

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. 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.
- 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.



Additional Plants

<p><i>Arabis caucasica</i> Rockcress Sun 4-9" high x 12" wide Spring bloom</p>	<p><i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> Rockrose Sun to part shade 6" high x 18" wide Late spring bloom</p>
<p><i>Aubrieta deltooides</i> False Rockcress Sun 4-9" high x 12" wide Spring bloom</p>	<p><i>Lavandula x intermedia</i> Hyb. Lavender Sun 30" high x 24" wide Summer bloom</p>
<p><i>Juniperus ssp.</i> Juniper Sun 8-24" high x 3-8" wide Evergreen</p>	<p><i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Gro-low' Gro-low Sumac Sun to shade 2' high x 5' wide Fall color</p>
<p><i>Dianthus ssp.</i> Cottage Pinks Sun 6-12" high x 8-24" wide Early summer bloom</p>	<p><i>Santolina ssp.</i> Lavender Cotton Sun 18" high x 36" wide Summer</p>
<p><i>Veronica liwanensis</i> Turkish Speedwell Sun to part shade 2" high x 18" wide Early summer</p>	<p><i>Zauschneria arizonica</i> Hummingbird Trumpet Sun 3' high x 2' wide Late summer</p>



Salt Lake City
Department of Public Utilities

1530 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH 84115
801.483.6700
WWW.SLCSAVEH20.COM

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FROM
TO
Zero
Xeriscape

A GUIDE TO
PLANTING PARK STRIPS



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 full of tree roots, too narrow, and worst of all, too hard to water efficiently.

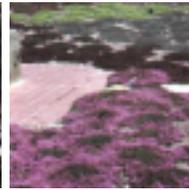


But with just a little planting know-how and following some common-sense guidelines, this space can be transformed into a water-wise oasis of color and texture.

Perennials For the Park Strip



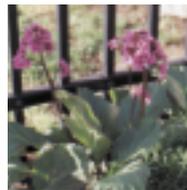
Cerastium tomentosum
Snow-in-Summer
Sun
4" high x 20" wide
Spring bloom



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



Bergenia cordifolia
Heartleaf Pig-squeak
Part to full shade
12" high x 18" wide
Early spring bloom



Phlox subulata
Moss Phlox
Sun
4" high x 24" wide
Spring 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

1. Measure the site.

The square footage is determined by multiplying the strip depth by its length.

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.

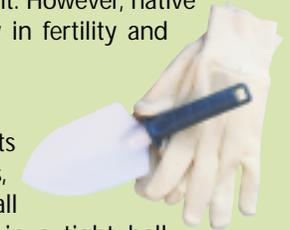
Pick plants that are appropriate for your site: ones that won't be too tall, too wide, get the right sun, and not need a lot of water.

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.