



Killearn Lakes Plantation Homeowner's Association

The future will be what we make it; by design or by mistake.

GREENSPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN September 2016

With revisions suggested by Leon County Public Works

Purpose: Conservation and care of life in the greenspace; keeping land and waters of the Plantation safe, attractive, and valuable to people and to native wildlife.

"It shall be the express intent and purpose...to protect, maintain, and enhance the natural environment.... to protect streams, lakes, and water supplies, to maintain and enhance the conservation of natural and scenic resources, to promote the conservation of soils, fish, wildlife, game and migratory birds, enhance value of abutting and neighboring forests, wildlife preserves, natural reservations or sanctuaries or other open areas and open spaces, and to afford and enhance recreation opportunities, preserve historical sites, and implement generally the Killearn Lakes Master Plan for development." Article IX, Section 1, Killearn Lakes Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions.

Owners of most properties within Killearn Lakes Plantation are members of the Killearn Lakes Plantation Homeowners Association. Established in 1973, the Association is to *"...maintain the common properties and facilities. Each member shall be entitled to the use and enjoyment of the common properties and facilities..."* Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws Killearn Lakes Homeowners Association

BEST PRACTICES

- Conserve a diverse multi-aged mix of naturally occurring native groundcovers, vines, shrubs, understory and canopy species.
 - Desirable native canopy trees include: long leaf pine, short leaf pine, loblolly pine, slash pine, spruce pine, live oak, white oak, black cherry, black gum, red oak, magnolia, bay, cypress, sugarberry
 - Desirable native understory trees and shrubs known to reside in greenspace include: sparkleberry, redbud, fringe, plum, crabapple, dogwood, persimmon, red maple, yaupon, American holly, beauty berry, wax myrtle
 - Desirable vines include: yellow jessamine, coral honeysuckle, cross vine, Virginia creeper, and trumpet vine. Even smilax, and poison ivy are important part of the Plantation's community of native plants and beautiful when undisturbed and not too close to skin. Grape vines, though aggressive climbers into the canopy can be managed effectively.
- Conserve living soil. Minimize disturbance.
- Conserve "rough" conditions to stabilize soil and give water time to be absorbed.
- Conserve the landscape to maintain and restore connections to nearby natural areas.
- Conserve natural grades. Protect lowlands from filling and disturbance. Protect unique natural features, such as oddly shaped native trees, and land forms.
- Upland areas need to be managed to absorb maximum amounts of stormwater (near zero runoff).
- Lowland areas need to be managed as natural water sponges and filters to minimize flows into lakes.
- Allow time and space for the life cycle of native plants to be complete including natural decomposition.
- Allow time and space for native plants to naturally regenerate in disturbed areas.
- When necessary to replant green space, select regionally adapted native plants. At the nursery, inquire about the source of the plants.
- Remove invasive and exotic vegetation, and nuisance animals and insects.
- Remove hazard trees. Where considered safe, leave a 15 foot tall trunk (snag).
- Remove living and dead vegetation (selective thinning and limbing up) to eliminate hazards, release desirable vegetation, enhance habitat and natural beauty, and to increase recreational enjoyment. Trimmings to be cut up and remain on site to decompose slowly.
- Remove litter, construction debris, and hazardous materials.
- Limit use of herbicides and pesticides to selective spot treatments.
- Do not use straw and hay for mulch or erosion control.
- Do not use fertilizers.
- The greenspace is not to be used as a dump.