1. GENERAL
   A. Related sections:
      i. 01 56 39 – Temporary Tree and Plant Protection
      ii. 32 90 00 – Planting
      iii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iv. 32 91 13.16 – Mulching
      v. 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses
      vi. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vii. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging

2. PRODUCTS

3. EXECUTION
   A. For UGA Athens Campus Only – Content applies to new plant installations only:
      i. If pruning of roots is required of existing plants or trees, Contractor must
         contact Project Manager and arrange for FMD Grounds to review the conditions
         and advise.
   B. If pruning of roots is required for new plants, Contractor must seek approval from
      Design Professional prior to proceeding.
   C. Contractor shall remove only dead, dying, or broken branches as approved by FMD
      Grounds. Do not prune for shape.
   D. Contractor shall prune and thin trees, shrubs, and vines according to standard
      professional horticultural and arboricultural practices. Unless otherwise indicated by
      Design Professional, do not cut tree leaders; remove only injured, dying, or dead
      branches from trees and shrubs; and prune to retain natural character.
   E. Pruning of plant material shall be limited to fine pruning.
   F. Fine pruning is the removal of dead, diseased, injured, broken, rubbing, or crowded
      branches or twigs. Minor branches and branches that connect to the trunk may be fine
      pruned. Fine pruning should not result in large voids in the general outline or structure
      of the plant.
   G. Protruding branch stubs, left on the tree after pruning, is not acceptable. It will increase
      the possibility of decay and may result in the growth of undesirable shoots from the
      stub.
   H. The normal shape of the plant shall be left intact unless otherwise directed by the
      Design Professional. Additional pruning may be required on trees of special use or
      character.
      i. All pruning cuts on woody plants shall be made in accordance with standards set
         forth in the National Arborist Association’s Pruning Standards for Shade Trees,
         Class I Fine Pruning. Improperly pruned shrubs and trees may result in rejection
         of plants by the Design Professional.
      ii. Location of Pruning Cut
         a. All pruning cuts by the Contractor shall be made sufficiently close to the
            parent limb so as not to have a protruding stub but shall be beyond the
            branch bark collar of the branch.
         b. Branch bark ridges and collars are areas or lines of bulging bark that
            usually are rougher and darker in color than surrounding bark. Branch
bark ridges occur above the lateral on the parent limb, while the collar occurs below the lateral. Studies show that the branch bark ridges and the collar form a strong barrier between the branch and the trunk against decay. This barrier shall not be violated by a pruning cut.

iii. Pruning Large Branches
   a. If a cut is required on a limb greater than 1 inch (1”) diameter, the Contractor shall consult the Design Professional for prior approval and instructions.

iv. Treatment of Pruning Cuts
   a. Treatment of pruning cuts with wound dressings and/or paints is not necessary for proper wound repair and shall not be applied to any pruning cuts or wounds.
1. GENERAL
   A. Related Sections:
      i. University of Georgia Planning Principles – Site Campus Planning Principles – Paving – Brick Work
      ii. University of Georgia Planning Principles – Site Campus Planning Principles – Paving – Porous Paving
   B. These products are typically used at building entrances, intersections, and as design features at plazas, walkways, and other major elements in the landscape.
   C. Porosity Levels
      i. Porosity level one pertains to Pine Hall Brick pavers for commercial use that have a low infiltration rate.
      ii. Porosity level two pertains to Pine Hall StormPave Brick pavers for commercial use that have a high infiltration rate.

2. PRODUCTS
   A. Regional Materials: Provide concrete pavers that have been manufactured within 500 miles of the Project site from aggregates and cement that have been extracted, harvested, recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of Project site. Provide documentation as requested by Project Manager.
   B. Light traffic paving brick
      i. Porosity Level: One
         a) Provide bricks without frogs or cores.
         b) Pine Hall Brick
         c) Thickness: 2-3/4” as per specifications
         d) Face size: 4x8 inches
         e) Color: Courtyard Red – Georgia Plant
         f) Note: Pavers shall be set over porous, compacted base
      ii. Porosity Level: Two
         a) Pine Hall Brick StormPave
         b) Thickness: 2-1/4” or 2-3/4” as per specifications
         c) Face size: 4x8 inches
         d) Color: Courtyard Red – Georgia Plant
         e) Note: StormPave Pavers shall be set over washed fractured open-graded stone in bedding course, washed fractured open-graded stone in base course, and cleaned fractured, open-graded stone in sub-base course; washed fractured and open graded aggregate placed in openings of pavers
   C. Paving brick with truncated domes:
      i. Porosity Level: One
         a) Provide bricks without frogs or cores.
         b) Pine Hall Brick
         c) Thickness: 2-1/4” as per specifications
         d) Face size: 4x8 inches
         e) Color: Courtyard Red – Georgia Plant
f) Note: In some instances, pavers shall be set over concrete sub-base. Coordinate with Project Manager.

D. Heavy vehicular paving brick:
   i. Porosity Level: One
      a) Provide bricks without frogs or cores in surfaces exposed to view in the completed Work.
      b) Pine Hall Brick
      c) Thickness: 2-3/4”
      d) Face size: 4x8 inches
      e) Color: Courtyard Red – Georgia Plant
      f) Note: Pavers shall be set over concrete sub-base

   ii. Porosity Level: Two
      a) Pine Hall Brick StormPave
      b) Thickness: 2-1/4” or 2-3/4” as per specifications
      c) Face size: 4x8 inches
      d) Color: Courtyard Red – Georgia Plant
      e) Note: StormPave Pavers shall be set over washed fractured open-graded stone in bedding course, washed fractured open-graded stone in base course, and cleaned fractured, open-graded stone in sub-base course; washed fractured and open graded aggregate placed in openings of pavers

E. Brick shall be rated “not effloresced.”

3. EXECUTION
   A. Contractor shall mix pavers from several pallets or cubes, as they are placed, to produce uniform blend of color and textures.
   B. Contractor shall set pavers per manufacture’s recommendation for paver type, or minimally at a joint width of 1/16” and a maximum of 1/8”.
   C. Tolerances: Do not exceed 1/16” in 10 feet from level, or indicated slope, for finished surface of paving.
   D. Contractor shall repeat sand joint-filling process 30 days later to insure uniformity of joint infill.
1. **GENERAL**
   A. Related sections:
      i. University of Georgia Planning Principles – Site Campus Planning Principles – Paving – Sidewalks – University of Georgia Roadway
   B. Sidewalks shall be repaired in complete panels as originally scored. Cutting and replacement shall be at existing construction joints as agreed to with Project Manager.

2. **PRODUCTS**
   A. All sidewalks greater than 5’ wide will have vehicles drive on them and shall be a minimum of 6” thick unreinforced concrete, 3000 psi, with a minimum 6” graded aggregate base.

3. **EXECUTION**
   A. The Design Professional shall verify all scoring patterns with the Project Manager.
   B. Sidewalks shall have the following scoring pattern:
      i. Joint Pattern ‘A’ Example: Typical scoring pattern for sidewalk widths less than 8’.
      ii. Joint Pattern ‘B’ Example: Typical scoring pattern for sidewalk widths greater than 8’ and in prominent focal areas that generate heavy pedestrian traffic.
1. **GENERAL**
   
   A. **Related sections:**
      
      i. University of Georgia Planning Principles – Site Campus Planning Principles – Landscape – Fencing and Screening
   
   B. Where chain link fencing is required, either by code or for security purposes, black, vinyl-coated, chain link fence should be used. In regards to each situation, the height of the fence will be determined by the OUA.
1. **GENERAL**
   
   A. Timber retaining walls are not allowed.
1. **GENERAL**
   A. Related sections:
      i. University of Georgia Planning Principles – Site Campus Planning Principles – Gateways and Edges – Site Walls and Seat Walls
   B. Site retaining walls, depending on the height, are preferably constructed of granite rubble or granite faced granite rubble on a concrete wall. Coordinate with Project Manager to determine if retaining wall exposed surfaces shall be granite rubble or concrete.

2. **PRODUCTS**
   A. Regional Materials: Provide granite rubble that is quarried within 200 miles of the Project site. Make available documentation as requested by Project Manager.
   B. Basis of design: Grey Elberton Granite, Elberton, Georgia
   C. Type: Cubic-shaped granite stones to provide random pattern of stone sizes, but with all stone edges oriented orthogonally. Stone shall be weathered and broken face.
   D. Size: On the wall elevation, the minimum allowable individual piece of stone shall be 4”x5”.

3. **EXECUTION**
   A. Contractor shall provide a mockup of at least 5’ wide by the height of the wall. An in place mock up is allowable as long as Contractor makes any required corrections.
   B. There shall only be vertical and horizontal mortar joints. Any stones that are oriented in the wall so that the edges are diagonal (not oriented horizontally and vertically) will be rejected.
   C. The mortar joint size shall be a minimum 1/2”. Mortar color to match stone.
   D. A granite coping cap shall be used on all seat walls. The width of the cap should have a minimum 1” overhang on all sides and a minimum thickness of 4”. All cap pieces shall span the entire width of the top of the wall and contain cubic-shaped granite stones to ensure random pattern of stone sizes.
   E. Any polished faces that are installed will be rejected.
   F. Weep holes that are formed with PVC shall be gray PVC (white PVC is not allowed). PVC shall be recessed 1” from face of wall.
1. **GENERAL**
   A. Related sections:
   B. Removable Bollards are generally used to restrict vehicular access on large driveways and sidewalks located on campus.
   C. Fixed Utilitarian Bollards are undecorated, simple, steel bollards that are used in utilitarian locations.

2. **PRODUCTS**
   A. Removable Bollard Basis of Design
      i. Manufacturer:
         a. Valley Iron and Steel Company
            Lumen Source
            Address: 1052 Peninsula Drive, Prosperity, SC 29127
            Office Phone: 888-214-5253
            Website: www.timberform.com
      ii. Model
         a. Equal to Cast Iron Bollard - #VI-BO-14/30"
      iii. Finish/Color
         a. Painted black
      iv. Special Features
         a. Removable mounting
      v. Notes
         a. Pipe to be galvanized prior to paint finish
1. **GENERAL**
   A. Related sections:
      i. 32 01 90.23 – Pruning
      ii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iii. 32 91 13.16 – Mulching
      iv. 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses
      v. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vi. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging

2. **PRODUCTS**

3. **EXECUTION**
   A. Water
      i. Design Professional shall coordinate a water source with the Project Manager so that suitable water for the implementation and maintenance of the landscape plan shall be available on or near the work sites. If a new water source or extension of water source is included in the Contract Documents, the Contractor shall plan that the water source is functional prior to planting. The Contractor shall provide water trucks, hoses and other conveyances.
      ii. The root system of all plants shall be watered by the Contractor at such intervals as to keep the surrounding soil in the best condition for promotion of root and plant growth.
   B. Pesticides
      i. All pesticides used shall be labeled for specific use and for use in public areas.
      ii. Any Contractor applying pesticides must have a Commercial Contractor's Pesticide Applicator's License.
      iii. Contractor shall apply treatments as required to keep plant materials, planted areas, and soils free of pests and pathogens or disease. Use practices to minimize the use of pesticides and reduce hazards.
      iv. Contractor shall apply pesticides and other chemical products and biological control agents in accordance with authorities having jurisdiction and manufacturer's written recommendations. Coordinate applications with Project Manager's operations and others in proximity to the Work. Notify Project Manager before each application is performed.
   C. Maintenance
      i. The Contractor shall begin maintenance immediately after each plant is installed and shall continue until final acceptance of the work in total by the Design Professional. Maintenance shall include watering, cultivating, weeding, mulching, maintaining guy wires and stakes, pest control and general site cleanup.
      ii. Contractor shall provide maintenance by skilled employees of landscape Installer.
      iii. Maintenance Period for Trees and Shrubs: Maintain trees and shrubs from time of initial installation until Material Completion.
      iv. Maintenance Period for Ground Cover and Other Plants: Maintain trees and shrubs from time of initial installation Material Completion.
v. Maintain plantings by pruning, cultivating, watering, weeding, fertilizing, mulching, restoring planting saucers, resetting to proper grades or vertical position, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable plantings. Spray or treat as required to keep trees and shrubs free of insects and disease.

D. Plant Damage:
   i. Planting areas and plants shall be protected by the Contractor at all times against trespassing and damages of any kind for the duration of the maintenance period. If any plants become damaged or injured, they shall be treated or replaced by the Contractor as directed by the Design Professional at no additional cost to the Owner. No work shall be done by the Contractor within, adjacent to, or over any plant or planting area without proper safeguards and protection of the plant material.
   ii. Contractor shall protect plants from damage due to landscape operations and operations of other contractors and trades. Maintain protection during installation and maintenance periods. Treat, repair, or replace damaged plantings.

E. Guarantee
   i. The Contractor shall guarantee, in writing, all materials assigned to workmanship for a period of one year from the date of Material Completion by the Design Professional.
   ii. Plant Replacement:
      a. During the installation, prior to material completion, any dead or dying plants shall be replaced as part of the Contract. Any delay in replacement must be approved by the Design Professional. During and at the end of standard one (1) year guarantee period, the Contractor shall replace, without cost to the Owner, and within 30 days of notification by the Project Manager all Contractor furnished plant materials which are dead or are not in a vigorous, thriving condition. Replacements shall closely match adjacent specimens of the same species and cultivar, and shall be subject selection in the field by the Design Professional prior to digging. Replacements shall be subject to all requirements previously stated in these specifications.
      iii. The Contractor shall make all necessary repairs to grades, lawns, plantings, and paving as required because of plant replacements. Such repairs shall be done at no extra cost to the Owner.
      iv. The acceptance of all replacement plants by the Design Professional at the end of the guarantee period terminates the Contractor's responsibility for such. In the event that a replacement plant dies, the Project Manager may elect a subsequent substitution.
      v. Replacement plants shall be guaranteed for a one (1) year period from the date of replacement, NOT from the date of original planting.
   iii. Soil Preparation/Excavation Repairs:
      a. During the 1-year guarantee period, the Contractor shall be responsible to correct any excessive settling or poor drainage areas directly attributable to Contractor's work.
1. **GENERAL**
   A. Related sections:
      i. 32 01 90.23 – Pruning
      ii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iii. 32 91 13.16 – Mulching
      iv. 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses
      v. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vi. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging
   B. Prior to landscaping, the Contractor shall obtain soil samples from 3 separate and representative locations on site and send samples to:
      i. Trace Level Analysis Laboratory (TLA)
         2300 College Station Road
         Athens, GA 30602
         Phone: 706-542-9023
         Fax: 706-542-1474
      UGA Cooperative Extension Office
      soiltest@uga.edu
      A copy of the soil testing results shall be sent to the Design Professional 2 weeks prior to any application of fertilizer or lime.
   C. Drainage
      i. No plant shall be planted in soil that is obviously or predictably poorly drained. Any poorly-drained areas on the site shall be brought to the attention of the Design Professional before planting. Alterations shall be made by the Contractor to provide adequate drainage or changes will be made in the planting plan. Adjustment in final billing charges, if necessary, will be made to compensate Contractor for any additional work beyond fine grading to alleviate a drainage problem.
   D. Underground Obstructions
      a. When an obstruction exists in any proposed plant pit or bed, the Design Professional shall be notified immediately. If necessary, an alternate location shall be selected by the Contractor, with the approval of the Design Professional. If the location cannot be changed, the obstruction shall, if possible, be sufficiently removed to allow adequate root growth after the plant is properly planted.

2. **PRODUCTS**
   A. Compost – *For UGA Athens Campus Only*
      i. The UGA FMD Grounds Department develops its own compost for use on projects. Coordinate with the Project Manager to determine if appropriate for specific project. If available for use, there is not a project cost for the materials; however, the Contractor will be required to obtain the material at the compost site, which is located on Whitehall Road and transport the material to the Project site.
ii. The loading, hauling, and unloading of compost material shall be included in the Cost of the Work or Bid.

B. Topsoil
   i. Topsoil shall be friable and similar in physical characteristics to locally occurring topsoil. It shall be taken from a well-drained, arable site and shall not be delivered or moved in a muddy or frozen condition. It shall be reasonable free of subsoil. It shall contain no stones, clods, sticks, roots, or other extraneous matter greater than 1" in size and shall contain no materials toxic to plants.
   ii. Upon request of the Design Professional, the Contractor shall send representative samples of the topsoil to a recognized commercial or government agency to be tested for pH, fertility and bulk density. Copies of the results and recommendations shall be furnished to the Design Professional by the Contractor.

C. Fertilizer
   i. Phosphate is the only fertilizer material to be used in the preparation and planting of plant materials (other than turf). Phosphate is to be incorporated in all planting beds and individual planting holes as per soil test result.

D. Lime
   i. Lime shall meet the specifications of the Georgia Department of Agriculture and shall be of an agricultural grade. Lime shall be dolomitic in composition. Any hardened or caked lime shall be pulverized to its original condition before it is used.

3. EXECUTION
   A. Soil Preparation – Current Vegetated/Undisturbed Areas
      i. Contractor shall loosen subgrade of planting areas to a minimum depth of 12 inches. Remove stones larger than 1 inch in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner’s property.
         a. Contractor shall apply fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
         b. Contractor shall thoroughly blend planting soil off-site before spreading or spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil.
         c. Contractor shall spread planting soil to a depth of 4 inches but not less than required to meet finish grades after natural settlement. Do not spread if planting soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.

B. Soil Preparation – Previously Compacted, Paved, or Heavily Impervious Surfaces
   i. Areas outside the drip line of existing trees are to be excavated to a depth of eighteen inches (18"). Where equipment use is not possible, the area is to be dug by hand. Use of specific implements must be approved by the Design Professional. After disturbing the entire planting area (outside the drip line), the soil shall be removed and sent through a screening machine to separate out large–sized materials (greater than 1” in diameter) from usable soil. The Contractor shall be responsible for removing the sorted screened deleterious material from the UGA campus. After initial screening, additional topsoil (equal to the amount of screened deleterious material) shall be incorporated into the usable soil and re-screened. Screened soil should be replaced in a manner that will prevent compaction to the site. Light weight equipment on rubber tracks
should be used over large, heavy equipment. If the site has constrained access, back fill shall be done by hand.

a. Amendments

1) Compost shall be incorporated into all perennial beds areas. Additional need for compost shall be determined by Design Professional prior to soil preparation. After screening and soil replacement, two inches (2") of compost (if required), plus recommended lime and phosphorus, shall be applied and roto-tilled. Areas where slope is 3:1 or less shall be cross tilled to the previous till. In case of extreme slope, or other situations where tillage is not possible, Design Professional shall consider alternatives recommended by the Contractor.

C. Soil Preparation – When Inside Tree Drip Line

i. Because of the need to protect existing tree roots, areas within the existing tree drip line shall not be disturbed and/or roto-tilled. Inside the tree drip line, individual holes shall be dug for each plant or small mass of plants.

a. Amendments

1) Prior to planting and backfilling, recommended amounts of phosphate and lime shall be added to the soil excavated from the plant holes. After planting, an application of two inches (2") of compost, if needed, shall be spread over the entire planting area, before mulching.

2) The only exception to this method of planting and amending shall be in the case of ground covers planted from small (less than 1 pint) containers. In areas where groundcovers are planted in mass, the lime, phosphate, and compost shall be applied over the entire ground cover area prior to digging the planting holes.

D. Finish Grading

i. Contractor shall grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades.

E. Dust

i. Contractor is responsible for controlling wind bourn dust and shall take preventative measures as required. If adjacent structures are covered in dust from the Project, the Contractor will be held responsible for complete cleaning of all surfaces at no additional cost to the Owner. This includes, but not limited to: roofs, walls, windows, etc.

F. Drip Line Definition

i. For purposes of defining type of soil preparation and planting methods, the term 'drip line' shall be used. The drip line shall be determined by measuring the distance of the furthest limb tip from the tree. This distance shall be the radius of drip line circle. Any variation of this circle must be approved by the Design Professional.

G. Landscape Topography

i. After soil preparation, but prior to planting, Design Professional shall approve topography. This includes any previous or newly specified mounds, drainage
areas, slopes, swales, edging treatments, or any other similar topographic features. Any adjustment to topography shall be made by the Contractor prior to planting.

H. Grooming and Shaping

i. Soil Surface

a. All rocks, clods, sticks, and other debris larger than 1 inch (1") shall be removed from the soil surface. Soil surface shall be raked and groomed to a smooth, even appearance. Unless specified on the landscape plan, the general slope and texture of the planted area should be returned to the approved condition before plant installation began.
1. GENERAL
   A. Related sections:
      i. 32 01 90.23 – Pruning
      ii. 32 90 00 – Planting
      iii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iv. 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses
      v. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vi. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging

2. PRODUCTS
   A. Pine straw shall be used for mulch.
      i. All pine straw shall be clean, fresh, and free of branches and foreign matter.
      ii. The mulching material shall be pine straw, applied four inches (4") to six inches (6") thick to achieve a minimum settling depth of three inches (3”).

3. EXECUTION
   A. Contractor shall mulch all trees and shrubs immediately after planting, NOT at the end of the entire planting project.
   B. The contractor shall mulch the planting holes and staked areas of individual trees shall be mulched, while the entire planting areas of shrub and ground cover beds shall be uniformly mulched. No soil, rocks, clods, or drip irrigation lines shall be visible through the mulch.
   C. Trees planted in turf areas shall have a circular mulch ring with a four-foot radius from the trunk of the tree. All areas that are not turf or hardscape shall be mulched, unless otherwise specified.
1. GENERAL
   A. Related sections:
      i. 32 01 90.23 – Pruning
      ii. 32 90 00 – Planting
      iii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iv. 32 91 13.16 – Mulching
      v. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vi. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging

2. PRODUCTS
   A. All sod shall be TIF 419.

3. EXECUTION
   A. Grading
      i. Newly Graded Subgrades: Contractor shall loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Remove stones larger than 1 inch in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner’s property.
         a. Contractor shall apply fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
         b. Contractor shall thoroughly blend planting soil off-site before spreading or spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil.
         c. Contractor shall spread planting soil to a depth of 4 inches but not less than required to meet finish grades after light rolling and natural settlement. Do not spread if planting soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
            1) Reduce elevation of planting soil to allow for soil thickness of sod.
      ii. Unchanged Subgrades: If turf is to be planted in areas unaltered or undisturbed by excavating, grading, or surface-soil stripping operations, prepare surface soil as follows:
         a. Contractor shall remove existing grass, vegetation, and turf. Do not mix into surface soil.
         b. Contractor shall loosen surface soil to a depth of at least 6 inches. Apply soil amendments and fertilizers according to planting soil mix proportions and mix thoroughly into top 4 inches of soil. Till the soil to a homogeneous mixture of fine texture.
            1) Contractor shall apply fertilizer directly to surface soil before loosening.
         c. Contractor shall remove stones larger than 1 inch in any dimension and sticks, roots, trash, and other extraneous matter.
         d. Contractor shall legally dispose of waste material, including grass, vegetation, and turf, off Owner’s property.
      iii. Finish Grading: Contractor shall grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade to within plus or minus 1/2 inch of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to
meet finish grades. Limit finish grading to areas that can be planted in the immediate future.

iv. Moisten prepared area before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.

v. Before planting, Contractor shall obtain Design Professional and/or Project Manager acceptance of finish grading; restore planting areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

B. Sodding

i. Contractor shall lay sod within 24 hours of harvesting. Do not lay sod if dormant or if ground is frozen or muddy.

ii. Lay sod to form a solid mass with tightly fitted joints. Butt ends and sides of sod; do not stretch or overlap. Stagger sod strips or pads to offset joints in adjacent courses. Avoid damage to subgrade or sod during installation. Tamp and roll lightly to ensure contact with subgrade, eliminate air pockets, and form a smooth surface. Work sifted soil or fine sand into minor cracks between pieces of sod; remove excess to avoid smothering sod and adjacent grass.

iii. Lay sod across angle of slopes exceeding 1:3.

iv. Contractor shall anchor sod on slopes exceeding 1:6 with wood pegs spaced as recommended by sod manufacturer but not less than 2 anchors per sod strip to prevent slippage.

v. Contractor shall saturate sod with fine water spray within two hours of planting. During first week after planting, water daily or more frequently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a minimum depth of 1-1/2 inches below sod.

C. Turf Maintenance

i. Contractor shall maintain and establish turf by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable turf. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth turf. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.

ii. Contractor shall mow turf as soon as top growth is tall enough to cut. Repeat mowing to maintain height appropriate for species without cutting more than 1/3 of grass height. Remove no more than 1/3 of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings.

iii. Contractor shall apply pesticides and other chemical products and biological control agents in accordance with authorities having jurisdiction and manufacturer's written recommendations. Coordinate applications with Owner's operations and others in proximity to the work. Notify Project Manager before each application is performed.

D. Satisfactory Turf installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by Design Professional:

i. Satisfactory Seeded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any 10 sq. ft. and bare spots not exceeding 5 by 5 inches.

ii. Satisfactory Sodded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, well-rooted, even-colored, viable turf has been established, free of weeds, open joints, bare areas, and surface irregularities.
iii. Use specified materials to reestablish turf that does not comply with requirements and continue maintenance until turf is satisfactory.
1. **GENERAL**
   
   A. Related sections:
      
      i. 32 01 90.23 – Pruning
      ii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iii. 32 91 13.16 – Mulching
      iv. 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses
      v. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vi. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging
   
   B. Specific plants that require seasonal planting will be indicated on the planting plan. Actual plant installation shall occur only during periods when weather and soil conditions are favorable. The Design Professional shall be notified at least 48 hours before planting begins.
   
   C. Planting Locations
      
      i. The Contractor shall stake the location of planting sites and the Design Professional will approve the location prior to beginning any planting. The time required between staking and planting will be determined at the pre-construction conference.
   
   D. Plant Placement
      
      i. Each plant shall be placed in a straight, upright, and centered position in its planting hole or as specified. Balled and burlapped and container-grown plants shall be handled only by their roots, balls and containers.
      
      ii. Plants may settle after transplanting and water will collect around the trunks. In all but very well-drained soils, plants will not establish and thrive if the tops of their root balls are below the level of the surrounding soil.
      
      iii. Some plants should be planted slightly higher than they were originally growing to allow for this settling of the backfill or soil conditions. Consult with Design Professional for recommendations. In no case, should the top portion of the root ball be exposed above surrounding soil line. Any special directions for planting in poorly drained soils or other specific plant needs will be indicated on the planting plan.
      
      iv. Balled-and-Burlapped plants shall have all synthetic materials removed from the root ball, trunk or crown as they will not decompose and will cause damage to the plant.
      
      v. All synthetic straps, bands and twine shall be removed from one half (1/2) to one third (1/3) of the top of the root ball and all ropes or wires shall be removed from the plant’s trunk or crown. Burlap shall be left intact around the edge of the root ball, but shall not be left on the upper portion of the ball or left exposed above the soil surface.

2. **PRODUCTS**
   
   A. Plant Selection: The Contractor shall use only plants that are nursery grown, unless otherwise specified and approved by the Design Professional. All plants shall be in accordance with American Association of Nurserymen's (AAN) of American Standard for Nursery Stock, latest edition. All plants shall be typical of their species or cultivar and
have a normal growth habit. They shall be healthy, vigorous, well-branched, and densely foliated when in leaf. Plants shall be free of disease, nematode, and insect pests, including insect eggs and larvae. They shall have a healthy, well-developed root system.

B. Substitutions: All substitutions in genus, species, cultivar or size must be made by the Contractor and approved by the Design Professional. Plants larger than specified may be substituted on approval of the Design Professional, but such plants shall not increase the contract price. If the use of larger plants is approved, the spread of roots or ball of earth shall be increased in proportion to the size of the plant. If larger sizes are used, any future replacements shall match the size installed.

3. EXECUTION

A. Mulch backfilled surfaces of planting areas and other areas indicated.
   i. Trees and Tree-like Shrubs in Turf Areas: Apply organic mulch ring of 4 inch average thickness, with 36-inch radius around trunks or stems. Do not place mulch within 3 inches of trunks or stems.
   ii. Organic Mulch in Planting Areas: Apply 3-inch (75-mm) average thickness of mulch over whole surface of planting area, and finish level with adjacent finish grades. Do not place mulch within 3 inches (75 mm) of trunks or stems.

B. Contractor shall set out and space ground cover and plants other than trees, shrubs, and vines 18 inches apart or as indicated in even rows with triangular spacing.

C. Use planting soil for backfill.

D. Contractor shall dig holes large enough to allow spreading of roots.

E. Contractor shall water thoroughly after planting, taking care not to cover plant crowns with wet soil.

F. Protect plants from hot sun and wind; remove protection if plants show evidence of recovery from transplanting shock.

G. Deliver plants after preparations for planting have been completed, and install immediately. If planting is delayed more than six hours after delivery, set plants and trees in their appropriate aspect (sun, filtered sun, or shade), protect from weather and mechanical damage, and keep roots moist.

H. Fill in as necessary soil subsidence that may occur because of settling or other processes. Replace mulch materials damaged or lost in areas of subsidence.

I. Plant Digging
   i. Balled and Burlapped
      a. Balled and Burlapped plants shall be dug with a firm, natural ball of earth around the roots, conforming to AAN’s most current American Standards for Nursery Stock. Root balls shall be covered with natural burlap (treated or untreated) and secured with pinning nails, twine, wire, and wire baskets, or a combination of these materials. Synthetic wrapping materials shall not be used around the root ball.
      b. Container-Grown Plants: Container-grown plants shall be healthy, vigorous and well-rooted in their containers. They shall have fibrous root systems sufficiently developed so that the root mass will retain its shape when removed from the container. No plant shall be loose in its container, nor shall it be severely root bound. Plants shall be watered prior to shipment and if transported in open vehicles shall be covered with shade cloth or tarp to prevent wind burn.
J. Storage
   i. Ball and burlapped plants which cannot be planted immediately upon
delivery to the site shall be placed on the ground (not on a paved surface) with
the roots balls well protected from drying by covering them with a moisture
holding material, such as sawdust, bark, or topsoil. These plants shall be
provided adequate moisture and protection from temperature extremes and
strong winds. All trunks shall be covered with adequate shade cloth or trunk
wrapping to prevent exposure to sun if not planted within 24 hours
   ii. Container grown plants shall be brought to the planting site as close to the
installation date as possible. They shall be provided adequate protection from
injury, strong winds and exposure to desiccation and temperature extremes. All
plants shall be watered thoroughly in their containers prior to installation. It is
the responsibility of the contractor to ensure the plants are adequately watered
during this period.

K. Stakes
   i. Stakes shall be uniform pieces of 2" x 2" treated pine of a length to adequately
support the tree and be securely anchored into the ground a minimum of 2 feet
(2').

L. Guying Material and Straps
   i. Guy wire shall be annealed galvanized, sixteen (16) gauge double strand. Tree
ties or straps shall be made of reinforced webbing with grommets for attaching
guy wire or hose for trees or shrubs larger than three inch (3") caliper. Hose
material shall be a minimum of one half inch (½") diameter, heavy duty and
reinforced. Materials such as eye bolts, lag screws, and textile fabrics shall not
be used as tree ties.

M. Planting Holes – Outside Tree Drip Line
   i. In beds outside the drip line, where the soil has been thoroughly tilled, screened
and prepared, both ball and burlapped and container-grown plants shall only
require a planting hole with vertical sides and a diameter slightly greater than
the root ball of the transplant.

N. Plant Holes – Inside Tree Drip Line
   i. The planting hole shall only be dug deep enough to allow the installation of the
plant at the same depth as it was originally growing in the field or in its
container or as otherwise detailed on the planting plan. The width of the hole
shall be determined by the type and size of plant being installed.
   a. Bare Root:
      1) Bare root plants shall have holes excavated with vertical side
         walls greater in diameter than the root spread of the transplant
         and to a depth of twelve inches (12").
   b. Ball and Burlapped & Container Grown:
      1) Ball and burlapped and container grown plants shall have
         holes excavated to a depth equal to the root ball and a width
twice the width of the root ball. For larger rootballs, the hole
does not have to be excavated the entire depth at twice the
width. A modified hole shall be a minimum twice the rootball
width, to a depth of twelve inches (12"), with vertical side walls.
For the remainder hole depth, the hole shall be at least four inches (4") greater in diameter than the root ball.

c. Mechanically transplanted trees:
   1) Trees dug and transplanted with a mechanical tree spade (on site) shall be placed in a planting hole dug by a mechanical tree spade of the same size.

d. Ground covers:
   1) Individual holes shall be made by hand, or with an auger.
   2) If holes are dug using an auger, each planting hole shall be made by auguring 3 adjoining holes to form a larger hole. Groundcovers shall be planted into these holes and backfilled with the soil and compost.

O. Backfill
   i. Unless otherwise specified on the landscape plan, all plants shall be backfilled with soil excavated from the planting hole. Plants installed in raised beds shall be backfilled with soil taken from those amended beds.
   ii. The backfill shall be placed in the planting hole in six- to eight-inch (6-8") layers, and firmed to remove air pockets, until the hole is filled. No more than one half inch (½") of backfill or soil shall be applied to the top surface of the root ball.
   iii. All plants must be thoroughly watered in individually, to insure proper settlement of the backfill. This shall be accomplished by applying water at the BASE of the plant for a period of time long enough to saturate the soil to a depth of the root ball.

P. Grooming and Shaping
   i. Plant Saucers
      a. The level of soil around the plant shall be even with the slope and the top of the root ball, unless otherwise specified. Shallow saucers shall be formed around all large shrubs and trees NOT within areas to receive watering from an irrigation system. In irrigated areas, saucers shall be formed around shrubs taller than 6 feet and all trees. When used, saucers shall be formed by mounding soil two to four inches high around the perimeter of the planting hole. Saucers should be capable of holding water around each plant. On slopes, a saucer shall be formed on the lower side of the slope.

Q. Staking and Guying
   i. Staking or guying plants shall be dependent upon the plant's type, size, root system, and location. Stakes and guy wires shall be used only when necessary to protect, support, or anchor the transplant. Any device that would wound the trunk of the plant shall not be used. Staking and guying shall be completed immediately after planting. Plants shall stand plumb after staking in accordance with the landscape plan.
   ii. Tree ties shall be used to support and protect tree trunks or limbs which are guyed with wire. Tree ties should contact the trunk or limb with a broad, smooth surface and be elastic enough to minimize abrasion.
      a. Support Staking and Guying:
         1) This method of staking shall be used for all small trees greater than five feet (5') in height and/or under three inch (3")caliper
and large shrubs greater than six feet (6') in height. Two 2" x 2" treated wooden stakes shall be driven into the soil, within the mulched area but outside the planting hole, to a depth to adequately secure the stakes. The plant's trunk shall be attached to the support stakes using wire and straps in such a manner that the trunk will not be damaged or girdled and yet allow natural movement of the plant. The exact height of the stakes and support wire will vary with each plant, but should attach to the tree between one third (1/3) to one half (½) the height of the tree.

b. Anchor Staking and Guying:
   1) This method of staking shall be used for all trees (and shrubs) greater than three inch (3") caliper or trees planted in bare root condition. Anchor stakes are used to hold the roots or the root ball of the tree or shrub in the soil until the roots can grow and adequately support the plant.
   2) Three treated, wooden stakes 2" x 2" x 36" (or longer), shall be driven at least two feet (2') into the soil leaving six inches (6") exposed. The stakes shall be placed within the mulched area but outside the planting hole.
   3) The trunk shall be attached to the stake with specified wire in such a manner that the trunk will not be damaged or girdled and so limited natural movement of the plant can occur. The point of attachment shall be located at the lowest set of main scaffold limbs, unless otherwise indicated on landscape plans or by Design Professional. Wire shall be secured to the tree using either webbing straps or garden hose. Safety flags shall be used to mark the guy wires.

c. Protective Staking
   1) Protective staking shall be used as required. Protective stakes may be required to prevent or reduce damage caused by mowing, pedestrian traffic, or vandals. Examples include: individual plants installed in a small isolated bed by themselves or when shrubs or trees are planted on corners near high pedestrian traffic.
   2) Three 2" x 2" x 4' (or taller) treated wood stakes shall be driven into the soil outside the planting hole of the plant, but inside the mulch ring, to a depth adequately securing the stakes. The placement of stakes shall form a triangle around the plant. Stakes and webbing may be required to guide traffic around tight corners, etc.
1. **GENERAL**
   A. Related sections:
      i. 32 01 90.23 – Pruning
      ii. 32 90 00 – Planting
      iii. 32 91 00 – Planting Preparation
      iv. 32 91 13.16 – Mulching
      v. 32 92 00 – Turf and Grasses
      vi. 32 93 00 – Plants
      vii. 32 94 13 – Landscape Edging

2. **PRODUCTS**
   A. Equal to Col-Met flexible steel bed edging is to be used wherever bed edging is specified.
      i. Height: 4” Tall
      ii. Color: Black

3. **EXECUTION**
   A. The Contractor shall be responsible for loading, hauling, and installing bed edging.
   B. Steel edging shall be installed along all bed edges separating shrub beds from turf, unless indicated otherwise on landscape plan.
   C. Steel edging shall be installed with one half (½) vertical side in ground and one half (½) vertical side above ground.
   D. Steel edging shall follow bed lines in a smooth, even flowing manner.
   E. Steel edging shall be cut at an angle at every location where edging intersects with curbs, sidewalks, or other masonry surfaces. Angle shall be cut from end, from two inches (2") vertically (midway) to the top vertical edge, six inches (6") from the end touching the masonry, etc.
   F. 3”-3.5” of edging shall be below grade when installed.