

## Appendix A      Definitions

- Tree Canopy Cover – the projection onto the ground of the total leaf area of one or more trees.
- Minimum Tree Canopy Unit – minimum projection area in square feet of one or more trees designated to be preserved and counted towards the canopy coverage at 100%.
- Low density residential (RP, RE, R20 or equivalent) – 1-5 dwelling units per acre
- High density residential (R4, RM-4, R5, RM-5, R6 and RM-6 or equivalent) – greater than 5 dwelling units per acre
- Multi family project – begins with MF18
- Commercial project –still under review
- Intermittent Stream – a clearly defined stream channel that provides continuous flow during some seasons of the year, but little or no flow during the remainder of the year
- Structural Soil – Structural soils are engineered to support vigorous tree growth and reduce root and hardscape conflicts. Qualities include bulk densities of 60% or less, organic matter levels of greater than 1%, a depth that will support adequate root growth of the tree species, allow proper aeration and drainage for long term root system survival, high cation-exchange capacity and water and nutrient retention capabilities.
- Heritage tree – 24” or greater for long lived large tree species (M-L in Appendix E) and 12” for the long lived small tree species (S-M in Appendix E)
- Natural Area – areas which contain native indigenous plants in accordance with the Natural Resource Conservation Service’s Ecological Site Inventory and contains less than 10% invasive plants
- Low Impact Development (LID) practices – include the use of landscaped and treed areas to reduce stormwater run-off include, but may not be limited to: infiltration trenches\*, micro-bioretenion areas\*, bioswales\*, landscaped roofs. \* that are engineered for increased infiltration with the use of structural soils. Note: Trees are an integral part of the system by first intercepting rainfall to reduce runoff rates, and then removing water from the reservoir with their root systems.