



GREENWOOD
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Tri-County Solar LLC Vegetative Management Pre-Plan

Pollinator Friendly Habitat

Site Preparation

The Tri-County Solar Project will ensure that it has been prepared for seeding before the plantation of native species. To ensure successful planting, Tri-County Solar LLC will partner with a local ecological expert, Natural Resource Services, to prepare a comprehensive Vegetation and Management Plan for site preparation given the land is currently used for landfill purposes. Given that this site is currently unoccupied and a classified Superfund capped landfill, all the native vegetation has been removed, and the soils will be prepared prior to solar construction and seeding plantations.

Tri-County Solar LLC will avoid the use of pesticides as these could harm pollinators. Brownfield sites often have low-fertility soil conditions for wildflowers; hence a natural mix will be used instead. Seeding will not occur before construction because heavy equipment would compromise the planting. A few areas will be left bare as Tri-County Solar LLC will prepare nesting and hibernation sites for ground-nesting bees. Fertilizer will not be used before seeding as it may promote competition from undesirable weeds.

Weed control

- Tri-County Solar LLC will conduct an on-site visit to identify the number of weeds and remove them before construction.
- Tri-County Solar LLC will utilize a broad-spectrum of native seed mix on most of the site.
- Maintenance will be slower (requiring more time) than ground mounted solar panels due to the low clearance out of consideration for safety of the panels to the mower deck.
- On-going maintenance will be provided during construction and after plantations of seedings when construction has been completed.

Seedbed

- As the Tri-County Solar Site is a capped landfill site, soil contamination or engineering cover will be considered. The Solar Project will limit soil depth, implement erosion requirements, and any potential leaks. As such, the goal will be to create a low-maintenance, pollinator-supportive vegetative community.
- On cap/sloped areas the Project will use shallow-root native grasses and forbs, and avoid woody vegetation that may compromise the cap.

Seeding

Native prairie species will be selected and will be planted in the perimeter and buffer areas. Tri-County Solar LLC will also mix annual rye or sterile cover crop to reduce erosion while native species establish.

- At least two herbicide applications (fall and spring) will be conducted prior to seeding.
- Species will be native to St. Charles Township and adapted to the site.
- Seeds are not to be planted too deep.
- Broadcast seeding the area will be rolled with a cultipacker after seeding.
- Seeding will be done after construction during the summer term 2026.



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- Seeding rates will be calculated by seeds/ ft² of Pure Live Seed (PLS).
- A minimum of 25-40 species, with at least 50-70% forbs will be utilized.
- Tri-County Solar LLC will aim to have a minimum of three species blooming in the Spring (April-May), Summer (June-August), and Fall (September - October).

Maintenance

Lack of maintenance can cause newly established plantings to fail. Without proper maintenance, pollinator habitat can quickly be overtaken by undesirable species such as woody plants or invasive species. The Tri-County Solar site will be checked for these undesirable species at least annually. The easiest and most cost-effective management technique is to catch and treat an invasion early. Any equipment (tractors, mowers, hay rakes, etc.) used to manage the site should be cleaned free of weed seed before entering the site.

Short-Term Management

Guidance for short-term or the establishment phase of pollinator-friendly vegetation.

- During the first year, Tri-County Solar LLC will mow at a height of 10" or greater 1-3 times during the growing season if undesirable weeds are overtopping the newly established seedlings.
- Spot mowing and/or spot herbicide treatment to control noxious and undesirable weeds.
- After the first year, Tri-County Solar LLC will avoid mowing (other than spot mowing) between April 15th and October 1st.
- Interseeding or plug planting may need to be done during the establishment phase.

Long-Term Management

- Broadcast mowing or herbicide application will not be used in long-term management.
- Use spot mowing and/or spot herbicide treatment to control noxious and undesirable weeds.
- As a mitigation measure, a spot treated with herbicide will be used to not damage the grasses and forbs.
- Haying is the preferred method to use in exchange for fire management. This can be used every 1-3 years.
 - Haying should only be done once a season at a height of 6" or greater.
 - No more than half the site should be hayed each year.
 - Removal of remnant thatch layers will be conducted ahead of haying and/or burning.



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Vegetation Installation & Management Plan
for
Tri-County Solar LLC

Prepared November 2025 by:



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1. Tri-County Solar LLC Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) Overview

1.1. Site Developer

Greenwood Sustainable Infrastructure LLC
134 East 40th Street
New York, NY 10016
866.961.8654

1.2. Vegetation Restoration Consultant

Natural Resource Services, Inc
2885 Quail Road NE
Sauk Rapids, MN 56379
320.290.5363

and

16425 W. State Route 90
Princeville, IL 61559

1.3. Project Description

The proposed Tri-County Solar site is a 5 MW AC project planned for approximately 40 acres of land in St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. Fixed, ballasted solar panels with approximately 24" ground clearance are planned and will be installed on 25.5 acres. Wetlands have been delineated within the project boundary along the southern and eastern borders. Vegetative screening is currently proposed along the southern and eastern borders of the project. Screening materials will include Northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) and Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

The site will be planted with a native mix in perimeter areas surrounding solar panels. A fescue mix will be seeded under panels adapted to arid soils often found in these areas. Perimeter areas outside of the ballasted panels will be seeded with a native, pollinator friendly mix. Only areas seeded with a native mix will be mowed due to narrow aisle widths. Vegetation underneath and around panels will receive herbicide treatments as necessary.

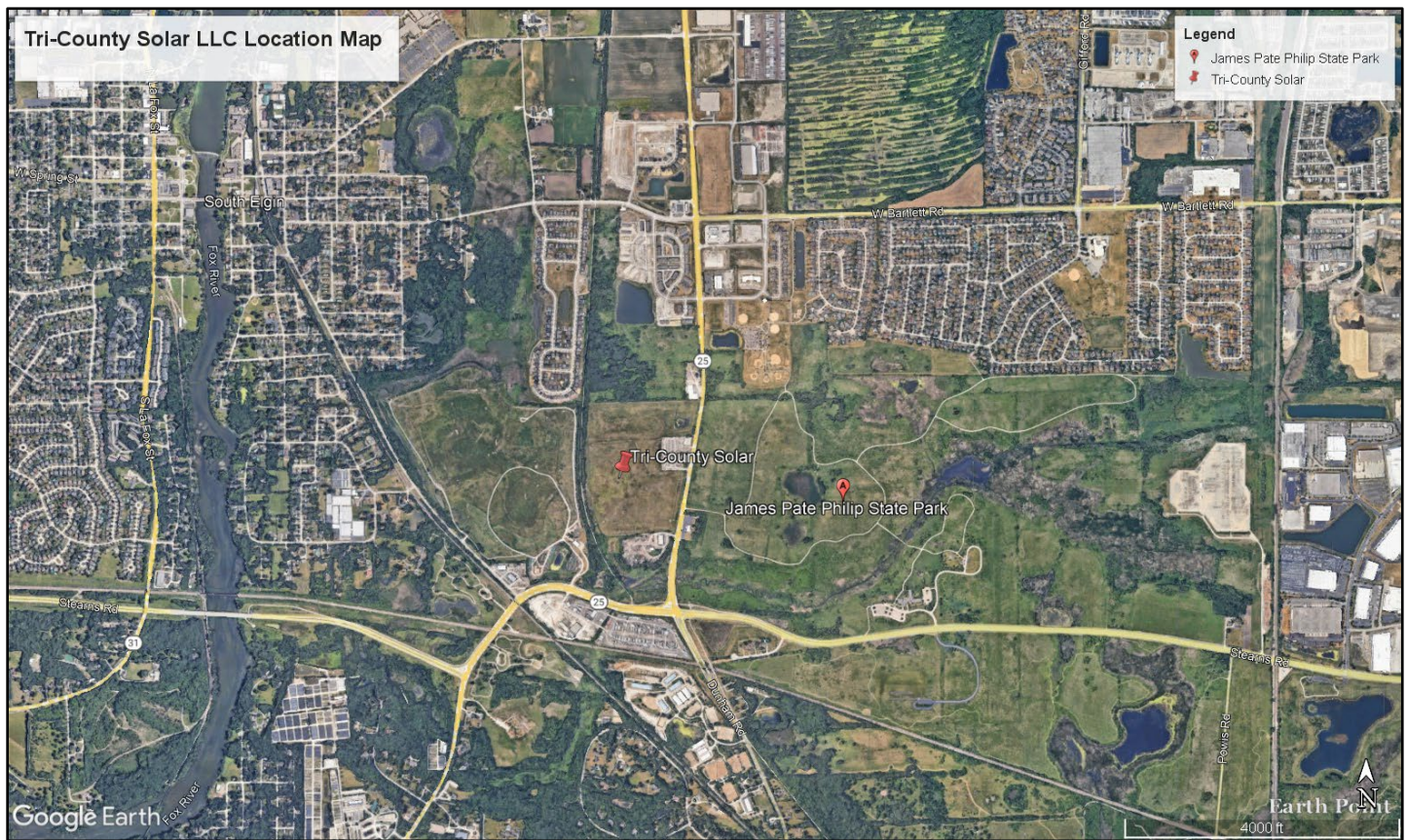
1.4. VMP Use and Objectives

The VMP was written to provide a brief overview and description of the project and to act as a guide for vegetation installation and management. It has been custom-written based on information known at the time of writing. The VMP should be treated as a living document and adjusted as additional information about the site is gathered both pre and post construction. A qualified native vegetation contractor with a history of success working on native vegetation restorations should be contracted to implement the procedures outlined in this document and to provide feedback and suggestions for the VMP during the lifespan of the project.

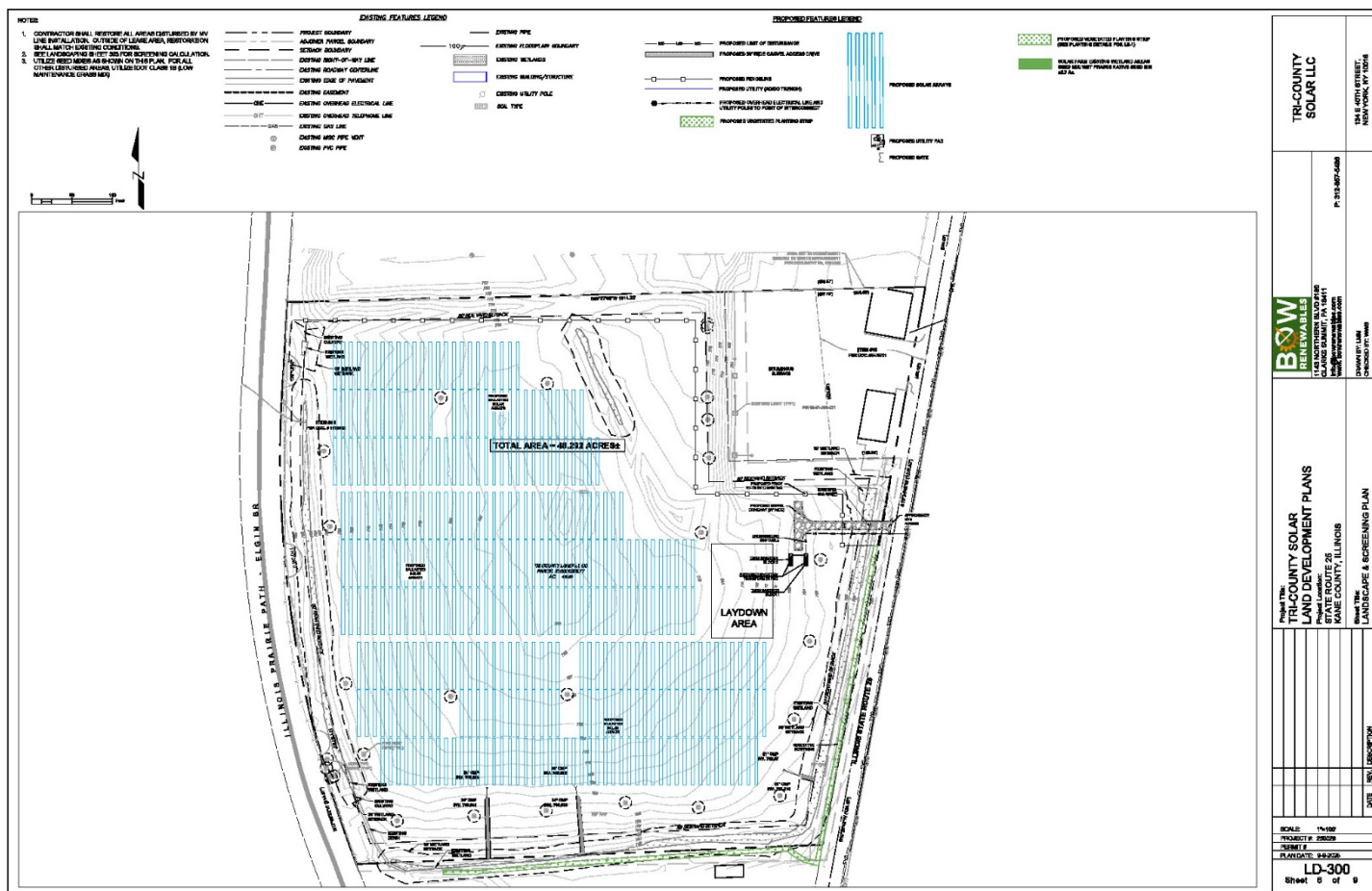
2. Site Information

2.1. Site Location

The Tri-County solar project is located on the west side of State Route 25, approximately ¼ of a mile to the north of the Dunham Road and Stearns Road intersection. The proposed site will be built on a retired landfill and is bordered by forests and commercial areas; James Pate Philip State Park is located to the east of the project. The GPS coordinates for the site are 41.98179, -88.272152.



2.2. Map of Array Layout



2.3. Site Conditions

A review of historical aerial photos shows that the entire site has remained as a retired landfill for the past 30 years. Little ponding can be seen in the aerial photos in the northeast portion of the array. A review of the soils on the USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey shows well drained soils, with Dresden silt loam and Orthents loamy soil present in the project area.

3. Overview of Vegetation Establishment and Management

3.1. Vegetative Goals

The primary vegetative goal is to establish permanent vegetation that does not interfere with solar production. The species chosen produce an emphasis on native pollinator

habitat to achieve and maintain Pollinator Friendly status as defined in the Illinois Pollinator Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55/) ¹.

3.2. Contribution of Native Habitat on Solar Sites

Economical production of power is the foremost goal of solar sites. There is a parallel opportunity to provide critically important native pollinator-friendly habitat throughout the array while capitalizing on the long-term low maintenance needs of native vegetation.

Establishing prairies and other native plant communities within the confines of solar sites provides a tremendous opportunity to restore ecosystems that have been severely degraded or eliminated across all areas of the country.

Native plants have profound root systems, many reaching 12 or more feet deep into the soil. Rainwater follows those roots into the ground, helping to reduce water runoff and promote the drainage of standing water into an aquifer. Those deep roots also stabilize the soil, preventing erosion from rain and wind. The plants provide seeds for songbirds, cover for game birds and, of course, provide blossoms and host plants for our beloved butterflies and other nectar-loving insects.

Native grasses and forbs will be selected based on their ecological appropriateness to the specific conditions of this site, with consideration to their mature height to not interfere with panel productivity. These species will not require irrigation, fertilizer, or other soil amendments.

The contribution to habitat restoration cannot be overstated given the acreage impacted and lifespan of the project.



3.3. Vegetation Installation Overview

The mixes planned for this array are selected for ecological appropriateness to the soil moisture, types and site conditions as well as the mature plant height of 24” so as to not interfere with panel productivity. The habitat provides low-maintenance vegetation that won’t require fertilizer, amended soils or irrigation on this site.

It is important to note that the species selected for this site are based on their ability to successfully establish from seed and thrive within the unique conditions found on solar

¹ <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=3900&ChapterID=44>

sites. From a practical standpoint, the species contained in these mixes are generally available in the marketplace and, as a whole, have reasonable price points. Ultimately, the list consists of well-performing, workhorse species coupled with smaller amounts of more unique species for a robust mixture.

3.4. Vegetation Management Overview

Maintenance plays a vital role in the eventual success of any native landscape installation, especially during the establishment period of years one through three. Active management is similar in all areas of the project site. All areas of the site are inspected annually followed by maintenance necessary to encourage healthy native species while discouraging non-native/invasive species. During the growing season of the first year of establishment, the site shall be inspected a minimum of three times.



4. Vegetation Installation Procedures

4.1. Site Inspections and Monitoring

Site inspections and monitoring throughout the installation process are vital to continually assess site conditions and determine what procedures are needed and the timing of those

procedures. The pre-construction site inspection is particularly important to determine the need for any herbicide application or mowing prior to soil preparation and seeding.

4.2. Site Preparation Herbicide Application

A site preparation herbicide application, if deemed necessary, should be performed by a licensed, qualified contractor using appropriate herbicides to kill all actively growing weeds on the project site. Typically, only glyphosate herbicide is necessary, but if certain perennial weed species are present such as Canada thistle, a broadleaf additive may be necessary. The contractor should carefully select an herbicide with a short soil residual, such as Garlon 3A, to minimize the impact on germination of the permanent seeding. The vegetation should not be disturbed for a minimum of 14 days after an herbicide application to allow time for effective weed elimination.

4.3. Site Preparation Mowing

Site preparation mowing may be required to reset vegetative growth to prepare for an herbicide application. Additionally, site preparation mowing may be needed to cut and mulch vegetation to simplify the soil preparation and seeding process. Soil and Seedbed Preparation

Soil and seedbed preparation is vital to the success of any planting. Disking and harrowing (or raking) the site is common and extremely effective. If extreme compaction is present on site, a ripper may be needed to mitigate the compaction. The seedbed should be relatively smooth and firm prior to seeding. Soil that is too clumpy or too fluffy may result in seeds being planted too deep in the soil to germinate and survive.

4.4. Seed and Seeding

Custom native pollinator and fescue seed mixes have been designed for use on this project and are found in Section 8. Seeding will be completed through broadcasting by using a mechanical spreader appropriate for the specified seed mixes. Large and fluffy seeds (such as most grasses and cover crop) should be broadcast first and then lightly harrowed/raked into the soil. Following the harrowing, small seeds (such as most forbs, sedges, and rushes) should be broadcast on top of the soil.

4.5. Tree Installation

Tree installation can occur either before or after permanent seeding depending on the preferences of the contractor, timing of seeding, and the site conditions. If installation occurs after permanent seeding, touchup seeding in the disturbed areas may need to be completed. All trees should be watered at the time of installation and properly mulched. A watering plan should be in place in the event of inadequate rainfall.

4.6. Erosion control

Erosion control measures should be implemented as required after permanent seeding is completed.

5. Vegetation Management Procedures

5.1. Adaptive Management

An adaptive management strategy is vital to the success of any project, but especially so for native pollinator restorations. Adaptive management consists of continual monitoring and adjusting maintenance strategies based on the site conditions in order to achieve the best outcomes. No two sites are exactly the same and responding to changing site conditions, weed pressures, weather, and a multitude of other variables is essential to the success of the planting.

5.2. Complete Site Maintenance Mowing

Complete site maintenance mowing consists of mowing areas seeded with native vegetation during the growing season, including trimming as appropriate around equipment or in inaccessible areas. Complete site maintenance mowing is implemented primarily during the establishment phase of the restoration (years 1-3) for several reasons. First, if a closed canopy of vegetation develops, mowing is implemented to knock back the taller vegetation and allow sunlight to reach the native seedlings below. Second, if weed species are present and actively nearing their seed set, mowing is implemented to prevent those weeds from producing viable seed. Third, vegetation has become tall enough to impact solar equipment on site and must be cut down.

5.3. Integrated Vegetation Maintenance

Integrated vegetation maintenance or IVM is a method using a combination of targeted mowing/trimming within the areas containing native vegetation; herbicide applications are aimed at reducing or eliminating weed species and promoting the desired vegetation. This includes the ballasted areas containing fescue. IVM is implemented starting towards the end of the 2nd full growing season typically and is used throughout the life of the project. 3 IVM visits are typical on most sites until year 5 when a reduction to 1-2 visits per year can be made if site conditions allow.

5.4. Dormant Mowing

Dormant mowing is a type of complete site mow implemented when vegetation is not actively growing on site. This method is typically performed in early spring or fall. Oftentimes, dormant mows are completed in the fall to mulch up dead vegetation and encourage decomposition. This practice also has a dual purpose of cleaning up the site to make electrical maintenance easier and to reduce the chance of accidental fire. Dormant mowing on this site would only occur in areas with native vegetation.

6. Vegetation Installation and Management Timeline

6.1. Site Prep and Installation Phase

Site Preparation:

1. Prior to the start of construction, a cover crop may be seeded to aid in erosion control, soil moisture management, and weed suppression.
2. Inspection of the project area to assess site conditions and determine the need for any site prep mowing or spraying activities.
3. If necessary, an herbicide application will be completed using glyphosate (Round-up® or equivalent) as per manufacturer's directions in areas with actively growing vegetation. Allow a minimum of 14 days before disturbing the soil or completing seeding activities.
4. When perennial broadleaf vegetation is present a triclopyr herbicide will be added (Garlon 3A® or equivalent) as per manufacturer's directions. When a broadleaf herbicide is used allow a minimum of 30 days before disturbing the site or completing seeding.
5. Depending on the density and type of undesirable vegetation present (i.e., annual vs perennial) a complete site mowing might be advisable in lieu of an herbicide application. For instance, if the site is dominated by Foxtail (an annual), mowing would be preferable to an herbicide application.

Soil Prep and Seeding:

1. Construction debris, garbage, and building materials will be removed and/or staged outside the intended seeding areas.
2. Disk soil within the project area in preparation for seeding. Harrow or rake the soil to achieve the proper seedbed.
3. In areas containing native vegetation, broadcast the large and fluffy seed (mostly grasses) along with a cover crop of winter wheat or oats.
4. Harrow or rake the soil to work the seed to a proper depth.
5. Broadcast the small seeds (forbs, sedges, rushes, small grass seeds) on top of the soil.
6. Broadcast fescue over disked soils within the ballasted areas.

Vegetative Screening Installation

1. Prior to tree installation, planting locations should be marked to ensure proper placement and spacing of the trees.
2. Trees will be staggered and spaced 8' on center. 6-7' tall B&B specimens will be installed at the time of planting.
3. Install trees using appropriate equipment and procedures, including watering at the time of installation, mulch rings, and staking or guying if necessary.
4. Implement a watering plan post-installation to ensure survival.

Installation Phase Maintenance

If the site is seeded in the summer or early fall, 1-2 complete site mowings may be needed during this first partial growing season.

6.2. Establishment Phase

Year 1 is defined as the 1st full growing season for the vegetation. A recommendation of 3 site mowings of the native vegetation areas and broadleaf herbicide spray within the array is most common for this phase. Depending on site conditions and vegetation growth, more or less may be needed.

Year 2 is the second full growing season. 3 total visits are typical with 2 site mowings of native habitat and 1 Integrated Vegetation Maintenance visit the most likely combination.

Year 3 typically requires 3 IVM site visits depending on vegetation status.

Maintenance Phase

Year 4 – 34. During the maintenance phase, 2 IVM visits are typical.

7. Monitoring

Consistent project monitoring is essential to evaluate vegetative establishment, weed presence, and possible erosion concerns. This information helps determine which management procedures to utilize, the proper timing for those procedures, and whether any other remedial action is required such as reseeding or replanting. As the site's vegetation matures, adaptive management should be utilized as previously described.

8. Seed Mixes

 Natural Resource Services Tri-County Array Fescue Mix Seeding Rate - 110 lb/acre - 573.24 seeds/ft ²			
Common Name	Latin Name	Lbs/Acre	Seeds/ft ²
Creeping Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	30.00	156.34
Chewings Fescue	Festuca rubra commutata	30.00	156.34
Hard Fescue	Festuca trachyphylla	15.00	78.17
Sheeps Fescue	Festuca ovina	35.00	182.39
Mix Total		110.00	573.24

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Fescue mix for the ballasted array

 Natural Resource Services Tri-County Native Wetland Mix Seeding Rate - 7lb/acre - 167.7 seeds/ft ²						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Month	% of Mix by Weight	Lbs/Acre	Seeds/ft ²	% of Mix by Seeds/ft ²
Bottlebrush Sedge	Carex comosa		3.57%	0.25	2.75	1.64%
Fringed Sedge	Carex crinita		5.71%	0.40	3.38	2.01%
Pointed-broom Sedge	Carex scoparia		2.86%	0.20	6.17	3.68%
Common Fox Sedge	Carex stipata		2.86%	0.20	2.50	1.49%
Brown Fox Sedge	Carex vulpinoidea		2.86%	0.20	7.35	4.38%
Canada Wild Rye	Elymus canadensis		11.86%	0.83	1.59	0.95%
Virginia Wild Rye	Elymus virginicus		17.86%	1.25	1.93	1.15%
Fowl Manna Grass	Glyceria striata		0.29%	0.02	1.18	0.70%
Dudley's Rush	Juncus dudleyi		0.29%	0.02	23.51	14.01%
Fowl Bluegrass	Poa palustris		11.14%	0.78	37.25	22.20%
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		17.14%	1.20	6.61	3.94%
Graminoid Total			76.43%	5.35	94.20	56.16%
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	1.29%	0.09	0.27	0.16%
Canada Milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	2.65%	0.19	1.16	0.69%
Nodding Bur Marigold	Bidens cernua	Jun-Sep	0.65%	0.05	0.35	0.21%
Southern Blue Flag Iris	Iris virginica shrevei	May-Jul	1.29%	0.09	0.03	0.02%
Great Blue Lobelia	Lobelia siphilitica	Jul-Oct	1.03%	0.07	13.28	7.91%
Monkey Flower	Mimulus ringens	Jun-Sep	0.52%	0.04	30.54	18.20%
Virginia Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Jun-Sep	1.29%	0.09	7.30	4.35%
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jun-Oct	3.55%	0.25	8.40	5.01%
Calico Aster	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	0.77%	0.05	4.98	2.97%
Ohio Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	May-Jul	3.23%	0.23	0.66	0.40%
Blue Vervain	Verbena hastata	Jul-Sep	2.14%	0.15	5.12	3.05%
Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jun	5.16%	0.36	1.46	0.87%
Forb Total			23.57%	1.65	73.54	43.84%
Mix Total			100.00%	7.00	167.74	100.00%

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Native mix for wetland areas



Tri-County Native Perimeter Mix

Seeding Rate - 13.5 lb/acre - 76.5 seed/ft²

Common Name	Scientific Name	Bloom Month	% of Mix by Weight	Lbs/Acre	Seeds per ft ²	% of Mix by Seeds/ft ²
Sideoats Grama	Bouteloua curtipendula		35.56%	4.80	10.58	13.84%
Prairie Brome	Bromus kalmii		1.48%	0.20	0.59	0.77%
June Grass	Koeleria macrantha		0.37%	0.05	3.67	4.81%
Plains Oval Sedge	Carex brevior		0.74%	0.10	1.07	1.39%
Bicknell's Sedge	Carex bicknellii		1.48%	0.20	1.25	1.63%
Silky Wild Rye	Elymus villosus		2.00%	0.27	0.55	0.71%
Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium		32.07%	4.33	23.86	31.21%
Prairie Dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis		0.37%	0.05	0.29	0.38%
Graminoid Total			74.07%	10.00	41.85	54.76%
Common Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Jun-Aug	0.33%	0.05	2.95	3.85%
Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum	Jul-Aug	0.22%	0.03	0.08	0.11%
Lead Plant	Amorpha canescens	Jun-Aug	1.28%	0.17	1.01	1.33%
Canada Anemone	Anemone canadensis	May-Jun	0.06%	0.01	0.02	0.03%
Wild Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	Apr-Jun	0.13%	0.02	0.24	0.32%
Common Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	Jun-Aug	0.09%	0.01	0.02	0.02%
Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Jun-Aug	0.22%	0.03	0.05	0.06%
Canada Milkvetch	Astragalus canadensis	Jun-Aug	1.00%	0.14	0.84	1.10%
Partridge Pea	Chamaecrista fasciculata	Jul-Sep	1.93%	0.26	0.26	0.34%
Lanceleaf Coreopsis	Coreopsis lanceolata	May-Aug	2.96%	0.40	2.94	3.84%
White Prairie Clover	Dalea candida	Jun-Sep	4.00%	0.54	3.77	4.93%
Purple Prairie Clover	Dalea purpurea	Jul-Sep	5.40%	0.73	4.82	6.31%
Pale Purple Coneflower	Echinacea pallida	Jun-Jul	0.74%	0.10	0.19	0.25%
Wild Lupine	Lupinus perennis	May-Jul	0.36%	0.05	0.02	0.03%
Spotted Bee Balm	Monarda punctata	Jul-Sep	0.07%	0.01	0.33	0.43%
Virginia Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum virginianum	Jun-Sep	0.04%	0.01	0.48	0.63%
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Jun-Oct	1.78%	0.24	8.11	10.61%
Gray Goldenrod	Solidago nemoralis	Aug-Oct	0.12%	0.02	1.76	2.31%
Calico Aster	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Aug-Oct	0.12%	0.02	1.47	1.92%
Sky Blue Aster	Symphyotrichum oolentangiense	Aug-Oct	0.28%	0.04	1.10	1.44%
Ohio Spiderwort	Tradescantia ohiensis	May-Jul	0.37%	0.05	0.15	0.19%
Hoary Vervain	Verbena stricta	Jun-Sep	1.83%	0.25	2.55	3.33%
Golden Alexanders	Zizia aurea	Apr-Jun	2.59%	0.35	1.41	1.85%
Forb Total			25.93%	3.50	34.58	45.24%
Mix Total			100.00%	13.50	76.43	100.00%

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Native pollinator mix for perimeter areas on site

9. Pollinator Scorecard

Illinois Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Planning Form

Use this form as a draft before completing the *Illinois Planned Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard* online

In Between and Under Solar Panels

1. PLANNED PLANT DIVERSITY IN ROWS & UNDER SOLAR ARRAY (choose up to 2)

- ☐ 4-6 species +5 pts
☒ 7 or More species +8 pts
☐ All Native Species (minimum 4 species) +10 pts

Perimeter and Buffer Area

2. VEGETATIVE BUFFER PLANNED ADJACENT TO THE SOLAR SITE (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Buffer planned outside of array fencing +5 pts
☐ Buffer is 30-49ft wide measured from array fencing +5 pts
☐ Buffer is at least 50ft wide measured from array fencing +10 pts
☒ Buffer has Native shrubs/trees that provide food for wildlife +5 pts

3. SEEDS USED FOR NATIVE PERIMETER & BUFFER AREAS (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Mixes are seeded using at least 20 seeds per square foot of Pure Live Seed or 40 Seeds per square foot on slopes > 5% +10 pts
☐ All seeds are from a source within 150 miles of site +5 pts
☐ At least 2% milkweed cover is planned to be established from seeds/plants +5 pts

4. PLANNED # OF NATIVE SPECIES IN SITE PERIMETER & BUFFER AREA (species with more than 1% cover)(choose 1)

- ☐ 5-10 species +2 pts
☐ 10-15 species +5 pts
☒ 16-20 species +10 pts
☐ >20 species +15 pts

Exclude invasive and non-native plant species from total

5. PLANNED PERCENT OF PERIMETER & BUFFER AREA DOMINATED BY NATIVE PLANT SPECIES (choose 1)

- ☐ 26- 50 % +2 pts
☐ 51-75 % +10 pts
☒ More than 75% +15 pts

Whole Site

6. PLANNED PERCENT OF SITE VEGETATION COVER TO BE DOMINATED BY DESIRABLE WILDFLOWERS (choose 1)

- ☒ 26- 50 % +2 pts
☐ 51-75 % +10 pts
☐ More than 75% +15 pts



7. PLANNED SEASONS WITH AT LEAST THREE BLOOMING NATIVE SPECIES PRESENT (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Spring (April-May) +5 pts
☒ Summer (June-August) +5 pts
☒ Fall (September-October) +5 pts

8. HABITAT SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION (choose all that apply)

- ☒ Soil preparation done to promote germination and reduce erosion as appropriate for the site. +10 pts
☒ Measures taken to control weeds prior to seeding +10 pts
☐ None -10 pts

9. AVAILABLE HABITAT COMPONENTS WITHIN 0.25 MILES (choose all that apply)

- ☐ Native bunch grass for bee nesting +2 pts
☒ Native trees/shrubs for bee nesting +2 pts
☐ Clean, perennial water sources +2 pts
☐ Created habitat nesting features +2 pts

10. SITE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT(choose all that apply)

- ☒ Detailed establishment and management plan developed +10 pts
☐ Signage legible at forty or more feet stating "pollinator friendly solar habitat" +3 pts

11. INSECTICIDE RISK (choose all that apply)

- ☐ Planned on-site use of insecticide or pre-planting seed/plant treatment (excluding buildings/electrical boxes, etc.) -40 pts
☐ Communication/registration with local chemical applicators or on www.fieldwatch.com to prevent drift +5 pts

Total Points: 102

Meets Preliminary Pollinator Standards - 85
 Provides Exceptional Habitat - 110 and higher

Owner: Tri-County Solar LLC

Vegetation Consultant: Natural Resource Services, Inc

Project Location: St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois

Project Size: ~40.00 acres

Final Seeding Date: TBD

This form is designed (with the help of the Solar Site Pollinator Guidelines found on IDNR's website) to guide owners or managers of solar sites to meet the requirements to be able to claim a site is pollinator friendly according to the "Pollinator Friendly Solar Site Act (525 ILCS 55)". This form is for company records only and does not grant the title of a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site until the "Illinois Planned Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard" is completed with a score of 85 or higher on IDNR's website. This preliminary recognition is good for 3yrs, after which the "Established Pollinator Habitat on Solar Sites Scorecard" will need to be completed every 5 years to maintain recognition as a Pollinator Friendly Solar Site.

12/3/2019

10. Soils Maps

Soil Map—Kane County, Illinois



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

11/7/2025
Page 1 of 3

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
325B	Dresden silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	0.2	0.4%
802B	Orthents, loamy, 1 to 6 percent slopes	38.5	99.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		38.7	100.0%

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)			Spoil Area
	Area of Interest (AOI)		Stony Spot
Soils			Very Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Polygons		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines		Other
	Soil Map Unit Points		Special Line Features
Special Point Features		Water Features	
	Blowout		Streams and Canals
	Borrow Pit	Transportation	
	Clay Spot		Rails
	Closed Depression		Interstate Highways
	Gravel Pit		US Routes
	Gravelly Spot		Major Roads
	Landfill		Local Roads
	Lava Flow	Background	
	Marsh or swamp		Aerial Photography
	Mine or Quarry		
	Miscellaneous Water		
	Perennial Water		
	Rock Outcrop		
	Saline Spot		
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Kane County, Illinois
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 31, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 1, 2023—Sep 1, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.