

LEVEL SPREADER CROSS SECTION

COMMON NAME

Big bluestem

Switch grass

Indian grass

Canada wild rye

Prairie Dropseed

Common milkweed

Lance-leaved coreopsis

Pale purple coneflower

Round-head bushclover

Gray-headed coneflower

Rattlesnake master

False sunflower

Prairie blazing star

Wild bergamot

Black-eyed-Susan

NATIVE SEED MIXTURE

Aromatic aster

WEIGHT PER ACRE

32 oz.

32 oz.

16 oz.

16 oz.

64 oz.

16 oz.

32 oz.

12 oz.

20 oz.

48 oz.

16 oz.

16 oz.

16 oz.

16 oz.

4 oz.

8 oz.

4 oz.

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Andropogon gerardii

Sorghastrum nutans

Sporobolus Heterolepis

| Schizachyrium scoparium | Little bluestem

| Elymus canadensis

| Panicum virgatum

SEDGES

**FORBES** 

Asclepias Syrica

Aster Oblongifolius

Coreopsis lanceolata

Eryngium yuccifolium

Lespedeza capitata

Liatris pycnostachya

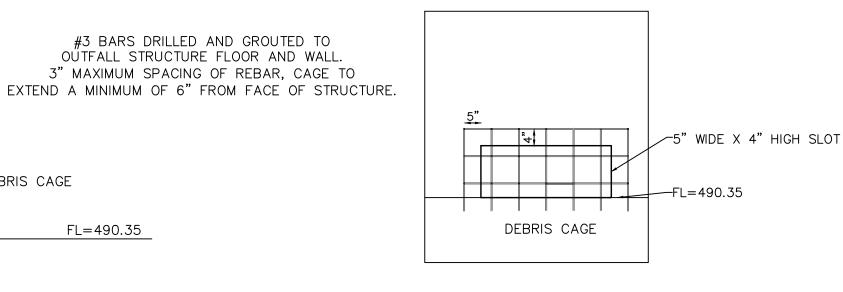
Monarda fistulosa

Ratibida pinnata

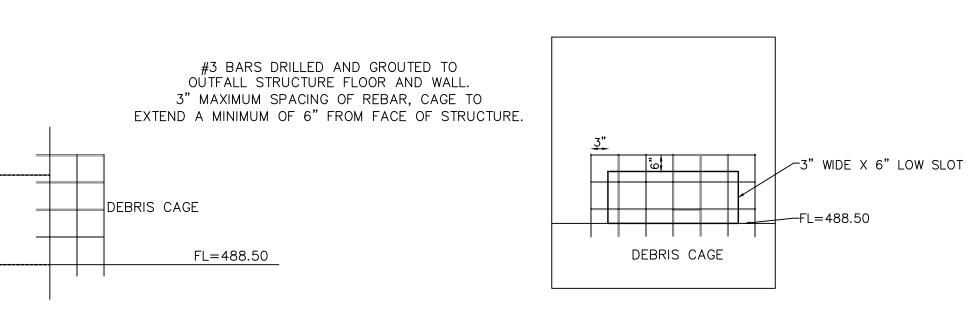
Rudbeckia hirta

Heliopsis helianthoides

Echinacea pallida



DEBRIS CAGE OS 2 UPPER SLOT



# DEBRIS CAGE OS 2 LOWER SLOT

#### **Maintenance Procedures**

Post planting establishment practices for three full growing seasons are critical to the success of seeded projects. Fast-growing annual and biennial weeds can shade out slower growing native forbs, grasses and sedges. Common biennial weeds include Queen Anne's lace, bull and Canada thistle and curly dock. Common annual weeds include moth mullein, fleabane, mare's tail, foxtail grass, chicory, ragweed, lambsquarters, mustard and smartweed.

Year One: Control weeds by keeping them moved to a height of 6-12 inches throughout the first growing season. Most prairie seedlings are less than 6 inches tall in their first growing season and are seldom damaged by mowing. Do not allow weeds to get over 12 inches before cutting because tall weeds will shade out small prairie seedlings and long clippings can smother small seedlings. Keeping weeds cut back the first year also prevents production of more weed seeds that could become a problem in the future.

Pulling weeds in year one can cause problems because prairie seedlings are small the first year and are easily pulled up with the weeds and the disturbed soil can expose new weed seeds. However, if you know how to identify young weeds, it is safe to pull them, as long as you do not disturb nearby prairie seedlings. To remove large weeds, cut them off at the base and remove any seed heads from the site.

Year Two: If weeds are a problem, mow them at a height of 12 inches since prairie seedlings will be taller the second year. If biennials are a problem, mow them at 12 inches when they are in full bloom. This should kill them or set them back severely. It may be desirable to re-seed areas that are thinly covered by plants or

**Equipment:** String trimmers work well on projects less than 20,000 square feet as tractor-driven mowers are needed for larger areas. Adjust mower to cut higher than 6 inches. Where lawn mowers are the only available or size-appropriate machine, set the mower deck to highest setting (this in normally 4-5 inches).

### Seeding and Vegetation Establishment Schedule Summary

### March - September

If BMP soil bed is ready during this time, install first seeding consisting of cover crop and annuals only. Required native seed mix may only be seeded October - February.

## October - February

Sow native seed mix. Include cover crop and annuals if first seed sowing.

#### March - May

DEBRIS CAGE

FL = 490.35

Seed mix germinates. Survey seedlings to determine germination success. 80% cover and 60% species survival is required. Begin mowing annual weeds. Do not let weeds grow over 12 inches.

#### June - September

Continue mowing weeds as needed. Do not let weeds grow over 12 inches.

Year Two: If required seeding success is not met, over-seed October through February. Continue mowing if annual weeds continue to dominate.

**Year Three:** Mow or burn annually in late winter or early spring (January-March).

**Long-term maintenance:** After year three, a late winter or early spring burn or mowing is recommended once every year or two to set back trees and shrubs. Standing prairie plants are full of over-wintering insects and provide food and cover for winter birds. It may be desirable to sow more seed or plant seedlings to maintain or increase species diversity.

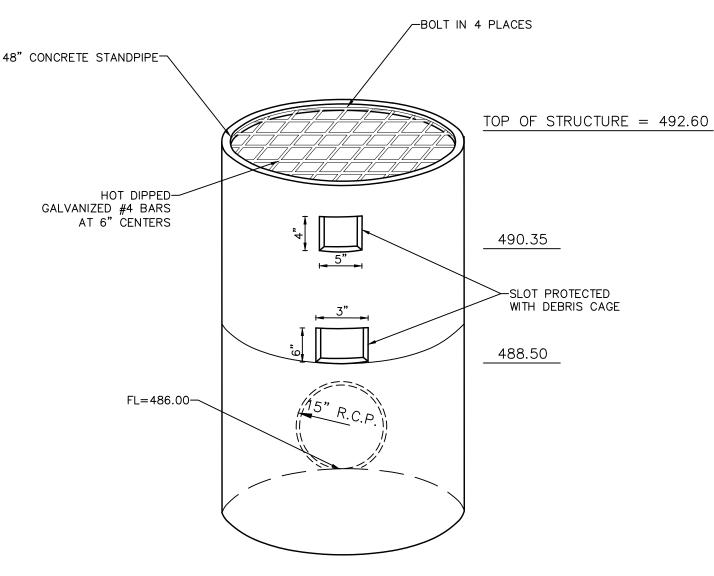
The property owner will maintain the stormwater facilities in good working order and these will be inspected every 6 months. The facilities include storm sewers, basin area and the level spreader:

- a. Said areas shall be cleaned shortly after the project is completed and erosion control has been removed and vegetation has been established.
- b. Areas shall be cleaned of any weeds, debris or litter.
- c. Removal of sediment or debris accumulated in the basin area, storm sewers or level spreader should be performed as needed.
- d. Excess sediment that accumulates should be manually removed to restore the area. If accumulated sediment has clogged the rock of the level spreader, then the rock shall be removed, sediment then removed and rock replaced as needed to restore the area.

# MARGELIA 220 MARGE PLANT TOTAL AREA = S75 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET PLACED OVER N87'59'59"W 1054.23' NATIVE SEED MIX WITH AMENDED SOILS ZONE X

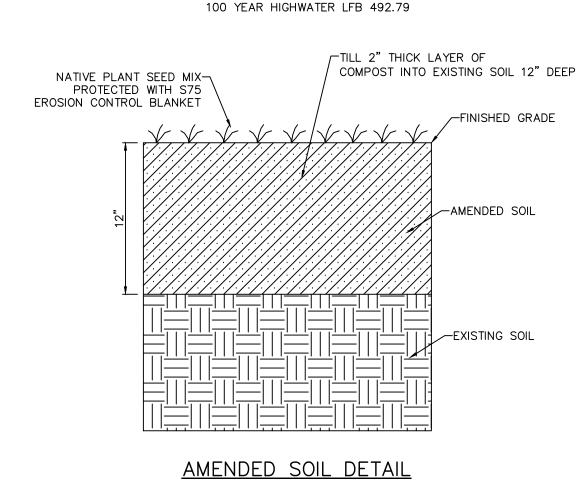
DRY DETENTION BASIN PLANTING PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 20'

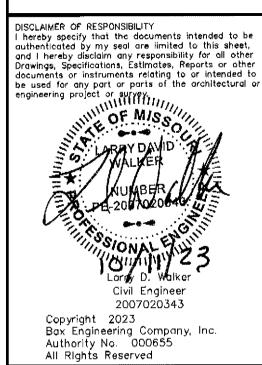


# OVERFLOW STRUCTURE DETAIL

NORMAL ELEVATION 2 YEAR HIGHWATER 490.35 15 YEAR HIGHWATER 490.88 25 YEAR HIGHWATER 491.12 100 YEAR HIGHWATER 491.34 100 YEAR HIGHWATER LFB 492.79 FLOODED ELEVATION 2 YEAR HIGHWATER 490.35 15 YEAR HIGHWATER 490.88 25 YEAR HIGHWATER 491.12 100 YEAR HIGHWATER 491.35







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REVISIONS	
09-11-23	CITY COMMENTS
09-26-23	CITY COMMENTS
10-11-23	CITY COMMENTS

**DETAILS** 

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