



SALT LAKE CITY PLANT LIST & HYDROZONE SCHEDULE 2013

prepared by Salt Lake City Public Utilities | Salt Lake City, Utah



Acknowledgements

The successful development of this revision was dependant on the assistance of many experts in a variety of fields, and the quality of this document can be attributed to them. Any errors or typos we own exclusively.

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LANDSCAPE PLANTS FOR WATER CONSERVATION

Introduction

Residential landscapes, as well as commercial, industrial, and public landscapes in Salt Lake City, have been lushly developed with water-intensive plants. Historically, residents and developers have enjoyed a generous water supply, thanks to the foresight of early settlers in the development of irrigation projects, and that water availability, coupled with a cultural predisposition toward a philosophy of landscape design unrestricted by water availability and an increasing population have led to an increasing demand on the City’s water resources. One way to reduce demand is to encourage landscape design that is sensitive to a limited water source and an arid, cool climate.

In order to make the transition to more sustainable landscape patterns and still maintain Salt Lake’s legacy as an “oasis in the desert”, it is important to utilize native, naturalized, and adaptive plants capable of sustaining growth with limited supplementary water. Many of these plants are as aesthetically pleasing as more traditional landscape plants but have not been widely planted in the urban landscape because of limited availability and the public’s unfamiliarity with the landscape potential of water-conserving plants. Many of the plants that fit this category are old favorites, but these pages offer a new understanding of their actual water needs. Additionally, there are plants that have not been thought of as “water-wise,” but with proper soil preparation and thoughtful placement, can thrive with considerably less water than has been traditionally provided.

In April of 1995, Salt Lake City adopted a new Zoning Ordinance that established certain standards for landscaping and encouraged the use of “drought tolerant” plants. The intent of the drought-tolerant section of the Zoning Ordinance is to encourage sustainable design in all aspects of landscape planning, from residential and commercial, to public and institutional. The list of drought tolerant plants below is

intended to introduce the wide variety of plants suitable for water-wise, sustainable landscapes in Salt Lake City, while fostering creativity in landscape design.

In 2003, after five years of continuous drought, best management practices were developed to increase water efficiency in the landscape, incorporating new opportunities in irrigation technology, and identifying measurable water-use goals and practices. The plant list was also updated to reflect current availability and clarify species identification. Additionally, sections were added to create a quick reference guide to enhance ease of use to the consumer and to the planning staff enforcing related ordinances.

In 2009, Salt Lake City once again began the task of reviewing city codes pertaining to landscapes. In that process, it was identified that the lack of measurable irrigation efficiencies and mandated audits of newly constructed irrigation systems within the ordinance were hindering our efforts to achieve greater efficiencies in our community's landscapes. It was determined that an amendment to the SLC Ordinance 21A.41... would be made to include these concepts. It was felt that tools also needed to be developed that would assist the landscape industry, as well as the home landscaper, in achieving greater efficiencies through a variety of Best Management Practices, and that the landscape ordinance would reference these guides, which became the Salt Lake City Landscape Manual for the Conservation and Protection of Water Resources (the Landscape Manual). The final component of this project was the revision of the SLC Water-Wise Plant List, to include expanded and improved hydrozoning information. The amended landscape code mandates that all new commercially developed landscapes meet the minimum irrigation system efficiencies as identified in the Landscape Manual, and that all landscape plants contained in these new landscapes are grouped and irrigated in such a manner as to reflect the hydrozones as identified in the Plant List. These three documents, the Landscape Amendment, and Landscape Manual, and the revised Plant List will provide both the impetus and the know-how to achieve greater water efficiencies, improve stormwater quality, and enhance water resource protection.

It is our wish that through this reference guide, homeowners, contractors, developers, and city planners will come to recognize the value of climate-compatible landscapes and plants, encourage more widespread use, fuel demand in the retail market, reduce the seasonal demand on Salt Lake City's water delivery system, and ensure supplies of high quality drinking water for the future.

Water-wise Landscape Program

Water-wise landscapes begin, not with a plant list, but a comprehensive water-conserving landscape program that includes site analysis and planning, smart design, and efficient irrigation. In *“Urban and Community Forestry, a Guide for the Interior Western United States”*, seven broad, fundamental, elements are described:

1. **Analysis, Planning, and Design.** The first step in creating a water-wise landscape is site analysis: identifying the specific characteristics of a site that contribute to its ecological nature and create its micro-climates. Site analysis identifies and catalogues such naturally occurring characteristics as sun, wind, and soil, as well as man-made characteristics such as structures and

paving. Planning incorporates needs and uses, identifying how as space as a whole and its component areas is used. Design integrates analysis and planning to create a space that is both beautiful and sustainable. Plant selection can then take place, reflecting the ecological and physical realities of a place, along with the needs of those using or acting in the space, creating balance and enhancing our urban environment.

2. **Soil Improvement.** Urban soils do not always contain all the physical and chemical properties necessary for healthy plant growth and development. Soil improvements are often needed in order to correct poor water infiltration, percolation, and drainage, while still providing adequate water holding capacity and nutritional balance of the soil. When amending the soil, it is best to amend entire areas rather than individual holes. Additionally, when planting trees, it is best to not amend the soil unless the tree in being planted in a contained or confined space.

Please note that if you are landscaping with native plants, soil amendments may not be necessary, and in fact, might be detrimental to long-term health of the plants. For many native plants, the only preparation necessary is to loosen the soil.

Common soil amendments include compost, decomposed leaves or pine duff, manures, or utelite.

3. **Efficient Irrigation.** Matching the amount of water supplied to each plant with that plant's water requirement is the most efficient way to irrigate, and it is a good idea to plan the irrigation system at the same time as the landscape design. To eliminate waste from over-watering and runoff, plants should be grouped according to their water needs, and turf should be irrigated separately from other plantings.

4. **Limit Turf Areas.** Cool season turf grasses, such as Kentucky bluegrass and fescue, typically require 20 to 26 inches of supplemental water during the growing season to sustain a green, lush lawn. Turf should be limited in the landscape to areas consistent with core use patterns and should be irrigated separately from other plantings. In all other areas, drought tolerant or resistant species should be planted. Water use may also be reduced by replacing turf grass in high traffic areas not intended for play with patios, decks, gravel or other appropriate materials. Also, where possible, consider non-traditional turf species such as buffalo or blue grama grass, or non-turf plants such as thyme.

5. **Use of Mulch.** The function of mulch is to buffer soils against climatic extremes. In summer, mulch reduces soil heating, slows water loss from evaporation, and reduces weed growth. In winter, mulch protects shallow roots from damage by preventing the daily freeze/thaw cycle and drying of soils.

6. **Use of Low Water Demand Plants.** Many beautiful and functional plants are available that thrive with natural precipitation or only small amounts of supplemental water. The availability of plants with low water requirements permits selecting

for function, beauty, and seasonal interest. However, as with all plant selections and planting, care must be taken to match specific needs of plants to the environmental conditions and the intensity of human activity at the planting site.

7. **Appropriate Maintenance.** Low maintenance is not no-maintenance; a water-wise landscape still requires the extra care required of a more traditional landscape. Once plants fill in and establish, however, maintenance demands decrease, plants require less water, and weeds are crowded out. Many native and low water plants also require less fertilizer, and have fewer pest problems than more traditional landscape plants, adding to the decrease in maintenance demands.

Integrating these seven elements in the planning, development, and maintenance of landscapes has been shown to conserve water and reduce annual maintenance costs without sacrificing function or beauty.

The Plant List

The following list of trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials, ornamental grasses, vines, groundcovers, annuals, and turfgrass has been compiled to serve as a guide to the public and landscape professionals for selection of landscape plants that have less water demand; some of these plants have very low demands and are considered xeric. Some of these plants are familiar and though not considered water-wise, have been habitually over-watered and with proper watering schedules in place, can be a valued part of a water-efficient landscape. This list is also intended to aid Salt Lake City in the evaluation of landscape plans and, specifically, to clarify standards contained in Chapter 24 of the Salt Lake City Zoning Ordinance.

While every effort has been made to make the list as comprehensive as possible, it should not be considered definitive. As additional information becomes available over time it is likely that plants may be added, or removed, from this list. To this end, input from individuals or organizations involved in the landscape industry, as well as members of the general public, is welcomed.

Explanation of Column Headings

Water Hydrozones identifies the minimum amount of water a plant needs in order to survive after it is established in the landscape. It should be understood that, while plants will survive with the amounts of water indicated, some plants may not maintain their best appearance without some additional water. Additionally, during periods of extended droughts, even xeric plants might benefit from periodic supplemental watering. It is assumed that the establishment period will be a minimum of two years during which more frequent supplemental water may be needed.

In establishing this hydrozone system, it was desired that we meet three criteria: first, that it be easily understood and applied; second, that it provide the necessary water to adequately support landscape plants to be healthy and attractive; and third, that it assist us in our goal to reduce overall water use in the landscape and eliminate water waste.

The fundamental challenges with watering guidelines that focus solely on defining water need as very-low/low/moderate is that generally, the public and even professionals don't know how much water that means. Additionally, differing plant groups have differing water volume needs due to different root structure and size. For example, common juniper, blanket flower, and western hackberry are all plants frequently identified in watering guides as being "very low" in demand. But when watered, it takes considerably more water to meet the needs of the tree than of the perennial. Additionally, the extensive root system of the tree may lead itself to less frequent watering, while the smaller root system of a perennial such as the blanket flower may need irrigating more frequently, though with a much smaller volume of water.

It was through this discussion that we devised a new strategy for defining watering hydrozones. To clarify the confusion around very low/low/moderate as it relates to frequency, we labeled the frequency based on the actual estimated frequency of irrigation during the hottest part of the growing season, namely June, July, and August. Thus, a plant with a designation of "1" receives one watering per summer month. A plant with a designation of "4" receives four watering per summer month.

To address the varying water volume needs between smaller herbaceous plants and large woody plants, we separated all plants into categories reflecting their growth characteristics. For the shrubs and trees, we also divided them by "deciduous" and "evergreen."

To address the varying water need by volume, we assigned each plant classification a different water volume per delivery, or frequency. In this way, a Zone 1 Perennial will receive the water it needs, and a Zone 1 Tree will receive the larger volume it needs. Lastly, we looked at seasonal changes as it relates to water demand for each plant classification, and adjusted the growing season frequencies accordingly. These adjustments will direct watering of turf to reduce greatly in the autumn, ceasing in October, but will direct evergreens to be watered into November should it be a dry autumn. In this manner, evergreens, which typically suffer more from reduced water availability in the fall and going into winter, will receive the water when they need to survive and thrive in our frequently dry autumns.

Turf, by nature of its shallower root system and use levels, while still be divided into five hydrozones, the frequency within each hydrozone reflects turfs special needs. So, a Zone 4 Turf is recommended to be watered 12 times a month; a Zone 3 Turf 9 times a month, and so on.

To summarize, plants are grouped into classifications based on physical characteristics; have assigned frequencies and volumes based on those characteristics, with the frequency (not the volume) being adjusted during the growing season to reflect plant growth habits and water demand need.

One unexpected value in adopting this system was the serendipitous result that it allowed us to add a number of plants that have been excluded from the list, by placing them into the Zone 4 category. These include spireas, viburnums, yews, boxwood, and other commonly used, but habitually over-watered plants. It is not uncommon to see these plants watered with the same frequency as turf. Adding them to this list, though not typically considered water-wise plants, will educate and inform the landscape manager, whether homeowner or professional, that these plants can thrive on considerably less water than is typically delivered. And, after all, being more water efficient in the landscape is what this list is all about.

Water hydrozones, as used in this list, are categorized thus:

1) First by plant type:

- Turfgrass (Warm season and Cool season)
- Groundcover and vine
- Annual
- Perennial
- Ornamental grass
- Deciduous shrub
- Evergreen shrub
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree

2) Next, plants within these categories are sorted by the estimated number of irrigation applications (also referred to as frequency) per month, during the summer months (June, July, and August):

- 0 No supplemental water on establishment
- 1 One irrigation application per month
- 2 Two irrigation applications per month
- 3 Three irrigation applications per month
- 4 Four irrigation applications per month (or once per week)

Note: watering frequency changes for Frequency 1 through 4 during the growing season, with fewer frequencies occurring in spring and autumn. See recommended watering schedules, including suggested run times for low-flow emitters, fixed spray heads, rotor and gear-driven heads, and multi-stream/multi-trajectory heads, for specific seasonal recommendations.

3) Each plant category has a recommended volume of water to be delivered in inches per irrigation application:

Plant Type	Volume of Water per Irrigation/Inches
Turfgrass	0.5
Groundcover and vine	0.5
Annual	0.5
Perennial	1.0
Ornamental Grass	1.0
Deciduous shrub	1.5
Evergreen Shrub	1.5
Deciduous Tree	2.0
Evergreen Tree	2.0

Turf

Assumptions include:

75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)

Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)

Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture

5 potential irrigation frequencies

6 inch rooting depth

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used

The table does not address precipitation events

Zone	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0.5	10	2	25	3	20	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
2	0.5	10	2	25	3	20	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0
3	0.5	10	2	25	3	20	2	0	1	3	3	3	2	1
4	0.5	10	2	25	3	20	2	0	1	4	4	4	3	1

Ground Covers and Vines

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- 12 inch rooting depth

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
 The table does not address precipitation events

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	1
3	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
4	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	1	2	4	4	4	2	1

Annuals

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- 6 inch rooting depth
- All new bedding plants will be irrigated weekly in May to enable establishment
- Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
- The table does not address precipitation events

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May (est. watering)	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
1	0.5	10	2	25	2	20	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	0
2	0.5	10	2	25	2	20	2	0	4	1	2	2	1	0
3	0.5	10	2	25	2	20	2	0	4	3	3	3	2	0
4	0.5	10	2	25	2	20	2	0	4	4	4	4	2	1

Perennials

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 12 inch rooting depth
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
The table does not address precipitation events

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0
3	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	1	3	3	3	2	0
4	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	1	2	4	4	4	2	1

Ornamental Grasses

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 12 inch rooting depth
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
The table does not address precipitation events

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0
3	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	1	3	3	3	1	0
4	1	10	4	50	2	40	2	0	2	4	4	4	2	1

Deciduous Shrubs

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 18 inch rooting depth
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
The table does not address precipitation events

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
2	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	1
3	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	0	2	3	3	3	1	1
4	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	1

Evergreen Shrubs

Assumptions include:

75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies

Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)

Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture

18 inch rooting depth

5 potential irrigation frequencies

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used

The table does not address precipitation events

All shrubs are irrigated in late fall to reduce winter burn

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	1
3	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	0	2	3	3	3	1	1
4	1.5	10	6	50	3	40	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	1

Deciduous Trees

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 18 inch rooting depth
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
The table does not address precipitation events

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	0	0	1	2	2	1	1
3	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	0	2	3	3	3	1	1
4	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	1

Evergreen Trees

Assumptions include:

- 75% DU, clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot), 5 potential irrigation frequencies
- Clay loam soil (2 inches of water/foot)
- Irrigation at 50% depletion of soil moisture
- 18 inch rooting depth
- 5 potential irrigation frequencies

Frequency / month corresponds to the highest frequency used
 The table does not address precipitation events
 All trees are irrigated in late fall to reduce winter burn

Frequency / month	Water	Sprayhead		Rotating Sprayhead		Rotor		Month						
	Inches / application	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Minutes / Cycle	Cycles	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	1
3	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	1	2	3	3	3	1	1
4	2.0	10	8	50	4	40	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	1

Additional Table Information

Botanical name is the scientific name that identifies plants using a system called binomial nomenclature; that is, by grouping plants with more or less similar physical traits together through levels of classifications: genus, species, varieties, and cultivars. Each plant has only one botanical name, making it unique from any other plant, unlike common names, which may vary region to region. Botanical name has been abbreviated to include only the genus, species, and, if necessary, the variety; few cultivars or hybrids are named. The genus followed by “sp.” (singular), or “spp.” (plural) indicates that there are several different species of a plant which all have similar characteristics.

While a plant has only one botanical name it may have several **common names**. In compiling this list an attempt has been made to determine the most widely used common names.

Mature size is considered to be the average size a plant could be expected to grow with proper care and the amount of water indicated. Actual size of a given plant at a given location may vary.

Minimum size at planting is the size required by the Salt Lake City Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 24, for trees and shrubs that are planted for the purpose of establishing a visual screen. A blank in this column indicates that either there is no specific requirement or that a shrub is not generally used as a hedge or screen. When the terms “pot”, “container”, or “caliper” are used to describe minimum size at planting, the established American Standard for Nursery Stock shall apply. That is:

- “All container grown (deciduous or conifer) shrubs shall be healthy, vigorous, well-rooted and established in the container in which they are sold. They shall have tops which are of good quality and are in a healthy growing condition.”

“An established container grown (deciduous or conifer) shrub shall be a (deciduous or conifer) shrub transplanted into a container and grown in that container sufficiently long for the new fibrous roots to have developed so that the root mass will retain its shape and hold together when removed from the container.”

- Container size may be converted to minimum height/spread as follows:

2 gallon = 12” to 15” height or spread
5 gallon = 18” to 24” height or spread

- “Caliper”, for the purpose of this list, is defined as the diameter of the trunk measured 6 inches above ground level.

Area Value is the area of the plant canopy. Using this number, a designer or planner can determine the total area comprised by a single plant grouping or an entire landscape. Specific spacing recommendations were not made on the list to allow for a more creative use of plants and to recognize that a plant might be used differently in various landscapes.

If you are in need of guidelines to determine an appropriate average spacing of a plant on the list, consult the Height and Width column. To create a massed effect, place plants closer together so that branches overlap and mingle. For specimen plants, keep plants farther apart so that the plants form becomes distinct.

For trees, a standard guide is to plant on centers equaling, or slightly smaller than the diameter.

For long term health and sustainability of a landscape, allow plants adequate room to meet full growth without over-crowding.

The **comments** column contains qualifying statements and/or unique cultural requirements that affected the determination of water zones. This column has also been used to provide additional general information about a plant.

A Note on Plant Tags: In our region, many landscape nursery offerings come from out of state, and that means that so does the plant tag information. Use discernment when relying on plant tag information; some plants identified on tags as being “full sun,” “low water,” or “drought tolerant” may not be so in our hot, arid region. Similarly, some plants identified as being “perennial,” “evergreen,” or “hardy” may not behave as such in our long, cold winters. Compare plant tag information to information provided by your local nursery, county extension, or this plant list. A little homework will go a long way to lessening the chances of being misdirected.

Some final words: While it might seem that it is easiest to approach only new landscapes with these newer hydrozones in mind, it is encouraged that property managers, property owners, and homeowners of new, newly renovated, or existing landscapes also strive to irrigate their landscapes following the provided hydrozone information. The efficient use of water, and the elimination of water waste, is in all of our best interests.

Salt Lake City Plant List and Hydrozone Schedule

Amended October 2011

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Groundcovers and Vines						
GV1	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper	2-4' x 4-6'	20-28'	Full sun to light shade	Evergreen. Low growing junipers; color and texture varies with cultivar.
GV1	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	2' x 6'	28'	Part to full shade	Evergreen. Utah native. Dry shade
GV1	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Gro-low'	Gro-low Sumac	2' x 6'	28	Sun to shade	Glossy green, three-lobed leaves have red fall color. Yellow spring flower followed by fuzzy red berries.
GV1	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper	6-18" x 5-8'	50'	Full sun	Evergreen. Needle color varies with cultivar.
GV1	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Autumn Amber'	Autumn Amber Sumac	1' x 3-4'	12.5'	Sun to shade	Lower growing than Gro-low; same glossy foliage and good fall color.
GV1	<i>Sedum</i> sp.	Stonecrop	1- 6" x 12-24"	1-3'	Full to part sun	Large group of low growing succulents; leaf color and shape varies with cultivar. Not tolerant of foot traffic, typically not dense enough to choke out weeds and grass.
GV1	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's Ear	12-18" x 36"	7'	Sun to light shade	Velvety leaves are silvery white; spires of pink flowers mid-summer. Avoid overhead watering.
GV1	<i>Parthenocissis</i> spp.	Virginia Creeper, Boston Ivy	40' x 15'	176'	Sun to light shade	Deciduous vine that adheres itself to nearly any surface. Large dark green leaves, red fall color. Spreads easily and can choke out other plants. Not suitable for gardens adjacent to native areas.
GV1	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet Vine	30' x 20'	314'	Sun to part shade	Needs a strong support. Orange to scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers mid summer; interesting winter pods.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
GV1	Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	12" x 15'	176'	Sun to light shade	Creamy white and yellow flowers. Climbs with tendrils and twinning branches.
GV1	Polygonum aubertii	Silverlace Vine	40' x 20'	314'	Sun to part shade	Whitish green flowers cover vine in late summer. Requires a structure to climb on, and it should be very sturdy. Not suitable for gardens adjacent to native areas.
GV2	Alyssum montanum	Mountain Gold Alyssum	4" x 15"	1'	Sun to part shade	Bright yellow flowers in early spring cover gray green foliage.
GV2	Anacyclus depressus	Mount Atlas Daisy	2" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Silvery green foliage; bright white daisy-like flower mid spring
GV2 GV2	Antennaria parviflora; A. rosea	Pussy Toes Pink Pussy Toes	4" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Utah native; silvery foliage, pink or white ball shaped flowers
GV2	Cerastium tomentosum	Snow In Summer	8" x 24"	3'	Full sun	Mat-forming, silvery white foliage; very white spring flower; will die out in center if over-watered. May be invasive
GV2	Convallaria majalis	Lily-Of-The-Valley	8" x 24"	3'	Part to full shade	Dark green foliage; white bell shaped, fragrant flowers in early spring.
GV2	Helianthemum nummularium	Sunrose, Rockrose	8" x 36"	7'	Sun to light shade	Mat forming green to gray foliage. Simple flowers in white, pink, yellow, and reds in early spring.
GV2	Symphoricarpos x chenaultii	Chenault Coralberry	3-4' x 4-6'	20'	Sun to part shade	Delicate, bluish green foliage; clusters of pinkish flowers followed by colorful purple berries that persist into winter.
GV2	Teucrium aroanium	Gray Creeping Germander	3" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Silver gray leaves; fragrant lavender flowers in early summer.
GV2	Thymus pseudolanuginosus	Woolly Thyme	1-2" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Hairy gray foliage turns plum colored in fall; evergreen. Tolerates moderate foot traffic.
GV2	Thymus ssp.	Creeping Thyme	3-4" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Spring flowers in white, pinks, reds; green foliage; tolerates moderate foot traffic.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
GV2	Veronica liwanensis	Turkish Speedwell	2" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Vigorous perennial; evergreen foliage; violet blue flowers in spring. Needs afternoon shade.
GV2	Veronica oltensis	Thyme-leaf Speedwell	1" x 24"	3'	Sun to part shade	Tiny dark gray green leaves; azure blue flowers late spring; evergreen.
GV2	Veronica pectinata	Blue Woolly Speedwell	2" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Dense mat of small dark green leaves, covered with tiny blue flowers mid spring
GV2	Polygonum affine	Himalayan Fleeceflower	6-10' x 30"	5'	Part to full shade	Bright green basal foliage forms mat; spikes of pink flowers in late summer; foliage turns copper in fall. Can be aggressive when over-watered.
GV2	Wisteria	Wisteria	20' x 10'	78'	Full sun	Fragrant flowers in spring; leaves are soft green in color. Needs very strong support
GV3	Fragaria sp.	Wild Strawberry	2" x 24"	3'	Sun to part shade	Utah Natives F. vesca and F. virginiana
GV3	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick	3-6" x 24-36"	7'	Part shade (avoid afternoon sun)	Evergreen. Dark glossy foliage; pinkish bell shaped flowers in early spring. Intolerant of soils that stay wet. Utah Native. Zone 1 if grown in shade.
GV3	Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rockspray Cotoneaster	2-3' x 10-15'	113'	Sun to light shade	Stiff angled branches have small round leaves. White flowers followed by red berries.
GV3	Hypericum calycinum	Aaron's Beard, St. Johnswort	12-18" x 24"	3'	Part to full shade	Yellow spring flower; attractive blue green foliage stays evergreen in mild winters. Sometimes takes on purplish winter hue.
GV3	Clematis ligustifolia C. hirsutissima C. occidentalis C. montana C. autumnalis	Clematis	20' x 10'	78'	Plant so that the base of the plant is in the shade and its branches are in the sun	Some may be invasive. Utah Natives include C. ligusticifolia, C. hirsutissima. C. occidentalis

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
GV4	Ajuga reptans	Ajuga, Bugleweed	2-4" x 12-18"	1.75'	Part to full shade	Low-growing groundcover with spires of blue or pink flowers. Leave color varies with cultivar, from dark green, to purple, and variegated.
GV4	Euonymus fortunei	Purple-leaf Winter Creeper	2' x 6'	28'	Part shade	Evergreen, though sometimes semi-evergreen. Dark green leaves turn deep purple in fall. Will adhere to and climb surfaces.
GV4	Galium odoratum	Sweet Woodruff	4" x 18"	1.75'	Part to full shade	Whorls of bright green foliage; star-shaped flowers in late spring
GV4	Lamium maculatum	Dead nettle	8-12" x 24"	3'	Part to full shade	White to purplish blooms late spring; foliage varies with cultivar – many variegated. Adaptable to dry shade.
GV4	Vitis spp.	Grapes	10' x 10'	78'	Full sun	Large leaves and edible fruit provide good habitat and forage for wildlife. Needs sturdy support. Can be grown with little or no supplemental water if not grown for grape production.
Warm-season Turfgrasses (these grasses grow actively during warmer months and are dormant in the cool spring and autumn months)						
Tw0	Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Grama	1-2' x 1'	.75'	Full sun	Popular grass for meadows and reclamation. Fine textured, Purple spikelets form on one side of stem.
Tw0	Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	8-10" x 12"	.75'	Full sun	Native plains grass suitable for turf. Warm season grass goes dormant in winter months. Suitable as a turf grass.
Tw0	Oryzopsis hymenoides (also listed as Stipa hymenoides)	Indian Rice Grass	2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Cool-season native bunch grass with showy panicles. Provides forage and habitat opportunities for wildlife.
Tw0	Elytrigia elongate	Tall Wheatgrass	4-5' x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	A very upright grass; straw yellow stalks.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Tw0	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Alkali sacaton	2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Delicate appearing foliage with pinkish inflorescence. Tolerant of saline and clay soils.
Tw1	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Great Basin Rye	3-4' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Utah native. Blue gray foliage
Tw1	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	2-4' x 30"	4.5'	Sun to light shade	Upright, erect habit. Leaves flat and stiff, light green aging to darker green; fall color is red. Inflorescence is wispy. Tolerant of heavy clay soils. Attractive to butterflies, birds. Utah native.
Tw1	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	Spike Dropseed	16" x 12"	.75'	Full sun	Very heat tolerant. Interesting flower spikes. Utah native. Tolerates sandy soils but is adaptive.
Tw1	<i>Stipa comata</i>	Needlegrass	4' x 1'	.75'	Sun to light shade	Slender grass with long, elegant awns.
Tw1	<i>Blepharoneuron tricholepis</i>	Pine Dropseed; Hairy Dropseed	30" x 30"	4.5'	Sun to light shade	Upright, arching bunchgrass. Green panicles turn straw colored, and persist into winter. Provides food and shelter for butterflies and birds.
Tw1	<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	1-2' x 1'	.75'	Full sun	Evergreen. Bluish color. Many cultivars are available, most not as large as the species.
Tw1	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Blue Avena grass; Blue oat grass	4' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Gray-blue foliage; soft brown plumes mid summer
Tw1	<i>Muhlenbergia capellensis</i>	Muhly Grass	3' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Plumes dusty pink
Tw1	<i>Muhlenbergia montana</i>	Mountain Muhly	30" x 24"	3'	Sun to moderate shade	Upright bunchgrass with open panicles of green, aging to straw and persistent into winter.
Tw1	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deergrass	3-5' x 3'	7'	Sun to light shade	Upright and arching, coarse-textured bunchgrass; spikelets to 5 feet tall, aging to straw. Wildlife and bird habitat. Good container plant.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Tw1	Muhlenbergia wrightii	Spike Muhly	1-2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Fine textured, upright green leaf blades. Green florets age to gray black and persist into winter.
Tw1	Poa fendleriana	Muttongrass	1-2' x 1'	.75'	Sun to shade	Upright bunchgrass; bright green foliage. Airy panicles of yellow-green florets. Attractive to birds, butterflies.
Tw1	Sorghastrum nutans	Indiangrass	4-5' x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Upright habit; nice fall color; habitat for ground dwelling birds
Tw2	Festuca arizonica	Arizona Fescue	10"-2' x 2'	3'	Sun to light shade	Clumping bunchgrass with wiry seed stalks up to 3 feet tall. Gray green to blue green leaves.
Tw2	Pleuraphis jamesii (also listed as Hilaria jamesii)	Galleta grass; Curly grass; James' grass	18" x 2'	3'	Full sun	Dense, fuzzy spikelets are angled zig-zag up 2 foot tall stalks. Foliage is gray green, aging to straw. Good choice for dry wildflower meadow. Attractive to butterflies.
Tw2	Koeleria macrantha	Prairie Junegrass	2' x 1'	.75'	Sun to light shade	Clumping bunchgrass with bright green foliage and upright flower spike. Provides food and habitat for birds and large mammals.
Tw2	Panicum virgatum	Switch grass	2' x 2' Flower stalks to 5'	3'	Full sun	Steel blue foliage; upright habit. Florets arranged on arching stem. Plant turns orange in fall. Seeds attractive to birds.
Tw2	Calamagrostis acutiflora	Feather Reed Grass	4' x 2'	12'	Full sun	Very upright grass; plumes early
Tw2	Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Overdam'	Overdam Reedgrass	3' x 2'	3'	Part sun	Green and white variegated foliage; whitish plumes; best in afternoon shade.
Tw2	Calamagrostis arundinacea 'Karl Foerster'	Foerster Reedgrass	4' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Very upright grass; Oat like plumes bloom mid summer and persist well into winter.
Tw2	Miscanthus sinensis	Maidenhair Grass	4-10' x 3-7'	7-38'	Sun to light shade	Upright fountain-like habit; wide variety; white variegated forms prefer some afternoon shade; good winter presence.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Tw2	Pennisetum alopecuroides	Fountain Grass	2-3' x 2-3'	7'	Sun to light shade	Soft, foxtail-like plumes appear mid summer. Requires good drainage. Plumes useful for flower arrangements.
Perennials (these plants, though they may go dormant in the winter, come back each spring; many attract birds, butterflies, and bees)						
P0	Agave parryi	Parry's Agave	12" x 18", flower spike to 8'	1.75'	Sun to light shade	Thick, blue gray sword-like leaves form low rosette. Stem has many yellow to red tinged flowers mid summer. Flowers infrequently. Utah native.
P0	Argemone munita	Prickly Poppy	24" x 12"	1'	Full sun	Utah native. Blue green foliage; papery white flowers
P0	Astragalus utahensis	Utah Lady finger; Utah milkvetch	4" x 10"	1'	Full sun	Utah native. Hairy, silver foliage; rose pink flowers
P0	Mirabilis multiflora	Desert Four O'Clock	2' x 5'	19.5'	Full sun	Magenta flowers open in evening; thick, leathery foliage. Utah native.
P0	Penstemon eatonii	Eaton's Beardtongue	36" x 12"	1'	Sun to light shade	Scarlet red flowers; dark shiny green foliage. Utah native. Will die if over-watered.
P0	Penstemon palmeri	Palmer Penstemon	3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Tall spikes of pale pink, fragrant flowers. Utah native. Will die if over-watered.
P0	Penstemon pseudospectabilis	Desert Penstemon	2-3' x 2'	3'	Sun to part shade	Vibrant, hot pink flowers late spring to mid summer. Blue green foliage
P0	Spharealcea ssp.	Globemallow	2-3' x 1'	.75'	Full sun	True orange flowers in summer. Foliage is pale gray green. Utah native.
P0	Viguiera multiflora	Showy Goldeneye	24" x 36"	7'	Full sun	Utah native. Small daisy-like yellow flowers; will naturalize. Leaves are lance-shaped.
P1	Achillea ageratifolia	Greek Yarrow	4" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Bright white flower clusters above gray green foliage. Late spring bloom.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P1	<i>Achillea filipendula</i>	Fernleaf Yarrow	2-4' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Two widely used cultivars, 'Coronation Gold' and 'Moonshine'
P1	<i>Achillea millefolium.</i>	Yarrow	36" x 24"	3'	Full sun	Wide range of colors. Over watering tends to make the plants flop. Aggressive when over-watered.
P1	<i>Achillea serbica</i>	Serbian Yarrow	4" x 15"	1'	Full sun	Tight gray mats of evergreen foliage topped by white spring flowers.
P1	<i>Aethionema schistosum</i>	Persian Rockcress	10" x 15"	1'	Full sun	Fragrant, soft pink flowers cover plant in early spring. Tiny leaves are evergreen and powdery blue.
P1	<i>Agastache cana</i>	Wild Hyssop	2-3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Unusual colors, fragrant flowers, and aromatic gray foliage. Airy, upright habit. Late summer blooming.
P1	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	Licorice Hyssop	2-3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Orange and lavender midsummer to fall flowers, fragrant needle-like foliage. Very attractive to hummingbirds.
P1	<i>Artemisia spp.</i>	Wormwood	10- 36" x 36"	7'	Full sun	Silver foliage, finely cut. Size varieties with cultivar.
P1	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy milkweed	3' x 3'	7'	Sun to light shade	Upright perennial with gray green leaves and clusters of pinkish white flowers appearing in mid summer. Very attractive to butterflies. May form larger colonies. Utah native.
P1	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	1-2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Orange midsummer blooms are a favorite of butterflies.
P1	<i>Berlandiera lyrata</i>	Chocolate flower	18" x 12"	1'	Full sun	Yellow mid-summer daisy; fragrant
P1	<i>Calylophus hartwegii</i>	Fendler's Sundrops	1' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Four-petaled pale yellow flowers fade to orange and reddish pink, blooming all summer. Green foliage.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P1	<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	Pink Hardy Iceplant	6" x 24"	3'	Full sun	Pink flower late spring; succulent green foliage
P1	<i>Epilobum caanum v. arizonica</i> (formerly <i>Zauschneria arizonica</i>)	Hummingbird Trumpet	1-2' x 2-4'	7'	Sun to part shade	Delicate scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers in early fall. Utah native.
P1	<i>Epilobum caanum v. latifolia</i> (formerly <i>Zauschneria latifolia</i>)	Hummingbird Flower	18" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Brilliant scarlet trumpets late summer into fall
P1	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Blanket Flower	2-3' x 2-3'	7'	Full sun	Utah native. Yellow and mahogany summer flower; reseeds.
P1	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Gaura, Whirling Butterflies	36" x 30"	4.5'	Full sun	White butterfly-like flowers bloom all summer. Fine textured foliage. Wispy appearance.
P1	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Rockrose	6" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Simple, five-petaled flowers in a wide range of colors; mats of green to gray foliage have fine texture.
P1	<i>Hesperaloe parvifolia</i>	Red Yucca	5' x 3'	7'	Sun to part shade	Similar in appearance to Yucca, but has finer foliage. Reddish flowers appear in summer.
P1	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker	3' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Grass like foliage, unusual bi-color flower spikes in yellow to red. Deer resistant.
P1	<i>Linum lewisii</i> (also listed as <i>L. perenne v. lewisii</i>)	Blue Flax; Lewis' Flax	24" x 18"	1.75'	Full to part sun	Wispy foliage; blue spring flower
P1	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i> 'Siskiyou'	Siskiyou Pink Mexican Primrose	12" x 12"	1'	Sun to part shade	Papery pink flowers bloom all summer; foliage is dark green. Can become invasive if over-watered.
P1	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	Tufted Evening Primrose	6" x 6"	.5'	Full sun	Utah native. Large white flowers; opens in evening
P1	<i>Oenothera howardii</i>	Bronze Evening Primrose	6" x 6"	.5'	Full sun	Utah native. Yellow flowers fade to bronze
P1	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Missouri Evening Primrose	10-12" x 24"	3'	Full sun	Large, lemon yellow flowers open towards the end of day; glossy green foliage. Flowers all summer.
P1	<i>Oenothera pallida</i>	Pale Evening Primrose	12" x 12"	1'	Full sun	Fast growing. Large white flowers; good choice for sandy soils. Utah native.

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P1	<i>Penstemon ambiguus</i>	Sand Penstemon	2' x 2'	3'	Sun to light shade	Airy clumps of grass-like foliage with many stems of pink flowers early to mid summer.
P1	<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>	Scarlet Bugler	2-4' x 2'	3'	Sun to light shade	Foliage is a low mound; flowers rise on spires early summer. Utah native
P1	<i>Penstemon caespitosa</i>	Tufted Beardtongue	2-12" x 36"	7'	Sun to light shade	Compact mat of gray green foliage covered with purple flowers from early to late spring.
P1	<i>Penstemon cyananthus</i>	Wasatch Beardtongue	36" x 12"	.1'	Full sun	Sky blue flowers early to mid summer. Utah native.
P1	<i>Penstemon linarioides</i>	Mat Penstemon	1' x 3'	7'	Sun to light shade	Fine textured gray green leaves; lavender-blue snap-like flowers late spring.
P1	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	Pine-leaf Penstemon	12" x 12"	1'	Full sun	Fine foliage; small scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers
P1	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>	Whipple's Penstemon	2-3' x 2'	3'	Sun to light shade	Burgundy purple flowers early to late summer. Utah native.
P1	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage	3-5' x 3-4'	12.5'	Full sun	Small lavender blue flowers in tall spires; foliage is gray green and aromatic. Cut back to ground in spring keeps plant lush.
P1	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Prairie Coneflower, Mexican Hat	24" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Yellow and mahogany petals surround pronounced center mid summer; ferny foliage
P1	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton	12-18" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Gray foliage forms compact mound; yellow button flowers midsummer. Evergreen in mild winter. Aromatic.
P1	<i>Santolina virens</i>	Green Santolina	12-18" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Bright green compact foliage; evergreen in mild winters.
P1	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	Showy Stonecrop	18-24" x 15"	1.75'	Sun to light shade	Fleshy blue-green leaves appear in mid spring, followed by white to pink broccoli-like flower.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P1	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Hens And Chicks	4" x 12"	1'	Full sun	Succulent foliage forms low rosettes. Interesting specimen in rock gardens.
P1	<i>Tanacetum densum</i>	Partridge Feather	6-8" x 12"	.75'	Full sun	Mats of silvery white, finely cut foliage; yellow button flowers early summer.
P1	<i>Teucrium aroanium</i>	Creeping Germander	3" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to light shade	Mounds of silver foliage; lavender pink fragrant flowers mid summer.
P1	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall Germander	1' x 2'	3'	Sun to light shade	Dark glossy foliage is evergreen in mild winters; spikes of lavender pink flowers in summer.
P1	<i>Zizophora clinopodioides</i>	Blue Mint Bush	18" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Blue, thyme-like flowers cover plant in summer. Foliage is dull green. Fragrant.
P2	<i>Adenophora latifolia</i>	Lilyleaf Ladybells	2-3' x 2'	3'	Part to full shade	Tall stalks of trumpet-like lavender blue flowers in early summer. Good in dry shade.
P2	<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	Mountain Gold Alyssum	4" x 15"	1'	Sun to part shade	Bright yellow flowers in early spring cover gray green foliage.
P2	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant	2-4' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Silvery-white hairy foliage with pink pea-like flower
P2	<i>Anacyclus depressus</i>	Mount Atlas Daisy	2" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Silvery green foliage; bright white daisy-like flower mid spring
P2	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly Everlasting	2' x 2'	3'	Sun to light shade	Golden flowers in silver bracts; woolly silver foliage. Good choice for meadow mixes.
P2	<i>Antennaria parviflora</i> ; P2 <i>A. rosea</i>	Pussy Toes Pink Pussy Toes	4" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Utah native; silvery foliage, pink or white ball shaped flowers
P2	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Poppy Mallow; Prairie Winecup	12" x 36"	7'	Full sun	Magenta flowers mid summer into fall. Deeply lobed foliage
P2	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Keys Of Heaven, Jupiter's Beard, Red Valerian	36" x 24"	3'	Sun to part shade	Pink to red flowers off and on all summer. White form is <i>C. alba</i> .

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P2	Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulfur Flower	12" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Utah native. Early to midsummer sulfur-yellow flowers above dark green foliage
P2	Erodium chrysanthum	Yellow Stork's bill	5" x 12"	.75'	Full sun	Lacy gray green foliage; soft yellow flowers during summer months.
P2	Eupatorium greggii	Texas Mist Flower	30" x 36"	7'	Sun to part shade	Lavender blue flowers, like fluffy balls, bloom all summer. With less water needs more shade. Attractive to butterflies.
P2	Globularia cordifolia	Leather Leaf Powder Puff	4" x 15"	1'	Sun to part shade	Low mat of evergreen leaves; light blue flower puffs in late spring.
P2	Iberis sempervirens	Candytuft	12" x 12"	.75'	Sun to light shade	Evergreen. Bright white flowers mid spring.
P2	Lavandula angustifolia	English Lavender (many cultivars available including Munstead, Hidcote, Nana, and Jean Davis)	15-30" x 15-24"	3'	Full sun	Aromatic green or gray foliage topped by fragrant purple spires. Mid summer bloom. Evergreen. Deer resistant.
P2	Lavandula x intermedia	Lavandin	24-36" x 18-24"	1.75' to 3'	Full sun	Aromatic, evergreen foliage; flowers slightly later than English Lavender. Deer resistant.
P2	Liatris punctata	Dotted Gayfeather	18" x 18"	1.75'	Full sun	Magenta pink spires in late summer; grass-like foliage.
P2	Liatris spicata	Gayfeather	2-3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Grass-like foliage and showy flower spikes in purple and violet.
P2	Nepeta x faassenii	Catmint	18" x 30"	4.5'	Sun to light shade	Lavender blue flowers early summer; soft gray fragrant foliage.
P2	Papaver orientale	Oriental Poppy	30" x 24"	3'	Sun to light shade	Papery flowers in mid spring in a variety of colors. Hairy basal foliage goes dormant in low water situations.
P2	Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mountain Penstemon	30" x 30"	4.5'	Full sun	Brilliant purple blue flowers early to mid summer. Rich green foliage. Utah native.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P2	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i> (also listed as <i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>)	Pasque Flower	9-12" x 12"	.75'	Sun to part shade	Magenta or purple cup shaped flowers in early spring, followed by fuzzy plum colored seed heads.
P2	<i>Salvia nemerosa</i>	Plume-flowered Salvia	30" x 24"	3'	Full sun	Rosy purple flowers with fuzzy appearance, mid summer. Gray green foliage.
P2	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Kitchen Sage	2' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Evergreen gray green foliage; edible foliage is aromatic.
P2	<i>Salvia superba</i>	Garden Salvia	2-3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Spires of flowers mid summer; foliage typically dull green.
P2	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort	6" x 24"	3'	Sun to part shade	Pink or white spring flowers; fine textured foliage.
P2	<i>Scutellaria resinosa</i>	Prairie Skullcap	10" x 10"	.75'	Full sun	Neat mounds of thyme-like foliage; lavender blue flowers late spring.
P2	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod	3-4' x 3-4'	12.5'	Sun to shade	Plumes of yellow flowers late summer to early fall.
P3	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	12-18" x 15"	1'	Part shade	Round foliage with felt like texture; chartreuse flower in late spring.
P3	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	Rocky Mountain Columbine	24" x 18"	1.75'	Part shade	Blue and white flowers. The more sun, the more water it needs. Utah native
P3	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	Golden Columbine	2' x 2'	3'	Sun to part shade	Yellow flower. The more sun the more water it needs.
P3	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine	18" x 24"	3'	Full sun to part shade	Utah native. Yellow petals with orange-red sepals. More drought tolerant than most other columbine
P3	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Common Thrift	6" x 12"	.75'	Sun to part shade	Rose pink ball-like flowers; grass-like foliage. Might need more water in heat of summer.
P3	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	False Indigo	3-4' x 4'	12.5'	Sun to part shade	Indigo-blue flowers in mid to late spring on long racemes; seed pods are shiny black. Foliage is pea-like and blue green. Slow to establish.
P3	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Bergenia, Saxifrage	12" x 12"	.75'	Part to full shade	Large, oval leaves are persistent into winter; pink spring flower

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P3	Campanula portenschlagiana	Dalmatian Bellflower	5-10" x 15"	1'	Morning sun to light shade	Bell shaped purplish flowers mid spring; dark green heart shaped foliage.
P3	Campanula rotundifolia	Bluebells-of-Scotland	6-12" x 12"	.75'	Part to full shade	Nodding, lavender blue bell-shaped flowers early summer to fall.
P3	Coreopsis verticillata	Threadleaf Coreopsis	24" x 24"	3'	Sun to light shade	Delicate yellow daisy-like flowers all summer. Needle like foliage.
P3	Corydalis lutea	Yellow Corydalis	15" x 15"	1'	Part to full shade	Yellow "snap-like" flower throughout summer
P3	Dianthus gratianopolitanus	Garden Pinks	8" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Gray or silver foliage; flower color varies with cultivar.
P3	Dianthus pinifolius	Pine-leafed Garden Pink	24" x 12"	.75'	Full sun	Blue-green foliage, very fine. Flowers are dark red.
P3	Epimedium x rubrum	Barrenwort	12" x 12"	.75'	Shade	Small orchid-like flowers in early summer; foliage is heart-shaped and evergreen in mild winters.
P3	Geranium endressii	Endress Cranesbill	16-20" x 18-24"	3'	Part shade	Deep pink flowers in early to mid summer.
P3	Geranium sanguineum	Bloody Cranesbill	8" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Magenta flowers in early summer. Green foliage turns orange in fall.
P3	Geranium viscosissimum	Sticky Geranium	2-3' x 2'	3'	Part shade	Utah native. Soft pink flowers; nice fall foliage color
P3	Hemerocallis hybrid	Daylily	1-6' x 1-3'	.75-7'	Sun to light shade	Wide variety of flower colors, heights. Useful for massing. Foliage is grass-like.
P3	Heuchera sanguinea	Coral Bells	12" x 15"	1'	Part to full shade	Round, lobed foliage; slender stems with white to pink bell shaped flowers.
P3	Iris hybrids	Bearded Iris; German Iris	1-3' x 2'	3'	Full to part sun	Flowers late spring to early summer; sword-like foliage
P3	Lychnis coronaria	Rose Campion	36" x 24"	3'	Sun to light shade	Magenta flowers appear along woolly white stems. Leaves are silvery gray.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
P3	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Creeping Phlox	6" x 12"	.75'	Sun to light shade	Low, matting foliage in light green; flowers appear in spring in a variety of colors.
P3	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Black Eyed Susan	3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Deep golden flowers mid to late summer. Leaves are large, oval to heart shaped and glossy green.
P3	<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i>	Orange Coneflower	2-4' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Smaller flowers than <i>R. fulgida</i> ; densely branched with many flowers mid summer.
P3	<i>Rudbeckia occidentalis</i>	Western Coneflower	4' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Utah native. Tall spire with brown cone, very small yellow petals. Utilized by finches and other perching birds
P3	<i>Salvia chamaecyparissus</i>	Germander Sage	18" x 24"	3'	Full sun	True blue flowers on spikes above green foliage. Foliage is evergreen during mild winters.
P4	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhocks	3-6' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Simple flowered forms are more heat and drought tolerant. Tall spires of flowers in magenta to apricot.
P4	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Prairie Purple Coneflower	36" x 18"	1.75'	Sun to part shade	Recurved petals are long and fine; prominent cone enjoyed by birds. Deer resistant.
P4	<i>Echinacea paradoxa</i>	Ozark Coneflower	30-36" x 15"	1'	Sun to part shade	Yellow recurved petals. Deer resistant.
P4	<i>Paeonia hybrida</i>	Peony	36" x 24"	3'	Sun to light shade	Wide range of flower colors and styles. Blooms late spring. Foliage is deeply lobed, attractive fall color.
Deciduous Shrubs (these woody plants lose their leaves in autumn, but their variety in the growing season makes them invaluable)						
Sd0	<i>Artemisia bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's Sage	16" x 24"	3'	Full sun	Low growing sagebrush; light green color
Sd0	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>	Sand Sage	3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Feathery foliage. Utah native
Sd0	<i>Artemisia nova</i>	Black Sage	2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Foliage lead-gray; flower spikes dry to dark brown. Utah native.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Sd0	<i>Ceratoides lanata</i> (also listed as <i>Krascheninnikova lantana</i>)	Winterfat	3' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Silvery white foliage; important winter forage
Sd0	<i>Chamaebatiaria millifolium</i>	Fernbush	4' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Green, aromatic foliage; clusters of white flowers late summer. Utah native.
Sd0	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Rubber Rabbitbrush	4' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	White stems, silver foliage; spectacular yellow fall flowers. Utah native.
Sd0	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn	8-18' x 12'	113'	Full sun	Informal shrub; small greenish flower; orange, edible fruit on female plants. Good for wildlife.
Sd0	<i>Mahonia fremontii</i>	Fremont's Mahonia	4' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Evergreen, holly-like foliage. Yellow spring flowers. Utah native.
Sd0	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Oakbrush Sumac, Skunkbrush	3-6' x 5'	19.5'	Sun to part shade	Dense and wide spreading shrub. Red fruit eaten by winter birds. Fall color yellow to red. Utah native.
Sd0	<i>Salvia dorrii</i>	Dorr's Sage	1-2' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Small, rounded white leaves are extremely aromatic. Purple-blue flower spires.
Sd1	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Silver Sage	2-3' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Thicker leaves than other sages. Native to intermountain area.
Sd1	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Fringed Sage	14" x 14"	.75'	Full sun	Utah native. Silver foliage
Sd1	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Big Basin Sage	4' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Utah native. Large shrub with aromatic foliage.
Sd1	<i>Cercocarpus intricatus</i>	Dwarf Mountain Mahogany	4-6' x 5'	19.5'	Full sun	Very dense, rounded form, tiny needle-like leaves.
Sd1	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Mountain Mahogany	8' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Silver gray bark; thick dark green leaves. Utah native.
Sd1	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Apache Plume	4' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Delicate, white flowers followed by mauve colored, fluffy seed heads. Utah native.
Sd1	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Antelope Bitterbrush	6' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Trilobed leaves; yellow spring flower. Very attractive to deer. Utah native.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Sd1	Rhus glabra v cismontana	Dwarf Smooth Sumac	4' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Insignificant flowers followed by attractive red fruit that provides winter forage. Red fall color Utah native.
Sd1	Robinia neomexicana	New Mexico Locust	6-20' x 10-15'	176'	Full sun	Beautiful clusters of rose pink flowers; gray green foliage; winter seedpods. Has thorns; may sucker.
Sd1	Shepherdia argentea	Silver Buffaloberry	10' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Fine, silvery foliage, small yellow flowers; red edible fruit. Valuable as habitat and forage.
Sd1	Amelanchier utahensis	Utah Serviceberry	4'-8' x 6'	28'	Sun to shade	Utah native. Smaller leaves, denser habit than other serviceberry
Sd1	Caragana arborescens	Siberian Pea Shrub	10' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Yellow spring flower; lime green foliage with yellow fall color.
Sd1	Caragana pygmaea	Pygmy Pea Shrub	3' x 4'	12.5	Full sun	Fine textured foliage; yellow spring flower.
Sd1	Prunus besseyi	Western Sand Cherry	5' x 5'	19.5'	Full sun	Dull, dark green foliage, white spring flowers, edible fruit. Spreading, open habit
Sd1	Rubus deliciosus	Boulder Thimbleberry	4-6' x 5-8'	28'	Sun to part shade	Large, single, white rose-like flower in early summer; foliage bright green with yellow fall color. Vase-shaped shrub.
Sd1	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac (many cultivars)	8-20' x 10-15'	176'	Full sun	Spring flowers, sometimes fragrant. Allow for good air circulation to reduce or avoid powdery mildew.
Sd1	Cotoneaster acutifolia	Peking Cotoneaster	8-10' x 8-10'	78'	Sun to light shade	Deciduous shrub with glossy green leaves, small white summer flowers, red fall berries.
Sd2	Forestiera neomexicana	New Mexico Privet	15' x 10'	78.5'	Full sun	Interesting multi-stemmed small tree. Black fruit enjoyed by birds. Utah native.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Sd2	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	Rock Spray Spiraea	3' x 4'	12.5'	Full to part sun	Graceful shrub with arching branches covered in spring with cream blossoms. Utah native.
Sd2	<i>Jamesia americana</i>	Cliff Jamesia	3' x 5'	19.5'	Full to part sun	White flowers spring and early summer. Utah native.
Sd2	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	8' x 8'	50''	Full sun	Bright red seed heads and red fall color.
Sd2	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	10' x 15'	176'	Sun to part shade	Bright green, finely dissected, pinnate leaves turn scarlet in fall. Bright red seed head in fall. Forms colonies. Attractive to wildlife.
Sd2	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	Squaw Currant	3' x 5'	19.5'	Full to part shade	Nice compact form; Small leaves, whitish pink flowers, red berries.
Sd2	<i>Forsythia sp.</i>	Forsythia	6' x 6-8'	50'	Sun to light shade	Early yellow flowers on arching stems. Reddish fall color.
Sd2	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Lewis' Mockorange	4-6' x 5-8''	19.5 – 50'	Sun to part shade	Medium sized shrub with fragrant white flowers in early summer.
Sd2	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i>	Littleleaf Mockorange	4-6' x 4-6'	20'	Sun to light shade	Snowy white flowers off and on all summer; dark green foliage; dense habit.
Sd2	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Cinquefoil	3' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Many varieties with flower color in white, yellow, and red. Summer blooming.
Sd2	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Currant	4' x 4'	12.5'	Part to full shade	Yellow spring flowers; red berries provide forage. Utah native.
Sd2	<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	Clove Currant	6-8' x 6-8'	50'	Sun to part shade	Irregularly formed shrub with arching branches. Profuse spring flowers are clove-scented. Foliage is bluish green. Alternate host for White Pine Blister Rust.
Sd2	<i>Rosa foetida</i> 'Bicolor'	Austrian Copper Rose	6-8' x 8'	50'	Full sun	Yellow flowers turn coppery red; very hardy and very thorny.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Sd2	Rosa glauca (also listed as R. rubrifolia)	Redleaf Rose	6-7' x 4-6'	20'	Sun to part shade	Reddish foliage (gray green in shade); simple rose pink flower early summer; dark red hips; red-orange fall color.
Sd2	Rosa woodsii	Woods Rose	5' x 5'	20'	Sun to part shade	Delicate pink spring blossoms; large red hips persist into winter. Utah native.
Sd2	Symphoricarpos x chenaultii	Chenault Coralberry	3-4' x 4-6'	20'	Sun to part shade	Delicate, bluish green foliage; clusters of pinkish flowers followed by colorful purple berries that persist into winter.
Sd2	Symphoricarpos oreophilus	Mountain Snowberry	2-5' x 3-5'	19.5'	Full to part sun	Vase shaped shrub, light gray leaves, pink bell shaped flowers. Snowy white berries persist into winter. Utah native.
Sd2	Amelanchier alnifolia	Saskatoon Serviceberry	6-15" x 8'	50'	Sun to shade	Utah native. White spring flowers, edible fruit, silvery bark, red fall color
Sd2	Caryopteris x clandonensis	Blue Mist Spirea	2-3' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Grayish green foliage; blue flowers in late summer. Most attractive when cut back hard in late winter.
Sd2	Cotoneaster apiculata	Cranberry Cotoneaster	3' x 4'	12.5'	Sun to light shade	Rounded dense shrub, dark glossy leaves, white flowers, red berries.
Sd2	Cotoneaster divaricata	Spreading Cotoneaster	5' x 8'	50'	Sun to light shade	White spring flower; red summer fruit; small round dark leaves have orange fall color.
Sd2	Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom	4-6' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Yellow spring flower; bright green stems provide winter interest.
Sd2	Daphne cneorum	Rose Daphne	3' x 4'	12.5'	Light shade	Evergreen spreading shrub with narrow dark leaves. Clusters of white to pink, fragrant flowers in spring.
Sd2	Prunus x cistena	Purple Sand Cherry	6-8' x 8'	50'	Sun to part shade	Dark purple leaves; white fragrant spring flower.
Sd2	Ptelea trifoliata	Hoptree	20' x 15'	176'	Part to full shade	Fragrant green flowers. Will grown in dense shade

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Sd2	Rosa meideland	Meideland Rose	2-3' x 6'	28'	Full sun	Everblooming shrub roses with low profile. White, pinks and reds available. Has thorns.
Sd2	Rosa rugosa	Rugosa Rose	4-6' x 6-8'	28 – 50'	Full sun	Tough roses in a wide range of sizes and colors. Tend to be bushier than hybrids. Many have attractive rose hips. Thorns.
Sd2	Sambucus caerulea	Elderberry	8-10' x 8'	50'	Full to part sun	Lacy white flowers in spring; edible blue berries in late summer; attractive to wildlife. The more sun it receives, the more water it needs.
Sd2	Symphoricarpos occidentalis	Wolfberry	1-3' x 5'	19.5'	Part to full shade	Tubular pinkish flowers; forms colonies. Berries are eaten by birds and small mammals.
Sd2	Syringa patula	Dwarf Korean Lilac	3' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Late spring purple flowers; leaves smaller than on S. vulgaris. Makes a nice hedge.
Sd2	Viburnum rhytidophyllum	Leatherleaf Viburnum	10-12' x 10-15'	78'	Part to full shade	Yellowish flowers mid May; dark leathery foliage. Tolerates dense shade.
Sd3	Hibiscus syriacus	Confederate Rose, Rose Of Sharon	8' x 8'	50'	Sun to light shade	Late summer flowers in a variety of colors. Needs more water in full sun.
Sd3	Rhamnus frangula 'Columnaris'	Tallhedge Buckthorn	10-12' x 4'	12.5'	Sun to part shade	Tall narrow shrub with glossy foliage turning yellow in fall, insignificant greenish flowers turning into attractive dark berries.
Sd3	Rosa x harisonii	Harison's Yellow Rose	2-5' x 4-6'	28'	Full sun	Bright yellow spring blossoms followed by showy black hips. Thorns.
Sd3	Aronia arbutifolia	Red Chokeberry	6-8' x 4-5'	19.5'	Sun to light shade	White spring flowers, glossy leaves, red berries.
Sd3	Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry	8' x 6'	28'	Sun to light shade	White spring flowers, glossy foliage, black berries. Red fall color and persistent fruit. Attractive hedge or foundation plant.

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Sd3	Berberis sp.	Mentor Barberry, Red Leaf Barberry, Rose Glow Barberry	5'-6' x 4'-6'	28'	Sun to light shade	Rounded, dense shrubs with small round leaves in yellow, red, or green depending on variety. Not well suited for south or west facing walls. Has thorns.
Sd3	Berberis thunbergii 'Crimson Pygmy'	Crimson Pygmy Barberry	2' x 2'-4'	12.5'	Sun to light shade	Rounded dense shrub with red foliage. Not well suited for south or west facing walls. Has thorns.
Sd3	Buddleia sp.	Butterfly Bush	4-8' x 4-10'	12.5 – 78'	Sun to light shade	Upright and arching shrubs with late summer flowers similar to lilacs. Gray to green foliage.
Sd3	Chaenomeles japonica	Flowering Quince	6' x 8"	50'	Sun to light shade	Very early flowers, rose to apricot; soft green foliage. Chlorosis may be a problem.
Sd3	Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	15' x 8'	50'	Full sun	Dark reddish leaves, flower plumes are smoky purple, orange fall color.
Sd3	Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beauty Bush	8' x 8'	50'	Sun to part shade	Pink flowers in early summer; upright, arching stems form dense round shrub
Sd3	Spiraea x bumalda	Bumald Spirea	2-5' x 4-6'	12.5 – 28'	Sun to light shade	Clusters of early summer blooms, mostly in pinks and white. Some have colorful foliage.
Sd3	Spiraea x vanhouttei	Bridal Wreath Spirea	8' x 10'	78'	Sun to light shade	Cascades of white flowers late summer. Graceful arching habit. Red fall color.
Sd3	Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry	4' x 5'	19.5'	Part to full shade	Tubular white flowers followed by white berries that are persistent into winter.
Sd3	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Indiancurrant Coralberry	3' x 6'	28'	Part to full shade	Small, soft green leaves on arching branches. Deep pink fruit forms in late summer and persists into winter.
Sd4	Alnus incana; A. tenuifolia	Thinleaf Alder	15' x 10'	78'	Full to part sun	Smooth gray bark; glossy leaves

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Sd4	Euonymus alata	Winged Euonymous	8' x 10'	78'	Sun to light shade	Large rounded shrub with dull green leaves and fiery red fall color. Interesting corky bark. In full sun requires more water.
Sd4	Euonymus alata 'Compacta'	Dwarf Winged Euonymous	5' x 5'	20'	Sun to light shade	Bright green spring foliage darkens in summer; turns fiery red in fall. Needs more water in full sun.
Sd4	Physocarpus opulifolius	Ninebark	5' x 6'	28'	Sun to light shade	White May flowers followed by red pods. Yellow fall color. Attractive exfoliating bark.
Sd4	Physocarpus opulifolius 'Diabolo'	Diabolo Ninebark	8-10' x 8-10'	78'	Sun to light shade	Dark, reddish purple foliage; white spring flower. Best color in full sun.
Sd4	Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring Tree	10-15' x 10-15'	176'	Sun to part shade	White spring flower clusters; leathery green leaves turn maroon in fall; summer berry attractive to birds.
Evergreen Shrubs (invaluable for their winter presence and for providing shelter to birds and other animals)						
Se0	Ephedra viridis	Mormon Tea	3' x 4'	12.5	Full sun	Evergreen. Unusual shrub with bright green bark and insignificant foliage. Utah native.
Se0	Opuntia erinacea	Common Pricklypear	10" x 3-5'	19.5'	Full sun	A nice pricklypear with abundant white needles. Flowers are bright pink or yellow.
Se0	Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Salt Bush	2-6' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Evergreen, silvery green foliage. Excellent for dry medians. Tolerates saline and alkaline soils. Utah native.
Se0	Atriplex gardneri	Gardner Salt Bush	12" x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Evergreen. Utah native.
Se0	Yucca angustissima	Narrow leaf Yucca	5' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Narrow leaves in rosette; tall spires of creamy white flowers
Se0	Yucca baccata	Datil Yucca	2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Rosette of thick, sword-like leaves. Spires of creamy white flowers.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Se0	<i>Yucca elata</i>	Soaptree Yucca	8' x 8'	50'	Full sun	Rosette of large, thick, grayish leaves. Waxy cream flowers produced on elongated stems. Listed as a Zone 6, so plant in a protected area.
Se0	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Spanish Bayonet	2' x 2'	3'	Full sun	Sword like leaves; creamy white flowers
Se0	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's Needle	3-6' x 3'	7'	Full sun	Broad, sword-like leaves; some forms are variegated. Flowers appear along tall stalk mid summer.
Se0	<i>Yucca harrimaniae</i>	Harriman's Yucca	12" x 12"	.75'	Full sun	Sword-like foliage has threads along edges; tall spire up to 3 feet.
Se0	<i>Yucca utahensis</i>	Utah Yucca	8' x 5'	19.5'	Full sun	Stately yucca producing multiple flower stems
Se1	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany	15' x 8'	50'	Full sun	Evergreen. Dark small foliage. Feathery seed plume. Utah native.
Se1	<i>Cowania mexicana</i> (also listed as <i>Purshia mexicana</i>)	Cliff Rose	2-5' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Semi-evergreen. Potentilla-like flowers in late spring. Utah native.
Se1	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	Greenleaf manzanita	3' x 6'	28'	Sun to light shade	Evergreen. Pale pink spring flowers, bell shaped. Utah native.
Se1	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	Greenleaf Manzanita	5-6' x 8-10'	50'	Sun to light shade	Green leathery leaves; urn shaped pinkish flowers in spring; deep reddish wood.
Se1	<i>Juniperus ssp.</i>	varies	varies	varies	Full sun	Evergreen. Berries provide forage opportunities for many birds. Upright forms provide nesting.
Se2	<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i> (may also be listed as <i>Paxistima</i>)	Mountain Lover	3' x 4-5'	20'	Part to full shade	Evergreen with boxwood- shaped leaves that turn red in winter. Yellow spring flowers, green berries. Utah native.
Se2	<i>Pinus mugo</i> var. <i>mugo</i>	Dwarf Mugo Pine	4' x 4'	12.5'	Full sun	Mounding evergreen.
Se3	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape	10' x 10'	78'	Part to full shade	Evergreen leaves are holly-like. Fragrant yellow spring flowers followed by edible dark berries.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Se3	<i>Mahonia compacta</i>	Compact Oregon Grape	4-5' x 4'	12.5'	Part to full shade	Evergreen holly-like leaves; fragrant yellow spring flowers; dark edible berries.
Se3	<i>Taxus x media 'Densifomis'</i>	Dense Yew	3-4' x 4-6'	28'	Part to full shade	Evergreen shrub with rounded dense form. Not suited for west of south facing walls. May need more water to reach establishment.
Deciduous Trees (leafy trees provide much needed shade and shelter in our extreme climate)						
Td0	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert Willow	15-20' x 15-20'	176'	Full sun	Small tree with open, airy form. Clusters of small, orchid-like flowers in summer. Heat tolerant, but not suited to exposed winter sites.
Td1	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	50' x 40'	1256'	Full to part sun	Elm-like foliage; upright arching branches. Thick, knobby bark. Tolerates urban air pollution. Good for parking islands.
Td1	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	Netleaf Hackberry	20-30' x 20'	20'	Full to part sun	Utah native; interesting warty bark
Td1	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet Ash	40' x 30'	706'	Sun to light shade	Thick leaves finely serrated; gray furrowed bark. Tolerant of high pH soils and heat.
Td1	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	Gambel Oak; Scrub Oak	15-20' x 15-20'	176'	Full sun	Native oak has persistent winter foliage. Important habitat and forage plant. Utah native.
Td1	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i>	New Mexico Locust	6-20' x 10-15'	176'	Full sun	Beautiful clusters of rose pink flowers; gray green foliage; winter seedpods. Has thorns; may sucker.
Td1	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	American Smoketree	20-25' x 15'	176'	Full sun	Bluish gray leaves have orange to red fall color.
Td2	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	25' x 25'	490'	Full sun	Tolerates alkaline and poor soils. Yellow flower clusters in midsummer followed by lantern-shaped seed pods. Do not water late into the fall as the tree will not go dormant.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Td2	<i>Robinia ambigua</i> x 'Idaho'	Idaho Locust	40' x 20'	176'	Full sun	Dark green leaves; pink late spring flower. More open in form than <i>R. pseudoacacia</i> . History of breakage in storm events in SLC.
Td2	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	50' x 30'	706'	Full sun	Tough tree well suited to harsh sites. Fragrant white late spring flower.
Td2	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	10-12' x 12'	113'	Sun to light shade	Rosy purple spring flowers, round leaves. More heat tolerant than <i>C. canadensis</i> . May shed leaves in mid-summer under stress.
Td2	<i>Cercis reniformis</i>	Mexican Redbud	20' x 20'	314'	Sun to light shade	Rosy pink flowers in spring; leaves are large, round and slightly ruffled. Reddish brown seed pods. More heat tolerant than <i>C. canadensis</i> .
Td2	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	50' x 30'	706'	Full sun	Upright tree with distinctive fan-shaped leaves. Yellow fall color. Slow to establish, but a worthy tree.
Td2	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	50' x 25'	490'	Full sun	Erect, rounded crown. Greenish white fragrant flowers. Double pinnately compound leaves turn deep yellow in fall. Pods provide winter interest. Tolerates alkaline, salt.
Td2	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage Orange	30' x 20'	314'	Full sun	Dense, rounded form; stiff, spiny interlacing branches; large yellow green fruit. Very tough and durable tree. Thorns. Good for windbreaks, hedgerows.
Td2	<i>Fraxinus anomala</i>	Singleleaf Ash	6-10' x 10'	78'	Sun to shade	Dark green, single leaves; upright habit. Drought and heat tolerant.
Td3	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	20' x 30'	706'	Full to part sun	Dense and rounded maple with thick, dark leaves. Yellowish fall color. Tolerant of alkaline soils

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Td3	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth Maple	20' x 20'	314'	Part to full sun	Thick, dark green leaves remain attractive throughout summer. Yellow to red fall color. Utah native.
Td3	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Black Maple	60' x 40'	1256'	Full sun	Dark green leaves, more tolerant of alkaline soils than Sugar Maples; darker bark. May be prone to wilt-like symptoms.
Td3	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tatarian Maple	20' x 15-20'	176'	Sun to light shade	Shrubby maple, alternative to Amur Maple. Attractive red fruit. Orange to red fall color.
Td3	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry	15' x 10-15'	176'	Sun to shade	White spring flower followed by black edible fruit. yellow to red fall color. Utah native
Td3	<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Manchurian Ash	40-50'	20'	314'	Dense, oval crown. Glossy dark leaves. Yellow fall color.
Td3	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr Oak	50-80' x 50'	1962'	Full sun	Dark green leaves become yellow brown in fall. Broad and spreading with maturity.
Td3	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak	40' x 30-50'	1256'	Full sun	Tolerant of alkaline soils
Td3	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark Elm	40' x 25'	490'	Full sun	Glossy green foliage turns orange to rust in fall. Exfoliating bark. Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and phloem necrosis. Attractive exfoliating bark.
Td3	<i>Corylus columna</i>	Turkish Filbert	20-30' x 15-20'	176'	Full sun	Fine textured leaf; dense habit of growth. Prefers well drained soils, is pH adaptable. Heat tolerant.
Td3	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac	25' x 20'	314'	Full sun	Creamy white flowers early summer; later than other lilacs; yellow fall color. Tolerant of heat and winds.
Td4	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry	15- x 10-15'	176'	Sun to shade	Red brown to dark gray bark; white spring flowers; edible fruit. Orange fall color. Good alternative to Aspen.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Td4	Amelanchier x grandiflora	Juneberry	20' x 15'	176'	Sun to shade	Multi-stemmed tree with soft green leaves and white spring fruit. Orange to red fall color. Good substitute for Aspen.
Td4	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	40-50' x 30-50'	1256'	Sun to light shade	Dark green leaves with light green to white velvety undersides. Tolerant of compacted or saline soils. Yellow to orange fall color. May retain foliage into winter months.
Td4	Sophora japonica	Japanese Pagoda Tree	40' x 40'	1256'	Sun to light shade	Pea-shaped yellowish flowers late summer; fragrant; dark green leaflets; furrowed bark. Cease water in early fall. Not suited to exposed sites. Attractive to bees.
Td4	Zelkova serrata	Japanese Zelkova	40' x 25'	490'	Sun to light shade	Vase shaped tree with finely serrated leaves turning yellow to bronze in the fall.
Td4	Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	15-20' x 15'	176'	Full to part sun	Medium green leaves; yellow to red fall color. Best as multi-stemmed tree
Td4	Acer glabrum	Rocky Mountain Maple	15-20' x 6-10'	78'	Full to part sun	Attractive, multi-stemmed maple has smooth gray bark and deeply lobed leaves. Deep yellow fall color.
Td4	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	50' x 30'	706'	Full sun	Dark green leaf with lighter underside. Gray to brown platy bark exfoliates to reveal orange bark underneath. May be subject to chlorosis.
Td4	Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye	25' x 25'	490'	Sun to part shade	Avoid planting where trees will be subject to reflected heat. Whitish green panicles followed by large, inedible fruit. Fruit is toxic if eaten.
Td4	Catalpa speciosa	Western Catalpa	40-70' x 30'	706'	Full sun	Large, trumpet shaped fragrant flowers in early summer; large soft green leaves; yellow fall color.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Td4	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	25' x 20'	314'	Sun to light shade	Reddish purple pea-like flowers in spring; round glossy foliage. In full sun may need more water.
Td4	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> v <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Hawthorn	20' x 20'	314'	Full to part sun	White spring flowers; red fall fruit; red fall color.
Td4	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree	15-20' x 20'	314'	Sun to shade	Fragrant, greenish white flowers in early summer; glossy green foliage; adaptive to dry shade.
Td4	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver Linden	50' x 25'	314'	Full sun	Leaves are dark green on top, silvery white underneath. Yellow fragrant flower early summer. Tolerates heat and drought better than other lindens.
Evergreen Trees (large evergreens provide beauty and shelter in harsh winter weather and habitat for many birds)						
Te1	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Utah Juniper	15' x 10'	78'	Full sun	Very cold, drought, and heat resistant, and adaptive to a wide range of soils. Generally smaller than <i>J. scopulorum</i> .
Te1	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Pinyon Pine	20-30' x 10-20'	15'	Full sun	Twigs orange to brown; edible seeds. Utah native.
Te1	<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	Single-needled Pine	30' x 20'	314'	Sun to light shade	Utah native. Needles borne individually on twig.
Te2	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain Juniper	20' x 10'	20'	Full sun	Utah native. Utilized by birds for food and shelter. Do not plant near hawthorns or crabapples as they are alternate hosts for rust disease.
Te2	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	80' x 25'	490'	Full sun	Pyramidal to irregular habit. Needles dark to yellowish green. Bark is brownish black to cinnamon red with deep fissures. Utah native
Te2	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	30-50' x 10'	78'	Sun to light shade	Evergreen with feathery plates. Exfoliating bark. Fragrant. Fairly heat tolerant.

WATER ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	MATURE SIZE H x W	AREA VALUE (sq ft)	LIGHT	COMMENTS
Te2	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	60' x 25'	490'	Sun to light shade	Pyramidal in youth, broad canopy in maturity. Older bark is orange.
Te3	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Bristlecone Pine	15-20' x 10-15'	176'	Full sun	Utah native. Interesting pine with contorted form. Slow growing. Does not belong in lawn areas.
Te3	<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	40-60'x30'	706'	Sun to part shade	Pyramidal form, blue to gray green in color.
Te3	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Limber Pine	25-35' x 20'	314'	Full sun	Long needles; bluish green. Utah native.
Te3	<i>Pinus flexilis</i> 'Vanderwolf Pyramidal'	Vanderwolf Pine	25'35' x 15'	176'	Full sun	A narrower form than the species.
Te3	<i>Pinus heldreichii leucodermis</i>	Bosnian Red Cone Pine	40-50' x 20'	314'	Sun to part shade	Glossy green needles; pyramidal form.
Te3	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	50' x 25'	490'	Full sun	Broad dense evergreen with dark green needles.
Te3	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>	Western White Pine	40-50' x 20'	314'	Full sun	Nice blue-green color.
Te3	<i>Abies concolor</i>	White Fir	60' x 15-25'	490'	Sun to part shade	Grayish blue color; stiff thick needles. Pyramidal habit. Utah native.
Te3	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	60' x 25'	490'	Sun to light shade	Dark green needles; pyramidal form with drooping branches.
Te3	<i>Picea pungens v. glauca</i>	Colorado Blue Spruce	30-60' x 20'	314'	Sun to light shade	Blue or green foliage; pyramidal form. Utah native.

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