

WOODSTOCK GARDENS

1 CALAMAR LANE
WOODSTOCK NY

LANDSCAPING AND HARDSCAPING

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
SUMMER 2023



LISA TARANTO DESIGN
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1 SITE BOUNDARIES AND AERIAL PHOTO
Scale: NO SCALE



SITE 1

AERIAL IN NEIGHBORHOOD

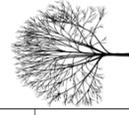
PROJECT

WOODSTOCK GARDENS LANDSCAPE
PLANS
1 CALAMAR LN, WOODSTOCK, NY

8/6/23

LISA TARANTO DESIGN

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Poison Ivy, *Toxicodendron radicans*

Common, very toxic vine. Possible to remove with the right precautions and equipment. Will take annual maintenance and removal to ensure it stays off the property.



Japanese Barberry, *Berberis thunbergii*

This shrub has been spreading across the northeast for a century. Thrives in sun and shade. Harbors ticks with a high rate of lyme and other tick borne disease. Shades out and covers the land, preventing native plants from growing. Leaf out in the spring before the trees do, killing native spring ephemerals.

Easy to control in small areas, but needs annual monitoring. Has been banned from nursery sales in most NE states.



Garlic mustard, *Alliaria petiolata*

Found in recently disturbed areas, spreads from seed. Is considered allelopathic, meaning it exudes toxins from its roots to keep competitors at bay. Possible to manage with regular removal.



Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*

Found in recently disturbed areas, spreads quickly through rhizomes and seeds. Possible to manage if attended to early in its colonization. Spatterings of it around the property.



Japanese Stilt Grass, *Microstegium vimineum*

Found in recently disturbed areas, a quick spreading annual. Grows densely crowding out native species. With proper plantings of native perennials, leaving no bare soil, it is possible to manage.

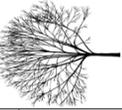


Japanese Knotweed, *Reynoutria japonica*

This species is listed by the World Conservation Union as one of the world's worst invasive species. It is a frequent colonizer of temperate riparian ecosystems, roadsides, and waste places. It forms thick, dense colonies that completely crowd out any other herbaceous species and is now considered one of the worst invasive exotics in parts of the eastern United States. The success of the species has been partially attributed to its tolerance of a very wide range of conditions; including drought, different soil types, variable soil pH, and high salinity. Its rhizomes can survive temperatures of -35 °C (-31 °F) and can extend 7 meters (23 ft) horizontally and 3 meters (10 ft) deep, making removal by excavation extremely difficult. The plant is also resilient to cutting, vigorously resprouting from the roots.

The invasive root system and strong growth can damage concrete foundations, buildings, flood defenses, roads, paving, retaining walls and architectural sites. It can also reduce the capacity of channels in flood defenses to carry water. Recent reporting suggests that Japanese knotweed is not nearly as destructive to structures as once thought. Damage appears to only occur at or near areas that were already compromised. Japanese knotweed shades out other vegetation, grows over buildings and other structures, encourages fire, and damages paved surfaces. (FROM WIKIPEDIA)

Japanese Knotweed is pervasive in our area, and will be impossible to fully eradicate, is along both sides of the brook. It will be need to be controlled by cutting on a frequent and regular basis. Preliminary site work will include excavating the root system to the best of our ability, however we can not exterminate this plant due to its rigorous resiliency.





1 **BUILDING & PARKING SITE PLAN**
Scale: 1" = 30'-0"



NATIVE HEDGE ROWS ON NORTH, EAST, WEST SIDES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

PERVIOUS SURFACE PARKING AREAS
CENTRAL TREE SEAT
1200G WATER STORAGE TANK

KITCHEN GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE, DESIGN IN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY SPACE, STONE PATIO WITH PERGOLA AND BOCCIE COURT

NATIVE PLANTINGS THROUGHOUT SITE, DESIGNED FOR OPTIMAL BIODIVERSITY

FIRE PIT

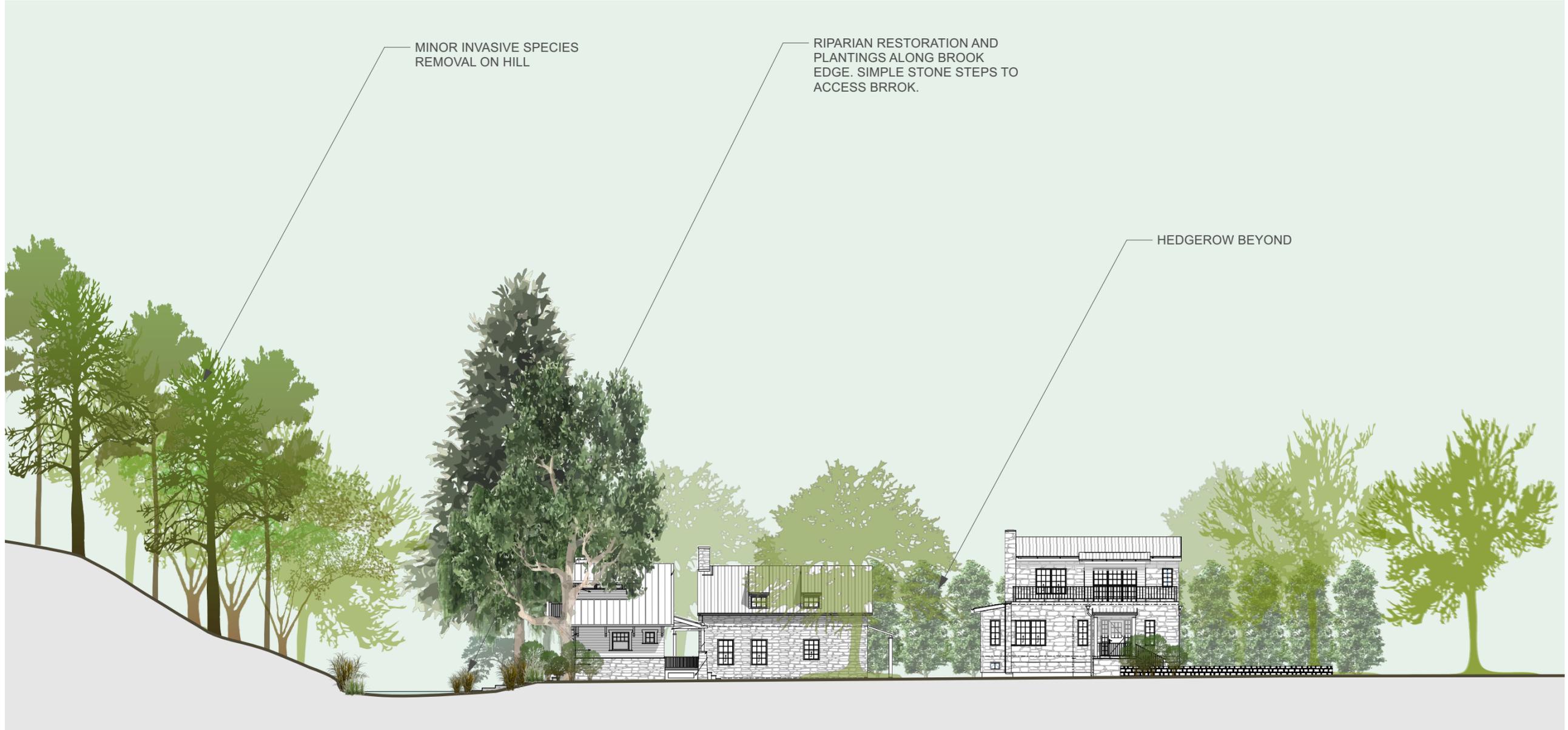
FOOTBRIDGE

RIPERIAN BUFFER PLANTINGS

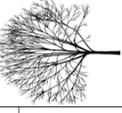
HILLSIDE TO REMAIN AS IS, ACCEPT FOR INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL

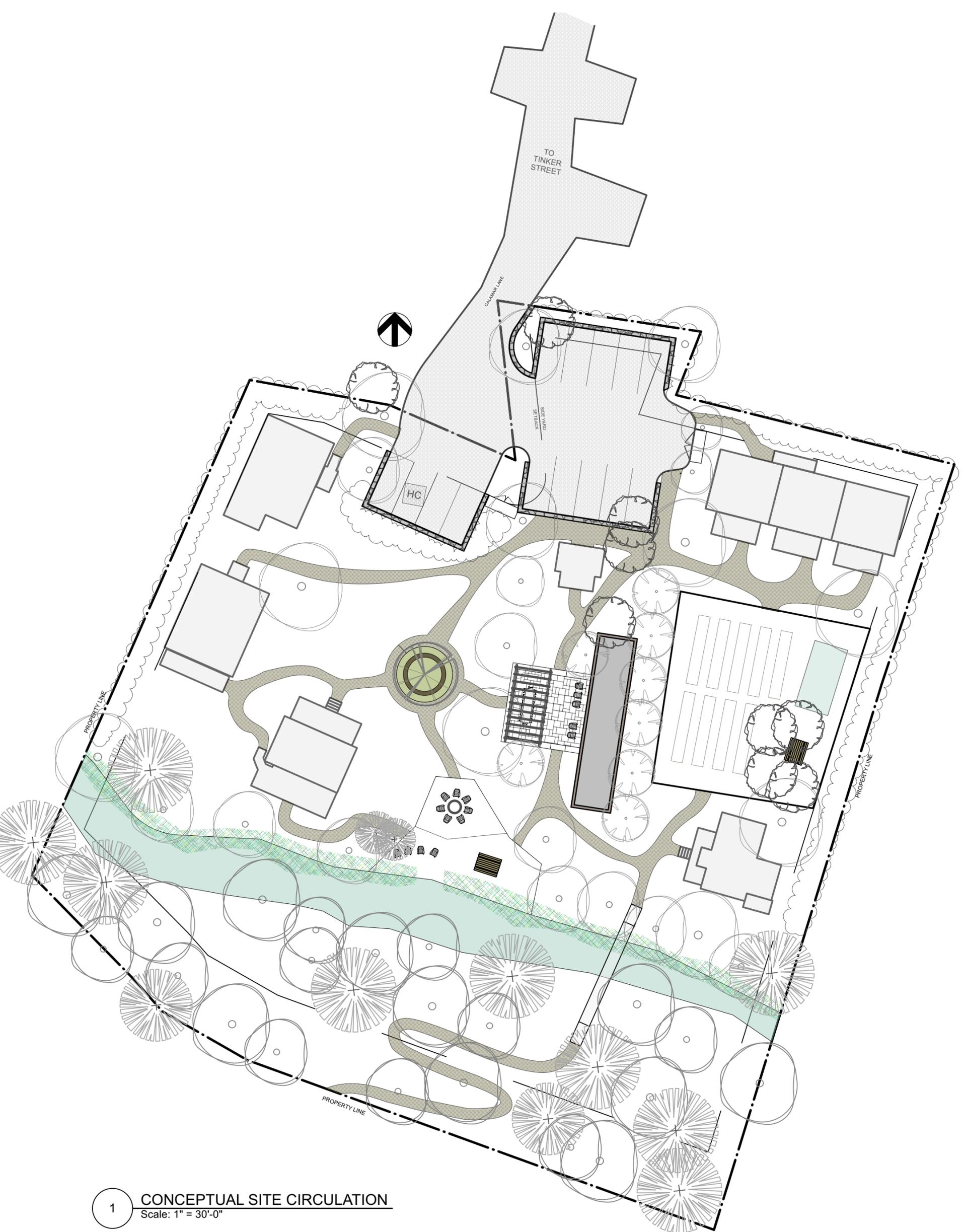
HILLSIDE TRAIL TO BE AS MINIMAL AS OPTIMAL FOR SAFE USE

1 CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN
Scale: 1" = 30'-0"



1 SECTION THRU SITE FACING WEST
Scale: 1" = 20'-0"





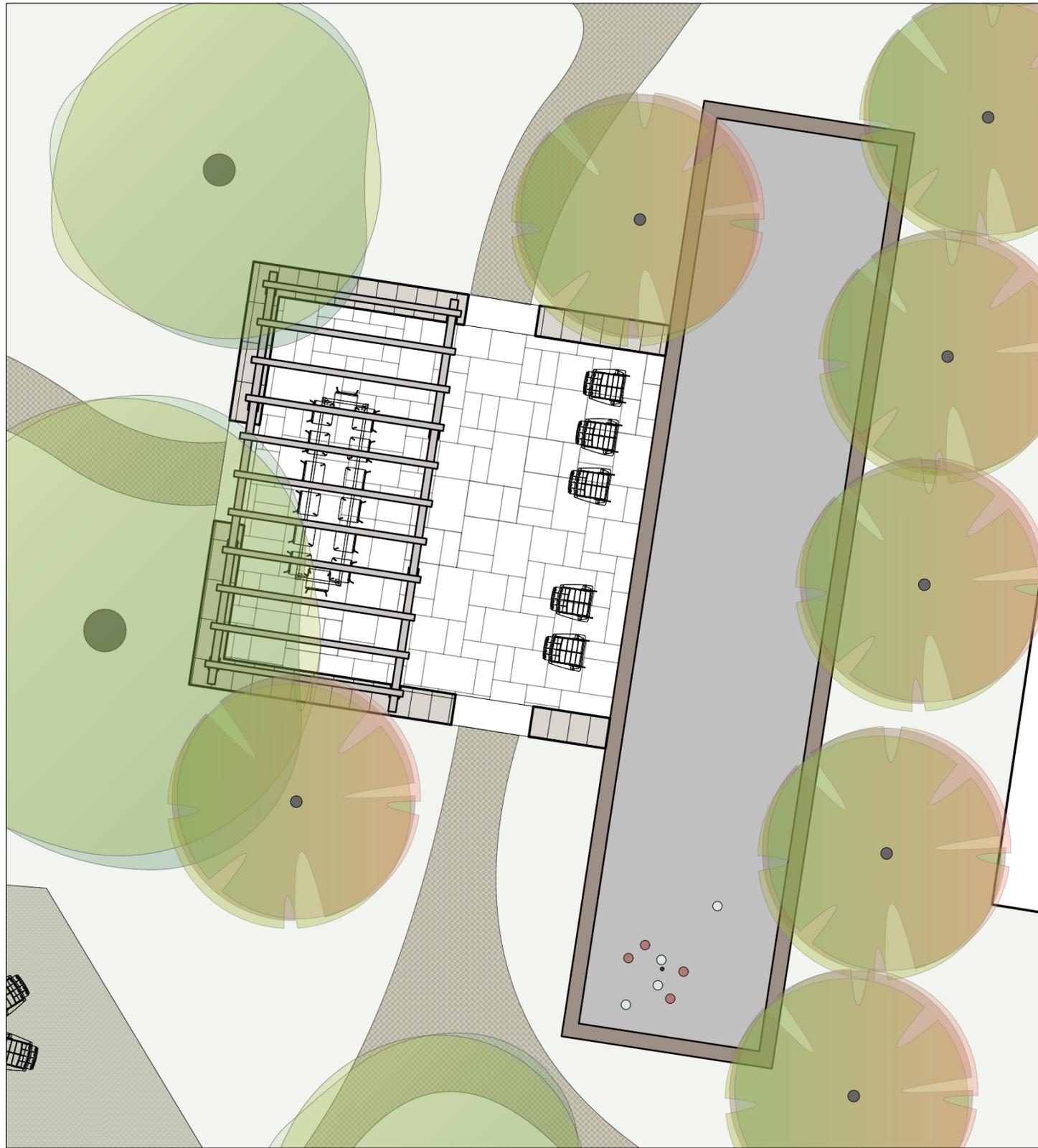
1 **CONCEPTUAL SITE CIRCULATION**
Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

±3900SF OF PEDESTRIAN PATHS

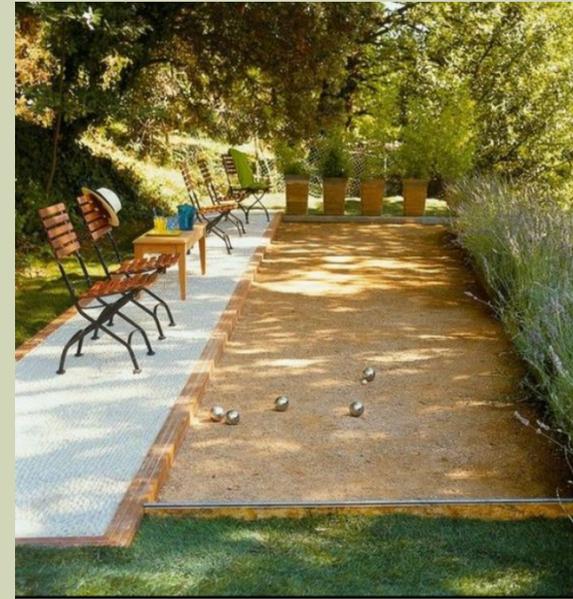
<p>PL.03</p>	<p>PROJECT</p>	<p>LISA TARANTO DESIGN</p>	
<p>CONCEPTUAL SITE CIRCULATION</p>	<p>WOODSTOCK GARDENS LANDSCAPE PLANS 1 CALAMAR LN, WOODSTOCK, NY</p>	<p>8/6/23 WWW.LISATARANTO.COM lisataranto@gmail.com CELL: 845.706.3251</p>	



PATHS TO BE SIMPLE AND RUSTIC, LOW MAINTENANCE AND ADA AS REQUIRED



1 **PERGOLA & BOCCO COURT**
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

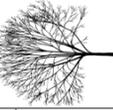


780 SF BLUESTONE PATIO AND RUSTIC PERGOLA WITH FIELDSTONE SITTING WALLS & BOCCO COURT.

A SHADY GATHERING SPOT FOR CASUAL OUTDOOR DINING AND DRINKS, AND A FEW ROUNDS OF BOCCO, 3 SEASON OUTDOOR ROOM.

MATERIALS FOR STRUCTURES AND FURNITURE TO BE SOURCED LOCALLY AND FABRICATED BY LOCAL ARTISTS AND BUILDERS.

LINED WITH FRUIT TREES, FRAGRANT SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS





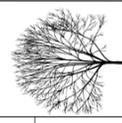
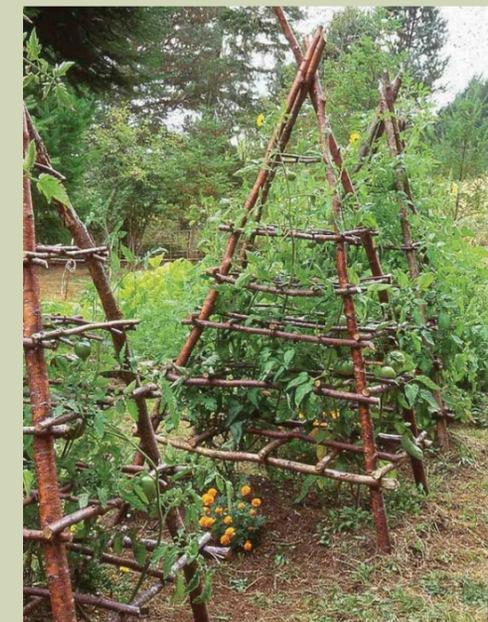
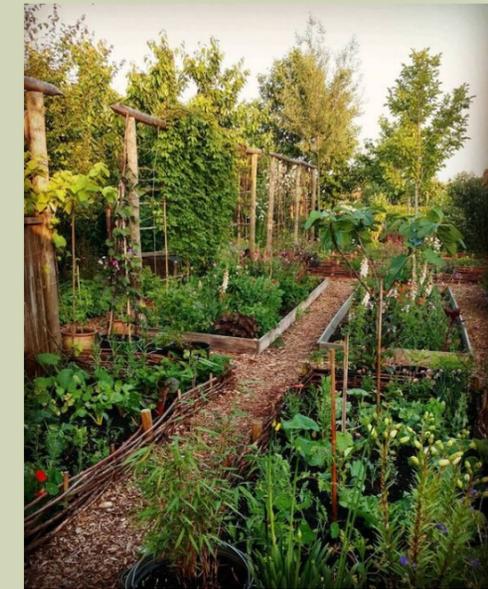
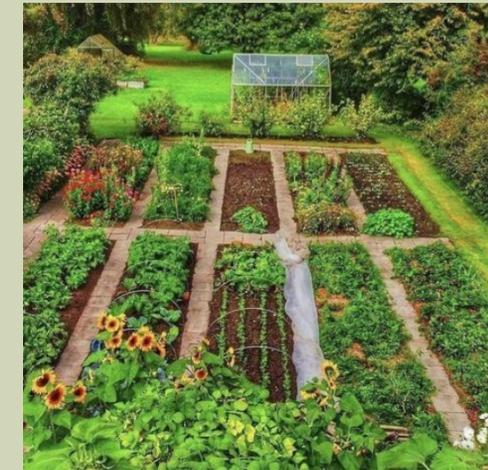
KITCHEN GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE IN DEVELOPMENT.

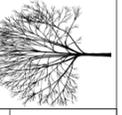
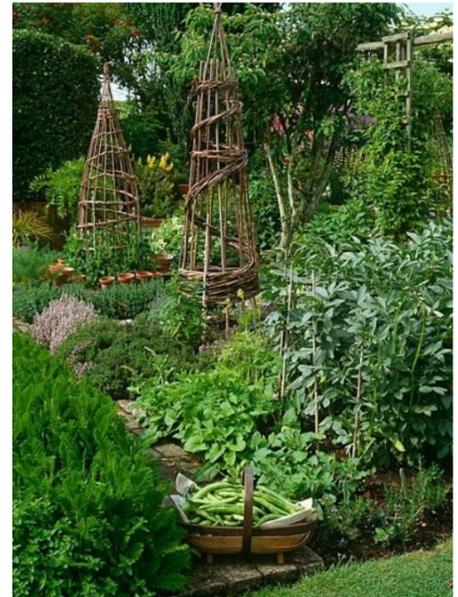
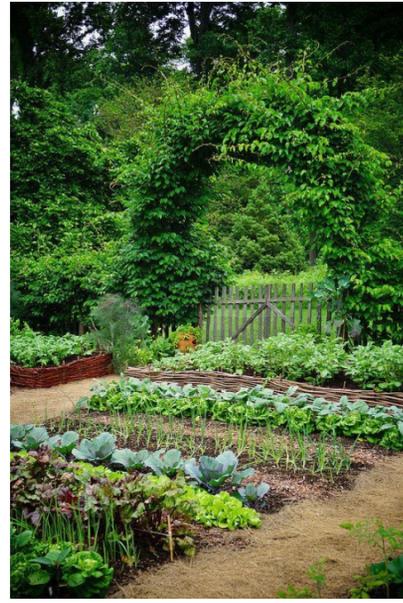
GARDEN TO PROVIDE SEASONAL PRODUCE AND FLOWERS FOR USE BY GUESTS, AND POLLINATOR GARDENS FOR INCREASED BIODIVERSITY.
<https://www.pollinatorsnativeplants.com/plan-t-lists--posters.html>

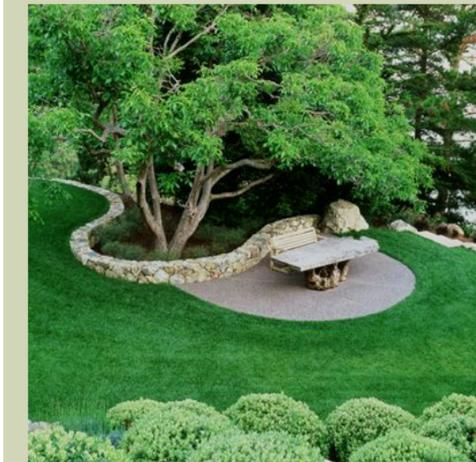
ESPALIER FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS AND/OR VINES TO CREATE A FRUIT PRODUCING DEER BARRIER.



1 FENCED KITCHEN GARDEN & GREENHOUSE
 Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"





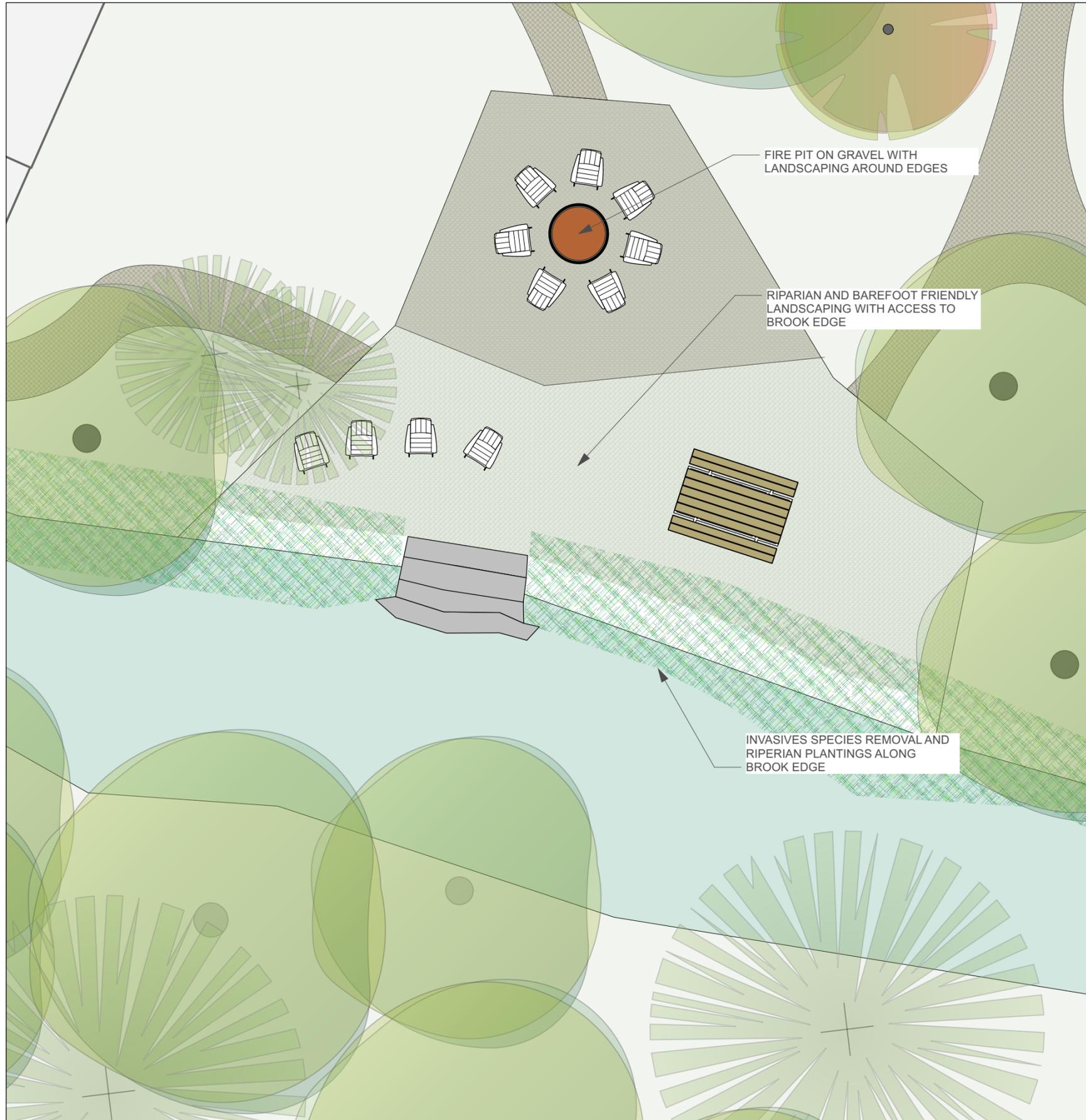


AT THE HEART OF THE PROPERTY, A SMALL SEATING AREA PROVIDES A PLACE FOR QUIET OBSERVATION, SHADY RESPITE FROM THE SUMMER HEAT.

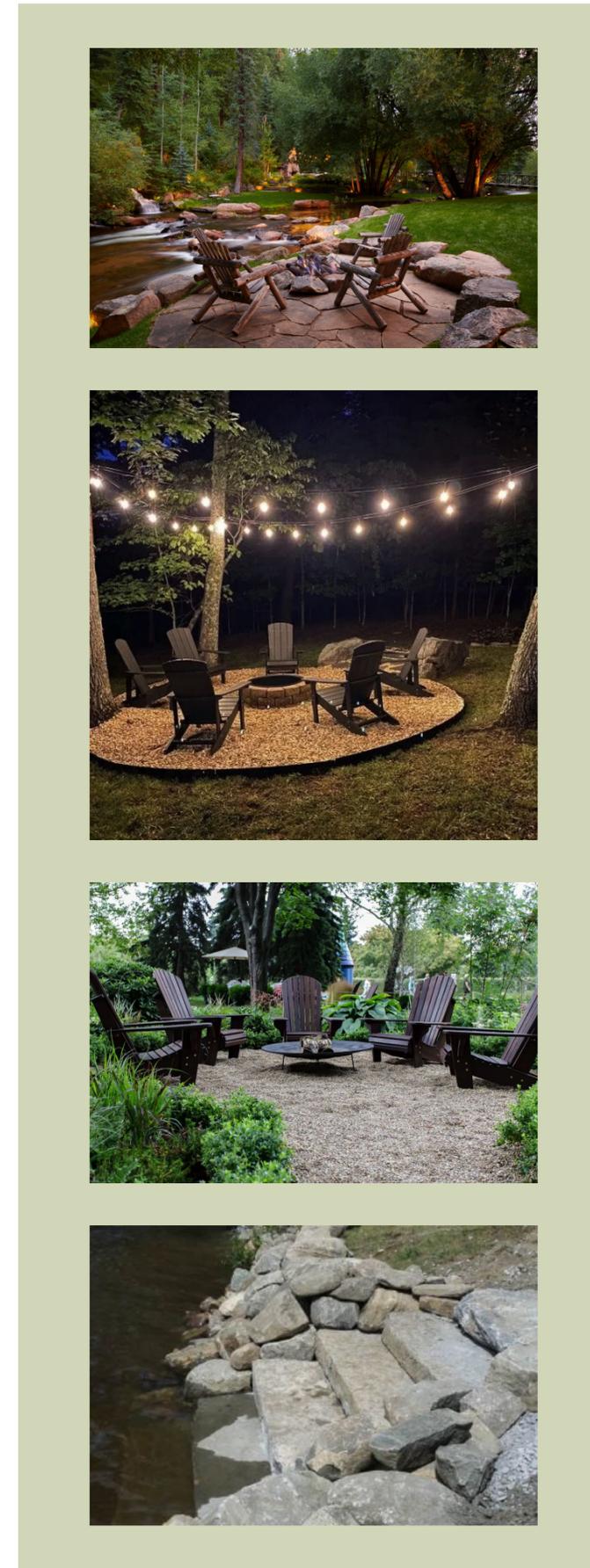
A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMAN TREE WILL ENGAGE THE AWE AND WONDER OF NATURE FOR GUESTS TO ENJOY.

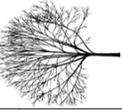
1 BENCH UNDER TREE AND INTERNAL MEADOW
Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"





1 BROOK EDGE SEATING AND FIREPIT
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



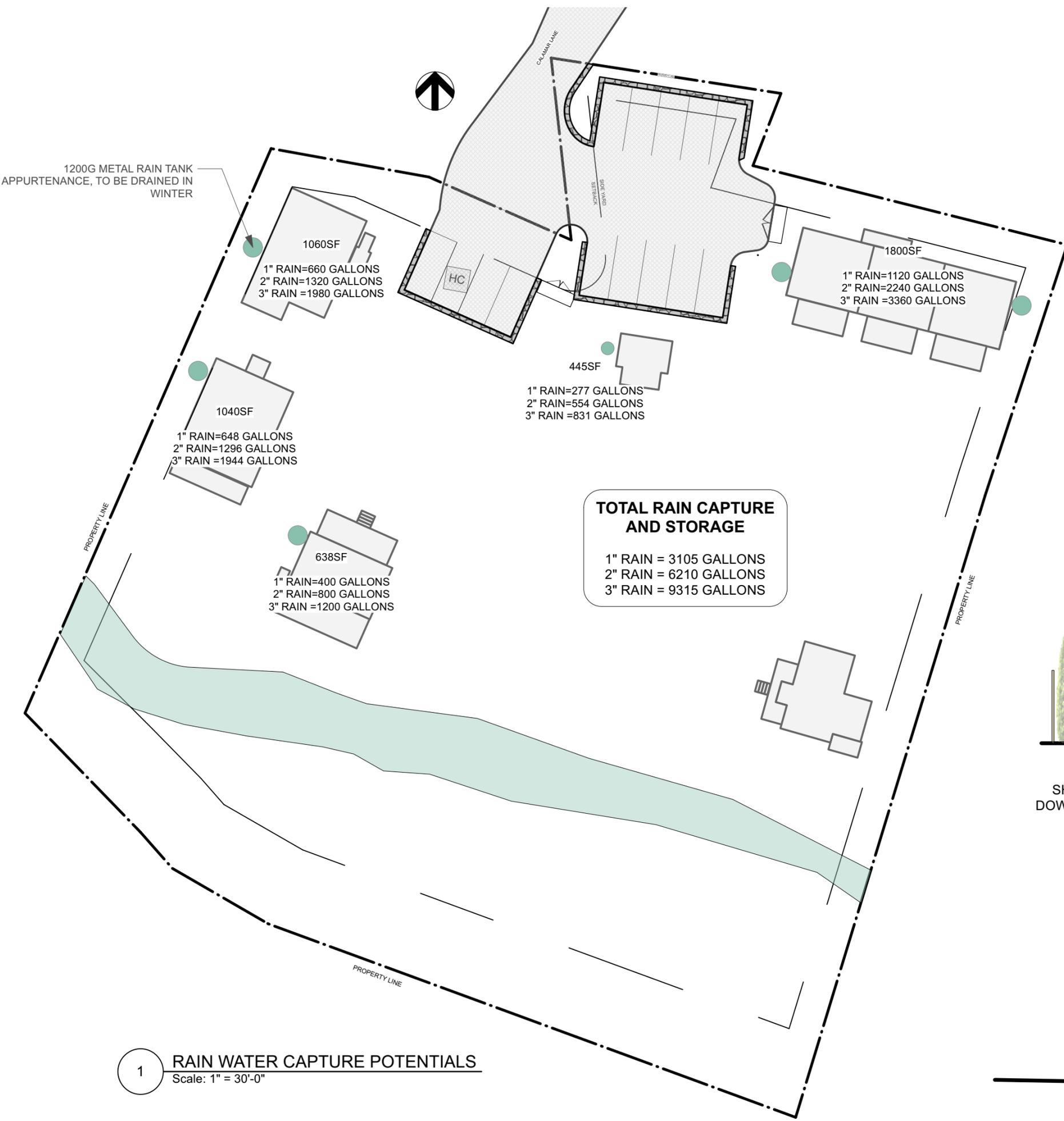
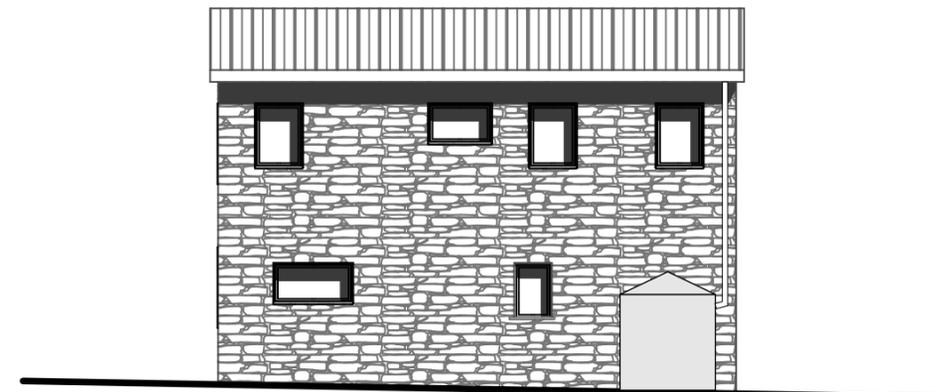


THE POTENTIAL STORM WATER CAPTURE AND HARVEST FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES WILL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE PRESSURE ON TOWN WATER USE.

www.metalraintanks.com



FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY
SHOWING A 1200 GALLON TANK AT THE STONE HOUSE.
DOWNSPOUT CONNECTION TO TANK BULKHEAD WILL VARY.



1200G METAL RAIN TANK APPURTENANCE, TO BE DRAINED IN WINTER

1060SF
1" RAIN=660 GALLONS
2" RAIN=1320 GALLONS
3" RAIN =1980 GALLONS

1040SF
1" RAIN=648 GALLONS
2" RAIN=1296 GALLONS
3" RAIN =1944 GALLONS

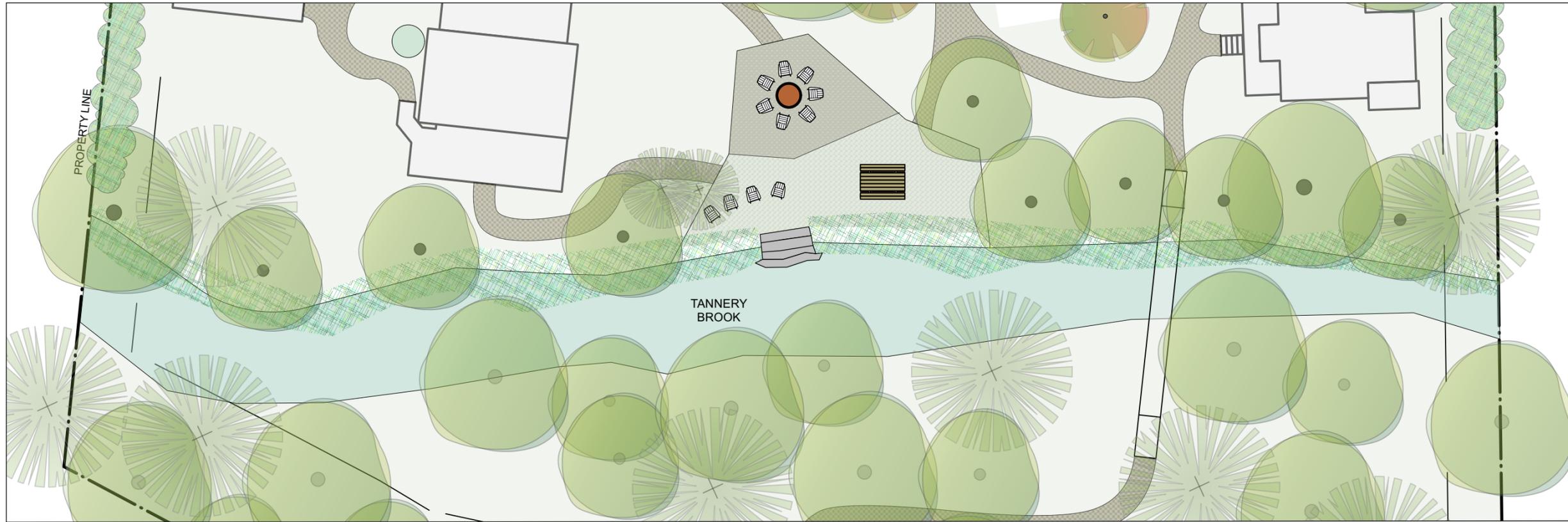
638SF
1" RAIN=400 GALLONS
2" RAIN=800 GALLONS
3" RAIN =1200 GALLONS

445SF
1" RAIN=277 GALLONS
2" RAIN=554 GALLONS
3" RAIN =831 GALLONS

1800SF
1" RAIN=1120 GALLONS
2" RAIN=2240 GALLONS
3" RAIN =3360 GALLONS

TOTAL RAIN CAPTURE AND STORAGE
1" RAIN = 3105 GALLONS
2" RAIN = 6210 GALLONS
3" RAIN = 9315 GALLONS

1 RAIN WATER CAPTURE POTENTIALS
Scale: 1" = 30'-0"



1 **RIPARIAN EDGE TO BE RESTORED AND IMPROVED**
Scale: 1" = 20'-0"



2 **SECTION THRU STREAM**
Scale: 1" = 10'-0"

ALL RIPARIAN RESTORATION WORK ALONG THE TANNERY BROOK TO BE DONE ACCORDING TO BEST PRACTICES AS DEFINED BY THE DEC AND ASHOKAN STREAMS.

THE ASHOKAN WATERSHED STREAM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES
<https://ashokanstreams.org/publications-resources/>

SIGNIFICANT HABITATS IN THE TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, BY HUDSONIA, SEPTEMBER 2012
<https://townwoodstock.digitaltowpath.org:10111/content/Generic/View/24:field=documents;/content/Documents/File/226.pdf>

DEC MANAGING INVASIVE PLANTS IN RIPARIAN AREAS
https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/tftismg17.pdf



RIPERIAN PLANTS RECOMMENDED BY ASHOKAN STREAMS

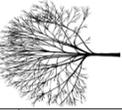
TREES		SHRUBS	
Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	winterberry	Ilex verticillata
River Birch	betula nigra	Arrowwood Viburnum	Viburnum dentatum
Yellow Birch	betula alleghaniensis	Cranberry Bush Viburnum	Viburnum trilobum
Gray Birch	betula populifolia	Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago
Black Birch	Betula Lenta	Maple Leaf Viburnum	Viburnum Acerifolium
red maple	acer rubrum	Gray dogwood	Cornus racemosa
sugar maple	acer sacchrum	Silky Dogwood	Cornus Amomumn
Striped Maple	Acer pensilvanicum	Redosier Dogwood	Cornus sericea
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	Black Chokecherry	prunus virginia
Common Serviceberry Tree	Amelanchier arborea	Northern Spicebush	Lindera benzoin
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	Shadbush Shrub Serviceberry	Amelanchier canadensis
Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Alleghany Serviceberry	Amelanchier laevis
Chestnut Oak	Quercus prinus	Elderberry (black)	Sambucus canadensis
Red Bud	Cercis canadensis	Red Elderberry	Sambucus racemose
White Oak	Quercus Alba	Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis
American hornbeam	Carpinus Caroliniana	Witch Hazel	Hamamelis virginiana
Hazlenut	Corylus americana	Common Ninebark	Physocarpus opulifolius
White Pine	Pinus strobus	Staghorn Sumac	Rhus typhina
Tulip Poplar	Liriodendrol tulipifera	Meadow Sweet	Spiraea latifolia - syn. Alba
		Black Chokeberry	Photinia Melanocarpa (Aronia)
		red chokeberry	Photinia pyrifolia (Aronia)
		Hazel or smooth Alder	Alnus serrulate
		Speckled Alder	Alnus incana
		High bush blueberry	Vaccinium corymbosum
		Silky Willow	Salix Sericea
		Willow (heart/Diamond leaf)	Salix eriocephala
		Pussy Willow	Salix Discolor
		Sandbar Willow	Salix interior
		Alternate Leaf Dogwood	Cornus Alternifolia

20 most valuable woody and perennial native plant genera in terms of supporting biodiversity in the mid-Atlantic region					
Woody Plants			Perennials		
Plant Genus	Common Name	# of Lepidoptera species supported	Plant Genus	Common Name	# of Lepidoptera species supported
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	534	<i>Solidago</i>	goldenrod	115
<i>Prunus</i>	black cherry	456	<i>Aster</i>	asters	112
<i>Salix</i>	willow	455	<i>Helianthus</i>	sunflower	73
<i>Betula</i>	birch	413	<i>Eupatorium</i>	joe pye, boneset	42
<i>Populus</i>	poplar	368	<i>Ipomoea</i>	morning glory	39
<i>Malus</i>	crabapple	311	<i>Carex</i>	sedges	36
<i>Vaccinium</i>	blueberry	288	<i>Lonicera</i>	honeysuckle	36
<i>Acer</i>	maple	285	<i>Lupinus</i>	lupine	33
<i>Ulmus</i>	elm	213	<i>Viola</i>	violets	29
<i>Pinus</i>	pine	203	<i>Geranium</i>	geraniums	23
<i>Carya</i>	hickory	200	<i>Rudbeckia</i>	black-eyed susan	17
<i>Crataegus</i>	hawthorn	159	<i>Iris</i>	iris	17
<i>Picea</i>	spruce	156	<i>Oenothera</i>	evening primrose	16
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	156	<i>Asclepias</i>	milkweed	12
<i>Tilia</i>	basswood	150	<i>Verbena</i>	verbena	11
<i>Fraxinus</i>	ash	150	<i>Penstemon</i>	beardtongue	8
<i>Rosa</i>	rose	139	<i>Phlox</i>	phlox	8
<i>Corylus</i>	filbert	131	<i>Monarda</i>	bee balm	7
<i>Juglans</i>	walnut	130	<i>Veronica</i>	veronica	6
<i>Fagus</i>	beech	126	<i>Schizachyrium</i>	little bluestem	6
<i>Castanea</i>	chestnut	125	<i>Lobelia</i>	cardinal flower	4

The top chart was provided by Ashokan Streams. Their team has been working on riparian restoration projects in the New York City watershed, in Ulster County.

The bottom chart shows the research by Doug Tallamy, Professor Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Delaware, showing the number of Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) supported by trees and perennials. These in turn support multiple other species of amphibians and mammals, encouraging and supporting biodiversity to flourish.

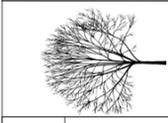
We will lean heavily on both these plants lists as we develop our planting plans to support the native species of our region.

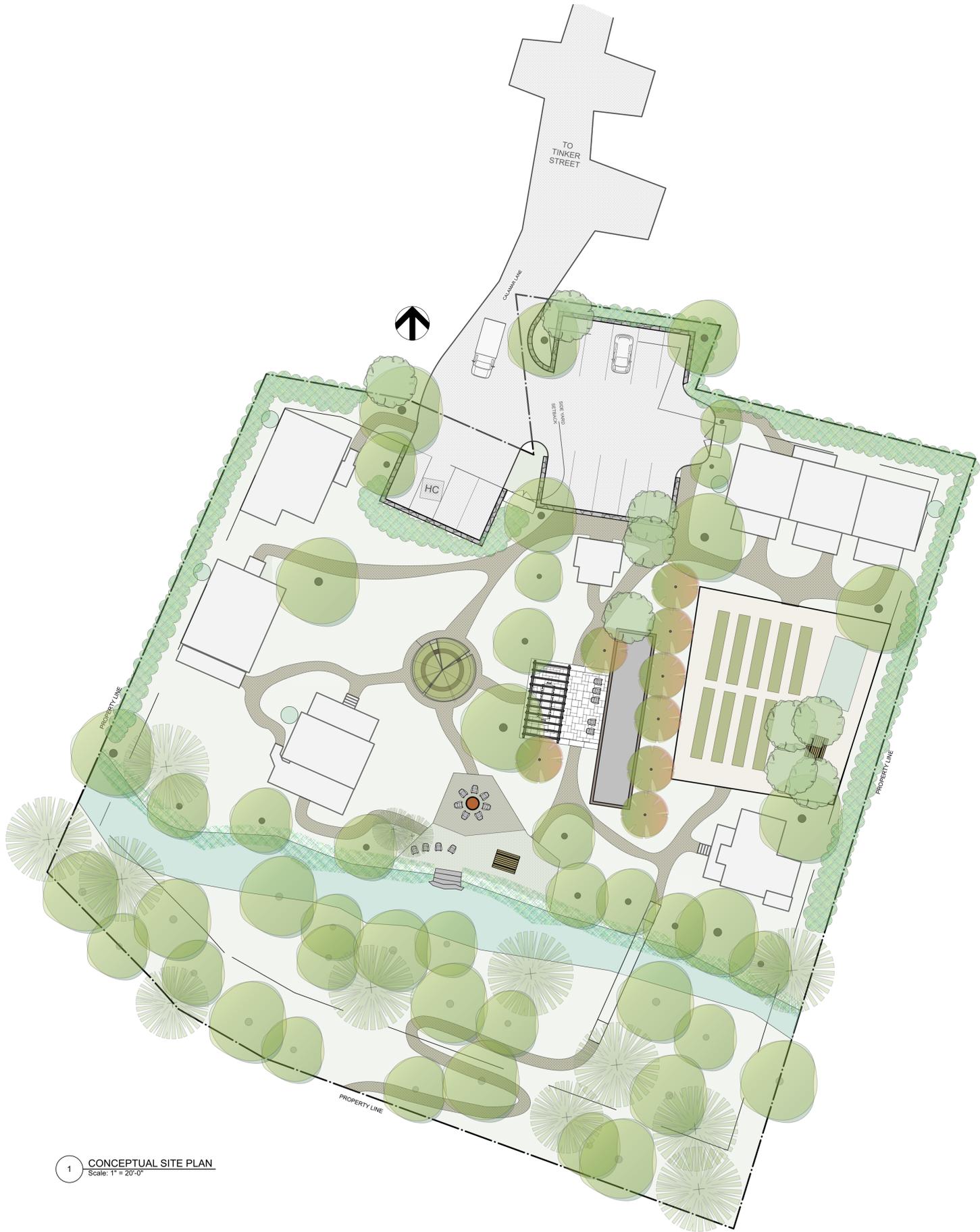




±0.5 ACRES OF MEADOW AND LAWNS

1 MEADOW AND GREEN SPACES
Scale: 1" = 20'-0"





1 **CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN**
Scale: 1" = 20'-0"



2 **SECTION THRU SITE FACING WEST**
Scale: 1" = 20'-0"