



# Residential Parkway LANDSCAPING



## Parkway Plant List

### Street Trees

For a free permit to plant a tree in the parkway, or to find out about City tree planting programs, contact the City Forester at 970-221-6660. The trees are maintained by the City's Forestry Division. Trees must be selected from the list below.

- Northern Catalpa, *Catalpa speciosa*
- Northern Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*
- Honeylocust, *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*
- Kentucky Coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioica*
- Texas Red Oak, *Quercus buckleyi*
- Bur Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*
- Chinkapin Oak, *Quercus muehlenbergii*
- English Oak, *Quercus robur*
- Shumard Oak, *Quercus shumardii*
- American Linden, *Tilia americana*
- Littleleaf Linden, *Tilia cordata*
- Redmond Linden, *Tilia x euchlora*
- Glenleven Linden, *Tilia x flavescens*
- Accolade Elm, *Ulmus sp.*

### Recommended Plants

The following species are hardy, use minimal water and would do well planted in a parkway. Many other species can be good selections, but consider sun and water needs.

### Groundcovers

- Pearly Everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*
- Snow-in-Summer, *Cerastium tomentosum*
- Hardy Ice Plant, *Delosperma, sp.*
- Sweet Woodruff, *Galium odoratum*
- Evergreen Candytuft, *Iberis sempervirens*
- Moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia*
- Mat Penstemon, *Penstemon caespitosus*
- Creeping Phlox, *Phlox subulata*
- Creeping Potentilla, *Potentilla verna nana*
- Woolly Thyme, *Thymus pseudolanuginosus*
- Turkish Veronica, *Veronica liwanensis*

### Bulbs

Crocus, Daffodils, Tulips

### Low-Growing Shrubs

Other species may be selected if the mature height is 2-3 feet, depending on where planted.

### Deciduous

- Cranberry Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster apiculatus*
- Szechuan Fire Cotoneaster, *Cotoneaster ignavus*
- Rose Daphne, *Daphne cneorum*
- Shrub Potentilla, *Potentilla fruticosa*
- Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry, *Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes'*
- Gro-Low Sumac, *Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low'*
- Autumn Amber Sumac, *Rhus trilobata 'Autumn Amber'*
- Green Mound Alpine Currant, *Ribes alpinum 'Green Mound'*
- Gold Mound, Daphne, Little Princess, Magic Carpet Spirea, *Spirea sp.*

### Evergreen

- Panchito Manzanita, *Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis*
- Kinnikinnick, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
- Purpleleaf Wintercreeper, *Euonymus fortunei*
- Low-spreading junipers, *Juniperus, spp.*

### Perennials

Many perennial varieties are suitable, but choose species with a height of 3 feet or less.

- Moonshine Yarrow, *Achillea 'Moonshine'*
- Sunset Hyssop, *Agastache rupestris*
- Mountain Basket of Gold, *Alyssum montanum*
- Fringed Sage, *Artemisia frigida*
- Silver Mound Sage, *Artemisia schmidtiana*
- Sea Foam Sage, *Artemisia versicolor*
- Redleaf Bergenia, *Bergenia cordifolia*
- Chocolate Flower, *Berlandiera lyrata*
- False Forget-Me-Not, *Brunnera macrophylla*

### Perennials Continued

- Prairie Winecups, *Callirhoe involucrata*
- Sundrops, *Calylophus serrulatus*
- Threadleaf Coreopsis, *Coreopsis verticillata*
- Coral Canyon Twinspur, *Diascia integerrima*
- Aspen Daisy, *Erigeron macranthus*
- Kannah Creek Buckwheat, *Eriogonum umbellatum*
- Blanket Flower, *Gaillardia aristata*
- Colorado Gold Gazania, *Gazania linearis*
- Daylilies, *Hemerocallis spp.*
- Coral Bells, *Heuchera sanguinea*
- Variegated Iris, *Iris pallida*
- Lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia*
- Gayfeather, *Liatris punctata*
- Yellow Flax, *Linum flavum*
- Narbonne Blue Flax, *Linum narbonense*
- Blue Flax, *Linum perenne*
- Rose Champion, *Lychnis coronaria*
- Himalayan Border Jewel, *Persicaria affinis*
- Goldsturm Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia fulgida*
- Lavender Cotton, *Santolina chamaecyparissus*
- Lamb's Ear, *Stachys byzantina*

### Ornamental Grasses

While many ornamental grasses are very tall, below is a list of shorter ones.

- Tufted Hair Grass, *Deschampsia caespitosa*
- Blue Grama 'Blonde Ambition,' *Bouteloua gracilis*
- Blue Fescue, *Festuca ovina glauca*
- Japanese Blood Grass, *Imperata cylindrical*
- Undaunted Ruby Muhly, *Muhlenbergia reverchonii*
- Fountain Grass, *Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Hameln'*
- Little Bluestem, *Schizachyrium scoparium*





# Parkway Landscaping

A parkway is the narrow strip of land between the street and sidewalk. Parkway serve as a buffer between pedestrians and the street, while providing an attractive transition from public to private space.

Parkways are City-owned right-of-way, however, the adjacent property owner or homeowner association (HOA) is responsible for maintenance. The City's streetscape standard encourages the use of turfgrass and trees when landscaping parkways, as they are simple to maintain and resilient in areas of heavy foot traffic.

Some homeowners prefer landscaping their parkway with perennials and low shrubs to avoid mowing and reduce water use. However, these materials may take more time and gardening skill to maintain than turfgrass. Weeding, trimming, mulching and plant replacement are necessary tasks to keep the beds healthy and attractive.

The following turf regulations and planting guidelines are important. If not observed, you may be required to correct the situation should the parkway become hazardous or a nuisance.



## Parkway Landscape Amendment

If you live in a development that has a City-approved landscape plan, you must apply for a free Parkway Landscape Amendment to re-landscape your parkway. Copies of your landscape plan along with the amendment application are required. Also, share your plans with your HOA and give them a chance to comment. For information, contact Zoning at 970-416-2745 or [fcgov.com/zoning](http://fcgov.com/zoning).



## Turf Regulations

City Code requires all 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. Note that these grasses are not suitable for areas with high traffic or shade, and can be difficult to establish and keep free of weeds.



## Planting Guidelines

- At least 50 percent of the area must be covered with live plant material at maturity. No bare dirt or artificial plants or turf.
- Plant materials must not obscure the line of sight for traffic, or obstruct the sidewalk. Keep plants low; 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 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 contain the mulch.
- 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 isn't visible.

## Steps to Landscaping a Parkway

1. Create a design.
2. Call 811 for free utility locates before you dig.
3. Remove weeds and unwanted plants.
4. Amend the soil with compost and till 6 inches deep. Do not till around trees, as this can damage their roots.
5. Install stepping stones or bricks for maintenance access.
6. Pick no more than a dozen species and plant in groups according to water requirements.
7. Spread a layer of mulch, such as wood bark or pea gravel around plants.
8. Water regularly until the plants are well established.

## Parkway Maintenance

- Do not overwater - water only to meet the needs of the plants.
- Prune plants to keep them off the street or sidewalk and to a height of less than 2-3 feet.
- Weed regularly and cut back spent flowers.
- Remove any dead material from the previous season as new growth resumes.
- Set sprinklers so there is no overspray onto the street or sidewalk.
- Keep plants neat and trimmed. Keep the area free of unwanted weeds and debris.