

STAMP

PROJECT NAME
**VALLEY ROAD
MINIATURE GOLF
COURSE**

PROJECT ADDRESS
VALLEY ROAD
MIDDLETOWN, RI 02842

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE

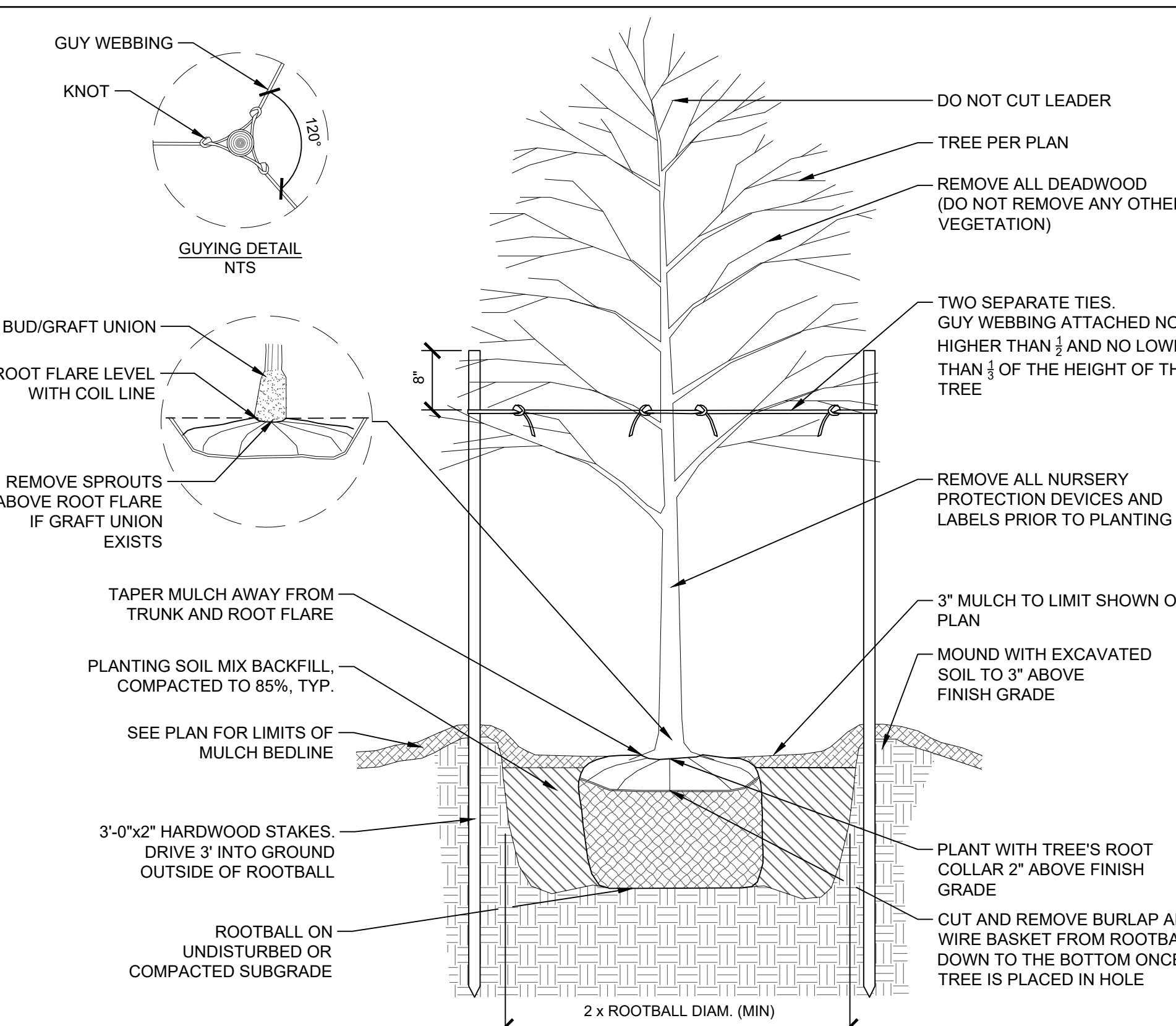
SUBMITTAL DATE

DRAWN BY: **TJF**
CHECKED BY: **AI**
DATE ISSUED: **8/8/2022**
SCALE: **AS SHOWN**

PROJ. NO. **C1034**

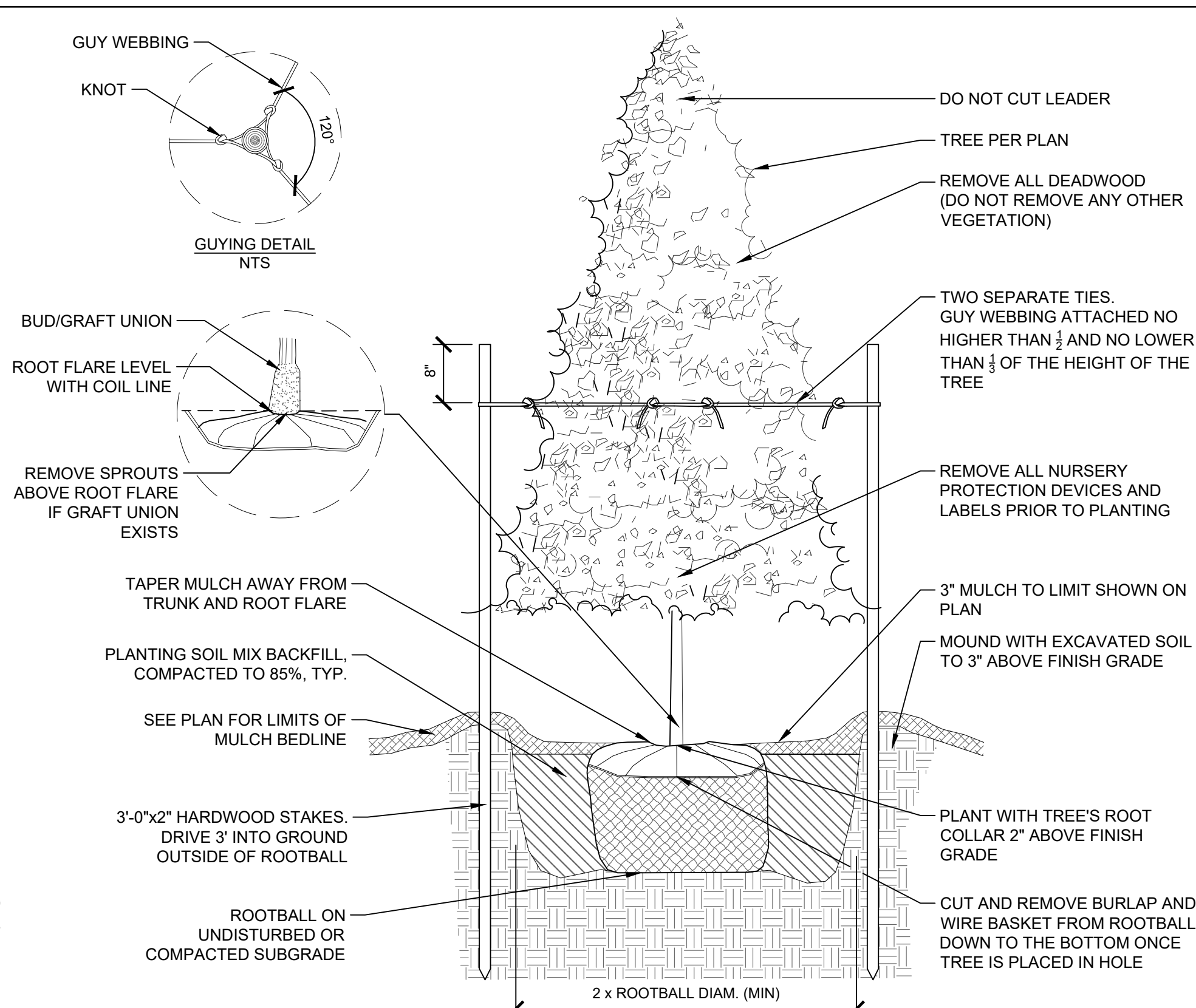
SHEET TITLE
DETAILS

SHEET NO.
L3.01



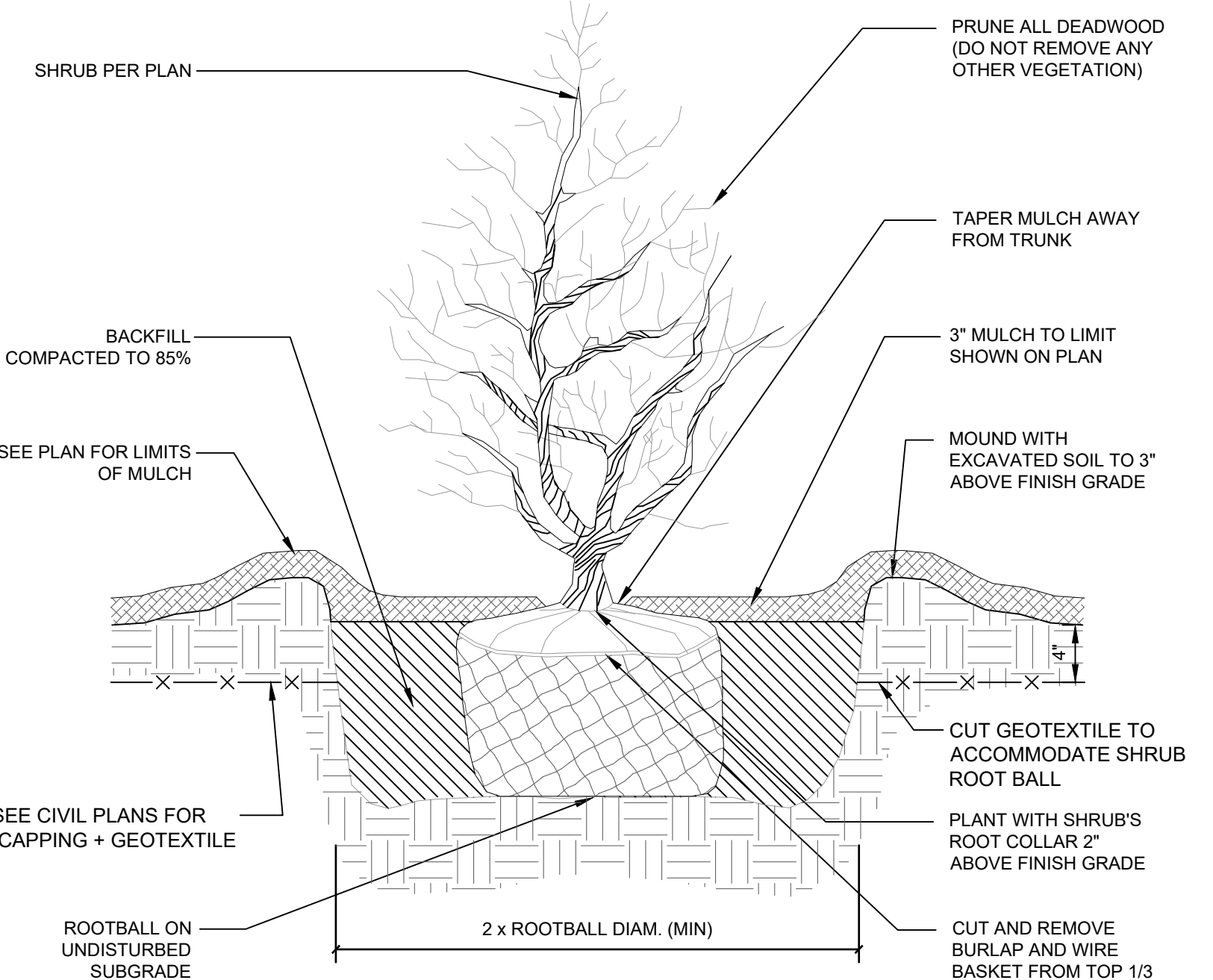
- NOTES:
- ALL TREES SHALL BE SET SO THAT THE ROOT FLARE IS ABOVE EXISTING GRADE. CONTRACTOR TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ANY SOIL SETTLING BELOW ROOT BALL.
 - AFTER THE GUARANTEE PERIOD THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF STAKES AND GUY WEBBING.
 - ALL TREES NOT LOCATED WITHIN A LARGER MULCHED PLANTING BED SHALL RECEIVE A 3' DIAMETER MULCH BED AROUND THE BASE OF THE TREE. IN NO INSTANCE SHALL MULCH BE PILED UP AROUND THE ROOT FLARE.

1 DECIDUOUS TREE PLANTING AND STAKING
3/4" = 1'-0"



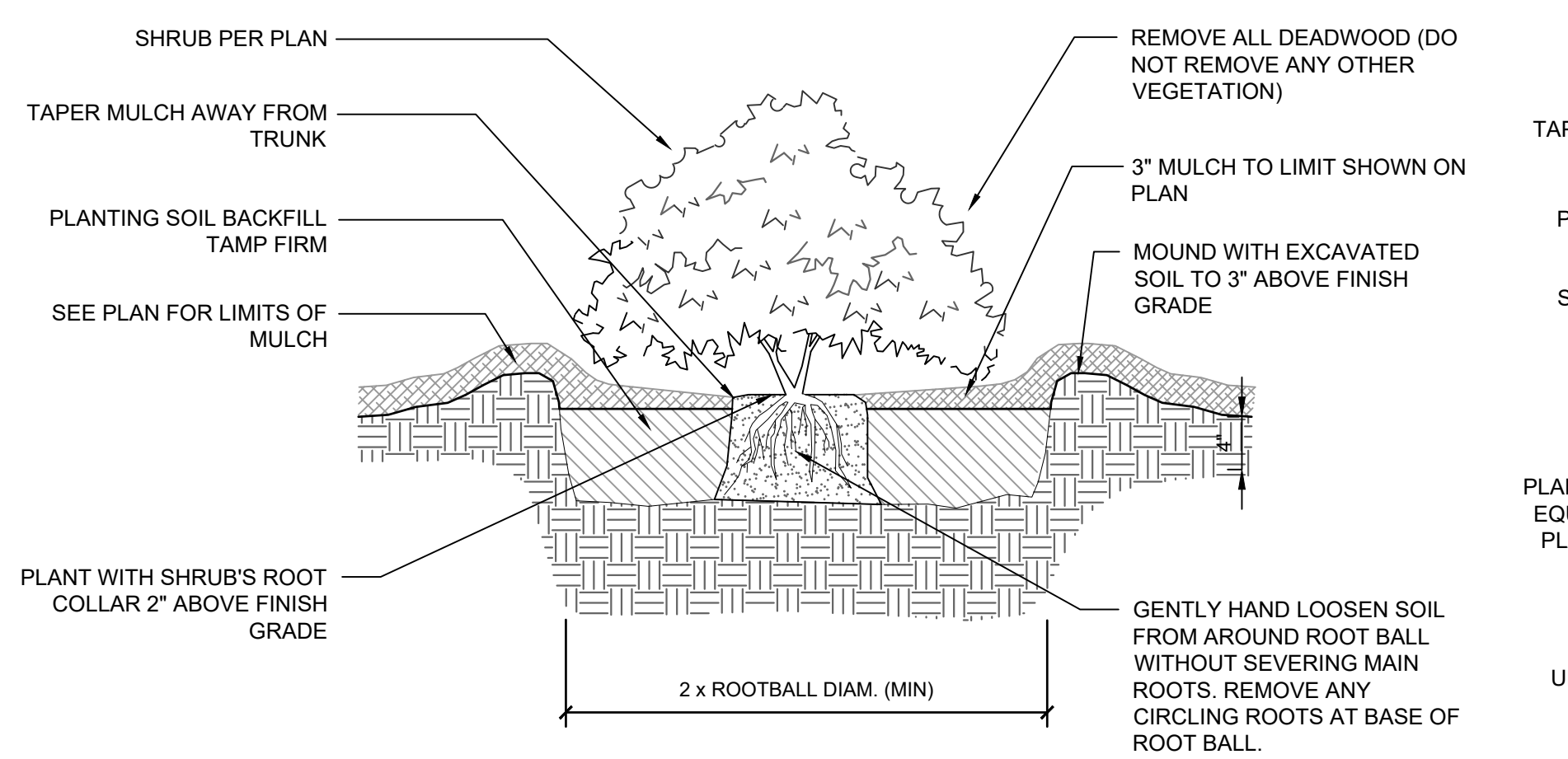
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2 EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING AND STAKING
3/4" = 1'-0"

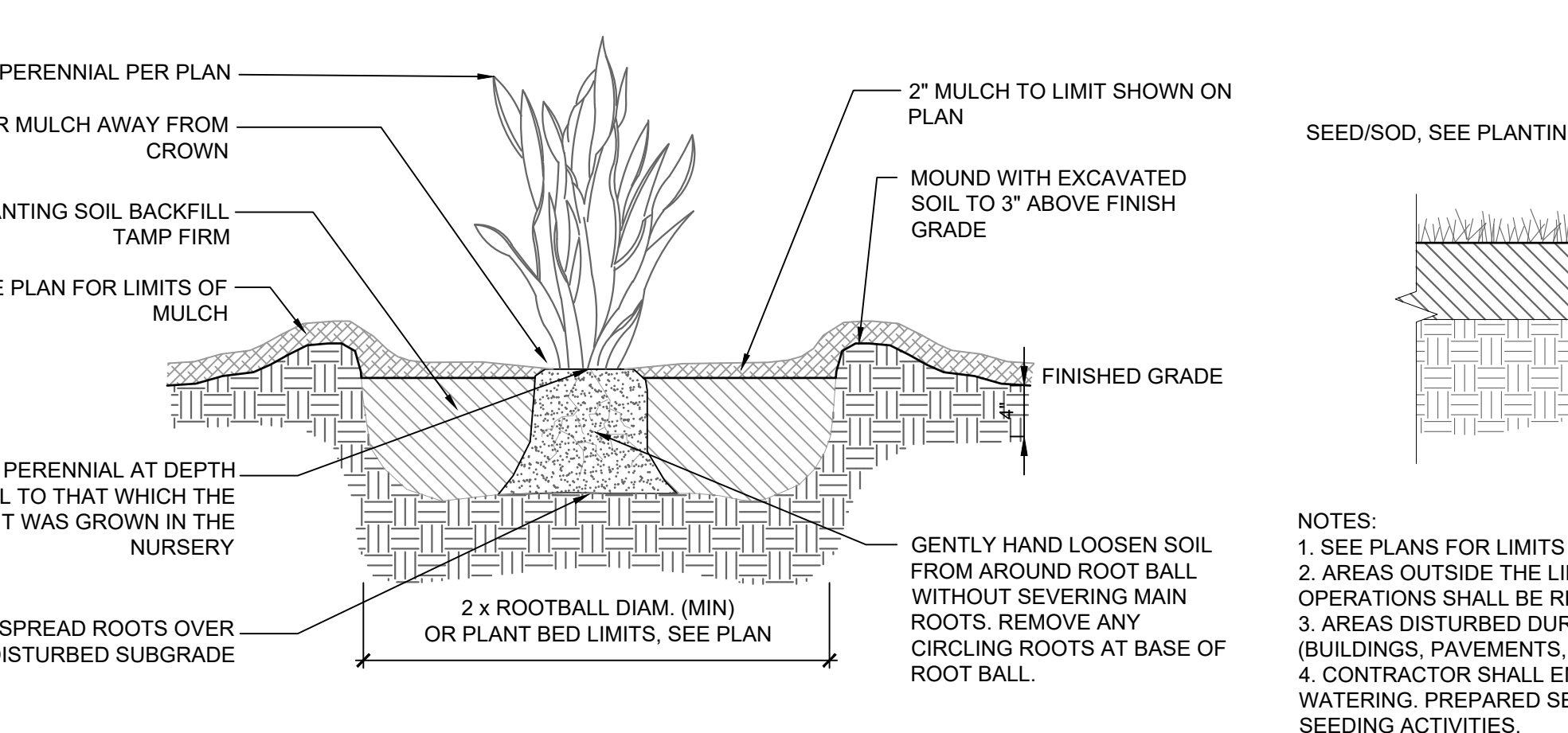


- NOTES:
- SEE PLANS FOR LIMITS OF MULCH BEDLINE.
 - AREAS OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF PROPOSED WORK DISTURBED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S OPERATIONS SHALL BE RESTORED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITH 6 INCHES LOAM AND SEED/SOD.
 - AREAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND NOT RESTORED WITH IMPERVIOUS SURFACES (BUILDINGS, PAVEMENTS, WALKS, ETC.) SHALL RECEIVE 6 INCHES LOAM AND SEED/SOD.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE A FULL 6" DEPTH OF LOAM AFTER ROLLING, RAKING, AND WATERING. PREPARED SEED BED SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO SEEDING ACTIVITIES.

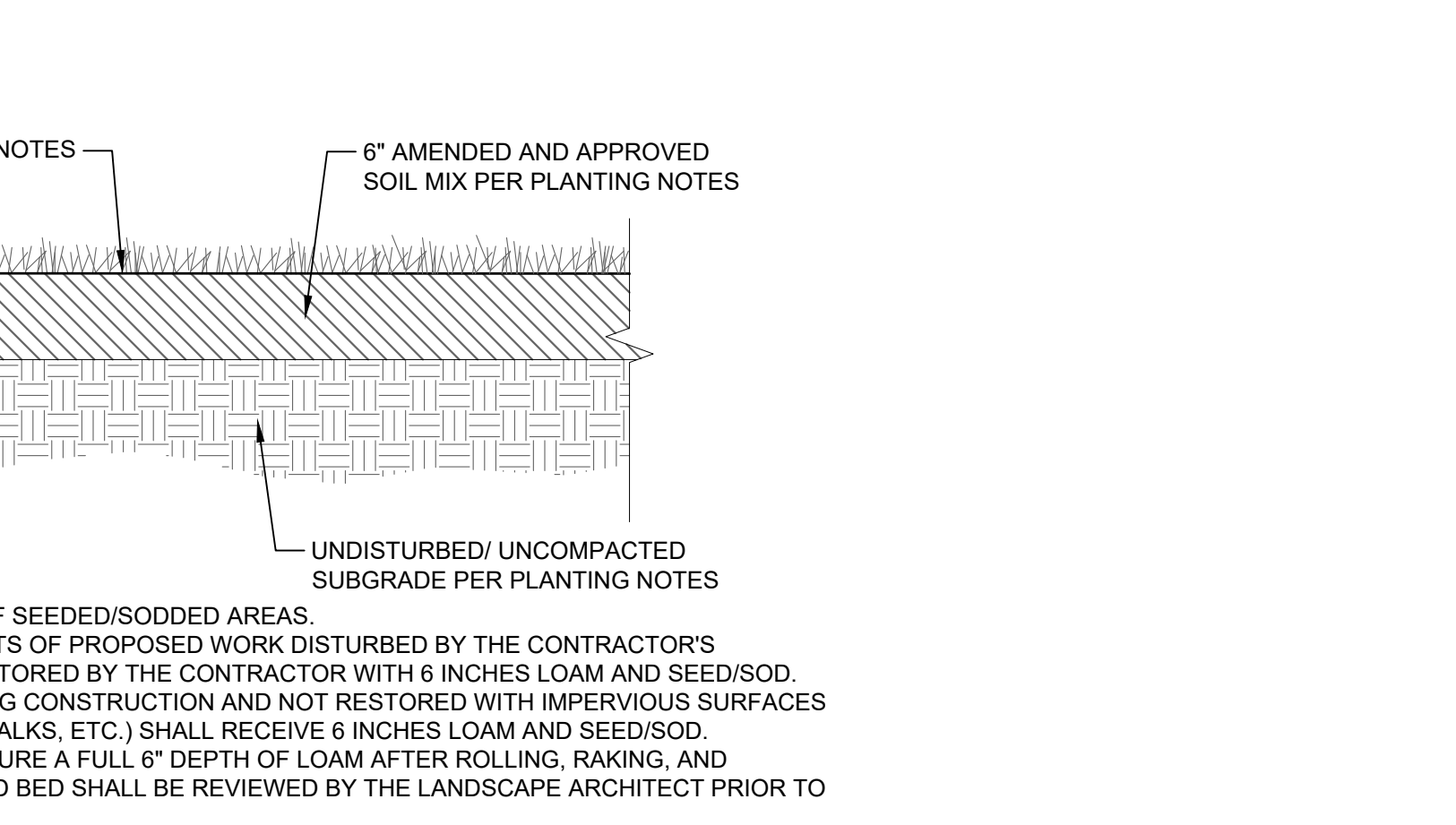
3 SHRUB PLANTING
NTS
P-CO-CVA-25



4 CONTAINER GROWN TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING
NTS



5 GRASS OR PERENNIAL PLANTING
NTS



6 LOAM & SEED
1" = 1'-0"

- Planting Notes:
- All plant material must be tagged in the ground, at the nursery by the landscape architect. All plant material shall be commercially obtained and shall meet the American Association of Nurserymen standards for nursery stock, its amendments. Plant only during season normal to the particular variety. All plant inspections will be at the expense of the contractor. Permanent seals will be required.
 - Planting beds shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 12" and new loam and compost (50/50 mix) shall be incorporated into the planting bed to meet surrounding grades unless otherwise noted or detailed. Cover all planting beds with 3" shredded hardwood bark mulch within a seventy-two hour period after planting. See plan for bed layout.
 - All existing and proposed trees shown in lawn areas shall receive a 3' diameter mulch bed. Minimum depth of four feet (4') high and constructed of a durable material, such as snow or silt fence, shall be placed to a depth of 3". Remove all sod, roots, sticks and stones prior to placement of mulch.
 - All plant materials furnished by the contractor shall be guaranteed for a period of one year from acceptance of landscape work.
 - Stake all trees over 5' as shown on details. Remove stakes at the end of the guarantee period.
 - The contractor is responsible for keeping the site clean of miscellaneous debris throughout the construction period. All waste material is to be disposed of immediately to an off-site location, unless otherwise indicated on the plans.
 - The contractor shall perform all work in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations, and shall obtain all necessary permits for this project.
 - Loam: loam moved during the course of construction shall be retained and distributed within the site in accordance with the landscape plan. Stockpiled loam shall not be mixed with any subsoil, noxious weeds or unsuitable materials. All excess loam shall remain on the property of the owner. New loam if required to provide the specified depth, shall be a fertile, friable medium textured sandy loam free of material toxic to healthy plant growth. Loam shall also be free of all stumps, roots, stones and other extraneous matter an inch (1") or greater in diameter. The ph shall be between 6.5 and 7.5. Organic content shall be a minimum of 5%.
 - Lawn preparation: remove all debris and other inorganic materials on the prepared subgrade, reshape and dress any damaged or eroded area prior to spreading the loam. Scarify and loosen subgrade in any areas where compaction may have occurred. Spread stockpiled and off-site loam on all disturbed areas to produce a depth of 4", unless otherwise noted on the plans. Fine grade loamed 17. Clean: contractor is responsible for keeping site clean of miscellaneous debris throughout the construction period. All waste material is to be disposed of immediately to an off-site location, unless otherwise indicated on the plans.
 - Seeding: seeding shall take place between march 15 and may 31 or august 15 and october 15 only. Seed shall be pure, live, fresh seed from commercial sources meeting and labeled in accordance

- with state and federal rules and regulations. The seed mixture shall be as noted on this sheet.
- seeded areas shall, at a minimum, include all areas of the site that have been disturbed or are barren unless otherwise noted on the plans. Seed shall be applied at the rates indicated per seed mix.
 - Protection of existing plantings: maximum effort should be made to save tree or other plant specimens which are large for their species, rare to the area, or of special horticultural or landscape value. Contact owner/landscape architect before removing any specimen of this type unless otherwise noted on the plans. No material or temporary soil deposits shall be placed within the drip line of shrubs or trees designated on the landscape plan to be retained. Protective barriers are to be installed around each plant and/or group of plants that are to remain on the site. Barriers shall not be supported by the plants they are protecting, but shall be self supporting. They shall be of minimum of four feet (4') high and constructed of a durable material, such as snow or silt fence, that will last until construction is completed.
 - Pruning: the contractor shall employ a certified arborist to prune any existing roots or branches carefully prune branches in the way of construction by using only approved methods and tools. The use of axes for trimming or spurs for climbing will not be permitted.
 - Existing utilities: in accordance with dig-safe law (1-800-225-4977), the contractor shall contact all applicable utility companies and verify utility line locations. The contractor shall be solely responsible for any/all utility damage. Record locations of dig-safe utility line markings on project construction documents.
 - Disturbed areas: any areas disturbed during the course of construction are to be restored to original (or better) condition by contractor before completion of the project, and are subject to approval by landscape architect and owner. All grass areas disturbed during construction shall be raked to remove stones and loamed and seeded as per specifications.
 - Layout: all notes and dimensions are typical unless otherwise noted. All dimensions are square (parallel or perpendicular) unless otherwise noted. The contractor shall notify the owner/owner's representative immediately in the event of any discrepancies found in the contract documents and/or in the field, or of conditions uncovered in the work which are not reflected in the plans.
 - Drainage systems: contractor is responsible for general clean-out of all catch basins, manholes, and/or other drainage features on the site which have accumulated sediment as a result of construction activities.
 - Cleaning: contractor is responsible for keeping site clean of miscellaneous debris throughout the construction period. All waste material is to be disposed of immediately to an off-site location, unless otherwise indicated on the plan.

- NOTES:
- SEE PLANS FOR LIMITS OF SEEDED/SODDED AREAS.
 - AREAS OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF PROPOSED WORK DISTURBED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S OPERATIONS SHALL BE RESTORED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITH 6 INCHES LOAM AND SEED/SOD.
 - AREAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND NOT RESTORED WITH IMPERVIOUS SURFACES (BUILDINGS, PAVEMENTS, WALKS, ETC.) SHALL RECEIVE 6 INCHES LOAM AND SEED/SOD.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE A FULL 6" DEPTH OF LOAM AFTER ROLLING, RAKING, AND WATERING. PREPARED SEED BED SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO SEEDING ACTIVITIES.
- Guidelines for maintenance of planting installations
- The overriding principle is to preserve and promote the natural attributes of each plant species and not try to create a pruned form for which that species was not intended.
- Maintenance of non-lawn area seed mixes
 - Trimming - these areas may be trimmed each year in the late fall or early spring to keep invasive and woody species at bay. Otherwise, they should be allowed to grow throughout the season provide wildflower interest and to cover areas of rip-rap and depressions.
 - Trim back the management areas once a year
 - Trimming can take place in the spring before may 15th/, or in the fall, after october 1st/.
 - For fall mowing, we recommend waiting until october, when late blooming plants have passed.
 - Trim back seed mix to a height of 6-8". Cutting or mowing to a height lower than 6-8" every year will have a negative impact on the seed mix.
 - Fertilizing is not required.
 - Recommended equipment: in small areas, use a string trimmer or weed eater. In large areas, a flail mower is the best option (they chop weeds as they are cut, instead of laying the cut weeds on top of seedlings). If a flail mower is unavailable, a rotary mower or sickle bar mower can be used.
 - Maintenance of trees
 - Pruning of live growth should be performed when the tree is dormant, whenever possible.
 - Trees should be inspected yearly to evaluate for form and safety and perform necessary corrections.
 - Deadwood should be removed yearly.
 - Cross branching should be eliminated, selecting for strongest branch that best fills the available space.
 - Suckers from trunks and limbs that are left to become large will only promote re-growth of new suckers when removed. They should be removed when small.
 - On deciduous trees, branches that turn inward toward the trunk should be removed when thinning the canopy.
 - Branches that are removed should be pruned back to the branch collar and no farther. This may leave a 'lump' but the tree will heal faster. To leave a stub beyond the branch collar delays healing and could actually promote decay.
 - When choosing between a limb that has a narrow v crotch and one that has a wide-angle crotch, keep the wide-angle crotch when possible.
 - Removal of lower branches can be performed at most times of year. It should be selective to maintain a natural appearance and maintain a safe clearance over pedestrian traffic areas.
 - Trees should be evaluated on a regular basis to determine if such fertilization treatments would be beneficial.
 - Insect and disease issues should be evaluated and addressed on a yearly basis.
 - Yearly, all trees should be inspected based on the general question 'is there anything about this tree that is unsafe' and potential problems should be addressed.
 - Properly mulched trees have a less stressful existence. Never allow mulch to be
- Lawn treatments should be applied by a licensed applicator using a specific program and possibly kill the tree. If there are any trees with a trunk that extends straight into the ground, pull soil away from the tree until the root flare is exposed.
- In any town approved plantings, any loss needs to be reviewed and replaced with the same variety, size and caliper initially installed unless there is an overriding reason not to do so.
 - Any pruning or treatment of a tree that is contrary to the purpose of the originally approved plan will be subject to correction or replacement by the town at the owner's expense.
 - It is recommended that licensed arborists do these inspections on a yearly basis.
 - Maintenance of shrubbery
 - Most shrubbery should be maintained to retain its natural characteristics. With some evergreen species, the design calls for formal structure as part of the desired effect. It should be specified in the design that this should be the treatment or the evergreens should, otherwise, be maintained displaying their natural characteristics.
 - Flowering shrubbery that needs pruning should be pruned immediately after blooming. This prevents interference with production of flower buds for the following season.
 - Flowering shrubs that produce flower buds on the present season's growth can be pruned, after blooming, at any time before the next season's growth begins.
 - Formally sheared evergreens should not have their last trimming within the last month of the growing season to prevent the appearance of dry, brown tips throughout the winter.
 - Any shearing of evergreens in the dormant season should not be done until late winter and just before new spring growth to prevent desiccation from cold winter winds and frozen ground which inhibits moisture uptake.
 - As with trees, fertilization should not be done without determination of need.
 - Shrubbery should be mulched under the same guidelines as with trees.
 - At no point should landscape fabric be used as a weed control in beds.
 - If mechanical efforts are not used to control weed growth, any chemical applications should be applied by a licensed applicator.
 - As with trees, any plant losses of materials in the original design should be replaced with the same variety and a comparable size to the planting unless there is an acceptable extenuating circumstance or unless the filling in of the other existing plants in the plan make replacement unnecessary.
 - Ornamental grasses should be cut back once a year in late fall/ early winter.
 - Maintenance of lawn areas
 - Mowing and trimming- satisfactory turf coverage should be mowed and trimmed as needed to maintain a height-of-cut (h/c) between 2.5" and 3.5" to be determined by the owner. Clippings will be side discharged or mulched into the turf canopy. Lawns must be maintained to present a neat appearance. In dry weather, lawn mowing may be at a reduced or the cut raise.
 - Fertilization- turf should receive one annual application of fertilizer in the autumn of each year that consists of at least 1 lb. Of actual nitrogen per thousand square feet. Fertilizer products having 30% to 50%+ slow release properties will be favored with the intention of building a 'bank' of available nutrients. Additional fertilizer inputs will be driven by labor and resource availability.