING AS SOON AS THE TREE HAS GROWN SUFFICIENT ROOTS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM THAT REQUIRED THE TREE TO BE STAKED. STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED NO LATER THE END OF THE FIRST GROWING SEASON AFTER PLANTING.

TREES NORMALLY DO NOT NEED TO BE STAKED AND STAKING CAN BE HARMFUL TO THE TREE. STAKING SHOULD BE DONE ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IF IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE TREE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SUPPORT ITSELF. THE FOLLOWING ARE REASONS WHY TREES DO NOT REMAIN STRAIGHT.

- o TREES WITH POOR - QUALITY ROOT BALLS OR ROOT BALLS THAT HAVE BEEN CRACKED OR DAMAGED. REJECT RATHER THAN STAKE.
- o TREES THAT HAVE GROWN TOO CLOSE TOGETHER IN THE NURSERY, RESULTING IN WEAK TRUNKS. REJECT RATHER THAN STAKE.
- o PLANTING PROCEDURES THAT DO NOT ADEQUATELY TAMP SOILS AROUND THE ROOT BALL. CORRECT THE PLANTING PROCEDURE.
- o ROOT BALLS PLACED ON SOFT SOIL. TAMP SOILS UNDER ROOT BALL PRIOR TO PLANTING.
- o ROOT BALLS WITH VERY SANDY SOIL OR VERY WET CLAY SOIL. STAKING ADVISABLE.
- o TREES LOCATED IN A PLACE OF EXTREMELY WINDY CONDITIONS. STAKING ADVISABLE.

NOTES

1. PLEASE REFER TO INTRODUCTION AND USE CRITERIA PRIOR TO USING THIS DETAIL.



TREE STAKING DETAIL - TREES 75MM (3 IN.) CALIPER OR LESS

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