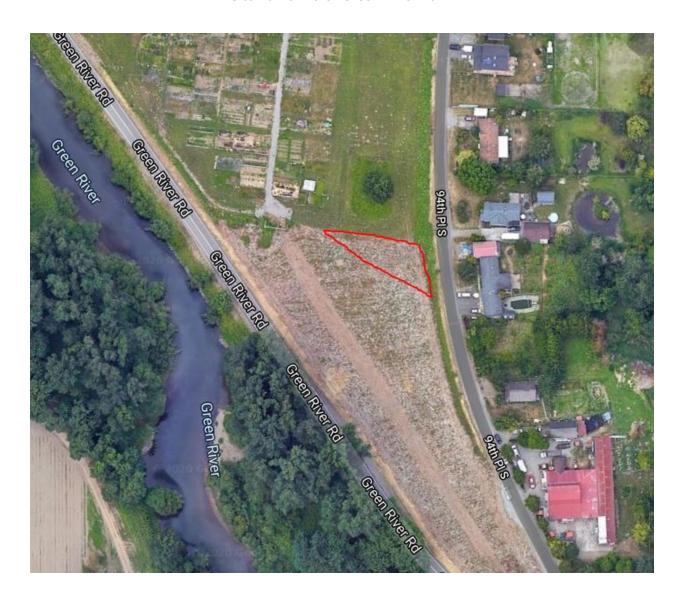
## **Adopt-a-Site Planting Plan**

Site Name: North Green River Park



See example planting plans here:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FrffRe56jsuFw8Nx5cZFNcU9Bo7xY-4y/viewhttps://green2.kingcounty.gov/gonative/Plan.aspx?Act=view&PlanID=20

1. Find the area of the planting site. Area of plan=			
	•	Base =	= 110 ft 160 ft nuse = 210 ft
2.	Asses	s site co	onditions
	a.	Soil tes	ted on site =
	b.	Compa	re with soil type listed on web soil survey =_Sandy Loam
		i.	Link to web soil survery:
			https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx
	C.	List any	other site conditions (drainage, slope, sun exposure)
3.	Divide	nting area up into zones and indicate them on your planting plan map such as	
		•	adier, and sunnier (if there are distinguishable zones).
4.	Detern	nine the	species of plants that would work for the area
	a.	Study p	plants of surrounding areas to determine good species
	b.	Resear	ch various native plants including what they like for soil, moisture, sunshine, ect
		i.	Plant info from WSU - <a href="http://pnwplants.wsu.edu/PlantDisplay.aspx?PlantID=275">http://pnwplants.wsu.edu/PlantDisplay.aspx?PlantID=275</a>
		ii.	Plant info from King County -
			https://green2.kingcounty.gov/gonative/Plant.aspx?Act=view&PlantID=25
	C.	Create	list of plants to use on site, be sure there is a variety of trees, shrubs, ground
		covers	
		i.	Trees:
		ii.	Shrubs:
		iii.	Ground covers:

- 5. Decide on density of plantings you would like to use Circle one: Sparse | Traditional | Dense
  - a. Dense planting creates vegetation that will more quickly out-compete invasive weeds. It allows for some plants to die without impacting the overall landscape. Plant spacing for these projects could be 10-15 feet apart for large trees, 5-10 feet for small trees and shrubs and 1-3 feet apart for groundcovers. Groundcover in this case should be larger and hardier, like sword fern, rather than small plants like Western columbine that would be quickly out-competed.
    - Dense planting advantages | Out-competes weeds faster | Doesn't require replanting following a few plant deaths | Requires less maintenance | Provides excellent habitat for a variety of species | Reduces long term maintenance costs
    - *ii.* **Dense planting disadvantages** | Requires more plants | Costs more up front. | Requires more time to install. | Desirable herbaceous groundcovers can be outcompeted. | Appearance is a little wild for some tastes.

- b. Sparser Planting If you prefer a landscape with visible ground or mulch between plants, you can still use native plants. For smaller lots, you may want to avoid large trees and stick with shrubs. Some shrubs, such as Pacific wax myrtle or serviceberry, can be pruned to look like small trees, and vine maple can fit into almost any yard. These landscapes typically have plants placed with little or no overlap. Large trees may be spaced 20 50 feet (or more) apart and small trees and shrubs planted 10 15 feet apart. Groundcover should be clustered in dense pockets of 1-3 feet.
  - Sparse planting advantages | Lower plant material costs | Creates a more organized landscape aesthetic | Shows off individual plants better | Easier to establish less-burly perennials | Better habitat for species that like open landscapes
  - ii. Sparse planting disadvantages | Dead plants need prompt replacement | Weeds are not out-competed | More maintenance required | Landscape appears sparse until plants mature | Provides habitat for fewer native wildlife species | Have them determine desired plant density.

6.	Use an online tool to calculate the number of total plants needed based on density and				
	area:				
	https://soundnativeplants.com/nursery/plant-quantity-calculator/?doing_wp_cron=1575420138.59				
	<u>91389751434326171875</u>				
	Number of total plants needed based on density:				
	·				

7. Determine the type and number of each species needed and fill out the table below. Mark the location of each plant on your planting plan map.

Plant Name	Ideal Environment/Zone	Quantity

## **Final Planting Plan Checklist:**

- 1. Table from step 7 filled out (list of species, ideal environment/zone, and the quantity of each species needed).
- 2. Map of the proposed planting plan with locations and spacing of plants.