

Design Guide



Chapter 5: Parkway Strips April 2024

An Introduction to Diversifying Urban Landscapes in Fort Collins

Acknowledgments

City of Fort Collins

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Design Guide:

An Introduction to Diversifying Urban Landscapes in Fort Collins

Introduction

Overview of the Guide

The purpose of this guide is to showcase a wide variety of diverse urban landscape options in Fort Collins. This guide will help you determine which landscape options are best for you, whether you are a homeowner, renter, business owner, school, developer, or part of a Homeowners Association. The overarching goal is to provide inspiration for your next dream landscape.

The examples in this guide apply to Northern Colorado Front Range ecosystems, however the context may be appropriate for projects in other regions, as well.

In this guide, you will find an introduction and the main considerations needed for installing each landscape option. Tips for design, installation, and maintenance are included in each chapter. In addition, each landscape option comes with its own curated plant list to help you select plants that will thrive in your landscape.

[Thank you for creating diverse, beautiful, and resilient landscapes!](#)

Why Diversify Landscapes?

Diverse landscapes are beautiful and resilient. They contain a variety of native and adapted species that provide important habitat and resources for wildlife and pollinators. They are naturally adapted to the Front Range's semi-arid climate and native soils, which translates to lower water and chemical inputs, and a better ability to withstand short- and long-term changes in climate. They invoke a Colorado landscape aesthetic and establish a sense of place. Spending time in them benefits our physical and mental health. In short, moving towards diverse landscapes is more sustainable and brings nature into the city, which provides considerable ecological, economic, and social benefits.

The use of plants that are native to Colorado is highly encouraged when you diversify your landscape. Native plants have evolved here and are adapted to our climate and soil types. In addition, our local pollinators and wildlife co-evolved with these plants and many are dependent on specific native plant species for survival. As such, native plants form the base of local food webs. However, it is also important to recognize that native plants may not be appropriate in all situations, e.g., your aesthetic preferences, the level of activity on site, HOA policies.



Navigating the Guide

This guide is broken into chapters (see Table of Contents), which primarily revolve around different landscape options (e.g., Pollinator Gardening, Lw Water Lawn). The guide also includes chapters on other relevant landscaping topics (e.g., Soil Amendment, Weed Management). It is highly recommended to start with Chapter One – Site Characteristics and Planning.



Within each chapter, you will find information on the following (when applicable):

- Overview of topic
- Physical requirements
- Design examples or case studies
- Irrigation
- Maintenance
- Plant list
- Additional resources
- Installation tips
- Fun fact!

FUN FACT

Converting your yard from turf to a xeriscape and or native garden is **On TREND!**

Over 390 residential projects in Fort Collins were granted Xeriscape Incentive Program (XIP) funding for a total of 462,100 square feet of converted landscape. That is 10 acres or approximately 7.5 football fields!



fcgov.com/xip

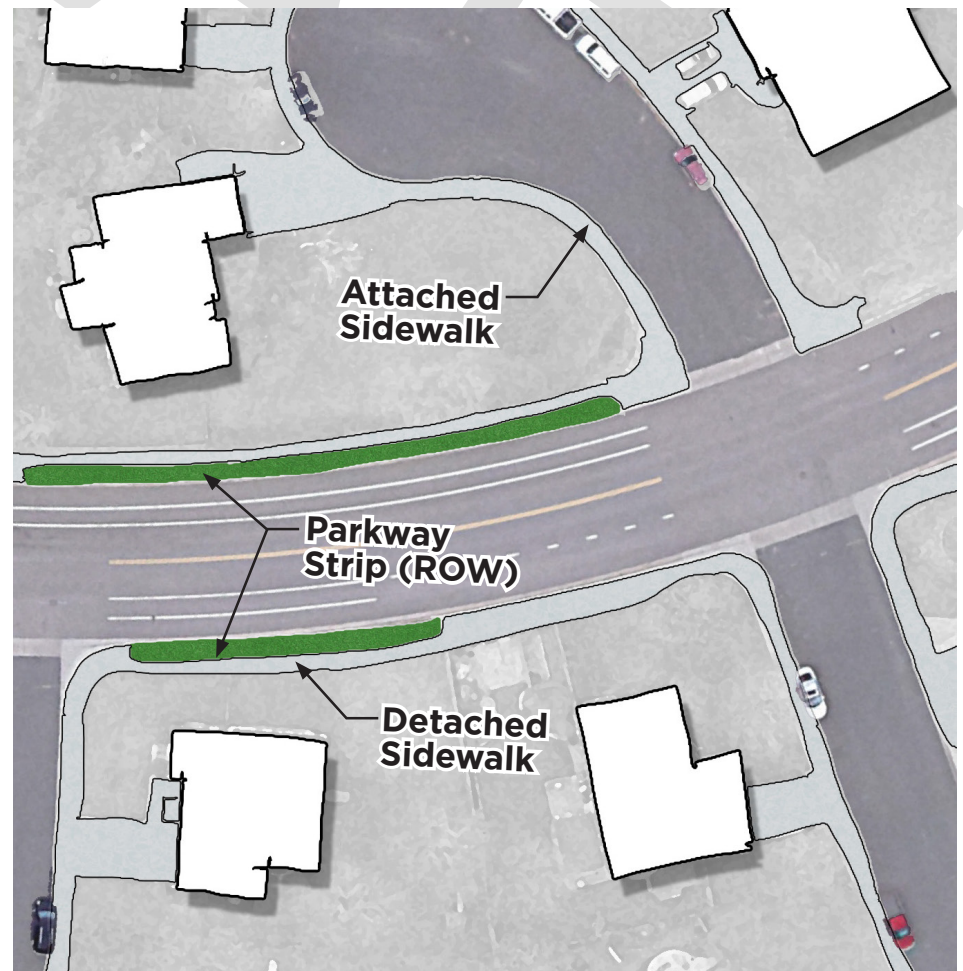
Definitions

Adapted Species	Non-native species that grow well in a given habitat with human adjusted changes to the environment such as water or nutrients.
Aggregate	A material or structure formed from a loosely compacted mass of larger soil or rocks.
Aspect	The direction the land is facing. eg: north, south, northeast etc.
Cues to Care	(CTC) are landscape elements that are immediately recognizable as designed, and that signal continuing human presence to care for a landscape.
Complementary Colors	Colors opposite from each other on the color wheel. They have a strong contrast that increases how noticeable they are when placed close together.
Exotic Plants	Plants not native to the area where they are planted.
Forb	A herbaceous flowering plant that is not a grass.
Hydrozone	Areas where plants with similar water needs are grouped together - very low water, low water, medium water, and high water plants should be grouped by water needs.
Impervious Surface	A hard surface that does not let water soak into the ground, causing puddling or resulting in runoff.
Larval Host Plants	Plants required for the growth and development of insect larvae such as caterpillars. Butterflies are often particular about the species where they host their eggs to support the larva.
Microclimate	Small areas that have a different climate than the overall climate of a site. They can be created by structures, topography, water, boulders, and impervious surfaces.
Native Plant	A plant species that grew in an area before colonization of that area.
Organic Matter	Any of the carbon-based compounds that exist in nature or material that comes from living things. This can include carbon-rich soils, manure, mulch, or compost.
Perennial	Any plant that persists for several years, usually with new herbaceous growth from a part that survives from growing season to growing season.
Permaculture	Permaculture stands for permanent agriculture. It uses whole systems thinking to create spaces for planting that encourages naturally flourishing ecosystems.
Pruning	Selective removal of certain parts of a plant such as branches, buds, or roots.
Resilient	Ability to bounce back after experiencing a setback.
Slope	A surface of which one end is at a higher level than the other; a rising or falling surface.
Soil Amendment	Anything that is added to a soil to improve water retention, nutrients, or drainage.
Xeriscape	Principles of sustainable design including use of low water plants, and sustainable gardening techniques.

Chapter 5 Parkway Strip Gardening

What are Parkway Strips?

Parkway strips, also known as hellstrips or tree lawns, are the narrow planting areas found between the street and sidewalk. Parkway strips are City-owned right-of-ways, however the adjacent property owner or homeowner association (HOA) is responsible for maintaining these areas. The City of Fort Collins traditionally encouraged the use of turfgrass and trees in these spaces because they are easy to maintain, but parkways can also be great spaces for low-water pocket gardens composed of perennials and shrubs. Parkway gardens can create curb appeal for your home, reduce your water costs and increase wildlife habitat in your neighborhood. If you are thinking about landscaping your parkway strip, you will first need to read the City regulations associated with parkway strips, listed next, to learn more about the process. Once you have come up with a plan for the parkway strip, you can fill out the parkway amendment application and other necessary permits to get approval for your project before beginning installation.



City Regulations

Parkway Landscape Amendment

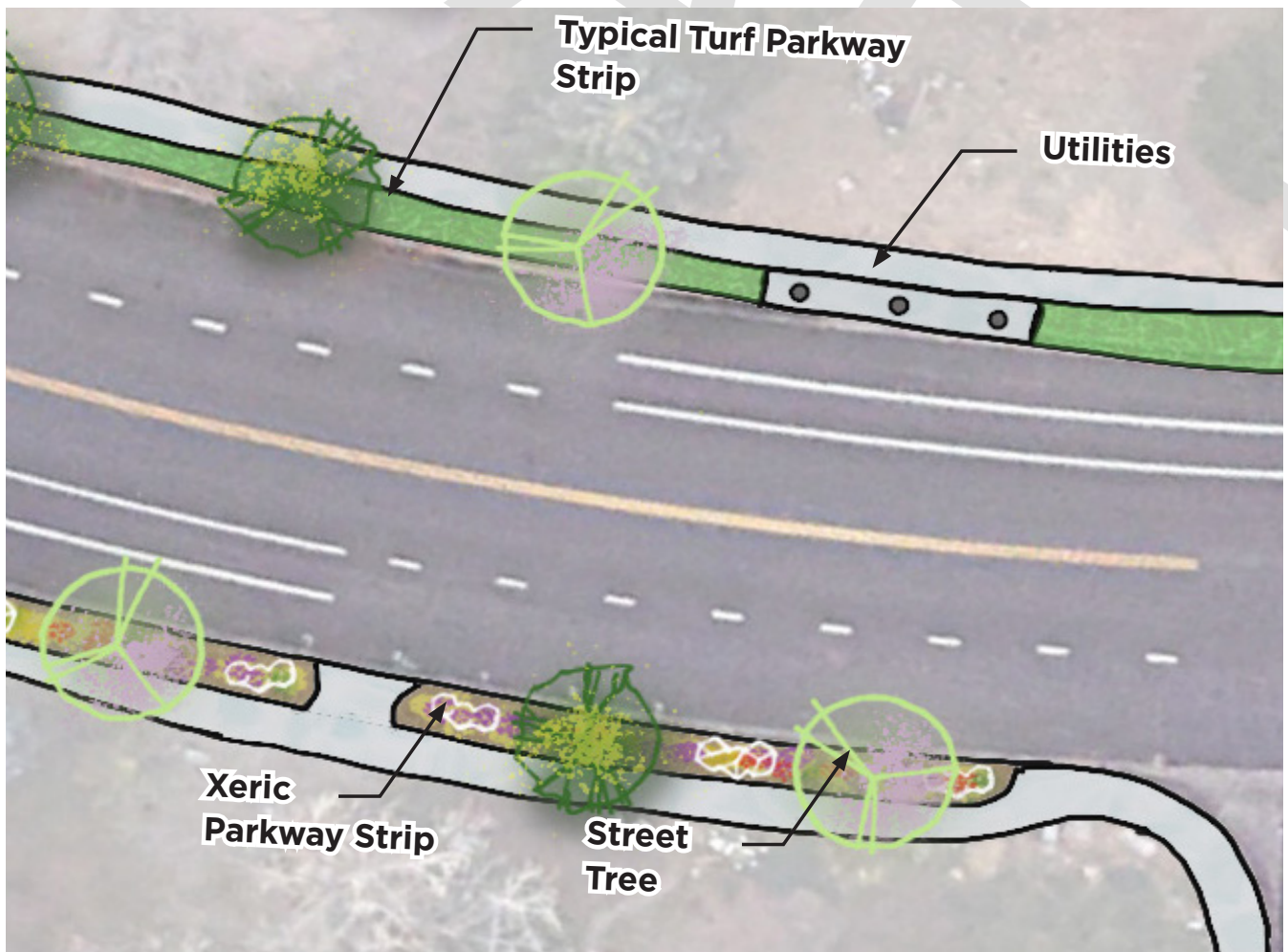
If you plan to landscape your parkway strip, you must first apply for a free Parkway Landscape Amendment. Copies of your landscape plan along with the amendment application are required. Share your plans with your HOA, if applicable, and give them a chance to comment. For information, contact Zoning at 970-416-2745 or fcgov.com/zoning.

Turf Regulations

City Code requires all turf grasses be kept to a maximum height of 6 inches, except for blue grama and buffalograss. These are drought-tolerant, native grasses that may be grown up to 12 inches. Blue grama and buffalograss are not suitable for areas with high traffic or shade and can be difficult to establish and keep free of weeds. Perennial bunchgrasses do not need to be kept under 12 inches but should be kept under 2-3 feet for visibility.

Tree Regulations

Before any trees are planted, pruned, or removed in the public right-of-way, a permit must be obtained from the City Forester. This includes zones between the sidewalk and curb, medians and other city property. A permit is also needed to approve the species and location of new trees to be planted. Failure to obtain a permit could result in a citation. Contact Forestry at: 970-221-6660 or forestry@fcgov.com for more information.



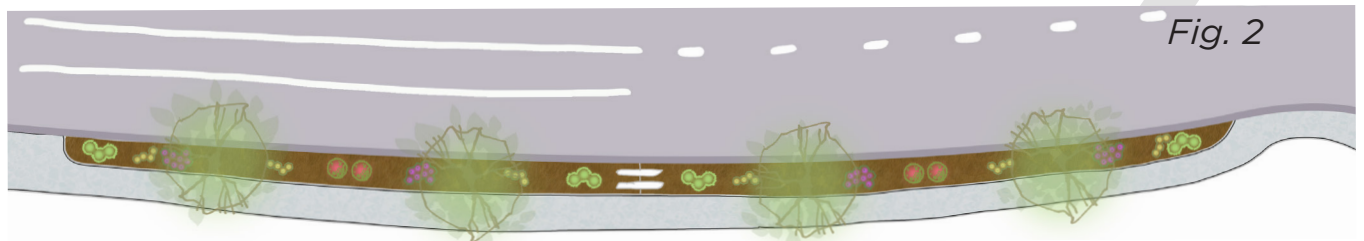
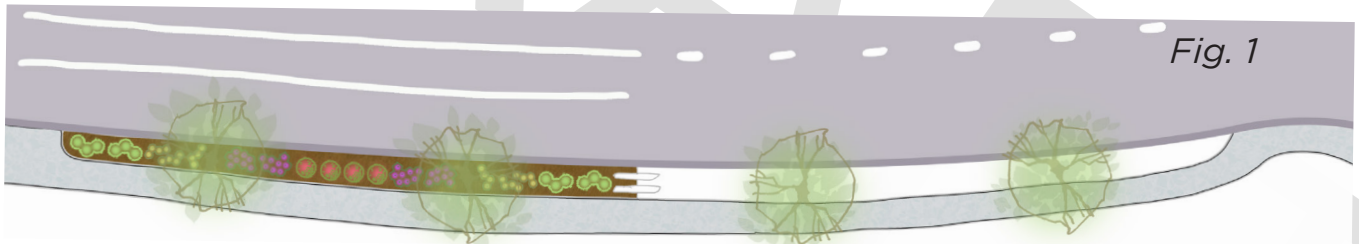
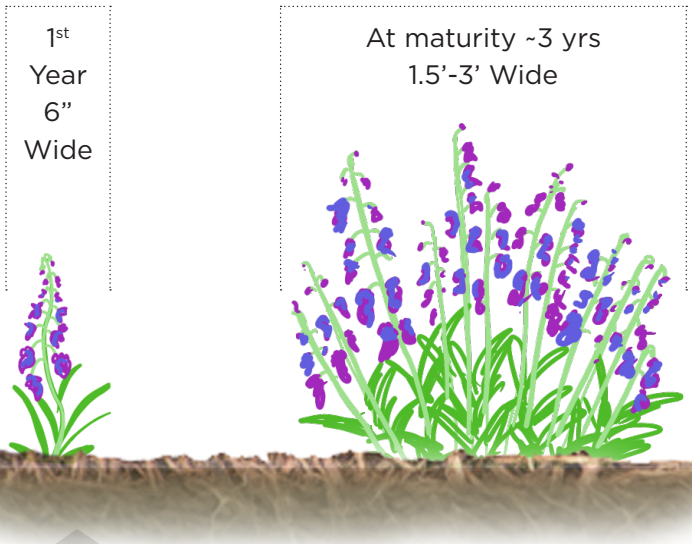
Plant, Mulch, and Rock Regulations

At least 50 percent of the area must be covered with live plant material at maturity (tree canopy does not count). No bare dirt or artificial plants. Plant materials must not obscure the line of sight for traffic or obstruct the sidewalk. Keep plants under 2 feet tall within 5 feet of a driveway and under 3 feet tall in other areas. When selecting plants, choose varieties that will be close to these heights at maturity in order to reduce the need for pruning.

Mulch and plant material must be kept off the street and sidewalk. Keep the soil surface 2-3 inches below the curb and sidewalk to keep mulch contained.

Boulders, if used, should not be taller than 1 foot in height and should be placed at least 5 ft away from tree trunks.

Rocky Mountain Penstemon *Penstemon strictus*



50% Coverage of live plant material is required. The first image shows 50% of the parkway strip planted. In reality, you're not going to plant only half of the parkway strip, but take those plants and spread them out as in Fig. 2. It can take up to three years for plants to reach full maturity so if your newly planting parkway strip seems a bit sparse, spreading native groundcover seed to help fill in the bigger gaps until your new plants reach maturity can help. Some native wildflower mixes can have plants blooming the same season you spread the seed. You can also always plant more plants than the 50% coverage minimum.

Sight Triangles, shown in yellow in both Fig. 1 and 2, is the distance needed for a driver to detect what's happening in a roadway at an intersection, or driveway, to determine how to proceed into the roadway.

Fig. 2 demonstrates how plant material must not obscure the line of sight for traffic or obstruct the sidewalk. Plants must be kept under 2 feet tall within 5 feet of a driveway and under 3 feet tall in other areas. When selecting plants, choose varieties that will be close to these heights at maturity in order to reduce the need for pruning.

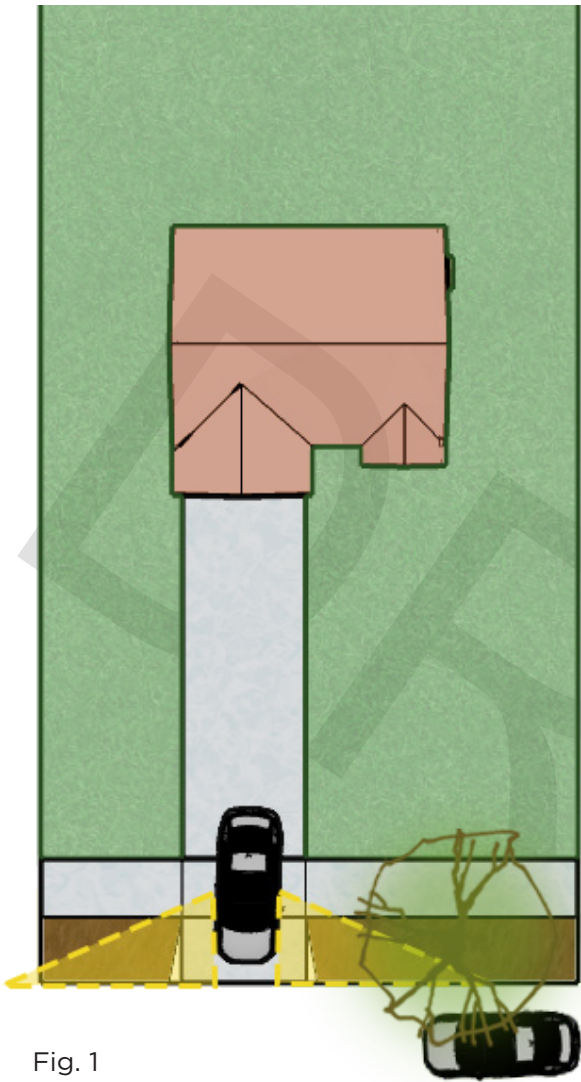


Fig. 1
Sight Triangle
Plan View



Fig. 2
Sight Triangle
Street View

Factors to Consider When Selecting Plant Species

When choosing plants for your garden, you will want to consider the following: how much sunlight the site gets, the soil type, the site's aspect, drainage, and any microclimates within the space. Identifying the conditions of your site will help you choose plants that are well adapted to those conditions and so they can thrive in your prospective garden. See Chapter 1 for more information on Site Characteristics.

Sun Requirements: Parkway strips often have street trees present which can reduce the amount of sunlight your garden receives. If you live in a new neighborhood and your street trees are young, you should consider choosing part sun and full sun plants. If you live in an older neighborhood with mature street trees, you might choose part sun and full shade plants.

- **Full Sun:** 6+ hours of direct sunlight per day
- **Part Sun:** 3 – 6 hours of direct sunlight per day
- **Shade:** Less than 3 hours of direct sunlight per day

Aspect: The direction your parkway strip faces can affect the intensity of sunlight it receives and the temperature of the site. Parkway strips can have any aspect.

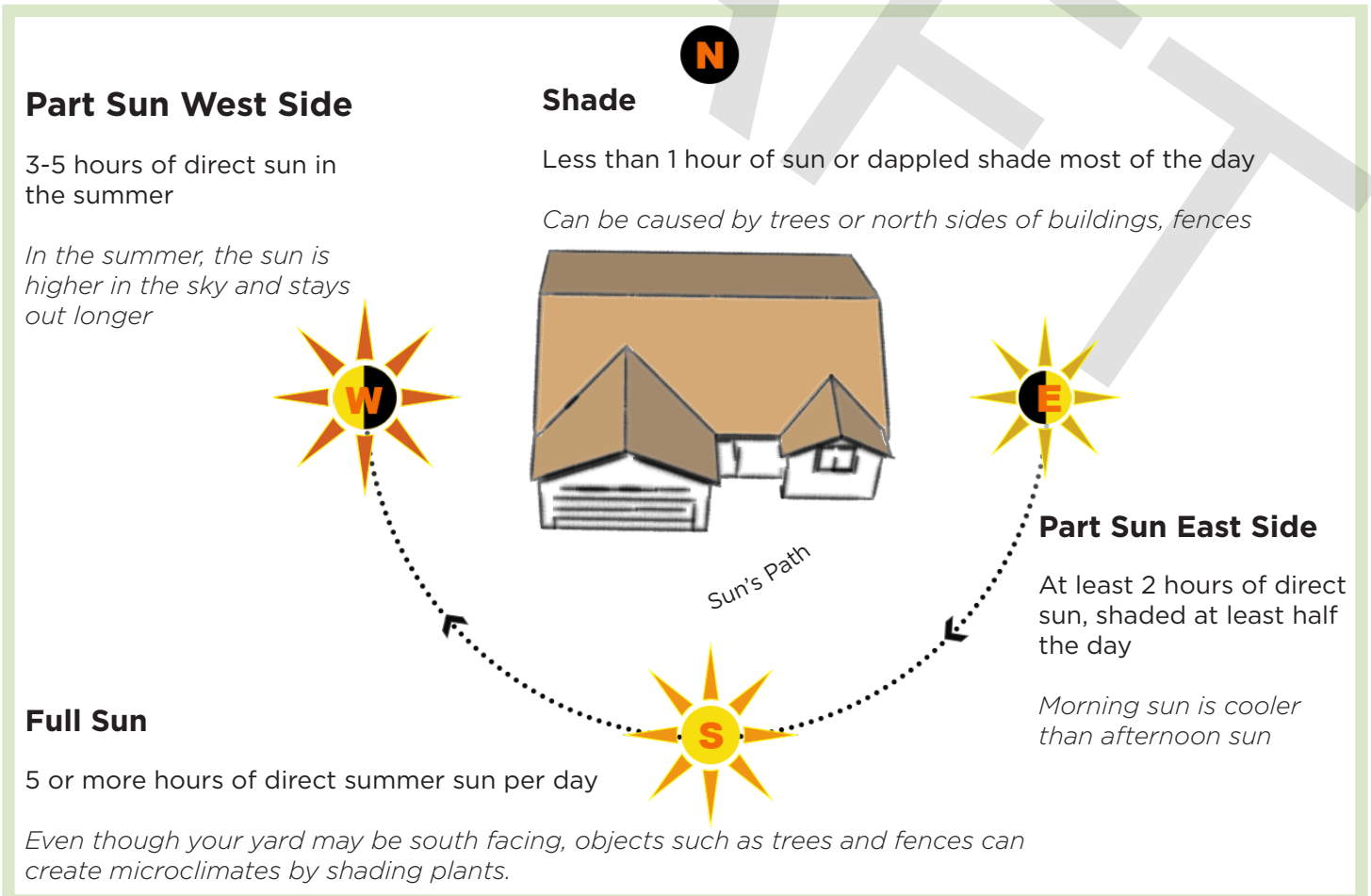
Water: Very Low to Low

Microclimates: Parkway strips can have hot or cold microclimates.

- **Cold:** Parkway strips often have large street trees that may create dense shade causing a colder microclimate. In these areas, you will want to plant species that prefer cooler conditions or shade.
- **Hot:** Parkway strips also often tend to be hot and dry because of their sun exposure and proximity to surfaces that absorb heat, like asphalt and concrete. In areas with hotter microclimates, plants that have low water needs will be most successful.

Soil Type: Parkway strips frequently have their soil disturbed during construction and may have particularly poor or compacted soil from foot traffic.

Drainage: Parkway strips may have poor drainage due to compacted soils or because they are boxed in by impervious surfaces. They can get additional water from snow piled up in the winter and water runoff from surrounding impervious surfaces. These areas can also be high in salt or other chemicals used to melt snow.



Designing Your Parkway Pocket Garden

Planning Your Garden and Getting Started

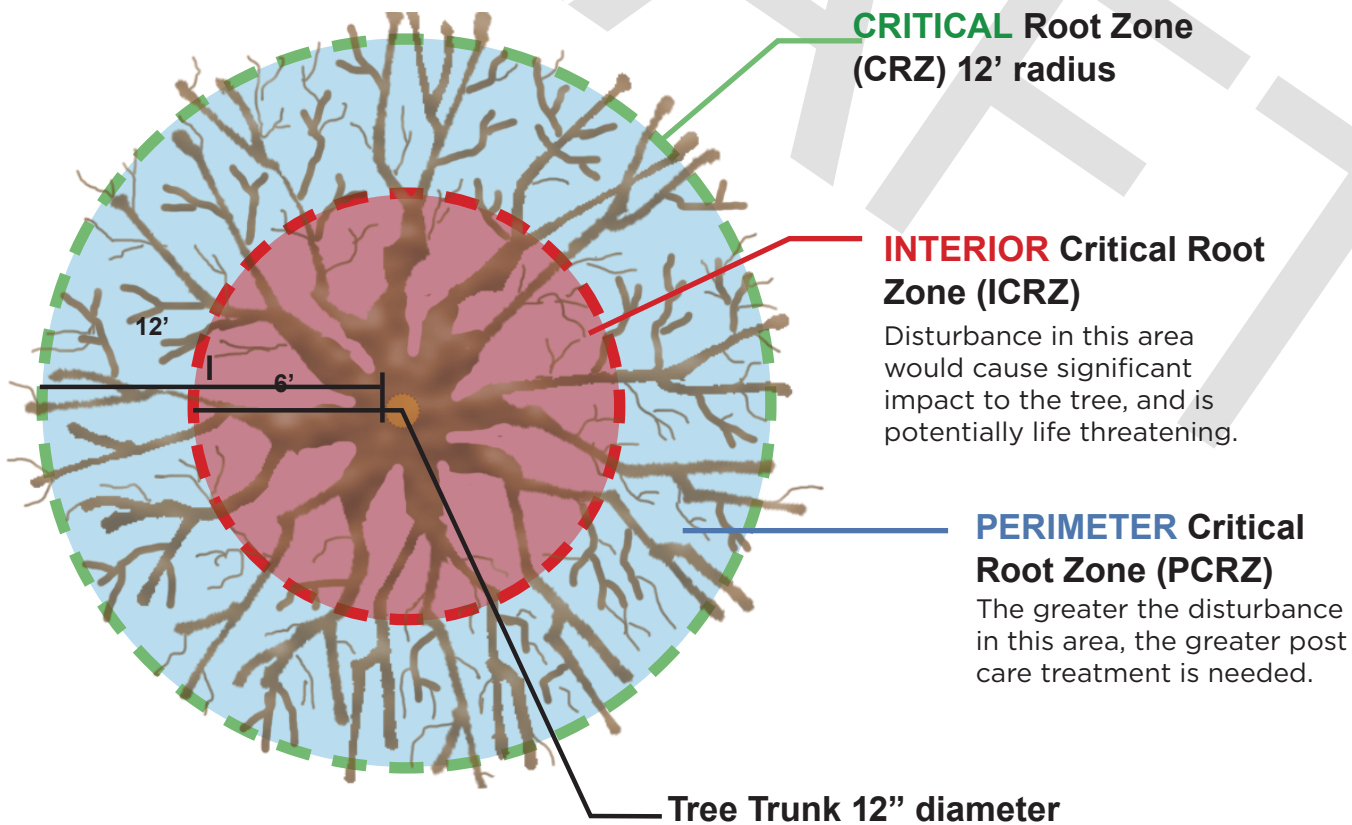
- Call 811 and have them mark any utilities that may be buried. It's better to have this done early in the process, so you can design around any obstacles. This step is extremely important and a great place to start your design.
- Talk to your neighbors about your plans to make sure they are on board. They may even want to design their parkway strip too. Review all city regulations around parkway strips.
- Plan pathways or stepping stones for pedestrians to get from the sidewalk to street.
- Incorporate plants or structural elements from your house or garden so that the parkway feels like a continuation of your yard. You can use some of the same plants, color schemas or stones that are visible in your front yard.
- Think about incorporating low growing, spreading perennial groundcovers that can act as a mulch, fill in small spaces and add color.
- Consider how you will irrigate this space until plants are established. Drought tolerant plants can be hand watered until they are established, or your existing irrigation can run under the sidewalk with the help of a professional.
- Parkway strips can be hot, dry, difficult to irrigate and are a small space to work within. Selecting low water species that will fit within the space requirements is important for long term success. Find which plants work best in parkway strips by using the plant list on page 18 or by searching the City of [Fort Collins Vegetation Database](#)¹.
- No fences or thorny/spiny plant material.
- To avoid clutter, do not add edging, timbers, concrete blocks, etc. If edging is needed to separate turf and mulch, it should span the parkway and not divide it into thinner strips. Edging should be installed so it can't be seen.



1. www.fcgov.com/vegetation/

Special Considerations for Designing around Trees

- If you plan to install a new tree in your parkway, modify irrigation for an existing tree, or make any changes to a tree in the right-of-way, you will need to first contact Forestry at: 970-221-6660 or forestry@fcgov.com for more information on permitting.
- A permit is needed to plant new trees. For a list of tree species approved for right-of-way plantings, see the parkway tree list on pg. 18.
- Mulch each tree with an organic mulch ring 3-4 feet wide and 4 inches deep.
- Tree roots need oxygen and adding a significant amount of soil on top could reduce the tree's ability to breathe. You can add 2" of plant-based compost on top of your soil to amend it.
- When you install your garden, avoid disturbing the soil directly under tree canopies as much as possible.
- Do not use a sod cutter in the critical root zone of the tree.
- Never cut tree roots that are more than 2" wide and don't cut more than 25 % of a tree's root system.
- Remove existing turf by hand digging, spraying it with tree safe herbicides, or sheet mulching.
- Hand dig plant holes and choose the smallest plants available to minimize disturbance to the tree root system.



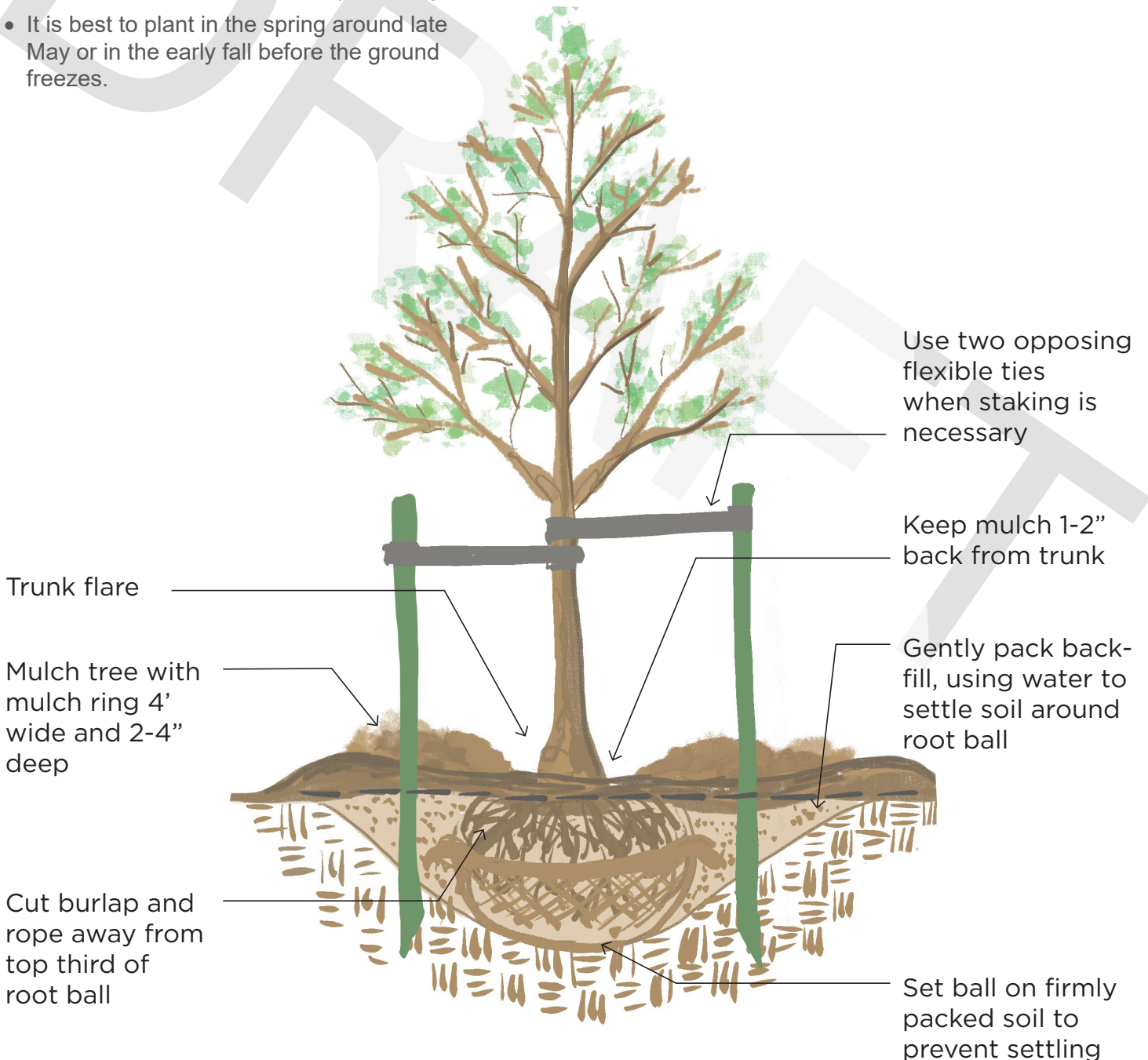
Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is the distance from the trunk that equals one foot for every inch of the tree's diameter at chest height. For Example; if the tree has a 12 inch diameter, the CRZ would be a 12 foot radius around the tree. If digging in this area, hand digging is optimal. This graphic modified from City of Fort Collins municipal code regarding Tree Protection Specifications.

Installation

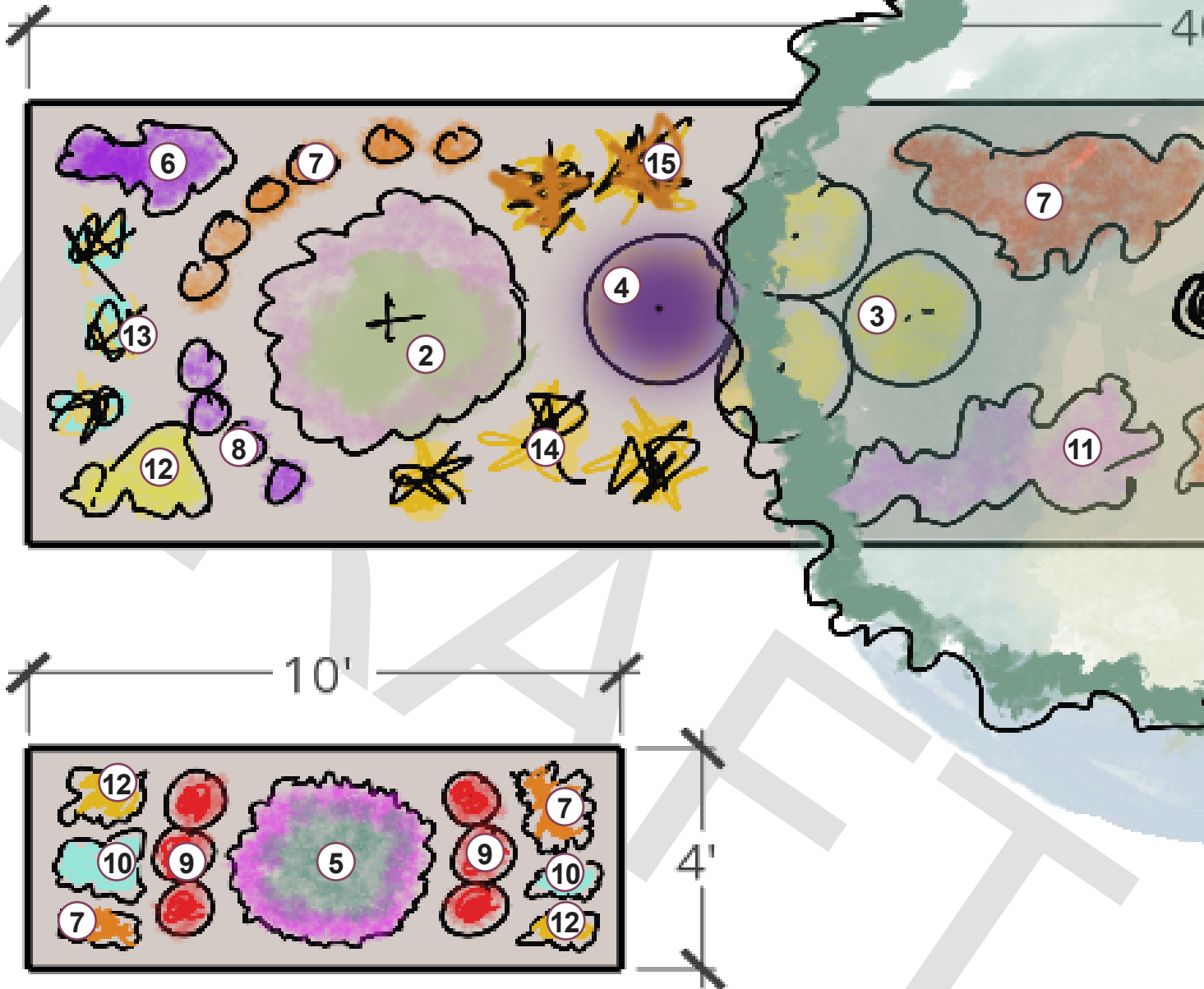
Timing and water are important to consider when planning your garden installation. Other important considerations for planting your new garden:

- Call 811 to locate where underground utilities are before digging.
- Before planting, consider getting a soil test done. You may need to amend your soil before planting so that it can support your plants.
- Plant in the morning or evening; avoid planting during the hottest part of the day as this will stress your plants. Similarly, try to avoid planting during peak heat months, such as July and August.
- It is best to plant in the spring around late May or in the early fall before the ground freezes.

- Water your plants before you put them in the ground and again after you put them in. Transplanting is stressful and they will do better if they are well hydrated.
- The width and depth of the hole you are planting will vary depending on what you are planting. In general, you should dig a hole twice the width and the same depth of the pot your plant is in. The exception to this is trees, which should be 2-3 times the width of the root ball and 1-3 inches shorter than the root ball. Learn more about tree planting on the [forestry website](#).²



Parkway Strip Designs



Tree



1
Shumard Oak
Quercus shumardii

Shrubs



2
Pawnee Buttes® sandcherry
Prunus pumila var. *besseyi*



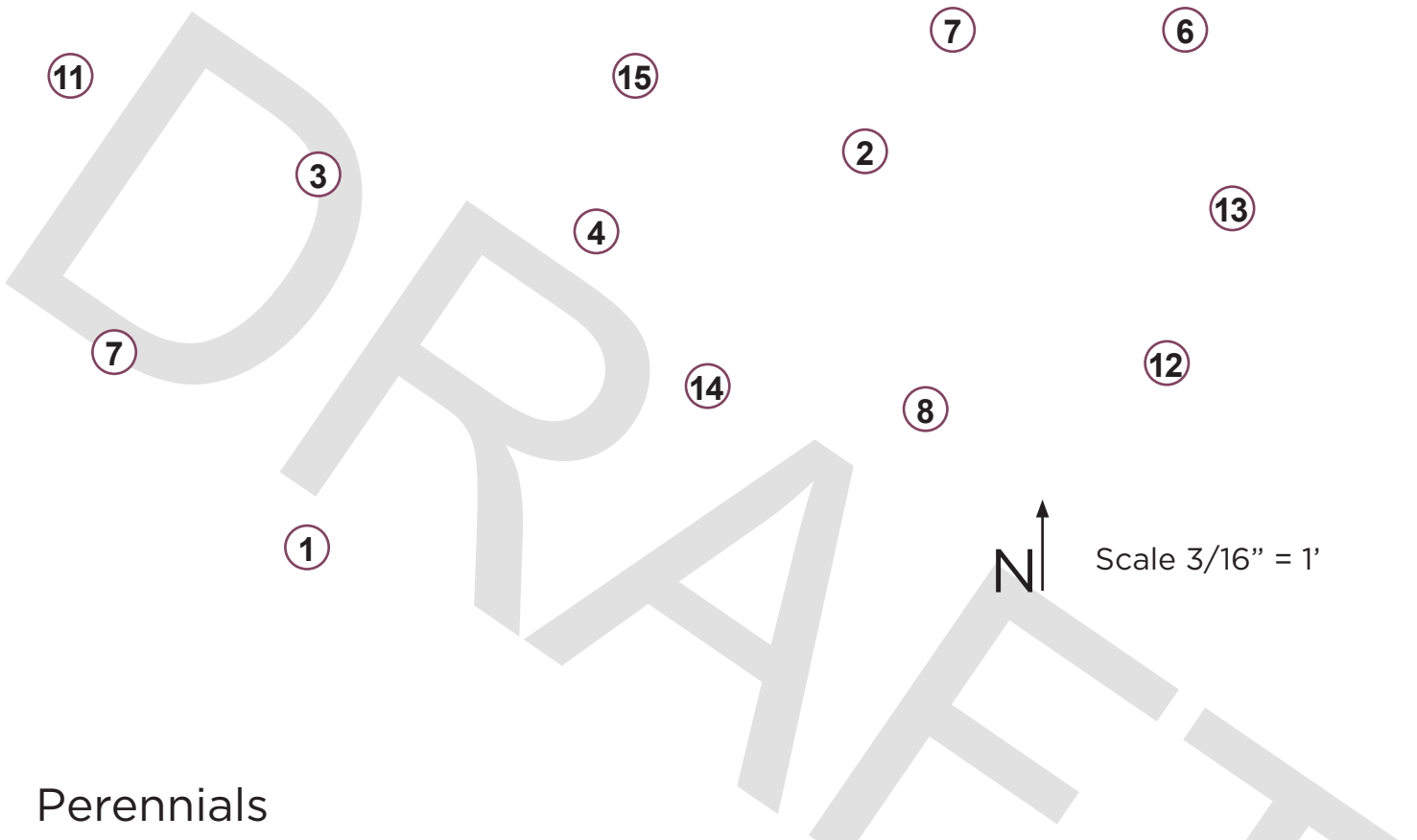
3
Baby Blue Rabbitbrush
Chrysothamnus nauseosus 'Baby Blue'



4
Dwarf Wild Indigo
Amorpha nana



5
Mojave Sage
Salvia pachyphylla



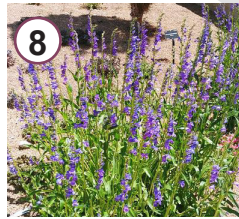
Perennials



6
Leadwort
*Cerastigma
plumbaginoides*



7
Butterfly Weed
*Asclepias
tuberosa*



8
Rocky Mountain
Penstemon
Penstemon strictus



9
Firecracker
Penstemon
*Penstemon
eatonii*



10
Wallowa
Mountain
*Arenaria 'Wallowa
Mountain'*

Groundcovers



11
Purple
Poppymallow,
Winecups
*Callirhoe
involucrata*



12
Sulphur Flower
*Eriogonum
umbellatum*



13
Blue Fescue
Festuca glauca



14
Blonde Ambition
Blue Grama
*Bouteloua gracilis
'Blonde Ambition'*



15
Little Bluestem
*Schizachyrium
scoparium*

Grasses

Fort Collins Gardens On Spring Creek Parkway



Pictured Plants

1

May Night Salvia
Salvia nemorosa
'May Night'

2

Variegated Iris
Iris pallida sp.

3

Paprika Yarrow
Achillea
millefolium
'Paprika'

4

Sticky Purple
Geranium
Geranium
viscosissimum

5

Pineleaf
Penstemon
Penstemon
pinifolius

6

Dwarf Wild Indigo
Amorpha nana

Irrigation and Water Conservation

Parkway gardens are typically composed of low water plants and require less water than conventional landscaping. However, all plants need water to get established for the first growing season. To avoid over-watering your garden, it is best to create and stick to an irrigation plan. Overwatering can kill low water plants by rotting their roots. A good irrigation plan outlines how much to water and provides a timeline to help you cut back on watering at the appropriate time. Once plants are established, watering should be infrequent and deep. The simplest way to water is using a hose, but you can also install drip irrigation to save time and reduce the amount of evaporation.

Even the best laid plans cannot address all contingencies, like excessive drought or heavy/prolonged rains. Therefore, the focus should be on results – if your plants are healthy above and below ground then your watering is likely appropriate. Frequent monitoring is key. Soil moisture monitoring devices are available to provide feedback but getting your fingers in the soil is an effective and easy way to monitor moisture levels. It is important to check the soil moisture between watering and each time you water, to ensure you are not over or underwatering.



Is the ground moist 6 inches below the surface or only at the surface? It is best to water infrequently and deeply, soaking the soil 6 inches down. Deep, less frequent watering will encourage plants to root deeply and become more drought tolerant.

Example Irrigation Plan for Establishment of a Dry Shade Perennial Bed*

	FREQUENCY	DURATION
Spring and Fall Planting	Once every 2-3 days	First 2-3 months
	Once every 7 days	As needed through growing season
Summer Planting	Once a day	Through peak heat
	Once every 2-3 days	Until the fall
	Once every week	Until the end of growing season

Plants should receive roughly the same volume of water as the size of the pot the plant came in, per watering event.

* Adjust as necessary given precipitation, microclimate, and condition of plants.

Maintenance

Parkway gardens tend to be constrained to a small space, also in a very public place, so regular maintenance is important. Choosing species that are low water and will stay within the bounds of your garden space at their mature size can help minimize the amount of pruning, watering, and plant replacement required.

- Regularly prune plants to keep them under 2-3 ft. Make sure plants don't block road visibility or sidewalk access.
- Weed frequently to prevent weeds from going to seed.
- In the spring, remove debris that has collected and cut out old, dead growth as new growth begins to sprout from the base.

Weed and Integrated Pest Management

Weeds and other garden pests can be managed in the landscape using Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM is a holistic approach to managing pests which can include insects, weeds, and diseases. IPM uses a variety of tools to prevent and control pest infestations using the least toxic methods possible. Reducing our use of chemicals helps prevent pesticide resistance and protects the health of humans and ecosystems. Refer to chapter 7 for more information on how to implement IPM.

In small gardens, the use of pesticides is discouraged. Hand weeding, mulching, and mowing weeds are more sustainable options for managing weeds in small gardens. To keep weeds from multiplying in future years it is important to remove weeds before they go to seed. If weeds go to seed, they should not be composted at home as home compost systems typically are not hot enough to kill weed seeds. When treating weeds with herbicide, it is important to properly identify each plant, so you know when you should spray and what herbicide you should use. The [Larimer County Weed District](#) can provide advice on weed identification, management, and pesticides.

Mulching

Mulching is a critical practice for gardening to decrease soil temperature, suppress weeds, and conserve soil moisture. Mulch in parkway gardens should be under 2 inches in diameter to prevent tripping hazards and contained within the garden so that it does not spill or blow out onto the sidewalk. When adding mulch to new or existing plants, leave a buffer between the base of plants and mulch. This practice keeps the stems of plants dry and prevents rot. Learn more about the different types of mulch in the Site Characteristics and Planning Chapter.

Weed barrier is not recommended, as it has a negative effect on soil quality and wildlife habitat. Weed barrier will also begin to degrade over time allowing weeds to root through it and become difficult to remove and is unsightly.

Keep in mind that many native pollinators are ground-nesting species and require some patches of bare and/or minimally covered soil. You can help them out by not mulching (or only mulching to a depth of 1 inch) in a 6-12 inch circle around the trunk or stems of some plants.



Additional Resources

[City of Fort Collins Parkway Landscaping Brochure](#)

[Fort Collins Native Plants](#)

[Low Water Front Range Natives](#)

[Plant Selection and Grouping: XIP video](#)

[Fort Collins Streetscape Standards](#)

[Denver Gardener: Design Example by CSU Denver Extension](#)

[Hellstrip Gardening by Evelyn Hadden: book with local examples](#)

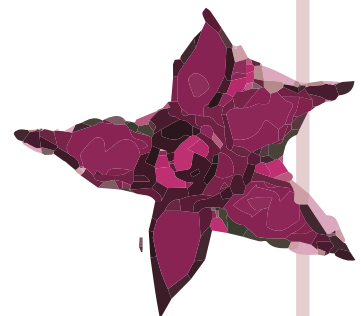
FUN FACT

The parkway strip is referred to as a “hell-strip” because it is notoriously difficult to plant due to heat from the surrounding pavement, foot traffic, lack of soil and water retention.

The term is most often attributed to garden writer Lauren Springer, who popularized the practice of planting tough, drought-tolerant plants (including cactus) on hell strips.

Source: Urban Dictionary

The resources found in this chapter will help you convert your hell strip into a lovely garden feature.



How to use the Plant Lists

Tree/ Shrub			

The plant lists are divided by plant types shown in the grey bar. They include Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, Groundcovers, and Grasses.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. <i>alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry

Scientific names include the genus, species, and sometimes subspecies or variety of the plant. These are listed to help identify exact species. Some common names can be used for multiple species with different characteristics such as bloom color, size, or habitat value. If you would like to learn more about a plant listed in a chapter, find the common or scientific name in the plant list to learn more about how it grows. For more information on plants that grow in Northern Colorado check out the digital plant database here: www.fcgov.com/vegetation/

Bloom Time	Scientific Name	Common Name	Nativity
TREE/SHRUB			
	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> var. <i>alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry	FC
	<i>Arcostaphylos x coloradoensis</i> 'Panchito'	Panchito Manzanita	CO

Bloom Time			
A	B	C	D

The Bloom Time information is split into 4 columns, each showing the main color of the plant as it blooms throughout the year. Column A is early spring, exact timing depends on temperatures and precipitation of that year, but usually around April and May. Column B is the main plant color in early summer, late May and June. Column C represents the plant color in the heat of summer, July and August. Column D indicates the color in fall, typically September and October.

Nativity
FC

Nativity describes the closest location to Fort Collins where the plant grows natively.

FC= Fort Collins-(these plants grow native in Fort Collins).

CO= Colorado (these plants grow native somewhere in Colorado, but not Fort Collins).

US= United States (these plants grow native somewhere in the United States, but not Colorado).

Not Native= These plants are not native in the United States.

Height X Width
20'x12'

Height is the vertical measurement of a plant at maturity; width is the measurement of the spread (how wide) you can expect a plant to grow. (Measurements are listed in inches or feet)

Exposure
FS/PS

Exposure tells you how much sun the plant likes. If more than one exposure is listed, the plant will do well in multiple types.

FS= Full Sun
PS= Part Sun
S=Shade

Notes
Water during drought

Any additional helpful information about the plant that is not already listed in another category.

Height X Width	Water Needs	Exposure	Habitat Value	Notes	Programs
20'x12'	Low, Moderate	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; hp/bf; birds; wl	Water during drought	NIC
10"x3'	Very low-Moderate	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; birds; wl	Needs good drainage; red twigs	NIC

Water Needs
Low, Moderate

Very Low- indicates a plant that requires 3 gallons of water per square foot per season in addition to precipitation.

Low- indicates a plant that requires 8 gallons of water per square foot per season in addition to precipitation.

Moderate- indicates a plant that requires 14 gallons of water per square foot per season in addition to precipitation.

High- indicates a plant that requires 18 gallons per square foot per season in addition to precipitation.

Habitat Value
np/bee, bf; hp/bf; birds; wl

Habitat value comes in many forms. Below is a key to describe what habitat values the plant provides. Sometimes a specific animal or insect type is described in the list such as "bee" or "bird".

np = nectar/pollen
bf = butterfly
hb = hummingbird
s = seeds
frt = fruit
hp = host plant
wl = wildlife

Programs
NIC

Programs hosted by the City of Fort Collins include Nature in the City (NIC) and the Xeriscape Incentive Program (XIP). Nature in the City focuses on plants native to Colorado and Fort Collins where XIP focuses on water savings. Plants listed with both XIP and NIC are supported by both programs.

Chapter 5 Parkway Strips

When selecting plants, make sure that they are appropriate for your space and conditions. The following is a list of plants, sorted by plant type (i.e., shrub, grass, tree, perennial). Pay attention to the exposure column where you'll find plants that can handle full shade (S), part sun (PS) and full sun (FS). The colors on the lefthand side signify what color bloom or foliage this plant offers through the seasons. This list is to help you get started – some of these plants may not be appropriate for your space and there are many more plants than these that are great for parkway strips. You can find more information about plants suitable to our area on the City of Fort Collins [Vegetation Database](#).

Bloom Time	Scientific Name	Common Name	Nativity	Height X Width	Water Needs	Exposure	Habitat Value	Notes
	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern Catalpa	US	60'x40'	Moderate-High	FS, PS	p/bees	showy flowers
	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Northern Hackberry	US	40'x40'	Moderate-High	FS, PS	ftt/birds; p/bees;	
	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis</i>	Honeylocust	Not Native	40'x30'	Moderate	FS	wi; seed/birds	
	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	US	40'x60'	Moderate	FS	n/hb; p/bees	
	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	Texas Red Oak	US	30'x30'	Moderate	FS	wi; seed/birds	
	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	US	60'x60'	Low-Moderate	FS	wi; seed/birds	
	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak	US	40'x60'	Low-Moderate	FS	seeds/birds, wi; p/bees	
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Not Native	40'x40'	Low-Moderate	FS	seeds/birds, wi; p/bees	
	<i>Quercus shumardi</i>	Shumard Oak	US	40'x30'	Low-Moderate	FS	Seeds/birds, wi; p/bees	
	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	US	60'x30'	Moderate	FS/PS	np/bees	
	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	Not Native	50'x20'	Moderate	FS/PS	np/bees	
	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	Redmond Linden	Not Native	40'x20'	Moderate	FS/PS	np/bees	
	<i>Tilia x flavescens</i>	Glenleven Linden	Not Native	30'x30'	Moderate	FS/PS	np/bees	
	<i>Ulmus sp</i>	Accolade Elm	Not Native	30'x20'	Low-Moderate	FS		

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	<i>Amorpha nana</i>	Dwarf Wild Indigo, Leadplant	CO	2'x2'	Very low, Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf	Nitrogen fixer, deer tolerant	NIC
	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Blue Mist Spirea	Not Native	3'x2'	Low	FS	np/bee		XIP
	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> 'Baby Blue"	Baby Blue Rabbitbrush	CO	2'x3'	Very Low	FS	np/bee, bf, seeds/wl, birds	Important larval food	NIC, XIP
	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	Not Native	2'x5'	Low	FS/PS		Showy red fruit	XIP
	<i>Daphne creorum</i>	Rose Daphne	Not Native	6"x1'	Moderate	PS/S			XIP
	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrub Potentilla	CO	2'x3'	Low, Moderate	FS/PS	p/bee; wl; seeds/ birds		NIC
	<i>Prunus pumila</i> var. <i>besseyi</i> 'Pawnee Buttes' ® Sandcherry	Pawnee Buttes ® SandCherry	FC	2'x4'	Low	FS		np/bees; frt/birds, wl	NIC, XIP
	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Gro-Low'	Gro-Low Sumac	FC	1.5'x6'	Very Low, Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; birds	Fall color, Wildlife tolerant	XIP
	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> 'Autumn Amber'	Autumn Amber Sumac	FC	10"x6'	Very Low, Low	FS	p/bee; frt/ birds, wl	Fall color	NIC, XIP
	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	Wax Currant	CO	2'x4'	Very Low	FS/PS/S	n/hb; np/ bees; frt/ birds, wl		NIC, XIP
	<i>Salvia pachyphylla</i>	Mojave Sage	US	2'x2'	Low	FS	np/bees, bf		XIP

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EVERGREEN SHRUBS									
	<i>Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis</i> 'Panchito'	Panchito Manzanita	CO	2' x 5'	Moderate	FS/PS		Requires excellent drainage	NIC
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick	FC	6"x6'	Moderate	FS/PS	seeds/ birds, w/ np/bees		NIC
	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Purpleleaf Wintercreeper	Not Native	3'x4'	Moderate	FS/PS/S			XIP
	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper	US	1'x8'	Low	FS			XIP
PERENNIALS & BIENNIALS (ANNUALS)									
	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	Sunset Hyssop	US	1.5'x1.5'	Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf, n/hb		XIP
	<i>Achillea 'Moonshine'</i>	Moonshine Yarrow	Not Native	2'x1'	Low	FS	np/bee		XIP
	<i>Pulsatilla nuttalliana</i>	Pasque flower	CO	6"x8"	Very Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf		NIC
	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Fringed Sage	FC	1'x1.5'	Very low	FS	p/bee; s/ birds		NIC
	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Prairie Sage	FC	8"x1.5'	Very low	FS	p/bee; s/ birds; w/		NIC
	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed	US	1"x1'	Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; n/hb; hp/bf	Long blooming, deer tolerant	XIP
	<i>Berlandiera lyrata</i>	Chocolate Flower	CO	1'x1'	Low	FS	np/bee		NIC, XIP
	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Purple Poppymallow,	FC	8"x4'	Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; n/hb	Readily seeds	NIC, XIP
	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Golden tickseed	CO	1'x4"	Low	FS	np/bee		NIC

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	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Bluebell, Harebell	FC	4"x8"	Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; n/hb	Rock garden, deer tolerant	NIC, XIP
	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple Prairie Clover	FC	1' x 1'	Very low	FS	np/bee; seeds/ birds; wl		NIC, XIP
	<i>Engelmannia peristenia</i>	Engelmann's Daisy	CO	2'x1'	Very low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf	Readily seeds	NIC, XIP
	<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	Aspen Fleabane	FC	6"x1.5'	Very low, Low	FS/PS/S	np/bee, bf; np/bee, bf	Can handle variable soil	NIC, XIP
	<i>Erigeron vetensis</i>	Early Bluetop Fleabane	FC	4"x4"	Low	FS	np/bee, bf; np/bf	Important host plant	NIC, XIP
	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Blanketflower	FC	1'x1.5'	Very Low	FS	np/bee, bf	Long blooming, fall color	NIC, XIP
	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Colorado Gold Gazania	Not Native	6"x6"	Low	FS/PS			
	<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	Sticky Purple Geranium	US	1'x1.5'	Very low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf	Long blooming, fall color	XIP
	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke	CO	4"x4"	Very low, Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; wl	Readily seeds	NIC, XIP
	<i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Hairy goldenaster	FC	4"x2'	Very low	FS	np/bee; s/ birds; wl	Long blooming	NIC, XIP
	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	Scarlet Gilia**	CO	3' x 1.5'	Very low	FS	n/hb	Readily reseeds; long blooming	XIP
	<i>Liatrix punctata</i>	Gayfeather	FC	1.5'X6"	Very low	FS	n/hb; s/ birds; wl		NIC, XIP
	<i>Mentzelia decapetala</i>	Ten petal mentzelia**	FC	1'x1.5'	Very low	FS	np/moth	showy flowers	NIC, XIP
	<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>	Firecracker Penstemon	CO	1'x1'	Very low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; n/hb	Handles rocky, sandy soil	NIC, XIP

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	<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>	Large penstemon	CO	1.5'x1'	Very low	FS	np/bees, n/hb	Short lived, but reseeds	NIC, XIP
	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	Pineleaf Penstemon	US	6"x1'	Low	FS	n/hb		XIP
	<i>Penstemon secundiflorus</i>	Sidebells Penstemon	FC	1'x6"	Very low	FS	np/bees; hp/bf; n/hb; seeds/ birds	Important larval host plant	NIC
	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	Rocky Mountain Penstemon	FC	1'x3'	Very low	FS/PS	np/bees; n/hb	Important larval host plant	NIC
	<i>Penstemon virens</i>	Blue Mist Penstemon	FC	1'x1.5'	Very low	FS/PS	np/bees; n/hb; seeds/ birds	Important larval host plant	NIC
	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Prairie Coneflower	FC	2'x2'	Very low	FS	p/bees; seeds/ birds		NIC
	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> ***	Blackeyed Susan	US	1'x1'	Low	FS/PS	np/bee, bf; s/ birds; wl	biennial, long blooming, deer tolerant	XIP
	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton	Not Native	1'x3'	Very low	FS	p/bees	not reliably winter hardy	XIP
	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Scarlet Globemallow	FC	1'x1'	Very low	FS	np/bees, wl		NIC, XIP
	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	White Aster	FC	1'x1'	Very low	FS	np/bees; seeds/ birds, wl		NIC, XIP

PERENNIALS & BIENNIALS (ANNUALS) Continued

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Bloom Time	Scientific Name	Common Name	Nativity	Height X Width	Water Needs	Exposure	Habitat Value	Notes	Programs
GROUNDCOVERS									
	<i>Arenaria 'Mallowa Mountain'</i>	Mallowa Mountain Desert Moss	US	1"x8"	Moderate	FS/PS	No data	Evergreen, winter interest, deer tolerant	XIP
	<i>Artemisia versicolor 'Sea Foam'</i>	Sea Foam Sage	Not Native	1'x3'	Moderate	FS/PS			XIP
	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Leadwort	Not Native	8"x1.5"	Low	FS/PS/S	np/bee, bf	Long blooming, fall color, tolerates clay	XIP
	<i>Delosperma spp.</i>	Hardy Iceplant	Not Native	2"x1.5'	Low	FS/PS	np/bee	needs well drained soil	XIP
	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Sulphur flower	US	1'x2'	Very Low	FS/PS	np/bees, bf; s/ birds, wl	larval food source for 14 butterflies	XIP
	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	Tufted Evening Primrose	US	1'x2'	Very Low	FS	np/ bees, bf; s/birds, wl		XIP
	<i>Nepeta 'Psifke'</i>	Catmint	Not Native	1'x1'	Very Low	FS/PS	np/bees		XIP
	<i>Penstemon caespitosus</i>	Mat Penstemon	CO	4"x1'	Very Low	FS/PS	np/bees; n/hb		XIP, NIC
	<i>Thymus pseudolanuginosus</i>	Woolly Thyme	Not Native	4"x1"	Moderate	FS		Does not like wet soils.	XIP
	<i>Veronica spp. 'Reavis'</i>	Veronica	Not Native	2"x1.5'	Low, Moderate	FS/PS	No data	Winter interest, deer tolerant	XIP

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	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	Not Native	10"x6"	Low, Moderate	FS/PS	No data	Bluish color, needs well drained soil	XIP
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats Grama	FC	3'x2'	Very Low	FS	s/birds, w/; p/bees	Important larval food source for native invertebrates.	XIP, NIC
	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> 'Blonde Ambition'	Blonde Ambition Blue Grama	Native	2.5'x2.5'	Very low	FS	s/birds; hp/bf, moths	Host plant for skippers, deer tolerant	XIP
	<i>Muhlenbergia reverchonii</i>	Undaunted ® Ruby Muhly	Not Native	1.5'x2'	Low	FS	s/wl		XIP
	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> 'Hameln'	Fountain grass	Not Native	2'x1.5'	Low	FS	s/birds		XIP
	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	CO	2'x1'	Low	FS	bee, bf; birds; w/	Host plant for skippers, deer tolerant	XIP