

Chapter 9

Landscaping

9.1	General	9-1
9.2	Maintenance Plan	9-5
9.3	Cost Estimate	9-7
9.4	Community Identification Structures and Landscapes	9-9
9.4.1	Design Criteria	9-10

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

Chapter 9

Landscaping

9.1 General

"Landscape" or "Landscaping" means any vegetation, mulches, irrigation systems, and any site amenities, such as, street furniture, decorative paving, fences, and lighting (excluding public utility street and area lighting), as defined in **Rule Chapter 14-40.003, Florida Administrative Code, Highway Beautification and Landscape Management**. Community Identification Structures are also considered landscape site amenities and are discussed in **Section 9.4**.

Landscape plans should be designed to complement and enhance the natural and man-made environment. This may include irrigation systems and site amenities such as street furniture and decorative pavement, fences, and lights. **To the extent practical**, plans should consider the following elements:

1. Conservation of natural roadside growth (vegetation) and scenery.
2. Relocation of existing vegetation.
3. Selective clearing and thinning.
4. Natural regeneration and succession of native plants.
5. Plants purchased from Florida based nurseries.
6. Large plants (plants equivalent or larger than those grown in 5 gallon containers) with combined value of 50% or more of the estimated value of all plants specified in the plans.
7. Florida native plants.
8. Plant selection and placement that minimizes roadside maintenance requirements.
9. Plant selection and placement that reduces stormwater runoff volume and velocity.
10. Plant selection and placement that promotes water conservation.
11. Reclaimed water for irrigation.
12. Recycled and recyclable materials.
13. Plant selection and placement that minimizes impacts to natural areas.

Landscaping should be arranged to permit sufficiently wide, clear, and safe pedestrian walkways and transit waiting areas. Care should be exercised to ensure that requirements for sight distances and clearance to obstructions are observed, especially at intersections.

On all federally funded projects that have landscaping, 1/4 of 1% of the estimated cost of the landscaping is required to be for wildflowers. For state funded projects that have landscaping, the inclusion of wildflowers is optional.

Wildflower areas are to be located in accordance with the ***Design Standards, Index 104***. Use of seed is best for rural areas. In urban areas, plants contained within landscape beds are recommended.

Landscape plans must be designed, constructed and maintained in conformity with the ***Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices***, the ***Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction***, the ***Design Standards***, and this manual. No landscaping shall screen from view a legally permitted outdoor advertising sign. The limits of the screening prohibition are provided in ***Rule Chapter 14-40, Part I, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)***.

When the view zone (defined by ***Rule Chapter 14-40, Part III, F.A.C.***) of an outdoor advertising sign is within the project limits, and there is no permitted vegetation management zone, the landscape architect will notify the sign permittee that a highway landscape project is proposed. The sign permittee will have 30 days to submit an Application for Vegetation Management that proposes a vegetation management zone (see ***Rule Chapter 14-40, Part III, F.A.C.***) If an Application for Vegetation at Outdoor Advertising Sign is submitted within 30 days, a vegetation management zone will be established in accordance with the provisions of ***Rule Chapter 14-40*** upon approval of the application by the Department. If the sign owner does not respond to the notice within the 30-day time frame provided, screening will be prohibited wherever the sign face is not screened within the view zone, beginning at the point on the edge of the travel lane immediately opposite the edge of the sign face closest to the highway (Terminus A) and extending along the outside travel lane edge in advance of the sign until the sign face is not screened for a total of 500 feet. Contact information for any permitted sign may be obtained by contacting the State Outdoor Advertising Administrator, Florida Department of Transportation, 605 Suwannee Street, MS 22, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450.

Additional information regarding landscape plans may be found in:

1. ***Rule Chapter 14-40, Florida Administrative Code, Highway Beautification and Landscape Management.***
2. ***Florida Highway Landscape Guide.***
3. ***Highway Landscape, Beautification, and Plan Review Procedure (Topic No. 650-050-001).***
4. ***Identification & Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas,*** Langeland and Burks, 1998, University of Florida.
5. ***Waterwise Florida Landscapes,*** 2001, Florida's Water Management Districts.
6. ***TCRP Report 19 – Guidelines for the Location and Design of Bus Stops*** (for additional guidance in areas where transit is present).

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

9.2 Maintenance Plan

A comprehensive maintenance plan for all proposed landscaping must accompany the landscape plans. This may be on separate plan sheets or written documents. This maintenance plan will not be part of the construction contract documents. The maintenance plan is intended to make sure that the landscape architect and the agency responsible for maintenance understand what resources and practices will be necessary to maintain the landscape in a safe and vigorous condition that meets the project objectives many years after construction is completed. The intent for the landscape architect's selection and placement of elements must be included in a description of the project, accompanied by a written or graphic guide for the maintenance which will be provided to the plants and other areas within the project limits. For example, if shrubs will be planted to provide a visual screen, this intent should be noted in the maintenance plan.

1. When the landscape project is to be maintained by the Department, a maintenance cost estimate based on scheduled maintenance activities must be an attachment to the plans.
2. When the landscape project is to be maintained by a local governmental entity, the maintenance plan will become an exhibit to the maintenance agreement. The local government should participate during development of the maintenance plan.

Maintenance details and specifications must include the following:

1. Mowing schedule and height of grass, along with physical depiction of the limits of the mowing that will be performed as part of the landscape project.
2. Fertilizing schedules, formulas, rates, and methods of application.
3. Weeding/edging schedule and method: chemical, mechanical, or manual.
4. Herbicide schedules, formulas, rates, methods of application, special instructions, and precautions.
5. Pruning schedule and methods. In order to have safe, healthy, and aesthetic plants, and to maintain limits of clear sight, special attention must be given to changes in the schedule due to the maturity and size as trees and shrubs grow.
6. Mulch materials, thickness, and replacement frequency.
7. Irrigation schedule, supply source, and method of application.
8. Special care required for any hardscape materials, lighting, signage, benches, or other site amenities.

9. Litter pick up and removal schedule (prior to mowing cycle or as needed).
10. A work zone traffic control plan (if necessary) for maintenance of the project.
11. An estimate of manpower and equipment required to achieve an acceptable level of maintenance.

For Landscape Plan contents refer to **Chapter 26** of **Volume II**.

9.3 Cost Estimate

A cost estimate for all proposed landscaping must accompany the landscape plans. This must be on separate plan sheets or written documents. This cost estimate will not be part of the construction contract documents. The cost estimate is intended solely for use by the Department.

The cost estimate must break out the total cost for large plants and total cost for small plants as defined in ***Volume II, Chapter 26, Landscape Plans***. The totals must include all incidental costs associated with the landscape plans.

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

9.4 Community Identification Structures and Landscapes

Community Identification Structure and Landscapes (CISL) are designed and placed on the highway right of way for the sole purpose of representing, reflecting, or recognizing nearby community cultural and/or natural values and resources, or to enhance the sense of place through which a highway passes.

A proposed CISL must be approved by the State Roadway Design Engineer, and if located on the Interstate, must be approved by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Placement on other National Highway System (NHS) routes can be approved by FDOT consistent with the established criteria.

For consideration, plans for a proposed CISL must be accompanied by a resolution of the local government legislative body endorsing their financial support of project design, construction, and perpetual project maintenance. If private funding is to be used, local endorsement is also required.

Prior to any construction within the highway right of way, the local government (or private enterprise) must execute a maintenance agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation.

These features are not eligible for regular federal-aid. They would not be eligible for repair or replacement under FHWA's Emergency Relief (ER) program.

Any changes to the FDOT's criteria shall be reviewed and approved by FHWA. Approval by the State Roadway Design Engineer is required when any of the CISL criteria in **Section 9.4.1** cannot be met.

9.4.1 Design Criteria

The design of a CISL must meet the following:

1. The structures/features site plan should be laid out so as to strongly discourage drivers from stopping to take pictures, or otherwise create an unsafe situation by stopping on the shoulder.
2. The location must be as far outside the appropriate clear zones as practical. Placement on Interstate routes should be well outside the minimum clear zone, a minimum of 50 feet, 100 feet preferred, from edge of the travel lane or ramp, whether guardrail is present or not. The 50 feet minimum/100 feet preferred lateral placement will help to minimize driver distraction, and reduce the likelihood that vertical structures will become storm debris blown across the roadway.
3. No structures should be placed in the median regardless of median width.
4. The object's highest point must not be greater in elevation than 14 feet above the nearest point of the roadway.
5. The structures must not contain any signs or other traffic control features, auditory devices, flashing lights or moving illumination, and be devoid of advertising per the **MUTCD** and **23CFR 1.23** which prohibits advertising on or commercial use of the right of way. Commercial advertising on state right of way is prohibited by **Section 479, Florida Statutes**, including charitable, fraternal, religious, or political signs, symbols, logo's, banners or any other such device. The permit for the CISL shall be immediately revoked by the Department for violation of this provision.
6. Only one structure is allowed per mainline interchange approach; thus, pick one site from amongst the ramp and the mainline, along the outside of a ramp, or the area inside a loop ramp.
7. The structure must meet all applicable building codes and design criteria for similar structures or landscapes placed adjacent to the highway's right of way, including wind loading commensurate with highway signs in the area.
8. The structures/features must meet all environmental regulations.
9. No obstruction of any other signs or interference with any sight triangle.