

MAINTENANCE HANDBOOK

Building Blocks Pocket Park, Bates-Hendricks Neighborhood
Northwest Corner of Beecher Street and Singleton Street



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Project Summary

This project will create a pocket park to transform four vacant lots into a programmed greenspace with added shade and understory trees, low maintenance landscape beds and a designated open space for the neighborhood. A shelter or patio for the park to increase use is also needed. This project combines the efforts of neighbors from five streets partnering with Southeast Neighborhood Development (SEND), the Bates-Hendricks Neighborhood Association and neighborhood businesses.

Our goal is to become a true community gathering place for youth to play, families to picnic and a mural wall or some outlet to express the neighborhood identity. It is taking a blank slate and turning it into a place that fills a need in the community currently lacking. This vision goes beyond the site itself, but is more holistic and includes street improvements along Singleton. They propose to install low-maintenance flower beds with trees planted between East and Applegate streets

This project will work to accomplish many things:

- Accessibility through connectivity, without crossing a major street or thoroughfare
- Sociability which will give local children and community members a place to gather
- Usability & Aesthetics will improve the look and feel of the area
- Safety creating a public space in this community will help reduce crime and bring neighbors together

Site Ownership

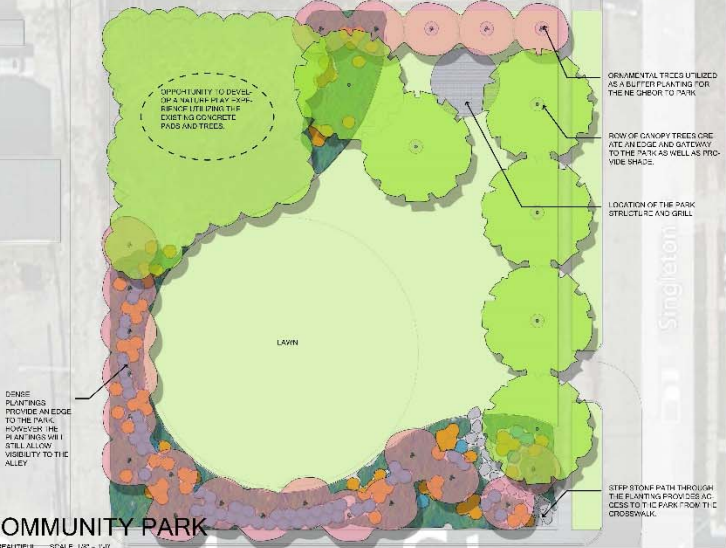
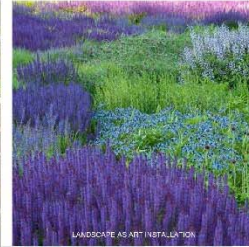
- Southern two lots owned by Heat Exchanger
 - MOU for 10 years is drafted and expected to be signed soon
 - They may want space for parking or at least the excuse for parking
 - Focus hardscape work on third lot
 - There has been interest by Heat Exchanger to have the building painted across from site
- Third/northernmost lot to be owned by LLC that is being created by SEND with Bates-Hendricks Neighborhood Association

Vision

- At end of each street with intersection with Beecher, install plantings
- Plant ornamental trees between East and Applegate – NeighborWoods opportunity
- Site will have two halves,
 - Front end more natural with possibly an allee of trees framing an open space for youth to play football/soccer/etc.
 - Other half would have the formal space including shelter/patio space, grills
 - “Forest area” in back northwest section but need to address concrete pads
 - Rob Uppencamp will be testing the soil with his company
 - Mural wall possibly or fence along alley on the west boundary
- Picnics, playground/kaboom future goal
- Hardy plants



Site Plan



BUILDING BLOCKS COMMUNITY PARK

DESIGNED BY CASEY NAY FOR KEEP INDIANAPOLIS BEAUTIFUL — SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



Care Calendar

First Year:

Perennials within the first month of planting will need watered **heavily** at least 2 times per week. This will be best accomplished with a sprinkler that can run for **at least** an hour.

After roots have established, a heavy watering will only be necessary 1 time per week possibly more if we have a drought year. Plants will exhibit signs of stress if watering is not sufficient. Signs of stress included: wilt, leaf curl, leaf browning, and failure to thrive.

With a heavy layer of initial mulch, weeds should be relatively well controlled, but monitoring the site for the onset of weeds is very important. One time per week the site should be evaluated for any weeds. Weeds should be pulled out with as much of the root intact as possible. Weeding is an excellent time to also pick up any trash or debris that has blown into the area.

In the fall (Oct-Nov) perennials and grasses will need to be cut back to the ground. Adding a light layer of mulch to cover the perennials is recommended.

Second Year:

Any spring bulb foliage can be cut off only after it has completely yellowed and withered to the ground.

Monitoring of weeds will be the main emphasis for the second year. Once a week the site should be evaluated for the presence weeds. Weeds should be pulled out with as much of the root intact as possible. Caution and care should be exhibited when pulling weeds as in the early stages of spring and summer, some returning perennials could be misidentified as weeds. Weeding is an excellent time to also pick up any trash or debris that has blown into the area.

Watering will become less of a regular need, but will not necessarily be something that can be safely ignored. The perennials will need to be monitored for heat or dry stress over the summer months and watered heavily with a sprinkler as needed.



Plant List – Trees and Shrubs

Note: plant characteristics are from Brehob Nursery Catalog, DeVroomen Garden Products, and Spence Restoration Nursery. Multiple online sources including Wikipedia, Missouri Botanical Garden, Denverplants, and Davesgarden)



Serviceberry, *Amelanchier canadensis*, 'Autumn Brilliance'

Height: 15-30 feet, Spread: 15 feet

Description: The serviceberry is a deciduous, early-flowering, large shrub or small tree. Features eye-catching, 5-petaled, slightly fragrant, white flowers in drooping clusters which appear before the leaves emerge in early spring. Finely toothed, elliptic, medium to dark green leaves (1-3" long) change to orange-red in autumn. Flowers give way to small, round, green berries which turn red and finally mature to a dark purplish-black in early summer. Edible berries resemble blueberries in size and color and are used in jams, jellies and pies.

Pawpaw, *Asimina triloba*

Height: 15-20 feet, Spread: 15-20 feet

The Common Pawpaw produces an edible, bloomy, greenish yellow berry with taste similar to a banana (the Indiana Banana). It grows at a medium space into a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree with a short trunk and spreading branches.

The Pawpaw is easy to maintain. It suffers from only two pests. The peduncle borer burrows in the flowers, causing the flowers to drop. The Swallowtail Butterfly may also feed on the leaves but tend to not cause great damage. The Pawpaw tree is difficult to transplant, and should only be moved in the spring and when the tree is yet still small. Pawpaw trees typically produce fruit after the first 4-5 years. Pawpaw fruit can be eaten fresh, simply cut in half and scooped out with a spoon. There are large seeds that can be easily removed from the flesh of the fruit. The pawpaw fruit is best suited for recipes with little or no heat, as high temperatures can destroy the flavor. Pawpaw fruit works well in ice cream, sorbet, mousse and pies. The fruit can be substituted in recipes that use bananas, such as banana bread. The fruit can present hard black patches caused by a fungus infection but the flavor of fruit is not impacted. Care should be taken to protect the fruit from squirrels and raccoons.





Little Bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium*

Height: 2-4 feet, Spread: 1.5-2 feet

Description: Little bluestem is one of the dominant grasses which grow in the rich and fertile soils of the tall grass prairie. Forms upright clumps of slender green leaves with a tinge of blue at the base. Purplish-bronze flowers appear in 3" long racemes on branched stems rising above the foliage in August. Resulting clusters of fluffy, silvery-white seed heads are attractive and may persist into winter. Most outstanding feature of this grass may be the bronze-orange fall foliage color. This plant is formerly known as *Andropogon scoparius*. Little bluestem provides winter interest before getting cut back in early spring to make way for new growth.

Witch-hazel, *Hamamelis vernalis*

Height: 6-10 feet, Spread: 8-15 feet

Description: The *Hamamelis Vernalis* grows best in average, medium, and well-drained soil in full sun to part shade and prefers moist and acidic organically rich soils. Prune in spring after flowering, this will control the shape and size. Some uses include shrub border, naturalized garden, or screen. Depending on winter the temperatures, flowers may appear in January and as late as March.





Black Gum, *Nyssa sylvatica*

Height: 30-50 feet, Spread: 20-30 feet

Description: In Black Gum, the main branches tend to be horizontal and the leaves are clustered on short spurs of smooth branches. These are one of the first trees to turn color in the fall, (the autumn foliage is usually brilliant red-orange). The half-inch berries (drupes) are green when ripening and turn purplish-black when ripe. They are frequently confused with the similar leaves of Common Persimmon. If the leaves are glossy, turn red in the fall, or have a few remote teeth, they're Blackgum, not Persimmon.

Kentucky Coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioica*

Height: 60-70 feet, Spread: 40-50 feet

Description: The Kentucky Coffeetree is a moderately fast-growing tree and the male trees are often grown in parks and along city streets for ornamental purposes. The tree is typically long-lived, healthy trees living from 100 to 150 years; however they often appear dead for the first six months of its growth. This is because the Kentucky Coffeetree sheds its leaves early during the fall and therefore appears bare for up to 6 months. The bark is ash-gray and scaly, flaking similarly to black cherry, but more so. The fruit is a hard-shelled bean in heavy, woody, thick-walled pods filled with sweet, thick, gooey pulp. The shape of the pods varies somewhat: pod length ranges from about 5 to 10 inches. Unfertilized female trees may bear miniature seedless pods. The beans contain the toxin cytosine.



Spicebush, *Lindera benzoin*

Height: 6-10 feet, Spread: 6-10 feet

Description: Spicebush is a medium-sized deciduous shrub. The leaves are very aromatic when crushed. The flowers grow in showy yellow clusters that appear in early spring, before the leaves begin to grow. The fruit is a berrylike red drupe and is highly prized by birds. It has a "turpentine-like" taste and aromatic scent, and contains a large seed. Spicebush is dioecious (plants are either male or female), so that both sexes are needed in the garden if one wants berries with viable seed. The leaves and new growth twigs can also be made into tea.

Ninebark, *Physocarpus opulifolius*

Height: 5-8 feet, Spread: 4-6 feet

Description: Ninebark is an upright, spreading, somewhat coarse, deciduous shrub. Noted for its exfoliating bark (on mature branches) which peels in strips to reveal several layers of reddish to light brown inner bark (hence the common name of ninebark). Bark provides winter interest, but is usually hidden by the foliage during the growing season. Features small pink or white, five-petaled flowers appearing in dense, flat, rounded, 1-2" diameter, spirea-like clusters in late spring. Flowers give way to drooping clusters of reddish fruit (inflated seed capsules). Ovate to rounded, usually 3-5 lobed leaves (4" long) are dull green in summer changing to an undistinguished yellow in fall.



Chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana*

Height: 12-30 feet, Spread: 10-20 feet

Description: Chokecherry is a suckering shrub or small tree. The leaves are oval, 1 to 4 inches long, with a coarsely serrated margin. The white flowers are produced in racemes of 15 to 30 in late spring (well after leaf emergence). The fruit are about a half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter and range in color from bright red to black. They have a very astringent taste, being both somewhat sour and somewhat bitter. The very ripe berries are dark in color, less astringent and sweeter than the red berries.

Bur Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*

Height: 1 foot per year (up to about 100 feet),

Spread: up to about 100 feet

Description: *Quercus macrocarpa* is a large deciduous tree growing up to 100 feet, rarely 130 feet, in height, and is one of the most massive oaks with a trunk diameter of up to 10 feet. Reports of taller trees occur, but have not been verified. It is one of the slowest-growing oaks, with a growth rate of 1 foot per year when young. It commonly lives to be 200 to 300 years old, and may live up to 400 years. The bark is a medium gray and somewhat rugged. The leaves are 3-6 inches long and 2-5 inches broad, variable in shape, with a lobed margin. The flowers are greenish-yellow catkins, produced in the spring. The acorns are very large, 0.8-2 inches long and 0.8-1.5 inches broad, having a large cup that wraps much of the way around the nut, with large overlapping scales and often a fringe at the edge of the cup. The Bur Oak is a fire-resistant tree, and possesses significant drought resistance by virtue of a long taproot. The wood of this tree is of high quality, and is almost always marketed as "white oak".





Chinkapin Oak, *Quercus muehlenbergii*

Height: 40-50 feet, Spread: 40-50 feet

Description: The Chinkapin is a medium to large size oak with 4 to 6 ½ inch glistening dark green leaves in summer turning yellow-orange to orange-brown in fall. Produces 1" sweet acorns that mature in a single season. The acorns are at the top of the food preference list for many wildlife species. The bark is an ashy light gray that breaks into narrow, thin flakes. Growth can result in 70'-80' high in the wild. Does best in well-drained soil and adapts to many

different soil types. Grow in full sun.

Arrowwood Viburnum, *Viburnum dentatum*

Height: 6-10 feet, Spread: 6-10 feet

Description: Arrowwood Viburnum is an upright, rounded, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub. Non-fragrant white flowers in flat-topped corymbs (to 4" diameter) appear in late spring. Flowers give way to blue-black, berry-like drupes which are quite attractive to birds and wildlife. Ovate, toothed, glossy dark green leaves (to 4" long). Variable fall color ranges from drab yellow to attractive shades



of orange and red. Native Americans reportedly used the straight stems of this shrub for arrow shafts, hence the common name. The Arrowwood Viburnum is easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prune immediately after flowering since flower buds form in summer for the following year.

Plant List – Perennials



Tickseed Coreopsis, *Big bang*, 'Full Moon'

Height: 24-30 inches, Spread: 18 inches

Description: Large, open three inch flowers borne on stiff stems bloom a pleasing shade of butter yellow. Makes an ideal cut flower. A long blooming perennial plant that produces compact, dark green foliage. It blooms from midsummer through late fall. Deadheading the flowers as they fade can extend the flowering period. This perennial can grow in rocky soil, making it suitable for rock gardens. The 'Full Moon' perennial makes an impressive mound of color from midsummer until frost.

Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea*

Height: 2-5 feet, Spread: 1.5-2 feet

Description: Purple Coneflower bloom time occurs from June to August. The flowers are sturdy orange-bronze cones and petals in shades of pink and purple. They do best in full sun but will take some shade, and are tolerant of hot, dry, windy sites. The dead flower stems will remain erect well into the winter and, if flower heads are not removed, are often visited by goldfinches who perch on or just below the blackened cones to feed on the seeds.



Aster novi-angliae, 'Purple Dome'

Height: 18-20 inches, Spread: 15-18 inches

Description: This Aster is a real showstopper! Purple Dome is the dwarf variety of this New England Aster. Rich vivid purple mounds of daisy-like blossoms contrast beautifully with its yellow centers. New England Asters form robust semi-woody clumps that bloom from late summer into fall. Each flowering branch is covered with blossoms creating a stunning display against the dark green foliage. Pinch back and divide like mums for best display. General rule of thumb is to pinch until 4th of July and not after. Pinching yields better branching and more flowers. Can be divided every 2-3 years in spring.

Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea*, 'Satin Nights'

Height: 12-18 inches, Spread: 13-18 inches

Description: The purple pink flowers are 4 ½ inches across with ribbon-like petals held out horizontally, and dark cones. These plants belong to the "Prairie Stars" series of coneflowers. The Purple Coneflowers will mature into mid sized plants that produce excellent, non-fading, cut flowers on strong stems. Echinacea are an invaluable source of seeds for song birds and nectar for bumblebees and butterflies. Their roots and leaves are also used as herbs to enhance our immune systems. In the summer, the number of flowering stems per plant can range anywhere from 30 to 40 from the crown, some branching.



Blackeyed Susan, *Rudbeckia fulgida*, 'Goldsturm'

Height: 2-3 feet, Spread: 1-2 feet

Description: Features large, daisy-like flowers 3-4 inches across with deep yellow rays and dark brownish-black center disks. Flowers appear individually on stiff, branching stems in a prolific, long-lasting, mid-summer-to-fall bloom. Pinching can produce more compact plants in taller varieties. Allow seeds to fall to assure permanence in the garden. Spent flower heads can be cut back to prevent too many volunteers.

Mountain Mint, *Pycnanthemum virgatum*

Height: 2-3 feet, Spread: 2 feet

Description: Numerous flattened heads of small white flowers (often with purple dots) occur at the ends of the upper stems. Each head is up to ¾" across and can contain up to 50 flowers. However, only a few of these are in bloom at the same time, beginning with the outer circle of flowers and ending towards the center. The blooming period occurs during the middle of summer and lasts about a month. When damaged, the foliage releases a strong mint scent.





Switch Grass, *Panicum virgatum*
Height: 3-5 feet, Spread: 2-3 feet

Description: In late summer airy wheat-colored flowers appear and remain attractive well into fall. Switch grass is generally noted for its stiff, columnar form, and typically retains its vertical shape throughout the growing season. When in flower, flower panicles may bring total plant height to 6'. Features medium green leaves which turn yellow (sometimes with orange tints) in autumn, fading to tan-beige in winter. Foliage clump is topped in mid-summer by finely-textured, pink-tinged, branched flower panicles which hover over the foliage like an airy cloud. Panicles turn beige as the seeds mature in fall with the seed plumes persisting well into winter. Seeds are a food source for birds in winter.

Daffodil, *Spring Mix*
Height: 16-20 inches, Spread: 4-6 inches

Description: These beloved bulbs mainly bloom in late winter and early spring, breaking the spell of winter with their large blossoms saturated in cheery tones. The mainly yellow or white flowers are comprised of 6 petals surrounding a corona. A striking combination of pure white and bright sunny yellow will make next year spring worth waiting! Symbolizes new beginnings and ensures happiness. Used as March birth month flower and for 10 year wedding anniversaries. (Not Native)



Plant List – Common Weeds (including weed invasive shrubs & trees)

This list is exhaustive, but by no means complete; it just lists the most common ones in Marion County

An excellent source of information on weeds is www.weedalert.com

For a current list of invasive plants and weeds, go to www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov

Weeding. The most important thing in weeding is *identifying the weed*. Many valuable plants are continually pulled and weeded in gardens simply because they were confused with a weed. Remembering your design and layout of the good plants will help you identify uninvited plants. And following is a listing and photos of the most common weeds in the Indianapolis area.

Weeds don't belong in the spring and early summer gardens; they steal soil nutrients, water and sunlight from your crops. The best way to control weeds is to prevent them from growing in the first place. Once they've sprouted it's best to get them while they're small. Weeds compete with desirable vegetation for light, nutrients and water. They are unsightly and can promote insect and disease problems. Weeding can also be significantly reduced by mulching your perennial bed. Weeds are most prominent the first two years, as the soil has been disturbed and the weeds thrive. As you add additional mulch over the years, and as your plants fill out, weeding will be less.

Weed Control, General Observations and Recommendations: The most effective method of weed control is spraying with weed killer, the product will depend on the weed needing to be eradicated. But then, many people do not want to use chemicals. If you do, **Read the Label**. Be careful not to spray desirable plants. The second most effective method will be to dig up the entire weed by the root, or just pulling the weed if the soil is loose, but make sure you get all the root, or it will come back. When weeds are in areas without desirable plants, a weed whacker is easy, but only a cosmetic removal since you have not attacked the root.

Some home remedies work better than others. Try these for yourself and see which ones are good for you.

* Boiling water: This will kill everything that it comes in contact with. Use it on the weeds that come up between flagstones or places where there are no crops that may become collateral damage. Just boil water and pour it in the cracks. Within 24-48 hours they weeds will be brown and dried out.

*White Vinegar: This will also kill indiscriminately. Unlike boiling water though, you can put it in a spray bottle and use the sharp shooter setting on the cap to target the weeds and avoid the plants. This is best used in early spring when the leaves are tender.

* Corn Gluten Meal: This is an organic pre-emergent herbicide. Use it near established and transplanted crops. When properly applied, a weed's seed will germinate and form a shoot, but not a root. Corn Gluten Meal can be found in garden centers, and there will directions on the package. Generally the recommended amount is 20 lbs of the product to 1000 ft of garden space. If it rains too much after application it will not be effective. If it doesn't rain at all, water the area with ¼ inch of water and allow drying out over the next few days. It will take about 5-6 weeks to see results.

Some Common Weeds:

Bindweed (*Cornvolvulus arvensis*) - Field bindweed is a summer perennial member of the morning glory family. The leaves of field bindweed are arrowhead shaped and appear alternately on long creeping stems. Field bindweed has an extensive root system which may extend up to 15 feet underground, making control difficult. The flower of field bindweed are white to pink funnel shaped, approximately one inch across. Field bindweed spreads by either seed or rhizomes.



Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) - This is an aggressive, creeping perennial weed that infests crops, pastures, rangeland, roadsides and non-crop areas (your flower beds). It reproduces from vegetative buds in its root system and from seed. It is difficult to control because its extensive root system allows it to recover from control attempts. Combining control methods is the best form of management. Persistence is imperative so the weed is continually stressed, forcing it to exhaust root nutrient stores and eventually die. One plant can colonize an area 3 to 6 feet in diameter in one or two years if left unchecked.



Crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) - Crabgrass often becomes a problem weed in lawns and gardens, growing especially well in lawns that are watered lightly, under-fertilized, poorly drained, and growing thinly. They are annual plants, and one plant is capable of producing 150,000 seeds per season. The seeds germinate in the late spring and early summer and grow well in mulched beds and can also outcompete domesticated lawn grasses, expanding outward in a circle up to 12 inches in diameter. In the fall when the plants die they leave large voids in the lawn. The voids then become prime areas for the crabgrass seeds to germinate the following season.



Creeping Charlie (*Glechoma hederacea*) - This is native to Europe and southwestern Asia but has been introduced to North America and is now common in most regions other than the Rocky Mountains. Its common names include Alehoof, Creeping Charlie, Catsfoot (from the size and shape of the leaf), Field Balm, Run-away-robin, Ground Ivy, Gill-over-the-ground, and Tunhoof. It thrives in moist shaded areas, but also tolerates sun very well. It is a common plant in grasslands and wooded areas. It also thrives in lawns and around buildings since it



survives mowing. It spreads by stolons or by seed. Part of the reason for its wide spread is this rhizomatous method of reproduction. It will form dense mats which can take over areas of lawn, and thus can be considered potentially invasive or aggressive.

Crown Vetch (*Securigera varia*) - Crown Vetch (or Purple Crown Vetch) is a low-growing legume vine. It is native to Africa, Asia and Europe and is commonly used throughout the United States and Canada for erosion control, roadside planting and soil rehabilitation. It has become an invasive species in many states of the US. It grows 1 to 2 feet tall and bears small clusters of pink and white flowers from early summer to late fall. Crown Vetch is a beautiful, tough, aggressive spreading plant that will crowd out its neighbors and is well suited to a sunny bank where it will grow indefinitely with little maintenance. Its deep roots and thick, fern-like leaves provide excellent erosion control where it is used as a ground cover. Crown vetch is toxic to horses, if consumed in large amounts it can cause slow growth, paralysis, or even death.



Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) - Dandelion is a winter perennial. The dandelion has thick fleshy tap root which often branches. New plants come from the root and root segments. The flowers are yellow and are individual stems. The seeds are brown with tip containing white hairs. The yellow flower will turn to a white globular puff ball. The seeds are disseminated by wind. Dandelions spread by both seed and stems from the root. Control is best by digging before the flowers have a chance to dry out and go to seed.



Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) - Garlic mustard is a cool-season biennial herb that ranges from 12 to 48 inches in height as an adult flowering plant. Leaves and stems emit the distinctive odor of onion or garlic when crushed (particularly in spring and early summer), and help distinguish the plant from all other woodland mustard plants. First year plants consist of a cluster of 3 or 4 round scallop edged leaves rising 2 to 4 inches in a rosette. Second-year plants generally produce one or two flowering stems with numerous white flowers that have four separate petals. Garlic mustard is the only plant of this height in our woods with white flowers in May. Fruits are slender capsules 1 to 2.5 inches long that produce a single row of oblong black seeds with ridged seed coats. Garlic mustard can also be distinguished by its uproot, which is slender, white, and "s"-shaped at the top of the root.



Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*) - Henbit, a member of the mint family, is an upright winter annual that blooms in the spring. The leaves are rounded on the end with rounded toothed edges that grow opposite one another on square stems. It can grow from 4 to 12 inches tall on weak stems. Although an upright plant, weak stems sprouting from the bottom may lay almost horizontal. Henbit can be confused with purple deadnettle. The leaves of purple deadnettle, however, are more pointed at the end and are slightly scalloped. The flowers of henbit are purple, tubular shaped, and form in the whorls of the upper leaves. Henbit spreads only by seed and is generally not a problem in dense, vigorous turf grass sites but likes mulched areas.



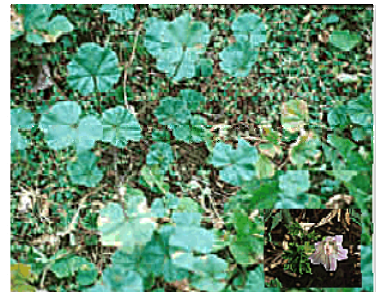
Honeysuckle - This super-invasive shrub pops up everywhere, the first leaf out in the spring and the last to drop its leaves in the fall, shading and crowding out native plants. The fruit/seeds are spread by birds. It is easy to pull by hand when young, more mature shrubs require digging out the roots or cutting and spraying the stump to kill.



Lambs Quarter (*Chenopodium album*) - Lambsquarter is an erect summer annual. The edges of the leaf are toothed and the tip is pointed. The leaves are covered with a white mealy substance, especially on the underside. The leaves form alternately on the stems. The root is a branched taproot. The flowers are found in small green clusters and lack petals. The clusters form in terminal spikes. It spreads by black seeds that germinate in late spring to early summer.



Mallow (*Malva neglecta*) - The spreading stems of the winter annual mallow grow prostrate with leaves borne on long petioles. Common mallow grows from a thick straight tap root. The leaves are lobed and can be confused with ground ivy (Creeping Charlie). Mallow does not spread from nodes on stems as does ground ivy. The flowers of common mallow are present from May to October. The flowers are white to lavender and have dark violet veins. The fruit resembles a cheese wheel. Mallow spreads by seed.



Mulberry (*Morus rubra*) - While the fruits are edible and can also be used for making dyes, in urban areas the mulberry is an invasive tree whose seeds are spread by birds. Growing at the foot of buildings, fences and even other trees, it grows quickly and crowds out desired plants. If the fruit is not harvested, it will stain buildings, cars, and pavement. Cutting it back only encourages multi-stemmed re-growth, the stump must be sprayed to kill the tree. A bit more difficult to pull even when young, often a shovel is required to get the whole root.



Nut Sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) - Sedges have triangular stems with waxy grass-like leaves which alternate. Sedges are not grass plants, but seedlings may be mistaken for grass. The leaves on both sedges are waxy and have an up right growth habit and a prominent midrib. Both sedges have underground root systems containing rhizomes and underground tubers which accomplish most of the reproduction. On yellow nutsedge, the tubers form at the end of whitish rhizomes. Purple nutsedge forms chains of tubers along brownish rhizomes. The flowers of yellow nutsedge



are yellowish; the seedheads are on triangular stems. It spreads mainly by germinating underground tubers, which are the only part of the plant that over-winters. A yellow nutsedge tuber can produce 1,900 plants and 7,000 new tubers in a single growing season.

Pineapple weed (*Matricaria matricarioides*) - Pineapple weed is a summer annual. When the plant is crushed, it has the odor of a pineapple. The hairless leaves are divided into very narrow segments, and are arranged alternately on the stems originating from a taproot. The plant has a bushy growth habit resulting from branching from lower stems. Flowers which are yellow in color are produced from May through August. One to several flowers are produced at the end of short stems. Pineapple weed spreads by seed.



Plantain (*Plantago major*) - Broadleaf plantain is a shallow mostly fibrous rooted perennial. The leaves which develop in a rosette are large oval shaped with predominant veins. The main growth period for broadleaf plantain is from June through September. The seed head is described as a rat-tail like seed head with flowers along the upper half of the seed head. Broadleaf plantain spreads by both seed and shoots from the roots.



Poison Ivy (*Rhus radicans*) - "*Leaves of three, let it be*". Poison ivy can be an erect woody shrub or a climbing vine. The leaves alternate on red stems. They are glossy and have 3 leaflets 2 - 3 inches long that can be smooth or toothed; leaves turn red in the autumn. As with other members of the *Rhus* family (poison oak and poison sumac), poison ivy can cause severe skin irritation. The yellowish flowers of poison ivy form in clusters in the axis. The flowers have five green petals and are usually inconspicuous. Poison ivy forms a small creamy white berry in the fall containing a single seed. Berries generally remain attached to the stem through the winter. Poison ivy spreads by rhizomes and seeds and prefers shaded areas, and has become more common over time. Poison ivy has a fibrous root system. If killed by spraying, remember that the dead vines still have the oils that will cause inflammation, so care must still be taken to remove dead vines. Do not burn, the smoke if inhaled can cause inflammation of the lungs.



Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) - Prickly lettuce, also called wild lettuce or compass plant, is a winter annual. The leaves form in a basal rosette. Prickly lettuce has a deep tap root which will exude a milky sap. Prickly lettuce will produce an upright stem on which the leaves will be alternate. The mature leaves are deeply lobed. The leaves will twist vertical to the stem. The leaves have a row of spines along the mid-vein of the lower surface. The flowers of prickly lettuce are yellow in color and approximately one third of an inch in diameter. Flowers are produced in late spring to early summer. Prickly lettuce reproduces by seed.



Purple deadnettle (*Lamium purpurium*) - Purple (or red) deadnettle is a winter annual often confused with henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*). Both weeds have square stems and belong to the mint family. The leaves of purple deadnettle are triangular in shape and less deeply lobed than henbit. The upper leaves of deadnettle are red to purple in color. The leaves of purple deadnettle have petioles with the petioles of the lower leaves being longer than the upper leaves. The flowers of purple dead nettle are light purple in color. The flowers are arranged in whorls and form in the axis of the upper leaves. Purple deadnettle spreads by seeds.



Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) - Purslane is a summer annual with prostrate growth from a tap root and fibrous surface roots. The leaves are thick and waxy, resembling a Jade plant. The leaves usually alternate, with a cluster at the tip of the stem. Stems are thick, red in color, and branch out from a central point, forming a mat up to 1 foot in diameter. The flower is solitary, yellow in color and has 5 petals.



The flower is found in the leaf axis or at the tip of the stem. Purslane flowers from May to November and spreads by seeds, which germinate in the spring, or by stem fragments.

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) - While a beautiful and desired tree where planted, the profusion of seed pods can create a situation where the redbud self-sows and pops up in unwanted places, especially close to buildings and in garden areas. Depending on the landscape design and other “right tree, right place” issues, one can leave the tree to grow, move it, or pull it as a weed. If you desire to keep it, remember that the redbud is an understory tree, preferring to grow in the shade of other, larger trees.



Silver Maple (*Acer*) - The silver maple has prolific seeds-on-wings which causes it to self-sow everywhere. A good tree (and fast growing) while young (up to 40 years old), they get weak wooded when older (40-100 years), so it is best not to let them grow unless you need short-term shade (5-10 years) while waiting for other trees to mature, with a plan to remove it when it matures or starts to crowd out more strong and desirable trees.



Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) - The tree grows rapidly and is capable of reaching heights of 50 feet in 25 years. However, the species is also short lived, weak wooded, and rarely lives more than 50 years. It has become an invasive species due to its ability to quickly colonize disturbed areas and suppress competition with allelopathic chemicals. It is considered a noxious weed in Australia, the United States, New Zealand and several countries in southern and eastern Europe. The tree also re-sprouts vigorously when cut, making its eradication difficult and time consuming.



Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) - Virginia creeper is a perennial deciduous woody vine. There are 5 leaflets in a palmate arrangement. Leaves range in size from 2 - 6 inches and have toothed margins. The leaves turn a bright red in the fall and are often confused with poison ivy. However, poison ivy has only 3 leaflets; Virginia creeper has 5. Virginia creeper can reach heights of 30 - 50 feet. Virginia creeper spreads by seeds deposited by birds. Also, vines



spread by attaching tendrils containing adhesive disks on the tips. The stems will root if they come in contact with soil. Flowers are small and white/green. Small pea size blue-black berries are produced in the fall. The berries develop on red stems and will stay on into the winter providing food for birds.

Wild Onion and Wild Garlic (*Allium canadense* and *Allium vineale*) -

These two are both winter perennials. The leaves are waxy, upright and needle shaped growing 8-12 inches long. The leaves of wild garlic are hollow and round and have a strong odor. The leaves of wild onion are solid and flat and appear directly from the bulb. Both plants grow from underground bulbs. The membrane-coated bulbs of wild garlic are flattened on one side and have bulblets. Wild onion bulbs are white inside with a strong odor and are covered with a fibrous, scaly coat. The white to light green flowers of wild garlic develop on short stems above aerial bulbs. Wild onion does not have a stem; white to pink flowers with six elliptical segments. Both wild onion and wild garlic spread by bulbs, seed and bulblets. Both plants flower from April through June.



Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) - Wild strawberry is a low trailing winter perennial, spreading by stolons. The leaves of wild strawberry are similar to cultivated strawberries. The leaves have toothed margins. The flowers which are produced from April to June are white with yellow stamens and pistils, and contain five petals. The fruit is a red strawberry with many small seeds in pits on the surface. Wild strawberries reproduce from seed and from runners. Each plant forms multiple runners which root at the nodes and form new plants. Like Creeping Charlie, this plant can really take over a lawn or flower bed.



Wild Violets (*Viola pratensis*) - Most people think of wild violets as a weed, especially in a lawn, but they can make a nice ground cover when moved (they are easily transplanted) or directed to a specific area. They have beautiful flowers and self-spread, but are not invasive; they can wilt in an especially dry or sunny situation. Wild violet is a winter perennial, growing 2-5 inches tall. It can have a tap root or a fibrous root system, and also can produce rooting stolons and rhizomes. The leaves can vary but usually are heart shaped, on long petioles with scalloped or shallow rounded margins. The flowers of the wild violet range from white, to blue, to purple. The Wild Violets bloom in the warm months, normally from March to June.



Basic Maintenance for Perennials

Water your planted perennials regularly until they are well-established. Encourage roots to grow deep in the soil by watering for longer periods at a time, fewer times per week. Mulch around the plants to conserve soil moisture, but don't pile it up around the plant's stems like a volcano. A doughnut of mulch around the plant – and about 2 inches deep throughout your beds – is best.

Perennials will not need frequent fertilization if they're planted in a well-prepared bed with average or better soil. Fertilizing too much can lead to soft, leggy growth – and you don't want to encourage lots of growth near the end of the season either. (The new shoots will get nipped in the crisp autumn air.)

Your plants will let you know what they need. If your perennials appear stunted, exhibit chlorosis or show lack of vigor, then you need to fertilize. Heavy feeders like garden phlox or perennials that have been growing in a bed for many years will also need some fertilization. One method is to apply a topdressing of compost or a light application of an organic or chemical general-purpose fertilizer (10-10-10, 12-12-12 or 5-10-5) in the spring. Follow directions on the label! Generally, you'll sprinkle the fertilizer around the base of the plants and, if the soil is dry, water it in. If you think your perennials need a midseason boost, use a foliar feed with a water-soluble chemical or organic fertilizer.

Grooming and Dividing

In fall, check out your perennials around the garden. If the foliage looks diseased or is unsightly, cut it off. Compost the leaves and stalks that look healthy, and try to remove diseased parts from your garden because they can harbor pests for the next year.

Many perennials need to be divided every so often to rejuvenate or bloom at their best. Again, your plants will let you know what they need – just keep your eyes open for the signals. The perennials that die in the middle or don't seem to produce as many blooms need to be divided. Or sometimes they've just outgrown their space, which also calls for dividing.

In most cases, when dividing, the plants should be dug out of the garden and cut apart. I use my flat-edged gardening spade to divide my plants, and it does the trick nicely. Don't worry – most perennials are tougher than you think and will thank you later for splitting them up. When you divide them, you could incorporate some compost into the hole before replanting. Treat the newly divided plants as you would newly planted ones. Water them until they're well-established again.

Give your perennials plenty of time to re-establish before they come into bloom again. Divide plants that bloom in spring and early summer later in the season, like late summer or early fall. Those that bloom later in the season can be moved or divided in spring.

Basic Maintenance for Trees

Watering

Water is essential for tree health and the critical factor for tree survival after planting. It is essential to make sure trees have enough water. Newly transplanted or young trees are especially at risk during times of drought because their root systems are smaller.

However, care must be taken not to over-water. It is not necessary to water your tree every day. Once a week deep watering is preferable. Check the soil to make sure watering is necessary and use common sense. If the ground is moist, don't water.

Watering tips

Water your tree for the first three years after planting. Give your tree 15 gallons of water, once a week, from May 1 to October 31.

Set a hose to a slow trickle under the tree's drip line (from trunk to furthest extending branches). Or, use a soaker hose, which can water a greater area of the root zone and does not need to be moved as often.

You can also water each new tree with 15 gallons of water each week using a 5-gallon bucket. Slowly pour three full buckets at the base of each tree once per week. Avoid short, frequent watering of trees because this usually does not penetrate deep enough into the soil, and only encourages roots to grow toward the surface.

Watering should soak the top foot of soil.

Flowers Surrounding Trees

Flowers, just like grass, compete with trees for water and nutrients. Do not plant flowers under the drip line of trees. If limited gardening space requires planting near trees, try to plant in such a way as to minimize root damage. Do not build raised beds around trees. This will cause the root system to suffer and will ultimately shorten the life of the tree.

Pruning

Improper pruning can severely damage trees. It is best to consult with a certified arborist before pruning. If this is a tree planted with KIB, please contact Molly at 317.264.7555 x113 or mwilson@kibi.org before pruning.

Topping is the severe cutting back of limbs to create stubs within the tree's crown-this mutilates and destroys trees. Read more about why tree topping is bad. Topping is very unhealthy and dangerous to trees, so don't do it!

Staking

It is best to not stake trees if possible. Trees become stronger by adapting to the forces of the wind. Staking is only necessary for trees that are severely leaning.

If your tree was planted with KIB and you think it needs to be staked, please contact Molly Wilson at 317.264.7555x113 or mwilson@kibi.org. You may also contact the KIB project manager that helped with your neighborhood planting.

Other ways to help your trees:

Let your tree be natural. No fertilizer, no ropes, no wires, no paint, etc.

Avoid damaging the bark of the tree with mowers and string trimmers.



Mulching Guidelines

Mulch is an organic product that is spread around the base of the tree, over the area above its root zone. Mulch helps keep roots cool in summer and warm in winter. It keeps weeds down and helps hold moisture.

A “moat” of mulch, about 2-3” deep, also helps protect against lawn mower and string trimmer (weed eater) injuries-the nicks and cuts caused by mowing too close to the trunk.

Studies have shown that wood-chip mulch can nearly double tree growth during the first few years after planting, and fertilizes the tree as the mulch breaks down.



Mulching Tips:

Mulch should be spread in a circle as far around the base of a young tree as possible, but at the very least, to two to three feet.

Mulch should spread out to resemble a saucer or donut (see picture above), not a mound or volcano, as is a common mistake. The donut shape will hold rainwater and distribute it to a tree’s roots more effectively.

It is very important to keep mulch from piling up around a tree’s trunk because that can lead to serious damage. A mound of mulch (or soil) that comes in contact with a trunk will keep it unusually moist, which can cause the bark to rot. That, in turn, makes a tree vulnerable to disease and insect problems.

Basic Maintenance for Hardscape

Wood structures such as the custom pergola and the reclaimed playground structure will need to be periodically sealed from water damage and wear from weathering using an outdoor wood sealant such as Thompson's WaterSeal. Using a tinted water sealant to alter the color or appearance of the wood is up to the personal preference of the neighborhood committee. Use the guidelines on the product to determine the frequency of application as well as the specific application guidelines.



Steel Park Furnishings such as the picnic tables, benches, trash cans, bike racks and grill will need to be monitored for graffiti, rust, and the collection of dirt or debris. By completing periodic cleaning of the furniture, you will be able to monitor the wear and tear to the products as well as determine when maintenance such as painting or resetting of concrete may need to occur. For painting over graffiti or any areas of steel that have become exposed which are prone to rust, follow the instruction label on an exterior grade paint rated for use on metal and steel.

For any benches, trash cans or other products that have been set in concrete that have become loose or are leaning the concrete may need to be re-set. Dig a wide hole down to the original concrete and excavate out around the cement. Use a level to determine if the furniture is level and then pour a bag of quick setting "post setter" concrete around the base. Add the appropriate amount of water indicated by the product's label and back fill the soil into the hole once the concrete has set up.

Steel edging is a durable, long-life choice for maintaining garden edges. Over time the paint on the steel edging may need to be touched-up if rust begins to become an issue. Using an exterior grade paint that is rated for use on steel and other metals is the best way to preserve the life of your steel edging.

Pull back any gravel, soil or plant material away from the edging to expose the top portion of the steel edge and wipe down with a damp cloth. Apply exterior paint to the edging and allow to dry for the length of time recommended by the paint label, then replace the soil, mulch or gravel to the appropriate depth.

Footpath Stones may become loose over time. Using a gloved hand to pack the sand under the edges of the stones can prevent them from tipping when walked upon. Polymeric locking sand can be applied to the top of the sanded areas to lock the sand and stones into place. Footpaths are frequently areas that can easily become weedy and need to be regularly monitored to prevent the area from being overtaken by aggressive weeds.



Contact Information

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Original Steering Committee Members:

Chair Person

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Maintenance Coordinator

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Fundraising Coordinator

Stephanie Pilcher

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Programming Coordinator

Rob Uppencamp

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Volunteer Coordinator

Foster Pilcher

Email: fpilcher@onemissionsociety.org



Local Businesses for Supplies:

Indiana Mulch and Stone LLC

1451 S West St

Indianapolis, IN 46225

Phone: (317) 826-7777

Tiffany Lawn and Garden Supply Co.

4931 Robison Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268

Phone: (317) 228-4900

Wagner Signs

2802 E Troy Avenue

Indianapolis, IN 46203

Phone: (317) 788-0202

Fax: (317) 788-1579

Email: sales@wagner-signs.com

Web: www.wagner-signs.com

Programing

The creation of Baumann Park has transformed four vacant and underutilized lots into one park that can be shared and used by all in the neighborhood. The transformation has truly created a beautiful space, however, to make it a beautiful place, it needs to be used and enjoyed. In the original application, the steering committee outlined that "By creating this park and landscaped areas we are building planned spaces where neighbors can come together in community. By being involved in the project, neighbors will take pride and ownership of their community. This will cut down on crime and undesirable activity. The improved curb appeal will encourage new home buyers to invest in this area. It will be accessible without crossing a major street, which will give local children and adults a place to relax. It will improve the look and feel of the area which will help cut down on crime. The park will create a space where neighbors can come together in the community."

Through the engagement process, it was shared that the community wanted a space that would offer a range of activities, and the design that was finalized reflected this vision. The large open space in the middle of the space would create an area that would allow for soccer or kickball to be played. The boundary landscape beds help create a buffer area off of the busy streets and alley for safety for children. The northeast corner with pergola is a space for family gathering for cookouts and reunions. The northwest corner received immense attention by removing invasive trees and plants, and buried foundation blocks that were excavated so that a playground gym could be installed on flat ground with playground mulch. The space reveals itself for people of many ages and interests. It truly is a park born out of the community conscience.

As a result, it is important that the space is not only maintained but used by the community for these uses. A space is only a place when there are people there to enjoy it. KIB is committed for the next two years to continue to support the Building Blocks steering committee to maintain and engage the community in Baumann Park. This park is a large place that will require great attention to maintenance to ensure it retains the beauty it has at the end of 2013. Yet, one way to help people feel connected to the space is not only to work in it, but to play in it as well. Is the park promoted well throughout the Southeast area of Indianapolis, do other residents in Bates-Hendricks know of the space? Do key partners in the area such as SEND, Heat Exchanger or DCE know the space exists and do they utilize it for events? In an effort to continue to build the relationship with the adjacent bar and residents above the bar, has the space been a site for celebrations in tandem with that business? Since the space is within the Reconnecting to Our Waterways area, can the space be used to promote the Pleasant Run Parkway? Last of course, what events has the neighborhood association or individual families held at the space throughout the year? These are just a sampling of ideas that should be thought about.

KIB staff will plan on working with you in 2013 to explore these ideas and help as they relate to continued maintenance. A strategy or schedule should be explored for how the space can be used and promoted.



2014 Maintenance Agreement

Bates-Hendricks Neighborhood Association (BHNA)

<u>Activity/Item</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Watering trees	15 gallons per week	<u>KIB and BHNA</u>
Watering shrubs	5 gallons per week	<u>KIB and BHNA</u>
Watering flowers	1 gallon per week	<u>KIB and BHNA</u>
How will the water be accessed for this?		<u>KIB Watering Trailer & East St. Maint. Fund</u>
<i>Note: watering is for first three years after planting, May 1-Nov 1. Perennial flowers should be established after two summers, but would need water in August/September and/or a drought summer.</i>		

		<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
Mulching trees, beds	As needed	
Staking leaning trees	As needed	
Pruning tree limbs	As needed	_____
		<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
<i>Note: Before pruning, consult a professional arborist and/or attend a pruning workshop</i>		
Weeding flower beds	Every other week	
Picking up litter	As needed	
Cut back flowers	Late fall or early spring	_____
		<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
Walkway	Level or sand as needed	_____
	Maintain weed free monthly	<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
Mow lawn and tree yard	Weekly or as needed	_____
		<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
Playground Equipment	Monitor for damage and repair	
	Remove graffiti	_____
	Maintenance/upkeep TBD	<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
Pergola	Monitor for damage and repair	
	Remove graffiti	_____
	Maintenance/upkeep TBD	<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>
Misc Equipment	Park signage secured and graffiti free	
	Clean grills	
	Bench maintenance	
	Picnic Tables clean and graffiti free	
	Doggie Station bags filled	
	Bike rack secured	_____
		<i>BHNA Representative Signature</i>



Annual Report

(not all activities apply to all projects)

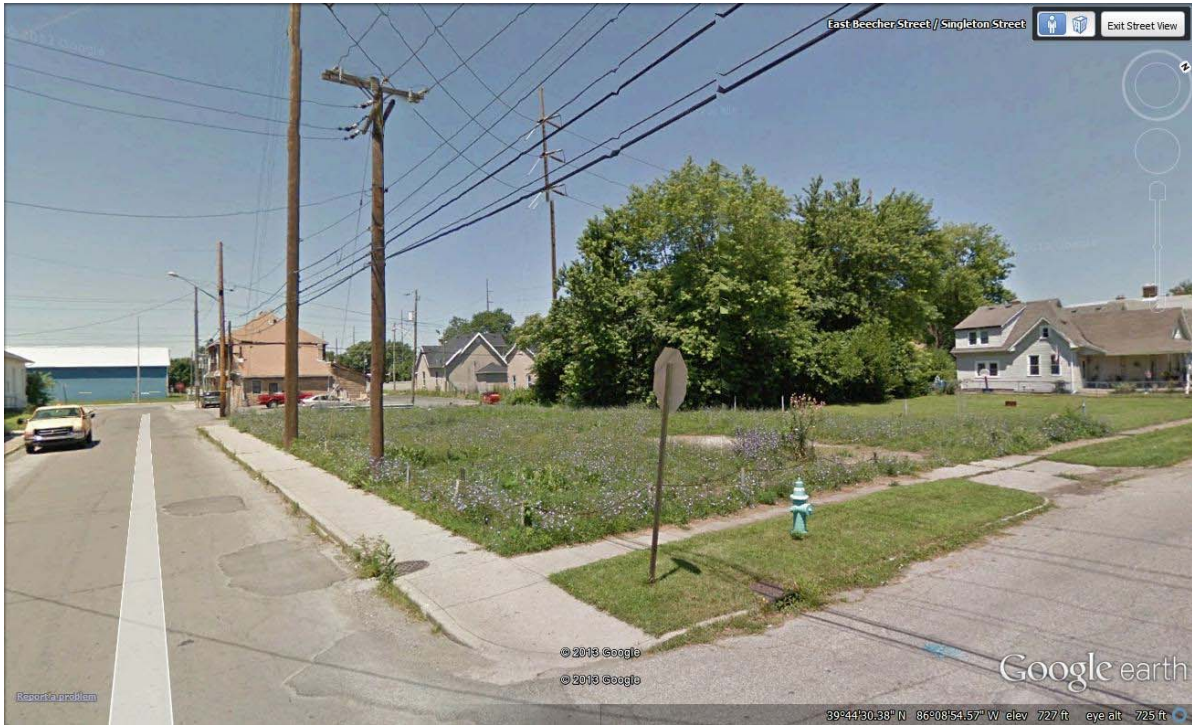
Each recipient of a KIB IPL Project GreenSpace grant is required to submit an annual report to KIB each year (due by December 31st). This helps us to stay in touch and help support your community space. The following are required and suggested components of that report:

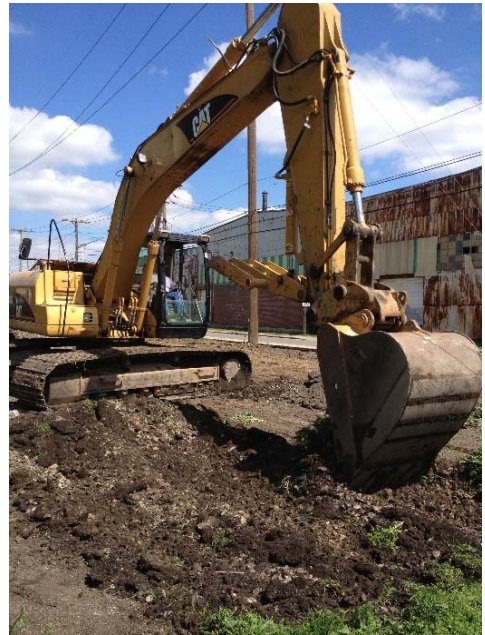
Required:

- 1) Photos of the space being used as intended. (everyone in photos must be made aware that KIB may use these for PR)
- 2) Track volunteer hours and dates spent by the Project Partner on workdays other than KIB coordinated workdays.
- 3) Review your Project Maintenance Plan and inform KIB about any modifications from the plan submitted at the beginning of the grant, based on early experience with the project.
- 4) In your report, please provide feedback on the following:
 - Did your expectations of how the space would look and/or be used change through the design process? After completion?
 - Has the created space met your project space goals? If not, why not?
 - Were there any surprises, physical or social, good or bad?
 - Share an inspiring story about an individual, or an experience you/your neighborhood has had in your space or while developing your space?
 - How has the project affected the dynamics of your community?
 - Has the intended use of the space changed? Have new activities sprung up that were not considered before? Any planned activities dropped?
 - How are the maintenance activities going? Any surprises, good or bad? What has turned out to be the easiest thing to do? The hardest?
 - How are you recruiting or welcoming new individuals to use this space? How are you recruiting or welcoming new individuals to help maintain this space?
 - In moving ahead to achieve your long-term vision, what should KIB be aware of to assist you in your efforts to continue making the space a success?
 - Please end the report by listing the individuals on the planning/implementation committee(s). Please include name, email and/or phone number and signature of each person.

Submission of this report is required annually and will ensure a continued successful partnership between you and KIB.

Photographs – Before













Photographs – Finished Project





