



ARKANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY



CAMPUS BEAUTIFICATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

**EFFICIENT AND INTENTIONAL MANAGEMENT IS KEY TO THE
SUCCESS OF ASTATE CAMPUS BEAUTIFICATION**

MANAGEMENT PLAN

GENERAL CAMPUS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT



- + BUILDING THE TEAM**
- ASTATE'S CAMPUS LANDSCAPE IS BURDENED BY WIDESPREAD DISEASE AND MAINTENANCE DAMAGE
 - TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS ON CAMPUS, ADDITIONAL EXPERTISE IS RECOMMENDED TO ASSES, DIAGNOSE, AND TREAT THE FUNGAL, BACTERIAL, INSECT, AND MANUAL DAMAGE ON THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE
 - AS TREES POSE THE HIGHEST CONCERN IN THESE AREAS, A CERTIFIED ARBORIST MAY BE THE MOST USEFUL CONSULTANT ON THESE ISSUES



- + SOILS**
- BEFORE NEW PLANTING IS INSTALLED IN ANY CAMPUS BED, SOIL TESTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AND AMENDMENTS ADDED PER THE RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND SUCCESS OF THE PLANTING



- + MINIMIZE UNSUCCESSFUL FOUNDATION PLANTING BEDS**
- OUTSIDE OF THE CAMPUS CORE, UNSUCCESSFUL FOUNDATION BEDS CAN BE ELIMINATED AND REPLACED WITH SOD
 - SOD UP TO BUILDINGS WILL ACHIEVE A CLEANER, SIMPLIFIED LOOK

MANAGEMENT PLAN

KIT OF PARTS

IN THIS DOCUMENT, MANAGMENT STRATEGIES WILL BE PROVIDED FOR 5 DISTINCT ZONES:

- + CAMPUS CORE**
- FOUNDATION PLANTING AND GROUNDCOVER
 - LAWN
- + HIGH IMPACT AREAS**
- EVERGREEN AND PERENNIAL PLANTING
 - ANNUAL COLOR
- + STORMWATER DETENTION AREAS**
- SWALES
 - PONDS
- + TREES**
- PARKING LOT TREES
 - GENERAL CAMPUS TREES
- + GRASS FIELDS**
- STRATEGIES FOR LESS RIGOROUS MOWING AND INCREASED HABITAT

THE PROPOSED STRATEGIES ARE INTENDED TO SIMPLIFY MAINENANCE AND MAXIMIZE EFFICENCY, PROVIDING CLEAR GUIDELINES FOR EACH OF THE 5 ZONES.

CAMPUS CORE

**THE CAMPUS CORE IS A HIGH IMPACT AREA ON CAMPUS, AND SO
WILL REQUIRE THE MOST CAREFUL MAINTENANCE**

CAMPUS CORE

FOUNDATION PLANTING & LAWN



TREE MAINTENANCE

Limb up all mature trees in campus core to allow more sunlight to reach the lawn. Similar approach to the recent pruning of the trees at the west end of University Loop.



SHRUB MAINTENANCE

For deciduous shrubs, remove old canes and prune branches as needed in early spring to maintain form.
For evergreen shrubs, remove any dead or dying branches in early spring and cut out individual branches to maintain desired form.

Avoid shearing shrubs every year.

Ensure consistent watering while newly planted shrubs established.



PERENNIAL MAINTENANCE

Cut back to 4"-6" above ground in early March to encourage more compact form. Remove and dispose all dead plant material.



ORNAMENTAL GRASS MAINTENANCE

Cut back to 6" above ground in late-February/early-March. Avoid cutting too short as this can damage or kill the plants.



SOD MAINTENANCE

A complete irrigation system should be installed prior to sod installation. Consistent irrigation is key to the success of Zoysia sod.

Regular mowing to match adjacent lawn management.



GENERAL MAINTENANCE NOTES

Spot spraying weeds, as well as using pre-emergent, as recommended by manufacturer, are both acceptable, however pulling weeds by hand is strongly recommended. Use caution when applying sprays to avoid overspray on plants.

Chemical fertilizers should not be used on these plants. Chipped leaves collected locally may be spread if desired to introduce leaf mold and other beneficial organisms.

HIGH IMPACT PLANTING AREAS

**HIGHLY VISIBLE PLANTING AROUND SIGNAGE AND KEY CAMPUS
FEATURES NEEDS SPECIAL ATTENTION AND SCHEDULED ANNUAL
COLOR**

HIGH IMPACT PLANTING AREAS

EVERGREENS, PERENNIALS, & ANNUAL COLOR



SHRUB MAINTENANCE

For deciduous shrubs, remove old canes as needed in early spring to maintain form.
For evergreen shrubs, remove any dead or dying branches in early spring and cut out individual branches to maintain desired form.

Avoid shearing shrubs every year.

Ensure consistent watering while newly planted shrubs established.



PERENNIAL MAINTENANCE

Cut back to 4"-6" above ground in early March to encourage more compact form. Remove and dispose all dead plant material.



GRASS MAINTENANCE

Cut back to 6" above ground in late-February/early-March. Avoid cutting too short as this can damage or kill the plants.



ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

Apply side-dressing of organic, slow release fertilizer with compost and/or manure once in spring and once in fall. Place fresh mulch surrounding newly installed annual plants.

If desired, deadhead plants to encourage additional blooming.



GENERAL MAINTENANCE NOTES

Spot spraying weeds, as well as using pre-emergent, as recommended by manufacturer, are both acceptable, however pulling weeds by hand is strongly recommended. Use caution when applying sprays to avoid overspray on plants.

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HIGH IMPACT PLANTING AREAS

ANNUAL COLOR SCHEDULE

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
				GRADUATION			FIRST DAY		HOMECOMING		
		 TULIPS									
			 SCARLET SAGE								
				 IMPATIENS							
					 LANTANA						
				 WHITE GIANT ALLIUM							
							 RED SPIDER LILY				
 DUSTY MILLER								 DUSTY MILLER			
 PANSIES										 PANSIES	

STORMWATER DETENTION AREAS

**MORE INTENTIONAL MANAGEMENT OF SWALES AND DETENTION
PONDS WILL BENEFIT BOTH THE AESTHETICS AND FUNCTION OF
THESE SYSTEMS**

STORMWATER DETENTION AREAS

SWALES



PREPARATION AND SEDIMENT REMOVAL

Many of the existing swales on campus have issues with sedimentation and erosion. Prior to the installation of proposed improvements, the existing swales should be cleared and sediment excavated to provide an open channel for water to move through.



PERENNIAL MAINTENANCE

Cut back to 4"-6" above ground in early March to encourage more compact form. Remove and dispose all dead plant material.



GRASS MAINTENANCE

Cut back to 6" above ground in late-February/early-March. Avoid cutting too short as this can damage or kill the plants.



EDGE MAINTENANCE

Mow up to the edge of slope on either side of the swale.



GENERAL MAINTENANCE NOTES

Spot spraying weeds, as well as using pre-emergent, as recommended by manufacturer, are both acceptable, however pulling weeds by hand is strongly recommended. Use caution when applying sprays to avoid overspray on plants.

Chemical fertilizers should not be used on these plants. Chipped leaves collected locally may be spread if desired to introduce leaf mold and other beneficial organisms.

PONDS



PREPARATION

Clear and grub all shrubs and small trees smaller than 1.5" caliper from pond edges.

Install aquatic plants along banks, and plant cypress trees along the top of bank. Water Tupelo can be planted in the shallow edges of the pond itself.



EDGE MAINTENANCE

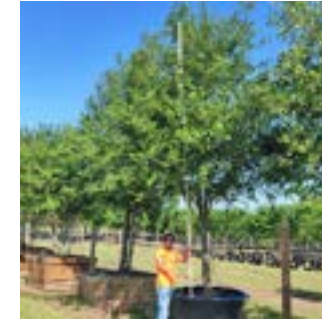
Mow up to the edge of slope around the pond, leaving the planting to stabilize the banks.

TREES

**PROPER TREE INSTALLATION AND MANAGEMENT IS CRUCIAL TO
THE SUCCESS OF THE CAMPUS BEAUTIFICATION**

TREES

GENERAL CAMPUS TREES



INSTALLATION OF NEW TREES

Container grown trees are preferred over Ball & Burlap, as they generally have healthier root systems.

Place clean washed rock in the base of the planting hole to avoid flooding the root ball.

Consistent watering should be provided as young trees establish. This can be accomplished through drip irrigation rings or water bags.

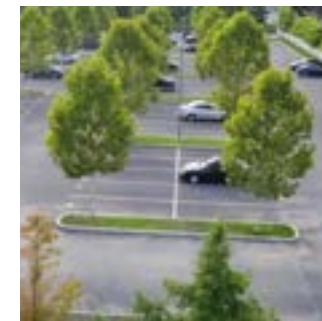


PRUNING

Prune out diseased or damaged branches as needed.

Keep all trees in pedestrian areas limbed up min. 6'.

Prune trees in late winter to achieve desired form, never pruning more than 1/3 of tree canopy at any given time.



PARKING LOT TREES

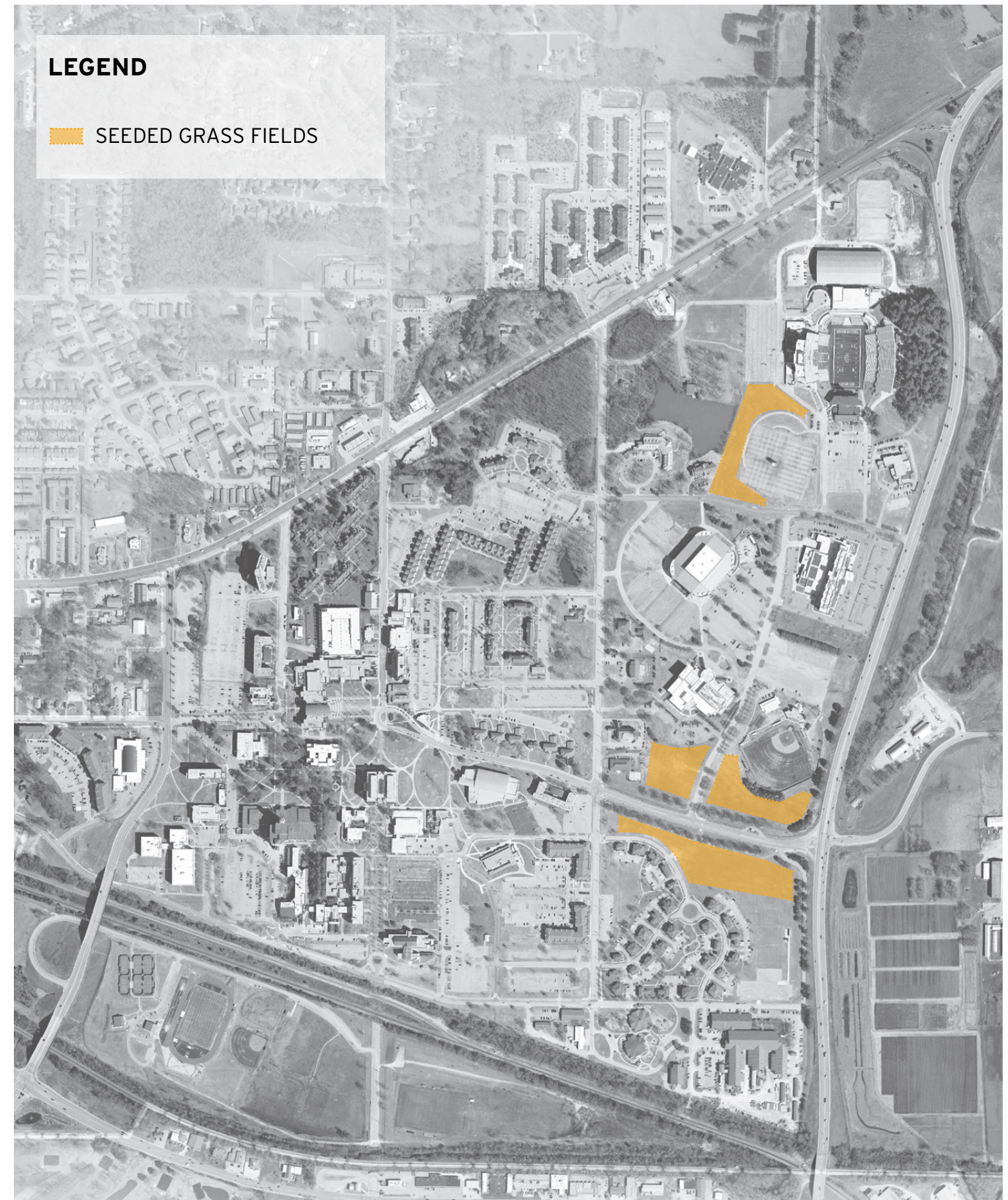
Keep all parking lot trees limbed up and trimmed out of roadways.

GRASS FIELDS

**LARGE SODDED AREAS ON CAMPUS CAN BE REPURPOSED TO
PROVIDE INCREASED HABITAT AND BIODIVERSITY**

GRASS FIELDS

PROPOSED SEEDING LOCATIONS



GRASS FIELDS

SEED MIX

SEED MIX



BASE GRASS: INDIAN GRASS

Indian grass is a native warm season grass that is adaptable to many different conditions.

It fourishes in poor soils and is resilient to drought.



BLUE GRAMA GRASS



VIRGINIA WILD RYE



BLAZING STAR



PLAINS COREOPSIS



PARTRIDGE PEA

BENEFITS OF REPLACING SOD WITH TALL GRASS

- + Drastically increased biodiversity and habitat
- + Attracts birds and pollinators
- + Provides more visual interest and ties into Jonesboro’s agricultural heritage
- + Once established, little maintenance is required

GRASS FIELD MANAGEMENT

MAINTENANCE

- Year 1: Monthly mowing May through October
- Year 2: Mow in March, string trim noxious and undesirable species monthly
- Year 3: Mow in March, string trim noxious and undesirable species monthly
- Year 4+: Mow annually in March, string trim noxious and undesirable species as needed

