

Perennials for the Park Strip



Cerastium tomentosum
Snow-in-Summer
Sun
4" high x 20" wide
Spring bloom

Thymus ssp.
Thyme
Sun
3" high x 24" wide
Early summer bloom

Antennaria rosea
Pink Pussytoes
Sun to part shade
2" high x 15" wide
Early summer



Zauschneria arizonica
Hummingbird shrub
Part to full sun
12" high x 18" wide
Late summer bloom

Achillea x 'Rosea'
Rose Yarrow
Part to full sun
18" high x 24" wide
Mid summer bloom

Lavandula angustifolia
English Lavender
Sun
15-24" high x 15-24" wide
Summer bloom



Coreopsis grandiflora
Perennial Tickseed
Sun to part shade
12-24" high x 18-24" wide
Spring bloom

Festuca ovina glauca
Dwarf Blue Fescue
Sun to part shade
8-24" high x 20" wide
Evergreen

Anacyclus dupressus
Mt. Atlas Daisy
Sun
4" high x 12" wide
Early summer bloom



Corydalis lutea
Golden Corydalis
Part to full shade
12" high x 12" wide
Spring bloom

Sedum spectabilis
'Autumn Joy'
Autumn Joy Sedum
Sun
18" high x 24" wide
Fall

Geranium ssp.
Cranesbill
Sun to part shade
18-24" high x 24" wide
Spring bloom

PHOTOS: STEPHANIE DUER

Salt Lake City Ordinance regulates what can be planted in park strips in order to protect public safety, provide access for utilities, and maintain an aesthetic standard for our community. The rules are pretty simple, and for more information, visit our web site at www.slcsaveh20.com. By following the guidelines, you can make our streets beautiful and help ensure the safety of kids and pedestrians.

- 33 percent of the space must contain plants calculated at three years growth. Of course, you can plant more!
- Groundcovers and continuous planting should be no more than 18 inches tall.
- Individual plants used as accents or specimens may be 36 inches tall, as long as they don't block site lines from the roadway or driveway. To be safe, keep taller plants at least ten feet from the end of the strip.
- The use of concrete or mortar is prohibited in park strips that are wider than 24 inches or have existing trees.
- Plants with thorns or barbs are prohibited.



Garden Wise is on the Web!

SLC TV17 **Garden Wise** is now available for viewing. **Garden Wise** is a TV program on how to have a beautiful, healthy and low water garden. Got questions? Email us at gardenwise@slcgov.com or visit our web site at www.slch20.com

Don't Forget About Your Trees

When you remove turf from the parkstrip and have existing trees, make certain to match your new plantings to the water needs of the existing trees... remember, even mature trees need water. For more information on trees, visit www.slcgov.com/publicservices/forestry or www.slch20.com for the links.

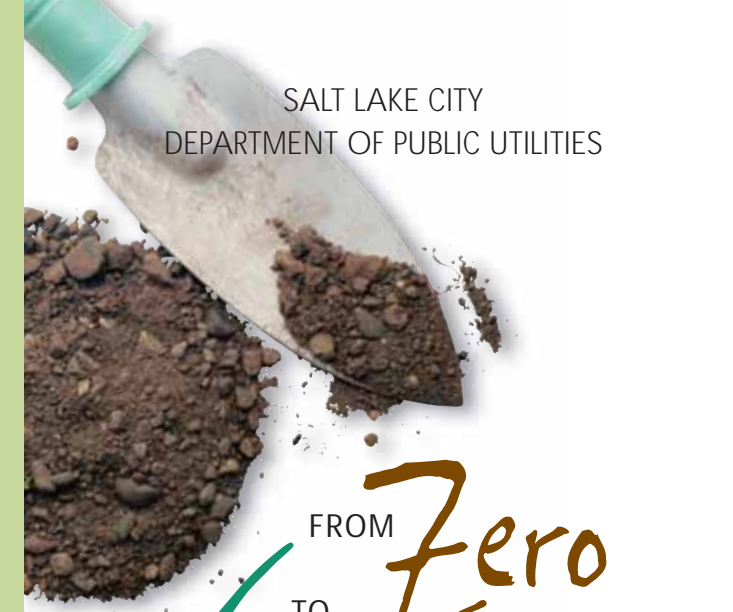
Always use water wisely.



Salt Lake City
Department of Public Utilities

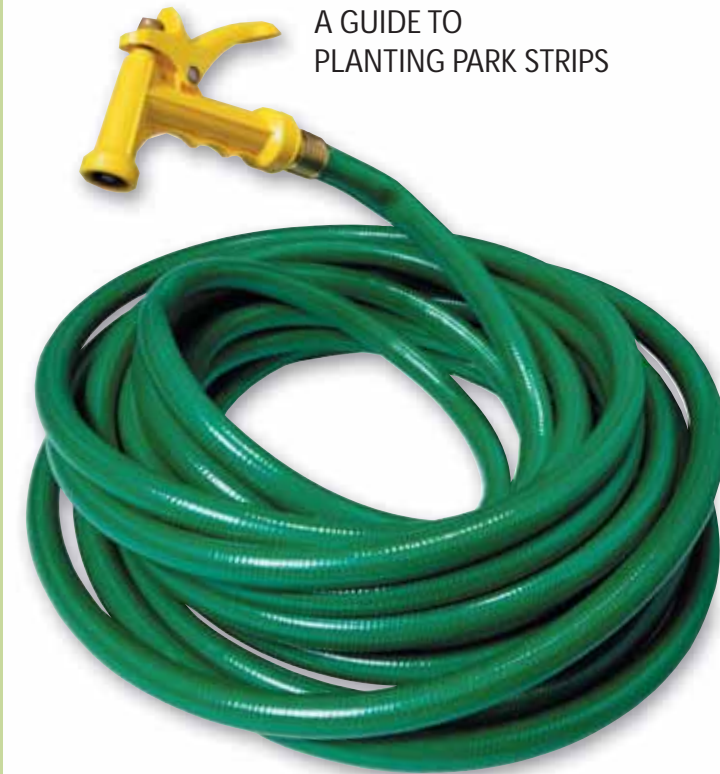
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www.slcsaveh20.com

SALT LAKE CITY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES



FROM
TO
Zero
Xeriscape

A GUIDE TO
PLANTING PARK STRIPS



A Garden Guide for Residential Landscapes

Create a beautiful, water-wise park strip.

It's the garden space we love to hate—the park strip—that little strip of soil between the sidewalk and the street. Too hot, too narrow, and worst of all, too hard to water efficiently.



But with just a little planting know-how and following some common-sense guidelines, this space can be transformed into a water-wise oasis of color and texture.



Weed and prepare the soil

Loosen the root ball & plant

Water

Mulch



1. Measure the site.

The square footage is determined by multiplying the strip depth by its length. Multiply that number by 33% to reach the required minimum planting area.

2. Determine site needs.

Is the park strip in sun or shade; for how long; and for what time of day? Knowing this will help in selecting the right plants for the space.

3. Make a plan.

City ordinance requires that 33 percent of a park strip contains plants, but the calculation is based on expected size after a three-year establishment period.

4. Select the plants.

Pick plants that are appropriate for your site: ones that won't be too tall, too wide, get the right sun, and not need a lot of water.

5. Prepare the soil.

Many plants need soil rich in organic material, and you can provide it by digging in compost before you plant. However, native plants want soil low in fertility and quick draining.

6. Plant!

After removing plants from their containers, rough up the root ball so the roots aren't in a tight ball. Place plants so that the top of the root ball is above the existing grade by one inch (this ensures good drainage).

7. Water.

Even water-wise plants need time to establish. Use a screwdriver inserted into the soil near the root ball to determine if the plants need water. If the screwdriver goes in easily, the roots have enough water.

8. Mulch.

To keep the soil moist and cool and to reduce weeds, place 3 to 4 inches of compost, bark, or fine gravel over the strip, taking care to not bury the plants or the water meter.

