

KEEP BREVARD BEAUTIFUL, INC.
FLORIDA FRIENDLY/BEAUTIFICATION GRANT APPLICATION
2015 – 2016

Mail grant application to: Keep Brevard Beautiful, Inc., Attn: Bryan Bobbitt, 1620 Adamson Road, Cocoa, FL 32926

1. Name of applicant: _____
2. Street/P.O. Box: _____
3. City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
4. Contact Person: _____ Title: _____
5. Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____
6. Phone Number: _____ **E-mail:** _____
Workshop attended _____ County Commission District: _____
7. Exact location of project: _____
8. Brief description of project: _____

9. Grant budget (see page 6)
 - A. Amount of KBB grant funds requested: \$ _____
 - B. Amount of organization match: \$ _____
 - C. Total project cost (a & b): \$ _____

The undersigned, hereby, certifies all parts of the application and required grant information have been read and understood and that all information submitted is true and correct and has been approved by the government owner of the public land where the project is to be installed.

Name (Print) _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Title _____

A. PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Services to be provided

Proposed projects must have as their signed objective the beautification of a public land through creative landscaping that requires minimal supplementary irrigation or other maintenance. Native plant species are to be used to the maximum extent possible. Project proposals must address the following (Attachment A):

- a. Planning and design
- b. Soil preparation (appropriate for plant selection)
- c. Irrigation (for establishment, as needed thereafter)
- d. Appropriate plant selection, ie., cold and salt tolerant
- e. Mulching (to conserve water and minimize weed removal)
- f. Practical turf areas (limited or none)
- g. Appropriate maintenance (fertilization, pruning, mulching, weeding)

Invasive pest plants must not be included in project proposals. A list of commonly sold and planted pests is included in this packet. A list of invasive plants, published by the Exotic Pest Plant Council, is available upon request.

2. Applicant eligibility requirements

- a. Qualified applicants are limited to **legal, private non-profit organizations**.
 1. Eligible organizations include civic organizations, garden clubs, PTO's, PTA's, sport leagues, scouting groups, etc. (See attachment).
 2. Non-eligible organizations include private for profit organizations and public agencies.
- b. Grant shall not exceed funds available in the County Commission District of the project.
- c. A 50:50 match is required (50% grant: 50% applicant). In-kind services and/or materials can be considered as applicant's match. Value of in-kind services and materials shall be valued at prevailing market or retail rates. Labor shall be valued at **\$8.00 pr hour**.

The purpose of the grant funds is for design and implementation of a new project, or a new phase of a project already underway. The grant funds received by the applicant shall be on a

reimbursable basis. A final written report shall be submitted. The report shall contain a reimbursement summary sheet along with invoices/receipts, signed in-kind donation forms, payrolls, and log sheets documenting approved expenditures, which must be submitted to Keep Brevard Beautiful before reimbursement can be made.

3. Other special requirements
 - a. Landscaping on public lands shall meet all governmental agencies' rules, regulations and ordinances. (Attachment D)
 - b. Applicants shall provide **written assurance** and a maintenance plan describing the appropriate care and maintenance for a **two-year period. If the plants die within the two-year maintenance period, plants must be replaced or future eligibility may be jeopardized.** (Attachment E)
 - c. Two photos from different angles of the completed project shall be submitted with the final report to KBB.
 - d. Grantees are encouraged to use the **free mulch** available from county solid waste facility (landfill). Purchased mulch should be environmentally friendly, such as pine straw, pine nuggets, eucalyptus, or one of the other environmentally friendly recycled mulches (e.g., "Floramulch," "enviromulch," etc.). Do not use cypress. Phone numbers for the county landfills are: Mocking Bird Way Mulching Facility (North) 264-5009, Central Disposal Facility (Central) 633-1888, Sarno Road Transfer Station (South) 255-4366.
 - e. A sign must be installed according to grant specifications (Attachment F). Cost of sign must be included in budget under either grant or matching costs.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Questions

Questions regarding procedures for submittal and technical aspects of the proposal should be directed to:

Keep Brevard Beautiful, Inc.
Attn: Bryan Bobbitt
1620 Adamson Road
Cocoa, FL 32926
Phone 631-0501 ext. 203, fax 631-2840
E-mail: Bryanbobbittkbb@yahoo.com

2. Schedule of critical dates – 2014-2015

September 1, 2015	Grant applications made available
October 26, 2015	Beautification Grant Workshop
November 20, 2015	Deadline for submission of grant applications
December 16, 2015	Application review and recommendations
January 11, 2016	Deadline for additional requirements
February 1, 2016	Additional Information due back: Notification to Recipients
February 14, 2016	Signed contracts due back
February 15, 2016	Effective contract date
April 30, 2016	Project Deadline
May 9, 2016	Deadline for funding requests
May 17-15, 2016	Tour of completed projects by committee
After Sept 1st	Payments made for complete funding requests

3. Funding source

Grants are 100% funded by the Brevard County Board of County Commissioners through a contract with Keep Brevard Beautiful, Inc.

4. Method of reimbursement

a. Reimbursement will be initiated upon completion of the project, satisfactory documentation provided (see item A. 2d) and tour of completed project by committee. **During the tour the committee will be looking for the specific plants that were listed in the grant, these plants looking healthy and the project maintained. The project funding may be rejected if the above criteria is not met.** (No partial payments will be made.)

b. Any work performed on the project and/or any expenditures made prior to the written authorization from KBB are ineligible for reimbursement.

5. Acceptance of proposals

KBB reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or waive minor irregularities. Minor irregularities are those which will not have a significant or adverse effect on overall competition, cost or performance, these will be determined by the Keep Brevard Beautiful committee.

6. Cost of applicant preparation

KBB is not liable for any costs incurred by the applicant in responding to this grant application.

7. Posting of application evaluations
A tabulation of application evaluations and applications recommended for funding will be made available for review by all interested parties.

C. PROJECT INFORMATION CHECKLIST: Please include in the proposal package

- ___ 1. A resolution or letter of authorization from the government agency that owns the public land where the project is to be installed i.e., principal's letter for school PTO, PTA.
- ___ 2. A street map which shows the exact location of the project within the county or city where proposed.
- ___ 3. Two photographs of project site taken from different angles.
- ___ 4. A written project description, including an explanation of how the project meets the objective of the grant.

Does your project address:

- a. Aesthetic value, use of imaginative design concepts.
 - b. Contribution to noise abatement, visual screening, and/or the correction of other environmental problems.
 - c. Contribution to an area wide or regional beautification plan.
- ___ 5. Detailed design (**drawn to scale**) construction plans, **including dimension of planting areas.**
 - ___ 6. A detailed list of plant materials, fertilizers, soil amendments and all other materials, included in the project. Indicate which plants are native. (Attachment G)
 - ___ 7. A two-year plan of how the project will be maintained. (Attachment E)
 - ___ 8. Irrigation systems, describe the type of irrigation system, rationale for choice and proposed watering schedule. (Include in maintenance schedule, see §7)
 - ___ 9. Detailed cost information for each of the eligible grant project and applicant matching cost categories. **Plant costs must be separated from labor costs.**

GRANT BUDGET

Categories of Eligible Grant Project Costs:
(To be paid for by the Grant)

	Funds Requested from Grant		In-kind Matching	
1. Plants	\$ _____		\$ _____	
2. Design	\$ _____		\$ _____	
3. Labor	\$ _____		\$ _____	
4. Other (Identify)	\$ _____		\$ _____	
 TOTAL	 \$ _____	 +	 \$ _____	 = Total Project Cost \$ _____

*** Note in-kind must be at least equal to funds**

Applicant: _____ Project: _____

Location: _____

Amount requested: _____

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Proposals are to be evaluated on the basis of the response to the criteria listed in the grant application packet.

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>Attribute</u>
_____	1. <u>Special consideration will be given for attendance at the workshop and utilization of professional guidance.</u>
_____	2. Completeness of Proposal Package
	_____ Resolution or letter of authorization
	_____ Street Map
	_____ Written project description
	_____ Photos
	_____ List of plants (Common and Botanical Names)
	_____ Detailed design and construction plans
_____	3. Aesthetic value. Use of imaginative design concepts. Contribution to noise abatement, visual screening, and/or the correction of other environmental problems.
_____	4. Appropriate design and material selection (application of Xeriscape principles) for the location.
_____	5. Suggested use of 50% Florida native plant materials (more than 50% looks favorable).
_____	6. Detailed cost information, with attention directed to cost effectiveness. Plant costs must be separated from labor costs.
_____	7. Irrigation requirements matched to plant needs (water conservation should be emphasized, providing for establishment, as needed thereafter).
_____	8. Two year written maintenance plan provided. _____ TOTAL SCORE

How to Identify Native Plants for Landscape Use

“For most purposes, the phrase Florida native plant refers to those species occurring within the state boundaries prior to European contact, according to the best available scientific and historical documentation. More specifically, it includes those species understood as indigenous, occurring in natural associations in habitats that existed prior to significant human impacts and alterations of the landscape.” Florida Native Plant Society

Native plants thrive in Florida’s sandy soils and provide shelter and food for birds, butterflies, and wildlife. Many native plants are ideally suited for low maintenance, naturalistic, or drought-tolerant landscapes. But knowing which natives to choose for a particular site can involve some research. For help, please consult:

Your local chapter of the Florida Native Plant Society (In South Brevard, Conradina Chapter, 259-2813; in Central and North Brevard, Sea Rocket Chapter, 453-4865). To join the Florida Native Plant Society, write FNPS, P.O. Box 278, Melbourne, FL 32902 or www.FNPS.org Membership in the state organization automatically enrolls you in the appropriate local chapter.

FL. Native Plant nurseries: RealFloridaGardeners@earthlink.net 321-917-1960 www.afnn.org
Maple Street Natives: 984-8320, 729-6857 email: info@maplestreetnatives.com 7619 Henry Ave., W Melbourne, 32904
Web: www.maplestreetnatives.com contact-Sharon Dolan

Naturewise: 536-1410 email kari@naturewiseplants.com web: www.naturewiseplants.com 2295 Adamson Rd., Cocoa, 32926
Contact- Kari Ruder

The following references available in your local library, bookstore, or nature center:

- Florida Native Plant Society publications such as *The Palmetto* quarterly or local chapter newsletter
- *Planting a Refuge for Wildlife*, Cerulean et al.
- *Growing Native*, Workman
- *Xeric Landscaping with Florida Native Plants*, Association of Florida Native Nurseries
- *Florida Wild Flower and Roadside Plants*, Bell & Taylor
- *Guide to Florida Wildflowers*, Taylor
- *Flowering Plants of Florida, A Guide to the Common Families*, Zomlefer

An excellent source of books and guides in South Brevard is the library at the Turkey Creek Nature Center, Palm Bay (off Port Malabar Boulevard next to the Palm Bay Community Center). Brevard County libraries have useful reference books also.

Plants to Avoid

Florida’s wonderful temperate climate encourages and supports the propagation and culture of plants from all over the world. Exotic plants from Mexico, Brazil, china, and other locales have become part of the Florida landscape. Many exotic plants grow so quickly and so well that we think of them as “natives.” Some exotic plants are undesirable, however, because they are *invasive*-they “take over” in the landscape and crowd out other plants, including native plants, which support native birds and other wildlife. Exotic “pest” plants threaten the natural environment in many ways-the loss of species and habitat, the introduction of additional pest species (especially insects), and excessive consumption of water. The State of Florida is spending millions of taxpayer dollars every year trying to eradicate pest plants such a Brazilian pepper and Melaleuca trees, on land as well as water hyacinth and hydrilla in our waterways, and more!

We are just finding out which plants are pests and which are not. Unfortunately, many pest plants are widely propagated and sold commercially by nurseries. The following is a list of the more commonly sold and planted pests to be avoided:

Camphor tree (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Firecracker plant (<i>Russeila equisetiformis</i>)	Oyster plant (<i>Rhoeo spathecea</i>)
Carrotwood (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	Mexican petunia (<i>Ruellia tweediana</i>)
Chinaberry (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	Lantana (<i>lantana camara</i>)	Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum pentandrum</i>)
Chinese tallow (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	Mimosa (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	Privet (<i>Ligustrum sinese</i>)
Coral vine (<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>)	Night-blooming corous (<i>Corous undtus</i>)	Surinam cherry (<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>)
Earleaf acacia (<i>Accacia auriculiformis</i>)	Orchid tree (<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>)	Woodelia (<i>Wodilia trilobata</i>)

For a complete list, please contact, Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council database <http://www.fleppc.org>

Published courtesy of the Conradina Chapter FNPS Inc., a not-for-profit corporation. For additional copies, please contact the Conradina Chapter FNPS, Inc., PO Box 1543, Melbourne, FL 32902-1543

Planting Natives in Brevard County

Because our county is so long, some plant will grow in South Brevard But not in North Brevard, and vice versa. Some plants that thrive on the mainland can't tolerate the salt on the beachside. Scrub plants won't grow in wet areas and marsh plants won't grow in "dry scrub." But no matter where you live in the county, even in "disturbed urban areas," there are lovely native plants to choose from for your home landscape. Always be sure to consider your soil and light conditions, as well as salt tolerance if you live on the barrier island. The following are just a very few of the many plants that thrive in Brevard County. Trees are available in most local nurseries; for shrubs, flowering plants, vines, grasses, and groundcovers, look for nurseries specializing in natives.

Larger Trees

Live Oak <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Red Bay <i>Persea borbonia</i>
Loblolly Bay <i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>
Long Leaf Pine <i>Pinus palustris</i>	Sand Pine <i>Pinus clausa</i>
Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Water Oak <i>Quercus nigra</i>

Smaller Trees

Dahoon Holly <i>Ilex cassine</i>	Southern Red Cedar <i>Juniperus siliciocola</i>
Myrtle Oak <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Turkey Oak <i>Quercus laevis</i>

Shrubs

Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	Firebush <i>Hamelia patens</i>
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Gallberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>
Christmasberry <i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	Saw Palmetto <i>Serenoa repens</i>
Coral bean <i>Erythrina berbacea</i>	Wax Myrtle <i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Elderberry <i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Yaupon holly <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>

Flowering Plants

Blanket flower <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Golden aster <i>Pityopsis grannifolia</i>
Blazing star <i>Liatris species</i>	Goldenrod <i>Solidago species (various)</i>
Dotted Horsemint <i>Monarda punctata</i>	Sea oxeye daisy <i>Borrchia frutescens</i>
Dune sunflower <i>Helianthus debilis</i>	St. Johns wort <i>Hypericum species</i>

Vines

Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervivens</i>	Railroad vine <i>Ipoinea pes-caprae</i>
Passionflower <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Seabeam <i>Canavalia rosea</i>

Ornamental Grasses

Elliot lovegrass <i>Eragrostis elliotti</i>	Saltmeadow cordgrass <i>Spartina patens</i>
Muhly grass <i>Muhlenbergia capillaries</i>	Wiregrass <i>Aristida stricta</i>

Groundcover

Coontie <i>Zamia floridana</i>	Sunshine mimosa <i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>
--------------------------------	---

Note: plant sizes vary depending on how well plants adapt to your landscape.

Published courtesy of the Conradian Chapter FNPS Inc., a not-for-profit corporation. For additional copies, please contact the Conradina Chapter FNPS, Inc., PO Box 1543, Melbourne, FL 32902-1543

WHAT IS Florida Friendly Grant?

Florida Friendly landscaping is using plants, shrubs, trees and grasses arranged according to their natural water needs. Florida Friendly is planning a landscape that emphasizes native, drought-tolerant plants to conserve water.

WHY Florida Friendly?

Because you use plants with lower irrigation needs, you save water, which reserves a natural resource while saving you money. Half of the residential water consumption in Florida is for landscaping, and using Florida Friendly principles can reduce this figure by as much as 80%. Also, Florida Friendly landscapes need less weeding and less watering, which saves you time. Additionally, it is exciting to create a yard that accents Florida's native plant life.

HOW DO I GET STARTED?

There are seven steps to Florida Friendly

1. **PLANNING AND DESIGN**—You need to understand the nature of your land, and its water supplies and demands. Choose plants based on this; the staff of your local nursery will be able to help you select shrubs, ground covers, and turf.
2. **WISE USE OF TURF**—Turf is the largest consumer of water in a landscape. Only use grass where practical, and focus instead on shrubs, ground covers, and walkways. Also, choose the shape of turf areas carefully; more perimeter equals more water needed.
3. **EFFICIENT IRRIGATION**—It is a common mistake to overwater your yard in order to satisfy the plants with highest water needs. If you use plants appropriate to your land, little or no irrigation is needed. Choose irrigation methods that fit each area of your yard, and only use as much water as necessary. Good methods include bubblers and drip systems.
4. **SOIL ANALYSIS**—Before planting have your soil analyzed to determine if it needs improvement.
5. **MULCH**—Mulch limits weed growth, reduces evaporation from the soil surface, and retains moisture in the root zone. Mulches like pine straw, wood shavings, and eucalyptus mulch are attractive alternatives to turf around and between shrubs and trees.
6. **PROPER PLANT SELECTION**—Look for the Xeriscape™ tag at your nursery; it will tell you what a plant's water needs are. Ask your local water management district office for a guide to appropriate plants for your area. Remember that different grasses have different water needs, too, so choose your turf wisely.
7. **APPROPRIATE MAINTENANCE**—With less lawn area and lower irrigation needs, your Xeriscape™ ground requires less maintenance than a traditional landscape. Regular pruning, weeding, pest control, and fertilization also help your plants use water most efficiently.

Landscaping Medians and Rights-of-Way

Before undertaking a landscape project targeted toward street medians, rights-of-way, or entryways to subdivisions, there are various important issues to consider:

- Ownership of the property to be landscaped (private, municipal, county, state?)
- Presence of utilities above or below ground (electric, telephone, water/sewer)
- Conflict with existing maintenance routines (moving, trimming, repaving)
- Drainage and run-off requirements (periodic flooding)
- Liability and selection of plantings (attractive, low maintenance, human-friendly)

All of these concerns can make it complicated, tedious, and time-consuming to obtain the formal approvals needed for a median or right-of-way landscaping project. The approval process can be daunting for the newcomer but is achievable if approached properly. But be forewarned that having a project reviewed and approved, and obtaining the necessary letters of authorization and/or permits, *can take several weeks and involve communications with many different individuals and organizations.*

Your first step is to identify the ownership of and jurisdiction over the area to be landscaped—who is responsible for maintaining the area and who would be liable for any problems that might arise? Obtain answers to the following questions:

- If the area private, belonging to a development company, homeowner’s group, or other association? Generally, this is the case for entryways to subdivisions, apartment complexes, shopping centers, and so forth.
- If the area municipal, belonging to a city? Generally, residential streets are maintained by their respective cities.
- Is the area county, state, or federal property? Major roads and highways fall into this category and may require approval from Brevard County or from the State Department of Transportation (D.O.T.).

In each case, a different approval process will be required and different criteria will apply to your project. Be prepared for surprises, such as no trees in the median (presents a liability concern). City and county development and planning departments can advise you on their specific requirements, as can the D.O.T. for areas considered state and federal property. Brevard County and many cities apply the D.O.T. criteria and restrictions, which you can learn about by contacting the local D.O.T. construction office at 321-690-3241 and requesting their free publications “Planting in the Right-of-Way” and “Landscaping in the Medians.”

Perhaps the easiest and most expedient way to proceed with such a project is to hire one of the many landscape architects who specialize in rights-of-way and median landscaping projects. These professionals already know how to design plans that meet the requirements and restrictions of different government organizations, which present no problems for utility or drainage engineers, and which result in a few maintenance or liability concerns. Involving an expert during the planning and approval stage will result in everyone being happy with a plan that you can then implement. Be sure to select a landscape architect who is not only familiar with rights-of-way and median landscape requirements, but is also knowledgeable about Periscope concepts and the use of Florida native plants.

Published courtesy of the Conradina Chapter FNPS Inc., a not-for-profit corporation. For additional copies, please contact the Conradina Chapter FNPS, Inc., PO Box 1543, Melbourne, FL 32902-1543.

Recommended Maintenance Plan for Trees

1st Year after Planting

WATERING

- Place a rain gauge on site to measure rainfall amounts.
- In well-draining soils, water deeply (which is one inch of water covering the entire area underneath the drip-line) daily. Do this for approximately six months for every one inch of tree trunk diameter or until the tree is established. The tree is considered established when the tree has produced a large enough root system to promote new growth. An irrigation system (either permanent or temporary) or a portable sprinkler attached to a hose is best to use for watering versus hand-watering. Determine the length of time the sprinklers need to be running to apply one inch of water by placing tuna fish or cat food cans under the trees canopy and measuring the water.
- Once the tree is established, a deep watering is only needed every 3-4 weeks during dry periods (which is less than one inch of rain per storm or no rain at all.)
- Watch for signs of water stress which is brown leaf margins that work into the leaf or brown leaf tips that work down into the leaf. In well-draining soils and a lack of big rain storms that apply a minimum of an inch of rain per storm, then assume the water stress is caused by not enough water and shorten the watering intervals to every 1-2 weeks. Too much watering can also cause the dead leaf margins or leaf tips but in well-draining soils this will not normally occur even with large storms occurring on a continual basis.

MULCHING

- For each inch of trunk diameter, create a minimum of a two foot radius mulch ring. (This is because competition from grass, weeds and other plants can reduce new growth by up to 50%.)
- Monitor the mulch every six months to keep the mulch 3-4 inches thick.
- At least twice a year, monitor the tree as it grows and enlarge the mulch ring out to the drip-line.

FERTILIZING

- Do not apply any fertilizer until the tree is established and has begun producing new foliage.
- Do not apply any fertilizer until a soil test has been done for pH, phosphorous, potassium, magnesium and calcium. Soil test forms, bags and mailing box can be picked up at either Extension office in Cocoa (633-1702) or Palm Bay (952-4536). The cost of the test is \$7 per sample.
- Fertilizer should only be applied if supplemental water can be provided.
- For palms follow these recommendations:
 - Never use turf fertilizer within 50 feet of any palm.
 - Palms will do best with an 8-2-12 4%Mg or 8-4-12 4%Mg.
 - Palms normally have deficiencies that are similar to those of grasses so, if you need to fertilize palms that are planted in (or near) turf it is best to fertilize everything (the turf too) with 8-2-12 4%Mg or 8-4-12 4% Mg.
 - When fertilizing, broadcast the fertilizer using a calibrated rotary spreader under the palm canopy area, the entire bed area or the entire landscape at a maximum rate of 15 pounds of fertilizer (that is the total

fertilizer blend) per 1000 square feet every three months. Or, 1.5 pounds per 100 square feet every three months.

PEST CONTROL

- Monitor the trees and palms for any evidence of insect problems. If sooty mold is present spray the foliage, both sides and get thorough coverage, with an Insecticidal Soap or a Ultra-fine Pesticidal Oil.

2nd Year After Planting

WATERING

- Continue to water the trees deeply every 3-4 weeks during dry periods (which is less than one inch of rain per storm or no rain at all.)
- Watch for signs of water stress which is brown leaf margins that work into the leaf or brown leaf tips that work down into the leaf. In well-draining soils and a lack of big rain storms that apply a minimum of an inch of rain per storm then assume the water stress is caused by not enough water shorten the watering intervals to every 1-2 weeks. Too much water can also cause the dead leaf margins or leaf tips but this is more likely to occur in low-lying areas with poor drainage and not in well-draining soils.

MULCHING

- Monitor the mulch every six months to keep the mulch 3-4 inches thick.
- At least twice a year, monitor the tree as it grows and enlarge the mulch ring out to the drip-line.

FERTILIZING

- If a soil test has been performed continue to follow the recommendations if there is supplemental water available. Repeat soil testing every 2-3 years for pH and nutrients.
- Continue to fertilize the palms four times a year with the fertilizer analyses mentioned earlier.

PEST CONTROL

- Continue to monitor for insect problems and treat as needed.

Prepared by Sally Scalera/ Homeowner Horticulture
Agent 09/08

Plaque



Plaque to measure at least **4" x 6"**
Base (above ground) 12" or less

You can be creative with your sign like the sign above that The Friends of the Enchanted Forest did in 2006 as long as you have the required wording on the plaque.

Wording

**Keep Brevard Beautiful
Florida Friendly Grant
Year**

