

City of St. Charles, Illinois

Ordinance No. 2006-Z-12

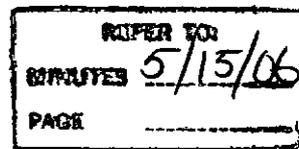
**An Ordinance Amending the St. Charles Zoning
Ordinance Regarding Landscaping, Lighting and
Design**

**Adopted by the
City Council
of the
City of St. Charles
May 15, 2006**

**Published in pamphlet form by
authority of the City Council
of the City of St. Charles,
Kane and Du Page Counties,
Illinois, May 19, 2006**


Deputy City Clerk





ORDINANCE NO. 2006-Z- 12

**PRESENTED AND PASSED BY THE
CITY COUNCIL ON May 15, 2006**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE ST. CHARLES ZONING ORDINANCE
REGARDING LANDSCAPING, LIGHTING AND DESIGN**

WHEREAS, the City of St. Charles has filed a Petition to amend St. Charles Municipal Code, Title 17, to add a Chapter 17.46 “Landscaping and Lighting”, and to amend Chapter 17.42 “Administration”, Section 17.42.080, “Planned Unit Developments”, Subsection G “Standards” by adding a Paragraph 11, “Building and Site Design Criteria”; and

WHEREAS, The City of St. Charles caused a Notice of Public Hearing on said Petition to be published in the Kane County Chronicle Newspaper on March 4, 2006, as required by the statutes of the State of Illinois and the ordinances of the City of St. Charles; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission of the City of St. Charles conducted a public hearing on March 21, 2006, pursuant to said Notice, all as required by the statutes of the State of Illinois and the ordinances of the City of St. Charles; and

WHEREAS, at said Public Hearing, the City of St. Charles provided testimony in support of the proposed amendment to the St. Charles Municipal Code and all interested parties had an opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of St. Charles has received and considered the recommendation of the Plan Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of St. Charles, Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1. That Title 17 of the St. Charles Municipal Code shall be and is hereby amended by adding Chapter 17.46 entitled “Landscaping and Lighting”, as set forth in Exhibit “A” attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. That Title 17 of the St. Charles Municipal Code, Chapter 17.42 “Administration”, Section 17.42.080, “Planned Unit Developments”, Subsection G, “Standards”, shall be and is hereby amended by adding Paragraph 11, “Building and Site Design Criteria”, as set forth in Exhibit “B” attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SECTION 3. That Title 17 of the St. Charles Municipal Code, Chapter 17.38 “Off-Street Loading and Parking”, Section 17.38.050 “Parking Setback and Landscaping Requirements”, shall be and is hereby amended as follows:

Paragraph A is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Paragraph B is hereby renumbered as Paragraph A.

Paragraph C is hereby renumbered as Paragraph B and the existing provisions thereof are hereby deleted in their entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“B. Yards adjoining streets: With the exception of single family and two family dwellings, off-street parking spaces and access drives shall not be located within a required front yard or side yard adjoining a public street, except that an access drive generally perpendicular to such right of way may traverse such yard.”

Paragraph D shall be renumbered as Paragraph C.

Paragraph E shall be renumbered as Paragraph D and the existing provisions thereof are hereby deleted in their entirety and shall be replaced with the following:

“D. Parking adjacent to residential districts: Any open off-street parking spaces and access drives located on any lot adjoining a lot zoned for a residential use shall be

set back from the common lot line between the two lots by a yard not less than five (5) feet in depth.”

Paragraphs F, G and H are hereby deleted in their entirety.

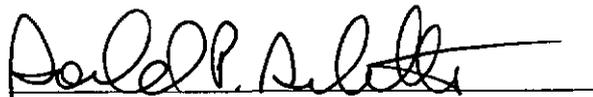
Paragraph I shall be renumbered as Paragraph E.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect 10 days from and after its adoption, approval and publication, as provided by law.

PRESENTED to the City Council of the City of St. Charles, Illinois, this 15 day of May, 2006.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of St. Charles, Illinois, this 15 day of May, 2006.

APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of St. Charles, Illinois, this 15 day of May, 2006.


Donald P. DeWitte, Mayor


Deputy City Clerk

COUNCIL VOTE:

Ayes: 9

Nays:

Absent: 1

Exhibit "A" to Ordinance 2006-Z-12

CHAPTER 17.46 LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING

Sections:	17.46.010	PURPOSE
	17.46.020	LANDSCAPE PLAN AND IMPROVEMENTS
	17.46.030	GENERAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS
	17.46.040	SELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF PLANT MATERIALS
	17.46.050	COMPLETION AND MAINTENANCE
	17.46.060	GENERAL LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS
	17.46.070	LANDSCAPE BUFFERS
	17.46.080	BUILDING FOUNDATION LANDSCAPING
	17.46.090	PARKING LOT AND DRIVE-IN LANDSCAPING
	17.46.100	SIGN LANDSCAPING
	17.46.110	RETAINING WALLS
	17.46.120	ADDITIONAL SCREENING REQUIREMENTS
	17.46.130	SITE LIGHTING

17.46.010 PURPOSE

- A. Landscaping contributes to the health, safety and welfare of the City by enhancing its character and scenic beauty, providing clean air, reducing noise, preventing erosion of topsoil, reducing the rate of stormwater runoff, providing habitat for wildlife, conserving energy, and providing shade and windbreaks. Specifically, these regulations are intended to minimize the adverse impact of noise, dust, motor vehicle headlight glare or other artificial light intrusions, visual pollution and other objectionable impacts on public and private property.

The use of native vegetation in managed landscapes, which is encouraged by this Chapter, may provide additional ecologic, economic, and aesthetic benefits. It provides wildlife habitat, reduces emissions from lawn mowing, reduces the use of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, provides enhanced erosion control and stormwater infiltration, and improves water quality.

17.46.020 LANDSCAPE PLAN AND IMPROVEMENTS

- A. **Landscape Plan and Landscape Improvements Required**
 - 1. A landscape plan containing the information specified in Appendix A (Submittal Items) and depicting the landscape improvements required by this Chapter ("Landscape Plan") shall be prepared and approved in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. The improvements depicted on the approved Landscape Plan shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
 - 2. **Planned Unit Developments:** A Landscape Plan shall be required at the time of submittal of a Preliminary Plan for a Planned Unit Development. If a Landscape Plan is approved at the Preliminary Plan stage, the Director of Community Development may determine whether a more detailed final Landscape Plan is required at the time building permits are requested. The Director of Community Development may approve the final Landscape Plan if it substantially conforms to the Landscape Plan approved at the Preliminary Plan stage. If the final Landscape Plan does not substantially conform to the approved Landscape Plan, it shall be submitted to the City Council as a change to the Preliminary Plan, and shall be reviewed as

provided in Section 17.42.080, Subsection C. If additional detail is deemed unnecessary, the previously approved plan shall suffice.

3. **Property Not Within a Planned Unit Development:** Where the provisions of this Chapter require the installation of specific landscaping or screening improvements in connection with the construction of a building, structure, parking lot, or loading area, a Landscape Plan shall be required at the time of submittal of the application for a building permit. Where this Chapter does not require specific landscaping or screening improvements, or where the improvements are de minimis, a Landscape Plan shall not be required. Landscape Plans for property not within a Planned Unit Development shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director of Community Development, whose decision may be appealed to the Plan Commission.
 4. No landscape plan shall be required in connection with construction of or any improvements to a detached single family or two family dwelling or lot. A landscape plan shall be required, however, for any common areas, including those within single-family subdivisions.
- B.** The Director of Community Development shall consult with a landscape architect registered in Illinois, or a horticultural expert, in the review and implementation of Landscape Plans.
- C.** For existing developments that lack the landscaping required by this Chapter, a Landscape Plan shall be required when one or more of the following conditions applies:
1. When an existing parking lot or drive-in facility is reconstructed, such that the reconstructed area exceeds twenty percent (20%) of the initial paved surface area including access driveways. Re-surfacing, sealing or re-striping of an existing parking lot or drive-in facility, which does not entail reconstruction of existing asphalt or concrete, shall not be subject to this requirement.
 2. When any new principal building is constructed on the site.
 3. When any addition to a principal building is constructed that increases its gross floor area by twenty percent (20%) or more.
- D.** Minor Changes to Approved Landscape Plans

Minor changes in plant locations that do not reduce the quantity of plant material may be approved by the Director of Community Development without amending the approved Landscape Plan. Reductions in the size of plant materials and changes to the species shown in the approved Landscape Plan shall not be permitted without submitting a revised Landscape Plan for review by the Plan Commission and City Council, in the case of a Planned Unit Development, or by the Director of Community Development, in the case of other property.

17.46.030 GENERAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The Landscape Plan shall address the following criteria:

A. Sensitivity to the Site

Landscape improvements shall be designed to integrate the building and other improvements with the site and its surroundings, with sensitivity to natural topography, watercourses, and existing vegetation. Existing landscape material and topography shall be taken into account and preserved where feasible, particularly where mature trees are part of the site. (See also St. Charles Municipal Code, Chapter 8.30 regarding tree preservation requirements.)

B. Scale and Arrangement of Landscaping Material

The scale and arrangement of landscaping materials and the size of planting beds shall be appropriate to the size of existing and proposed structures and site improvements. For example, larger-scale buildings shall generally be complemented by plantings that are larger-scale at both the time of installation and at maturity. Whenever possible, plantings shall be arranged in groupings and masses to provide a more natural appearance.

C. Existing Trees and Other Vegetation

Subject to the approval of the Director of Community Development, existing trees and other vegetation may be utilized in lieu of installing new plant material to satisfy the requirements of this Chapter. The Landscape Plan shall accurately show the existing trees and other vegetation to be so utilized, and shall include the types and quantities of plantings that will be installed if the existing plant material dies.

D. Storm Water Management

Natural drainage patterns and features such as swales, filter strips, wetlands and rain gardens shall be preserved or restored, and shall be integrated into the landscape design. To the greatest extent possible, stormwater detention and retention basins and associated landscaping shall be designed to resemble natural land forms. Grading of stormwater basins shall be designed so as to accommodate the proposed plantings. The Landscape Plan shall be coordinated with the stormwater management plan to slow storm water runoff, increase infiltration on the site, and filter suspended solids and contaminants. Landscaping is required around the perimeter of all retention and detention basins, and a planting scheme using native grasses and forbs to discourage waterfowl in developed areas is encouraged.

E. Softening of Walls and Fences

Plant material shall be placed intermittently against long expanses of building walls, fences and other barriers to create a softening effect and to help break up long expanses of blank walls with little architectural detail. Conversely, where walls, fences, and other barriers are designed with articulation and/or architectural detail, there is less need for softening with landscaping.

F. Irrigation

Landscape designs shall be cognizant of the need for water conservation and irrigation, depending on the site environment and type of plant material selected. Where no permanent source of water for irrigation is available, the landscape design shall not rely on irrigation to maintain healthy plantings.

G. Energy Conservation

Plant material placement shall be designed to reduce the energy consumption needs of the development.

1. Locate sun tolerant trees and plants on the south and west sides of buildings to provide shade from the summer sun.
2. Locate shade tolerant trees and plants on the north and west sides of buildings to dissipate the effect of winter winds.

H. Berming

Earthen berms and existing topographic features shall be incorporated into the landscape treatment of a site where there is sufficient space and, in particular, where berms and existing topographic features can be combined with plant material to facilitate effective screening. Berms shall be no steeper than a 4:1 proportion on average and shall have a rounded top surface a minimum of five (5) feet in width to accommodate plantings. Berming more than one foot in height is prohibited over utility easements when located parallel to, or approximately parallel to, the easement. Berming located perpendicular to utility easements is permitted.

I. Landscape Protection

Landscaping in proximity to vehicular areas shall be protected by curbs, wheel stops, decorative bollards, retaining walls, or other methods integrated into the site improvements or Landscape Plan.

J. Clear Zones

1. Notwithstanding any provision hereof to the contrary, landscaping around fire hydrants shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 16.44.070 M of the St. Charles Municipal Code, as amended.
 2. A clear zone of three (3) feet shall be maintained in all directions from a pad-mounted electrical transformer; a ten (10) foot clear zone shall also be maintained in front of transformer access doors to allow for operation and maintenance activities, in accordance with the guidelines established by the St. Charles Electric Utility. Plantings within this zone shall be limited to turf grass or non-woody plants.
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17.46.040 SELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF PLANT MATERIALS

A. Selection of Plant Material

Plant material shall be selected for its form, texture, color, size at maturity, and suitability to local conditions. The use of native woody and herbaceous plants is encouraged, unless a more traditional approach would be more compatible with the predominant landscape design in the area, or with the architecture of the building.

All plant materials shall be of good quality and of a species capable of withstanding the climate extremes of northeastern Illinois and the conditions of the site. Size and density, both at the time of planting and at maturity, shall be considered when selecting plant material. The use of drought and salt tolerant plant material is preferred.

Appendix B (Plant Palette) lists recommended and prohibited plant materials. Plant materials other than those listed as recommended may be approved if consistent with the goals and requirements of this Chapter.

B. Shade Trees

All shade trees shall have a minimum trunk size at planting of two and one half to three inches (2 ½" to 3") in caliper at planting, unless otherwise specified. Minimum caliper shall be measured six inches above grade.

C. Evergreen Trees

Evergreens trees shall have a minimum height of six (6) feet at planting. Evergreens are useful in those areas where year-round screening and buffering is required. However, evergreens are generally incompatible with prairie plants.

D. Ornamental Trees

Ornamental trees shall have a minimum height of six (6) feet at planting, with the exception of true dwarf species, which may be shorter.

E. Shrubs

Shrubs shall have a minimum height of twenty-four inches (24") at planting.

F. Planting Beds

Unless otherwise specified, planting beds installed to accommodate required Building Foundation Landscaping (Section 17.46.080) and Parking Lot and Drive-in Landscaping (Section 17.46.090) shall have a minimum dimension of eight feet (8') in width and length. Planting beds shall be mulched with shredded hardwood mulch. Mulch shall not be used as a substitute for plant materials.

G. Installation

All landscaping materials shall be installed in accordance with the planting procedures established by the American Association of Nurserymen in effect at the time the Landscape Plan is submitted. All plant materials shall be free of disease and shall be installed so that sufficient soil and water are available to sustain healthy growth.

17.46.050 COMPLETION AND MAINTENANCE

A. Completion Guarantee

All required landscaping and screening materials shown on the approved Landscape Plan shall be installed prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit, weather permitting. In periods of weather conditions adverse to planting the landscaping materials shown on the approved Landscape Plan, a temporary occupancy permit may be issued prior to installation of landscaping and screening when the property owner provides the following:

1. A completion guarantee in the form of a cash escrow or irrevocable letter of credit in an amount equal to one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of the estimated cost of the landscaping installation, as certified by a landscape contractor or an Illinois registered landscape architect. (This completion guarantee shall not be required where the property owner is a unit of federal, state, or local government.)
2. Written permission from the property owner giving the City and its agents the right to enter upon the property to complete the installation of required landscaping, in case of forfeiture of the performance guarantee. (This provision shall not be required where the property owner is a unit of federal, state, or local government.)

If the landscaping is not completed within six (6) months after the issuance of the temporary occupancy permit, the cash escrow or irrevocable letter of credit may be used by the City to complete the installation of the required landscaping.

B. Maintenance

The owner of the premises, and any lessee, shall be jointly and severally responsible for the maintenance, repair and replacement of all landscape materials and other improvements shown on the approved Landscape Plan over the entire life of the development. Failure to do so shall be a violation of this Chapter.

All trees and shrubs shall be maintained in good condition, including appropriate pruning. Planting beds shall be maintained by seasonal mulching and weed control, and shall be kept free of refuse and debris. Any plant materials such as trees, shrubs, perennials and ground covers that die, are in decline, or are supporting less than fifty percent (50%) of healthy leaf growth shall be replaced within six (6) months of notification by the City, in compliance with the approved Landscape Plan. Plant materials that are diseased shall be treated, and if treatment is not successful, shall be replaced. Fences, refuse disposal areas, barriers and retaining walls shall be maintained in good

repair. Irrigation systems, if provided, shall be maintained in good operating condition to promote the health of the plant material and the conservation of water.

If existing vegetation that was used in lieu of new plantings to satisfy a requirement of this Chapter dies, the responsible party shall install new plant materials in conformance with the provisions of this Chapter and the approved Landscape Plan.

For natural landscaping the following replacement thresholds shall apply. Plantings not meeting the minimum threshold shall be replaced in accordance with the approved Landscape Plan.

1. Plantings of potted herbaceous perennials shall meet or exceed eighty-five percent (85%) survivorship of all plants and a minimum of seventy-five percent (75%) survivorship of any one species in healthy, vigorous condition, one full growing season following completion.
2. Plantings of seeded grasses, sedges and forbs shall meet or exceed seventy percent (70%) plant cover after one full growing season, eighty percent (80%) after two full growing seasons, and ninety-five percent (95%) after four full growing seasons following completion.

17.46.060 GENERAL LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENT

Except for property in the B2C Zoning District, a minimum of twenty percent (20%) of the lot or parcel being developed shall be landscaped with any combination of the following:

- a) Live plant materials such as trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials, ground cover, turf grass, and annual plantings;
- b) decorative surfaces such as pavers, flagstone, boulders, etc.;
- c) stormwater detention and retention basins, including planting areas and water surface, but not including retaining walls more than three feet (3') in height;
- d) displays of public art, pedestrian plazas, walkways and seating areas open to the general public or to employees and patrons; and
- e) play surfaces such as ball fields, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and other sport courts that are available for use by the general public.

The minimum percentage of the lot or parcel to be landscaped may be reduced to 15% where stormwater storage is provided offsite. Paving for vehicular access, concrete sidewalks, and curbing shall not be counted as landscaped area, except that systems designed to integrate a drivable surface with turf grass or other plant growth may be counted as landscape area, where they are provided for emergency access routes.

The percentage of the lot area that is landscaped pursuant to the requirements of Sections 17.46.070 Landscape Buffers, 17.46.080 Building Foundation Landscaping, 17.46.090 Parking Lot and Drive-in Landscaping, 17.46.100, Sign Landscaping, 17.46.110, Retaining Walls, and 17.46.120 Additional Screening Requirements, shall be credited to the percentage of landscaping required by this section. If the total landscaped area resulting from the requirements of said Sections 17.46.070 through 17.46.120 is less than the percentage required by this Section, additional landscaped area shall be provided to meet the minimum requirement.

17.46.070 LANDSCAPE BUFFERS

- A. The Landscape Plan shall provide for Landscape Buffers to enhance privacy and provide screening between dissimilar uses, in accordance with Table 17.46-1. Where Landscape Buffers overlap with other landscape requirements with respect to the same physical area on the lot, the requirement that yields more intensive landscaping shall apply, but the requirements need not be added together.

The term "Retail" in Table 17.46-1 shall mean any property containing a principal use which is a permitted or special use in the B1, B2, B3 or B4 Districts, except for those uses which are also permitted or special uses in the O-R-1 or O-R-2 District, and except for those uses designated herein as Automobile Oriented Uses. "Retail" shall include shopping centers. Notwithstanding any provision hereof to the contrary, no Landscape Buffer shall be required for property in the B2C or B2T Districts.

The term "Automobile Oriented Use" in Table 17.46-1 shall mean any property containing one or more of the following principle uses: An automobile service station, automobile laundry, vehicle service facility or drive-in establishment.

The term "Industrial" in Table 17.46-1 shall mean any property containing a principal use which is a permitted or special use in the M1 Limited Manufacturing District.

The term "Office" in Table 17.46-1 shall mean any property containing a principal use which is a permitted or special use in the O-R-1 or O-R-2 District.

The term "Multi-Family" in Table 17.46-1 shall mean any property containing a multiple family building or buildings with more than 12 units total. Attached single-family dwellings are not included in the definition of Multi-Family.

The term "Residential" in Table 17.46-1 shall mean any property containing a single family, two family, or attached single family dwelling, or a multi-family building with 12 or fewer units, or a school or public park.

- B. The City Council, in the case of Planned Unit Developments, or the Director of Community Development, in the case of property not within a PUD, may reduce or waive the requirements of this Section where conditions make it impractical to provide the required Landscape Buffer, or where providing the Landscape Buffer would serve no practical purpose. Examples include, but are not limited to, instances where existing topography or structures effectively screen the more intensive use and provide a measure of privacy to the less intensive use.
- C. Within required Landscape Buffers along common property lines, opaque, year-round screening shall be provided by means of berming, landscaping, fencing and/or decorative walls to a minimum height of six feet (6') above the grade of the common property line.
- D. Along right of way lines, where a Landscape Buffer of forty feet or more in width is required, opaque, year-round screening shall be provided by means of berming, landscaping, fencing and/or decorative walls, to a minimum height of six feet (6') above the grade of the right of way line.
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Such opaque, year-round screening shall be designed so that the first twenty feet (20') of the Landscape Buffer abutting the right of way line is relatively open and consists primarily of landscaping, and the elements of screening that provide opacity are located twenty feet (20') or more from the right of way line. Opaque, year-round screening is not required within Landscape Buffers of less than 40 feet in width along right of way lines.

- E. For each 400 square feet of required Landscape Buffer , the owner shall plant at least one shade tree or two evergreen trees, plus ornamental trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, or perennials as needed to soften the appearance of solid forms such as fences, walls and berms that are used to provide a visual screen.
- F. Floor area or square feet of a use will be the total gross floor area of all buildings on the lot.
- G. If the adjoining property is vacant at the time that submittal of a Landscape Plan is required, the principal use shall be based on the uses permitted in the underlying zoning district, except as may be modified by a special use as a Planned Unit Development. If the adjoining vacant property is not within the City or another municipality, the principal use shall be based on its land use designation in the St. Charles Comprehensive Plan. If the adjoining vacant land is not designated in the St. Charles Comprehensive Plan, or is within another municipality, the principal use shall be determined based on the applicable municipal or County zoning district in which the property is located.
- H. If a building is added on a lot or tract where other buildings exist, the Landscape Buffer Yard standards shall be applied to buffer the adjoining use from the new building, but the owner shall not be required to buffer existing buildings on the lot or tract if such buffer was not required at the time they were constructed.
- I. If thelot contains more than one use, or the use is permitted in more than one zoning district, the use or district which yields the widest Landscape Buffer width shall be used. If the adjoining property contains more than one use, the use which yields the widest Landscape Buffer shall be used.

Table 17.46-1

The left column represents the principal use of the lot that is required to provide the Landscape Buffer; the top row represents the principal use of the adjoining property

	Multi-Family	Residential
Retail floor area 10,000 s.f. or less	10 ft.	10 ft.
Retail floor area 10,000 to 75,000 s.f.	25 ft.	25 ft.
Retail floor area 75,000 to 150,000 s.f.	40 ft.	40 ft.
Retail floor area More than 150,000 s.f.	40 ft.	80 ft.

Automobile Oriented Use	25 ft.	25 ft.
Industrial	100 ft.	100 ft.
Office	None	30 ft.
Multi-Family	None	30 ft.
Residential	None	None

17.46.080 BUILDING FOUNDATION LANDSCAPING

Building foundation landscaping shall be provided around the perimeter of all new non-residential and multi-family residential buildings where the setback from the building wall to the right of way line or property line is 5 feet or more in the B2C District, and 8 feet or more in other Districts. Building foundation landscaping should include a range of sizes and types of plants, which should be related to the size of the building. Consideration should be given to including shade trees, ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, decorative grasses, perennials, ground cover, and flowers, in a coordinated design.

Building foundation landscaping shall be continuous, except where walkways, driveways, or loading areas provide access to the building. Not less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the horizontal dimension of the front wall of the building shall be landscaped. The minimum width of planting beds for foundation landscaping shall be eight feet (8'), measured perpendicular to the building. Turf grass shall not be counted as part of the required building foundation landscaping. Building foundation landscaping planting beds shall be located immediately adjoining the building wall or, where the intervening space is designed for pedestrian use, the interior side of the planting bed shall be not more than sixteen (16) feet from the nearest building wall.

17.46.090 PARKING LOT AND DRIVE-IN LANDSCAPING

A. Interior Parking Lot Landscaping

1. Interior Parking Lot Landscaping Required

For any parking lot containing ten or more parking spaces, a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the interior of the parking lot shall be devoted to landscaping. The "interior" of a parking lot means the area between the backs-of-curbs (or edge of pavement where curbs are not used) encompassing the parking spaces and circulation drives. Landscaped islands and corners extending into the parking lot from its edges may count toward the 10% minimum requirement. Perimeter parking lot landscaping as required in Paragraph B below shall not count toward the 10% minimum interior landscape requirement, nor is it used in calculating the interior area of the parking lot.

2. Location

Planting islands shall be distributed throughout the parking lot to provide shade and enhance the visual appeal of the site. A parking lot island shall terminate all rows of parking spaces, except that this requirement may be waived for islands that would obstruct an accessible route

(as defined in the Illinois Accessibility Code) from handicap parking spaces to the building. In general, there should be no more than ten parking spaces in a line, without a planting island.

3. Size

Parking lot islands shall be a minimum of 150 square feet in area, shall be at least six (6) inches above the surface of the parking lot, and shall be protected with concrete curbing, except where an island is designed specifically for the conveyance or absorption of stormwater. Landscape islands should be crowned to allow for positive drainage, unless an underdrain is provided as part of a stormwater management system.

4. Landscape Material

A minimum of one shade tree shall be provided for every 150 square feet of parking lot island area; these trees shall be located primarily within the interior of the parking lot, and may be evenly spaced or grouped, depending on their growth characteristics and the desired design effect. Ornamental trees, shrubbery, grasses and perennials, ground cover and other plant materials shall be used to supplement the shade tree plantings.

B. Perimeter Parking Lot and Drive-In Landscaping

1. Required; Dimensions

Perimeter landscaping shall be provided where parking lots and drive-in facilities abut a public street or residential use, to screen the parking lot or drive-in. Screening shall be provided to a minimum height of thirty inches (30") between the parking lot or drive-in and the public street, except where driveways and walkways generally perpendicular to the street are located. Screening shall be provided to a minimum height of five feet (5') between the parking lot or drive-in and the residential use. Perimeter landscaping shall also be required for Motor Vehicle Display lots, where they adjoin the street. Planting beds for perimeter landscaping in the B2-C District may be reduced to a minimum of five (5) feet in width. Where a Landscape Buffer is required between the parking lot or drive-in and a street or residential use, the requirements for Landscape Buffers shall apply in lieu of the requirements of this Section.

2. Required Screening

The required screening abutting the street may be provided by any combination of landscaping, decorative wall, fencing, and berming. Screening required between the parking lot and a public street need not be opaque and continuous, but shall be designed to soften and partially conceal the view of parked vehicles from the public street; at minimum, fifty percent (50%) of the parking lot shall be screened from view, as measured horizontally along the lot lines abutting the street. Screening between the parking lot and a residential use shall be opaque and continuous.

17.46.100 SIGN LANDSCAPING

Freestanding business signs shall be landscaped at the base of the sign in accordance with the following:

- A. The landscaping shall extend a minimum of three (3) feet from the outer edge of the sign base on all sides. Where the area around the base of a sign is insufficient in size to accommodate landscaping, the Director of Community Development may permit installation of a portion of the required landscaping at an alternate location on the site.
- B. Freestanding business signs shall be landscaped with small shrubs, ornamental grasses, and/or perennials to a height of twelve inches (12") to three feet (3') at planting, depending on the height of the sign.

17.46.110 RETAINING WALLS

- A. The Building Commissioner may require review of retaining walls by a structural and/or civil engineer for stability and drainage.
- B. In the B2-C District, retaining walls shall be of a historic character, preferably brick and mortar or cut limestone, or other material approved by the Director of Community Development.
- C. For retaining walls over four (4) feet in height, a terrace or stepping back of the wall shall be required to allow for a planting area. The terrace shall be between one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the total retaining wall height, as measured from the base of the wall. The planting area shall be no less than two (2) feet in depth and shall be planted with a combination of turf, shrubs and perennials.

17.46.120 ADDITIONAL SCREENING REQUIREMENTS

A. Refuse Dumpsters and Recycling Containers

Except when accessory to one and two family dwellings, outdoor refuse dumpsters, recycling containers and compacting equipment shall be enclosed and screened on all sides by a masonry screen wall or opaque fence, at a height sufficient to provide screening of the container or unit. Such enclosures shall be gated and situated on a concrete apron that extends a minimum of six (6) feet beyond the opening of the enclosure. Refuse shall not be permitted to accumulate such that it is visible above the height of the enclosure. Refuse disposal dumpsters and recycling containers and devices shall not encroach into an alley or other public right-of-way. Where feasible, landscaping shall be installed along the base of the screening fence or wall.

B. Loading Berths

Except in the M-1 District, loading berths shall be located and oriented so that they are not visible from the public right-of-way, or shall be screened from the public right of way to a height of eight feet (8 ft.) above the elevation of the right of way line.

If any lot in any district containing a loading berth adjoins or is across the street from a lot where a residential use is permitted, the loading berth shall be screened from view from the residential property to a height of eight feet (8') above the elevation of the common property line or right of way line, as the case may be.

C. Mechanical Equipment for Multi-Family and Non-Residential Buildings

For multi-family residential and non-residential buildings, ground-mounted mechanical equipment, such as HVAC units, refrigeration units, and pool equipment is discouraged. Wherever possible, mechanical equipment for multi-family residential and non-residential buildings should be contained within the building or roof-mounted. Where the nature of the mechanical equipment precludes its location within the building or on the roof, it shall be screened from view from public streets and adjoining single family, two family, and single family attached residential uses by landscaping, berming, walls and/or fencing. Color and texture of any screening wall or fence shall be compatible with the color and texture of the primary buildings on the site. Mechanical equipment located on the roof shall be screened from view from public streets and adjoining single family, two family, and single family attached residential uses either by its location on the roof (away from the parapet), by an architectural element of the building (e.g. a parapet) or by a solid wall.

17.46.130 SITE LIGHTING

A. Applicability

The provisions of this Section are applicable to all exterior lighting in the City of St. Charles installed after the effective date of this Section, except for lighting installed and maintained within a public right-of-way, lighting used in conjunction with public safety operations, and hazard or warning lights required by a governmental agency. No exterior lighting shall be installed or modified as to violate the provisions of this Section.

B. Light Source Visibility

1. For all property other than one and two family dwellings and townhomes, all exterior lighting shall be designed, shielded and directed so that direct light from the lamp (point light source) is not directly visible from residential properties or public rights-of-way within a distance of 500 feet or less. This can be accomplished using luminaries which a) by their design, direct the light downward; b) have opaque shielding installed that prevents direct illumination from reaching adjacent properties or public rights of way; or c) utilize a translucent material to diffuse the light. This provision shall not apply to lighting for outdoor uses of a governmental entity such as a Park District or School District, provided all other requirements of this section are met.
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2. For one and two family dwellings and townhomes, all exterior lighting sources shall be either a) limited to 900 lumens in the case of flood or spot luminaires and 1800 lumens for all other luminaires, or b) designed, shielded and directed as required for uses other than one and two family dwellings and townhomes.

C. Light Intensity at Property Lines

All exterior lighting shall be designed and maintained at or below the following average foot-candles, as measured horizontally at the property line, at a distance of 3.5 feet above grade:

1. Within Residential Districts:	Horizontal foot candles: 0.5
2. Within all other districts, except motor vehicle sales display lots:	Horizontal foot candles: 2.0
3. Motor vehicle sales display lots:	Horizontal foot candles: 15.0

D. Glare

No exterior lighting shall be maintained on a lot so as to shine into, or upon, any other lot or any right of way with an intensity great enough to reduce a viewer's ability to see, or to cause momentary blindness.

E. Interference with Traffic Safety

The following are specifically prohibited:

1. Exterior lighting used in a manner that could interfere with the safe movement of motor vehicles on public streets and alleys.
2. Any light that could be confused with, or construed as, a traffic control device, unless authorized by State, Federal, City or County government.

F. Uniformity

The uniformity ratio of exterior lighting on a lot, as defined by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA), for all property other than one and two family dwellings and townhomes, shall be 4:1.

G. Prohibited Sources

High pressure sodium and fluorescent lamps are prohibited because their color is significantly different from the daylight spectrum.

H. Uplighting and Architectural Lighting

Uplighting and architectural lighting is permitted to light a building façade, walkway, driveway, landscaping, sign or primary entrance, provided that all direct illumination from uplighting shall be directed onto the building wall, walkway, driveway, landscaping, sign or entrance it is intended to

illuminate, and the light intensity at the property line does not exceed the light trespass standards specified in the preceding paragraph C. Illumination to highlight architectural features may include lines of low-intensity unshielded incandescent bulbs of a single color, or neon tube type lighting, but only where such lighting is consistent with and will enhance the architectural character of the building and does not constitute part of a sign, trademark, or other advertising display.

I. Building Mounted Luminaires

1. Luminaires mounted on buildings other than one and two family dwellings and townhomes shall be a non-adjustable full cut-off design and shall be directed downward at an angle of no greater than 45 degrees from the vertical plane, and shall not project above the height of the building.
2. Luminaires exceeding 2000 lumens mounted on one and two family dwellings and townhomes shall be a non-adjustable full cut-off design and shall be directed downward at an angle of no greater than 45 degrees, and shall not project above the height of the building.

J. Canopy Lighting

Luminaires mounted on gas station, drive-through and other outdoor canopies over vehicular use areas shall be a full cut-off design and shall be directed downward at an angle of no greater than 45 degrees from the vertical plane, or completely recessed into the canopy with flat lenses, or shielded by other means, to block direct view of the light sources as viewed from the property line at a height of three and one half feet (3 ½') above grade.

K. Light Pole Height

The maximum height of light poles, as measured from finished grade at the base to the bottom of the luminaire, shall not exceed the maximum building height in the zoning district in which they are located. Lighting for outdoor uses of a governmental entity such as a Park District or School District shall be exempt from this height limitation, provided all other requirements of this section are met.

L. Blinking Lights

Blinking, flashing, moving, revolving, flickering, changing intensity and changing color lights shall be prohibited, except for temporary holiday displays, lighting for public safety or traffic control, or lighting required by the FAA or other governmental agency for air traffic control and warning purposes.

M. Exemptions for Historic Lighting Fixtures

Nonconforming historic lighting fixtures which are consistent with the character of a historic structure located within a Historic District or on a designated Landmark may be exempted from the regulations of this Section, provided that the Historic Preservation Commission has made a finding that the fixtures are an important architectural or historic element, the removal of which would be detrimental to the historic or architectural character of the building or site.

N. Exemptions for Private Street Lighting

Lighting for private streets that is reviewed and approved as part of a Subdivision or PUD plan shall be exempt from the requirements of this Section.



11. Building and Site Design Criteria

The design of sites and buildings to be developed for retail and service uses within Planned Unit Developments shall conform to the following Requirements and Guidelines.

The provisions of this Paragraph 11 include “Requirements” and “Guidelines”, both of which must be considered by the Plan Commission and City Council in the review of plans. “Requirements” are specific requirements that must be met, unless otherwise provided in the ordinance granting a special use as a planned unit development. A Requirement typically offers little flexibility unless options are provided within the Requirement itself. A Requirement may establish requirements not otherwise contained in Title 17, or may refer to other requirements more fully set forth elsewhere in Title 17 or the St. Charles Municipal Code.

“Guidelines” are descriptions of design characteristics and objectives intended to be applied with flexibility. Where a proposed design does not precisely follow the guideline, it may still be acceptable if the applicant can show how it meets the intent for that group of Requirements and guidelines and the purpose and intent of the provisions of Title 17 governing Planned Unit Developments.

A. Natural features and open space:

Intent: To preserve natural features on the site and provide open space for people to use.

Requirements:

1. Comply with the provisions of Chapter 8.30 of the St. Charles Municipal Code, “Tree Preservation on Private Property”.

Guidelines:

1. Design drainage facilities to promote the use and preservation of natural watercourses and patterns of drainage.
2. Preserve unique natural resources.
3. Avoid unnecessary or unreasonable alterations to existing topography.
4. Provide common space, plazas, seating areas & site furnishings to offer opportunities for pedestrians to meet, rest, and engage in other social activities.
5. The use of energy efficient features such as green roofs is encouraged.

B. General Design Features:

Intent: To build a convenient, comfortable, attractive and sustainable built environment.

Guidelines:

1. Locate buildings and outdoor pedestrian spaces along streets and at corners, so that building facades, landscaping and open space, and not parking lots, are the most prominent visual features when the development is viewed from a public street.
2. Large retail developments and shopping centers should help define the street frontage by placing outlot buildings near the street with showcase windows and entrances oriented toward the street as well as to the interior parking lot.
3. Design buildings and site improvements to relate to a pedestrian scale, using architectural design and detail, landscaping, and site amenities.
4. Retail development should be configured so that it can accommodate a variety of uses over time.

5. Integrate all elements of site design including architecture, signs, parking, access drives, pedestrian facilities, landscaping, and stormwater facilities, and relate the design of these elements to existing development on surrounding properties.

C. Landscaping and Screening:

Intent: Enhance developed areas with landscaping and screening of service areas.

Requirements:

1. Comply with the provisions of Chapter 17.46, Landscaping and Screening.

Guidelines:

1. Minimize the visual impact of the development on adjacent sites and roadways by using landscaping to soften and screen views.
2. Create an environment of landscaped streets, blocks and connecting walkways

D. Parking and loading:

Intent: Provide adequate and safe parking and loading without creating an environment where parking is the most prominent feature.

Requirements:

1. Comply with the provisions of Chapter 17.38, Off-Street Loading and Parking.

Guidelines:

1. Provide pedestrian walkways and islands for the main circulation route(s) to the building entrance within parking lots having more than 40 parking spaces. These walkways should be clearly delineated with pavers, bituminous brick pattern stamping or painted striping.
2. The use of pervious paving materials and designs is encouraged.
3. Locate parking lots to the side and rear of buildings, so that they are less prominent when viewed from public streets.

E. Traffic and circulation systems

Intent: Provide adequate vehicular circulation and pedestrian connections.

Guidelines:

1. Design access and circulation systems to form a network of streets, alleys, and private access roads, and provide traffic calming designs where necessary.
 2. Minimize vehicular congestion while providing safety for pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles.
 3. Provide adequate and safe vehicular and pedestrian access to the site and to uses and facilities within the site.
 4. Limit the number and control the spacing of curb cuts onto public streets, while allowing for necessary site access and circulation.
 5. Share driveways and provide cross-access between adjoining parking areas and circulation drives to reduce the number of turns onto and off of the principal roadways and to minimize conflict points. Adjoining retail and service and office sites that are higher traffic generators
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are particularly encouraged to provide cross-access for circulation between sites and to minimize curb cuts.

6. Make entryways clearly visible through the use of curbing, signage and/or pavement markings.
7. Provide pedestrian connections between adjoining buildings and sites.
8. Design and landscape pedestrian ways with attractive paving materials, shade trees, street furniture, scenic views and other amenities to facilitate and encourage walking between uses.
9. Incorporate transit vehicle access and provide attractive and convenient waiting areas and shelters to facilitate the use of public transportation.

F. Special Access Requirements for Main Street and Randall Road.

Intent: Provide for safe access to and from arterial streets.

Standard:

1. Outlots that are within a larger development such as a shopping center or mixed-use development shall not have individual driveway access directly to Main Street or Randall Road. Circulation within these larger sites shall be via an internal road system that allows access between parking areas and buildings so that vehicles are not required to use Main Street or Randall Road for internal circulation.

G. Utilities and Emergency Access:

Intent: Make sure utility and emergency access needs are met while creating a pleasant environment for people.

Requirements:

1. Provide adequate access and facilities for emergency vehicles and services as provided in the St. Charles Municipal Code, including but not limited to Chapter 15.28 "Fire Prevention", Section 15.28.050 (Subsections 503, 506, and 508), and Section 15.28.080 (Paragraphs A-G).
2. Provide adequate access, easements and facilities for water, wastewater, and stormwater management services as provided in the St. Charles Municipal Code, including but not limited to Title 16 "Subdivisions and Land Improvements", Sections 16.12.190, 16.12.210, 16.20.020, 16.20.030, and in the Stormwater Management Ordinance, Section 18.04.010.
3. Provide adequate access, easements and facilities for electric utility services as provided in the St. Charles Municipal Code, including but not limited to Title 13 "Electricity", Section 13.08.100.

Guidelines:

1. Minimize undue impacts on existing or planned municipal services, utilities and infrastructure.
2. Pad-mounted transformers, switch gear, junction boxes and similar ground-mounted equipment for electric, telecommunications, cable television, and similar utilities should be screened from public view by landscaping, screening walls, or berming, provided that the screening shall not interfere with required clear zones required for access by maintenance personnel.

H. Site and building illumination:

Intent: Provide illumination for convenience and safety, but do not allow light to intrude on adjoining sites, streets, or the sky.

Standard:

1. Comply with the provisions of Section 17.46.130, Site Lighting.

Guideline:

2. The design and color of site and architectural lighting installations should be consistent with the architectural style of the building.

I. Design of Building Facades

Intent: To reduce the apparent bulk of buildings, provide visual interest in the built environment, and relate buildings to a human scale.

Requirements:

1. Building walls over one hundred (100) feet in length shall incorporate wall plane projections or recesses a minimum of three (3) feet in depth, extending over twenty percent (20%) or more of the length of the wall.
2. Architectural features such as arcades, arbors, windows, doors, entryways or awnings, shall comprise at least fifty percent (50%) of the horizontal length of any wall visible from a public street.
3. Building facades visible from a public street, regardless of length, shall include a repeating pattern using two or more of the following architectural features, to avoid the appearance of blank walls facing the street:
 - i. change in wall plane of at least one foot by means of an offset, reveal, or projecting rib,
 - ii. change in wall texture or masonry patterns,
 - iii. transparent windows,
 - iv. columns or pilasters.

Guidelines:

1. Entryways and pedestrian routes should offer protection from weather such as overhangs, awnings, canopies, etc.
 2. Building design should include features to add identity and architectural interest such as projecting cornices, medallions, lighting fixtures, art work, belt courses of a different color or texture, pilasters, etc. These features should be integral to the building fabric, not merely surface treatments such as paint or signs.
 3. Predominant façade colors should be subtle, neutral or earth-tones. Primary colors, high-intensity colors, metallic or fluorescent colors, and black are prohibited as predominant façade colors. Building trim and accent areas may be brighter and include primary colors.
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J. Windows and Transparency

Intent: Allow people outside retail and service buildings to see activity within, and allow people inside to see activity and weather conditions outside.

Guideline:

1. Retail buildings and tenant spaces with 25,000 square feet or less of gross floor area should provide windows so that the first floor is transparent from a height of three feet (3') to a minimum of eight feet (8') above the walkway grade for no less than sixty percent (60%) of the horizontal length of the facade, and must contain a public entrance. Windows should be clear glass (no tinted or reflective glass), recessed or projected in the wall plane to create shadow and visual interest, and should include visually prominent sills or other appropriate forms of framing. Awnings, pilasters or columns may be used to accentuate window openings and add interest to the design of the building.

K. Building Entrances and Pedestrian Walkways

Intent: People should be able to tell where building entrances are located, and walking into the building should be a pleasant experience.

Requirements:

1. All public entrances shall be articulated from the building mass. Examples of such articulation include: canopies or porticos, overhangs, arcades, raised corniced parapets over the door, peaked roof forms, arches, outdoor patio or seating areas, display windows, details such as tile work and moldings integrated into the building design, and integral planters or wing walls that include landscaping or seating.

Guidelines:

1. Pedestrian routes to building entrances should be marked with pavers, striping, or delineated by the design and location of landscape features.

L. Roof Design

Intent: Roofs should be designed to add visual interest to the building, to conceal necessary service equipment, and to establish the building's identity.

Standard:

1. HVAC equipment and similar appurtenances shall be located and/or screened so as not to be visible from public streets or adjoining property at a height of 5 feet above grade.

Guidelines:

1. Roof lines should either be varied with a change in height or the incorporation of a major focal point feature, such as a dormer, gable or projected wall feature, every one-hundred (100) linear feet in building length.
 2. Parapets should feature three-dimensional cornices or other shadow-creating detail elements
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along their tops.

3. "Green roof" designs are encouraged.
4. Pipe stacks and similar appurtenances that are required by code and cannot reasonably be hidden should be concealed as much as possible by location and coloring.

M. Building Materials

Intent: Buildings constructed of quality materials reduce maintenance costs over the life of the building, relate to traditional building materials used historically in Kane County, and reinforce the character of the community. Approved and prohibited building materials are:

Requirements:

1. Approved Materials

Approved materials for exterior use in the construction of new retail and service buildings in St. Charles are as follows:

- a. Brick
- b. Architectural Metal (such as for window and door framing)
- c. Native or architectural cast stone
- d. Tinted and/or textured concrete masonry units
- e. Stucco
- f. Tilt-up concrete panels designed with a brick veneer
- g. Non-reflective glass
- h. Other materials as approved by the City Council as part of a PUD Preliminary Plan

2. Prohibited Materials

Prohibited materials for exterior use in the construction of new retail and service buildings in St. Charles are as follows:

- a. Smooth-faced concrete masonry units
- b. Painted masonry units
- c. EIFS panels located less than ten feet (10') above grade, or over more than ten percent (10%) of the building wall.
- d. Vinyl siding
- e. Pre-fabricated steel panels
- f. Plain tilt-up concrete panels

3. Uniform Materials

Use of uniform exterior building materials shall be required on all facades. For example, if the front façade contains a mixture of brick and concrete masonry units, both materials shall be used in the side and rear walls.

N. Coordinated Signage

A master sign plan shall be submitted with the building elevation drawings as part of the PUD preliminary plan, and shall provide for coordinated design for all building-mounted signage and shall include, at a minimum, criteria and specifications for general appearance, format of message, font size and style, lighting, location, and construction materials. Where signs are to be located on a wall of a multi-tenant shopping center, they shall be located at a generally uniform height on the building wall and shall not cover or overhang any architectural feature.

Appendix A

Content Of Landscape Plan: All landscape plans submitted for approval shall be to an engineering scale and contain or have attached thereto the following information:

- (a) The location and dimensions of all existing and proposed structures, parking lots and drives, roadways and right of way, sidewalks, bicycle paths, freestanding signs, refuse and recycling containers and enclosures, bicycle parking areas, fences, freestanding electrical equipment, utility easements, conservation easements, lighting, proposed locations of storm water inlets, valve vaults, hose bibs, manholes, hydrants, fire department siamese connections, and other structural features as determined necessary by the Director of Community Development or his or her authorized designee.
- (b) The location, quantity, size, root ball condition (e.g., balled and burlapped or potted), and name, both scientific (Latin) and common, of all proposed plant materials, and existing plant materials to be preserved as well as boundaries of all planting beds.
- (c) The location of all proposed berming and drainage swales, indicating contours at one foot (1') intervals, percent of slope, and the location of all proposed drainage features with natural vegetation including, but not limited to, rain gardens, and other storm water detention and infiltration areas.
- (d) Specification and boundaries of all natural landscaping areas, including prairie, woodland, and wetland plant communities, identified by specific community type and by scientific and common names of all species to be planted. Existing natural landscaping areas shall be designated by specific community type and by scientific and common names of the predominant species.
- (e) Elevations and details of all fences, bridges, retaining walls, or other decorative features proposed for location on site. The details shall include, but are not limited to, materials, colors, styles and sizes.
- (f) Elevations, cross sections, all necessary planting details and notes, and other information as determined necessary by the Director of Community Development or his/her designee.
- (g) Landscape data box which shall include the required and proposed calculations for the following: total area in square feet of the lot or parcel to be developed, the total square feet and percentage of interior parking lot landscape areas, and the total square feet and percentage of the areas of the lot or parcel being landscaped. The data box in chart form shall also include the total number of trees required and proposed, their common and botanical names, and their type (shade, evergreen, or ornamental), and the total number of shrubs required and proposed, their common and botanical name and their type (evergreen or deciduous).

(h) Delineate the width and length of the required Landscape Buffer yard, the quantity of trees by name (common and scientific) and by type (evergreen, shade or ornamental), and the quantity of shrubs by name (common and scientific) and type (evergreen or deciduous) to be planted within the landscape buffer yard.

PLANT PALETTE											
Botanic Name	Cultivar or Common Name	Comment	Native	Drought Tolerant	Parking Lot (Salt Tolerant)	Buffer/ Screening	Foundation Landscape	Sun	Shade	Signs	Encouraged Along Arterials
GROUNDCOVERS											
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Canadian Wild Ginger	One of the most hardy of the groundcovers	X						X		
<i>Euonymus fortunei 'coloratus'</i>	Wintercreeper, Purpleleaf	One of the most hardy of the groundcovers									X
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy, English	English Ivy is the least hardy of the groundcovers; not salt tolerant, dieback in harsh winters					X				
<i>Hedera helix</i>	'Baltica'	Less hardy than Thorndale									
<i>Hedera helix</i>	'Thorndale'	Thorndale is the most hardy of the English Ivy									
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Ivy, Boston						X	X	X		
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum 'compactum'</i>	Fleeceflower, Dwarf			X			X	X			X
<i>Sedum kamtschaticum</i>	Stonecrop, Kamtschatka	One of the most hardy of the groundcovers		X	X		X	X			X
<i>Sedum spurium cultivars</i>	Stonecrop	One of the most hardy of the groundcovers									
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle							X	X		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	'Bowles'										
<i>Vinca minor</i>	'Dart's Blue'	substitute for Bowles, used just as often		X							
<i>Waldsteinia ternata</i>	Strawberry, Barren	One of the most hardy of the groundcovers					X	X	X		
PERENNIALS											
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow				X		X	X		X	X
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	'Hope'										
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	'Paprika'										
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	'Snow Sport'										
<i>Achillea x</i>	'Coronation Gold'										
<i>Achillea x</i>	'Moonshine'										
<i>Agastache scrophulariaefolia</i>	Purple Giant Hyssop		X					X			
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding Wild Onion		X					X			X
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Lead Plant		X					X	X		

Botanic Name	Cultivar or Common Name	Comment	Native	Drought Tolerant	Parking Lot (Salt Tolerant)	Buffer/ Screening	Foundation Landscape	Sun	Shade	Signs	Encouraged Along Arterials
<i>Aquilegia canadense</i>	Wild Columbine		X						X		
<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i> 'Brocade'	Artemisia	susceptible to rot in commercial plantings		X				X			
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed		X								X
<i>Aster novi-angliae</i> 'Purple Dome'	Aster, New England				X		X	X	X	X	
<i>Aster species</i>	Aster	there are many other asters well suited to commercial plantings, including many native species									
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	Astilbe	there are many other astilbes which are well suited to commercial plantings							X		
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	<i>chinensis</i> 'pumila'										
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	<i>chinensis</i> 'Visions'										
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	False Indigo, Blue		X	X				X			
<i>Baptisia</i> x 'Purple Smoke'	False Indigo, Blue										
<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Stiff Tickseed		X				X	X		X	X
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Coreopsis, Threadleaf						X	X	X	X	X
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	'Moonbeam'										
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	'Zagreb'										
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower		X	X	X		X	X		X	
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple		X								X
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	'Bright Star'	there are many new echinacea cultivars available									
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	'Kim's Knee High'										
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	'Magnus'										
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	'White Swan'										
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master		X	X				X			
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe Pye Weed		X	X				X		X	
<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i>	Spurge, Cushion	may not be reliable in winter survival		X				X			
<i>Fragaria hybrids</i>	Strawberry, Ornamental hybrids	can be invasive									
<i>Fragaria hybrids</i>	'Upstick'										
<i>Fragaria hybrids</i>	'Pink Panda'										
<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	Blanketflower	can rot out in the winter, not good in large masses		X				X			

Botanic Name	Cultivar or Common Name	Comment	Native	Drought Tolerant	Parking Lot (Salt Tolerant)	Buffer/ Screening	Foundation Landscape	Sun	Shade	Signs	Encouraged Along Arterials
<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	'Burgundy'	can rot out in the winter, not good in large masses									
<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	'Dazzler'	can rot out in the winter, not good in large masses									
<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	'Goblin'	can rot out in the winter, not good in large masses									
<i>Geranium hybrids</i>	Geranium, Hybrid	there are many more good geranium cultivars						X	X		
<i>Geranium hybrids</i>	'Johnson's Blue'										
<i>Geranium macrorhizum</i>	Geranium, Bigroot										
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Geranium, Wild		X								
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Cranesbill, Bloody										
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke		X					X			
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	False Sunflower	Needs competition	X	X				X			
<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>	Daylily, Hybrid	there are over 40,000 cultivars; concern with daylily rust disease		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Hemerocallis 'Chicago Apache'</i>	Daylily, Hybrid										
<i>Hemerocallis 'Happy Returns'</i>	Daylily, Hybrid										
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Alum Root	there are additional good heuchera on the market					X		X		
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	'Palace Purple'										
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	Coral Bells										
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	'Autumn Bride'										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	Hosta	there are additional good hosta on the market		X	X		X	X	X	X	
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	<i>clausa</i>										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	<i>fortunei 'aureo-</i>										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	<i>plantaginea</i>										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	<i>fokudama</i>										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	<i>ventricosa</i>										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	'August Moon'										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	'Blue Angel'										
<i>Hosta, species, hybs. and cultivars</i>	'Royal Standard'										
<i>Iris siberica cultivars</i>	Iris, Siberian										
<i>Iris siberica cultivars</i>	'Butter and Sugar'										
<i>Iris siberica cultivars</i>	'Caesar's Brother'										
<i>Iris siberica cultivars</i>	'Jewelled Crown'										
<i>Iris siberica cultivars</i>	'Steve'										
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Iris, Blue Flag								X		

Botanic Name	Cultivar or Common Name	Comment	Native	Drought Tolerant	Parking Lot (Salt Tolerant)	Buffer/ Screening	Foundation Landscape	Sun	Shade	Signs	Encouraged Along Arterials
<i>Liatris aspera</i>			X					X			
<i>Liatris spicata</i> cultivars	Gayfeather		X					X			
<i>Liatris spicata</i> 'Kobold'	Gayfeather	true cultivar may not be readily available									
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower		X					X	X		
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot, Horsemint		X				X	X		X	
<i>Nepeta</i> species and hybrids	Catmint	need to improve nepeta listings; some concerns with being invasive due to reseeding		X				X	X		
<i>Nepeta</i> species and hybrids	<i>missin</i> : 'Blue Wonder'										
<i>Nepeta</i> species and hybrids	'Walker's Low'										
<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	Wild Quinine		X	X				X			
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Penstemon		X	X				X			
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	'Husker Red'										
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Sage, Russian			X	X			X		X	
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	'Little Spire'										
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	'Longin'										
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	reseeds, some invasive concerns						X	X		
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	'Miss Manners'										
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	'Vivid'										
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Prairie or Gray Headed Coneflower		X				X	X		X	
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> 'Goldsturm'	Black-Eyed Susan, Hybrid						X	X		X	
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosum</i>	Black-Eyed Susan, Native, Sweet		X								
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> 'Caradonna'	Salvia, Hybrid	many additional excellent salvia cultivars					X	X		X	X
<i>Salvia x superba</i>	Salvia, Hybrid										
<i>Salvia x superba</i>	'East Friesland'										
<i>Salvia x superba</i>	'May Night'										
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> 'Autumn Joy'	Sedum, Autumn Joy	additional cultivars		X	X		X	X		X	X
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Showy Goldenrod		X	X			X	X		X	X
<i>Veronica incana</i>	Speedwell, Woolly	less suited to commercial plantings						X	X		
<i>Veronica incana</i>	'Minuet'										
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Speedwell, Hybrid										
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	'Blue Peter'										

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<i>Veronica spicata</i>	'Icicle'										
<i>Veronica spicata</i>	'Red Fox'										
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root		X			X	X	X	X		
<i>Zizia Alexandrina</i>	Golden Alexander		X								
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES											
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Bluestem, Big		X	X				X		X	
<i>Calamagrostis acutifolia 'Karl Foerster'</i>	Feather Reed Grass							X		X	X
<i>Carex, species</i>	Carex (excluding nutsedge)	there are many carex for commercial plantings, some native, some non native						X	X		X
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Sea Oats, Northern	Chasmanthium can pose a reseeding problem; some list it as invasive						X	X	X	
<i>Glyceria maxima variegata</i>	Manna Grass, Variegated							X			
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Oat Grass							X			
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Maiden Grass	need to improve miscanthus listings; some not hardy; some concerns with being invasive						X			
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	'Gracillimus'										
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	'Rotstrahlbusch'						X	X		X	
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass		X								
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	'Heavy Metal'										
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Fountain Grass			X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Bluestem, Little		X	X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass	additional cultivars	X	X				X			
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Cordgrass, Prairie		X	X				X			
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Dropseed, Prairie	one of the best shorter native grasses	X	X				X			
SHRUBS											
Deciduous (small-med)											
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	'Intermedia'										

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<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	'Kobold'	this is available in the trade									
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	'Rosy Glow'										
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	'Sparkle'										
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea		X	X			X	X	X		
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Quince, Flowering			X				X			
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	'Cameo'										
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	'Jet Trail'										
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	'Texas Scarlet'										
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet		X		X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	'Hummingbird'										
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	'Pink Spires'										
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	'Ruby Spice'										
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Dogwood, Redtwig		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	'Isanti'										
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	'Kelsey'										
<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>	Cotoneaster, Cranberry										
<i>Cotoneaster x hessei</i>	Cotoneaster, Hess										
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush Honeysuckle		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Diervilla sessifolia</i>	Bush Honeysuckle		X								
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common Witchhazel		X			X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Hydrangea, Arborescens		X			X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	'Annabelle'										
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	'Grandiflora'										
<i>Hydrangea paniculata 'grandiflora</i>	Hydrangea, Panicle					X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Hydrangea paniculata 'Unique</i>	Hydrangea, Panicle										
<i>Hydrangea tardiva</i>	Hydrangea, Late										
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Lonicera, Dwarf										
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	'Claveyil'										
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	'Emerald Mound'										
<i>Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low</i>	Sumac, Gro-Low			X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Ribes alpinum 'Greenmound'</i>	Currant, Alpine Greenmound										
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina Rose, Pasture Rose		X				X	X		X	X
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rose, Shrub Rugosa										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Belle Poitvine'										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Charles Albanel'										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Frau Dagmar Hastrup'										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Henry Hudson'										

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<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Jens Munk'										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Pavement' and others in series										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Scabrosa'										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Schneezwerg'										
<i>Rosa x</i>	Rose, Shrub, Flower Carpet Series						X	X		X	X
<i>Rosa x</i>	Rose, Shrub, Explorer										
<i>Rosa x</i>	Rose, Shrub, Griffith Buck Hybrids	excellent performers									
<i>Rosa x</i>	Rose, Shrub, Carefree										
<i>S. x doornbuseii 'Magic Berry'</i>	Coralberry										
<i>Spirea fritschiana</i>	Spirea, Fritsch										
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea, Japanese										
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	'Little Princess'				X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	'Norman'										
<i>Spirea x bumalda</i>	Spirea, Hybrid Bumalda				X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Spirea x bumalda</i>	'Anthony Waterer'										
<i>Spirea x bumalda</i>	'Froebellii'										
<i>Symphoricarpos alba 'Hancock'</i>	Coralberry					X			X	X	
<i>Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'</i>	Lilac, Dwarf Palibin				X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'</i>	Lilac, Dwarf Korean				X	X	X	X		X	
Deciduous (med-large)											
<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	Serviceberry, Running			X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Aronia arbutifolia 'Brilliantissima'</i>	Chokeberry, Red			X				X	X		
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Chokeberry, Black			X				X	X		X
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	'Viking'										
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	'Autumn Magic'										
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush										
<i>Cornus mas 'Golden Glory'</i>	Dogwood,				X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Dogwood, Gray		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	'Bailey'										
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	'Cardinal'										
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	'Flaviramea'										
<i>Corylus americana</i>	Filbert, American Hazelnut		X					X	X		
<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>	Cotoneaster, Peking			X	X		X	X	X	X	
<i>Lonicera tatarica 'Zabelli'</i>	Honeysuckle, Tatarian Red						X	X	X	X	
<i>Lonicera xylosteum 'Clavey's'</i>	Honeysuckle, Dwarf										
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius 'nanus'</i>	Ninebark, Dwarf	additional cultivars									

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<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Sumac, Fragrant		X								
<i>Rhus copallina</i> 'Morton'	Prairie Flame'										
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Currant, Alpine			X	X		X	X	X	X	
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rose, Shrub Rugosa										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Hansa'										
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	'Magnifica'										
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Spiraea, Bridalwreath										
<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i>	Spiraea, VanHoutte				X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Syringa chinensis</i> 'Saugeana'	Lilac, Hedge				X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac, Common				X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Viburnum, Arrowwood		X				X	X	X	X	X
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	'Autumn Jazz'										
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	'Chicago Lustre'										
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	'Northern Burgundy'										
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	'Blue Muffin'										
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> 'Mohican'	Viburnum, Wayfaring					X	X	X		X	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Viburnum, Highbush Cranberry	borer problems									
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Viburnum, Blackhaw		X	X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Viburnum, American		X			X	X	X		X	
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	'Alfredo'										
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	'Compactum Bailey's'										
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	'Hah's'										
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	'Wentworth'										
<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>	Viburnum, Judd Fragrant										
Evergreen Shrubs											
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> cultivars	Juniper, Upright					X	X	X		X	X
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> cultivars	Juniper, Creeping	additional cultivars				X	X	X		X	X
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> cultivars	Juniper, Savin										
<i>Pinus mugo</i> pumilio	Pine, Mugo Dwarf										
<i>Taxus x media</i> cultivars	Yew, Spreading	Yews should not be used in heavy salt zones									
TREES											
Evergreen											
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Fir, White, Concolor		X	X		X		X			
<i>Picea abies</i>	Spruce, Norway										
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Spruce, White		X								

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<i>Picea pungens</i> cultivars	Spruce, Colorado					X		X			
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Pine, Austrian			X	X	X		X			
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> cultivars	Arborvitae, Eastern					X		X			
Ornamental											
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Maple, Hedge			X	X	X	X	X			
<i>Acer ginnala</i> 'Flame'	Maple, Amur			X		X		X			
<i>Acer miyabe</i> 'Morton'	Maple, Miyabe										
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Maple, Tatarian										
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder, Black							X			
<i>Amelanchier</i> species and hybrids	Serviceberry			X	X	X	X	X		X	
<i>Amelanchier</i> species and hybrids	'Autumn Brilliance'										
<i>Amelanchier</i> species and hybrids	'Cumulus'										
<i>Amelanchier</i> species and hybrids	<i>canadensis</i>										
<i>Amelanchier</i> species and hybrids	<i>laevis</i>										
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud		X	X				X	X	X	
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Dogwood,					X	X	X			
<i>Cornus mas</i>	'Golden Glory'										
<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Hawthorn, Cockspur			X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Hawthorn, Washington		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	'Manbeck'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Adams'			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Donald Wyman'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Prairiefire'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Red Jewel'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Red Peacock'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Sentinel'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Spring Snow'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	'Zumi'										
<i>Malus</i> species and hybrids	<i>'sargentii'</i>							X			
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Pear, Ornamental			X				X			X
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	'Aristocrat'			X				X			X
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	'Autumn Blaze'										
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	'Chanticleer'										
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	'Redspire'										
<i>Syringa pekinensis</i> 'Morton'	Lilac, Peking				X		X	X			
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk'	Lilac, Japanese Tree				X			X			X
Shade											

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<i>Acer x freemannii</i> 'Autumn Blaze'	Maple, Hybrid										
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> 'Prairie Pride'	Hackberry, Common		X	X				X	X		
<i>Corylus columa</i>	Filbert, Turkish			X				X	X		
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Ash, White	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer	X								
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	'Autumn Applause'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	'Autumn Purple'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	'Rosehill'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	'Skyline'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Ash, Green	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer	X								
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	'Cimmarron'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	'Marshall Seedless'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	'Patmore'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	'Summit'	Consider concerns on Emerald Ash Borer									
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree							X			X
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	'Autumn Gold'										
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	'Magyar'										
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	'Princeton Sentry'										
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	Honeylocust			X	X	X		X			X
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	'Halka'										
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	'Moraine'										
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	'Shademaster'										
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i>	'Skyline'										
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Coffeetree, Kentucky		X		X			X			X
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	'Espresso'										
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Oak, Swamp White		X								
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Oak, Bur		X								
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak, English	may be susceptible to disease									
<i>Quercus robur</i>	'Skymaster'	may be susceptible to disease				X		X			

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<i>Quercus robur</i>	'Skyrocket'	may be susceptible to disease									
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak, Northern Red		X								
<i>Quercus x schuettii</i>	Oak, Hybrid, Schuett										
<i>Tilia americana</i> 'Redmond'	Linden, American										
<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Glenleven'	Linden, Littleleaf										
<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	Linden, Littleleaf			X				X	X		
<i>Ulmus x</i>	Elm, Hybrid				X			X			
<i>Ulmus x</i>	'Frontier'										
<i>Ulmus x</i>	'Homestead'										
<i>Ulmus x</i>	'Morton'										

State of Illinois)
) ss.
Counties of Kane and DuPage)

Certificate

I, CHRISTINE NILLES, certify that I am the duly elected and acting Municipal Deputy Clerk of the City of St. Charles, Kane and DuPage Counties, Illinois.

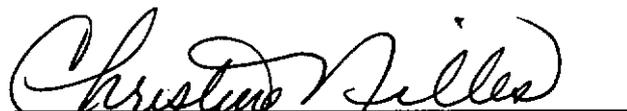
I further certify that on May 15, 2006, the Corporate Authorities of such municipality passed and approved Ordinance No. 2006-Z-12, entitled

"An Ordinance Amending the St. Charles Zoning Ordinance Regarding Landscaping, Lighting and Design,"

which provided by its terms that it should be published in pamphlet form.

The pamphlet form of Ordinance No. 2006-Z-12, including the Ordinance and a cover sheet thereof was prepared, and a copy of such Ordinance was posted in the municipal building, commencing on May 19, 2006, and continuing for at least ten days thereafter. Copies of such Ordinance were also available for public inspection upon request in the office of the municipal clerk.

DATED at St. Charles, Illinois, this 15 day of May 2006.


Deputy Municipal Clerk

