APPENDIX





Fig. 6-01

KEY DEFINITIONS

Biodiversity: Refers to the variety of living species within a specific area, including plants, animals, bacteria and fungi.

Bioretention: Small vegetated landscape areas designed to filter or infiltrate stormwater runoff.

Bioswale: A shallow depression or channel designed to slow and convey runoff, while removing debris and pollutants.

Caliper: The trunk or diameter of a nursery tree.

Carbon Sequestration: In this document, carbon sequestration refers to the process by which carbon in the air is removed from the atmosphere and stored in vegetation such as trees and grasses, and soils.

Drought-tolerant: plants that can survive and thrive with minimal water, or withstand periods of drought.

DBH or Diameter at Breast Height: The measurement of a tree trunk diameter, which is taken at a height of 4.5' above the ground.

Deciduous: A tree that drops its leaves in the fall and winter.

Ecology: The study of the relationships between living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment.

Ecological Value, or **High Ecological Value**: Refers to landscapes or plant species that possess exceptional biological diversity, providing benefits to humans, insects, and other wildlife.

Evergreen: A plant or tree that retains green leaves throughout the year, even in winter.

Forest Rehabilitation: The process of restoring the structure of degraded or damaged forest ecosystems, returning a forest to a healthy state.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI): Landscape features, ranging in scale from large open spaces to individual plants, that provide functional benefit to human communities through biological and physical processes. GSI takes advantage of the capacities of soil and vegetation to absorb water and filter pollutants.

Invasive Species: A plant or animal that is not native to the region of Allegheny County—or living in areas where they do not naturally exist—and has the potential to cause harm to humans or other native plant communities. Invasive, or non-native species, have the potential to lead to the extinction of native plants and animals, destroy biodiversity, and permanently alter habitat.

Impermeable / Impervious: A surface, such as roofs or asphalt, concrete, brick or stone pavement where rain water flows as runoff over the surface and does not soak into the ground.

Landscaped Area: Area which is planted with purpose and intent.

Low Impact Development (LID): A stormwater management approach that aims to mimic natural runoff patterns and manage runoff as close to its source(s) as possible. It promotes the use of natural systems and processes for infiltration of rainwater.

Reforestation: The process of replanting an area with trees.

Riparian Restoration: the process of restoring the ecological health of the area where land meets a body of water such as creeks, rivers and streams. It involves reestablishing natural processes that naturally occur, improving water quality, reducing flooding, and providing habitat for wildlife.

Pervious / Porous / Permeable Surface: Surfaces which allow water to percolate into the soil, filtering pollutants and recharging underground water table. Turf grass and lawn should be considered only 10% pervious.

Right of Way (ROW): The routes and corridors owned by PRT for use by public transit (light rail and buses). This includes buffer areas such as shoulders that are required for maintenance and operations infrastructure.

Net Zero Canopy Loss: Refers to Pittsburgh City Code that requires any tree 12” or larger diameter that is removed for development be replaced with an equal number of caliper inches. For example, if (1) 20” tree is removed then (10) 2” caliper trees would be needed to replace it. If (2) 10” trees are removed, no replacement is required. Replacements are not required for trees removed for maintenance reasons.

Watershed: All of the land area that drains to a given stream or low point.

KEY COMPLIANCE STANDARDS

Compliance standards at the city, state, federal, and organizational levels shape how landscapes are integrated into the public realm. These regulations address key aspects of transit-related projects, including environmental performance, safety, and accessibility. Beyond mandatory requirements, organizational frameworks such as Envision emphasize sustainability, resilience, and long-term value, encouraging design approaches that extend beyond basic compliance. Together, these layers ensure that landscape strategies align with and enhance the operational, environmental, and community objectives of PRT.

The following subsections identify key city, state, federal, and organizational standards PRT should consider when implementing landscape strategies.

Pittsburgh Specific Standards/ Guidelines

City of Pittsburgh Department of Mobility and Infrastructure (DOMI)

City Specific Standards (City Specific Standards), including but not limited to the following:

- Accessible Design (2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design)
- Bike Parking Design (Pittsburgh Bicycle Parking Guidelines (11-29-23))
- Complete Streets Policy (Complete Streets Policy (11 22 2016))
- Construction (Right-of-Way Procedures Manual (05 16 2023))
- Curbs (Curb Cut Specification for Off Street Parking)
- Electric Vehicle Charging Guidelines (EV_ROW_ Charging_Guidelines)

Complete Streets Policy

Integrating pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities into roadway projects (refer to DOMI).

Urban Forestry Standards

Guidelines for the planting, maintenance, and protection of trees within urban areas.

- ANSI A-300 Tree Maintenance Standards
- Pittsburgh Shade Tree Commission declaration of tree protection measures and standards (§ 487.02. DECLARATION OF POLICY., Chapter 487. PITTSBURGH SHADE TREE COMMISSION, Article XIII. TREES, Title FOUR. PUBLIC PLACES AND PROPERTY, Code of Ordinances, Pittsburgh)

Tree Pittsburgh “Zero Net Loss” Policy

Principle adopted by the City of Pittsburgh to maintain and grow its urban tree canopy by ensuring no net loss of trees occurs due to development or infrastructure projects. While Tree Pittsburgh itself is a nonprofit advocacy and education organization, the policy is embedded in city government practices and is supported by planning and permitting requirements.

- The goal is to replace every public tree removed with a new tree, at a 1:1 ratio at minimum—and often more if the removed tree was mature or had high ecological value.
- Replacement trees must be appropriate for the site, non-invasive, and approved species listed in the city’s Street Tree List or relevant urban forestry standards.
- Projects must submit a tree replacement plan as part of their permit process if public trees are impacted.
- Public Tree Removal Permits are required for any work that may remove or damage trees within the public right-of-way.
- For projects unable to plant trees on-site, off-site planting or in-lieu fees may be required to maintain canopy goals.

Historic Preservation Guidelines

If the project is within a historic district, ensuring compliance with local historic preservation standards.

- **Historic Review Commission (HRC)**: Any exterior work on properties located in City-designated Historic Districts requires approval from the HRC. This includes repairs, restorations, new construction, and demolitions (Historic Preservation - Pittsburgh, PA)
- **PreservePGH**: The Pittsburgh Cultural Heritage Plan guides the city's historic preservation efforts. It emphasizes maintaining the city's distinct character and culture while balancing tradition and innovation (Historic Preservation - Pittsburgh, PA)
- **City of Pittsburgh Code of Ordinances, Title 11**: This section of the code outlines the policies for preserving historic structures, districts, sites, and objects. It includes criteria for designation and guidelines for maintaining the historical integrity of these areas (City of Pittsburgh, PA Historic Preservation)
- **Historic District Design Guidelines**: These guidelines ensure that all locally-designated historic districts are governed by best practices for the treatment of historic structures. They meet the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office's standards and reflect community input (Historic District Design Guidelines | Engage Pittsburgh)

Pennsylvania Standards/Guidelines

Right-of-Way Procedures Manual

Guidelines for construction and maintenance within public rights-of-way.

Environmental Protection Standards

Ensuring that landscape designs comply with local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

- Clean Water permits/allocations/Stormwater/Sewer/WQM: PADEP water quality permits, compliance measures, and reporting requirements (https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=3664)
- Air Quality permits and reporting documentation (https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=3623)
- PA DEP Applicable Rules and Regulations (https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dep/programs-and-services.html)

Stormwater Management Regulations

Ensuring that landscape designs incorporate features to manage stormwater runoff effectively.

- PADEP SWM requirements and standards https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dep/programs-and-services/water/clean-water/stormwater-management.html
- PADEP's Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual provides guidelines for managing stormwater runoff. This includes the design and implementation of BMPs such as infiltration basins, rain gardens, and vegetated swales to manage stormwater on-site (Appendix-E-MfgProducts)
- Managed Release Concept (MRC): This design standard focuses on controlling the release rate of stormwater from BMPs to minimize downstream flooding and erosion. It includes specific design values and standards for BMPs, such as maximum ponding depth, media depth, and infiltration rates (MRC)

Erosion and Sediment Control

PADEP requires erosion and sediment control plans for construction activities. These plans must include measures to prevent soil erosion and manage sediment during and after construction

Vegetation and Landscaping

PADEP encourages the use of native vegetation in landscaping to promote biodiversity and reduce maintenance needs. This includes guidelines for re-vegetating disturbed areas and using plants that are well-suited to local conditions.

Site-Specific Standards

For projects that require remediation, PADEP's site-specific standards ensure that human health and environmental protection goals are met. This includes establishing background concentrations for contaminants and ensuring compliance with soil and groundwater cleanup standards (Subchapter D. Site-Specific Standard)

Federal Standards/Guidelines

ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Ensuring that all landscape features are accessible to individuals with disabilities.

- **Accessible Routes:** ADA Standards for Accessible Design be provided within the site, connecting accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces. This includes ensuring that walkways, ramps, and curb cuts are designed to be accessible.
- **Parking and Passenger Loading Zones:** Standards specifying number and design of accessible parking spaces and passenger loading zones. These must be located on the shortest accessible route to the accessible entrance of the building or facility.
- **Outdoor Developed Areas:** The United States Access Board provides guidelines for outdoor developed areas, including trails, picnic and camping facilities, viewing areas, and beach access routes. (Chapter 10: Outdoor Developed Areas)
- **Signage:** Proper signage required to indicate accessible routes, entrances, and facilities. Signs must be designed to be easily readable and include Braille and raised characters where necessary.

Environmental Protection Standards

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates wetlands under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This regulation ensures that discharges of dredged or fill material into all waters of the United States, including wetlands, are authorized. USACE determines wetland boundaries using three main characteristics: vegetation, soil, and hydrology.
- The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulates drinking water quality, air quality, waste management, and certain chemicals in the environment. Sets national standards with the state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to ensure compliance.

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance required when a project involves federal funding, permits, or approvals.

- FTA funding: If a project is financed in whole or in part by FTA (e.g., Capital Investment Grants, Section 5307 or 5339 funds), NEPA review is mandatory.
- Federal permits or approvals: If the project impacts wetlands, navigable waters, endangered species habitat, or cultural resources, triggering involvement from agencies like the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Major capital projects: Large-scale undertakings such as new transit lines, transit centers, or significant facility upgrades often require Environmental Assessments (EAs) or Environmental Impact Statements (EISs).
- Property acquisition or displacement: If a project results in the relocation of residents or businesses, it often requires NEPA analysis and compliance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act.
- Categorical Exclusions (CEs): Many smaller projects (e.g., maintenance facilities, safety improvements, landscape upgrades) may still require documentation under NEPA through a CE determination

Organization Standards/Guidelines

Envision Standards

- **Quality of Life:** This category includes credits related to enhancing community well-being, mobility, and community development. Credits might focus on improving public health, increasing accessibility, and fostering community cohesion.
- **Leadership:** This category emphasizes collaboration, planning, and sustainability-focused governance. Credits in this category might include stakeholder engagement, long-term planning, and promoting economic prosperity.
- **Resource Allocation:** This category covers the efficient use of resources such as materials, energy, and water. Credits might focus on reducing material waste, improving energy efficiency, and conserving water resources.
- **Natural World:** This category focuses on protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity. Credits might include siting projects to minimize environmental impact, conserving natural habitats, and enhancing ecological functions.
- **Climate and Resilience:** This category addresses climate impacts and ensures resilience to future challenges. Credits might focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving resilience to climate change, and preparing for natural disasters.

Performance metrics:

- Improved: Performance above conventional standards, slightly exceeding regulatory requirements.
- Enhanced: Indications that superior performance is within reach.
- Superior: Sustainable performance at a high level.
- Conserving: Performance with essentially zero negative impact.
- Restorative: Performance that restores natural or social systems

RESOURCES

The following resources were either used in the development of this document or may support further study of topics covered in the *Landscape Design Guidelines*. Resources are organized by subject area:

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IMAGE CREDITS

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Appendix

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ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

Below are detailed summaries of the focus group interviews.

Operations, Maintenance and Safety Focus Group Interview

The first interview was held January 22, 2025, with Operations, Maintenance and Safety teams.

Participants included:

- Andy Lukaszewicz - Deputy Chief Transportation Officer – Rail Operation
- Jake Cherevka - Director of Facility Systems
- Nate Delaney - Director of Track and Way
- Burt Jennings - Chief Safety Officer
- Shane Copeland - Bus Safety Officer, East Liberty + Ross
- John Taucher - Bus Safety Offer, West Mifflin

The primary goal of the interview was to understand the current operational challenges, maintenance capabilities, and safety considerations related to PRT properties, particularly concerning landscape design and maintenance. The five biggest takeaways from the discussion included: 1) Significant staffing and resource constraints impact current maintenance efforts, 2) The maintenance of new landscaping or beautification projects will require training and capacity-building in alternative maintenance practices, 3) Lack of internal capacity and specialized training may necessitate the need for contracting out landscape maintenance, particularly during the establishment phase, 4) There is precedent for partnerships or stakeholder involvement to share in the responsibilities of implementing and maintaining landscape improvements, and 5) Standardized designs and durable materials are crucial for long-term maintenance efficiency.

There are considerable challenges with current resources allocated to maintain all PRT stations and properties. Currently, an existing staff of eight team members – composed of three crew leaders and five track and facilities service people – are responsible for maintaining the entire system, including grass cutting, trash removal, and maintaining stormwater infrastructure like storm drains, scuppers, and retention ponds. Lawn areas are mown on a 5-week rotation, leaving little flexibility to handle unexpected tasks or additional maintenance burdens. Emergency maintenance requests such as fallen trees, or landslides, broken water mains, downed power lines, or utility leaks happen frequently and can easily disrupt the standing maintenance schedules. Many of the stations have steep slopes that are currently maintained as lawn, making mowing difficult and presenting safety issues, particularly for ride-on equipment.

There is currently no specialized horticultural training for landscape-related tasks such as proper planting, weeding, or plant identification. While staff are trained in safety and heavy equipment operations, they do not have the specific knowledge required for more detail-oriented plant care. There is concern over investing in specialized horticultural training, as long-term staff retention within a specific role can be difficult. Beautification efforts, though seen as important to increasing ridership and improving rider experience, are perceived as difficult to maintain, especially with current capacity. As such, any improvements to the landscape will require a different approach to long-term maintenance.

Currently, PRT holds few external contracts for landscape-related maintenance, including for weed spraying (a 3-year contract), and a contract for Environmental Protection Act (EPA) field sampling. Station Area Improvement contracts are structured so that landscape maintenance is the responsibility of the contractor for the first year, during which plants are guaranteed under warranty. Following the expiration of this contract, PRT is then responsible for maintenance. However, the timeline and transfer of responsibility was not immediately clear, leading to confusion about who is maintaining more recent site improvements such as Negley Station. Enhanced

communication and formalized protocols between project managers and maintenance crews regarding this transfer of responsibility should be made more clear. There is no Operations and Maintenance manual required as part of the contract.

Stakeholder involvement was noted as generally a positive factor in maintaining and beautifying some station areas, where neighbors or community groups have taken initiative to plant flowers or trees. While some are formal legal agreements, such as Tree Pittsburgh's involvement in planting and maintaining trees through establishment at Homewood Station along the East Busway – many are informal agreements, leading to confusion if the original agreeing parties move onto other roles.

Across the system, maintenance teams face a variety of challenges, including vandalism, illegal dumping or property line encroachment, particularly in economically disadvantaged areas or along rail lines running through residential backyards. Landscape maintenance equipment is stored at South Hills Junction Operational Facility – and seasonal equipment is rotated from Harmar Garage to South Hills Junction in spring and winter. All equipment currently runs on gas, and while teams are trying to use battery-operated equipment, they present difficulties in keeping batteries charged enough to complete work in timely manner.

Standardized designs and durable materials were emphasized as essential for long-term maintenance efficiency, as they are more resistant to vandalism and easier to maintain than wooden or less robust alternatives. Consistency in station design across different areas would also simplify maintenance and make it easier to address issues like plant identification and weeding.

Planning and Engineering Focus Group Interview

The second interview was held on January 30, 2025, with Planning and Engineering teams, providing critical insights into the operational, maintenance, and strategic challenges associated with landscape design within the transit system.

Participants included:

- Justin Baghat - Manager of Expansion
- Derek Dauphin - Director of Planning and Service Development
- Greg O'Hare - Chief Engineer
- Ryan Warsing - Director of Sustainability

Key takeaways from the discussion included 1) there is a need to bridge the gap between conceptual landscape planning and the practical realities of maintenance; 2) implementing landscape improvements will require a shift in internal culture and training programs to align with sustainability and operational feasibility; 3) external contractors possess the most potential in addressing maintenance constraints; 4) there is opportunity to integrate landscape design with broader sustainability goals of the Climate Action Plan, particularly carbon reduction.

One of the greatest challenges of designing landscapes that respond to community needs is ensuring they remain maintainable within existing operational constraints, with past experiences showing resistance to landscape features that appear to increase maintenance demands. There was a consensus that empowering teams with knowledge and structured policies could facilitate a culture shift toward more sustainable and manageable landscape solutions. Pragmatic and interim solutions, such as a pocket maintenance manual with plant identification and care guidelines, could serve as a practical tool for maintenance teams.

When asked about priority landscape maintenance needs, this group emphasized that high-traffic areas, such as stations with high ridership and park-and-rides, should be the focus, as they greatly impact rider experience and community perception. Some of the greatest challenges identified include stormwater runoff from PRT properties affecting adjacent neighborhoods and the difficulty of maintaining sloped areas.

While outsourcing maintenance holds potential to solve internal capacity restraints, this would require high-level decision-making and union negotiations. Contract-based solutions present additional complexities, including labor classifications, budget allocations, and broader institutional change.

Currently, specifications are written on a project-by-project basis by engineering consultants during construction documentation. There are no landscape standards to ensure consistency across station area improvements and improve the efficiency of long term planning.

Budget considerations remain a highest priority, and concerns about balancing capital investment with long-term operational costs, emphasizing the need for lifecycle cost analysis and sustainable long-term investment. While engineering teams prioritize essential infrastructure repairs, there was recognition that well-designed landscapes could yield long-term cost savings by reducing maintenance demands. The discussion concluded with a reflection on how landscape design can contribute to broader agency goals, including carbon reduction and resilience planning. There was also interest in fostering partnerships with external organizations, such as Tree Pittsburgh, to leverage additional resources for landscape implementation and stewardship.

Overall, the interviews underscored the need for a structured approach to landscape design that aligns with operational realities, financial constraints, and sustainability objectives. Moving forward, the team will need to navigate the balance between innovation and practicality while ensuring that the proposed guidelines are adaptable, maintainable, and supported at all levels of the organization.

MAINTENANCE CARDS

COMMON INVASIVE WEEDS


Common mugwort


Beggarticks


Goosefoot


Yellow nutsedge


Jimsonweed


Smooth crabgrass


Knotweed


Black locust


Common Reed


Pennsylvania Smartweed


Common groundsel


Green foxtail

NATIVE PLANT PALETTE


Common milkweed


Purpletop


Little bluestem


Switchgrass


Beardtongue


Goldenrod

FRONT OF CARD

MAINTENANCE CARD
TALL GRASS MEADOW

ANNUAL MOWING

Mow the prior year's residual herbaceous growth to 4-6". Mow any wet areas when the ground is frozen. Use a flail or rotary-style mower that chops dead growth.

String trim areas inaccessible to the mower (around tree trunks, shrubs, rocks, etc.). Take care around trees and shrubs to avoid wounding stems and trunks. Leave cut material as it returns organic matter and nutrients to the soil.

Any thick accumulations that remain to the point where soil cannot be observed should be dispersed evenly over the site or removed.

MONITOR / CONTROL WEEDS

Identify common weed species and note type and location. Beware of pulling weeds as it can disturb meadow seedlings and may lead to germination of weeds seeds.

Report and Conduct follow up treatment as needed.

RAKE / BLOW / MULCH

Rake or blow off thick fall leaf deposits after trees shed their leaves, as needed. **Mulch** difficult to remove piles of leaf litter using a mulching mower and leave in place. Remaining thick deposits of mulch should be evenly dispersed.

Equipment Checklist:
- ☐ Flagging / Stakes
- ☐ Herbicide
- ☐ Mower
- ☐ String Trimmer
- ☐ Rake / blower

Activity Checklist:
- ☐ Inspection
- ☐ Mowing
- ☐ Trimming
- ☐ Raking / Blowing

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Regular Activity
"As-needed" Activity

Pittsburgh Regional Transit

BACK OF CARD


Rhus aromatica 'gro-low' at Negly Station

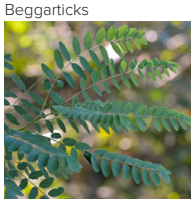
COMMON INVASIVE WEEDS


Common mugwort


Beggarticks


Goosefoot


Knotweed


Black locust



Bittersweet


Tree of heaven


Crown-vetch


Mile-a-minute

FRONT OF CARD

MAINTENANCE CARD
WOODY GROUNDCOVER & SHRUB THICKET

ANNUAL PRUNING

Prune to remove dead branches and encourage healthy growth prior to the start of new seasonal growth. If necessary to prune outside of this window, avoid pruning from late summer to early winter which could encourage new growth at the wrong time of year.

String trim undesireable low woody vegetation that may be encroaching on adjacent areas such as sidewalks and plazas. For larger material that cannot be removed with a string trimmer, use hand pruners, loppers, hedge clippers or a brush cutter as appropriate

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Handpull invasive weeds, by removing the entire plant from the root and disposing at an approved off-site location.

HERBICDE applications should be considered when weeds are growing in larger continuous areas

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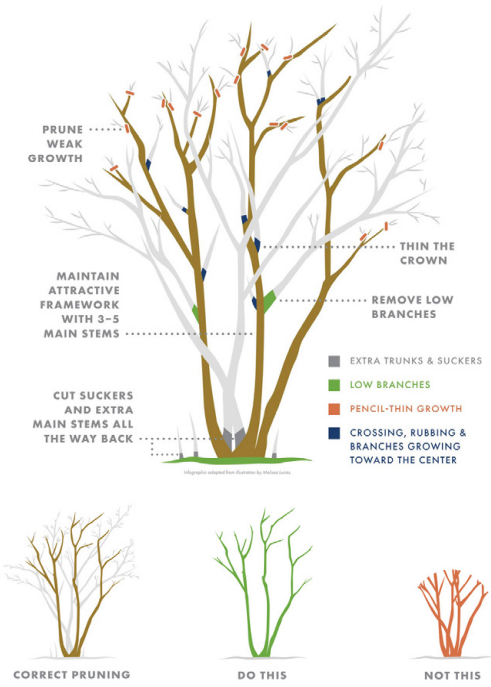
Equipment Checklist:
- ☐ Flagging / Stakes
- ☐ Sheers / Lopper
- ☐ String Trimmer
- ☐ Herbicide

Activity Checklist:
- ☐ Inspection
- ☐ Pruning
- ☐ Trimming
- ☐ Handpulling
- ☐ Herbicide application

Regular Activity
"As-needed" Activity

PRT
Pittsburgh Regional Transit

BACK OF CARD



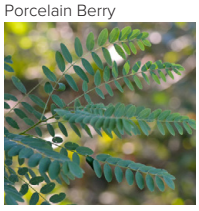
COMMON INVASIVE WEEDS


Stiltgrass


Porcelain Berry


Norway maple


Privet


Black locust


Autumn olive


Tree of heaven


Crown-vetch


Mile-a-minute

Town of Cary, NC "Pruning to Promote Plant Health" (carync.gov)

FRONT OF CARD

MAINTENANCE CARD
LAYERED WOODLAND

SPRING CLEANING

Remove agressive non-native vines and early sprouting invasives by hand pulling or spot treating with herbicide (e.g. glyphosate or triclopyr)

Prune dead branches on trees and tall shrubs or saplings after they have finished flowered to promote desired growth habit and allow light to reach the understory.

Replace Mulch as necessary to cover any exposed soil areas and repair erosion gullies. Avoid disturbing any natural leaf litter and woody debris from the native plantings that has fallen to the gorund over the course of the precedding fall and winter months.

MONITOR FOR WEEDS

Identify common weed species and note type and location.

Report and determine type and timing for follow up treatment as needed.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Spot Treat invasive species using cut-stump or foliar herbicide as needed.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Equipment Checklist:
- ☐ Flagging / Stakes
- ☐ Herbicide
- ☐ Mulch
- ☐ Shears / Lopper
- ☐ Saw
- ☐ Pole Pruner

Activity Checklist:
- ☐ Inspection
- ☐ Pruning
- ☐ Handpulling
- ☐ Remove debris
- ☐ Mulch
- ☐ Herbicide application

Regular Activity
"As-needed" Activity

PRT
Pittsburgh Regional Transit

BACK OF CARD



FRONT OF CARD

MAINTENANCE CARD

STREET TREES

Equipment Checklist:
- ☐ Mulch
- ☐ Shears / Lopper
- ☐ Saw
- ☐ Pole Pruner

Activity Checklist:
- ☐ Inspection
- ☐ Pruning
- ☐ Remove litter

INSPECTION AND PRUNING

Inspect trees annually for overall tree health, structural hazards or limb failure risk, and to maintain clearances from utilities and active transit corridors. Visual inspections should be completed by a qualified arborist as required.

Prune dead branches and damaged limbs, including any growth that is interfering with overhead utilities or active transit (adjacent to rail corridors and roadways)

Replace Mulch as necessary to cover any exposed soil areas and repair erosion gullies. Remove mulch from trunk flare if present and reform mulch rings to 2”-4” depth. Remove any litter and trash.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	Regular Activity								Regular Activity		

Regular Activity

“As-needed” Activity

Pittsburgh Regional Transit

BACK OF CARD

COMMON INVASIVE WEEDS


Common mugwort


Beggarticks


Goosefoot


Yellow nutsedge

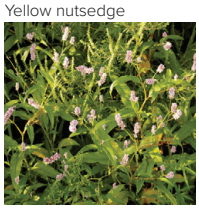

Jimsonweed


Smooth crabgrass


Knotweed


Black locust


Common reed


Pennsylvania smartweed


Common groundsel


Green foxtail


Cheatgrass


Bull thistle


Greater celandine


Purple loostrife


Rough bluegrass


Wild chevril

FRONT OF CARD

MAINTENANCE CARD
TURF GRASS

Equipment Checklist:
- ☐ Mower
- ☐ String Trimmer
- ☐ Rake

MOW

Mow and String Trim regularly to maintain grass height to 3”-4”. Take care when mowing or string trimming around tree trunks, adjacent plantings, and furnishings to avoid damage and accidental mortality of other landscape plantings. Leave grass clippings in place when mowing regularly; however if grass has grown longer than 5” prior to mowing, remove grass clippings and add to compost. During mowing events, note and report problematic weeds that should be managed seperately.

Activity Checklist:
- ☐ Mow
- ☐ Inspect
- ☐ Hand pulling
- ☐ Herbicide application

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGMENT

Apply pre-emergent pesticides in early spring to control weeds and grubs. Apply selective herbicides as spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds as needed.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Regular Activity
“As-needed” Activity

PRT
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BACK OF CARD



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