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## 1.0 GENERAL LANDSCAPING GUIDELINES

### 1.1 Purpose

These Landscape Guidelines provide a framework for the preparation of landscape plans associated with residential development within the Larch Park Neighbourhood. The Guidelines will help to ensure that development of the various residential sites is compatible with the overall desired character for the neighbourhood. The Guidelines will also help to ensure protection of existing native trees that are intended to be retained.

The Guidelines clarify what Larix Communities Inc. expect to see in submissions from Builders. In addition to satisfying the Guidelines, the requirements of the development and building approval process and any other regulatory process must also be met.

### 1.2 Design Goals for Larch Park Landscape

All development in Larch Park will be landscaped using high quality paving, fencing, furniture and plant material in keeping with the vision of a high quality and sustainable neighbourhood.

These Guidelines are designed to encourage variety from lot to lot to ensure as rich an environment as possible. Each residence shall meet the minimum planting requirements and fencing restrictions for each specific area of the neighbourhood.

In addition, residents are encouraged to incorporate xeriscape principles, rainwater reuse and on-site stormwater management into landscape designs. Builders and residents are encouraged to expand upon these Guidelines to create gardens that respect the water conservation ideals presented in this document.

The landscaping Guidelines are designed to balance individual aesthetic freedom for homeowners with the contribution of each home's landscape to the overall environmental and aesthetic considerations for the neighbourhood.

The overall goal of the residential landscaping Guidelines is to create sustainable, attractive, functional, and generally low maintenance yards, which maximize mulched shrub and tree bed areas as well as patios or other permeable landscaping while minimizing the quantity of manicured sod and impervious hard-surfacing.

As Edmonton continues to grow it will also place increased demands on its supply of water. Edmonton's per capita use of water must change in the future to ensure its supply for the long term. To ensure more sustainable practices with respect to stormwater management, use of xeriscaping and rainwater reuse principles is encouraged. This will assist in creating a community that uses far less water than conventional communities and place it in a good position to meet the city's long-term water use needs.

Minimizing sod areas will reduce watering, fertilizing, and yard maintenance requirements. This, coupled with reuse of rainwater for irrigation, will greatly reduce the community's demand on the City's potable water supply.

#### 1.2.1 Stormwater Management and Rainwater Reuse

Wherever possible, stormwater should be contained on site with the primary goals of distributing water to grass, shrubs and trees, thereby reducing the use of potable water for irrigation.

This may be accomplished through use of permeable pavements or the creation of gravel recharge wells, rain gardens or other innovative methods.

Site grading must still conform to the Alberta Building Code and City of Edmonton Drainage Bylaws.

1. Stormwater retention on site can be accomplished by:
  - a. Creating depressions for collecting stormwater for infiltration use by water tolerant plants.
  - b. Creating planting beds that act as check dams for surface flow, to slow down flow and allow infiltration.
  - c. Creating planting areas with dense plantings between impervious surfaces to capture runoff rather than allow it to flow from surface to surface.
  - d. Installing subsurface recharge areas with rock or gravel beds, or by incorporating a weeping tile system to allow for disbursement and infiltration over a wider area.
2. Site drainage patterns are to be noted on the site grading plans.
3. Above ground rain barrels should not be located in front yards or highly visible locations.
4. Capture of rainwater for irrigation is strongly recommended.
5. Cisterns should be located in the basement of units to ensure system does not freeze during winter months.
6. Roof gardens are encouraged where the Architectural Guidelines permit.

### **1.2.2 Xeriscaping**

Xeriscape landscaping incorporates seven basic principles to ensure reduced water use. Adherence to the xeriscape principles outlined below will result in reduced maintenance requirements, including less mowing, less watering and lower pesticide and herbicide use.

1. Design for conservation. For example, group plants with similar watering needs and grade the yard to direct water to plants with the higher water needs.
2. Improve soil conditions by ensuring high organic soil content by adding organic matter and mulching.
3. Select plants that are hardy to the Edmonton region. See the Appendices for a list of appropriate plants.
4. Since turf grasses may require irrigation, minimize their use where possible.
5. Capture rainwater runoff and reduce watering. Careful control of watering lends to growth of deeper, more developed root systems in all plants.
6. If irrigation is required, zone irrigation system to water sod and shrub bed areas separately. Install drip line irrigation where ever possible. Run irrigation systems efficiently.
7. Use mulches in flower and shrub beds to prevent water loss from the soil. Organic mulches are superior to rock mulches as they continue to add to the soil's ability to absorb and hold water for plants.

#### **1.2.2.1 Xeriscape Guidelines**

1. The landscape design shall minimize sod areas. Sod areas shall fill a specific function that cannot be fulfilled by use of other materials like tree and shrub beds, ground covers, or rock mulch.
2. Landscape design shall incorporate rainwater and stormwater reuse wherever possible through the creation of rainwater gardens, installation of rain barrels, creation of infiltration zones, surface grading or cistern capture for reuse through irrigation.
3. The landscape design shall incorporate organic mulches in as many shrub and tree beds as possible. Note that rock mulch or pervious pavements are permitted at side of house locations less than 1.5 m in width or as special circumstances warrant.

4. Irrigation systems are discouraged; if installed, should be designed in a manner that minimizes water use and responds to the planting scheme's water needs.

### 1.3 General Landscape Design Principles

Landscaping is a visible indicator of the quality of a development and should be integral to every part of the site. It should tie the entire site together, define entryways and pathways, identify private space, and buffer parking garages and less desirable views.

All lot types must conform to the general design principles outlined below.

Area specific guidelines are also provided for specific housing lot types.

#### 1.3.1 *Driveways and Sidewalks*

These Guidelines promote a variety of finishes for sidewalks and driveways in contrast to the standard broom finish concrete of typical subdivisions. Repetition of the same finishes for side by side detached or semi-detached lots is not permitted while the same finishes for multi-family and apartment sites will be permitted.

Sidewalks and patios in the front yard are to be constructed of coloured or patterned concrete, cobbles, stone, brick, unit pavers, or pervious materials. Standard broom finished concrete or asphalt are not permitted.

#### 1.3.2 *Fencing*

Fencing is an important element in community design as it defines ownership and allows for screening and privacy. Fencing Guidelines for Larch Park are designed to promote the use of high quality, low maintenance materials while allowing for a maximum of variability in design. In certain locations, fencing is not mandatory; however, property lines adjoining public land will have to be fenced to satisfy City of Edmonton requirements.

1. Inventive use of both picket and screen fencing in combination with masonry posts is encouraged.
2. The use of products that are either recycled or that can be recycled is strongly encouraged. Products including stone, brick, metal and wood composite are promoted for use as fencing materials.
3. Fencing styles shall be consistent with the architectural style of the dwelling.
4. Chain link fencing is not permitted.
5. Ornamental metal fencing may be wrought iron, galvalume, aluminum or steel. Finishes should ensure the prevention of rust.
6. Stone is to be quarried granite, limestone, rundlestone or an approved equivalent. High quality cultured stone products may be acceptable.
7. Clay brick masonry should reflect a modern aesthetic.
8. Gates are permitted for driveways and sidewalks. Gate design should conform to fencing design and be transparent. Detailed drawings shall be submitted with landscape package to Larix Communities Inc for review. Note that gates may be timber if architectural detailing shows that no other materials are suitable.
9. Unless specifically permitted in the Area Specific Guidelines, fences shall not be constructed in front yards. Any permitted front yard fencing is to be as transparent as possible.
10. Where permitted in the Area Specific Guidelines, solid masonry walls in the front must be less than 900 mm in height. Solid fencing may be combined with vinyl picket or ornamental fencing with total fencing height not exceeding 1200 mm to ensure transparency.

11. Fencing bordering on all public open space (Municipal or Environmental Reserve) must be 1.2 m ornamental steel fencing as dictated by Larix Communities Inc.
12. Side and backyard fencing is optional. Side yard fencing may be a maximum height of 1.2 m in the front yard and a maximum height of 1.8 m in the back yard. The back yard runs from the front corner of the house or garage to the back property line (except with corner lots – see plan).
13. On single-detached lots, masonry posts are recommended at all corners and gate openings. Positioning masonry posts at regular intervals of 3 to 6 m is recommended.
14. For fences exceeding 30 m in length, breaks in fencing shall be provided through the use of columns, landscaping pockets, transparent sections, or changes in materials.
15. Fencing for all corner lots shall have the side lot facing the street treated the same as the front lot. No fencing may exceed 1.2 m along the side of the building until past the back corner of the building. At this point a maximum 1.8 m height fence may be constructed up to the back property line.
16. Lots backing the Pond require decorative metal side yard fencing.
17. Lots backing the Ravine require either decorative metal or wood screen side yard fencing.
18. Standard lots require wood screen fencing.

### **1.3.3 Tree Preservation**

Larix Communities Inc is dedicated to preserving as many existing trees as possible during the development process. Builders are required to undertake practices to preserve trees and are not to bring harm to any tree designated for protection. This includes tree roots, which may be located beyond the tree's drip line.

Where existing trees are on public lands, they will be protected and maintained by Larix Communities Inc throughout the construction process. Where trees are located on private lands the trees are to be protected by the Builder as directed by Larix Communities Inc and the City, as appropriate.

1. Existing trees may be on or near a lot. Where existing trees remain, they are to be protected at all times at or beyond the drip line for the duration of construction.
2. Temporary protective fencing is to be installed around the tree ensuring no damage to major roots. The Builder must contact Larix Communities Inc to ensure fencing is adequate prior to construction start. The Builder must maintain fencing throughout construction process.
3. 75 mm depth clean coniferous mulch shall be installed inside the fenced areas.
4. The Builder is required to inform Larix Communities Inc of any work required near, above or under trees prior to the work being done.
5. If damage is done to roots, trunk or branches the Builder must inform Larix Communities Inc and secure the services of a registered Arborist to mitigate the damage and provide a report within 2 days of the damage. Work shall be completed at the Builder's expense and to the satisfaction of Larix Communities Inc. Larix Communities Inc retains the right to hire an Arborist directly for any Builder caused damage and to bill the Builder for such services.
6. The Builder shall provide a plan with the landscape submission identifying existing tree(s) and stating the planned methods for maintaining the tree(s) throughout the construction process.
7. The Builder shall perform any tasks requested by Larix Communities Inc or its representative regarding tree care.
8. If it is deemed that existing trees within the Builder's lot cannot be saved, the Builder shall be responsible for all costs associated with its removal and replacement of the tree at a ratio of 2 to 1

with plant material no smaller than 75 mm calliper and no larger than 100 mm calliper for deciduous trees or no smaller than 3 m height and no larger than 5 m height for coniferous trees. Should replacement trees not be able to be placed on the lot, they shall be placed on public lands as directed by Larix Communities Inc or financial compensation made based on the estimated ISO value for the removed tree.

#### **1.3.4 Planting**

This section discusses the planting of trees, shrubs, perennials and sod. It is the intention of the Guidelines to promote as large a variety in landscaping design, layout, and planting scheme as possible, while maintaining an attractive neighbourhood aesthetic. It is also the goal of the Guidelines to promote manageable, sustainable, low maintenance landscapes that minimize requirements for potable water, manufactured fertilizers and pesticides. Landscape designs are encouraged to adhere to xeriscape principles.

Specific planting requirements for each lot type are discussed in the appendix, Lot Specific Landscaping requirements. Review Appendix for plant material lists.

1. All landscaping undertaken on adjacent lots shall vary in layout and proportions of hard surface, lawn area and shrub bed areas to promote diversity.
2. Edible fruit or nut trees and shrubs are encouraged.
3. Planting beds around the building foundations are encouraged to integrate buildings into the landscape. Where space permits, perimeter plantings are also encouraged to increase screening for neighbours, soften the impact of fencing and to minimize sod areas.
4. Side and back yards will be landscaped with tree and shrub beds as required. Alternative surface materials, including unit pavers, patio blocks, slate, gravel, shale, tree mulch, or other permeable materials are permitted and subject to approval by Larix Communities Inc on a lot-by-lot basis. Trees within solar access zones should be less than 6 meters tall at maturity.
5. All planting beds are to be mulched with 75 mm depth ground tree mulch or equivalent. This is to encourage addition of natural nutrients to the soil through rotting of the mulch, reduction of weed growth, and reduced evaporation.
6. Use of captured rainwater for irrigation use rather than use of potable water is preferred.
7. All corner lots shall have the side lot adjacent to the roadway landscaped to the same standard as the front of lot.
8. Vertical gardening, or use of trellises, arbours or other tall elements, in concert with vines and tall narrow plant material, is an important design tool. Wherever possible, vertical gardening techniques should be incorporated into narrow spaces.

## **2.0 SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS**

A landscape plan is required with all architectural submissions for review by Larix Communities Inc to ensure adherence to the Landscape Guidelines. Information required with each submission is as follows:

1. Site grading plan, which meets the City of Edmonton's requirements, and clearly shows site grades, stormwater capture/management, and rainwater capture and reuse.
2. Site plan showing:
  - A. All hard surfaces and descriptions of materials and finishes.
  - B. All planting with complete tree, shrub, and perennial lists.
  - C. Inventory of any existing trees and proposed tree care programme.

3. Detail sheet showing fence elevations, gate details, exterior trash or recycling storage, or any other hard landscaping elements proposed.
4. All plans and details must be submitted to Larix Communities Inc. with drawings to a standard metric scale.
5. Landscape plans should be coordinated with plans previously submitted for the adjacent lots.

Although general conformance is required, submissions which include variations from the requirements specified within this document will be considered by the designated landscape review consultant.

Larix Communities Inc retains the right to make adjustments to this document as it sees fit.

### **3.0 AREA SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR INDIVIDUAL LOTS**

#### **3.1 Nestview Homes**

1. Homeowners are encouraged to augment the density of the shelterbelt located on their individual lots with species as noted in planting list "A". This will ensure the healthy preservation of the existing shelterbelt and ensure its function as an effective privacy screen.
2. The total sod area shall not exceed 50% of the total landscaped area of any lot, excluding the shelter belt.
3. Side and back yards will be landscaped with tree and shrub beds as required. Trees within solar access zones should be less than 6 metres tall at mature height.
4. All planting beds are to be mulched with 75mm wood chip mulch.
5. Rear yards shall be fully landscaped with a minimum of fifteen (15) shrubs (coniferous or deciduous) and a minimum of two (2) trees (coniferous or deciduous). Small trees are recommended. Tree and shrub species are to be from planting list "A".
6. For lots with a considerable grade difference between the street and front yard, a retaining structure should be built using natural stone. Cast-in-place concrete retaining walls are an acceptable alternative, exposed aggregate is allowed. All retaining structures of or over 1 meter in height are to be approved by a structural or geo-technical engineer.
7. Permeable materials such as permeable concrete unit pavers, "grass pave" pavers, stone cobblestone, brick or their equivalent are recommended for all hard surface areas. Coloured and/or patterned concrete areas are acceptable but should be kept to a minimum and should drain primarily into landscaped areas. No uncoloured broom finish concrete surfaces are permitted.

#### **3.2 Ravine, Aspen & Sancturay View Homes, Spruce Homes, Birch Homes**

1. Trees and shrubs in the road right-of-way shall be protected at all times during construction. Builders must install a temporary protective fence around the existing shrub beds and trees, at or beyond the nearest trees' drip line. If only shrubs are present, the temporary fencing shall extend one meter inside the property and parallel to the front property line. Builders are responsible for the erection and maintenance of temporary protective fencing. Protective fencing must remain during the entire construction process and only be removed when all construction is completed.
2. Plant species in the front yard area are to be selected from Planting List "A".

3. Where a lot contains a planting module, a planting plan for each module located in front of their property will be supplied to the builder by the designated landscape review consultant. The builders will have the option of completing the required planting scheme themselves or, for a predetermined fee, utilise the services of a landscape contractor recommended by the developer.
4. The sod area of the front yard shall not exceed 50% of the total front yard landscape area. In lots with side garages, the maximum width of sod between the street side of the garage and the shrub beds at the property line shall not exceed 3 meters. Walks built of permeable material may be installed in that area.
5. A minimum of four (4) trees (coniferous or deciduous) are required for all lots; a minimum of two (2) trees (coniferous or deciduous) are required for all front yards.
6. A minimum of thirty-five (35) shrubs (coniferous or deciduous) are required for all lots.
7. On lots with street facing garages, trees planted in front yards should be staggered within the lot at different setbacks from the front property line (or where applicable, any utility casements).
8. Coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs species are to be from planting list "A".
9. All planting beds are to be mulched with 75 mm wood chip mulch.
10. The area between two adjacent driveways will be planted with perennial groundcovers or low shrubs as noted in planting list "A".
11. Permeable materials such as permeable concrete unit pavers, "grass pave" pavers, stone cobblestone, brick or their equivalent are recommended for all hard surface areas. Coloured and/or patterned concrete areas are acceptable but should be kept to a minimum and should drain primarily into landscaped areas. No uncoloured broom finish concrete surfaces are permitted.



## Appendices

### Planting List A - Larch Park Approved Plant List

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Size	Comments
<b>Coniferous Trees</b>				
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	15	3.0 m height	B & B
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Black Spruce	20	3.0 m height	B & B
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii glauca</i>	Douglas Fir	12	3.0 m height	B & B
<i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>	Lodgepole Pine	12	3.0 m height	B & B
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack	10	3.0 m height	B & B
<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Siberian Larch	12	3.0 m height	B & B
<b>Deciduous Trees</b>				
<i>Acer tataricum ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	4	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	12	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Crataegus arnoldiana</i>	Arnold Hawthorn	4	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Crabapple	3-5	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> "Patmore"	Patmore Ash	12	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	15	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar	20	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	20	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild Plum	5	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Amur Cherry	12	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Canada Plum	5	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pincherry	5	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Prunus virginiana melanocarpa</i>	Chokecherry	5	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> "Schubert"	Schubert Chockcherry	5	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Ussurian Pear	8	60 mm calliper	B & B
<i>Sorbus Americana</i>	Mountain Ash	8	60 mm calliper	B & B
<b>Coniferous Shrubs</b>				
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> "Hughes"	Hughes Juniper	n/a	600 mm height	Container
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> "Blue Carpet"	Blue Carpet Juniper	n/a	600 mm height	Container
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo Pine	n/a	600 mm height	Container
<i>Pinus mugo</i> "Pumilio"	Dwarf Mugo Pine	n/a	600 mm height	Container
<b>Deciduous Shrubs</b>				
<i>Amelanchier Alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked Hazelnut	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Ledum groenlundicum</i>	Labrador Tea	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Golden Ninebark	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Potentilla	n/a	400 mm height	Container

Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Size	Comments
<i>Prunus cerassus</i> 'Evans'	Evans Sour Cherry	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Nanking Cherry	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Ribes aurem</i>	Golden Flower Currant	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i>	Gooseberry	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Lake Currant	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Arctic Willow	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Sambucas racemosa</i>	Red Elder	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Buffaloberry	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>	Snowberry	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Highbush Cranberry	n/a	400 mm height	Container
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i> "Bailey's Compact"	Dwarf Highbush Cranberry	n/a	400 mm height	Container

### Planting List B – Caution Species List

'Scientific Name'	Common Name	Plant type
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<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	Tree
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	Tree
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	Tree
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	Tree
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Tree
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	Tree
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Tree
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash	Tree
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Saltcedar or Tamarisk	Tree
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm	Tree
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	Shrub
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European or Common Barberry	Shrub
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Caragana or Siberian Peashrub	Shrub
<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia (C. acutifolius)</i>	Peking Cotoneaster	Shrub
<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>	Red-fruited Cotoneaster	Shrub
<i>Cotoneaster niger (C. melanocarpa)</i>	Dark-seed Cotoneaster	Shrub
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	Shrub
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	Shrub
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn	Shrub
<i>Rhamnus frangula (Frangula alnus)</i>	Glossy Buckthorn	Shrub
<i>Sambucus racemosa var. pubens</i>	Elderberry	Shrub
<i>Viburnum opulus, but not ssp. trilobum</i>	European Highbush Cranberry	Shrub
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Lilac	Flower
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	Flower

### Planting List C – Restricted Species List

Alien flower and grass species restricted from Larch Park. Some of these plants, such as Maltese Cross, are horticultural favourites. However, they can 'get away' from areas where they are planted and enter wild areas (e.g., Edmonton's parks). Also on this list are common lawn grasses, such as Creeping Red Fescue and Kentucky Blue Grass. If lawn grasses are used,

they should be used as little as possible, and be surrounded by native species.

<b>Alien species</b>		
<b>'Scientific Name'</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Plant type</b>
<u>Abutilon theophrasti</u>	Velvet-leaf	Flower
<u>Aegopodium podagraria</u>	Goutweed	Flower
<u>Alliaria petiolata</u>	Garlic Mustard	Flower
<u>Alopecurus pratensis</u>	Meadow Foxtail	Flower
<u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u>	Ragweed	Flower
<u>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</u>	Amur Peppervine	Flower
<u>Anthemis tinctoria</u>	Yellow Chamomile	Flower
<u>Anthriscus sylvestris</u>	Wild Chervil	Flower
<u>Arctium lappa</u>	Great Burdock	Flower
<u>Arctium minus</u>	Common Burdock	Flower
<u>Arctium tomentosum</u>	Woolley Burdock	Flower
<u>Arctium vulgare</u>	European Burdock	Flower
<u>Artemisia absinthium</u>	Absinth	Flower
<u>Astragalus cicer</u>	Cicer Milkvetch	Flower
<u>Bassia hyssopifolia</u>	5-Horn Smotherweed	Flower
<u>Bassia hyssopifolia</u>	5-Hook Bassia	Flower
<u>Table 3. Continued</u>		
<u>Berteroa incana</u>	Hoary-alyssum	Flower
<u>Camelina sativa</u>	Big-seed false flax	Flower
<u>Cardaria sp.</u>	Whitetop or Hoary Cress	Flower
<u>Celastrus orbiculatus (C. orbiculata)</u>	Japanese Bittersweet	Flower
<u>Centaurea repens (Acroptilon repens)</u>	Russian Knapweed	Flower
<u>Cerastium vulgatum (C. fontanum ssp. vulgare)</u>	Chickweed	Flower
<u>Chenopodium album</u>	Lamb's-quarters	Flower
<u>Chondrilla juncea</u>	Rush Skeletonweed	Flower
<u>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</u>	Ox-eye Daisy	Flower
<u>Cirsium palustre</u>	Marsh Thistle	Flower
<u>Cirsium vulgare</u>	Bull Thistle	Flower
<u>Clematis tangutica</u>	Yellow Clematis	Flower
<u>Clematis vitalba</u>	Evergreen Clematis	Flower
<u>Conium maculatum</u>	Hemlock	Flower
<u>Coronilla varia</u>	Crown Vetch	Flower
<u>Crupina vulgaris</u>	Common Crupina	Flower
<u>Datura sp.</u>	Jimson Weed, Chinese Thorn-apple	Flower
<u>Dipsacus fullonum</u>	Fuller's or Common Teasel	Flower
<u>Echinocystis lobata</u>	Wild Cucumber	Flower
<u>Fallopia japonica (Polygonum cuspidatum)</u>	Japanese Bamboo, J. Knotweed	Flower
<u>Galium odoratum</u>	Sweet Woodruff	Flower
<u>Galium spurium</u>	False Cleavers	Flower
<u>Gentiana lutea</u>	Yellow Gentian	Flower
<u>Gypsophila paniculata</u>	Baby's-breath	Flower
<u>Heracleum mantegazzianum</u>	Giant Hogweed	Flower
<u>Hesperis matronalis</u>	Dame's Rocket	Flower

<b>Alien species</b>		
<b>'Scientific Name'</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Plant type</b>
<u>Hieracium aurantiacum</u>	Orange Hawkweed	Flower
<u>Hippophae rhamnoides</u>	Sea Buckthorn	Flower
<u>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</u>	European Frog's-bit	Flower
<u>Hypericum perforatum</u>	Klamath weed	Flower
<u>Impatiens glandulifera</u>	Himalayan Balsam	Flower
<u>Iris pseudacorus</u>	Yellow Flag	Flower
<u>Kochia scoparia (Bassia scoparia)</u>	Summer Cypress or Burning Bush	Flower
<u>Lappula occidentalis (L.echinata)</u>	Blue-bur	Flower
<u>Lepidium latifolium (Cardaria latifolium)</u>	Perennial Peppergrass	Flower
<u>Lespedeza cuneata</u>	Chinese bush-clover	Flower
<u>Lychnis chalconica</u>	Maltese Cross	Flower
<u>Malva sylvestris</u>	High Mallow	Flower
<u>Matricaria perforata (Tripleurospermum perforata)</u>	Scentless Chamomile	Flower
<u>Medicago lupulina</u>	Black Medick	Flower
<u>Mirabilis nyctaginea</u>	Wild Four O'clock	Flower
<u>Nepeta cataria</u>	Catnip	Flower
<u>Odontites serotina</u>	Red Bartsia	Flower
<u>Onobrychis viciifolia</u>	Sainfoin	Flower
<u>Pastinica sativa</u>	Parsnip	Flower
<u>Peganum harmala</u>	African Rue	Flower
<u>Polygonum arenastrum</u>	Common or Yard Knotweed	Flower
<u>Polygonum convolvulus</u>	Wild Buckwheat	Flower
<u>Polygonum perfoliatum</u>	Tearthumb or Mile-a-minute Vine	Flower
<u>Polygonum persicaria</u>	Lady's-thumb	Flower
<u>Potamogeton crispus</u>	Curly Pondweed	Flower
<u>Potentilla recta</u>	Sulphur Cinquefoil	Flower
<u>Ranunculus repens</u>	Creeping Buttercup	Flower
<u>Rumex crispus</u>	Curled Dock	Flower
<u>Rumex longifolius (R. domesticus)</u>	Yard Dock	Flower
<u>Salsola pestifer (S. tragus)</u>	Russian Tumbleweed	Flower
<u>Saponaria vaccaria (Vaccaria hispanica)</u>	Cowcockle	Flower
<u>Senecio jacobaea</u>	Tansy Ragwort	Flower
<u>Silene alba (S. latifolia ssp. alba)</u>	White Campion	Flower
<u>Silene cserei</u>	Balkan Catchfly	Flower
<u>Silene cucubalus</u>	Bladder Campion	Flower
<u>Silybum marianum</u>	Milk Thistle	Flower
<u>Sisymbrium altissimum</u>	Tumbling Mustard	Flower
<u>Sisymbrium loeselii</u>	Tallhedge or Small Tumbleweed Mustard	Flower
<u>Sonchus asper</u>	Spiny Sow Thistle	Flower
<u>Sonchus uliginosa</u>	Perennial Sow Thistle	Flower
<u>Tragopogon dubius</u>	Goat's-beard	Flower
<u>Tripleurospermum perforatum</u>	Scentless Chamomile	Flower
<u>Verbascum thapsus</u>	Mullein	Flower
<u>Melilotus alba</u>	White Sweetclover	Flower
<u>Melilotus officinale</u>	Yellow Sweetclover	Flower
<u>Trifolium hybridum</u>	Alsike Clover	Flower

<b>Alien species</b>		
<b>'Scientific Name'</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Plant type</b>
<u>Trifolium pratense</u>	Red Clover	Flower
<u>Trifolium repens</u>	White Clover	Flower
<u>Trifolium sp.</u>	Clovers	Flower
<u>Vicia cracca</u>	One-sided Vetch	Flower
<u>Agropyron pectiniforme (A. cristatum)</u>	Crested Wheatgrass	Graminoid
<u>Agropyron repens</u>	Quack Grass	Graminoid
<u>Agrostis stolonifera</u>	Creeping Bentgrass	Graminoid
<u>Bromus inermis var. inermis</u>	Smooth Brome	Graminoid
<u>Bromus japonicus</u>	Japanese Chess	Graminoid
<u>Butomus umbellatus</u>	Flowering-rush	Graminoid
<u>Festuca rubra</u>	Creeping Red Fescue	Graminoid
<u>Glyceria grandis (G. maxima)</u>	Great Manna Grass	Graminoid
<u>Medicago sativa</u>	Alfalfa	Graminoid
<u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	Reed Canary Grass	Graminoid
<u>Phleum pratense</u>	Timothy	Graminoid
<u>Phragmites australis (P. communis)</u>	Common Reed	Graminoid
<u>Plantago major</u>	Common Plantain or Whiteman's Foot	Graminoid
<u>Poa compressa</u>	Canada Bluegrass	Graminoid
<u>Poa pratensis</u>	Kentucky Bluegrass	Graminoid
<u>Schedonorus phoenix</u>	Tall Fescue	Graminoid
<u>Sorghum halepense</u>	Aleppo grass	Graminoid
<u>Vulpia myuros (Festuca myuros)</u>	Rattail Fescue	Graminoid

## Planting List D – Alternative Flowers and Grasses

Native species		
'Scientific Name'	Common Name	Plant type
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Giant Hyssop	Flower
<i>Agoserus glauca</i>	False Dandelion	Flower
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Onion	Flower
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Wild Chives	Flower
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canadian Anemone	Flower
<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	Long-fruited Anemone	Flower
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Spreading Dogbane	Flower
<i>Arnica mollis</i>	Meadow Arnica	Flower
<i>Artemesia frigida</i>	Fringe Sage	Flower
<i>Artemesia ludoviciana</i>	Prairie Sage	Flower
<i>Asclepias ovalifolia</i>	Low Milkweed	Flower
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canada Milk Vetch	Flower
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	Flower
<i>Chimerion angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	Flower
<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Pink Corydalis	Flower
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe-Pye Weed	Flower
<i>Eurybia conspicua</i>	Showy Aster	Flower
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Blanketflower	Flower
<i>Galium boreale</i>	Northern Bedstraw	Flower
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Three-flowered Avens	Flower
<i>Grindelia squarosa</i>	Gumweed	Flower
<i>Hedysarum alpinum</i>	American Hedysarum	Flower
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Sunflower	Flower
<i>Helianthus subrhomboideus</i>	Rhombic-Leaved Sunflower	Flower
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Hairy Golden Aster	Flower
<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Prairie Alumroot	Flower
<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	Meadow Blazingstar	Flower
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Blue Flax	Flower
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Bergamot	Flower
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Yellow Evening Primrose	Flower
<i>Oenothera nuttallii</i>	White Evening Primrose	Flower
<i>Oligoneuron deflexa</i>	Rigid Goldenrod	Flower
<i>Oxytropus deflexa</i>	Reflexed Loco-weed	Flower
<i>Oxytropus monicola</i>	Late Yellow Loco-weed	Flower
<i>Penstemon gracilis</i>	Lilac-flowered Beard-tongue	Flower
<i>Penstemon procerus</i>	Slender Blue Beard-tongue	Flower

<b>Native species</b>		
<b>'Scientific Name'</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Plant type</b>
<i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>	Purple Prairie Clover	Flower
<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	White Cinquefoil	Flower
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Graceful Cinquefoil	Flower
<i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i>	Prairie cinquefoil	Flower
<i>Ranunculus rhomboides</i>	Prairie Buttercup	Flower
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	Flower
<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	Low Goldenrod	Flower
<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i> ssp. <i>Pansus</i>	White Prairie Aster	Flower
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth Aster	Flower
<i>Symphotrichum puniceus</i>	Purple-Stemmed Aster	Flower
<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i>	Veiny Rue	Flower
<i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i>	Golden Bean	Flower
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Early Blue Violet	Flower
<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Crowfoot vioiolet	Flower
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Heart-leaved Alexanders	Flower
<i>Agropyron trachycaulum</i>	Awned/Slender Wheat Grass	Graminoid
<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	Slough grass	Graminoid
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue Gramma	Graminoid
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	Fringed Brome	Graminoid
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Reed Grass	Graminoid
<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Prairie Sand Grass	Graminoid
<i>Carex aenea</i>	Silvery-flowered Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Carex praticola</i>	Meadow Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Carex raymondii</i>	Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Carex sprengeii</i>	Sprengel's Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Carex syncocephala</i>	Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Carex torreyi</i>	Sedge	Graminoid
<i>Danthonia intermedia</i>	Intermediate Oat Grass	Graminoid
<i>Deschampsia ceaspitosa</i>	Tufted Hair Grass	Graminoid
<i>Elymus innovatus</i>	Hairy Wild Rye	Graminoid
<i>Festuca hallii</i>	Plains Rough Fescue	Graminoid
<i>Festuca saximontana</i>	Rocky Mountain Fescue	Graminoid
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	Tall Manna Grass	Graminoid
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Low Manna Grass	Graminoid
<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	Needle and Thread Grass	Graminoid



<b>Native species</b>		
<b>'Scientific Name'</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Plant type</b>
<i>Hesperostipa curtiseta</i>	Porcupine Grass	Graminoid
<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Sweet Grass	Graminoid
<i>Muhlenbergia richardonis</i>	Mat Muhly	Graminoid
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	Prairie Muhly	Graminoid
<i>Nasella viridula</i>	Green Needle Grass	Graminoid
<i>Piptatherum canadense</i>	Canada Rice Grass	Graminoid
<i>Shenopholis obtusata</i>	Prairie Wedge Grass	Graminoid
<i>Sporobolus sp.</i>	Prairie Dropseed	Graminoid

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