

LANDSCAPE PLAN 2018 CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



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1.0 Introduction

In this document, a general set of approaches to implement the goals of the Capital Master Plan regarding the outdoor campus property is provided. Guidelines here include planting treatments, turf, campus gateways, pedestrian walkways, edges, bridges, campus lighting, and campus furnishings. Planting treatments are also addressed according to selected campus settings. This plan calls for the blending of new development sites with the character of the mature campus landscapes and other natural areas by retaining islands of natural vegetation in new development areas which soften building facades and site facilities. Integrating and articulating architectural and site design, in conjunction with landscape architectural design, in the planning process will ensure that attractive settings and ample open spaces are provided for new facilities.

Landscape will be used to create a sense of arrival at campus entrances and at the primary entrances to the campus core. The plan will maintain a selective palette of indigenous and site-adaptive plant species that promote Xeriscape principles. For definition purposes, Xeriscape is the development of a landscape that is able to survive in areas of little or no water and, one that may also be adapted in other areas, such as CWU to save or conserve water. It is based on seven principles that have been adopted by the Landscape Industry Nationwide as a method to design and build a drought tolerant landscape that will still carry the beauty and lushness that we desire while conserving as much of our most important natural resource, water, as we are able.

The seven principles that should be considered when any future new construction, renovations or repairs to CWU's landscape are:

1. A well thought out design.
2. Proper plant selection and placement.
3. Ensure our soils are properly maintained and amended if needed.
4. The use of mulches whenever practical.
5. The sensible use of turf.
6. Proper irrigation systems are designed, installed and operated.
7. All maintenance should use Best Management Practices at all times.

As we continue to implement these principles into our landscape at CWU, over time, we will slowly begin to create a landscape that is beautiful and more sustainable and protective of that most important natural resource, water.

In any major project, this document should be referred to in conjunction with the Capital Master Plan 2018, Tree Plan, Circulation Plan, Wayfinding & Signage Plan, and Irrigation Plans.

1.1 Purpose and Guiding Principles

The Purpose of the Landscape Design Plan is to establish formal university policies and procedures for the outdoor look and functioning of the CWU Ellensburg campus.

The fundamental principles of the plan are the following:

- a. Guidelines shall adhere to the Campus Facilities Master Plan in developing a person-friendly garden university.
- b. Guidelines shall, above all, further the central mission of Central Washington University - emotional, personal, and professional growth of students from a variety of backgrounds.
- c. Guidelines shall treat the campus in the context of the wider community and shall be an essential element of overall planning for the university.
- d. All plantings must be reviewed and approved by the Head Grounds Keeper and Grounds

Shop.

1.2 Additional Policies

- Avoid soil compaction under mature trees by providing hard surface walkways on chosen routes.
- Remediate invasive plant species or at least keep from reseeding; do not use exotic, invasive plants in landscape beds.
- Present native plant canopy and understory trees appropriate for Kittitas County setting.

1.3 Cooperation

- Actively manage open spaces with collaboration of Facilities Management, Grounds, Faculty, Students, and community, including non-profit and government agencies and implement relevant projects into the campus landscape.
- Continue to improve communication between maintenance personnel and campus designers. Successful designs will reduce maintenance challenges and still be aesthetically pleasing.
- Encourage active cross-participation between CWU Site & Development Committee, the City of Ellensburg's Beautification Committee, Grounds Dept., and ASCWU Campus Beautification Committee.
- Implement plans to continue the John Wayne Pioneer Trail through campus.

1.4 Assignment of Responsibility

The implementation of the policies of this plan fall under the broad responsibility of the Vice President for Operations /Chief Financial Officer. The Assistant Vice President of Facilities Management is the administrative staff member most closely associated with realization of the plan, while the Campus Site & Development Committee is the appropriate advisory staff-faculty-student body. The Facilities Management Grounds crew carries out much of the day to day landscape activities, but consultants and contractors will implement these guidelines on a project by project basis.

The committee will continue to work with external agencies such as the City of Ellensburg Community Development Office, the Kittitas County Noxious Weed Board and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, as well as with citizens groups. Members of the university community will be directly and individually involved in the landscape as they take advantage of educational and recreational opportunities.

2.0 Landscape Elements

A basic means of unifying the campus landscape is to use a consistent palette of elements. There are existing elements on the campus which, if adopted as a standard, would support the integration of the campus environment. A high level of detail and craftsmanship associated with proposed structures is a critical part of its implementation.

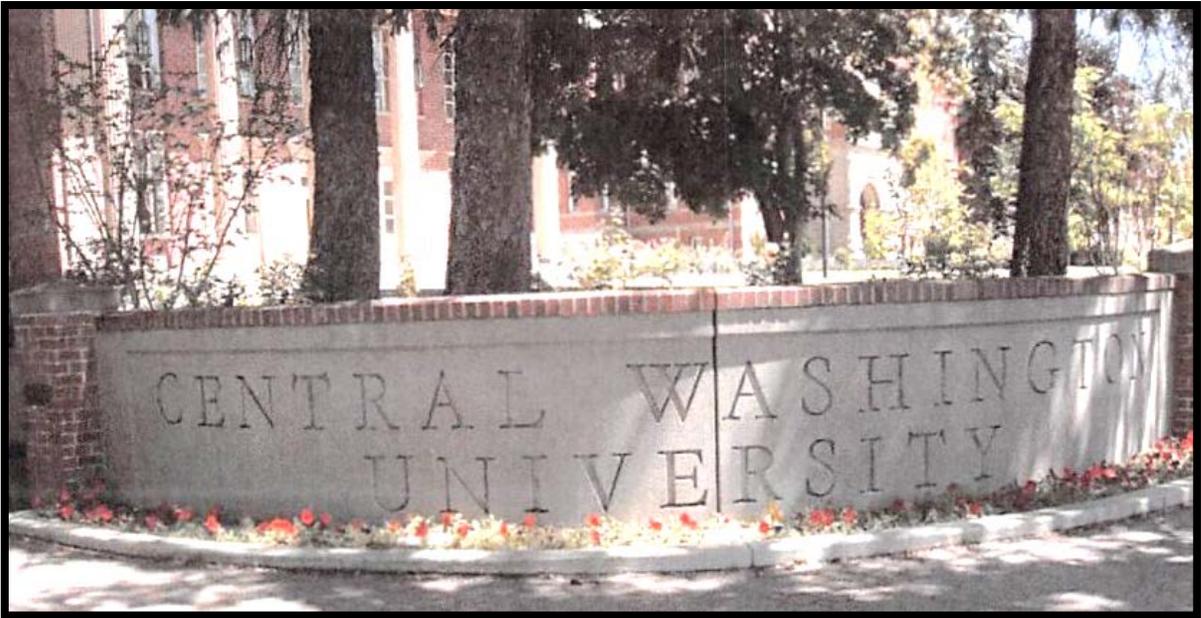
2.1 Edges and Gateways

Existing edges of the historic campus are strongly identified by the brick walls and large setbacks along tree-lined streets. Providing campus boundaries, including vehicular and pedestrian arrival points, is important to the perception of a strong campus identity. Developing and enhancing these boundaries will help people understand the campus,

navigate through it with a level of comfort, and recall it through its character.

The concrete and brick entry signs should be preserved and continued for other campus entry points. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Concrete and brick entry sign to Central Washington University.



2.2 Bridges

Bridges must be maintained to ADA standards. Some bridges are maintained to vehicular support levels, allowing emergency vehicles key canal crossing points.

2.3 Signage

The Signage and Wayfinding Plan, updated in 2010, outlines a consistent, clear means of wayfinding. Refer to this document for sign materials.

2.4 Campus Lighting

Campus lighting standards are an integral part of unifying a campus landscape. However, lighting appropriate to the level of use of each pathway should be provided. Currently, all paved, maintained paths are fully lit. Blue lights and emergency phones are located across campus as safety mechanisms. They are largely associated with main pathways and parking areas. Lighting on building entrances and along pathways will be downward facing to reduce light pollution to the surrounding community. The same style should be replicated for campus roads. All exterior light shall be LEED 2009 Dark Sky compliant. Public road lighting is provided by the City of Ellensburg. Lighting should be placed either in a 12- to 14-foot height at pedestrian paths or at 18- to 20-foot heights at vehicular roadways.

2.5 Campus Furnishings

Standard campus furnishings will help to integrate the campus environment at a pedestrian scale. As furnishings are replaced or added, it is recommended that they all be

uniform.

For further clarification refer to the CWU Design & Construction Guidelines (DCG).

This document will standardize, strengthen and create provisions to add outdoor amenities that provide safety, convenience and direction to students and visitors.

Further clarification is also available in the DCG's.

- Create campus-wide consistency in outdoor furniture, trash and recycling, containers, lighting, signage, and interpretive markers. School colors or logos can be used in the design of many of these elements.
- Place proper attractive signage to direct visitors and newcomers safely to their destinations on campus, without adding clutter. Building signage should continue to be standardized. Refer to the Wayfinding and Signage plan for sign standardization.
- Add comfortable elements like furniture or natural seating. Construct platforms to display student and community artwork within open spaces which will protect artwork and landscaping and reduce maintenance. One such exhibit area could be at the flag plaza.
- Maintain or improve lighting for walkways, malls, and parking lots as primary safety features. Regular pruning is needed to keep trees from blocking light from power poles.
- Evaluate blue light phone placement to accommodate changing area uses.

2.6 Outdoor Spaces

- Create and adopt a broad plant-materials list to increase native vegetation planting and vegetative variety. Incorporate more low-maintenance, xerophytic (drought-resistant) landscaping. Develop and maintain greenbelts, linear walks and parks along edges and across campus. Extend tree plantings along streets and path systems and increase plantings of attractive ground covers, perennial flowers, fruiting bushes, etc.
- Design elements such as paving, benches, lighting, artwork, rock walls, and attractive signage to connect people emerging from buildings to an outdoor environment that revives and refreshes.
- Introduce art into indoor and outdoor public areas. Develop and implement standards and methods for selecting, installing, and maintaining art in open spaces.
- Clarify design and construction specification for walkways and malls, placing emphasis on maintenance, safety and aesthetics. Improve pedestrian-friendly open spaces while allowing appropriate vehicle access to campus buildings and athletic fields.
- Preserve and improve existing and well-used open spaces in key areas, such as the campus green, ball fields, and historic setbacks along University Way. Retain the Campus Green as open space in perpetuity.
- Create outdoor classrooms by improving open space to be academically appealing with seating, shelter, and beauty.
- Add a Wildcat monument to give the university a signature art icon.
- Maintain and control storm water utilizing best management practices.

2.7 Habitat

- Find sustainable means for landscape improvements and reduction of noxious weeds.
- Improve riparian areas along waterways. Create a Wilson Creek riparian corridor along SE edge of campus.
- Maintain and improve arboreal habitat through replacement of aging trees and increasing the variety in tree stands. Encourage aerial corridors for bird habitat along walking paths and streets.
- Maintain native sagebrush steppe learning area at Englehorn pond and on hillside above Brooklane Village.

2.8 Trees

Trees are an important and integral part of the CWU campus experience. They beautify the campus and contribute to the psychological well-being of individuals. Trees provide shade and wind breaks which reduce energy consumption. They enhance flow patterns and define outdoor spaces. Trees provide wildlife habitat and contribute to zone definition.

3.0 State, County and City Planning Coordination

Follow state, county and local standards for all landscape designs. This includes, but is not limited to, the Washington State Department of Agriculture's (WSDA) plant guarantee list, Washington's primary noxious weed law, (17.10 RCW), Kittitas County Noxious Weed Control Board regulations, and city design standards. It is the university's goal to protect agricultural and wildlife habitat through landscaping with native species and eradicating noxious invasive weeds.

4.0 Conservation/Sustainability

As a predominately urbanized campus, there is a limited amount of undisturbed, natural flora and fauna remaining on university property. Few known threatened or endangered species inhabit university property and are located in protected areas. Riparian areas are limited to the Wilson Creek, Ellensburg Water Company canal, and Englehom Pond.

- Rows of large street trees and mature clusters across campus provide valuable nesting and foraging habitat.
- A great advantage of this urban forest is that it provides wind and sun protection, lowering heating/cooling expenses campus-wide. Placement of trees to continue energy efficiency through shading or wind protection will be considered in all major capital projects.
- The serenity in atmosphere that large green turf spaces and treed areas provide is often cited as significant to the collegiate atmosphere.

5.0 Zones

Follow the specified guidelines outlined for the various regions on campus in the CWU Master Plan. Between all zones, transitions will be ensured to blend various parts of the campus and along the university edge. Planting schemes can be a good way to accomplish a change in mood from one zone to the next, as well as a unification of the campus character. Most standards will be uniform across campus, such as lighting, signage, and pathway designs.

5.1 Campus Central

Formal area of campus, split by canal - classic collegiate style to south; more contemporary to north. Considering this split, the landscaping also should and does change to accommodate the different styles. Mature, formal planting beds fill the historic southern half of this zone. North of the canal, landscaping tends to be less formal, following instead the contours of the land for tree and shrub placement. There are sizeable areas of turf, and less planting directly around buildings. Large setbacks allow for large flower beds, great lawns, and street trees in the entire zone.

The Campus Facility Master Plan notes that "Campus Central provides the highest quality pedestrian environment within the campus and is a destination activity zone... This zone also contains the greatest percentage of maintained green space."

5.2 Campus North

- Athletics
- Student apartments
- Recreation fields
- Open space

The North zone of campus is structured to be less academic and more recreation and living space. Dean Nicholson Blvd is the dividing point that separates North Campus from Central Campus and is a very formal and natural boundary allowing vehicular and pedestrian traffic to flow freely to and from the North and Central zones.

The landscaping in this zone has large open and spacious areas which does allow for sports and recreation on both the organized level as well as personal pick up level.

Students that live in the surrounding University housing as well as the surrounding private apartments are able to enjoy many hours of physical activity as well as relaxing in open areas where private study sessions can be held. Both of these activities are conducive to a higher educational understanding.

Landscaping around the University housing should be neat and orderly to help influence relaxation and organization. To achieve this, congested or over planted areas as well as very artistic or fancy areas should be avoided.

It is recommended that ponderosa pines be planted west of the poplars that separate the intramural fields from the dorms and then remove the poplars once the ponderosa pines are established.

5.3 Campus East

- Campus parking
- Residence halls

The Eastern zone is mostly comprised of residential, the Health Center and parking lots.

This zone has large turf areas around residential property as well as a marching band practice area. It is important as new construction and development take place, open turf, sports courts (ie; Volleyball) and a relaxing organized landscaping be designed and built to insure an environment that is conducive to the educational process and overall well being of the students and staff.

5.4 Campus South

- Mixed use of buildings
- Self-support

Campus South is generally made up of infrastructure and support buildings that aid in the daily operations of campus programs and departments. This area is generally not associated with any substantial landscaping. However, with the development of South Park it will begin to be seen and used as a relaxing and informal gathering area.

As new construction is developed in this zone, it should be informal in concept and match the riparian areas around South Park, keeping in mind simplicity and maintenance. It is important to plant trees in this area as recent redevelopment has removed many of the mature trees.

Development of this zone will attempt to incorporate the classic feel of Central Campus, and thus better tie the South Campus into the central and northern zones.

5.5 Campus West

- Facilities Management
- Services
- Parking
- Residential

With the exception of the President's Residence and Englehorn Pond, this area is mostly comprised of the University Facilities Maintenance and Public Safety Departments. With the exception of the formal landscape along D St. and the President's Residence, there is not much in the way of landscaping.

If any new or redevelopment takes place there should be a philosophy of practicality over beauty in this environment with very little landscaping taking place. Screening trees should be placed to separate FMD visually from the main campus area to help in the overall appearance of campus and tie into the overall flow of the campus urban forest. Facilities Management constitutes much of this area. There is a nice transition between this area and the bordering historic residential area which includes the President's Residence.

6.0 Trees

Reference the Tree Plan Report of 2006. The Tree Plan is based on a full tree inventory and mapping from 2002. The plan includes an analysis of the campus climate and physical features, a tree resource analysis, a tree planning discussion and recommendations, and maintenance guidelines, including tree replacement strategies.

- Clarify the approval process for the installation and removal of trees on campus.
- Preserve quality trees on campus while planning and funding for the proper replacement of trees.
- Increase funding for the enhancement, health and maintenance of campus trees.
- Increase the variety of large tree species where possible.

6.1 Tree Overview

According to the Campus Tree Inventory there are over 3,000 trees on campus and the average health of the trees are rated as good (Scale: Superb, Very Good, Good, Average, Below Average, Replace, Remove, Dead). These trees are an asset to the University and should be protected and invested in. For sustainable tree health on campus, a replacement program needs to be in place. The tree values used in the CWU Campus Tree Plan - Preliminary Report 2005, were based on the system set up by the National Arborist Association and other Professional organizations that developed the "Guide to Plant Appraisal" that has been an accepted method Nationwide for the past 50 years. The criterion used is based on the size of the tree, the tree species, condition (health and form), location, and the contribution to the area.

The tree inventory of the CWU campus gave independent consultants enough information to make an order-of-magnitude estimate of the value of the trees as an asset. Species ratings were derived from publications for the coastal Pacific Northwest and the State of Utah. This, in conjunction with the size and condition of the trees, gave the consultants the information needed to appraise each tree. The overall rating for each tree was used to represent its condition as well as its suitability for its location. The consultants determined that the location of the campus is a high value location, equivalent to a City's central park,

rating a location value of 80% for the purposes of the trunk formula method. The result of this analysis showed that the trees on the campus, taken together, would be valued at approximately ten million dollars.

6.2 Tree Management

To manage its urban forest, CWU is looking to plant and prune more trees in a more systematic way. Currently tree planting is usually associated with capital projects. The current method of pruning is project based instead of scheduled. The more systematic approach is essential to the maintaining and improving CWU's valuable urban forest asset. Only satisfactory nursery stock should be planted. Deficient or defective stock should be returned. Planting defective stock or planting incorrectly greatly reduces the health and life expectancy of the tree.

Trees that produce foliage/nuts that are shed should not be planted near pavement or drains. If trees are near a walkway, they should be installed with root barriers to prevent the roots from buckling the walkway. To increase mowing efficiency, trees should be grouped. It is preferred to plant trees with lower branches in lawn areas and trees with higher branches near streets and sidewalks.

7.0 Turf

Much of the campus is lawn area that undergoes standard care. Athletic fields are a turf priority and are heavily and regularly used except in the winter months.

In the early spring, lawns are cleaned of leaves, and the sod is repaired from winter plow damage and other debris such as sand from de-icing. The lawns should be aerated, sprayed with a general broadleaf herbicide, and fertilized. Whenever possible, a slow-release fertilizer is used. There is a wide variety of soils on campus, but all generally need nitrogen to thrive and to minimize weed invasion and water needs. During the summer, different lawns are assessed for their fertilizer needs, rather than a standard broadcasting of chemical. Fall fertilization is done with a lower-nitrogen mix.

Regular mowing keeps weeds down. But, a relatively long grass height is maintained, which increases the grass' drought tolerance. Clippings are not collected, but left directly on the lawns to break down into compost.

Currently, grass seed is standardized across campus. With the diversity in soils and microclimates represented on this campus, several grass mixes should be kept on hand which are most effective under particular conditions.

8.0 Integrated Pest Management

CWU's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan combines the industries best known methods of pest control as outlined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). The methods used in pest control must be environmentally sensitive and reduce hazards to people and property while being economically responsible. The IPM process involves a visual inspection of campus for signs of pests, positive identification by staff or extension offices and monitoring of pests combined with record keeping and evaluation for possible action to reduce campus pests.

Establishing an allowable threshold of pests on campus allows CWU to reduce wasted material costs and unnecessary impact on the landscape by attempting to eliminate non nuisance pests.

Whenever pests do grow to a population size that is detrimental to the landscape, plants or the public, pest management practices will be incorporated based on the specific situation. These practices will continue until the pest is at a manageable population.

Initial steps in the reduction of pests are prioritized by using physical and cultural methods described below, before any chemical application is used. It is important to ensure that all chemicals used at CWU are registered with the EPA and the WSDA and that only trained and licensed professionals make the applications. Preference is given to chemicals that offer the least toxic option for the specific application.

Weeds

Control of noxious weed species is a state mandated activity and is a necessary part of CWU's landscape maintenance program. CWU incorporates various methods of weed managements including preventative, cultural, mechanical, and when necessary, chemical applications.

Preventative methods are any steps we can take to not expose our campus to weed infestation. Taking steps such as always inspecting imported materials for signs of contamination by weeds, eliminating bare dirt areas by installing grass or mulching, or simply cleaning equipment and clothing so weed seeds are not carried from one site to another.

Cultural practices include properly feeding lawns with composted materials that are taken from campus fall leaf clean up, grass clipping, and excess sod. These materials are composted by CWU at our sustainability plant. Using our compost reduces the amount of fertilizer used on lawns, flower and shrub beds. Mulching our beds and around trees with either our compost and, or bark helps to feed plants, minimizes weed growth, and reduces irrigation requirements by limiting evapotranspiration rates.

Mechanical methods of weed control would include hand removal of weeds in small locations without disrupting the soil to prevent infestation, tilling of soils to reduce certain weeds or prepare ground for lawn installation. Correct mowing heights for the variety of lawns on campus is beneficial in the reduction of turf weeds. By adjusting the grass height for the seasonal conditions we can limit the amount of weed germination that occurs as well as eliminating and seed heads that have sprouted. In combination with our compost topdressing, aerification of lawns increases the root health of our grass by allowing air and beneficial microbes into the soil. If turf infestation occurs after preventative measure have been taken, the affected areas of sod may be removed and replaced with fresh sod to avoid chemical application. These practices create healthy dense lawns that can aid in reducing existing weeds and prevent infestation in lawns.

All of these practices reduce the reliance on chemical applications to control weeds. When chemicals are required on campus, CWU chooses pesticides that target problem weeds with as little active ingredient as possible. Notification of chemical applications are always posted in the application site near any obvious entry point. The posted signs include information about the chemical applied, who applied the chemical and a contact number. The signs are left in place for a minimum of 24 hours or longer if required by the chemical label. CWU also rotates applications with a variety of chemicals to reduce weed resistance. Our current rotation includes, but is not limited the following chemicals.

Post-Emergent:

Carfentrazone-ethyl

Triclopyr

Sulfentrazone

2, 4-D

Dicamba

Pre-Emergent:

Prodiamine
Trifluralin
Isoxabin
Indaziflam

Non Selective:

Glyphosate
Diquat

Surfactants:

Modified Alkylated Polyol
Alkylphenol Ethoxylate

Insecticide:

Imidacloprid
Diazino

Insects

With the exception of CWU's Birch tree population which receives annual application of *Imidacloprid* to protect them from the deadly Bronze Birch Borer, insect control at CWU is handled on a case by case basis. It is very important to properly identify the insect and verify that it is in fact the cause of any damage that may be taking place. CWU works with our state extension offices and the WSDA to make correct identifications. Once we have a positive identification of the pest, only the proper type and amount of insecticide will be used. If possible campus insects are reduced by attempting to eliminate the host home of the pest. Removal of infected trees or shrubs beds is an option. If ground infestation is found, plant food sources may be removed as well as eliminating irrigation to make "home" inhospitable. Physical methods are near impossible in reducing insect infestations.

Beneficial insects, including bees, are in abundance at CWU and by the selective and limited use of insecticides we are able to maintain that level. Chemical applications are never used where bee activity is observed or at a time when bees are actively foraging.

Rodents

Preventative maintenance is key with rodents and there are two important steps taken in preventing rodents on campus. One is regular litter collection to reduce any possible human made food source, especially near dining halls. The second is to eliminate possible homes in shrubs and flower beds. Dense, woody growth shrubs are excellent homes for rodents and are being eliminated campus wide

Appendix A: Preferred Plants

This list of acceptable plants will add to the beauty of the campus without excessive water use or invasive traits:

Tree List

American Beech.....	Fagus grandiflora
American Hornbeam.....	Carpinus caroliniana
American Red Maple.....	Acer rubrum
Amur Maple.....	Acer ginnala
Amur Maackia.....	Maackia amurensis
Ash.....	Fraxinus spp.
Austrian Pine.....	Pinus nigra
Autumn Blaze Maple.....	Acer x fremanii
Black Gum.....	Nyssa sylvatica
Black Maple.....	Acer nigrum
Bristlecone Pine.....	Pinus aristata
Burr Oak.....	Quercus macrocarpa
Chinese Juniper.....	Juniperus chinensis
Colorado Spruce.....	Picea pungens "glauca"
Contorted Filbert.....	Corylus avellana 'Contorta'
Dogwood.....	Cornus florida, C. douglasii
Douglas Fir.....	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Dwarf Alberta Spruce.....	Picea glauca 'conica'
Eastern Redbud.....	Quercus robur
European Beech.....	Fagus sylvatica
European Bird Cherry.....	Carpinus betulus
Flowering Cherry.....	Prunus
Flowering Pear.....	Pyrus calleryana
Flowering Plum.....	Prunus cerasifera
Full Moon Maple.....	Acer japonicum
Ginkgo.....	Ginkgo biloba
Golden Chain Tree.....	Laburnum x watereri 'vossii'
Golden Rain Tree.....	Loelreuteria paniculata
Hackberry.....	Celtis occidentalis, C. reticulata
Jeffrey Pine.....	Pinus jefferyi
Korean Maple.....	Acer pseudosieboldianum
Larch.....	Larix occindentalis
Little Leaf Linden.....	Tilia cordata
Locust.....	Robina
Lodge Pole Pine.....	Pinus contorta latifolia
Magnolia.....	Magnolia loebneri, M. soulangiana
Ponderosa Pine.....	Pinus ponderosa
Rivers Purple Beech.....	Fagus sylvatica Riversii
Rocky Mountain Maple.....	Acer glabrum
Sweet Gum.....	Liquidambar
Tulip Tree.....	Liriocendron tulipifera

Shrub List

Arborvitae	Thuja (small varieties)
Azalea	Ericaceae
Barberry	Berberis
Boxwood	Buxus
Burning Bush	Euonymus
Bluebeard	Caryopteris
Currant	Grossulariaceae

Elderberry	Sambucus
False Cypress	Chamaecyparis
Firethorn	Pyracantha
Forsythia	Oleaceae
Goat's Beard	Aruncus
Goose Berry	Ribes
Heavenly Bamboo	Nandina
Hibiscus	Hibiscus
Hydrangea	Hydrangeaceae
Juniper	Juniperus
Lilac	Syringa
Ninebark	Physocarpus
Potentilla	Cinquefoil
Roses	Rosa
Redtwig Dogwood	Cornaceae sericeae
Rhododendron	Rhododendron
Serviceberry	Amelanchier
Smoke Tree	Cotinus
Spiraea	Spiraea
Viburnum	Viburnum
Vine Maple	Acer circinatum
Wiegela	Wiegela
Witch Hazel	Hamamelis
Yew	Taxus

Perennial Bulbs

Crocus	Iridaceae
Daffodil	Narcissus
Hyacinth	Hyacinthus
Grape Hyacinth	Muscari
Iris	Iridaceae
Tulip	Tulipa

Ornamental Grasses

Blue Fescue	Festuca glauca
Blue Oat Grass	Helictotrichon Sempervirens
Feather Reed Grass	Calamagrostis actiflora Karl Foerster
Purple Maiden Grass	Miscanthus sinensis purpurascens
Red Rooster	Carex buchananii

Ground Cover

Bishops Weed	Aegopodium
Candy Tuft	Iberis
Kinnikinnik	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Ivy	Hedra
Pachysandra	Pachysandra
Periwinkle	Vinca major and minor
Phlox	Polemoniaceae
Sweet Woodruff	Galium

Perennial Plants/Flowers

Actaea	Black Negligee and Chocoholic
Aster	Aster
Astilbe	Astilbe
Bell Flower	Campanulla
Beard Flower	Penstemon

Bee Balm	Monarda
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta
Blanket Flower	Gaillardia
Bleeding Heart	Dicentra
Carnation	Dianthus
Clematis	Clematis
Columbine	Aquilegia
Cone Flower	Echinacea
Coral Bells	Heuchera
Day Lily	Hemerocallis
Dead Nettle	Lamium
Delphinium	Delphinium
Foxglove	Digitalis
Gay Feather	Liatris
Hellebore	Helleborus
Hardheads	Centaurea
Hollyhock	Alcea
Iris	Iris
Lavender	Lavendula
Lily of the Valley	Convallaria majalis
Lungwort	Pulmonaria
Lupine	Lupinus
Meadow Sage	Salvia pratensis
Oriental Lily	Lilium
Pansy	Viola
Peony	Paeonia
Plantain Lily	Hosta
Poppy	Papaver
Russian Sage	Perovskia
Salvia	Salvia
Scotch Heather	Calluna
Shasta Daisey	Leucanthemum
Sweet William	Dianthus
Tickseed	Coreopsis
Torch Flower	Kniphofia
Windflower	Anemone
Yarrow	Achillia