

milwaukee

333 East Chicago Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 414.271.5350 309 West Johnson Street, Suite 202

madison

608.442.5350 1899 Wynkoop Street, Suite 700 Denver, Colorado 80202 303.595.4500

Madison, Wisconsin 53703

PROJECT INFORMATION

BAYSIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL

D 601 E ELLSWORTH LN, BAYSIDE, WI 53217

ISSUANCE AND REVISIONS

KEY PLAN

7711 N. Port Washington Road

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217

kapurinc.com

SHEET INFORMATION

PROGRESS DOCUMENTS

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

These documents reflect progress and intent and may

be subject to change, including additional detail. These

are not final construction documents and shall not be

used for final bidding or construction-related purposes.

DATE	DESCRIPTION
09/16/2022	50% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
11/18/2022	75% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
11/28/2022	ARC SUBMISSION
12/09/2022	100% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
01/16/2022	ARC SUBMISSION

EROSION NOTES

www.DiggersHotline.com

Scale: 1" = 50'

INSPECT ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PRIOR TO COMMENCING GRADING, GRUBBING OR OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT OF 0.50 INCH OR GREATER. IN ADDITION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT DAILY INSPECTIONS AND DOCUMENT CONDITIONS AND REPAIRS MADE ALONG WITH DATE, TIME OF INSPECTION AND WEATHER CONDITIONS IN A DAILY LOG BOOK. THE DAILY LOG BOOK, WEEKLY / 0.50 INCH PRECIPITATION REPORTS, APPROVED PLANS AND WPDES PERMIT SHALL BE KEPT IN AN ACCESSIBLE LOCATION, LIKE A MAILBOX, WITHIN THE STAGING AREA.

AT ABSOLUTELY NO TIME MAY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, DEBRIS, FILL, ETC. BE PLACED WITHIN WETLANDS, WATERWAYS OR FLOOD PLAINS UNLESS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS.

POINTS OF CONTACT

LAND OWNER: ---- - PRESIDENT --- STREET ----, WI ----PHONE: (----) -----

PROJECT ENGINEER:

THOMAS PEREZ, P.E.
KAPUR & ASSOCIATES, INC
7711 NORTH PORT WASHINGTON ROAD
MILWAUKER, WI 5317 PHONE: (414) 351-6668 CONSTRUCTION MANAGER:

---- - PROJECT MANAGER --- CONSTRUCTION
--- STREET ----, WI ----PHONE: (----) ------

KEY INDEX

INSTALL EROSION MAT ON ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1 AND ALL DRAINAGE **SWALES** USE CLASS I, TYPE A FROM WISDOT PRODUCT APPROVED LIST FOR ALL SIDE SLOPES

USE CLASS II, TYPE B FOR ALL DRAINAGE SWALES. INSTALL EROSION MAT ON THE BOTTOM OF AND A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET VERTICALLY UP THE SIDE SLOPES OF ALL DRAINAGE SWALES. CLASS I, TYPE A MAY BE USED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SIDE SLOPES IN DRAINAGE SWALES EXCEEDING 2 FEET VERTICALLY.

INSTALL CLASS III TRM, TYPE B FROM WISDOT PRODUCT APPROVED LIST. CLASS I, TYPE A MUST ALSO BE INSTALLED IN THIS AREA PER WDNR TECHNICAL BULLETIN 1053

------- SF FILTER FABRIC FENCE

SSCK SILT SOCK

DESIGNATES PROPOSED INLETS THAT MUST BE PROTECTED AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

DESIGNATES EXISTING INLETS THAT MUST BE PROTECTED

TRIANGULAR SILT DIKES

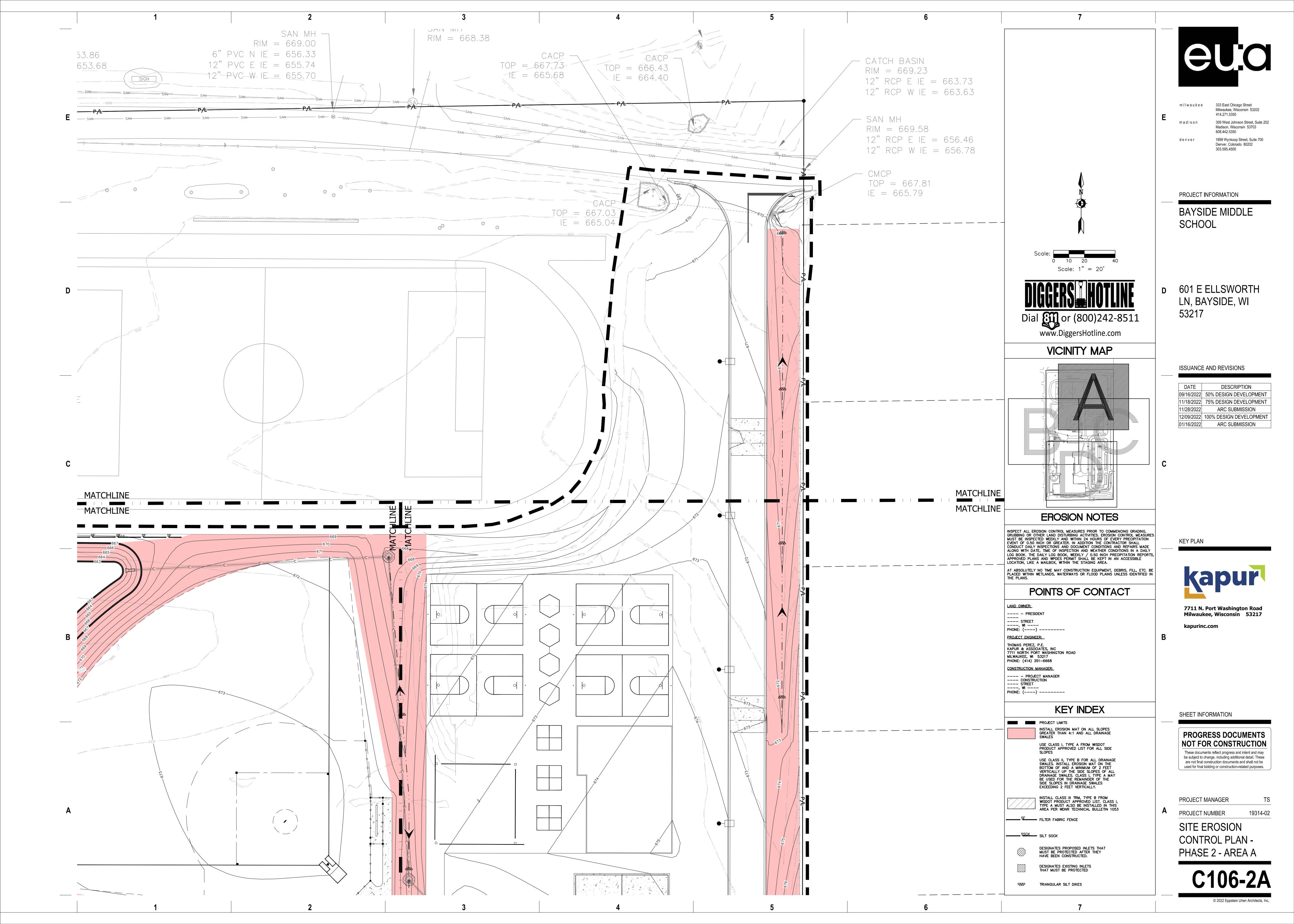
PROJECT NUMBER **OVERALL SITE EROSION CONTROL**

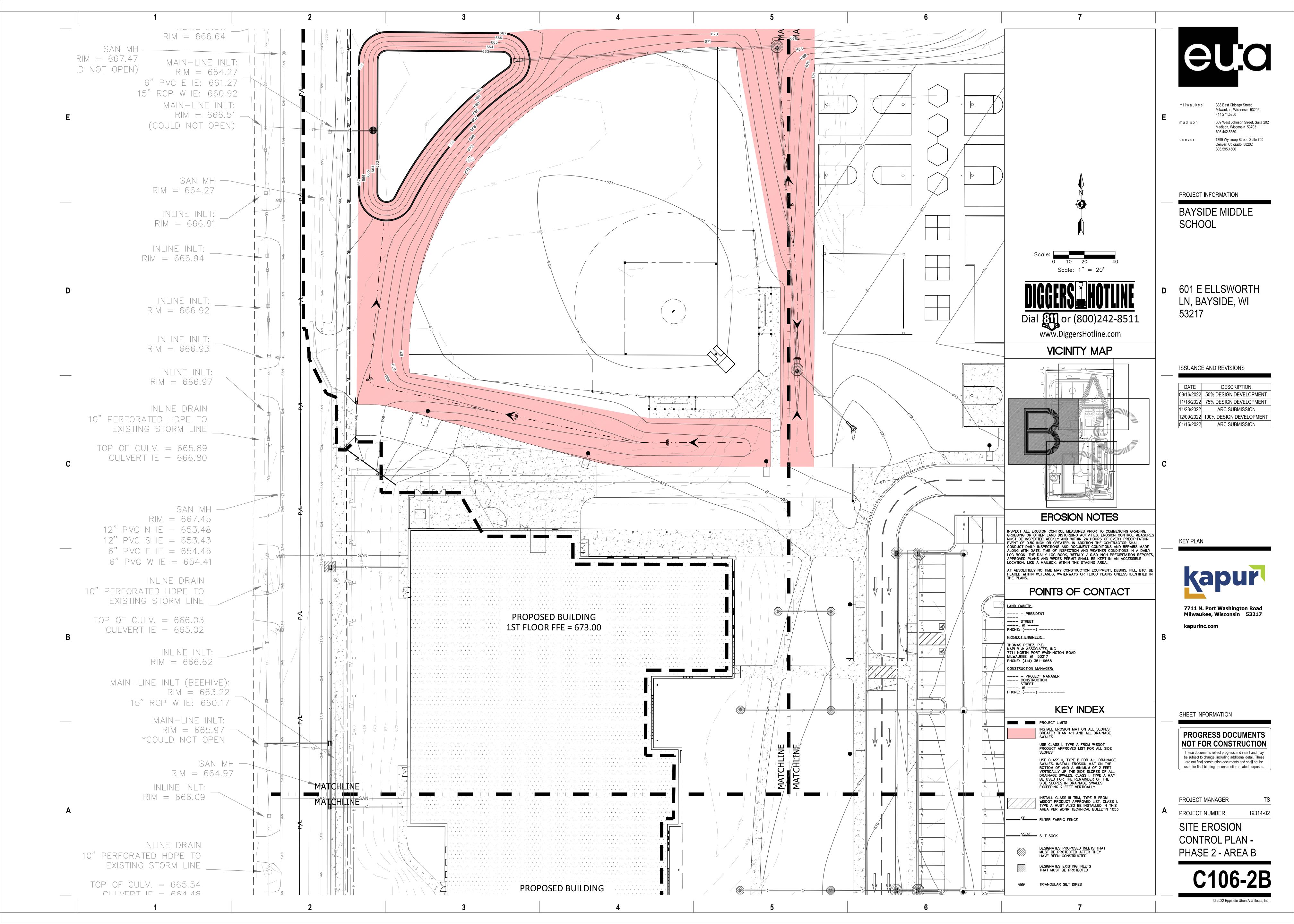
PLAN - PHASE 2

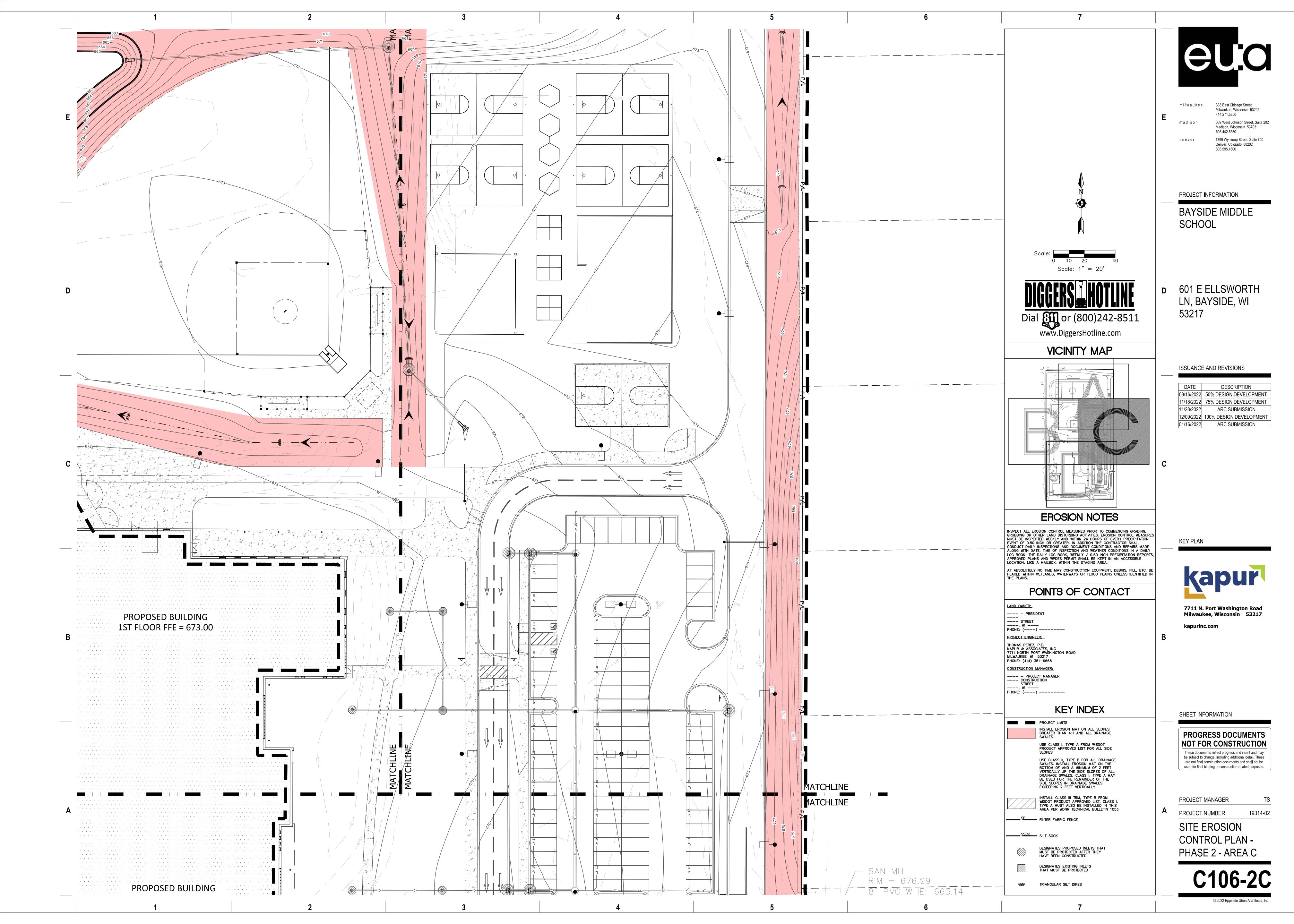
PROJECT MANAGER

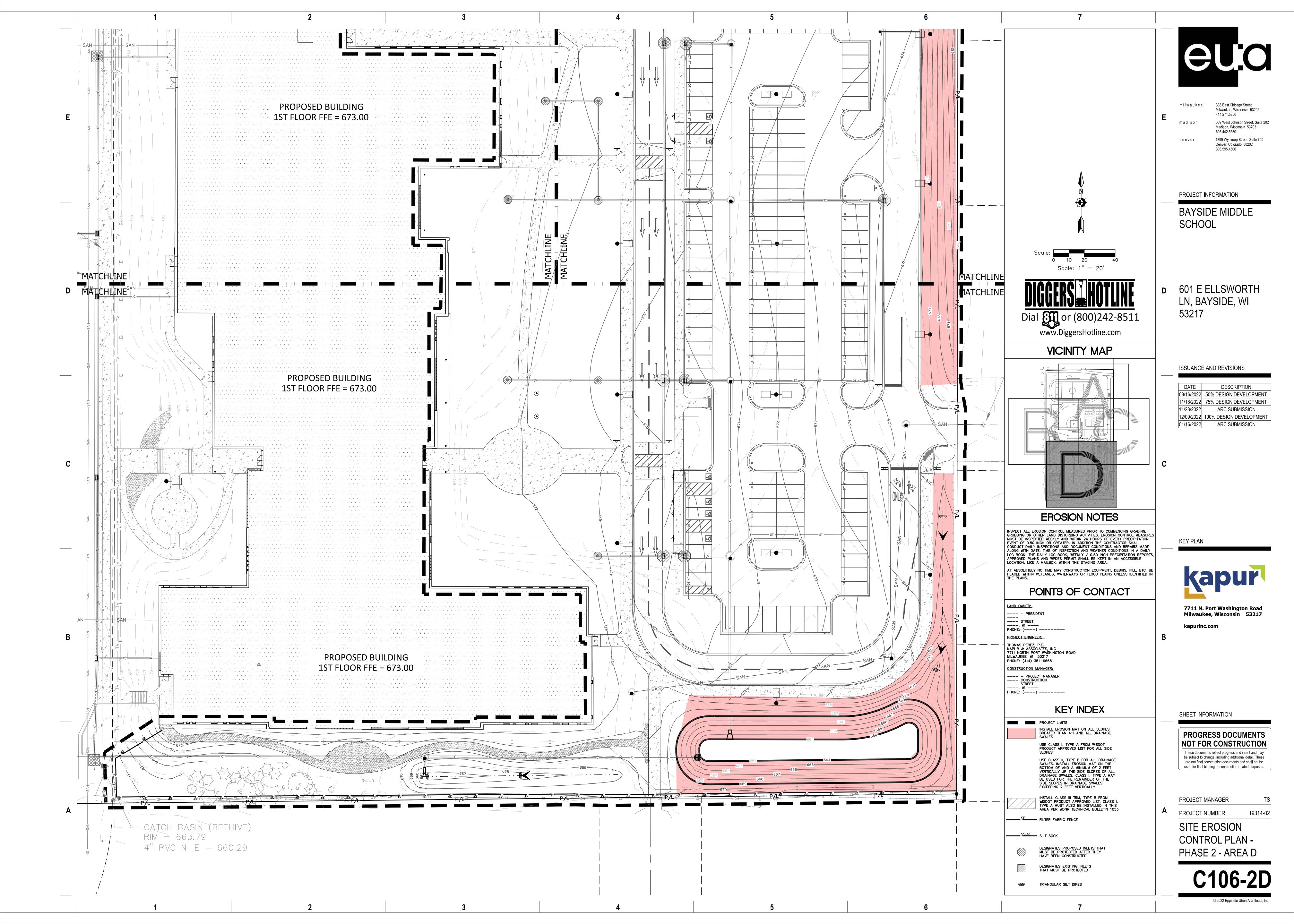
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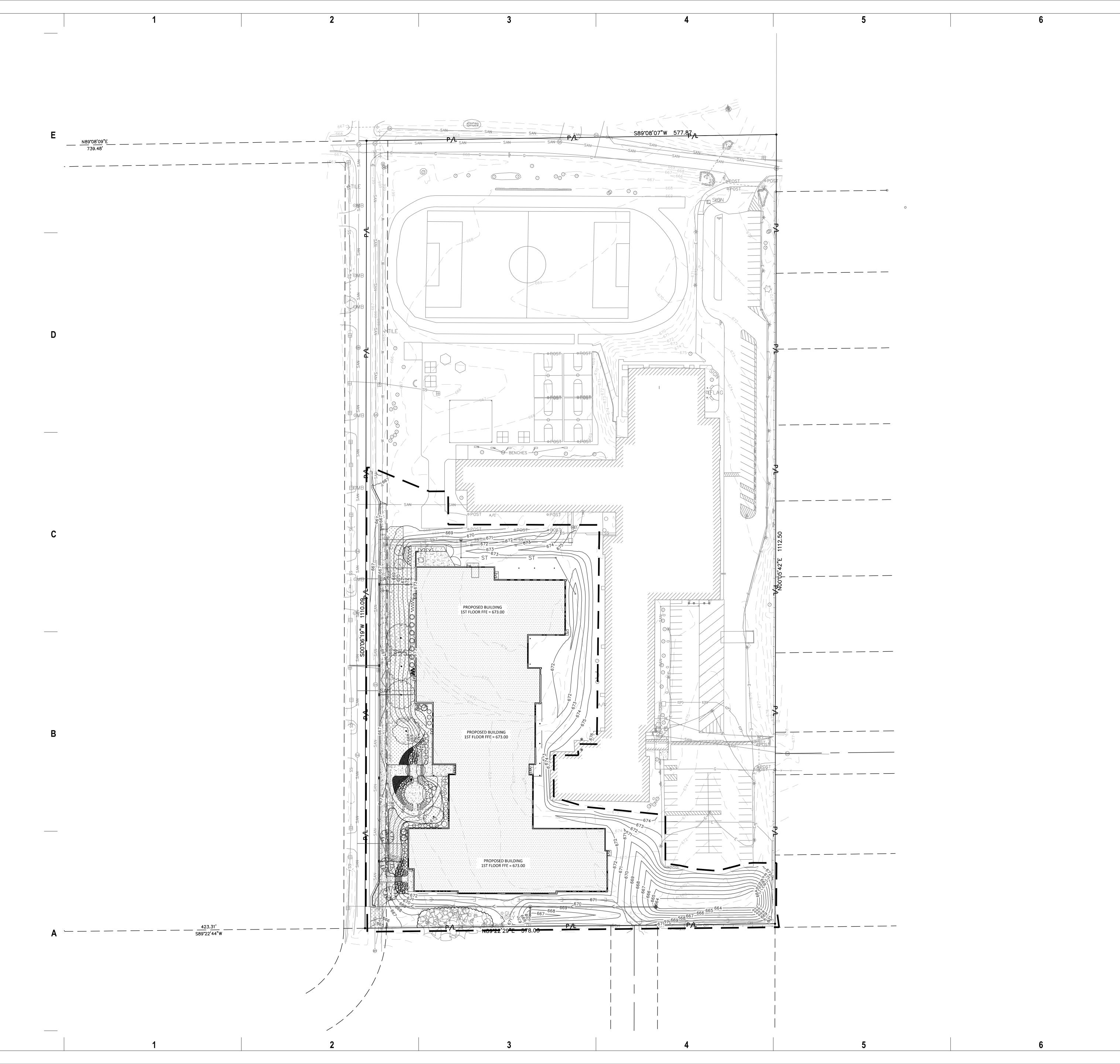
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KEY PLAN



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Scale: 1" = 50'

Dial or (800)242-8511

www.DiggersHotline.com

HATCH LEGEND

AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION TO BE RESTORED WITH MINIMUM 4" TOPSOIL, BIRD AND BUTTERFLY NATIVE SEED MIX, AND MULCH (TYP). USE SALVAGED TOPSOIL OR IMPORT TOPSOIL IF REQUIRED.

MIX 1: 3" PLUG PLANTINGS IN BIORETENTION AREA. REFER TO CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE DETAILS. PLUGS TO BE PLANTED 12-INCHES O.C.

AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION TO
BE RESTORED WITH MINIMUM 4" TOPSOIL,
STORMWATER BIOINFILTRATION NATIVE SEED
MIX, AND MULCH (TYP). USE SALVAGED
TOPSOIL OR IMPORT TOPSOIL IF REQUIRED.

9 L202

KAFKA GRANITE STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX
MANUFACTURER: KAFKA GRANITE
COLOR: TO BE DETERMINED BY OWNER
(OR APPROVED EQUAL)

PROJECT LIMITS

AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION TO BE

RESTORED WITH MINIMUM 4" TOPSOIL, KENTUCKY BLUE

GRASS SEED, FERTILIZER, AND MULCH (TYP). USE

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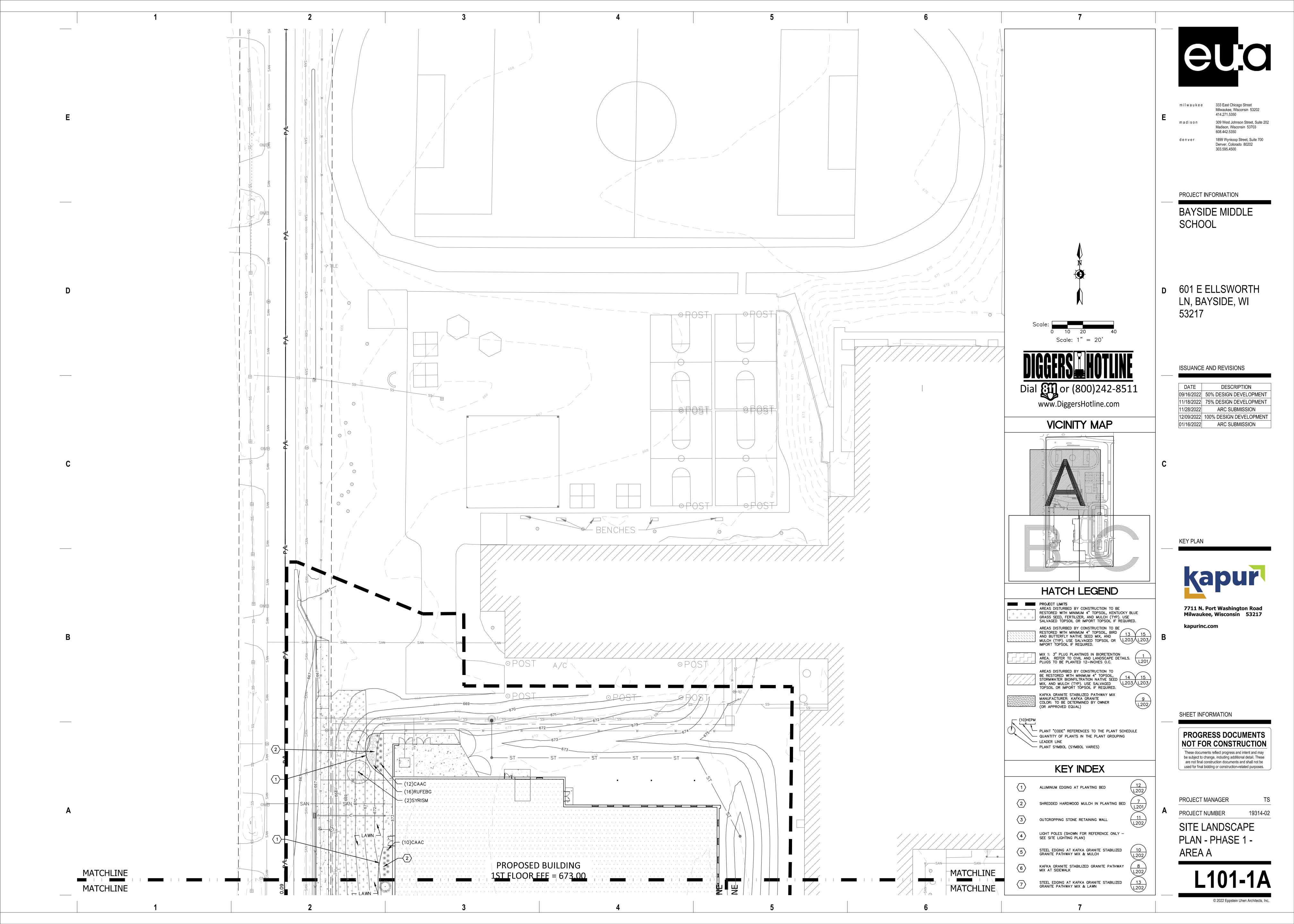
OVERALL SITE

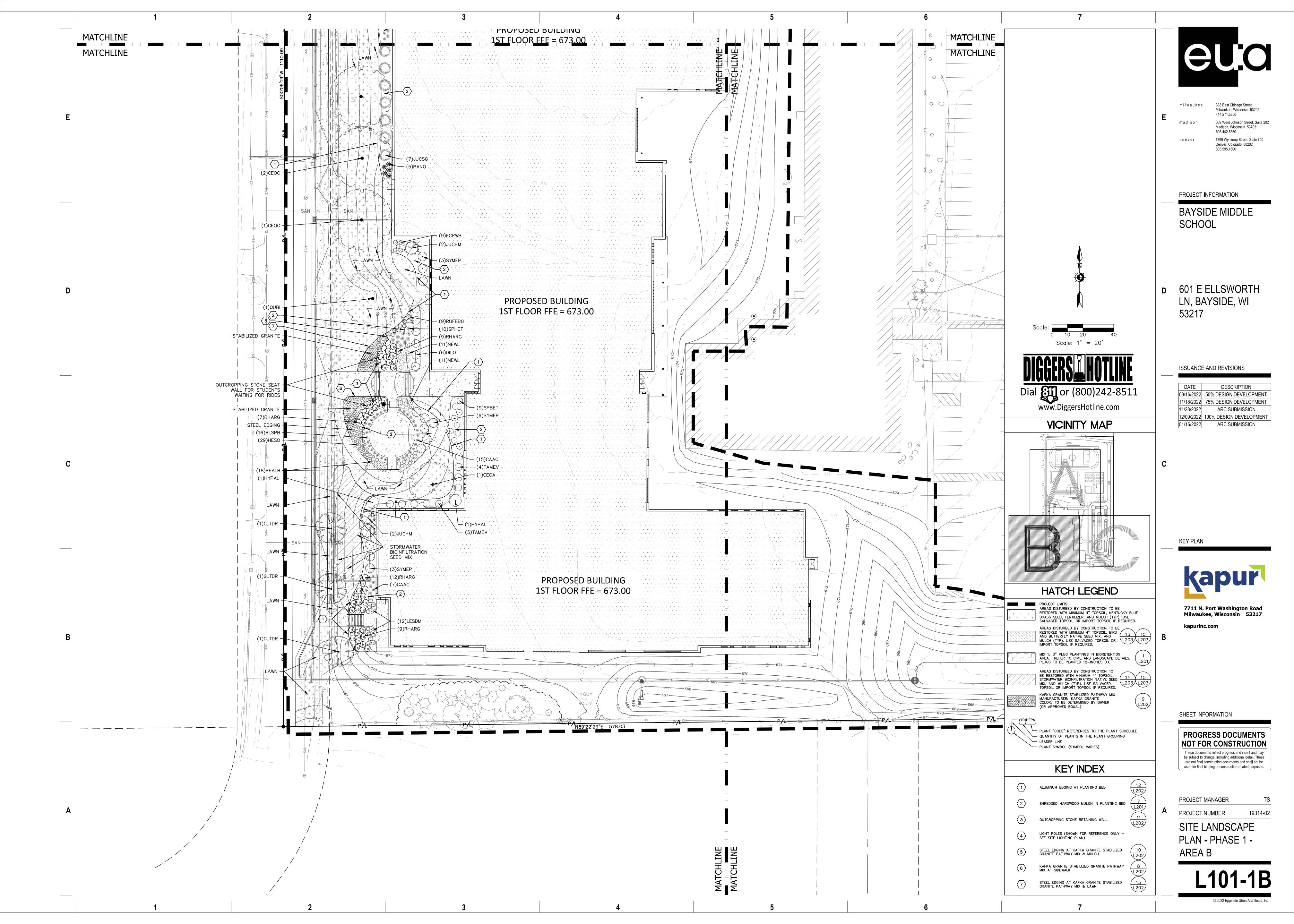
LANDSCAPE PLAN - PHASE 1

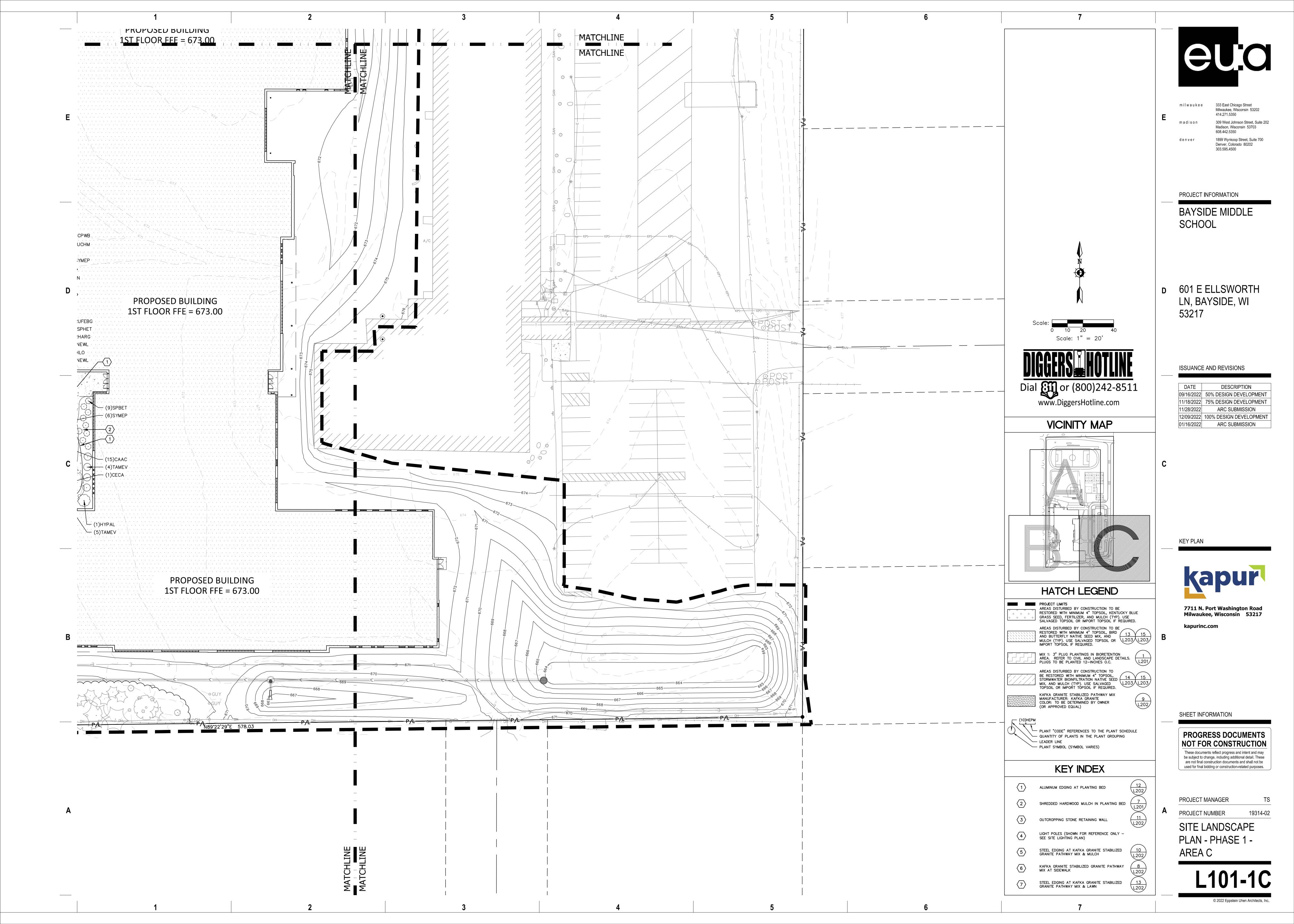
<u>L101-1</u>

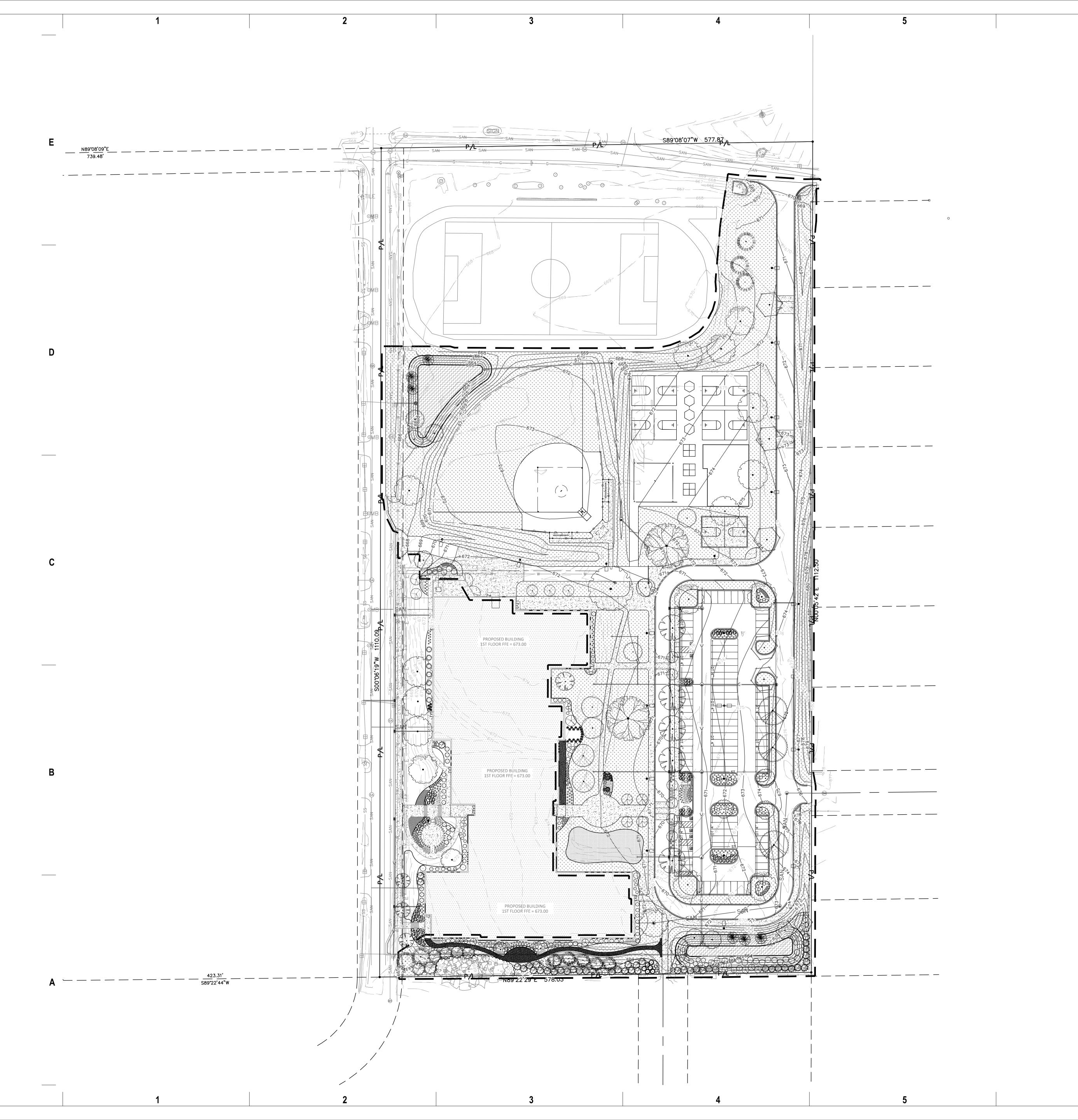
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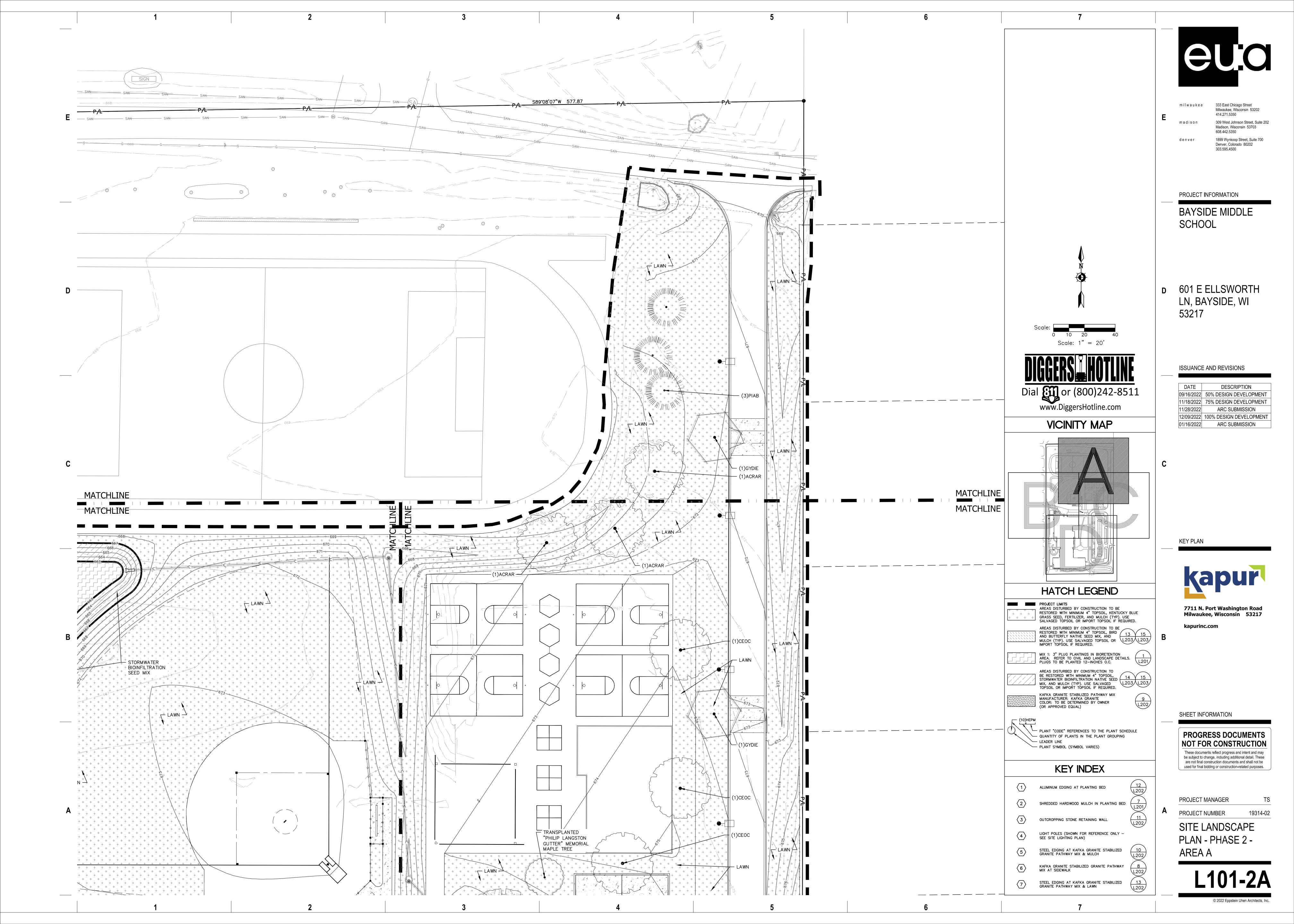
PROJECT NUMBER

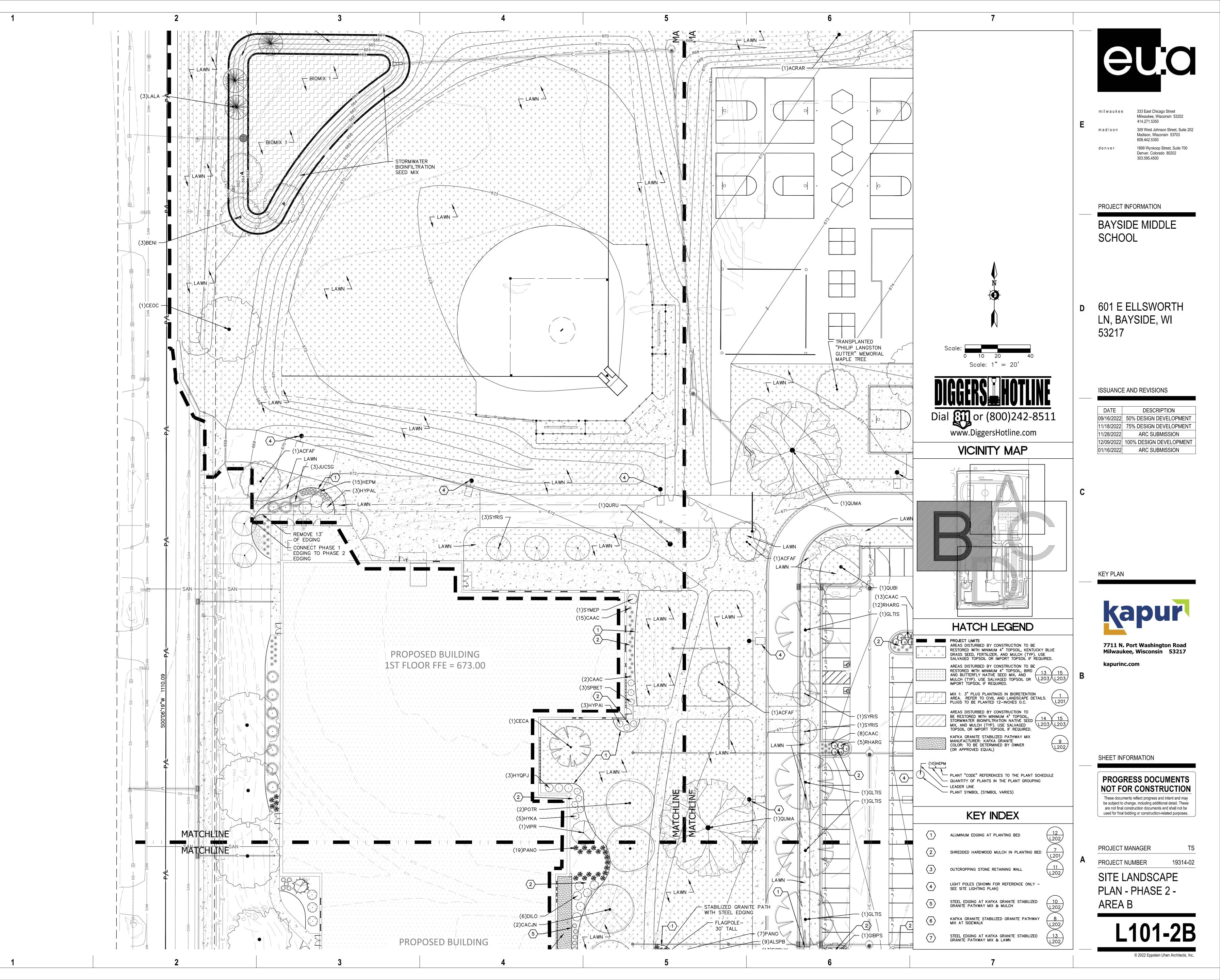
OVERALL SITE LANDSCAPE PL

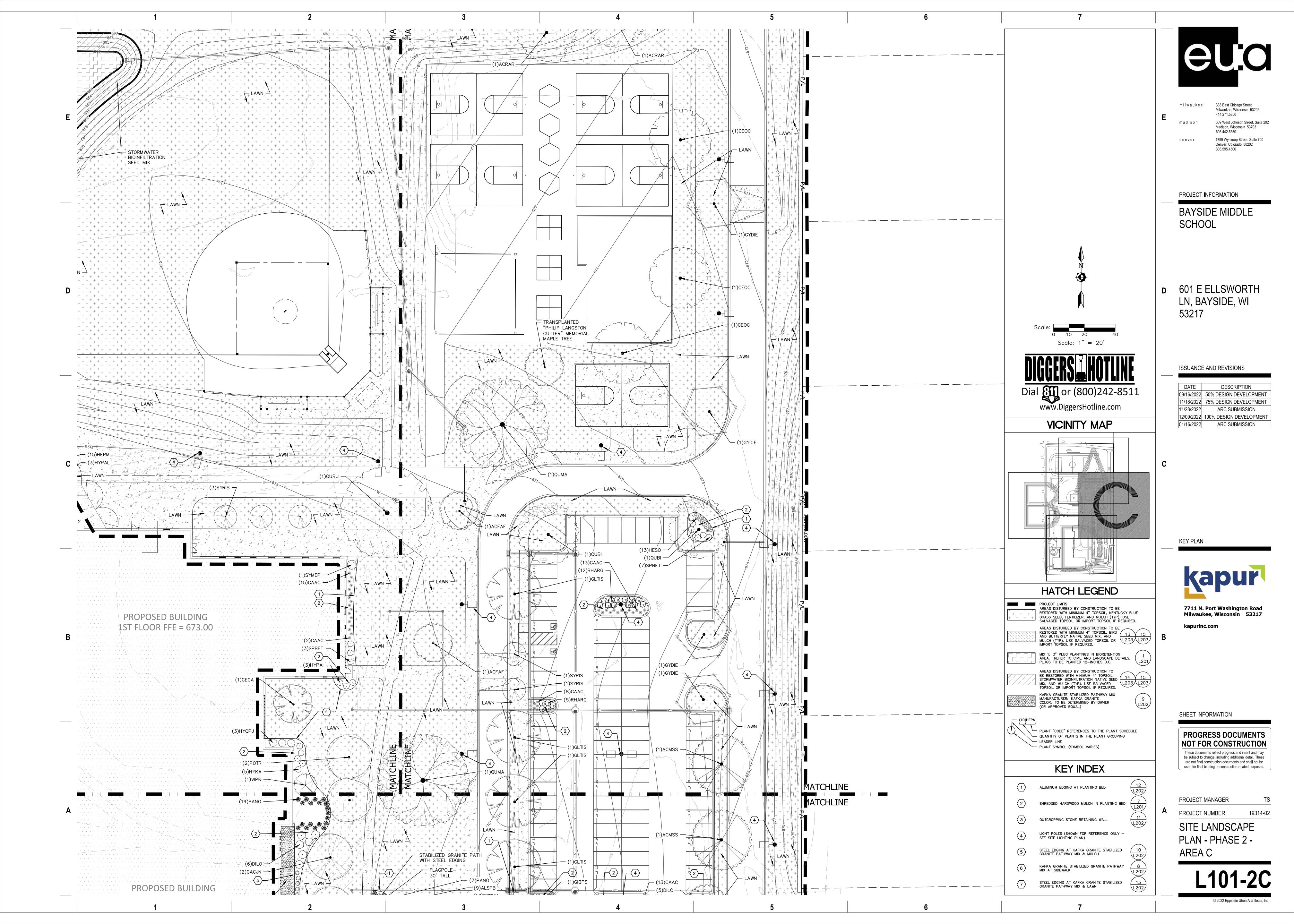
LANDSCAPE PLAN - PHASE 2

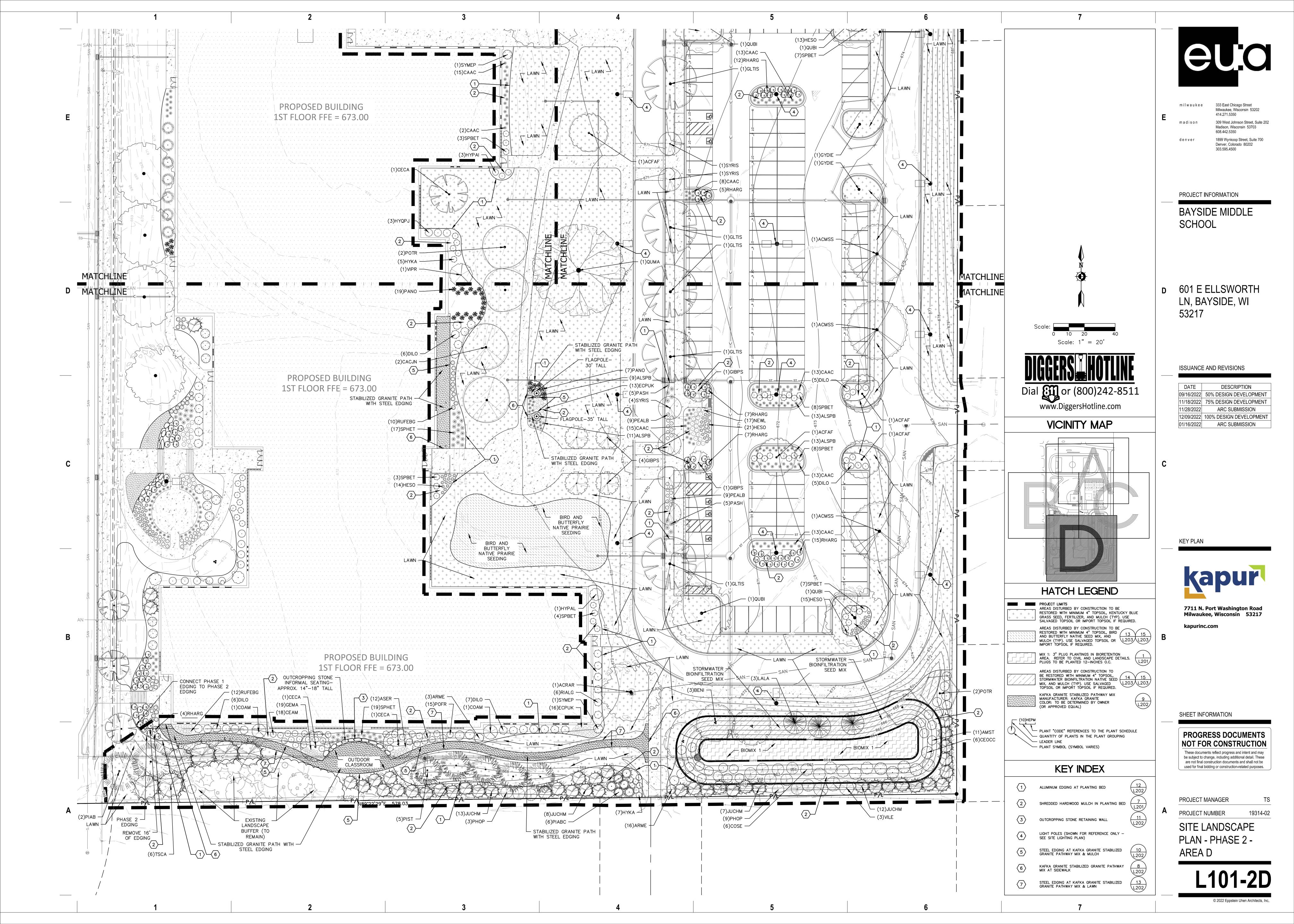
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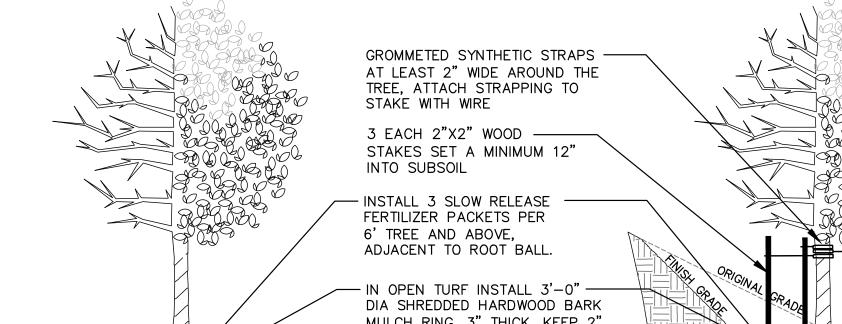
NOTE: Plant quantities indicated in the plant schedule are for convenience only. Installation contractor is responsible for verifying plant count on the landscape plan. When discrepancies between the plant schedule, labels and the landscape plan occur, the quantity drawn on the landscape plan shall be the official quantity.

REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 1. ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM A NURSERY LOCATED IN ZONE 5, CONFORM TO APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK, AND BOTANICAL NAMES SHALL BE ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT EDITION OF "STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE NOMENCLATURE.
- 2. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SAMPLES OF ALL BARK AND MINERAL/STONE MULCHES. DECORATIVE GRAVELS, MAINTENANCE STRIP STONE, OR OTHER GROUND COVER MATERIALS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- 3. BARK MULCH TO BE FRESHLY ACQUIRED HARDWOOD SHREDDED BARK MULCH. NOT DOUBLE MILLED, EXCESSIVE DIRT AND DUST LIKE MATERIAL OR OLD MATERIAL IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.
- 4. LANDSCAPE EDGING TO BE ALUMINUM EDGING. REFER TO SPECIFICATION 32 93 00 PLANTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- 5. ALL PLANTING AREAS TO RECEIVE A 3-INCH THICK LAYER OF HARDWOOD SHREDDED BARK MULCH OVER TYPAR WEED FABRIC WITH EDGING. EDGING TO BE INSTALLED BETWEEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF MULCHES, BETWEEN MULCHES AND TURF, AND/OR WHERE SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THE PLAN. REFER TO SPECIFICATION 32 93 00 PLANTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- 6. INSTALL SHOVEL CUT EDGE AROUND ALL INDIVIDUAL TREES AND SHRUBS IN LAWN AREAS AND ALONG PAVEMENT WHERE PLANTING AREAS ABUT TO PREVENT HARDWOOD SHREDDED BARK MULCH FROM SPILLING OUT OF PLANTING AREA.
- 7. CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PLANT MATERIAL FOR 90 DAYS FROM INSTALLATION, INCLUDING WATERING, WEEDING, ETC. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF SEEDED AREAS FOR 60 DAYS FROM INSTALLATION, INCLUDING WATERING, WEEDING, ETC. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE AND REVIEW MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS WITH THE OWNER PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THESE MAINTENANCE PERIODS. REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR
- 8. CLEANLY PRUNE AND REMOVE DAMAGED BRANCHES, DEAD WOOD, AND ROOTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO PLANTING. DO NOT CUT LEADERS OR LEAVE "V" CROTCHES OR DOUBLE LEADERS UNLESS A MULTI-STEM TREE IS SPECIFIED.
- 9. REMOVE BURLAP, WIRE BASKET, ROPE, TWINE, AND ALL SYNTHETIC MATERIAL FROM THE ROOTS, TRUNK, OR CROWN OF
- 10. REMOVE EXCESS SOIL ABOVE ROOT COLLAR.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

- 11. PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS SO THAT THE ROOT COLLAR IS 2" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE OR SEVERAL INCHES ABOVE GRADE IF PLANT IS INSTALLED IN POOR SOILS.
- 12. PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS WITH SAME ORIENTATION AS WHEN HARVESTED FROM THE NURSERY OR TO SHOWCASE THE MOST AESTHETIC VIEW.
- 13. PLANT ALL TREES WITH THREE SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER PACKETS, SPACED EQUIDISTANT AROUND THE EDGE OF THE ROOT BALL.
- 14. PLANT ALL SHRUBS WITH ONE SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER PACKET, PLACED BELOW THE ROOTING SYSTEM.
- 15. WATER AND TAMP BACKFILL AND ROOTS OF ALL NEWLY SET PLANT MATERIAL SO THE SOIL AND ROOTS ARE THOROUGHLY SOAKED AND AIR POCKETS ARE REMOVED.
- FOR INDIVIDUAL TREES & SHRUBS PLANTED IN TURF AREAS, PROVIDE CONTINUOUS 3" SOIL SAUCER TO CONTAIN WATER & MULCH (TREES ON SLOPES SHALL BE SAUCERED ON THE DOWNHILL SIDE)
- 17. INSTALL 3" THICK SHREDDED HARDWOOD BARK MULCH RING 3'-0" DIA. FOR DECIDUOUS TREES AND ALL INDIVIDUAL SHRUBS IN LAWN AREAS, 5'-0" DIA. FOR EVERGREEN TREES. KEEP MULCH 2" AWAY FROM TRUNKS.
- 18. STAKING ONLY STAKE EVERGREEN TREES 5'-0" OR GREATER IN HEIGHT OR TREES THAT ARE UNABLE TO REMAIN UPRIGHT AFTER PLANTING. TREES WILL BECOME STRONGER FASTER WHEN THE TOP 2/3 OF THE TREE IS FREE TO SWAY DO NOT ATTACH WIRE DIRECTLY TO TREES OR THROUGH HOSES - UTILIZE GROMMETED, SYNTHETIC STRAPS AT LEAST 2" WIDE AROUND THE TREE, ATTACH STRAPPING TO STAKE WITH WIRE. STAKE ONLY WHEN NECESSARY. STAKES SHOULD BE DRIVEN DEEPLY INTO THE GROUND TO PREVENT DISLODGING. CHECK AT LEAST EVERY THREE MONTHS FOR BINDING OR OTHER PROBLEMS. STAKES AND TIES SHOULD BE REMOVED SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR AFTER PLANTING.
- CROWN THE FINISH GRADE OF PARKING LOT LANDSCAPE ISLANDS TO SHED WATER TOWARDS CURB OR PAVEMENT.
- 20. NATIVE SEED MIX AT BIOINFILTRATION BASINS TO BE STORMWATER BIOINFILTRATION FOR WET MESIC TO MESIC SOILS SEED MIX WITH ANNUAL RYE NURSE CROP FROM AGRECOL, LLC. REFER TO NOTES XX/L202 AND XX/L202 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. AGRECOL, LLC ADDRESS: 10101 NORTH CASEY ROAD EVANSVILLE, WI 53536. TELEPHONE: 608-223-3571 FAX: 608-884-4640 EMAIL: ECOSOLUTIONS@AGRECOL.COM.
- 21. NATIVE PRAIRIE SEED MIX BETWEEN BUILDING AND PARKING LOT TO BE SHORT GRASS PRAIRIE FOR MESIC SOILS SEED MIX WITH ANNUAL RYE NURSE CROP FROM AGRECOL, LLC. REFER TO NOTES XX/L202 AND XX/L202 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. AGRECOL, LLC ADDRESS: 10101 NORTH CASEY ROAD EVANSVILLE, WI 53536. TELEPHONE: 608-223-3571 FAX: 608-884-4640 EMAIL: ECOSOLUTIONS@AGRECOL.COM.
- 22. NO MOW TO BE NO MOW FESCUE SEED MIX WITH ANNUAL RYE NURSE CROP FROM PRAIRIE NURSERY, INC. REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. PRAIRIE NURSERY ADDRESS: PO BOX 306 WESTFIELD. WI 53964. TELEPHONE: 1-800-476-9453 FAX: 608-296-2741.
- 23. OUTDOOR CLASSROOM AND PATH TO OUTDOOR CLASSROOM: STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX TO BE SALT & PEPPER GRANITE (OR COLOR PER OWNER AND ARCHITECT) STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX MANUFACTURED BY KAFKA GRANITE, LLC 1-800-852-7415 WWW.KAFKAGRANITE.COM -OR- APPROVED EQUAL. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS AND WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS FOR PEDESTRIAN USE. PROVIDE SAMPLES FOR OWNER, ARCHITECT AND/OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL.
- 24. REMOVE ALL AGGREGATE BASE DOWN TO SUBGRADE IN AREAS TO BE CONVERTED FROM PAVING TO LAWN OR PLANTING BEDS. REPLACE WITH SUBGRADE MATERIAL. ALLOW FOR SPECIFIED THICKNESS OF TOPSOIL OR PLANTING SOIL
- 25. REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS 32 93 00 PLANTS AND 32 92 00 TURF AND GRASSES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- LANDSCAPE NOTES REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



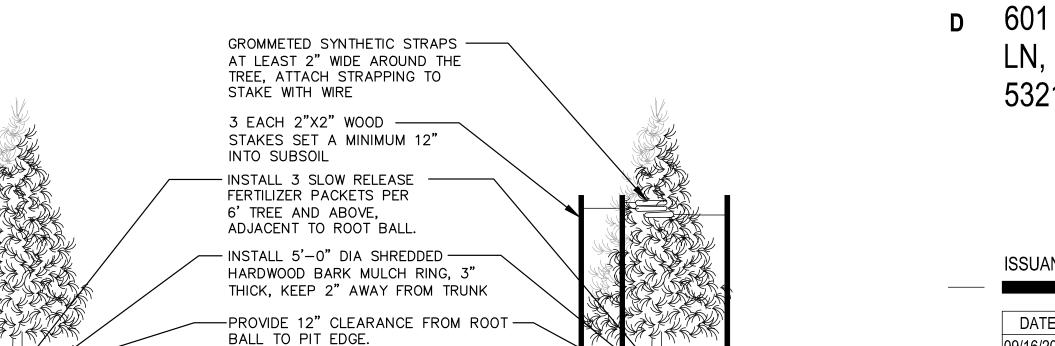
MULCH RING, 3" THICK, KEEP 2" AWAY FROM TRUNK EXISTING UNDISTURBED SUBSOIL — -PROVIDE 12" CLEARANCE FROM ROOT -BALL TO PIT EDGE. -BACKFILL PLANTING PIT WITH -SPECIFIED SOIL MIXTURE

DECIDUOUS TREE PLANTING, STAKING, & PLANTING ON A SLOPE

ROOT

-BALL SEATED FIRMLY ON

SCARIFIED UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE



ROOT

2 X BALL DIA

EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING & STAKING
N.T.S.

SPECIFIED SOIL MIXTURE

-BALL SEATED FIRMLY ON -

-EXISTING UNDISTURBED SUBSOIL -

SCARIFIED UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE

BACKFILL PLANTING PIT WITH-

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PREPARE SOIL IN THE ENTIRE BED USING PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANT CONTAINER PLANT -REMOVE PLANT FROM POT. SET ROOT COLLAR 2" -SET ROOT COLLAR SLIGHTLY ABOVE FINISHED GRADE ABOVE FINISHED GRADE WWW WAT LAWN OR PAVING INSTALL MULCH 3" THICK. -BEFORE PLANTING, ADD 3" TO 4" KEEP 2" AWAY FROM TRUNK. OF AMENDMENTS TO BED AND TILL INTO TOP 2" OF PREPARED SOIL REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS RETURN EXISTING SOIL --LOOSEN AND PULL OUT ROOTS TO ROUGHEN SOIL SURFACE TO AMENDED PER SPECS PREVENT PLANT FROM BECOMING BIND EXISTING SOIL WITH NEW ROOT BOUND SOIL AND AMENDMENTS BALL SEATED FIRMLY ON --BALL SEATED FIRMLY ON SCARIFIED UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE SCARIFIED UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE INSTALL ONE SLOW RELEASE INSTALL ONE SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER PACKETS PER SHRUB, FERTILIZER PACKETS PER BENEATH THE ROOT BALL. SHRUB, BENEATH THE ROOT BALL

KEY PLAN

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<u> DECIDUOUS & EVERGREEN SHRUB PLANTING</u>

-INSTALL MULCH 1' SET ROOT COLLAR -THICK, INCREASE TO SLIGHTLY ABOVE FINISHED GRADE 3" THICK OUTSIDE LEAFY CANOPY OF RETURN EXISTING -PERENNIAL SOIL AMENDED - SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH PER SPECS TYPAR WEED BARRIER FABRIC

PERENNIAL PLANTING

PLANTING SOIL SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH SECTION PROGRESS DOCUMENTS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION These documents reflect progress and intent and may be subject to change, including additional detail. These are not final construction documents and shall not be

PROJECT MANAGER 19314-02 PROJECT NUMBER

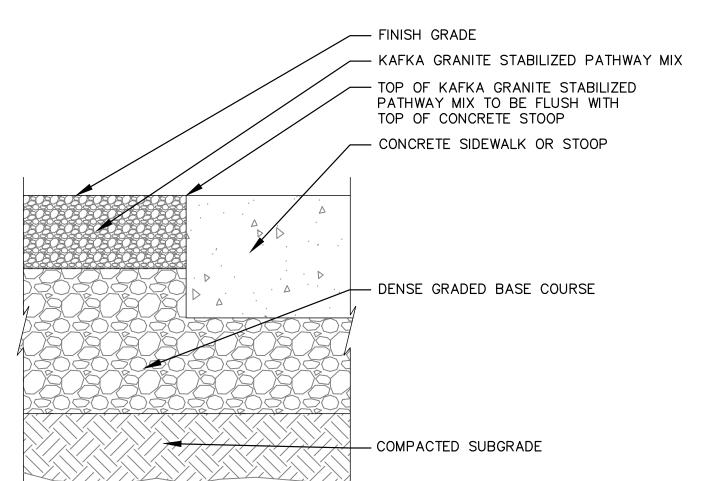
SITE LANDSCAPE **DETAILS**

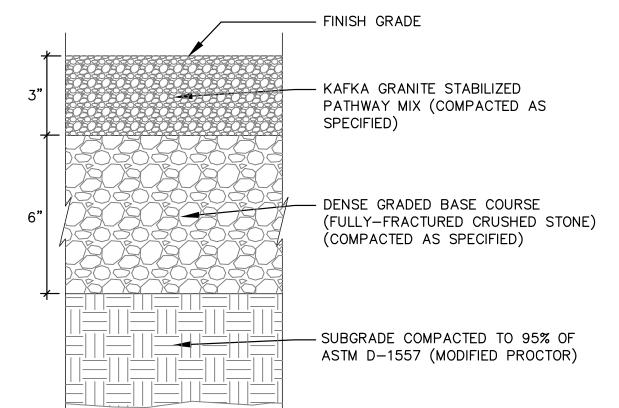
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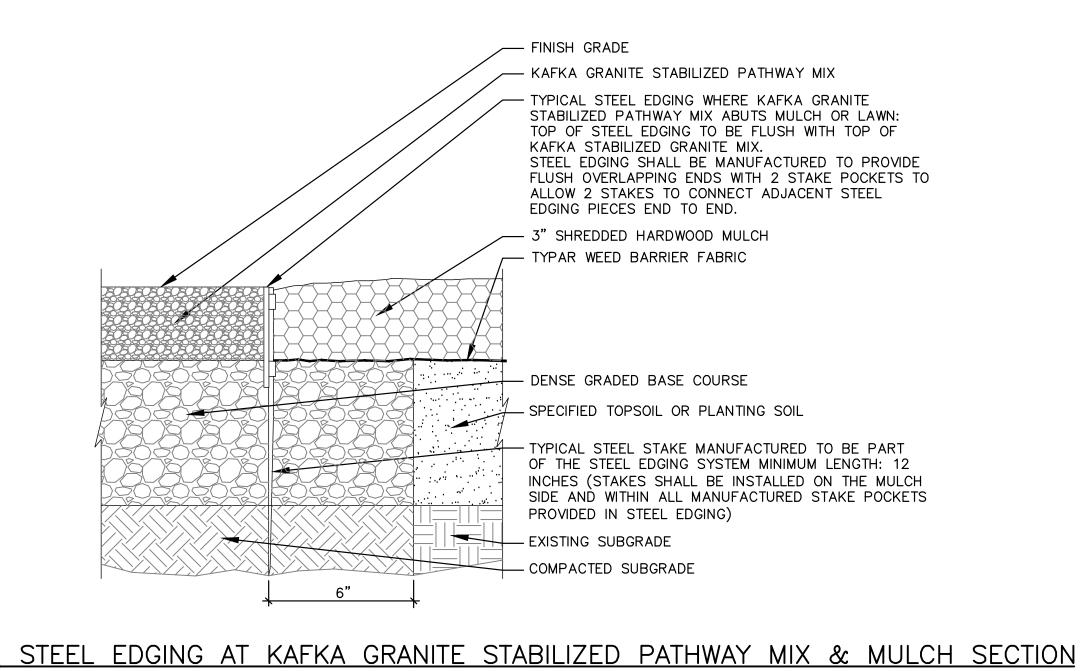
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- FINISH GRADE

TOPSOIL

— KAFKA GRANITE STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX

KAFKA STABILIZED GRANITE MIX.

EDGING PIECES END TO END.

DENSE GRADED BASE COURSE

PROVIDED IN STEEL EDGING)

— COMPACTED SUBGRADE

EXISTING SUBGRADE

- SPECIFIED TOPSOIL OR PLANTING SOIL

TYPICAL STEEL STAKE MANUFACTURED TO BE PART

OF THE STEEL EDGING SYSTEM MINIMUM LENGTH: 12

INCHES (STAKES SHALL BE INSTALLED ON THE MULCH

SIDE AND WITHIN ALL MANUFACTURED STAKE POCKETS

— FINISH GRADE OF LAWN

— TYPICAL STEEL EDGING WHERE KAFKA GRANITE

STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX ABUTS MULCH OR LAWN:

TOP OF STEEL EDGING TO BE FLUSH WITH TOP OF

ALLOW 2 STAKES TO CONNECT ADJACENT STEEL

STEEL EDGING SHALL BE MANUFACTURED TO PROVIDE

FLUSH OVERLAPPING ENDS WITH 2 STAKE POCKETS TO



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ARC SUBMISSION

STEEL EDGING AT KAFKA GRANITE STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX & LAWN SECTION

TREE PROTECTION NOTES:

DURING CONSTRUCTION, REASONABLE STEPS NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGING OF TREES (OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED TO BE REMOVED) SHALL BE TAKEN, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING.

- 1. TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE TREES INDICATED TO REMAIN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE NO CLOSER TO THE TRUNK THAN 1 FOOT FOR EVERY 1 DBH (TREE DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT) OF TREE TO REMAIN. ADDITIONALLY, SIGNS SHALL BE POSTED INFORMING THE PUBLIC AND SITE WORKERS THAT THE AREA FENCED IS A PROTECTED ZONE AND THE ZONE SHALL BE LEFT UNDISTURBED. THE GRADE SHALL NOT BE CHANGED IN THE PROTECTED ZONE. NO TREE PROTECTION FENCE IS REQUIRED WHERE EXISTING PAVEMENT IS WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREA.
- 2. NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, MOVEMENT AND/OR PLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT PARKING OF VEHICLES OR MATERIAL OR SPOILS STORAGE SHALL BE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PRESERVATION AREA. NO EXCESS SOIL, ADDITIONAL FILL, LIQUIDS, OR CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS SHALL BE PLACED WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (CRZ) OF ANY TREE THAT IS INDICATED TO BE PRESERVED.
- 3. ALL REQUIRED PROTECTIVE FENCING (PLASTIC ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCING) OR OTHER PHYSICAL BARRIER MUST BE IN PLACE AROUND THE TREE PRESERVATION AREA AND/OR TREES PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. THE FENCING OR OTHER PHYSICAL BARRIER MUST REMAIN IN PLACE DURING THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. ALL FENCING MUST BE SECURED TO METAL POSTS DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND DEEP ENOUGH TO REMAIN VERTICAL AND PLUMB, AND SHALL BE SPACED NO FURTHER THAN TEN FEET (10')
- 4. NO ATTACHMENTS, FENCES OR WIRES, OTHER THAN THOSE APPROVED FOR BRACING, GUYING OR WRAPPING, SHALL BE ATTACHED TO TREES DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
- 5. DRAINAGE OF THE SITE SHALL BE DESIGNED SO THAT AFTER CONSTRUCTION, THE SAME AMOUNT OF WATER AND RATE OF DISCHARGE WILL REACH THE TREES AS
- 6. WHEN TRENCHING ALONGSIDE EXISTING TREES IS UNAVOIDABLE, THE TRENCH MUST BE 1 FOOT FOR EVERY 1 INCH DBH AWAY FROM THE BASE OF THE EXISTING TREE TO BE PROTECTED.
- 7. CONSTRUCTION PRUNING AND ROOT PRUNING OF TREES DIRECTLY IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION MAY BE REQUIRED FOR PRESERVATION OF EXISTING TREES.

KEY PLAN

7711 N. Port Washington Road Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217 kapurinc.com

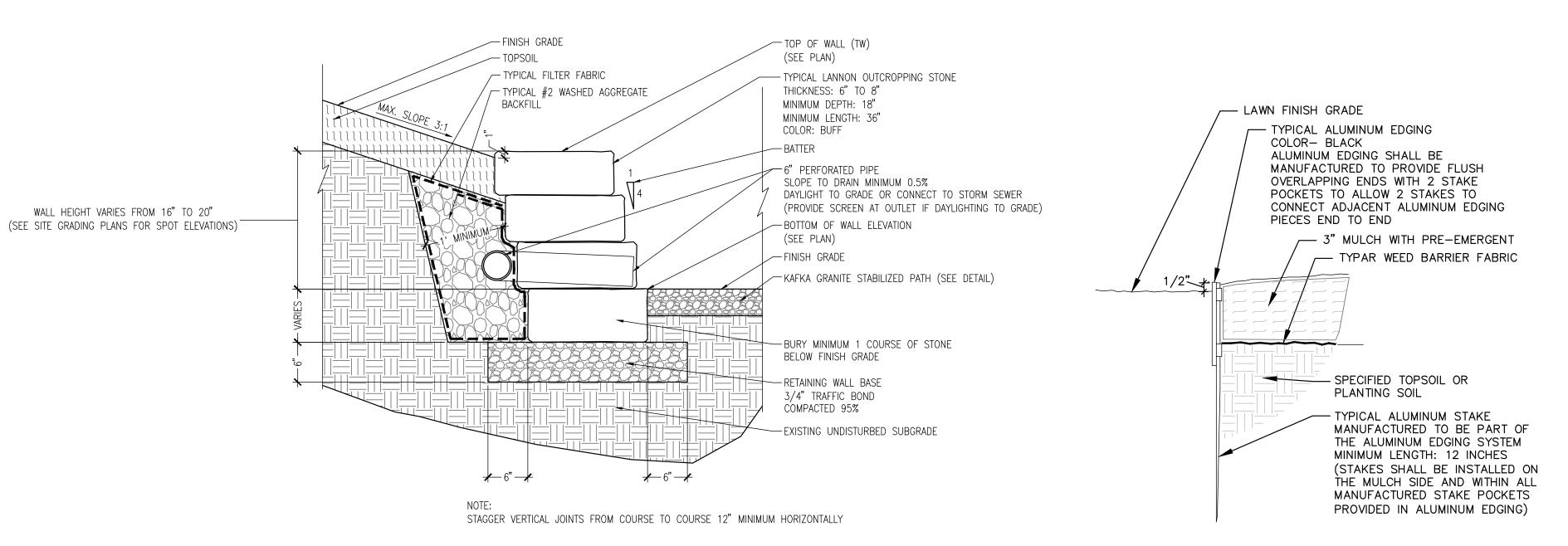
SHEET INFORMATION

PROGRESS DOCUMENTS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION These documents reflect progress and intent and may be subject to change, including additional detail. These are not final construction documents and shall not be

PROJECT MANAGER

PROJECT NUMBER SITE LANDSCAPE **DETAILS**

(9) KAFKA GRANITE STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX PEDESTRIAN SECTION N.T.S. KAFKA GRANITE STABILIZED PATHWAY MIX AT SIDEWALK SECTION
N.T.S.



OUTCROPPING STONE RETAINING WALL SECTION

ALUMINUM EDGING AT PLANTING BED SECTION

IT DID PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION..

used for final bidding or construction-related purposes.

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333 East Chicago Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

> 414.271.5350 madison 309 West Johnson Street, Suite 202

> > 608.442.5350

1899 Wynkoop Street, Suite 700 Denver, Colorado 80202 303.595.4500

Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Bird and Butterfly Seed Mix

Wet Mesic to Dry Full Sun to Part Sun |Seeding rate= 13.52 PLS LBS/Acre 103.44 Seeds/Square Foot

|Seed Mix to be "Bird and Butterfly" Seed Mix produced by Agrecol (phone 1-608-223-3571) - or approved equal

The seed mix shall contain the following wildflowers, grasses, sedges & rushes:

Common Name | Oz/Acre | Color | Height | Bloom | Moisture | Sun | Seed/Oz | Seeds/SF | % of mix Scientific Name

Grasses, Sedges & Rushes

32.00 Green 1-3' Side Oats Grama 12500 9.18 Bouteloua curtipendula July-Aug Mesic-Dry FP June-July WM-DM FP 10000 4.59 Bromus kalmii Prairie Brome 20.00 Green | 1-3' 4.4% Canada Wild Rye 32.00 Green 6000 4.41 4.3% |June-Oct |WM-Dry |FP |Elymus canadensis |Koeleria cristata (macrantha)|June Grass 1.75 Green | 1-2' 225000 9.04 |June-Sep |DM-Dry |FP | June-Aug | Mesic-Dry | FP 7.35 |Schizachyrium scoparium | Little Bluestem 16.00 Green | 2-3' 20000 12.00 Green 16000 Sporobolus heterolepis Prairie Dropseed 4.41 July-Aug Mesic-Dry FP 38.98 37.7%

Grasses, Sedges & Rushes total 113.75

Agastache foeniculum	Lavender Hyssop	0.50	Purple	2-4'	June-Sep	Mesic-DM	FP	100000	1.15	1.19
Allium cernuum	Nodding Onion	2.00	Pink	1-2'	July-Aug	WM-DM	FP	8500	0.39	0.49
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	1.00	Purple	1-3'	June-Aug	Mesic-Dry	FP	24000	0.55	0.5%
Anemone canadensis	Meadow Anemone	3.00	White	1-2'	May-July	WM-Mesic	FP]	8000	0.55	0.5%
Aquilegia canadensis	Wild Columbine	0.60	Red	1-3'	Apr-June	Mesic-Dry	FPS]	45000	0.62	0.6%
Asclepias incarnata	Marsh (Red) Milkweed	1.50	Red	3-5'	June-Aug	Wet-Mesic	[F]	5500	0.19	0.2%
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	1.00	Lavender	2-4'	June-Aug	Mesic-Dry	FP	6300	0.14	0.19
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed	4.00	Orange	2-3'	June-Sep	Mesic-Dry	FP	4375	0.40	0.49
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster	1.00	Blue	3-5'	Aug-Oct	WM-DM	FP	55000	1.26	1.2%
Aster azureus	Sky Blue Aster	0.75	Blue	1-3'	Aug-Oct	Mesic-Dry	FP	82000	1.41	1.4%
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	0.75	Purple	4-5'	Sep-Oct	Wet-DM	FP]	100000	1.72	1.79
Astragalus canadensis	Canada Milk Vetch	3.00	Cream	1-3'	Aug-Oct	WM-DM	FP]	15000	1.03	1.0%
Baptisia australis	Blue Wild Indigo	4.00	Blue	3-5'	May-July	WM-Mesic	FP	1500	0.14	0.19
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge Pea	8.00	Yellow	1-3'	June-Aug	Mesic-Dry	F	2700	0.50	0.59
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaf (Sand) Coreopsis	2.50	Yellow	1-3'	May-July	DM-Dry	F	24000	1.38	1.3%
Coreopsis palmata	Prairie Coreopsis	2.00	Yellow	1-2'	June-Aug	Mesic-Dry	FP	14000	0.64	0.69
Dalea candida	White Prairie Clover	3.00	White	1-2'	June-Oct	Mesic-Dry	[F]	26000	1.79	1.7%
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairie Clover	3.00	Purple	1-2'	June-Aug	Mesic-Dry	F	23000	1.58	1.5%
Echinacea pallida	Pale Purple Coneflower	6.00	Purple	3-5'	June-July	Mesic-Dry	FP	5500	0.76	0.79
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	4.00	Purple	3-4'	July-Aug	WM-DM	FP	7000	0.64	0.6%
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master	3.00	White	3-4'	July-Aug	WM-DM	F	12000	0.83	0.89
Eupatorium maculatum	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	0.50	Pink	4-6'	July-Sep	Wet-WM	FP	110000	1.26	1.2%
Helianthus grosseserratus	Sawtooth Sunflower	1.00	Yellow	4-8'	July-Oct	WM-DM	FP]	15000	0.34	0.3%
Heliopsis helianthoides	Early Sunflower	8.00	Yellow	3-5'	June-Oct	WM-DM	FP	6500	1.19	1.29
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Mountain Mint	0.50	White	1-3'	July-Sep	Wet-Mesic	FP	220000	2.53	2.4%
Liatris aspera	Rough Blazing Star	0.75	Purple	1-3'	Aug-Oct	Mesic-Dry	F	20000	0.34	0.39
Liatris pycnostachya	Prairie Blazing Star	4.00	Purple	2-4'	July-Sep	Mesic-DM	FP	15000	1.38	1.39
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	0.50	Red	3-5'	July-Sep	Wet-WM	FP	400000	4.59	4.49
Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia	0.50	Blue	1-2'	July-Sep	Wet-Mesic	FP]	500000	5.74	5.5%
Lupinus perennis	Wild Lupine	1.00	Blue	1-3'	May-June	DM-Dry	FP	1200	0.03	0.0%
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot	1.00	Lavender	2-4'	June-Aug	WM-Dry	FP	100000	2.30	2.29
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beard Tongue	0.75	White	1-3'	May-July	Mesic-DM	FPS	120000	2.07	2.0%
Physostegia virginiana	Obedient Plant	1.50	Blue	2-3'	July-Sep	Wet-Mesic	FP	17000	0.59	0.6%
Ratibida pinnata	Yellow Coneflower	2.50	Yellow	4-5'	July-Aug	Mesic-DM	FP	30000	1.72	1.79
Rosa arkansana	Prairie Wild Rose	2.00	Pink	3-5'	June-Aug	WM-Dry	FP	2200	0.10	0.19
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	3.00	Yellow	1-3'	June-Sep	WM-Dry	FP	130000	8.95	8.7%
D. die estis estiste estas es	Council Disale Front Council	Δ. Γ.Δ	Vallace	4.51	Lulia Caa	VAANA ENNA		CEOOO	2.72	2.00

2.50|Yellow |4-5'

1.50|Yellow |3-5'

6.00 Yellow 4-9'

1.00 Yellow 3-5'

0.75 Yellow | 3-5'

1.50 Purple | 1-3'

1.00 Purple 4-6'

0.15|White |3-5'

2-4

2.00 Blue

Seeds/SF % of mix Oz/Acre

4.00|Yellow |2-4' |May-July |WM-DM |FP

July-Sep WM-DM FP

|July-Oct |Mesic-Dry |FP

|May-July |WM-Dry | FP

July-Sep WM-Mesic FP

July-Aug WM-DM FP

July-Oct WM-DM

June-Sep WM-Dry

July-Sep |WM-Dry

|July-Sep |DM-Dry

65000

30000

1000

50000

95000

30000

35000

11000

800000

1.03

0.14

1.15

1.64

1.03

0.80

2.75

1.01

103.43 100.0%

64.45

1.0%

Nurse Crop

|Rudbeckia triloba

|Solidago speciosa

Tradescantia ohiensis

Vernonia fasciculata

Solidago rigida

Verbena stricta

Zizia aurea

|Silphium laciniatum

Spring Seeding: 1/8 lb per 1000 square feet Fall Seeding: 1/3 lb per 1000 square feet

Veronicastrum virginicum Culver's Root

Rudbeckia subtomentosa | Sweet Black-Eyed Susan |

Brown-Eyed Susan

Compass Plant

Stiff Goldenrod

Ohio Spiderwort

|Hoary Vervain

Ironweed

Showy Goldenrod

Golden Alexanders

Wildflowers total 102.50

Seed Mix totals 216.25

Seed Oats

Spring Seeding: 1-1/2 lb per 1000 square feet Fall Seeding: 3 lb per 1000 square feet

|Mulch the seeding with blown straw after native seed and nurse crop installation. Cover seeded areas with slopes equal to or greater than 4:1 with straw erosion mat that has a fabric with minimum 1/2-inch x 1/2-inch webbed openings. (See Erosion Control Plan) Install temporary wood stakes 6' on center with signage reading "Butterfly Garden - Please do not enter" around the perimeter of the native seeded area to delineate it from the lawn area so that it is not accidentally mowed along with the lawn during the establishment period.

BIRD AND BUTTERFLY NATIVE SEED MIX REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Stormwater Bioinfiltration Seed Mix

Wet Mesic to Mesic Full Sun

Seeding rate= 6.00 PLS LBS/Acre 139.00 Seeds/Square Foot

Seed Mix to be "Stormwater Bioinfiltration" Seed Mix produced by Agrecol (phone 1-608-223-3571) - or approved equal

The seed mix shall contain the following wildflowers, grasses, sedges &

Scientific Name	Common Name	Oz/Acre	
Wildflowers			
Alisma subcordatum	Mud Plantain	1.00	
Asclepias incarnata	Marsh (Red) Milkweed	2.00	
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	1.00	
Cassia hebecarpa	Wild Senna	6.00	
Eupatorium maculatum	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	0.50	
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	0.50	
Helianthus grosseserratus	Sawtooth Sunflower	0.75	
Liatris spicata	Marsh Blazing Star	1.50	
Mimulus ringens	Monkey Flower	0.15	
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot	1.25	
Parthenium integrifolium	Wild Quinine	2.00	
Penthorum sedoides	Ditch Stonecrop	0.10	
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Mountain Mint	0.50	
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	2.00	
Rudbeckia subtomentosa	Sweet Black-Eyed Susan	2.00	
Silphium perfoliatum	Cup Plant	4.00	
Solidago riddellii	Riddell's Goldenrod	1.00	
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	2.00	
Vernonia fasciculata	Ironweed	1.50	

Veriforna fasciculata	lionweed	1.50		
Grasses, Sedges & Rushes				
Carex grayi	Common Bur Sedge	4.00		
Carex lupulina	Common Hop Sedge	2.00		
Carex vulpinoidea	Brown Fox Sedge	1.00		
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye	32.00		
Glyceria striata	Fowl Manna Grass	2.00		
Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush	0.50		
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass	8.00		
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	4.00		
Poa palustris	Fowl Bluegrass	6.00		
Scirpus atrovirens	Dark-Green Bulrush	0.50		
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	0.25		
Scirpus validus	Great Bulrush	2.00		
Spartina pectinata	Prairie Cordgrass	4.00		

Nurse Crop Annual Rve Spring Seeding: 1/8 lb per 1000 square feet |Fall Seeding: 1/3 lb per 1000 square feet Seed Oats Spring Seeding: 1-1/2 lb per 1000 square feet Fall Seeding: 3 lb per 1000 square feet

Mulch the seeding with blown straw after native seed and nurse crop installation. Cover seeded areas with slopes equal to or greater than 4:1 with straw erosion mat that has a fabric with minimum 1/2-inch x 1/2inch webbed openings. (See Erosion Control Plan)

REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FORMWATER BIOINFILTRATION SEED MIX

ALL ANNUAL WEED SEEDS FROM THE SEEDBANK STORED IN THI SOIL, IT IS CRUCIAL TO KILL AND/OR REMOVE PERENNIAL WEEDS AND RHIZOMES BEFORE PLANTING. PERENNIAL WEEDS SUCH AS QUACKGRASS, BROMEGRASS, CANADA THISTLE CANADA GOLDENROD AND RED CLOVER CAN INHIBIT THE

TO PREPARE YOUR SITE FOR PLANTING, FIRST REMOVE THE

EXISTING VEGETATION. THIS MAY CONSIST OF PERENNIAL

WEEDS, ANNUAL WEEDS, OR BOTH. EXISTING WEEDS WILL

COMPETE WITH PRAIRIE SEEDS FOR NUTRIENTS, MOISTURE, AND

SUNLIGHT. ALTHOUGH IT IS NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE TO REMOVE

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR PRAIRIE. ELIMINATING

ALL PERENNIAL WEEDS PRIOR TO SEEDING IS ESSENTIAL TO

SITE PREPARATION OPTIONS VARY ACCORDING TO THE

NATIVE PRAIRIE PLANTING BED PREPARATION

I. SITE PREPARATION METHODS

SUCCESS WITH THE PRAIRIE.

HERBICIDING

VEGETATION TYPE THAT WILL BE CONVERTED TO A PRAIRIE A. OLD FIELDS - FIELDS THAT HAVE BEEN ABANDONED AND ALLOWED TO GROW UP INTO GRASSES AND WEEDS REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE FULL YEAR FOR PROPER SITE PREPARATION. TWO YEARS OF WEED CONTROL IS EVEN BETTER, DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL

WEEDS AND WEED SEEDS IN THE SOIL. DO NOT RUSH SITE

PREPARATION IN OLD FIELDS. KILL ALL THE WEEDS FIRST!

A) MOW AND RAKE OR BURN THE EXISTING VEGETATION TO THE GROUND IN LATE FALL OR EARLY SPRING. B) APPLY A GLYPHOSPHATE HERBICIDE (SUCH AS "ROUNDUP") THREE TIMES THROUGHOUT THE GROWING SEASON AT 6-8 WEEK INTERVALS WHEN PLANTS ARE GREEN AND ACTIVELY GROWING. (MID-SPRING, MID-SUMMER, EARLY FALL). DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WINDS EXCEED 10 MILES PER HOUR TO PREVENT OVERSPRAY INTO AREAS TO BE PROTECTED. C) IF PERENNIAL WEEDS ARE STILL PRESENT ON THE SITE AFTER A FULL YEAR OF HERBICIDING, DO NOT SEED. LEAVE THE SOIL UNDISTURBED OVER WINTER, AND APPLY ONE MORE HERBICIDE TREATMENT IN LATE SPRING OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR TO KILL ANY REMAINING WEEDS IF IN DOUBT WAIT SPRAY FOR A SECOND YEAR, AND SEED IN THE FALL. D) WHEN ALL THE VEGETATION IS DEAD, WORK THE GROUND TO CREATE A PREPARED SEED BED. PLANT SEED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS IN SECTION IV. E) IF PLANTING IN FALL, THE SEED CAN BE SCATTERED

INTO THE DEAD VEGETATION WITHOUT TILLING SO LONG AS EXPOSED SOIL IS VISIBLE BELOW THE VEGETATION. THE SEED WILL WORK ITS WAY DOWN INTO THE SOIL OVER WINTER, AND GERMINATE THE FOLLOWING SPRING. THIS IS A "DORMANT" SEEDING. FALL DORMANT SEEDINGS TYPICALLY RESULTS IN HIGHER GERMINATION OF WILDFLOWER SEEDS. BUT LOWER GERMINATION OF WARM SEASON PRAIRIE GRASSES. SPRING SEEDINGS RESULT IN HIGHER GERMINATION OF WARM SEASON PRAIRIE GRASSES. AND SOMEWHAT LOWER GERMINATION OF CERTAIN WILDFLOWER SEEDS.

CULTIVATING A) MOW AND RAKE, OR BURN OFF THE EXISTING VEGETATION TO THE GROUND IN LATE FALL OR B) CULTIVATE TO A DEPTH OF FOUR TO FIVE INCHES EVERY TWO TO THREE WEEKS FROM SPRING THROUGH C) BEFORE PLANTING, MAKE SURE ALL THE EXISTING WEEDS HAVE BEEN KILLED. THIS PROCEDURE MAY REQUIRE TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF CULTIVATING TO KILL PERNICIOUS, NOXIOUS WEEDS. D) PLANT IN FALL OR THE FOLLOWING SPRING INTO A

II. FINAL SEED AND PLANT BED PREPARATION

JUST PRIOR TO PLANTING, PREPARE THE SOIL ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF PLANTING METHOD USED. A. SEEDING BY HAND BROADCASTING, OR MECHANICALLY USING A BRILLION DROP SEEDER OR SIMILAR IMPLEMENT REQUIRES A WELL-TILLED, FINELY GRADED SURFACE. A BRILLION SEEDER IS EXCELLENT FOR SEEDING ONTO TILLED UP SOILS ON AREAS OF ONE HALF ACRE OR LARGER. ITS HEAVY CAST IRON PACKING WHEELS ENSURE FIRM SEED TO SOIL CONTACT.

B. NO-TILL DRILLS OR SLIT SEEDERS (TYE, TRUAX, ETC) REQUIRES A SMOOTH, LEVEL SOIL SURFACE, BUT LITTLE OR NO TILLING. TILLING WILL ONLY EXPOSE MORE WEEDS FROM THE SOIL BELOW, AND IS NOT RECOMMENDED WHEN USING NO-TILL DRILLS AND SLIT-SEEDERS.

A FINAL PRE-PLANTING TIP
IF PLANTING IN LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER, APPLY ROUND-UP TO THE SITE WHEN NEWLY-SPROUTED WEEDS ARE TWO TO THREE INCHES TALL TO REDUCE WEED DENSITIES. WAIT 7 DAYS AFTER SPRAYING, TILL THE SOIL VERY LIGHTLY, LESS THAN ONE INCH IN DEPTH IF POSSIBLE (TILLING DEEPER WILL ONLY BRING UP MORE WEED SEEDS). PLANT IMMEDIATELY IF YOU PREFER TO AVOID USING HERBICIDES, WAIT FOR A GOOD SPRING RAIN AFTER THE SITE IS FINE-GRADED. THIS WILL STIMULATE WEED SEEDS TO GERMINATE. FIVE TO SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE RAIN. TILL THE SOIL VERY LIGHTLY, NO MORE THAN ONE INCH IN DEPTH. A FIELD DRAG WORKS ADMIRABLY FOR THIS JOB. THIS WILL KILL THE NEWLY GERMINATED WEEDS BEFORE THEY EMERGE FROM THE GROUND. DO THE DRAGGING OR TILLING IN MID-MORNING OF A WARM SUNNY DAY, SO THAT THE WEED SEEDLINGS WILL BE KILLED BY HEAT. PLANT IMMEDIATELY.

PLANTING THE NATIVE PRAIRIE

III. SEED PRE-TREATMENT OPTIONS

SEED SHALL BE "DRY STRATIFIED" PRIOR TO SHIPPING TO HELP BREAK SEED DORMANCY. SOME WILDFLOWER SEEDS GERMINATE BEST WHEN SEEDED IN FALL IN A DORMANT SEEDING. THE EXPOSURE TO COLD, DAMP CONDITIONS SIGNALS TO THE SEED THAT WINTER HAS OCCURRED, AND THAT IT WILL BE SAFE TO GERMINATE WHEN THE SOIL WARMS UP IN SPRING. SOME WILDFLOWERS BENEFIT GREATLY FROM A PROCESS CALLED "DAMP STRATIFICATION," WHICH MIMICS THE EFFECTS OF WINTER ON THE SEED. THESE PROCEDURES ARE OUTLINED BELOW.

1. DRY STRATIFICATION SEED IS EXPOSED TO COLD TEMPERATURES FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER. ALL PRAIRIE NURSERY SEED IS DRY STRATIFIED, UNLESS PURCHASED PRIOR TO MID-JANUARY.

2. DAMP STRATIFICATION SEED IS MIXED WITH MOISTENED INERT MATERIAL AND STORED COLD FOR TEN DAYS TO THREE MONTHS. MANY PRAIRIE WILDFLOWER SEEDS SHOW IMPROVED GERMINATION WITH DAMP STRATIFICATION, WHILE PRAIRIE GRASSES GENERALLY EXHIBIT LITTLE OR NO INCREASE IN GERMINATION. TO DAMP STRATIFY YOUR SEEDS-

IN A PLASTIC BAG OR RE-SEALABLE CONTAINER, MIX SEED WITH AN EQUAL VOLUME OF MOIST (NOT WET) SAWDUST OR CLEAN BUILDER'S SAND (IF MOISTURE CAN BE SQUEEZED OUT OF THE SAWDUST OR SAND, IT IS TOO WET). REFRIGERATE AT 34-38 DEGREES F (DO NOT FREEZE!). MOST FLOWER SEEDS REQUIRE THREE TO FOUR WEEKS OF TREATMENT. LEGUME SEEDS GENERALLY ONLY REQUIRE TEN TO FIFTEEN DAYS. SOME FLOWERS REQUIRE TWO TO THREE

NOTE- WHEN PLANTING MOIST STRATIFIED SEED, IT IS IMPORTANT NOT TO LET IT DRY OUT AFTER PLANTING. THE GERMINATION PROCESS IS INITIATED BY DAMP STRATIFICATION. FOR BEST RESULTS, THE SOIL SHOULD BE KEPT MOIST FOR THE FIRST FEW WEEKS AFTER PLANTING.

IV. PLANTING YOUR SEED

A. WHEN TO PLANT 1. FALL- (SEPT. 1 UP TO SOIL FREEZE-UP)

ADVANTAGES-1) SEED OVER WINTERS AS IT WOULD IN NATURE AND COMES UP IN SPRING ON ITS OWN SCHEDULE WHEN CONDITIONS ARE RIGHT. THIS BREAKS MOST SEED DORMANCIES NATURALLY OVER WINTER. 2) IN GENERAL, FLOWER SPECIES EXHIBIT INCREASED SPRING GERMINATION 3) RECOMMENDED FOR DROUGHTY. SANDY SOILS BECAUSE SEED GERMINATES EARLIER IN THE SEASON, WHEN MOISTURE LEVELS ARE OPTIMAL, AND BEFORE SUMMER HEAT. 4) RECOMMENDED FOR CLAY SOILS, AS CLAY IS EASIER TO WORK IN THE FALL THAN IN SPRING. AND SEEDS WILL GERMINATE EARLIER IN THE SEASON. CLAY SOILS OFTEN REMAIN WET WELL INTO THE SPRING, AND BY THE TIME THEY CAN BE SAFELY WORKED, THE HEAT AND DROUGHT OF SUMMER ARE OFTEN RIGHT AROUND THE CORNER. FALL SEEDING ON CLAY SOILS ENCOURAGES EARLIER GERMINATION AND BETTER ROOT DEVELOPMENT PRIOR TO THE ONSET OF SUMMER.

DISADVANTAGES-1) WARM SEASON GRASS SEED TYPICALLY EXHIBITS REDUCED GERMINATION. 2) THERE IS NO OPPORTUNITY FOR EARLY SPRING WEED CONTROL BY CULTIVATION OR HERBICIDING. 3) BE CAREFUL ON EROSION-PRONE SITES. PLANT FALL SEEDINGS NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER, WITH AN ANNUAL RYE OR OATS NURSE CROP TO HELP HOLD THE SOIL OVER THE FALL AND WINTER.

2. EARLY SPRING- (MARCH-APRIL)

ADVANTAGES-1) IN GENERAL, RESULTS IN BETTER FLOWER GERMINATION THAN PLANTING IN 2) WATERING IS GENERALLY NOT AS CRITICAL, AS SPRING RAINS FULFILL THIS 3) WARM SEASON GRASS SEED GENERALLY HAS BETTER GERMINATION THAN IN FALL 4) BEST OPTION FOR SANDY SOILS IF UNABLE TO PLANT IN FALL. DISADVANTAGES-

1) LIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR EARLY, COOL SEASON WEED CONTROL. 2) NOT RECOMMENDED FOR HEAVY SOILS, AS IT IS DIFFICULT TO WORK THESE SOILS IF WET IN SPRING.

3. LATE SPRING- (MAY TO JUNE)

ADVANTAGES-1) MORE TIME FOR GOOD SOIL PREPARATION - PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT ON HEAVY SOILS. 2) MORE TIME FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO SEEDING. 3) OPTIMAL PLANTING TIME FOR WARM SEASON GRASSES.

DISADVANTAGES-1) INCREASED CHANCE FOR LOW MOISTURE CONDITIONS LATER IN THE SEASON 2) REDUCED GERMINATION OF SOME FLOWER SPECIES.

4. DORMANT OVERSEEDING FOR AREAS OF ALREADY ESTABLISHED PRAIRIE TO ADD SPECIES OR FILL VOIDS— SOIL TEMPERATURE BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT PREFERABLY BEFORE SNOW COVER (TYPICALLY LATE NOVEMBER TO

B. PLANTING METHODS

1. HAND BROADCASTING SEED A) START WITH A FRESHLY-TILLED SEED BED FREE OF ROCKS OR SOIL CLUMPS GREATER THAN TWO INCHES IN DIAMETER. B) MIX ALL SEED (INCLUDING THE NURSE CROP) WITH SLIGHTLY DAMPENED SAWDUST OR VERMICULITE (APPROXIMATELY TWO BUSHEL BASKETS OF SAWDUST PER 1000 SQUARE FEET, OR ONE PICKUP TRUCK PER ACRE). C) DIVIDE THE SEED MIXTURE INTO TWO EQUAL GROUPS. D) HAND BROADCAST ONE HALF OF THE SEED EVENLY OVER THE ENTIRE SITE. E) HAND BROADCAST THE SECOND HALF OF THE SEED OVER THE SITE, WALKING PERPENDICULAR TO THE DIRECTION WALKED WHEN SEEDING THE FIRST HALF. THIS ENSURES EVEN SEED DISTRIBUTION.

F) COVER THE SEED LIGHTLY, WITH ONE-EIGHTH TO ONE-FOURTH INCH OF SOIL WITH A RAKE OR DRAG G) FIRM SEED IN THE SOIL BY ROLLING THE SITE WITH A CULTIPACKER, ROLLER, TRUCK OR TRACTOR TIRES H) MULCH THE DESIGNATED PLANTING AREA WITH APPROXIMATELY 1 INCH OF WEED FREE STRAW SUCH AS WINTER WHEAT OR MARSH HAY. THE MULCH WILL HELP TO CONTROL EROSION ON STEEP SLOPES AND KEEP SAND OR CLAY SOILS MOIST DURING THE GERMINATION PERIOD. IF WORKING ON STEEP SLOPES, COVER THE MULCHED AREA WITH THE SPECIFIED STRAW EROSION MAT WITH TWO INCH OPENINGS TO ALLOW FOR UN-IMPEDED WILDFLOWER SEEDLING DEVELOPMENT. INSTALL STRAW EROSION MAT AS

2. MECHANICAL PLANTING OF PRAIRIE SEED ON AREAS GREATER THAN ONE ACRE, IT IS MORE EFFICIENT TO PLANT USING A BROADCAST OR A NO-TILL SEEDER. THE BROADCAST PLANTER SPREADS THE SEED OVER THE SOIL WHEREAS THE NO-TILL SEEDERS PLANT THE SEED IN ROWS BY OPENING SLITS IN THE SOIL. THE BROADCAST SEEDER RECOMMENDED BY PRAIRIE NURSERY IS THE "BRILLION" DOUBLE BOX AGRICULTURAL MODEL, TYPICALLY USED TO SEED ALFALFA AND GRASS MIXTURES BUT EQUIPPED WITH NATIVE GRASS BRISTLE BRUSHES IN THE LARGER FRONT BOX RATHER THAN THE STANDARD STEEL MRE AGITATORS. NO-TILL SEEDERS COMMONLY USED FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS INCLUDE THE TRUAX DRILL. THE TYE WILDFLOWER AND NATIVE GRASS SEEDER. AND JOHN DEERE SEEDERS. ON STEEP SLOPES, MULCHING AND/OR EROSION FABRIC SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT THE SEED FROM WASHING PRIOR TO ITS ESTABLISHMENT. FOR HYDRO-MULCHING, ONLY USE A CELLULOSE-BASED MUICH AND DO NOT USE A TACKIFIER. ALTHOUGH GRASSES ARE ABLE TO PENETRATE THROUGH A TACKIFIER, THE WILDFLOWER SEEDLINGS TYPICALLY

3. OVER SEEDING TO ADD SPECIES OR FILL VOIDS IN AN EXISTING NATIVE PRAIRIE A) CONDUCT SEEDING AT TIME INDICATED ABOVE. B) DO NOT TILL OR DISTURB THE SOIL OF THE EXISTING NATIVE PRAIRIE. B) MIX ALL SEED (DO NOT USE A NURSE CROP) WITH SLIGHTLY DAMPENED SAWDUST OR VERMICULITE (APPROXIMATELY TWO BUSHEL BASKETS OF SAWDUST PER 1000 SQUARE FEET, OR ONE PICKUP TRUCK PER ACRE). C) DIVIDE THE SEED MIXTURE INTO TWO EQUAL GROUPS. D) HAND BROADCAST ONE HALF OF THE SEED EVENLY OVER THE ENTIRE SITE. FOCUS ON AREAS THAT ARE THIN OR AREAS OF BARE SOIL. E) HAND BROADCAST THE SECOND HALF OF THE SEED OVER THE SITE, WALKING PERPENDICULAR TO THE DIRECTION WALKED WHEN SEEDING THE FIRST HALF. THIS ENSURES EVEN SEED DISTRIBUTION. F) DO NOT TILL THE SOIL OR APPLY MULCH TO THE OVER SEEDING. FREEZE THAW CYCLES THROUGH THE WINTER WILL WORK THE SEED INTO THE SOIL SO THAT IT CAN GERMINATE IN THE SPRING OF THE FOLLOWING 1 OR 2 YEARS.

NATIVE PRAIRIE MAINTENANCE

V. POST PLANTING MAINTENANCE

A. YEAR ONE - (BY CONTRACTOR)

WEED CONTROL DURING THE FIRST GROWING SEASON IS ESSENTIAL. THE PERENNIAL PRAIRIE SEEDLINGS GROW SLOWLY, AND ARE EASILY OUT—COMPETED BY THE FASTER-GROWING WEEDS THAT WILL INEVITABLY GERMINATE. SEEDED AREAS SHALL BE MOWED TO A HEIGHT OF 6 INCHES APPROXIMATELY THREE TIMES DURING THE FIRST GROWING SEASON. WHEN WEEDS REACH A HEIGHT OF 12-16 INCHES. THE ENTIRE PLANTING SHALL BE MOWED BACK TO 6 INCHES. AS A GENERAL RULE OF THUMB, ANYTHING THAT GROWS TALLER THAN 8 INCHES IN THE FIRST YEAR IS PROBABLY A WEED. MOWING AT 6 INCHES WILL CUT BACK TALLER WEEDS, WHILE LEAVING THE SHORTER PRAIRIE SEEDLINGS UNHARMED. USE A STRING TRIMMER OR WEED EATER ON SMALL AREAS. ON LARGER AREAS. A FLAIL MOWER IS THE BEST CHOICE. FLAIL MOWERS CHOP UP THE WEEDS AS THEY ARE CUT, INSTEAD OF LAYING THE CUT WEEDS ON TOP OF THE PRAIRI SEEDLINGS. IF A FLAIL MOWER IN NOT AVAILABLE, A ROTARY MOWER OR SICKLE BAR MOWER MAY BE USED. BE SURE TO MOW BEFORE ANY WEEDS SET SEED, TO PREVENT FUTURE WEED INFESTATION. DO NOT PULL WEEDS IN THE FIRST YEAR, AS THIS WILL DISTURB OR DESTROY THE DEVELOPING PRAIRIE SEEDLINGS. AT THE END OF THE FALL OF THE FIRST GROWING SEASON, LEAVE THE DEAD VEGETATION AND

STUBBLE STANDING, TO HELP INSULATE THE SEEDLINGS AND REDUCE WINTER FROST HEAVING. 3. YEAR TWO (BY OWNER) DURING THE SPRING OF THE SECOND YEAR, MOW THE STANDING RESIDUAL VEGETATION TO THE GROUND IN EARLY SPRING, AND RAKE OFF THE CUTTINGS. IF BIENNIAL WEEDS SUCH AS SWEET CLOVER, BURDOCK, WILD PARSNIP, ETC. ARE A PROBLEM, MOW AGAIN AT APPROXIMATELY 12 INCHES WHEN THE MAJORITY OF BIENNIAL WEEDS ARE IN FULL FLOWER.

MAKE SURE TO MOW THEM BEFORE THEY MAKE SEED!

EXPECT THIS SECOND MOWING FOR CONTROLLING BIENNIAL WEEDS TO OCCUR AROUND MID-JUNE. YEAR THREE AND BEYOND (BY OWNER) BEGINNING IN THE SPRING OF THE THIRD YEAR. THE PRAIRIE CAN BE BURNED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO MAINTAIN ITS DIVERSITY AND VIGOR. BURNING IN MID-SPRING HELPS SET BACK NON-NATIVE COOL SEASON WEEDS AND GRASSES SUCH AS QUACKGRASS, BLUEGRASS, BROMEGRASS, ETC. BURNING ALSO ENCOURAGES EARLIER SOIL WARMING IN SPRING, WHICH

FAVORS GROWTH OF THE HEAT-LOVING WARM SEASON PRAIRIE PLANTS. IF BURNING IS NOT POSSIBLE, THE PRAIRIE CAN BE MOWED AS CLOSELY TO THE GROUND AS POSSIBLE, AND THEN THE MOWED MATERIAL RAKED OFF TO EXPOSE THE SOIL AND ENCOURAGE WARMING. TIMING IS VERY IMPORTANT WHEN BURNING OR MOWING YOUR PRAIRIE. THE GOAL IS TO ALLOW UNDESIRABLE COOL

SEASON PLANTS TO BEGIN ACTIVE GROWTH PRIOR TO BURNING OR MOWING. SO THAT THEY WILL BE HARMED IN THE PROCESS. THE OPTIMAL DATE FOR BURNING OR MOWING CAN VARY BY AS MUCH AS A MONTH IN ANY GIVEN YEAR, DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN WEATHER. HOWEVER, WE CAN USE PLANTS AS OUR CALENDAR TO ENSURE OPTIMAL TIMING. THE BEST TIME TO BURN OR MOW MOST PRAIRIES IS WHEN THE BUDS OF THE SUGAR MAPLE TREE (ACER SACCHARUM) BEGIN TO BREAK OPEN IN SPRING. THIS ÙSUALLY WILL OCCÚR SOMETIME BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND MAY 15. DEPENDING UPON THE LOCATION AND THE WEATHER IN ANY GIVEN YEAR.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU DIVIDE YOUR PRAIRIE INTO TWO "MANAGEMENT UNITS." BURN OR MOW ONE HALF EVERY OTHER YEAR, ALTERNATING FROM YEAR TO YEAR SO THAT EACH HALF IS BURNED ONCE EVERY TWO YEARS. THIS HELPS PREVENT INVASION BY WOODY PLANTS, AS WELL AS COOL SEASON WEEDS. BURNING OR MOWING LESS FREQUENTLY THAN EVERY OTHER YEAR CAN RESULT IN TREES AND SHRUBS GAINING A FOOTHOLD IN YOUR PRAIRIE. LEAVING ONE HALF UNBURNED OR UNMOWED ALSO LEAVES BUTTERFLY AND MOTH PUPAE AND EGGS INTACT, SO THAT THEY CAN RE-POPULATE THE ECOSYSTEM THAT YEAR. BURNING EVERY YEAR IS GENERALLY NOT RECOMMENDED, AS IT TENDS TO INCREASE THE DOMINANCE OF THE WARM SEASON PRAIRIE GRASSES AND CERTAIN PRAIRIE FLOWERS. BURNING OR MOWING EVERY OTHER YEAR HELPS CREATE

VARYING CONDITIONS FROM YEAR TO YEAR, MAINTAINING

MAXIMUM PLANT AND ANIMAL DIVERSITY.

PROJECT INFORMATION

BAYSIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL

D 601 E ELLSWORTH LN, BAYSIDE, WI

ISSUANCE AND REVISIONS

DATE	DESCRIPTION
09/16/2022	50% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
11/18/2022	75% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
11/28/2022	ARC SUBMISSION
12/09/2022	100% DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
01/16/2022	ARC SUBMISSION

KEY PLAN



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SHEET INFORMATION

PROGRESS DOCUMENTS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

These documents reflect progress and intent and may be subject to change, including additional detail. These are not final construction documents and shall not be used for final bidding or construction-related purposes.

PROJECT MANAGER

PROJECT NUMBER

NATIVE SEEDING

NOTES

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NATIVE PRAIRIE SEEDING NOTES REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION