

## PRACTICES REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH TREES AND SHRUBS FOR LANDSCAPING

- (1) A landscape development master plan has been prepared for Little Rock Air Force Base and is included as the Tab L to the base comprehensive plan. Complete plans are available at two scales: The master tree planting plant at 1"=400 feet and the detailed planting plans which are complete for the base at 1"-50 feet. Tree and shrub planting should be accomplished in accordance with the landscape development master plan, the Operating Instruction for Urban Forestry and in consultation with the base landscape architect.
- (2) Approved Plant List: Trees, shrubs, ground covers and vines which are adaptable to the local environmental conditions, and which will satisfy the range of design needs for color, texture, size and other characteristics are listed in Table 1. All planting in the future will conform to this approved plant list unless special conditions warrant the introduction of plants with special characteristics.

Table 1 Approved Plant List		
Botanical Name	Common Name	Variety
<u>Trees</u>  See Urban Forestry OI at the end of the Land Management Section		

**Table 1**  
**Approved Plant List**

Botanical Name	Common Name	Variety
<b><u>Shrubs</u></b>		
<i>Chaenomeles lagenaria</i>	Flowering Quince	Scarlet
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia	Spectabilia
<i>Forsythia suspensa sieboldi</i>	Siebold Forsythia	
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oak-leaved Hydrangea	
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly	Burfordi
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly	Convexa and Microphylla
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon	
<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i>	Pfitzer's Juniper	
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin Juniper	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape-Myrtle	
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Holly-grape	
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Smooth Photinia	
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Laland Firethorn	Lalandi
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia Rose	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English Yew	Stricta
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	Densa, Expansa or Nana
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Oriental Arborvitae	Globosa and Stricta
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Southern Black Haw	
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste-tree	
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adams Needle	
<b><u>Ground Covers</u></b>		
<i>Adjuaga reptans</i>	Carpet Bugle	
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock Spray	
<i>Forsythia "Arnold Dwarf"</i>	Arnold Dwarf Forsythia	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper	
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper	
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Pachysandra	
<i>Rosa wichuraiana</i>	Memorial Rose	
<b><u>Vines</u></b>		
<i>Clematis texensis</i>	Scarlet Clematis	
<i>Hydrangea petiolaris</i>	Climbing Hydrangea	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	

- (3) **Planting Method:** Planting of trees, shrubs, ground covers and vines cannot be reduced to simple rules because of the wide range of plant materials used in landscape development and their greatly divergent requirements. However, there are general rules on planting methods depending on whether the plant is balled and burlapped, container grown, bare root stock, or transplanted from its native habitat.
- (4) All trees one inch in diameter (measured one foot above the natural ground surface) or greater, and all evergreen shrubs should be balled and burlapped when purchased for planting. Some smaller plant material may be container-grown and will be handled similarly to balled burlapped material as both methods maintain a soil ball around the roots at all times.
- (5) Some small trees less than one inch in diameter, and deciduous shrubs can be planted bare root. However, all plant materials should be purchased either balled and burlapped or container grown, as this improves the chances for plant survival and reduces the extent of shock sustained by plants during planting.
- (6) Transplanting refers to the operation of moving native trees and shrubs from one location to another, as distinguished from the setting of plants grown in a nursery. Because native plants have thin, spread-out root systems as differentiated from the compact root systems of nursery grown stock which is frequently root pruned, it is quite difficult to transplant native plants with consistent success. It is wise to root prune a tree or shrub slated for transplanting one year before the moving date. This concentrates new root growth near the main trunk and increases the plant's chances for survival. Also, when transplanting, the plant should be balled and burlapped to conserve soil moisture and nutrients around the roots. Transplant deciduous trees in the dormant state, between the time when the leaves drop in the fall and when the buds start to swell in the spring. Never expose bare-root material to temperatures below freezing.
- (7) Planting dates are as follows:

Type of Plant	Preferred Planting Dates	Acceptable Planting Dates
Balled and Burlapped*	December to February	November to Late Mar
Container Grown	December to February	November to April
Bare-Root	December to February	December to Early March

\*Note: All...

- (b) One inch of water per unit of area per week is ample for turf areas during the hot, dry months. The rate at which this water should be applied depends on the permeability of the sod and the amount of surface runoff due to slope. When water is in critical need on base, irrigation directives will be issued by the Base Commander in accordance with Base Regulation 90-1.
- (c) Any standard sprinkler is suitable for watering, but care must be taken to ensure that water is not applied so forcefully as to damage the soil or too fast so it runs off and is wasted. The estimated acreage of improved grounds land which received irrigation is as follows:

Family Housing Area	40 acres
Golf Course	57 acres
Other Base Grounds	<u>10 acres</u>
Total	107 acres

- (d) Identified in millions of gallons per day for the peak summer irrigation months are the following:

Irrigation Planned for the Future:

Family Housing Area	.299 MGD	40 acres
Golf	.017 MGD	6 acres
Other Base Grounds	.030 MGD	10 acres

- (13) Housing occupants are responsible for lawn care around their quarters. The area of responsibility extends halfway to the neighboring quarters and to the street (including the curb area). All lawns will be mowed and edged, shrubbery will be trimmed and flower beds weeded yards are inspected weekly from May through September, and a yard of the month "green thumb" award is presented by the base commander.

### MAINTAINING LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS ON IMPROVED AND SEMI-IMPROVED LANDS

- (1) Required Pruning: Pruning and shaping of trees, shrubs and vines will be accomplished by trained personnel. Pruning needs vary with different plant species. Conifers and most broad-leafed evergreens, such as holly and magnolias, should not be pruned at the base unless the individual plants are trained as trees. Shrubs and trees should be allowed to

- (b) Cut some of the oldest branches down to the ground. Always retain some of the old wood and have new shoots grow from the base in the center and on the outside. Prune to admit light and air to the center of the shrub.
  - (c) Shrubbery does not have to be pruned every year. Pruning is more a process of thinning out than cutting back.
  - (d) Do not prune flowering shrubs in the early spring because flower buds are removed. Pruning of flowering shrubs is divided into two classes, dormant pruning and summer pruning. Many of the flowering shrubs bloom on the wood grown during the previous year, and therefore should be pruned immediately following the flowering period.
  - (e) In general, trim early flowering shrubs after they have bloomed, giving new growth a chance to develop for the following year. Prune shrubs which are grown primarily for foliage in the dormant state.
- (2) Trees should be pruned following the National Arborist Association Standards.
- (3) Fertilization: The fertilizer requirements of individual species vary greatly, and this specific need must be considered in relating to the fertility of the soil in which the plant is growing. If well-adapted species are chosen, they might be able to obtain the necessary nutrients from the soil without any fertilizer added. The vigor of growth and color of leaves serve a good index of nutrient needs. Fertilizers should not be used unless required. When required, trees will be fertilized early in the spring with a high analysis fertilizer, such as 10-20-10. The fertilizer will be applied at the rate of one pound per inch of the circumference of the trunk measured one foot above the ground surface. The fertilizer should be applied using the perforation method. This entails digging holes with an auger to a depth of at least 18 inches spaced two to three feet apart around the dripline of the tree. The fertilizer is then placed proportionately in the holes, watered in, and then filled to the existing surface with sand. No more than ½ pound of fertilizer should ever be put in one hole. If shrubs need fertilizer, use 10-20-10 in the early spring. Spread fertilizer over the surface of the ground surrounding the shrubs and thoroughly soak the area. Spread a maximum of 1/4 pound per square yard of ground surface.