
Plant to be used. PYRACANTHA ROGERSIANA

Plant details

Pyracantha Rogersiana is a favourite low maintenance shrub. Thanks to its bright yellow foliage, this choisya cultivar really stands out in the garden. It does not flower as profusely as *C. ternata*, but it usually produces a show of fragrant white flowers in early summer and sometimes again in autumn. When crushed, the leaves have a distinctive smell, which reminds many gardeners of basil.

Family: **Rutaceae**

Genus: **Choisya**

Species: **ternata**

Cultivar: **Sundance**

Plant type: **Evergreen shrub**

Flower colour: **White**

Foliage colour: **Golden**

Feature: **Flowers**

Sun exposure: **Full sun, Partial shade**

Soil: **Well-drained/light, Clay/heavy, Acidic, Chalky/alkaline**

Hardiness: **Hardy**

Skill level: **Beginner**

Height: **250cm**

Spread: **250cm**

Flowering period: **May to June**

MAINTENANCE OF LANDSCAPED AREAS

January:

- Mulch mow all turf areas once per month. (Use mulching mower that chops clippings finely and blows mulch down into turf to decompose and feed soil.)

February:

- Apply granular fertilizer around shrubs in late February. Make application prior to a moderate rainfall so the rain will wash the fertilizer in.
- Add new mulch to planters where the mulch depth has been reduced to less than 2 inches (5 cm) thick. Mulch not required where shrubs or groundcover completely hide the soil surface from view.

March:

- Flush out irrigation systems as needed, run and check for proper operation of each valve zone. Test sensors (rain, soil, or weather sensors).
- Clean or replace plugged sprinkler nozzles. Replace plugged drip emitters.

April:

- Fertilize all landscape areas except for swale. The fertilization of shrubs/groundcover areas may be eliminated when the plants reach maturity or completely fill the planters, without space between them.
- Add new mulch to planters where the mulch depth has been reduced to less than 2 inches (5 cm) thick. Mulch not required where shrubs or groundcover completely hide the soil surface from view.

May:

- Mulch mow all turf areas.

June:

- Mulch mow all turf areas .
- Prune flowering shrubs as needed to maintain proper shape (natural, touching, not hedged or topiary except where specified by owner).
- Add new mulch to planters where the mulch depth has been reduced to less than 2 inches (5 cm) thick. Mulch not required where shrubs or groundcover completely hide the soil surface from view.
- Prune perennial bulbs back to ground level as soon as leaf blades yellow and wilt
(June-Oct. depending on bulb type).

July:

- Mulch mow all turf areas.

August:

- Mulch mow all turf areas.
- Add new mulch to planters where the mulch depth has been reduced to less than 2 inches (5 cm) thick. Mulch not required where shrubs or groundcover completely hide the soil surface from view.

September:

- Mulch mow all turf areas.
- Fertilize all landscape areas except for swale in September or early October. The fertilization of shrubs/groundcover areas may be

eliminated when the plants reach maturity or completely fill the planters, without space between them.

October:

- Mulch mow all turf areas twice per month.
- Have backflow preventer (on irrigation water supply) tested annually by approved plumbing technician.
- Turn off and prepare irrigation system for winter. Make sure backflow preventer is well-insulated or drained prior to first freeze. Blow out pipes using compressed air in areas where freezing could result in breakage.
- Add new mulch to planters and swale where the mulch depth has been reduced to less than 2 inches (5 cm) thick. Mulch additions are not required where shrubs or groundcover completely hide the soil surface from view.

November:

- Mulch mow all turf areas.

December:

- Mulch mow all turf areas.
- Prune summer and fall-blooming shrubs as needed to maintain proper shape.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Grounds maintenance – all outdoor areas

Clean-up:

- Remove biodegradable landscape debris to a yard waste recycling facility, including turf, leaves, branches, annuals, dead plant material, potting soil, etc..

Acceptable facilities include composting facilities, topsoil producing facilities or other facilities which utilize yard waste for landscape purposes. No biodegradable material should be disposed of in garbage to land fill sites.

- All trash and sticks are to be picked up from lawn strips and bed areas prior to mowing.
- A weekly general clean-up program will be performed
- All trash and landscape debris shall be removed and disposed of off site.
- Mulch is to be maintained clear of building foundations and paved areas, and off utility covers.

- Debris shall not be carried into patios, entryways or doorways.
- Debris deposited by typical weather occurrences will be cleaned up.
- Sweep patios and sidewalks at least weekly.

Fall leaf removal – September through January

- On a weekly basis remove leaves from lawn areas to prevent heavy build-up and damage to turf by smothering. A single layer of leaves may be mulch-mowed into the turf. Thicker accumulations should be removed.
- Sweep leaves from patio at least weekly, to avoid clogging paver pores.

Pruning –Shrubs and Groundcovers

Shrubs

- Shrubs shall be kept in a healthy, vigorous condition, free from disease and large concentrations of pests.
- Shrubs shall be pruned monthly only as needed to remove branches that are dead, broken, extending beyond the face of curbs or sidewalks, or are climbing building.
- All other shrubs shall be pruned only as required for safety, visibility, and plant health, and allowed to develop into the natural shapes expected of the plant variety.
- Any shrub found to be dead or missing shall be replaced with plant material of identical species at the landscape maintenance contractor's expense, unless the loss was due to excluded damage.
- When pruning shrubs known or suspected to be diseased, the cutting blades shall be sterilized after each cut.

Groundcovers

- Groundcover shall be maintained in a healthy, vigorous growing condition.
- Any groundcover found to be dead or missing shall be replaced with plant material of identical species at the landscape maintenance contractor's expense, unless the loss was due to excluded damage.
- Keep groundcover trimmed to edge of sidewalks, curbs, and paved areas on a monthly basis. Do not create vertical edges when pruning groundcover. Cut the edges at an angle /--\ for a more natural appearance and healthier plants. Prune so groundcover just overlaps adjoining paving; an open mulch strip here allows weeds to take hold and trash to accumulate.

Fertilizer - Shrubs and Groundcovers

- Fertilizers shall be either organically derived or slow-release synthetic products, to minimize water pollution and feed plants over a longer period of time.
- Add additional mulch regularly to maintain a layer no less than 2 inches (5 cm) deep at all times in shrub planters and beds where plants have not yet closed in over soil surface. Decomposition of organic mulch is considered normal wear and tear, and replacement of decomposed mulch is required seasonally. Mulch is not required in areas where plant foliage completely covers the soil surface, such that the soil is not visible through the foliage. Any mulch found outside planter areas shall be returned to the planter on a weekly basis.
- Mulch shall be uniform in colour and appearance, and free of sticks or trash. Mulch may be compost, shredded fall leaves .

Fertilization - Turf

- Natural organic fertilizers or “bridge” (organic plus slow-release synthetic) fertilizers shall be used. Soluble fertilizers, though less expensive, wash off site, volatilize, require more frequent application, and are toxic to beneficial soil life, so tend to be more expensive over time.
- Mid to late fall applications are the key to building carbohydrate reserves in the grass root system over the winter. Early spring applications should be avoided because they promote rapid top growth (requiring more mowing) and can exhaust stored nutrient reserves. If spring applications are desired, they should be in late spring.

Weed, Insect, and Disease Control for Turf

- Weed invasion can be effectively prevented or reversed by growing dense lawn, through the above recommended practices. Tolerate some broad-leaved plants in lawn areas. Identify problem (invasive) weeds and target only those species.

- Control weeds in turf by removal where practical (long-handled weed-pullers do this quickly), and remove them regularly before they go to seed. If weeds have over-run an area, spot-application of the least-toxic herbicide is permitted.
- No broadcast herbicide or “weed-and-feed” products may be applied.
- Moderately fertilized turf on well drained organic-rich soils rarely has serious disease problems. Correcting poor soil conditions or cultural practices (like overwatering or over fertilization) will prevent diseases.

Weed Control Methods – General Guidelines:

- Crowd out weeds with dense healthy plantings, ground covers.
- Accept a few weeds – target the problem ones.
- Mulch beds in fall, winter, or early spring.
- Control weeds before they go to seed.
- Hoe, pull, mow, or till (mulch makes hoeing easier).
- Use flame or radiant heat weeders over pavement, cracks, fencelines, and building edges, or over mulch on rainy days (use fire precautions as per equipment labeling).
- Use barriers: newspaper or cardboard covered with mulch, root barriers for spreading plants. Landscape fabric can create problems as weeds grow through it
– paper or cardboard is better.
- Don’t over-fertilize – it promotes weeds and pests.
- Spot apply the least-toxic chemical (e.g. soap and vinegar-based weed killers, or cut-and-paint stems with systemic herbicides) to minimize non-weed impacts.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Establishment of the proposed landscape works will accord with the following;

It is proposed that the site would be subject to regular inspection visits.

All planting that fails to thrive in the 5 years after Practical Completion will be replaced during the next available growing season.

Scrub planting areas will be maintained weed free around all shrubs via the use of an appropriate non residual glyphosate based herbicide.

Species-rich grassland will be subject to initial establishment maintenance (in the first year) that accords with the supplier's instructions. From the second year after seeding onwards, the grassland will be cut to height of approximately 50mm in late summer, and again in late autumn / early spring as required. Arisings during the first year and subsequent early spring cuts will be collected and disposed of off-site. Following the first year arisings from Summer / Late Autumn cuts will be left for one week following cutting before being collected to encourage maximum seed dispersal.

Amenity grass areas will receive a minimum of 150mm topsoil. Amenity grass areas to receive an application of pre-seeding fertiliser prior to sowing.

Amenity grass areas will be mown on a regular basis during the growing season (approximately fortnightly) to maintain a grass height of between 50-150mm.

TIMESCALE

Landscaping proposal would be implemented following completion of the building works subject to suitable climatic conditions.

Management and maintenance of the landscape scheme would commence following certified practical completion of the landscape works.

MAINTENANCE

All planting that fails to thrive in the first 5 years after Practical Completion will be replaced during the next available growing season.