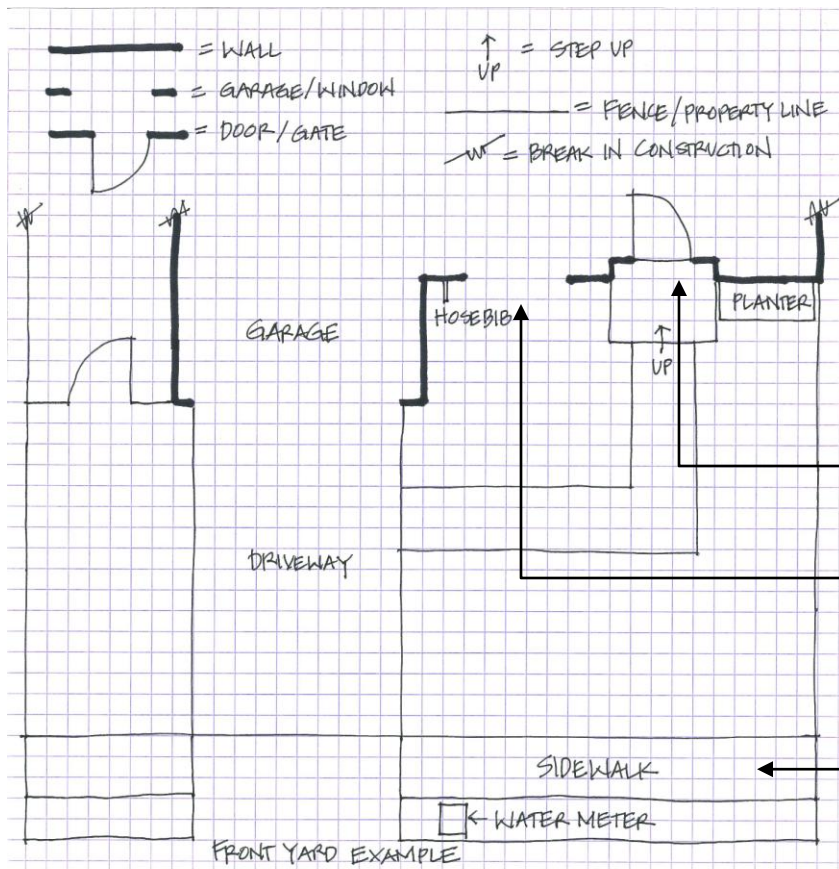




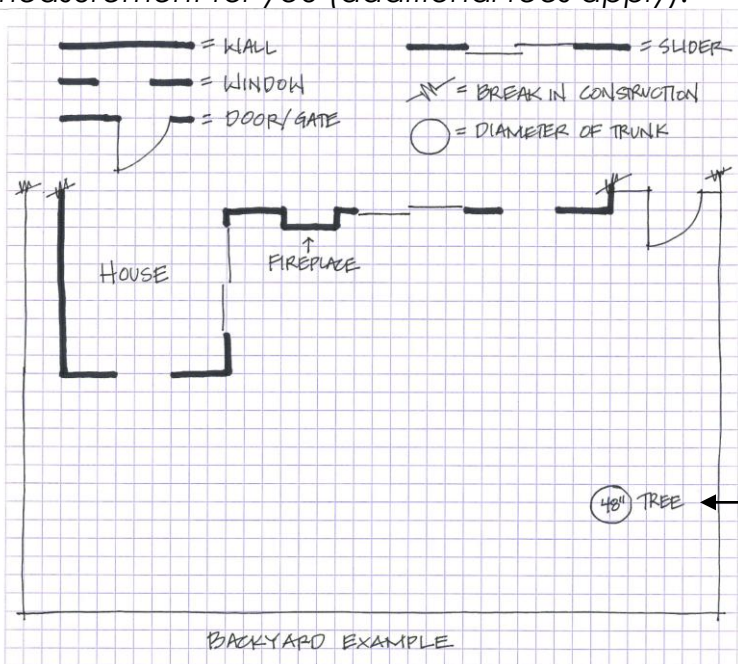
Site Measurement Instructions

1. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ " grid graph paper. [Click here](#) for an example.
2. Each box represents one square foot.
3. Pick a starting point (front/back door or side of house) and start measuring in lineal feet going around the perimeter of your property. Round up or down to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ of a foot (for example 3", 6" or 9"). You may need two people- one to hold the tape and one to read the measurement and record the information. *Rule of thumb: you don't have to be 'perfect'- just do your best to get the closest measurement.*
4. Write down the dimensions per section. For example, the window can be written as 5'-0" or 60 inches.
5. Using a pencil, follow suggested graphic techniques for walls, windows, doors, fencing and existing trees/shrubs. *Rule of thumb: If you would like to keep it, include it on the plan.*
6. Other things that are great to label include: hosebibs, irrigation valves, irrigation timer, downspouts, electric outlets, gas valves, meters, fireplaces, water main, and property lines. *Rule of thumb: when in doubt, add it to the plan.*



This example shows a 5 foot wide window, 3 foot wide front door and 20 foot long sidewalk.

If your house or property involves angles, you will probably want to have several tape measures to lay out simultaneously- one for length, one for width and one to take small measurements (windows, etc). *Rule of thumb: do your best or call me to do the site measurement for you (additional fees apply).*



Imagine that you are measuring from the middle of a tree. Hold the tape up to the trunk to eye-ball the diameter.

Why are plans drawn to-scale important? A plan is used to determine materials and labor. Whether you get competitive bids from contractors or buy materials yourself, a to-scale drawing will help you with material and plant pricing.