









INDOOR AIR QUALITY PLEDGE

In our effort to build healthy communities, we strive to support the health of our team and the people who live in our communities by doing our part to protect indoor air quality. By choosing milder products and practices, we all breathe a little easier. We have adopted the following standards for all properties under our development or management.



NON-TOXIC INTERIOR PAINT

The walls make up the largest surface area in our homes, so we use only paints containing no VOCs—volatile organic compounds that make up that "new paint" smell. VOCs pose health risks for people and



NON-TOXIC BUILDING MATERIALS





OUR WORK

APARTMENTS

COMMERCIAL

CONTACT

LEASE NOW

0



Native plant communities are vital to wildlife, regional identity, water quality, and the health of the entire ecosystem, including human health. In terms of ecological services, the ideal landscape would consist of plants native to each specific site, sourced from local seedstock. While availability, budgets, schedules, functional and aesthetic requirements may require flexibility, we start each landscape project with this ideal in mind.



PRESERVE AND PROTECT

In the pre-development phase, we consider existing and historical natural and cultural uses and preserve and protect native trees and tree canopy as much as possible. When natural materials must be removed



START WITH TREES

Trees are large and live a long time, so our choice of trees will make a big impact for generations. We will plant only trees native to the Ozarks.

I FARN MOR











SURVEY RESULTS — 6 Habitats

1. Dry oak woodland/forest

On upper west- and south-facing slopes, thin soils - chinquapin oak (calcareous soils), post oak (acidic soils), blackjack oak, black oak, black hickory; winged elm, rusty blackhaw, farkleberry (if acidic soils)

2. Dry-mesic oak-hickory woodland/forest

On slopes with thicker soils – white oak, mockernut hickory, northern red oak, black gum, white ash, black cherry, black locust; flowering dogwood, sassafras, fragrant sumac

3. Mesic hardwood forest

<u>Protected ravines and north-facing slopes</u> – sugar maple, white oak, northern red oak, shagbark hickory

4. Bluffs

Potentially very diverse, overrun with invasives with a few natives hanging on

5. Seeps and Springs

<u>Groundwater-fed wetlands</u> – arrowwood viburnum, sensitive fern, false nettle, sedges, buttonbush, broadleaf arrowhead, sharpwing monkeyflower

6. Pasture/Field and Disturbed Areas



SURVEY RESULTS — 201 Taxa

195 plants identified to species, 6 to genus

- 160 Native (80%)

 No rare species have been found
- 41 Non-native (20%)
 25 invasive species (61% of the non-natives)



Invasive Species on Markham Hill







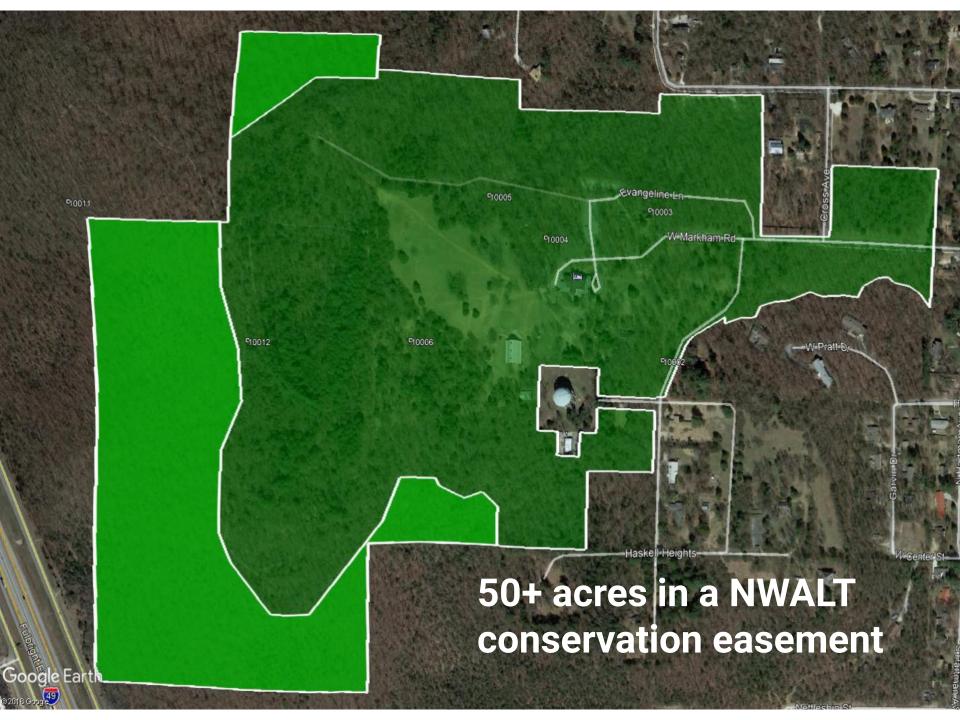
Left: purple winter-creeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) Center: Asian bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) Right: winged euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*)

Ailanthus altissima tree-of-heaven, stink-tree Carduus nutans musk thistle Celastrus orbiculatus Asian bittersweet sweet autumn Clematis terniflora virgin's-bower Cynodon dactylon bermudagrass Duchesnea indica Indian strawberry Euonymus alatus winged euonymus Euonymus fortunei purple winter-creeper Hedera helix English ivy llex cornuta Chinese holly Lespedeza cuneata sericea lespedeza Ligustrum sinense Chinese privet Japanese honeysuckle Lonicera japonica Lonicera maackii bush honeysuckle Japanese stilt-grass Microstegium vimineum Nandina domestica heavenly-bamboo Perilla frutescens beefsteak-plant Phyllostachya aurea golden bamboo multiflora rose Rosa multiflora Rubus serrisimus Himalayan blackberry curly dock Rumex crispus Schedonorus arundinaceus tall fescue Sorghum halepense Johnson grass Vinca major big-leaf periwinkle Vinca minor camman nariwinkla

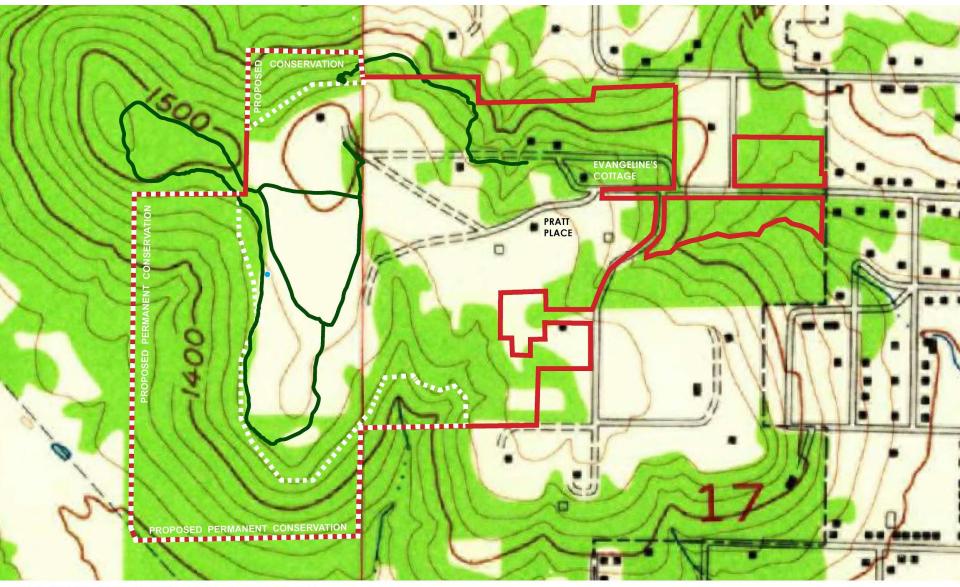




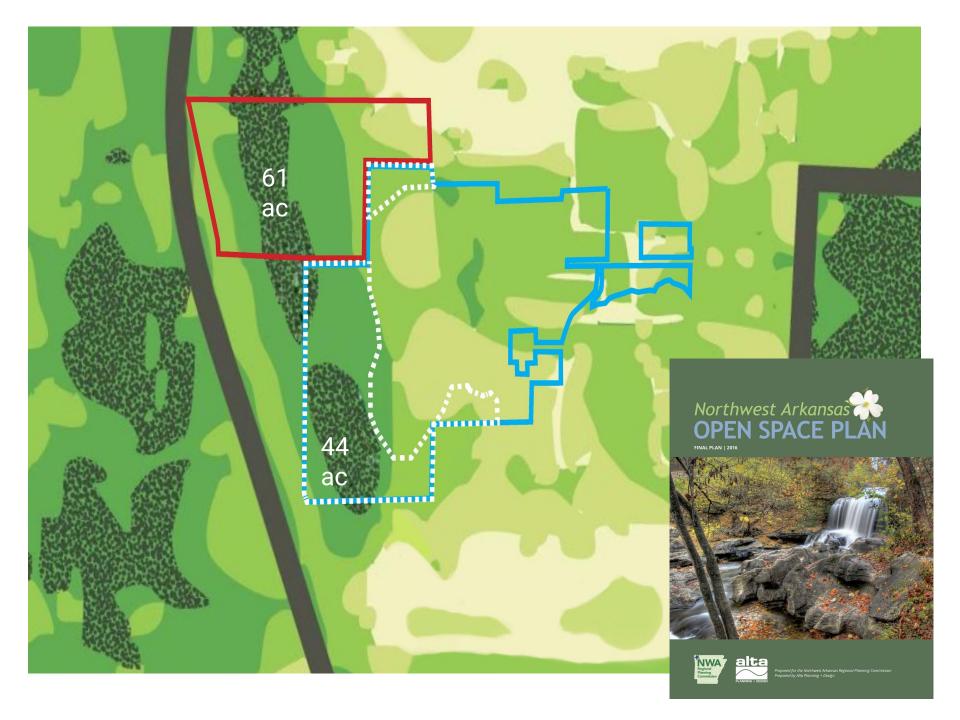


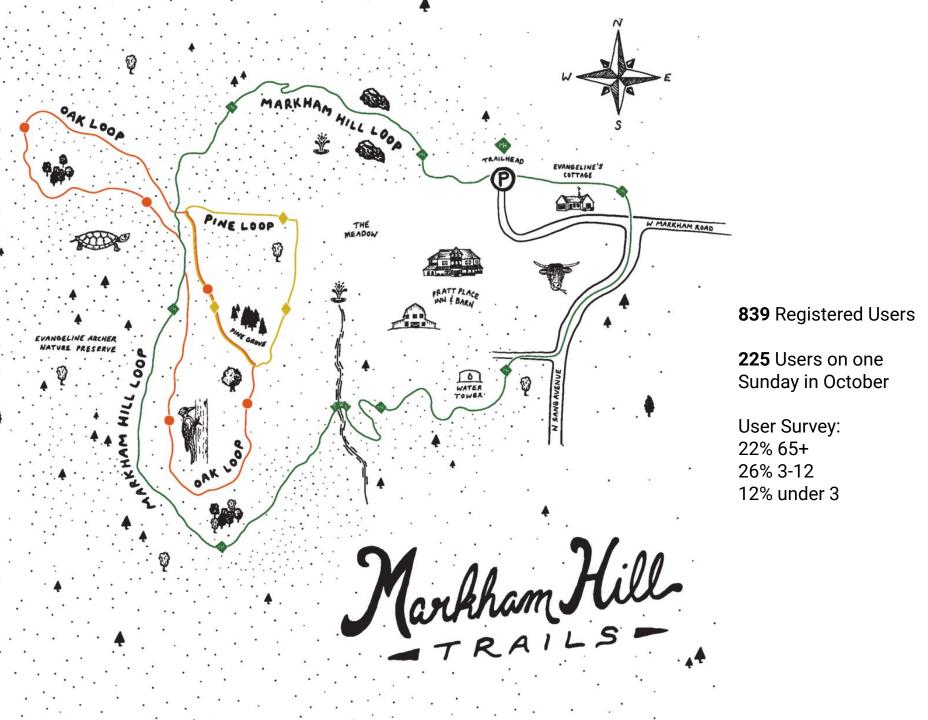






1958 USGS HISTORIC TREE COVER MAP













Markham St.



89 species

- 65 Native (73%)
- 24 Non-native (27%)
 - 16 invasive species (67% of the non-natives)









Markham St.





universityheightshome.com



UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HOMES LOT 9







