



.1 General

- .1 All work shall conform to the latest edition of the BC Landscape Standard, issued by the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects (BCLSA), unless approved by the Owner otherwise.
- .2 Preserve and enhance the overall character of the campus through the elements of landscape. Use continuity and consistency as design principles to create a coherent relationship between buildings and structures that may be quite different in their architectural expression.
 - .1 Consider trees as the most important elements to define the functional and visual character of spaces.
 - .2 Douglas fir is the primary planting material, followed by other evergreens such as cedar, sequoia and arbutus (broadleaf), as well as the deciduous oak, maple and dogwood. Shrubs shall be of a wider variety.
- .3 The established policy of the University stipulates that existing trees shall be retained wherever possible. Where tree removals over 100mm diameter are necessary, the University strives to provide 3 new trees on campus to replace every 1 tree removed.
- .4 In areas of brush and small trees under 100mm in diameter, the area to be cleared will be marked out by the University. Where existing trees over 100mm in diameter interfere with construction, the University will clearly mark the individual trees which are to be removed if required as part of the Work.

.2 Plantings

- .1 The University quadrangle is strongly defined by formal planting, walkways and the surrounding architecture. Trees in this space are primarily Pin Oak, Garry Oak and Douglas Fir. All future formal planting within the quadrangle shall be consistent with the existing.
- .2 Maintain the informal planting and natural plant material growth outside the quadrangle.
- .3 Plant materials shall be selected with the acknowledgement that UVic practices Integrated Pest Management. Discuss plant combination to be applied in specific location with FMGR.
- .4 Areas of the site to be "reforested" - i.e., areas where planting will recover the quality of native growth - will primarily be Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, Big Leaf Maple and Dogwood.
- .5 Transition areas between forest and developed areas shall be provided with plant materials compatible to both areas.
- .6 Areas closer to buildings (domesticated areas) shall use trees such as Pacific Crabapples, Red Oaks, Pin Oak, Garry Oak and Maples.
- .7 In special circumstances, other specimen materials may be required by the botanical studies program for educational purposes, as directed by FMGT in co-ordination with FMGR and the Biology Department.
- .6 Shrubs shall be chosen to define space, complement buildings, control circulation and provide wind screening. In developed areas, ground cover shall be primarily lawn, supplemented by other materials with proven performance suitability on campus. Shrubs and ground cover are elements of space continuity; however, the extent of their use shall be evaluated in relation to the cost of maintenance required for the first two years of plant establishing.
- .7 Annuals provide desirable bright colour, but should be used only in contained areas where irrigation is available, and maintenance and replacement are not problematical (ie. courtyards).
- .8 Mulching (fertile mulch) of planting beds is required. Hog fuel type of Bark mulch is prohibited. Consult FMGR.
- .9 UVic prefers the short-term use of irrigation to establish plants (maximum 2 growing seasons) Low water, drought tolerant planting is encouraged.

.3 Planting Warranty



- .1 One full year labour and planting.
- .2 Materials warranty to be provided for all landscape work.

.4 Irrigation

- .1 Irrigation is required in all contained planting areas.
- .2 Drip irrigation shall not to be used except in special circumstances as determined by FMGR.
- .5 Polyvinyl pipe sizes: Class 200 pipe is preferred as a minimum in all applications; Class 160 may be used in special circumstances, with FMGR approval.
- .6 Reinstatement following construction:
 - .1 All irrigation systems impacted by construction to be reinstated by contractor.
 - .2 Systems to be tested and verified by FMGT Grounds.
 - .3 Equipment Standards:
 - .1 Lawn sprinkler heads: Hunter I20 heads
 - .2 Shrub beds: Hunter PGJ-00 Heads on 3'-0" risers (gray male male) supported by metal posts.
 - .3 All heads use flexy approximately 2'-0" from pipe to head.

.5 Landscape Materials

- .1 Soil Additives
 - .1 Manure: Well-rotted mushroom manure, to requirements of BC Landscape standard.
 - .2 Sand: Hard, granular sharp sand to CSA A82 SO-M1976, well-washed and free of impurities.
 - .3 Peatmoss: Horticultural grade, to the BC Landscape standard.
 - .4 Wood Residuals: Content of sawdust (such as fir or hemlock) shall not cause a C to N ratio higher than 40:1. Cedar or redwood sawdust shall not be present in the soil mix.
 - .5 Dolomite Lime: Horticultural commercial grade, finely and uniformly ground, containing not less than 20% by weight.
 - .6 Compost: Well-rotted vegetable matter, free of impurities and chemicals.
- .2 Fertilizers
 - .1 Standard commercial brands, meeting requirements of Canada Fertilizer Act, packed in waterproof containers with weight, analysis and manufacturer's name clearly marked. Granular, pelleted, or pill form, dry and free-flowing. Applied fertilizers must not contain a Phosphorus % in excess of 1% of total weight of overall applied fertilizer.
- .3 Planting Soil
 - .1 Shall be substantially free from roots, sticks, building materials, wood chips, pollutants, crab grass, noxious weeds or seeds/parts thereof.
 - .1 Maximum requirements of dolomite lime to require pH: 220kg/100sq.m (100lbs/1000sf)
 - .2 Salinity: maximum saturation extract conductivity 3.0 millihos/cm at 25°C.
 - .3 Total Nitrogen: 0.2-0.4% by weight.
 - .4 Available Phosphorus: 50-70ppm.
 - .5 Available Potassium: 50-100ppm.
 - .6 Cation Exchange Capacity: 30-50meq.
 - .7 Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio: maximum 40:1.
 - .8 Allowable pH: lawns 6.0-6.5; planting areas 5.0-6.0.
 - .9 Texture:



- .1 Dry weight organic content (compost) 30-50%
- .2 Particle size glasses: rock and gravel (2mm) 0-3%.
- .3 Sand (0.05 & 2mm) 30-35%.
- .4 Silt & Clay (0.05mm) 15-20%.
- .5 Clay (0.002mm) 0-10%.

.4 Bark Mulch

- .1 Dark brown in colour, 25mm and smaller, Douglas fir or Hemlock, free of chunks and all foreign and harmful material.

.5 Landscape Reinstatement

.1 Soil Preparation and Placement

- .1 Supply, prepare and place planting medium where indicated on drawings and as affected by the work.
- .2 Prior to placement, do not move or work soil or additives when they are excessively wet, frozen, extremely dry or in any manner which will adversely affect soil structure.
- .3 Protect soil, additives and fertilizers against extreme wetting and against contamination by weeds and insects.
- .4 Deliver and store fertilizers and chemical ingredients in the original manufacturer's containers.
- .5 Place a minimum 50mm layer of bark mulch in all planting beds.
- .6 Thoroughly mix soil with additives to produce planting medium.
- .7 Scarify compacted sub-grades to a minimum depth of 100mm (4") prior to placing planting soil.
- .8 Place planting soil to depth of 225mm for groundcover areas, 450mm for shrubs and gardens.
- .9 Individual plants shall have shrub pit 300mm wider and 150mm deeper than root-ball.
- .10 Crown or slope for positive surface drainage.
- .11 Do not compact, but finish the surface smooth, uniform and firm against deep footprints.
- .12 Protect planted areas with 1220mm high temporary fencing.

.2 Grass

- .1 Reinststate topsoil as per FMGT Standard mix (see "typical soil preparation and placement notes above).
- .2 Roll out topsoil to compact prior to sodding.
- .3 Replant using sod.
- .4 Apply Quickstart fertilizer.