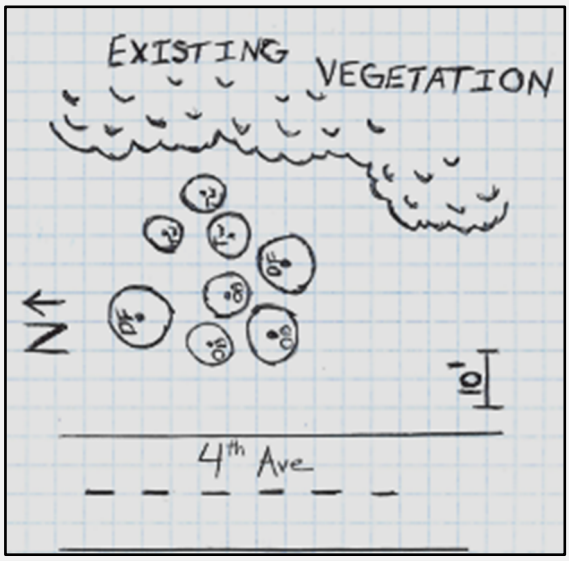
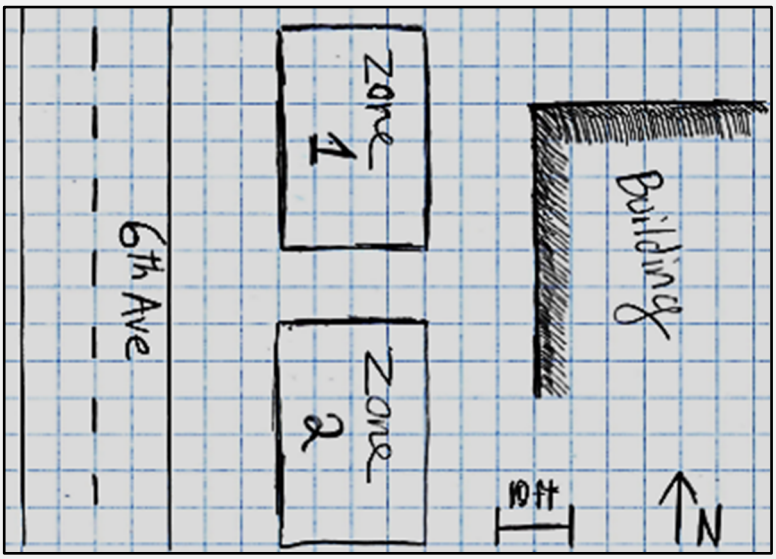
Neighborhood Matching Fund Planting Guidance

Basic Planting Instructions





DF = Douglas-fir

TW = twinberry

OB = Osoberry

Zone 1: This zone is to the east of 6th ave. Proposed to plant two shore pine, one oceanspray and one pacific ninebark.

Zone 2: This zone is more shaded. Proposed to plan five sword ferns, and two Oregon grape.

A planting plan should include:

- A north arrow
- Approximate scale
- Nearest street names if visible, approximate locations of buildings, driveways, structures, and utilities
- Existing trees
- Property boundaries
- Key if applicable

400 SW 152nd St., Suite 300, Burien, WA 98166
Phone 206-241-4647 • burienwa.gov

PLANTING SCHEDULE

A. TREES

Tree planting in the right-of-way must comply with our 2016 Road Design and Construction Standards, please contact the urban forest planner if you have questions at JoshP@burienwa.gov

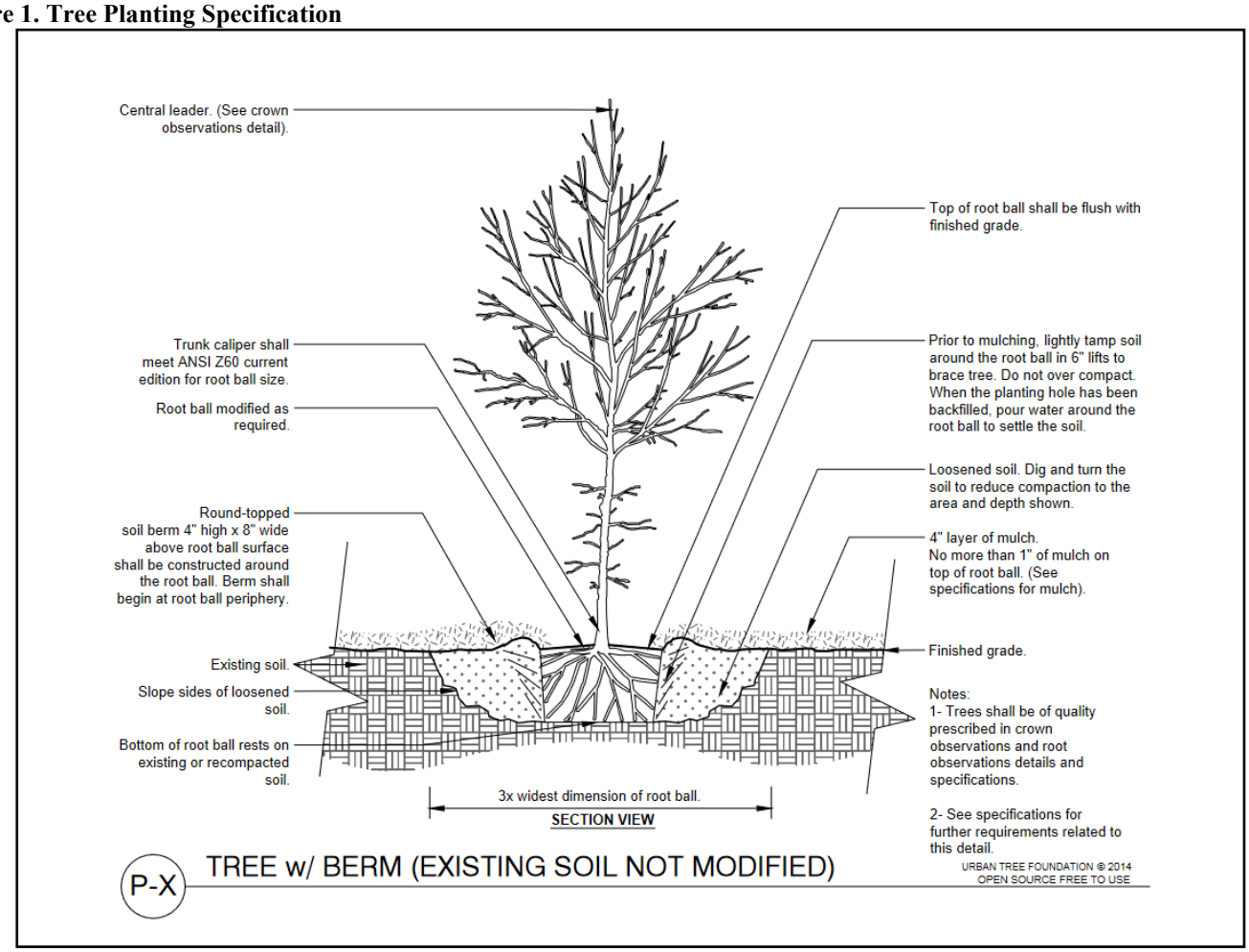
Symbol	Quantity	Common name	Scientific name	Size

B. SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS

Symbol	Quantity	Common name	Scientific name	Size

- When possible, planting should be done between mid-October and March, as plants can grow roots in cool weather while the top portion of the plant is dormant. This helps to minimize the amount of water required for supplemental irrigation and improves plant survival rates.
- Follow instructions from the plant nursery. Adhere to the recommended spacing requirements and test the locations by laying out plants.
- Remove the plant from the container and carefully loosen roots that are circling, in some situations it may be necessary to cut roots to prevent the formation of girdling roots.
- Remove any excess soil from around the trunk to ensure that the root flare is exposed.
- Measure the height of the root ball and dig a hole to that depth. Then dig the hole 2 to 3 times the width of the root ball and roughen the edges of the hole.
- Backfill with native soil, lightly tamp soil around tree to stabilize the root ball. Create a 4-inch berm around the root ball to hold water and gently press soil to collapse any large air pockets.
- Water the tree thoroughly and then mulch with 4 inches of woodchips. Only apply 1 inch of woodchips on top of the root ball and ensure no material is touching the trunk, which can cause decay or disease.
- Staking the tree should generally not be necessary unless the area is exposed to high winds. If staking is necessary, use 1-ply sisal twine which will degrade naturally and will not girdle the tree.

Figure 1. Tree Planting Specification



Execution of plan

- Call Dig Safe **8-1-1** to ensure that there are no utility lines where you are planting.
- Noxious vegetation (e.g., Himalayan blackberry, ivy, English holly) must be removed prior to planting. The roots must be removed entirely to prevent resprouting. Plant material should be composted on the site or disposed of off the site.
- Degradable flagging should be put on the plants to easily identify and track plants.
- Existing trees and native vegetation should be retained unless it poses a risk or would improve the overall habitat function – as recommended by a qualified professional.

Maintenance

- The site should be watered during the dry season, typically June through October after the first year of planting. Watering varies by site, although generally 1 inch of water per week is recommended.
- Weeding should be done at least twice a year to remove competing vegetation and noxious plants.
- Any plant that dies should be replaced unless planting was done at a higher initial density to account for mortality.

APPENDIX 2: COMMON PLANTS AND TREES

Trees:

Common name	Scientific name	Average height (feet)	Light	Soil	Spacing (feet)	Comments
Vine maple	*Acer circinatum*	10-20’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	10-15’	Slow-growing understory species
Bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*	60-80’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	20-30’	Beautiful native, susceptible to numerous pathogens
Alaska cedar	*Callitropsis nootkatensis*	60-90’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	10-20’	Numerous ornamental cultivars available
Incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*	70-110’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	15-20’	Narrow canopy
Port Orford cedar	*Chamaecyparis lawsonia*	50-80’	Full sun to partial shade	Average	15-20’	Susceptible to root rot fungus (*Phytophthora lateralis*)
Cascara	*Frangula purshiana*	25-35’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	10-15’	Adaptable native tree species, good for shady areas
Shore pine	*Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*	25-40’	Full sun	Dry to average	10-15’	Good on slopes, tolerant of variety of soils
Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	80-200’	Full sun	Dry to wet	15-20’	Fast growing
Oregon white oak	*Quercus garryana*	40-90’	Full sun	Dry to average	20-30’	Broad spread, prefers dry summers without irrigation
Pacific willow	*Salix lucida*	20-60’	Full sun to partial shade	Wet to saturated	5-15’	Good riparian species, poor choice near homes or streets
Sitka willow	*Salix sitchensis*	20-30’	Full sun to partial shade	Wet to saturated	5-15’	Good riparian species, poor choice near homes or streets
Western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*	60-120’	Full sun to full shade	Average to wet	15-20’	Sensitive to drought and disturbance, if planting in a sunny area there should be ample water
Western redcedar	*Thuja plicata*	80-180’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	15-20’	Sensitive to drought

Soil:
Dry = sandy soils or slopes, long dry periods
Average = typical conditions in the City of Burien
Wet = Soils that are wet for most of the year
Saturated = edge of stream or wetland, wet year-round

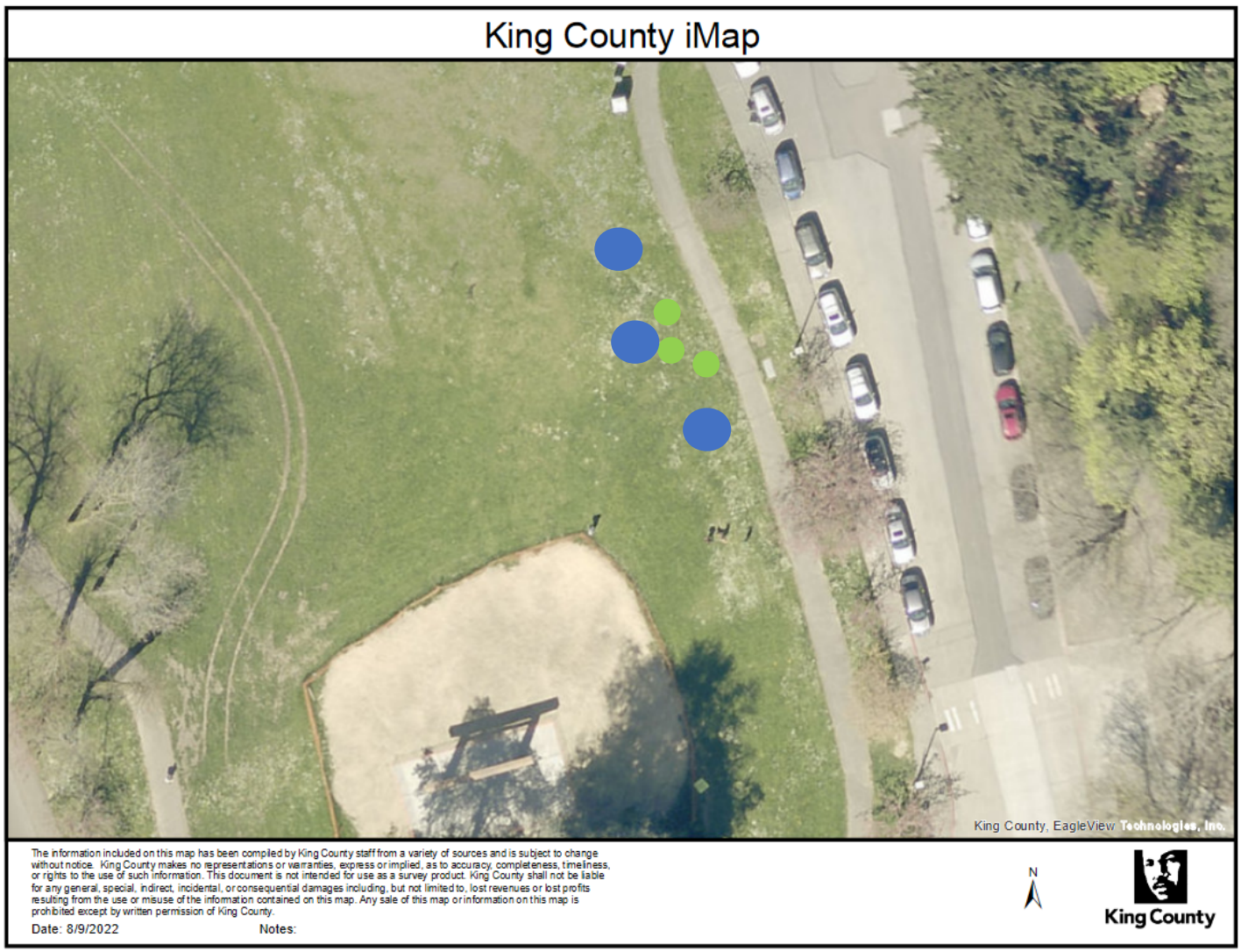
Light:
Full sun: 6 or more hours direct light
Partial shade: 3 to 6 hours direct light
Full shade: no direct sun, dappled light

Shrubs and perennials:

Common name	Scientific name	Average height (feet)	Light	Soil	Spacing (feet)	Comments
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	15-25’	Full sun to partial shade	Average	10-15’	Can be useful for erosion control
Slough sedge	*Carex obnupta*	2-5’	Full sun to partial shade	Wet to saturated	2-3’	Good for erosion control on streambanks
Red osier dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	5-10’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to saturated	5-10’	Adaptable with attractive red bark
Western hazelnut	*Corylus cornuta*	10-20’	Full sun to partial shade	Average	10-15’	
Bleeding heart	*Dicentra Formosa*	1-2’	Partial shade to full shade	Average	2-3’	
Salal	*Gaultheria shallon*	2-6’	Full sun to full shade	Dry to wet	2-4’	Likes acidic soils
Ocean spray	*Holodiscus discolor*	5-10’	Full sun to partial shade	Dry to average	5-10’	Drought tolerant
Twinberry	*Lonicera involucrata*	5-10’	Full sun to partial shade	Wet to saturated	5-10’	Tolerant of sun if in moist environment
Osoberry	*Oemleria cerasiformis*	15-20’	Partial shade	Average to wet	5-10’	Flowers early in the season
Pacific ninebark	*Physocarpus capitatus*	5-15’	Full sun to full shade	Wet	5-10’	
Sword fern	*Polystichum munitum*	2-3’	Partial shade to full shade	Dry to average	2-3’	
Nootka rose	*Rosa nutkana*	3-6’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	3-5’	Forms dense thickets, good in riparian areas
Swamp rose	*Rosa pisocarpa*	4-8’	Full sun to partial shade	Wet to saturated	3-5’	
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*	4-8’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	3-5’	Edible fruit
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus*	2-5’	Full sun to partial shade	Average to wet	3-5’	
Evergreen huckleberry	*Vaccinium ovatum*	3-5’	Full sun to partial shade	Dry to average	3-5’	

EXAMPLE PLANTING PLANS

Example site map from King County, which can be accessed at https://gismaps.kingcounty.gov/iMap/, and symbols added the aerial.



Symbol	Quantity	Common name	Scientific name	Size
	3	Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	5-gallon
	3	Pacific Ninebark	*Physocarpus capitatus*	2-gallon