

## 228 Landscape Design

### 228.1 General

Landscape projects serve ecological, restoration, and conservation functions. They may include:

- New planting,
- Native habitat restoration,
- Conservation,
- Reforestation,
- Selective clearing and grubbing,
- Invasive plant removal,
- Pollinator enhancement,
- Landscape rehabilitation, and
- Buffer or screening

Beautification is a consequence of the ecological, restorative, or conservation functions, and should not be the sole intent of the landscape project. Landscapes must be context appropriate and disease resistant. Planting design should reflect Florida's unique identity and ecology.

Planting and irrigation systems should be designed to achieve a balance between aesthetics, safety, maintainability, cost-effectiveness, and resource conservation. Planting projects may include vegetation, mulches, and irrigation. Landscape designs may include hardscape features (e.g., street furniture, specialty paving, tree grates, walls, planters, fountains, fences, landscape lighting). Hardscape-only projects are not landscape projects. Landscape may be constructed as a standalone project or as a component of a roadway project. Plantings should be responsive to local community goals.

Landscape design will mimic the arrangement of and complement the adjacent roadside ecosystem character through the selection of native and regionally appropriate plant material, and through the preservation of naturally occurring desirable vegetation. To the greatest extent possible, integrate a diversity of appropriate species with the existing ecosystem to enhance the roadside aesthetic and functionality of the landscape. Through this approach to natural planting, the frequency, scope, and cost of maintenance will be substantially reduced.

Plants included in a landscape project are expected to grow in value for many years after final acceptance. Trees have proven to be the plants most resilient and most likely to grow in value. Landscapes composed of vast areas and quantities of ornamental shrubs

and other plants have proven to be the most difficult to care for and least likely to grow in value.

Plants need adequate amounts of quality space above and below ground to grow in value. To assure that quality space is provided, coordinate the Landscape Plan with other component plans.

For Landscape Plan content refer to **FDM 329**.

## **228.2 Landscape Design Requirements**

Develop landscape designs that are consistent with the following documents:

- [Subsection 334.044\(26\), Florida Statutes \(F.S.\)](#) – Department powers and duties
- [Section 335.167, F.S.](#) – State highway construction and maintenance; Florida-Friendly landscaping
- [Section 373.185, F.S.](#) – Local Florida-friendly landscaping ordinances
- [Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources](#)
- [Highway Beautification Policy, Topic Number 000-650-011](#)
- FDOT's Landscape Architecture Program, <https://www.fdot.gov/designsupport/highwaybeautification/default.shtm>

Landscape designs are to comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Landscape design is to include large plants with combined value of 50% or more of the estimated value of all plants specified in the plans. Large plants are defined as:
  - Shrubs, trees, and cycads, 7 gallons or greater
  - Single-trunk palms
  - Clustering Palms, 6-foot height or greater

- (2) Landscape design is to:
- (a) Preserve required sight distance, lateral offset, and clear zone.
    - i. Within clear sight triangles, select ground cover plants (i.e., naturally low-growing plants) with maximum mature height  $\leq$  18 inches.
    - ii. Do not select plants that will require routine maintenance to preserve sight distance.
    - iii. Select trees with clear trunk(s) or limbed up to 5 feet minimum above the sight line datum (see **FDM 212, Figure 212.11.5**).
  - (b) Reflect Florida's unique identity and ecology
  - (c) Consist of primarily native plant materials that are context appropriate, locally adapted, and disease resistant.
  - (d) Enhance air and water quality.
  - (e) Prevent roadside erosion.
  - (f) Conserve and enhance urban forests.
  - (g) Benefit pollinators.
  - (h) Preserve visibility of community aesthetic features and highway signing.
  - (i) Preserve the view of permitted outdoor advertising signs. See **FDM 228.5** for view zone requirements.
  - (j) Complement the performance, function, and aesthetic quality of stormwater systems.
  - (k) Minimize or eliminate the need for irrigation, especially with potable water, following plant establishment.
  - (l) Minimize or eliminate the need to amend or remove and replace existing soil.
  - (m) Resist destructive insects and diseases; and minimize or eliminate the need for routine treatment.
  - (n) Be compatible with existing and proposed ITS devices, above and below ground utilities.
  - (o) Be compatible with a maintaining agency's preferences, abilities, and resources.
  - (p) Select and place plants to prevent harm to pavement from growing roots or from accumulation of falling debris (fruit, nuts, large leaves).

- (3) Irrigation system design requirements include:
  - (a) A reliable water source and means of delivery.
  - (b) Compatible with the maintaining agency's preferences, abilities, and resources.
  - (c) Avoid overspray into the roadway, sidewalks, or any other paved surfaces, buildings, transit stops.
  - (d) Compliance with state and local requirements; e.g., **Florida Building Code, Water Management Districts, Florida Administrative Code**.
  - (e) Conservation of water; e.g., control system technologies including SMART irrigation technologies, reclaimed and reuse sources.
  - (f) Durable materials that are traffic rated and ultraviolet light resistant.
  - (g) Compliance with requirements set forth by local governmental entity and water management districts.

## 228.2.1 Landscape Design Considerations

Consider the following elements during the development of the landscape design:

- (1) Change the characteristics of the roadway corridor to encourage lower operating speeds.
- (2) Protect, conserve, complement, and enhance natural roadside vegetation, scenic resources, and natural features.
- (3) Screen unfavorable views.
- (4) Reduce stormwater runoff.
- (5) Sequester carbon.
- (6) Create high-quality transportation facilities and travel experiences that create value for residents and Florida's tourism sector.
- (7) Provide shade and comfort for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders. Begin coordination with other design disciplines during Phase I to determine if a modified sidewalk, shared use path alignment, or pavement design can improve the following:
  - (a) Safety,
  - (b) Pavement durability,
  - (c) Ability to conserve existing trees, or

- (d) Increase benefits of selected trees. For shade along Shared Use Paths, refer to **FDM 224**.
- (8) Mitigate heat-island effect.
- (9) Support community efforts for economic development, urban revitalizations, and aesthetic enhancements.
- (10) Relocate existing vegetation. Refer to Tree and Palm Relocation in **FDM 229.3**
- (11) Selectively clear and thin existing vegetation. Refer to Selective Clearing and Grubbing Design and Selective Clearing and Grubbing Plans in **FDM 229 & 323**.
- (12) Provide time and space for natural regeneration and succession of native plants.
- (13) Reforest with native trees.
- (14) Use Florida-native plants with known provenance (original source of plants stock) as close to planting site as possible.
- (15) Select and place plants to minimize impacts to natural areas.
- (16) Choose and place plants to minimize the need to maintain uniform height and spacing to sustain design intent.
- (17) Use recycled and recyclable materials.
- (18) Select a diverse mix of plants. A rule of thumb is that the most sustainable landscapes have an uneven aged mix of no more than 10 percent of the same species, 20 percent of the same genus, and 30 percent of the same family.

## **228.2.2 Department-Maintained Landscapes**

Landscape projects that will not be maintained by a local agency are required to meet the following criteria:

- Use drought tolerant plants. Assume that landscape irrigation will not be available after the establishment period.
- Select plants that are not disease susceptible. Assume that landscape material will not be inoculated against disease.
- Design a low maintenance landscape. Assume that mulch rings will transition to mowed grass. Make no assumption that landscapes will be fertilized.
- Arrange trees and palms such that design intent will be maintained in the case of plant mortality. Do not assume that plants that fail will be replaced. Rigid

geometric designs focused on repetition should not be used, as it is very noticeable if one or more of the trees fail.

Arrange trees and palms to allow for efficient mowing paths of tractors. Determine how the landscape will be viewed to determine the appropriate design and level of maintenance. Highway plantings that are viewed by passing motorists at 60 mph must be designed to a lower maintenance standard than rest area landscapes or landscapes adjacent to sidewalks, which will be viewed by pedestrians “up close” and will require a higher standard of care and maintenance.

### **228.2.3 Soil Enhancements**

The selection of trees and other landscape materials is based on their ability to establish, thrive, and grow in value over time. Analyze existing soil conditions early in the design process and select plant species that can thrive in the existing conditions.

Highly disturbed soils (e.g., those located in medians, embankments, roundabouts) are often densely compacted, rocky, and infertile. These soil conditions may negatively impact plant establishment by inhibiting root growth, reducing water infiltration, and increasing run-off. Soil enhancements may be specified when existing soils inhibit plant establishment and growth.

Analyze and document the existing soils during the analysis phase, including a preliminary soil analysis supported by an appropriate number of test pits based on site-specific conditions. Advanced soil analysis may be performed, at the Department’s discretion, when preliminary analysis indicates the existing soils are not suitable for plant establishment and growth. Appropriate soil enhancements should be based on the results of the analysis.

Soil enhancement options include the following:

- Soil scarification (a.k.a., soil structural improvement)
- Soil amendments
- Full soil replacement with Landscape Soil

Soil scarification includes mechanically loosening the existing soils to accommodate plant establishment and growth.

Soil amendments include mixing of organic soils, inorganic soils, or minerals with the existing soils. Soil amendments help support plant growth by providing nutrients, increasing water retention and transmission, and reducing erosion. Mineral amendments (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) improve soil fertility and pH levels.

Full soil replacement with Landscape Soil is only warranted when both of the following conditions are met:

- All other soil enhancement measures will not improve the quality of the existing soil enough to support establishment and growth of plants; and,
- Affected trees or palms are included in the same project

Landscape Soil material requirements are included in [Standard Specification 987-2.4](#). When urban raised medians, bulb-outs, sidewalk tree pits, and central area roundabouts are being designed specifically to accommodate future trees, the District Design Engineer may authorize the designer to include Landscape Soil.

Soil enhancements are typically limited to areas proposed as planting beds or individual tree or palm planting pits. Ensure individual planting pits are sized appropriately to accommodate the mature size of the root ball. Excavation for amendments or replacement soil cannot occur within two feet from the back of any curb or from any structure.

Provide documentation to the Project Manager or District Landscape Architect justifying the need for soil enhancements. Required information for soil enhancements on landscape plan sheets is included in **FDM 329.6.1**.

Include the cost of soil scarification or amendment or landscape soil replacement in the lump sum cost.

## **228.2.4 Landscape Construction Cost Estimate**

Estimate the cost for all proposed landscape improvements, including care during the installation and plant establishment period. Incidental costs are included in the cost of the plants, as described in **FDM 329**.

Submit a PDF of the cost estimate to the Department Project Manager. The cost estimate is typically generated using an excel spread sheet. Do not include the cost estimate in the construction contract documents. It is intended solely for use by the Department.

Modification for Non-Conventional Projects:

Delete **Section 228.2.4.**

### 228.3 Landscape Opportunity Plan

A landscape opportunity plan is typically prepared during the roadway concept plan development to accommodate future projects.

A landscape opportunity plan may be prepared when any of the following occur:

- (1) Landscape is not part of a roadway project, and landscape is anticipated to be designed and installed as a subsequent Maintenance-let project.
- (2) Landscape is not part of a roadway project, but landscape improvements are part of a simultaneous JPA or LAP project.
- (3) Irrigation sleeves are included in a roadway project, but placement and details are not shown in the contract plans.
- (4) When there is high probability that landscape will be installed with a subsequent project. Areas within a municipality, county boundaries, urban areas, high-visibility areas, areas adjacent to barriers or sound walls, embankments, median plantings, scenic highways or areas programmed for Highway Beautification Grants, and areas indicated in the District's Landscape Branding Document.

Modification for Non-Conventional Projects:

Add the following and see the RFP for requirements:

- (5) When proposed landscape or existing vegetation are to be preserved, the Department may create Landscape Opportunity Plans.

Consider the following elements during the development of the landscape opportunity plan:

- (1) Through coordination with other disciplines, provide adequate space (both above and below ground) for the existing and proposed landscape. Assure landscape areas will have soil suitable for plants to grow in value.
- (2) Specify areas and construction methods to preserve the existing and future landscape planting areas.

- (3) Coordinate with other component plans to provide adequate quality space for plant growth for the desired landscape design intent. Coordinate early in the process with Roadway, Utility, Drainage, Signage, ITS, and other disciplines, to analyze competing uses of the R/W. Preserve landscape opportunities to the greatest extent possible.
- (4) Identify the location of Outdoor Advertising sign faces and view zones within project limits; see **FDM 228.5**.

To prevent future costly and difficult retrofits, roadway projects may include provisions for landscape (e.g., irrigation sleeves, suitable soil for landscape, space for planting, preservation of existing vegetation) when a subsequent standalone landscape project is planned.

### **228.3.1 Required Information**

The landscape opportunity plan is typically produced as a roll plot format, 1" = 200' maximum. An alternate format may be approved by the Department's project manager. Submit the completed landscape opportunity plan to the Department project manager and District Landscape Architect.

Provide a legend, notes, and details as needed. Delineate areas for future landscape plantings in bubble format and prioritize them into categories such as high, medium and low priority. Explicitly convey design intent, such as:

- Areas with trees and shrubs for buffering differing land uses
- Trees to frame desirable views
- Trees and ground cover areas for stabilization of embankments
- Trees to shade sidewalks
- Shrubs for pedestrian channelization

For context and legibility include the following:

- (1) Proposed improvements and existing elements to remain
- (2) Existing vegetation or areas to remain undisturbed
- (3) Wetland jurisdictional lines

- (4) Drainage retention areas
- (5) Utilities

### **228.3.2 Landscape Irrigation Sleeves**

Landscape irrigation sleeves are used in locations where a future landscape project with irrigation is planned, as determined by the District Landscape Architect. Irrigation sleeves are intended to be used on new construction projects, where there is an opportunity to install the sleeves in an open trench. This condition does not apply to existing roadways or directional boring operations. They are typically placed under paved surfaces to connect to raised medians, roundabout central islands, and under driveways. See [Standard Plans](#), **Index 591-001** for installation requirements.

Landscape irrigation sleeves typically consist of 2 adjacent pipes: one for an irrigation line, and one for an electrical control wire. Show pipe diameters in the plans. The diameter of each pipe is typically two pipe sizes larger than the carrier pipe, with the following minimum diameters:

- Irrigation pipes – 3 inches
- Electrical control wire – 2 inches

### **228.4 Landscape Maintenance Guide**

The maintenance guide is written or graphic and describes the design intent including mature size and form of plant material, offsets required to maintain clear sight, and any functional characteristics the landscape is intended to provide. The guide is related to activities provided by the maintaining authority, after the Contractor's establishment period has ended.

Coordinate with the maintaining agency to assure compatibility with maintenance resources, abilities, and practices. The maintenance methods for plants, and watering frequency for irrigation system, will be determined by the maintaining agency.

Submit a PDF of the landscape maintenance guide for proposed landscape improvements, including the irrigation system, to the Department Project Manager. Include the landscape maintenance guide in the maintenance agreement when maintained by a local governmental entity, and in the maintenance contract when maintained by the Department.

## 228.4.1 Landscape Design Intent and Maintenance Performance Requirements

Convey the design intent and performance requirements in the Landscape Maintenance Guide.

- (1) For individual plants or groups of plants, describe design intent and performance requirements such as:
  - (a) Screen adjoining land use
  - (b) Provide shade to sidewalk
  - (c) Reduce stormwater velocity
  - (d) Maintain full foliage
  - (e) Reestablish natural roadside edge
  - (f) Maintain naturally appearing forest
  - (g) Maintain clear trunk to X feet
  - (h) Maintain at height no less than X feet
  - (i) Maintain height no greater than X feet
  - (j) Maintain plant health, form, and spread
  - (k) Maintain condition of hardscape, lighting, benches, and site amenities
  - (l) Preserve sight distance
  - (m) Preserve lateral offset and vertical clearances as defined in **FDM 215**
  - (n) Preserve access
  - (o) Keep mulch replenished
  - (p) Keep mulch beds edged
  - (q) Keep weeds from view or from affecting plant growth or health
  - (r) Remove invasive, exotic vegetation
  - (s) Control pests and disease
- (2) For irrigation system maintenance, describe design intent and performance requirements such as:
  - (a) The frequency of scheduled inspections
  - (b) Detailed requirements associated with the system components inspection against the original design parameters

- (c) Adjustments necessitated over time as the landscape matures
- (d) A written or graphic guide describing the plant water needs across changing weather conditions at the station or zone level
- (e) Performance requirements necessary to maintain and manage the following:
  - i. Performance of backflow prevention
  - ii. Water supply and pressure requirements
  - iii. Desired operating pressure for pressure regulators
  - iv. Filters and filtration requirements
  - v. Operation of controller, including battery backup
  - vi. Sensors
  - vii. Valve flow and operation
  - viii. Flow regulators
  - ix. Head adjustment and spray pattern
  - x. Testing requirements
  - xi. Manufacturer specifications and user manuals
  - xii. Winterization requirements (if applicable)
  - xiii. Future audit requirements

## **228.4.2 Landscape Maintenance Cost Estimate**

Estimate the cost for all proposed landscape maintenance activities, including irrigation system. The cost estimate is typically generated using an excel spread sheet. Consult with the District Landscape Architect and District Maintenance staff when developing the cost estimate. During design, a preliminary cost estimate allows the maintaining agency to evaluate the landscape plan and determine if revisions are necessary.

Submit a PDF of the cost estimate to the Department Project Manager. Do not include the maintenance cost estimate in the construction contract documents. It is intended solely for use by the Department and maintaining agency.

Include the landscape maintenance cost estimate as an exhibit to the maintenance agreement when landscape and irrigation is to be maintained by a local governmental entity.

Include the landscape maintenance cost estimate as an exhibit to the maintenance contract when landscape and irrigation is to be maintained by the Department.

## 228.5 Outdoor Advertising Signs

When a legally erected and permitted outdoor advertising sign view zone is within the project limits, the landscape architect will notify the sign owner (permittee) in writing that a highway landscape project is proposed.

Use the [Outdoor Advertising Database](#) to verify the permit status of all permitted outdoor advertising signs located within 1,000 feet of the project limits. Some permitted outdoor advertising signs may not be erected or visible at the time of design, but still must meet view zone requirements. A permitted outdoor advertising sign has one of five possible statuses:

- active
- voided
- revoked
- canceled
- expired

For erected outdoor advertising signs with a permit status of “expired”, “cancelled”, or “revoked”, contact the State Outdoor Advertising Administrator to determine if there is a view zone.

In accordance with [Chapter 479, F.S.](#), in the absence of an agreement, the view zone will be within an area beginning at a point on the edge of pavement perpendicular to the edge of the sign facing nearest the highway and continuing in the direction of approaching traffic for a distance of:

- 350 feet for posted speed limits of 35 mph or less,
- 500 feet for posted speed limits over 35 mph.
- Through approval of an agreement or an [Application to Permit Vegetation Management at Outdoor Advertising Sign](#), (Form Number 650-050-06) an alternate view zone may exist. Refer to the [Outdoor Advertising Database](#) or Contact the State Outdoor Advertising Administrator to verify location of view zones within the project limits.
- At any time, the Department District can request an alternate view zone. An alternate view zone can be established by agreement of both parties; the sign owner and the District Office (most likely the District Maintenance Engineer or designee). Using a letter of agreement, Department Districts may agree to alternate view zones when the alternate is in the best interest of the people of Florida, and when the alternate will not interfere with or prevent the Department from achieving transportation design, construction or operational objectives.

Information for permitted signs may be obtained by contacting:

State Outdoor Advertising Administrator  
Florida Department of Transportation  
605 Suwannee Street, MS 22  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450