



# Localscapes







# Easy to Understand





























# Utah Is a Desert

SUMMER



WINTER







# Traditional Utah Landscape

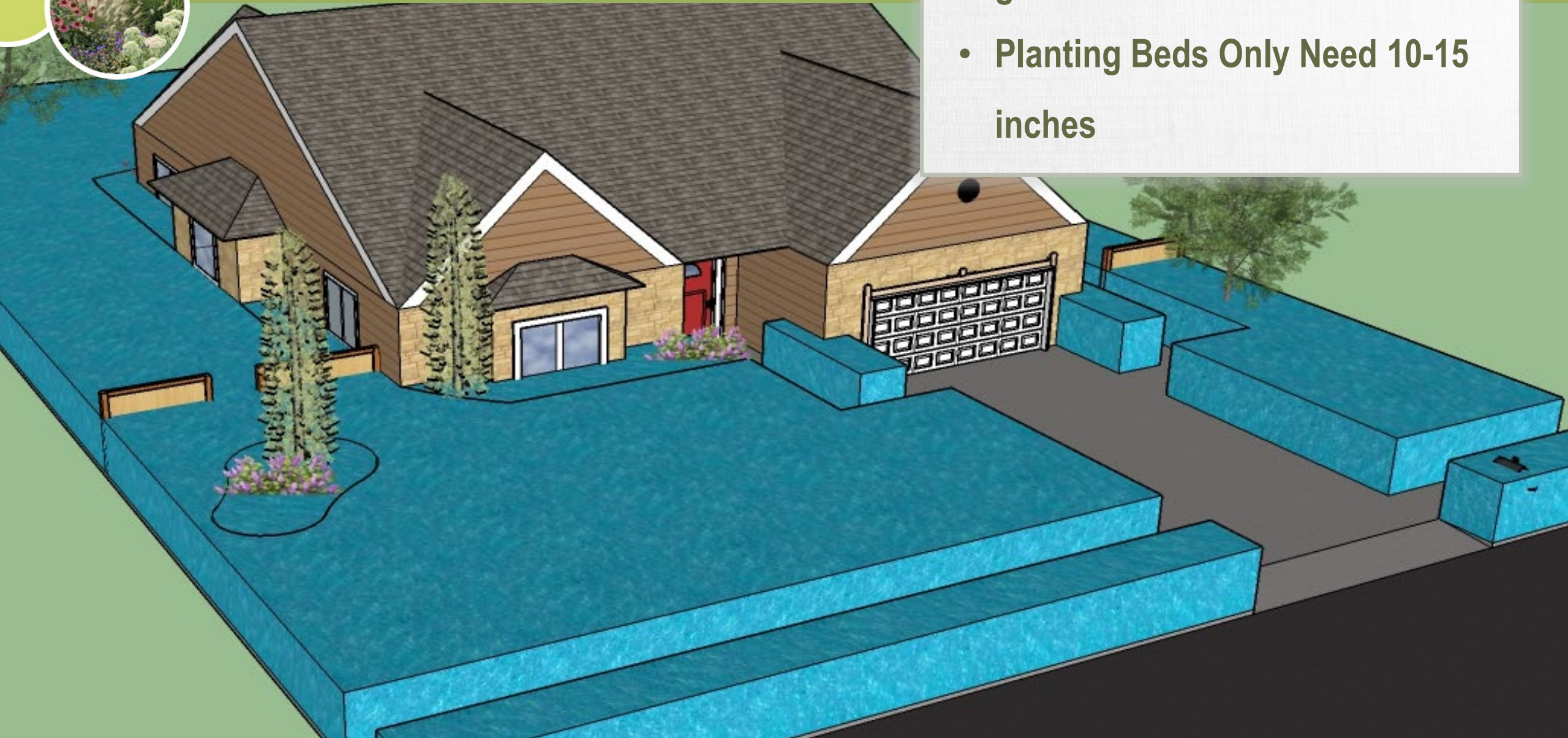
- .27 Acres
- 90% Lawn
- 40 inches of Water per Season





# Why Does It Matter?

- 40 inches per Year = 176,250 gallons
- Planting Beds Only Need 10-15 inches





# Utah Localscape

- 20% Lawn
- Lawn and Planting Beds Are Watered Separately
- Lawn Is a Designed Element





# Utah Localscape

- Utah Localscape = 64,766 gal/year
- Annual Water Savings of 110,000 gallons!





# Localscapes



**Designed for Utah**



**Water Efficient**



**Lower Maintenance**

**Improved Functionality**



**Better Curb Appeal**



**Simplified Irrigation**







# Landscape Before







# Landscape After





# 5 elements of a Localscape



## 1 Central Open Shape

The defining element of a Localscape, the central open shape can be lawn, hardscape, or groundcover.

## 2 Gathering Areas

Hardscape spaces to gather with friends and loved ones—like patios, seating areas, fire pits, and decks.

## 3 Activity Zones

Areas outside of lawn designed for your favorite activities, like horseshoe pits, trampolines, gardens, and hot tubs.

## 5 Planting Beds

The remaining spaces become the planting beds—the finishing touch to your Localscape.

## 4 Paths

Connect the previous elements with pathways. Paths are never made from lawn but can be concrete, pavers, stone, or compacted mulch.

**Localscapes**  
Localscapes.com

Follow these steps to start your own plan:







# Central Open Shape



















Central  
Open  
Shape





# Improves Function





# Improves Function

TYPICAL  
YARD



UTAH  
LOCALSCAPE





# Simplifies Irrigation

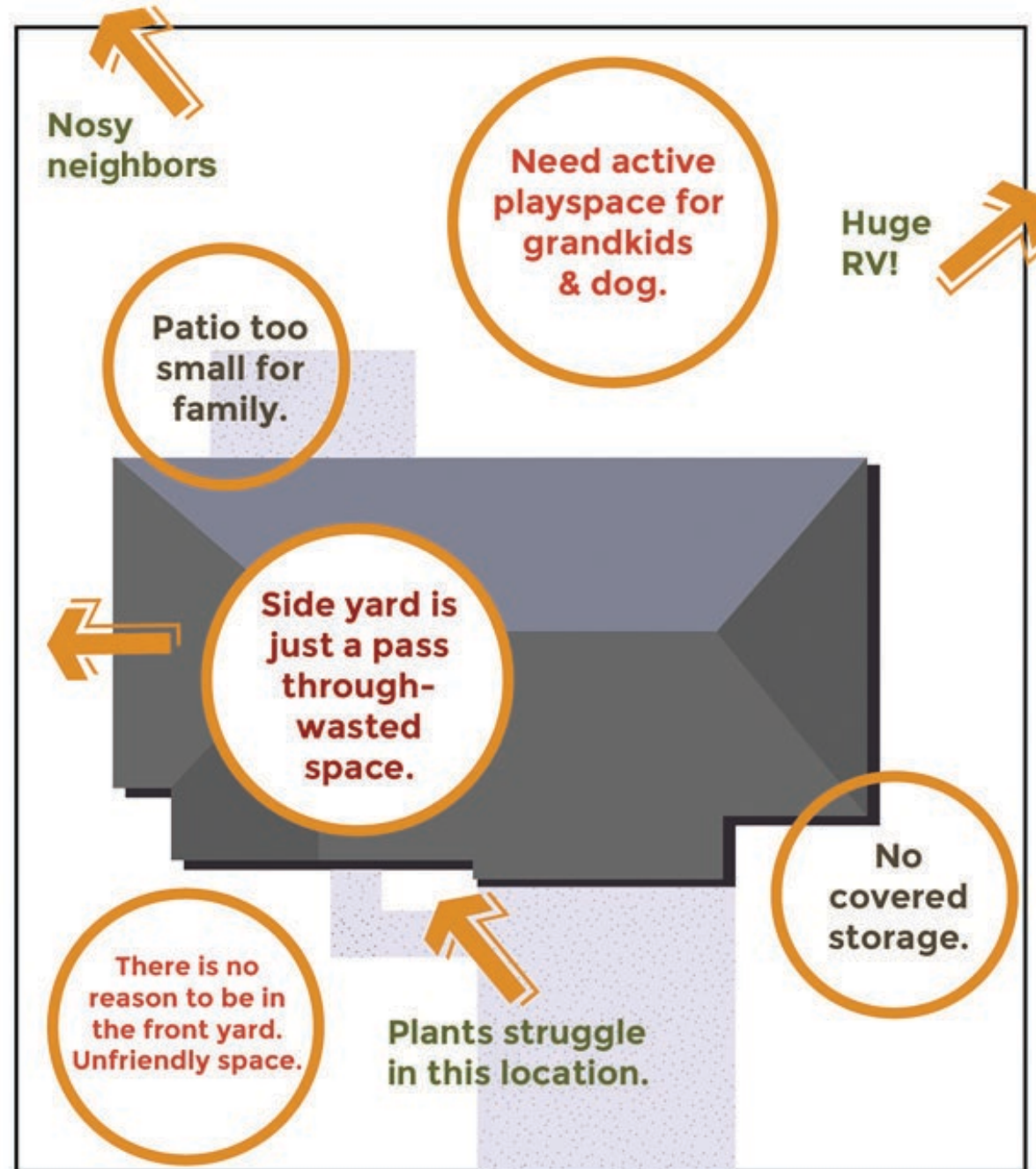






# Needs Assessment

Start by identifying the  
location of your Central  
Open Shape





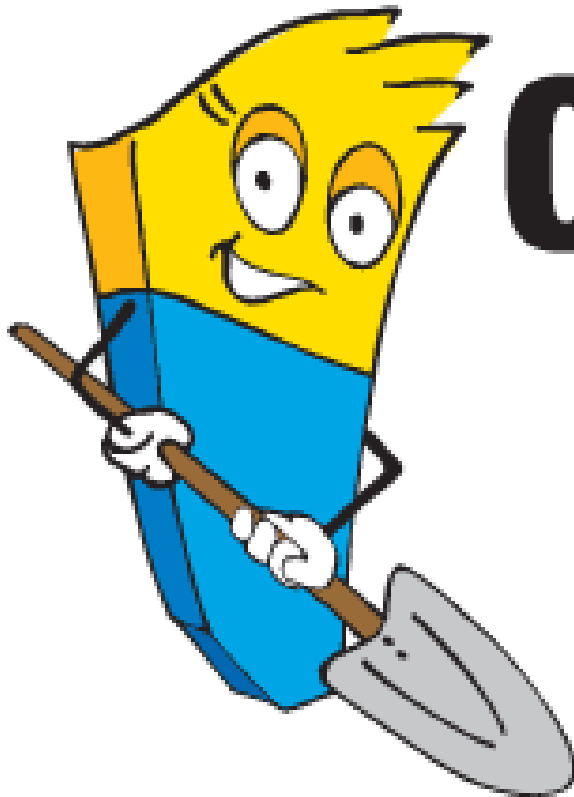


FREE Utility Line Location Service

**Know what's below.**



**Call 811 before you dig.**



**BLUE STAKES OF UTAH**  
UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER, INC.

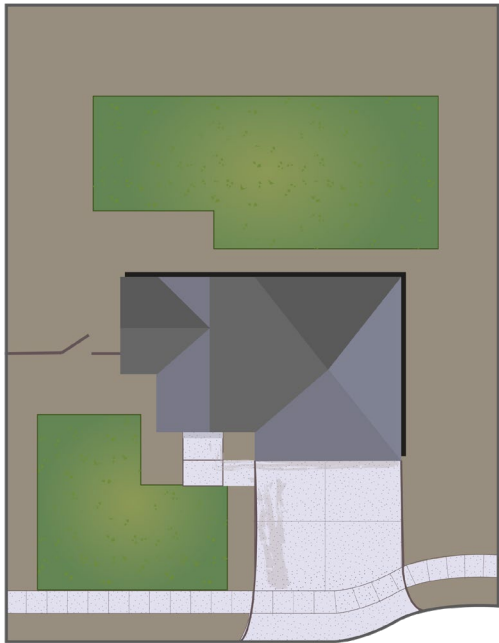
**[www.bluestakes.org](http://www.bluestakes.org)**

**1-800-662-4111**

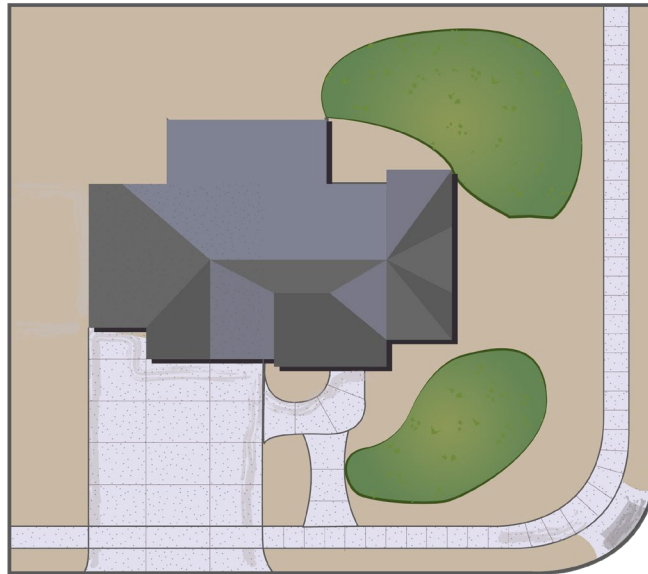


# Central Open Shape Locations

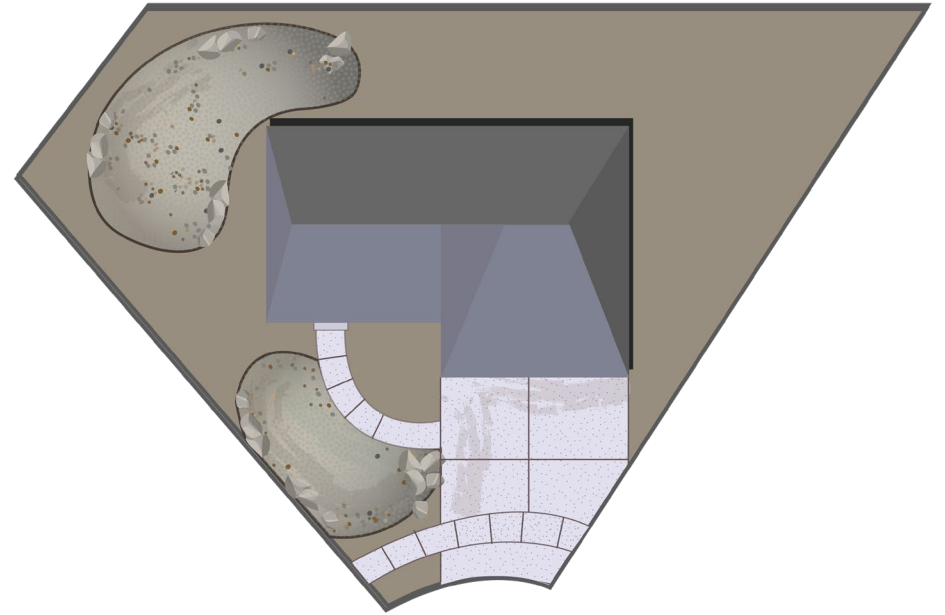
Rectangular Lot



Corner Lot



Irregular Lot





# Location Considerations

- Flat Open Area
- Room to Recreate
- Sun Exposure
- Aesthetics





# Contrasting and Permanent Materials

\*Real results  
from past class  
participants





# Defined Edge

\*Real results  
from past class  
participants





# Central Open Shape Materials: Hardscape





# Hardscape Materials: Pavers

Large enough to  
make a bold  
statement & anchor  
the design





# Hardscape Materials- Inorganic Mulch



Use 4-6 inches of  
compacted  
inorganic mulch



# Central Open Shape Materials: Living



Thyme



Sedge



Veronica



Lawn



# Living Materials: Groundcover

Creeping  
Thyme  
Sun



Turkish  
Veronica  
Part-Shade





# Living Materials: Lawn

Lawn is a  
designed  
element





# Lawn Varieties: Cool Season

Bluegrass



Fine Fescue  
Mix



Dwarf Tall  
Fescue





# Lawn Varieties: Warm Season

Buffalo  
Grass



Blue  
Grama





# Lawn Varieties: Eco-lawns

Yarrow  
Mix



Clover  
Lawn





# Highly Efficient Shapes

Squares &  
rectangles  
are most  
efficient



Ovals &  
gentle curves  
are ok too





# Lawn Is not Less than 8 Feet Wide





# No Obstructions in the Lawn





# Lawn Is not a Designated Path





# No Lawn on Slopes or Hillsides





# Limit Lawn to 35% or Less





# Use One Type of Head Per Zone





# Lawn Considerations



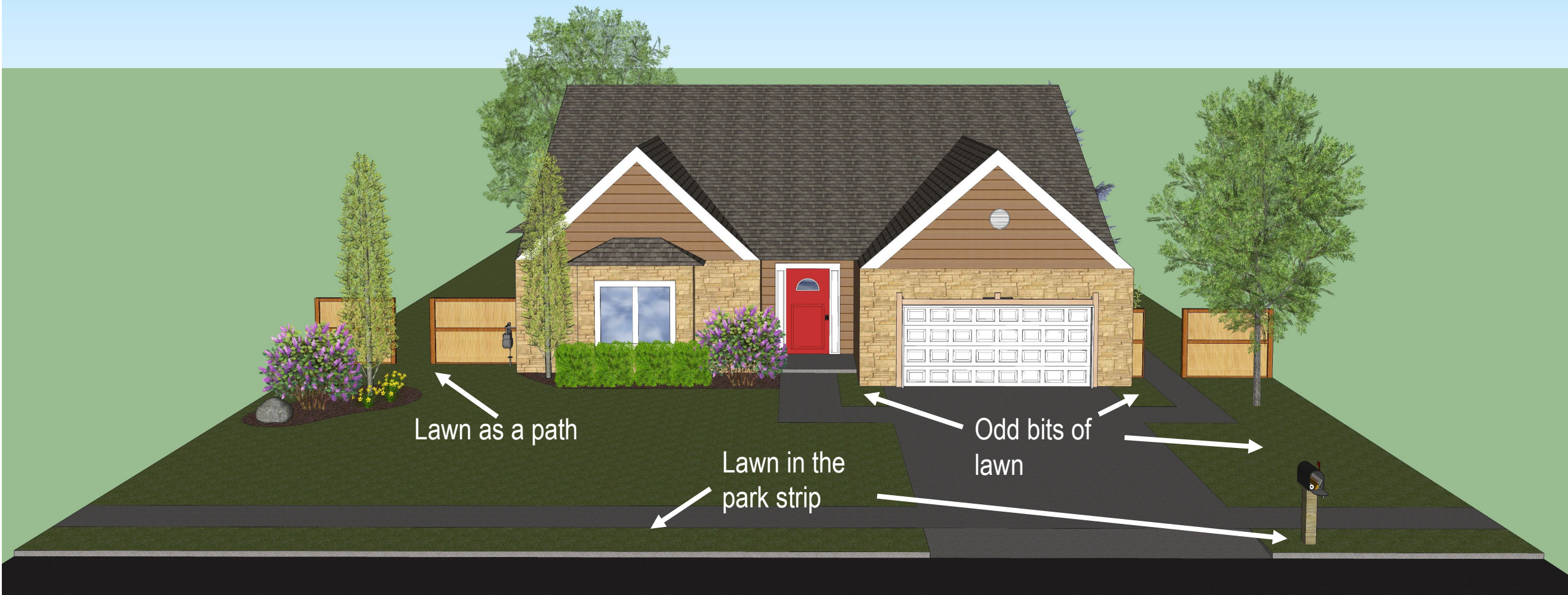


# Lawn Considerations





# Typical Utah Landscape





# Typical Utah Landscape





# Completed Central Open Shape





# Step 1: Mark Area to Be Removed

Marking  
Paint



Garden  
Hose





## Step 2:

### Kill the Existing Lawn

- The lawn must be dead down to the roots
- If the roots are still alive the lawn will grow back
- This process can take several weeks

Plastic  
Sheeting



Chemical





# Lawn Removal

## Step 3: Remove Dead Lawn

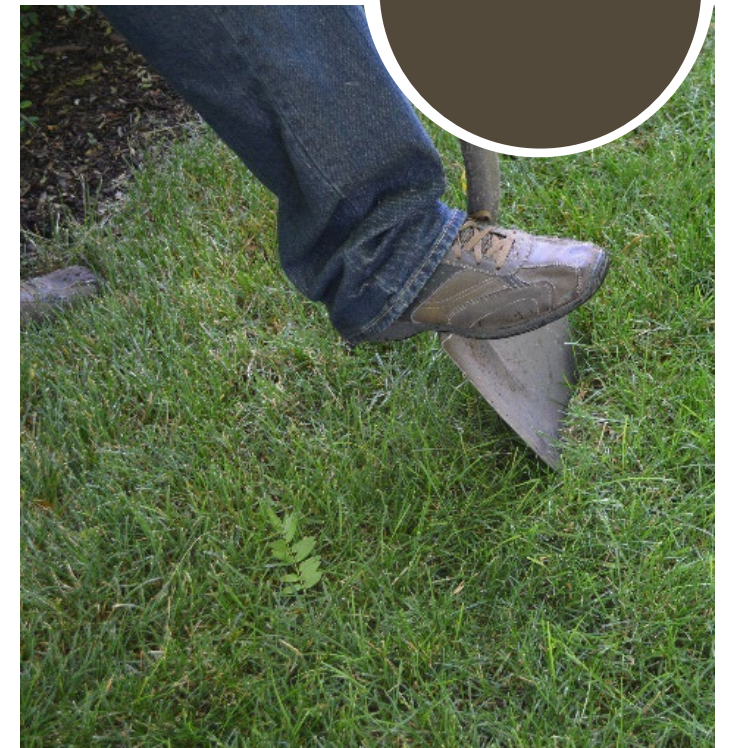
Sod  
Cutter



Tiller



Shovel





# Completed Central Open Shape







# Gathering Areas, Activity Zones, & Paths

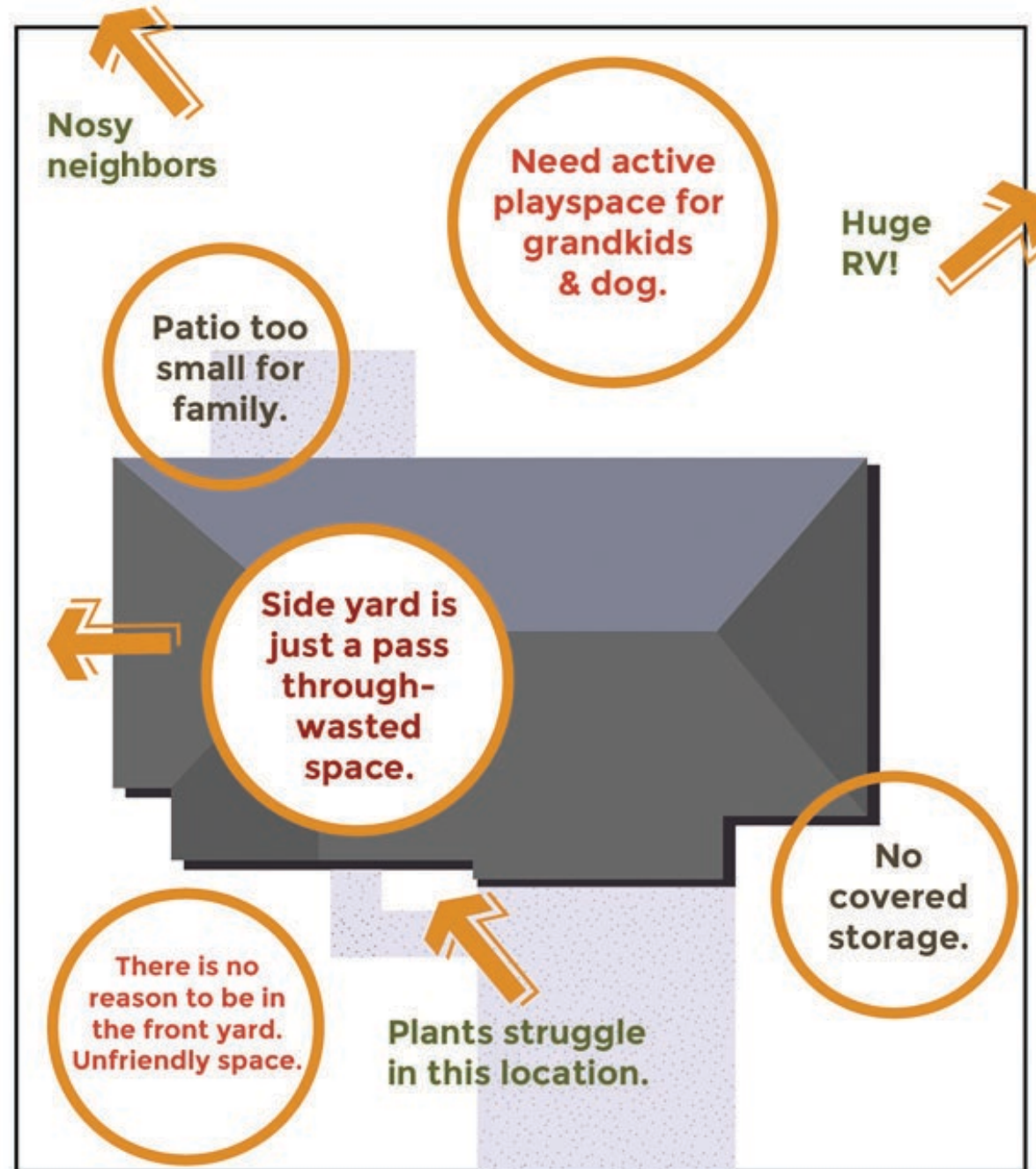






# Needs Assessment

How do you want to enjoy  
the remaining areas of your  
landscape?







## Gathering Areas













# Types of Gathering Areas

- Patios
- Informal Seating Areas
- Pergolas
- Decks
- Gazebos
- Fire Pits





# Location Considerations

- Purpose
- Sun Exposure
- Trees in the Area
- Privacy
- Noise





# Location Ideas

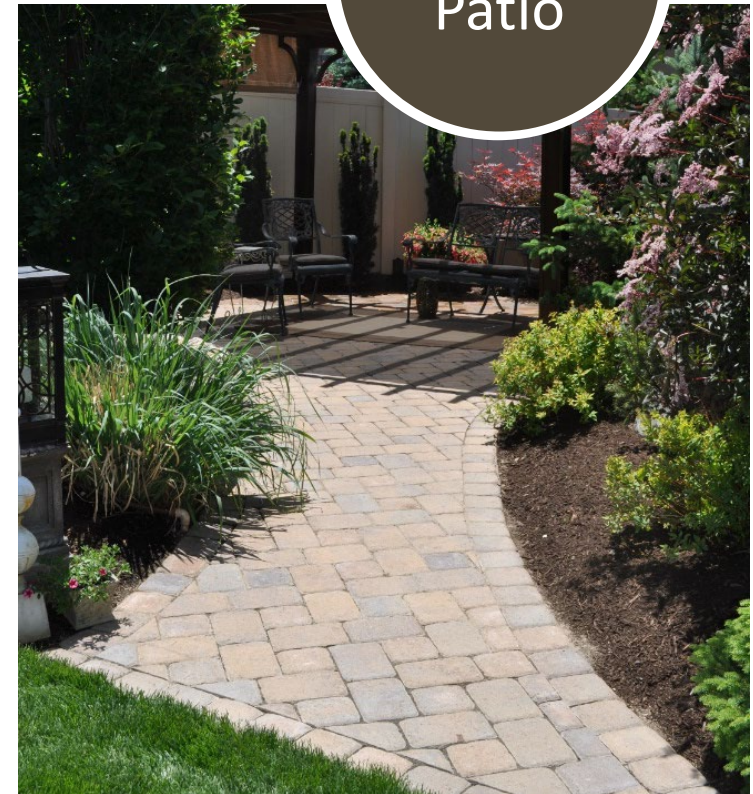
Front  
Yard



Main  
Patio



Bonus  
Patio





# Material Considerations

- DIY vs. Contractor Installation
- Usage Frequency
- Availability
- Budget





# Gathering Area Materials







# Aggregate Calculator

US Aggregates > Aggregate Calculator

Length \*

feet

Width \*

feet

Depth \*

inches

Aggregate

Sand/Gravel ▼

Estimated Tons Needed

0

Click the button below for exact quantity, type of material, and cost (including delivery).



# Gathering Area Before





# Gathering Area After





# Gathering Areas

Private  
Seating  
Area



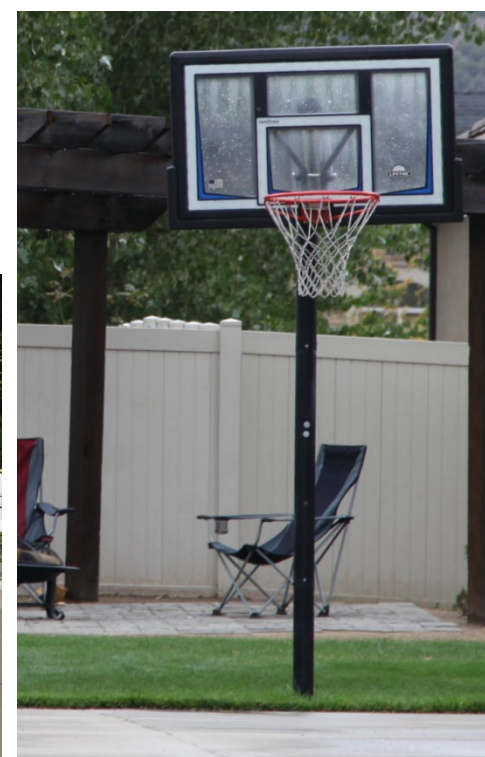
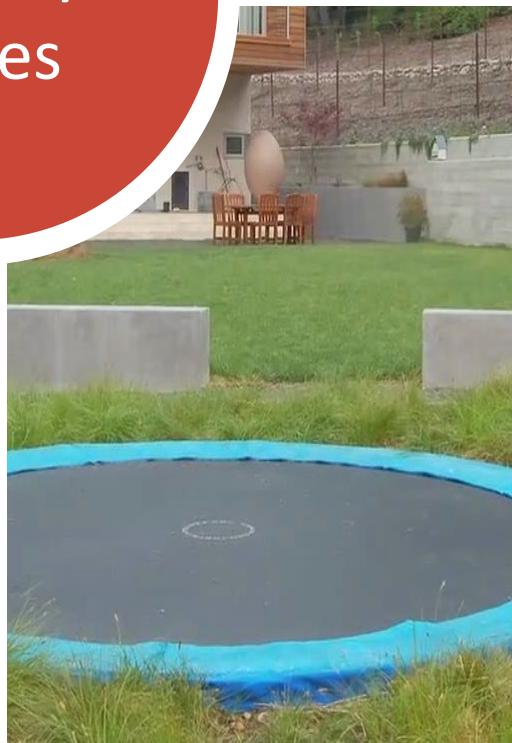
Patio







Activity  
Zones





# Types of Activity Zones

- Vegetable Gardens
- Children's Play Area
- Storage
- Sport Courts
- Trampoline
- Hot Tub
- Dog Run
- Other Active Recreation Areas





# Location Considerations

- Sun Exposure
- Space Requirements
- Attractiveness
- Purpose
- Need for Monitoring Activity from Indoors





A photograph of a backyard playground. In the center is a large, multi-level play structure with a green slide, a green canopy, and a grey plastic body. To the right is a swing set with two swings. The playground is situated on a green lawn, with a white fence and various bushes and trees in the background. A circular graphic with text is overlaid in the bottom left corner.

Designated  
Activity Zones  
Reduce  
Maintenance





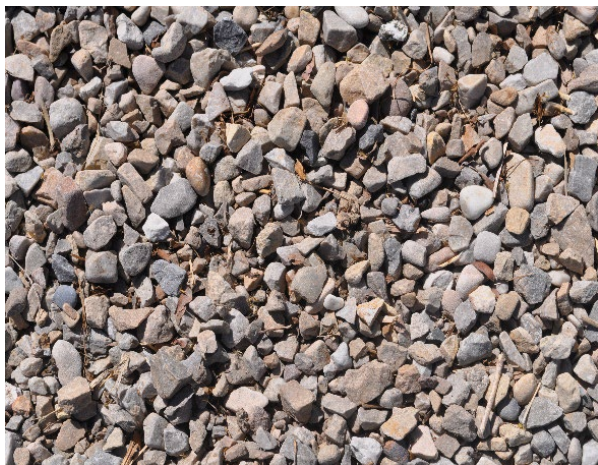
Design the  
Space to Fit the  
Desired Activity  
Zone



Sand



## Activity Zone Surface Materials:



Gravel



Wood Chips





# Vegetable Garden Watering

Water with Drip  
Irrigation on Its  
Own Valve





# Adaptability



Children's Play  
Space Is Easily  
Converted to a  
Gathering Area





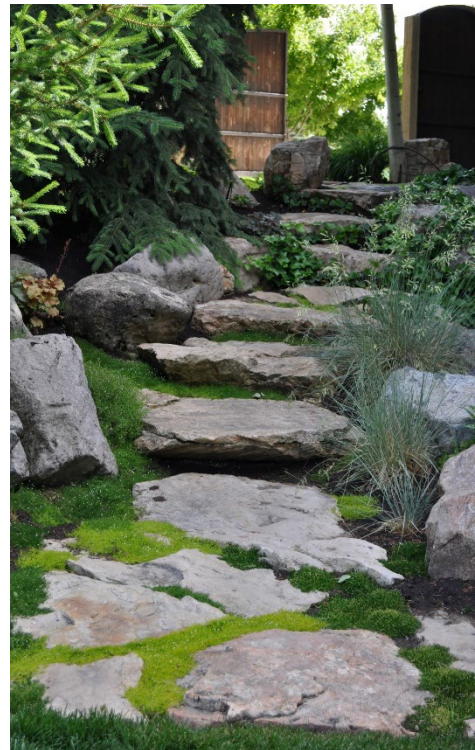
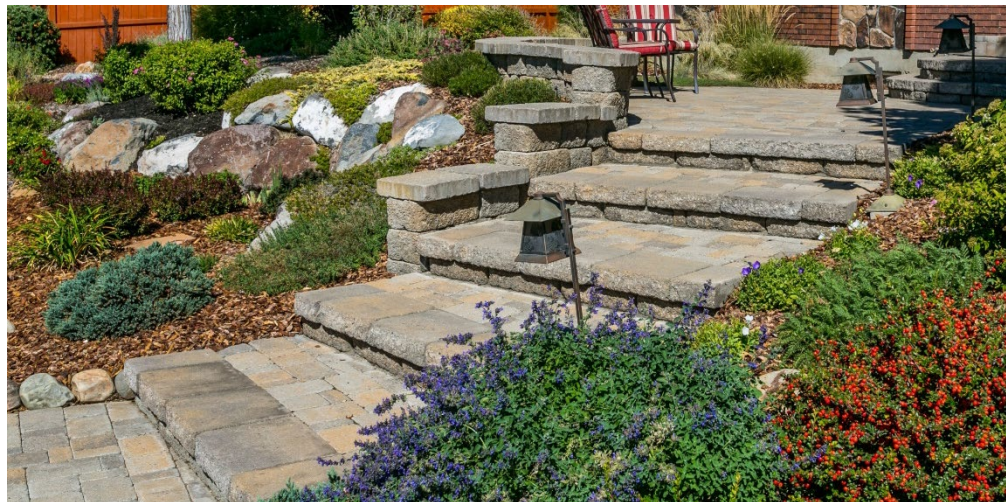
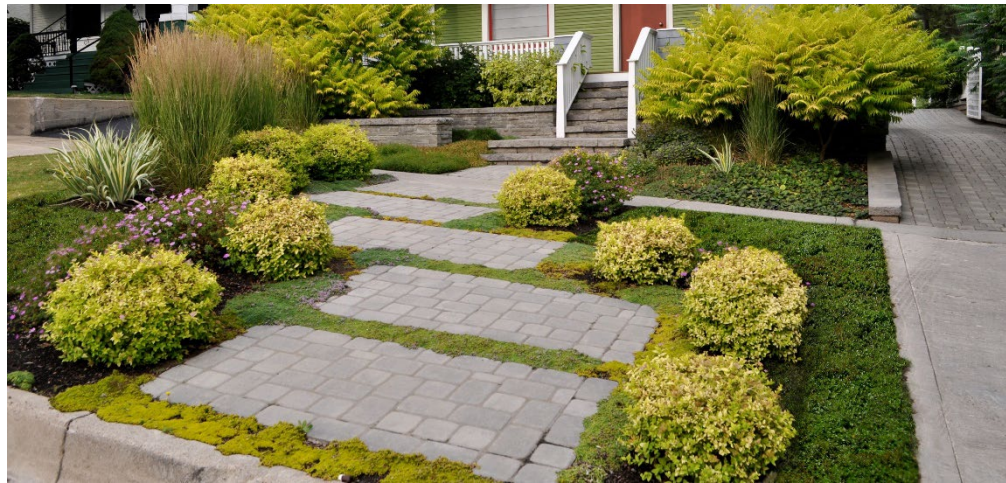
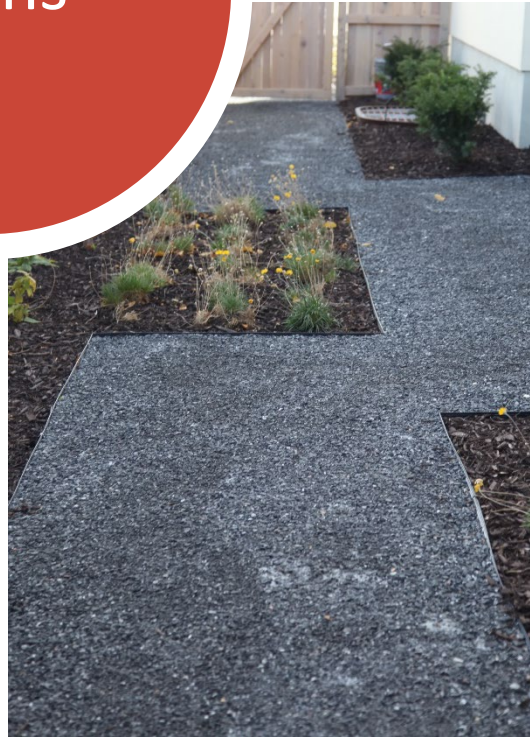
# Backyard Activity Zones







## Paths





# Path Locations





# Primary and Secondary Paths

Primary  
Path



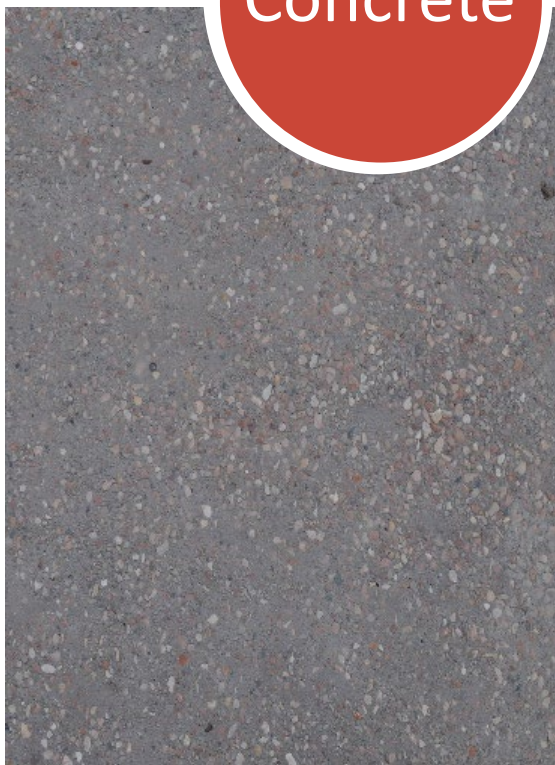
Secondary  
Path



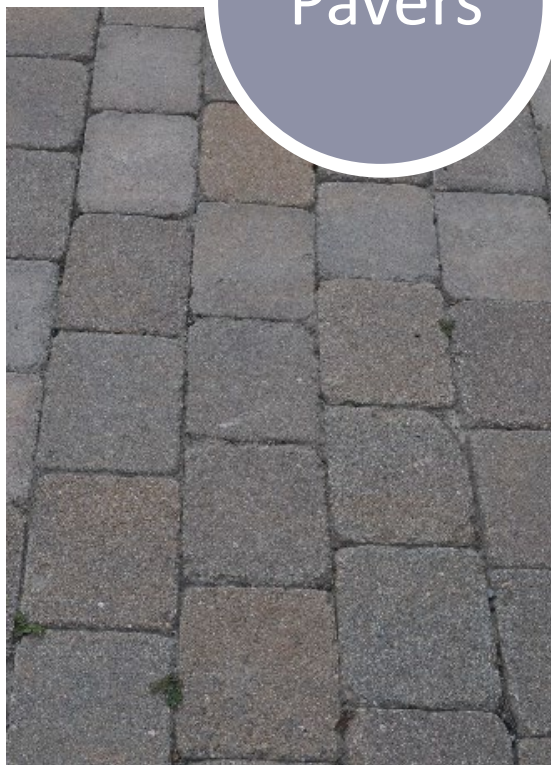


# Primary Path Materials

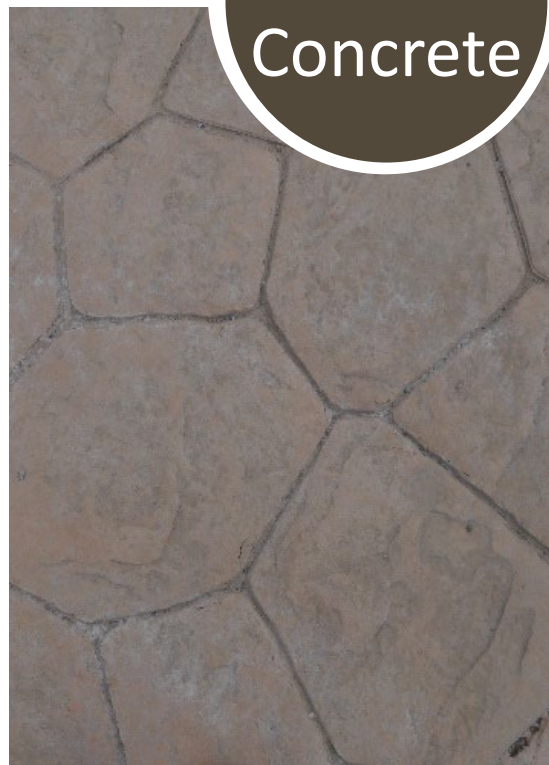
Concrete



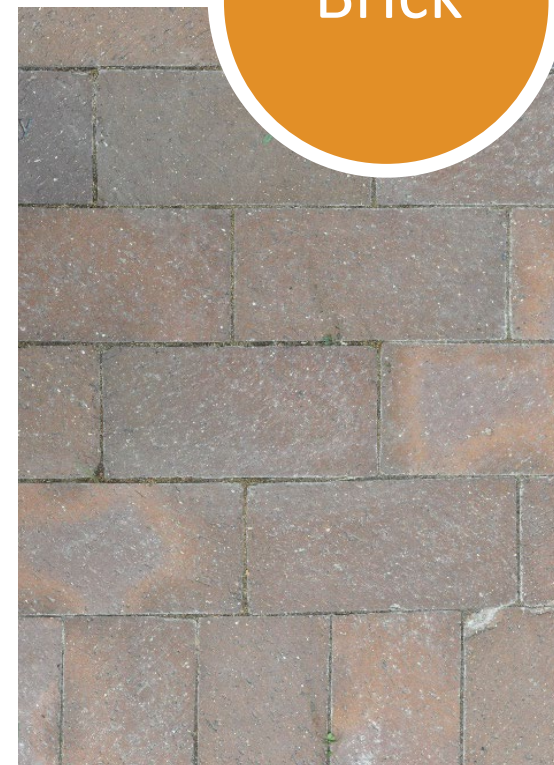
Pavers



Stamped  
Concrete



Brick



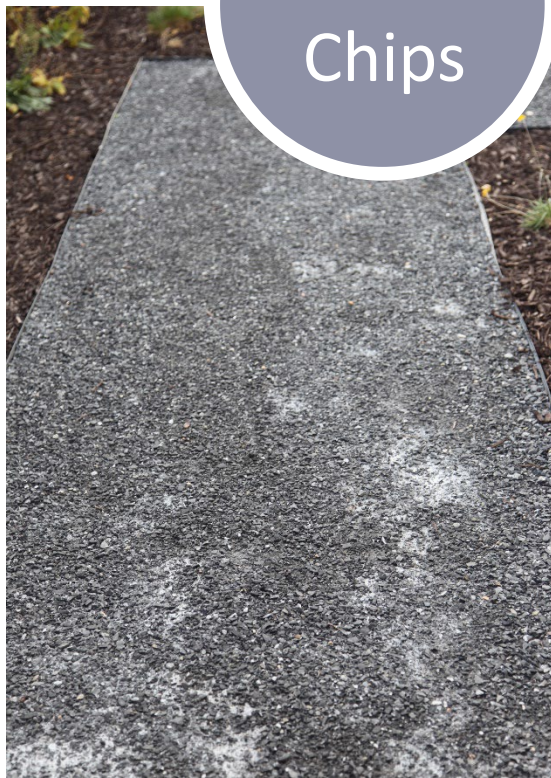


# Secondary Path Materials

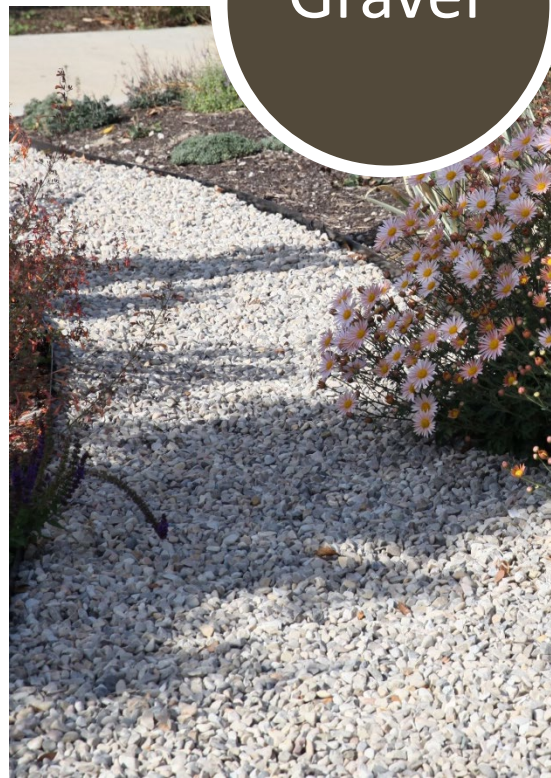
Bark



Chat or  
Chips



Gravel

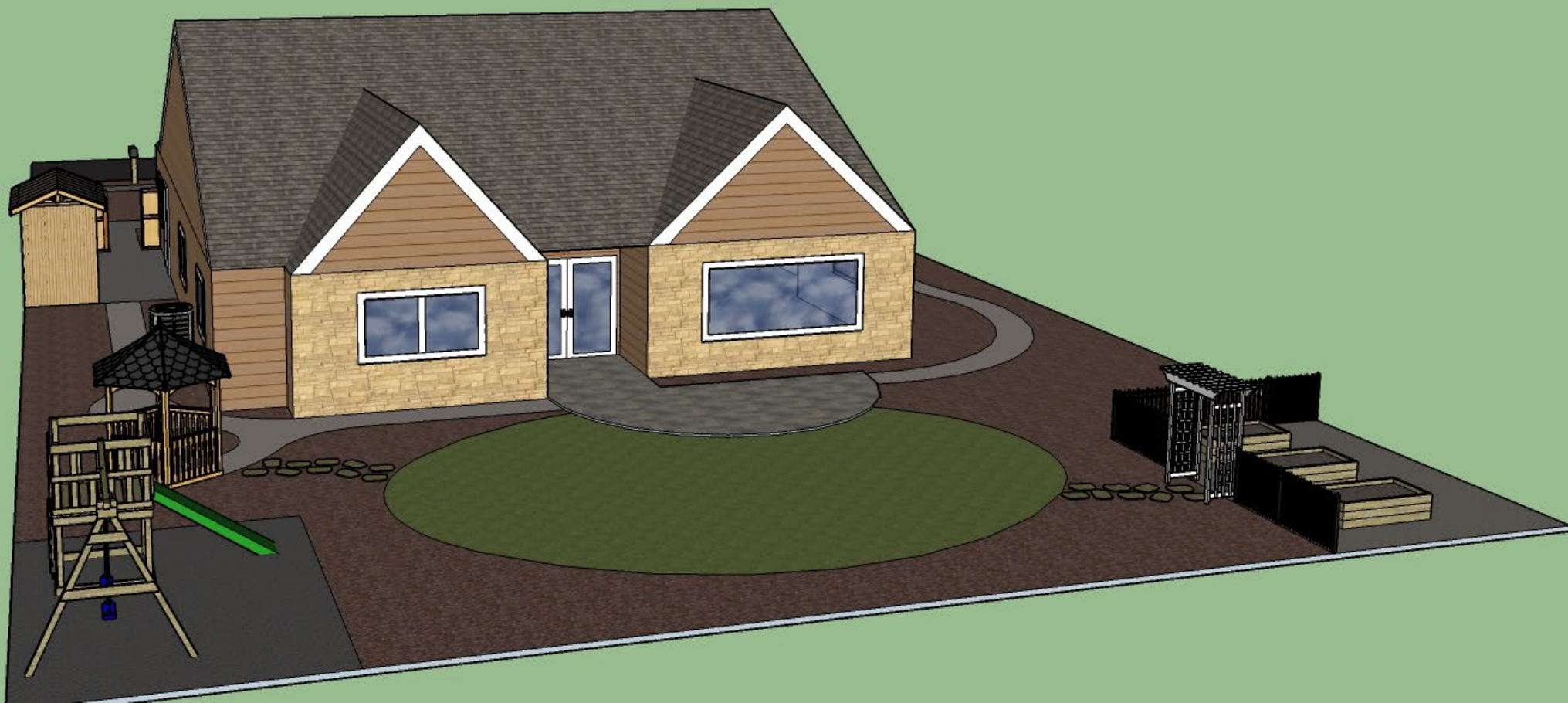


Flagstone





# Backyard Paths





# Edging

Edging  
is a nice way to  
separate special use  
zones throughout the  
landscape







# Planting Beds







Planting  
Beds





# Planting Beds





# Building Planting Beds



1. Install Drip  
irrigation

2. Add plants to  
fill at least 50% at  
maturity

3. Add 3-4  
Inches of mulch



# Step One - Install Drip Irrigation





# Drip Irrigation Overview

- Allows Water to Flow Slowly to Plant Roots
- Very Little Water Is Wasted from Evaporation or Wind
- Helps with Weed Control
- Easier to Install and Change





# Drip Irrigation Types

In-line  
Drip



Point  
Source  
Drip





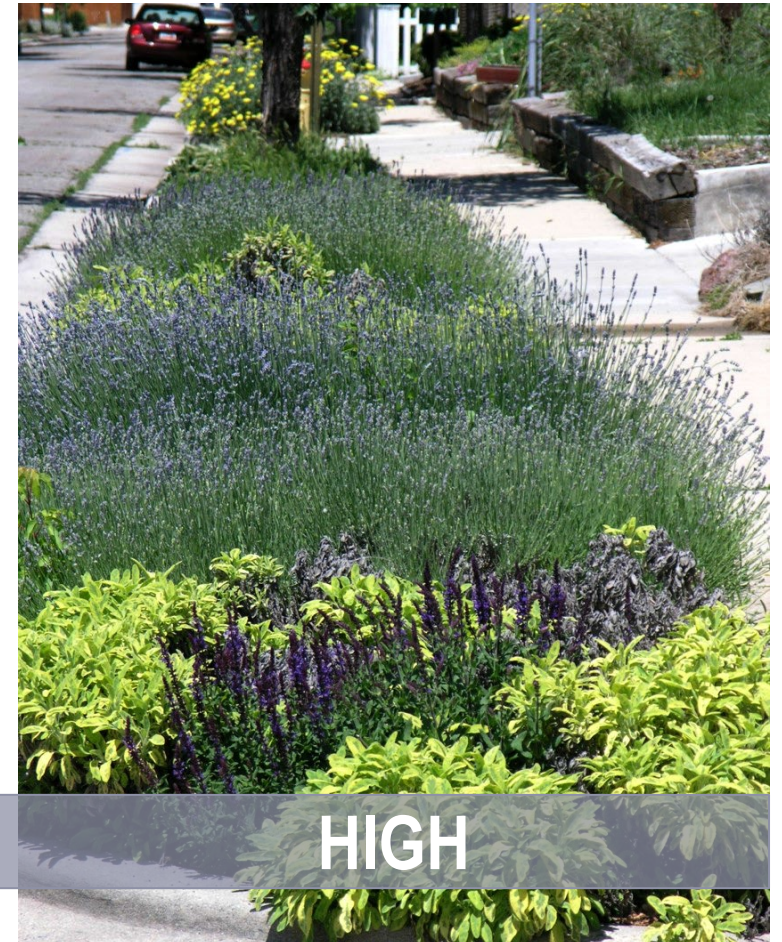
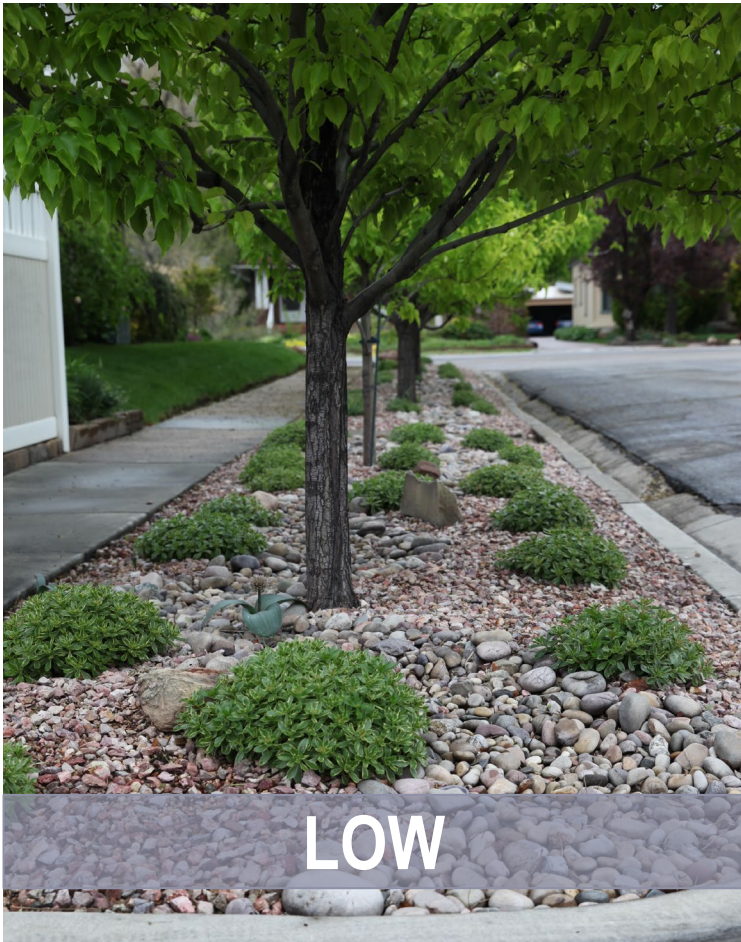
# Localscapes Requirement - Ineligible Emitters





# Drip Irrigation Considerations

Choose drip irrigation that supports your plant density preference





# Filter & Pressure Regulator

Filter



Pressure  
Regulator



# Filter/Pressure Regulator





# In-line Drip Irrigation Materials



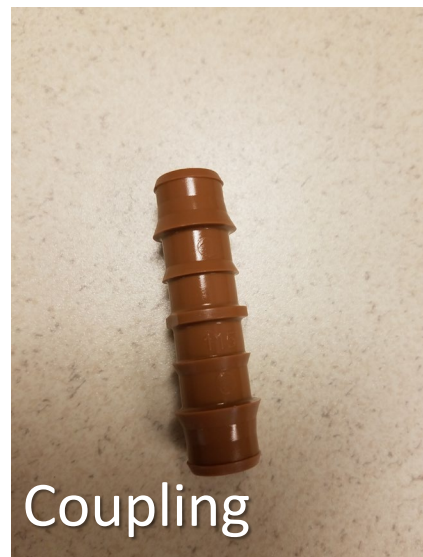
Blank Tubing



Drip Tubing



Tee



Coupling



Elbow



Staple



# In-line Drip Irrigation

- Drip Emitters Are Built Directly into the Lines
- Water Planting Beds Evenly
- Installed on the Surface, or Just Beneath the Soil, Under a Layer of Mulch
- Easy Maintenance





# In-line Drip Irrigation

To ensure trees get plenty of water, loop multiple inline drip rings around the trunk.





# In-line Drip Irrigation

To ensure trees get plenty of water, loop multiple inline drip rings around the trunk.





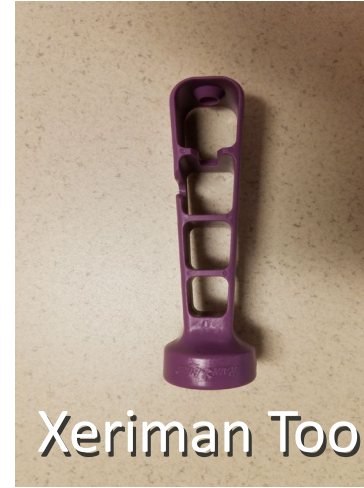
# Point Source Drip Irrigation Materials



Blank Tubing



Poly  
Tubing



Xeriman Tool



Drip Emitter



Tubing Stake



Staple



# Point Source Drip Irrigation

- Drip Emitters Are Attached to the Main Tubing Line with Spaghetti Tubing
- Emitter Waters Individual Plants
- Installed on the Surface of the Soil Under a Layer of Mulch
- Best for Maximum Weed Control





# Point Source Drip Irrigation

- Need at Least 10-15 gallons of Water per Hour to Each Tree
- Add More Emitters as Plants Mature
- Periodically Give Trees Extra Water During the First Two Years





# Drip Using Secondary Water



Figure Eight Line End- Closed



Secondary Irrigation Filter



Figure Eight Line End- Open for Line Flushing



## Step Two - Add Plants





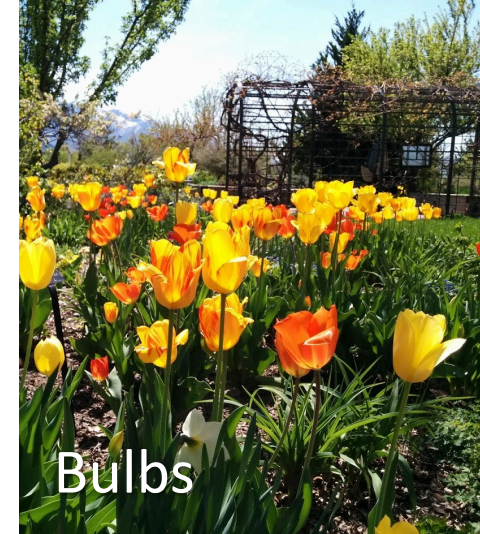
# Localscapes Requirement

Plants Must Fill at  
Least 50% of the  
Planting Beds at  
Maturity





# Plant Materials





# Know Your Plants

## Where to Look:

- [www.conservationgardenpark.org](http://www.conservationgardenpark.org)
- [www.cuwcd.gov/plants](http://www.cuwcd.gov/plants)
- Local Nurseries
- Check Plant Tags Before You Buy Plants

## What to Look for:

- Size
- Light Requirements
- Perennial vs. Annual
- Hardiness Zone
- Botanical Name



Buy Plants by Botanical Name, not the Common Name.



# Trees

- Provide Shade
- Block Unwanted Views
- Provide Multi-Season Interest
- Can Act as a Focal Point



Weeping  
White  
Spruce

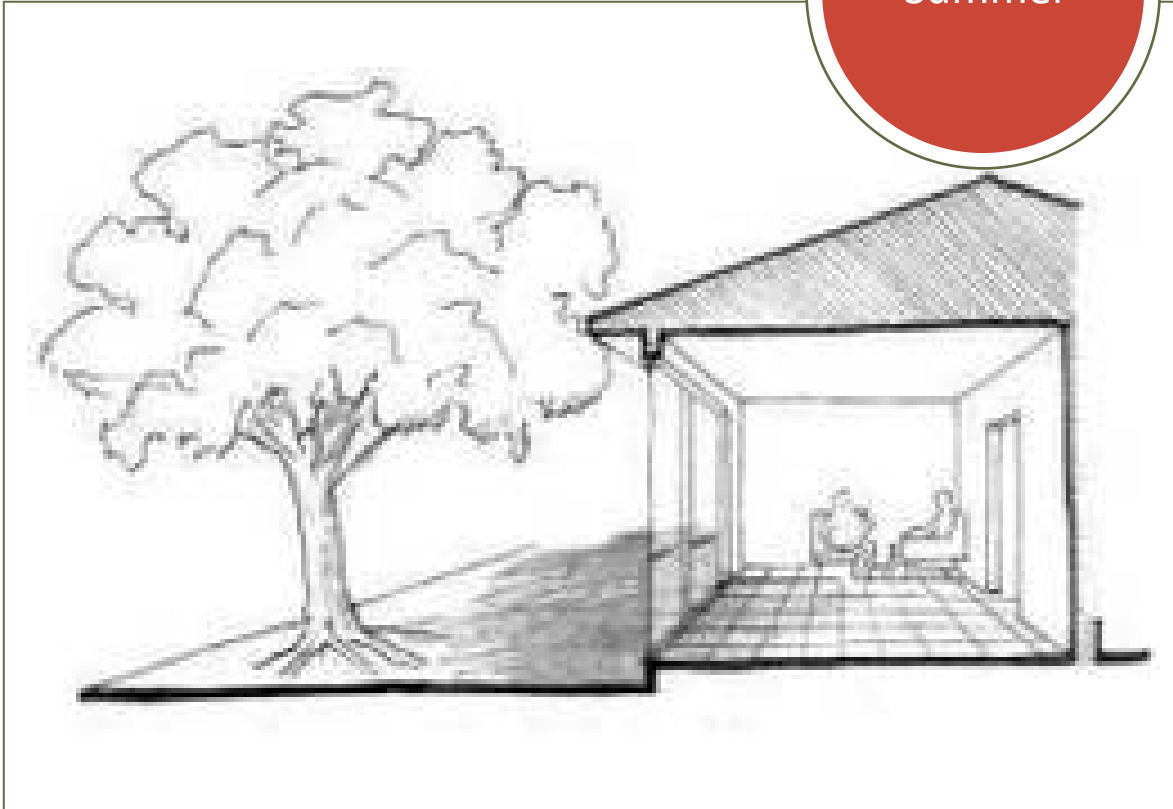


'Green  
Vase'  
Zelkova

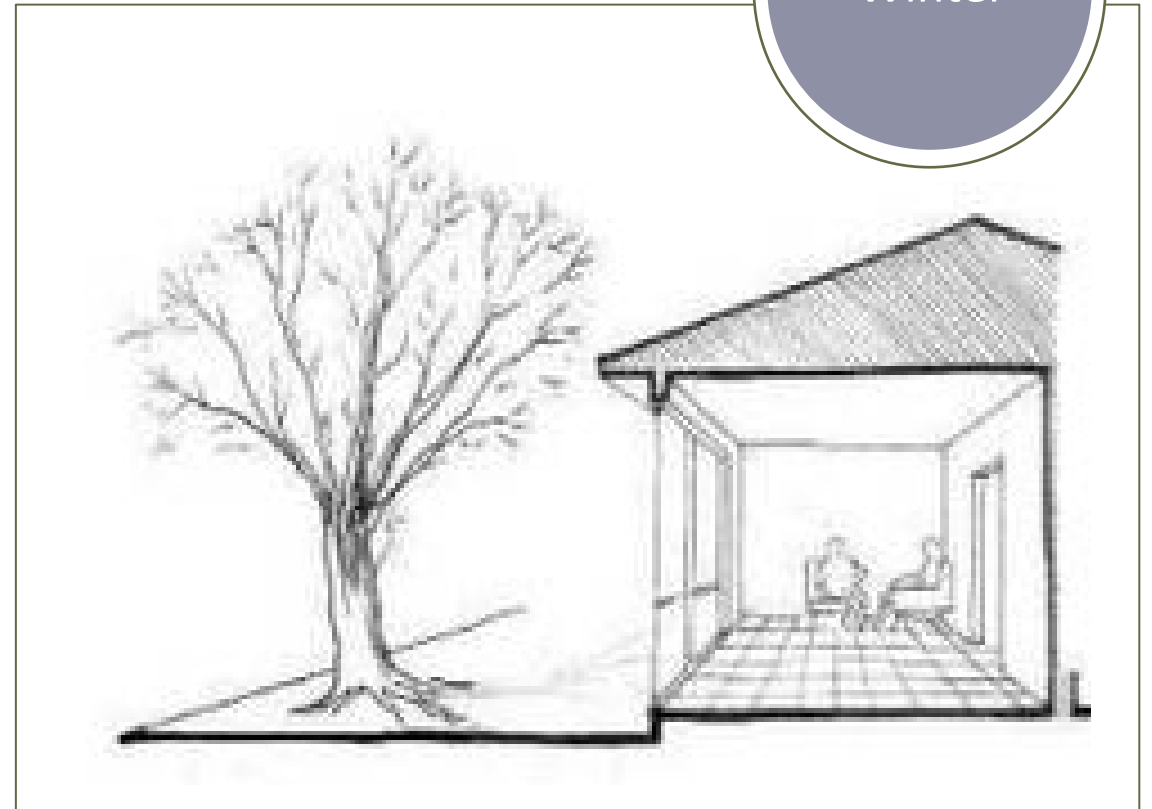


# Tree Location - Energy Efficiency

Summer



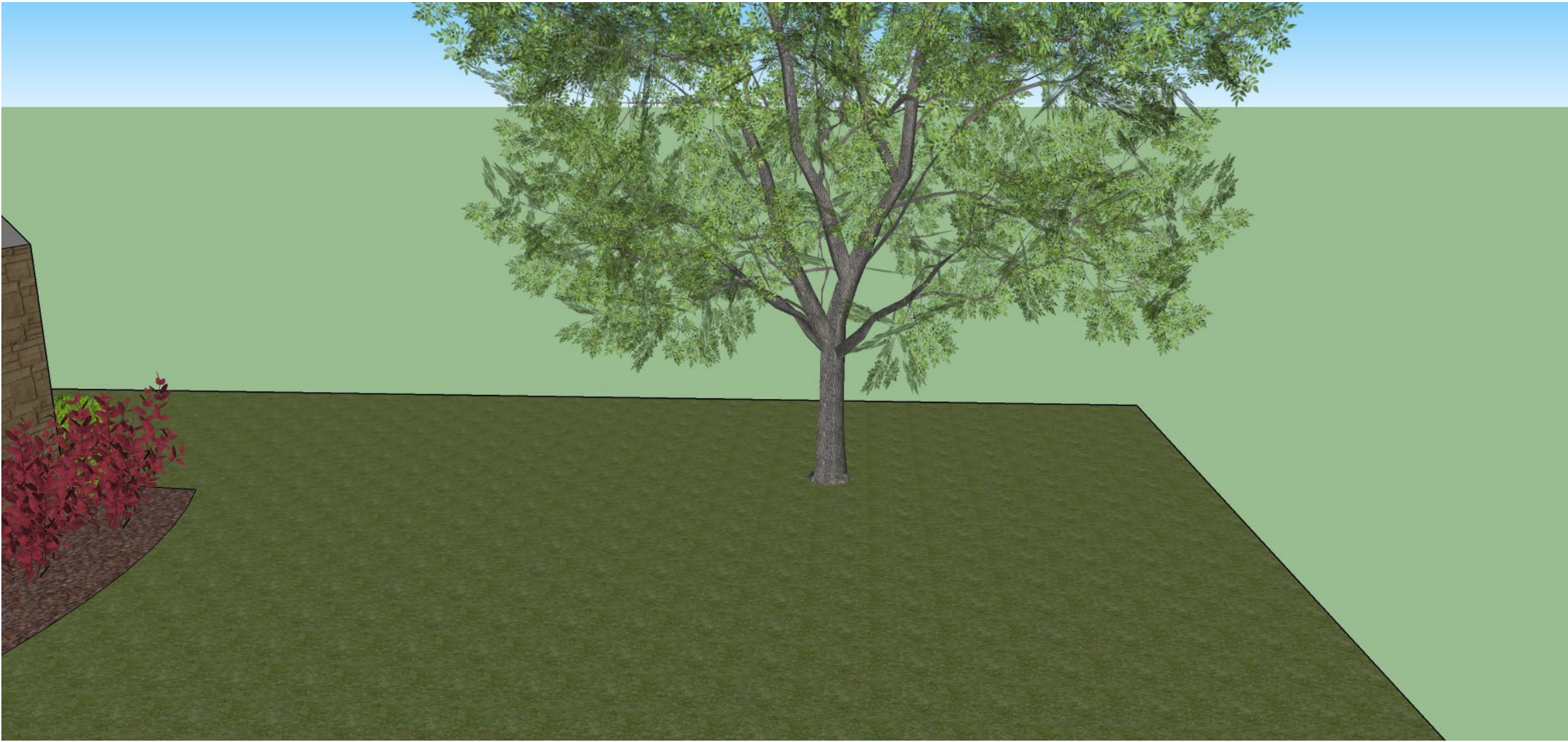
Winter





# Shade

Use Trees to Provide Shade for Lawn, Gathering Areas, & Activity Zones





# Shade

Use Trees to Provide Shade for Lawn, Gathering Areas, & Activity Zones





# Shrubs

- Low-Maintenance Color
- Privacy
- Provide Multi-Season Interest
- Backbone Plant of Any Good Design

'Sea of Gold'  
Juniper



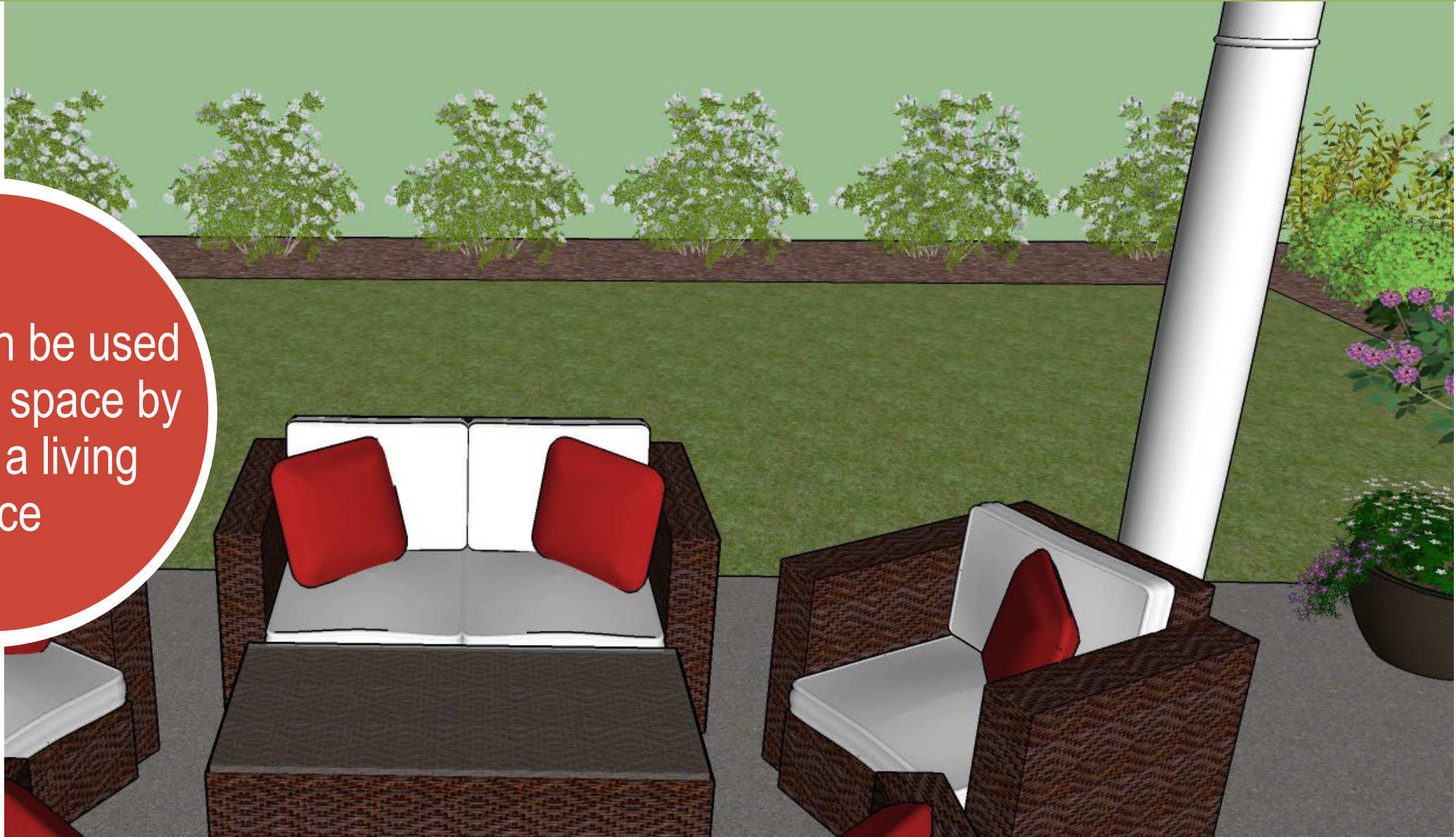
'Diablo'  
Ninebark





# Define Space

Shrubs can be used  
to define a space by  
creating a living  
fence

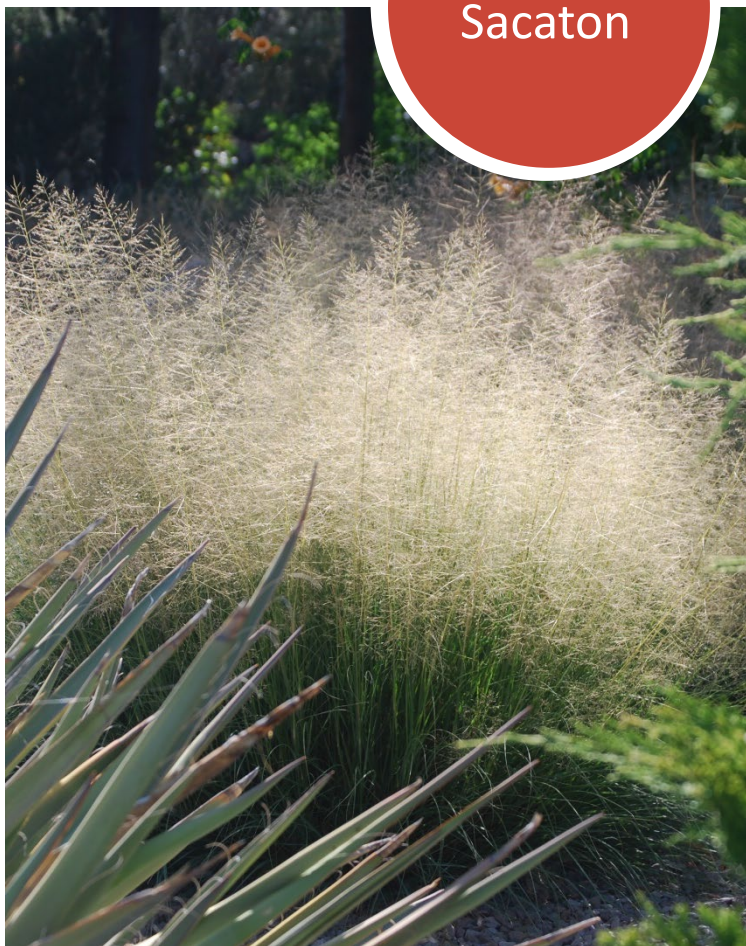




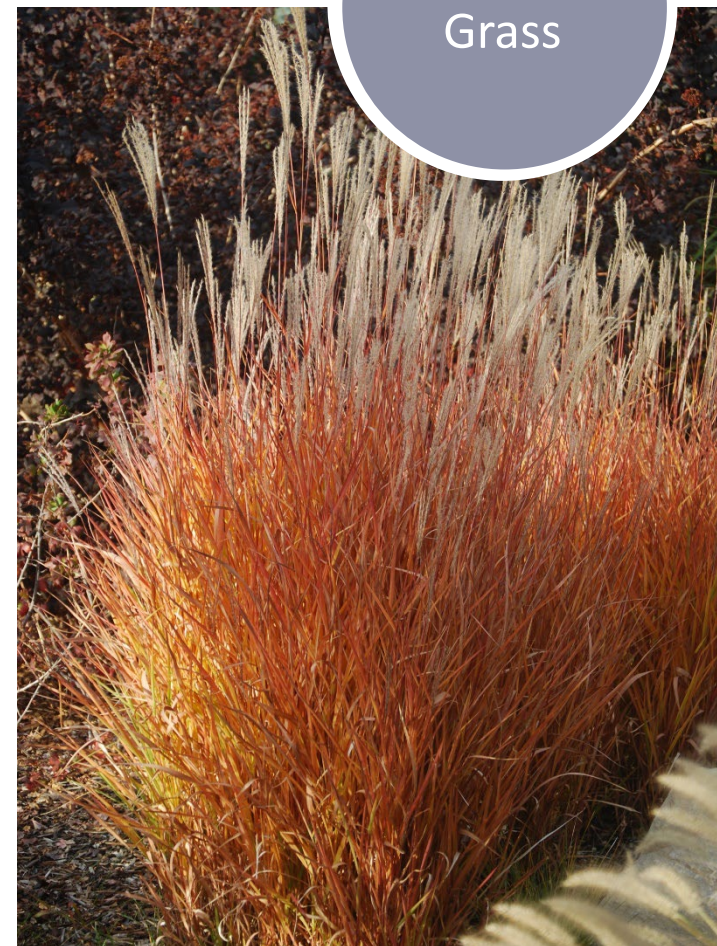
# Ornamental Grasses

- Provide Movement & Sound
- Add Light & Texture
- Provide Winter Interest
- Habitat for Birds

Alkali  
Sacaton



Flame  
Grass





# Create Privacy

Trees, shrubs, and  
ornamental grasses  
can be used to add  
height and create  
privacy





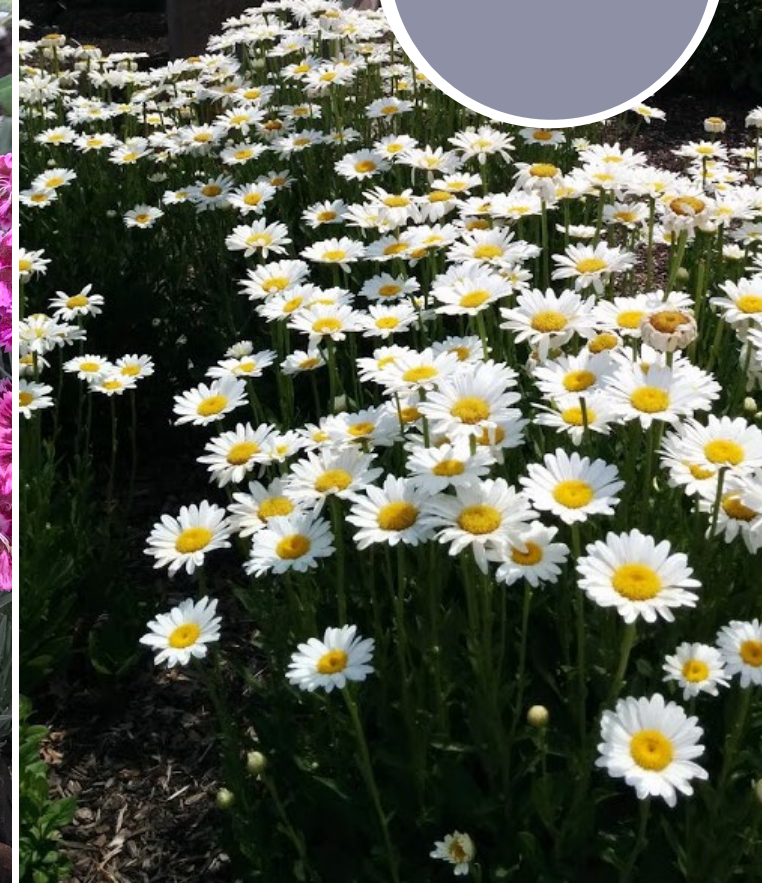
# Perennials

- Provide Bursts of Color
- Grow Year After Year
- Bloom at Different Times of the Year
- Habitat for Pollinators

Dianthus



Shasta Daisy





# Planting in Layers





# Annuals vs. Perennials

Don't Mix Annuals  
& Perennials in  
Planting Beds







Save Annual  
Flowers for  
Container Accents

- Keeping Annuals in Containers Will Reduce Maintenance
- Drip Irrigate Containers on Their Own Zone



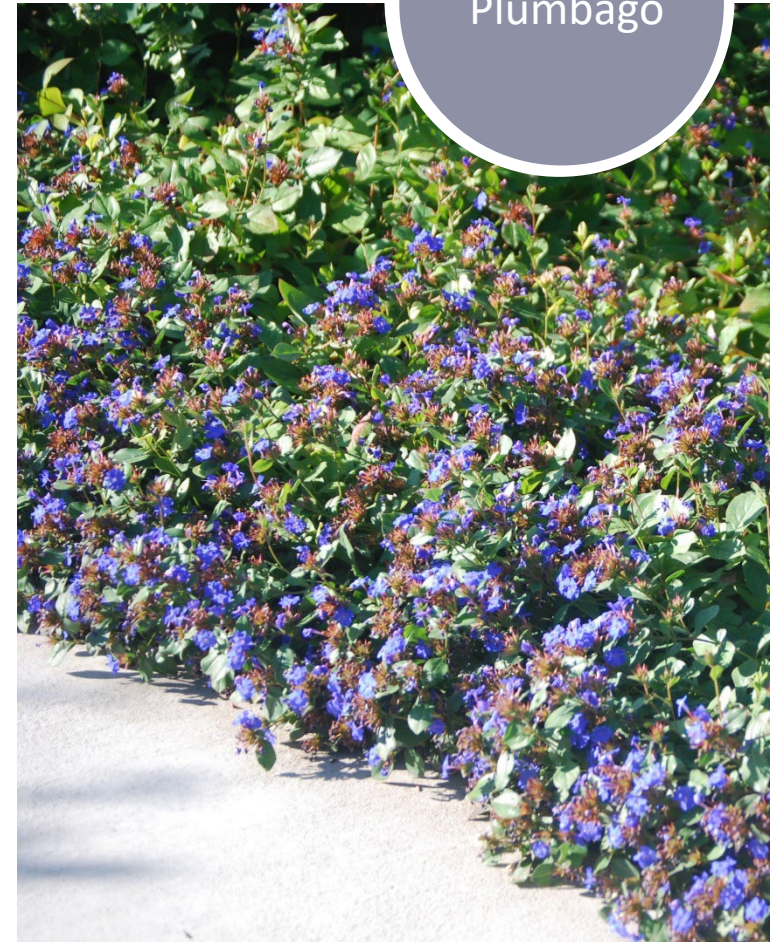
# Groundcovers

- The Carpet of the Landscape
- Living Mulch
- No Need to Mow
- Outcompete Most Weeds

Creeping  
Thyme Mix



Plumbago



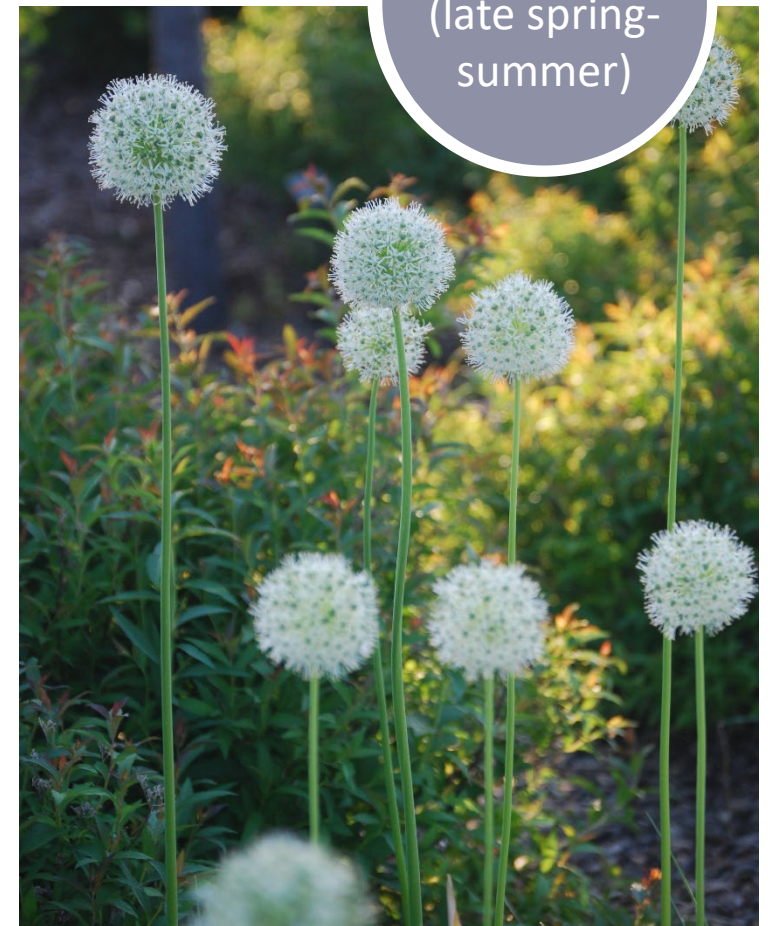


# Bulbs

- Waterwise
- Provide Early Spring Color
- A Mix of Bulbs Provides Color Spring through Fall
- Low Maintenance



Tulips  
(early spring)



Allium  
(late spring-  
summer)



# Planting Times

## Fall

- Best Time to Plant
- Smaller Selection

## Spring

- Also a Good Time to Plant
- Selection Is Much Greater

## Summer

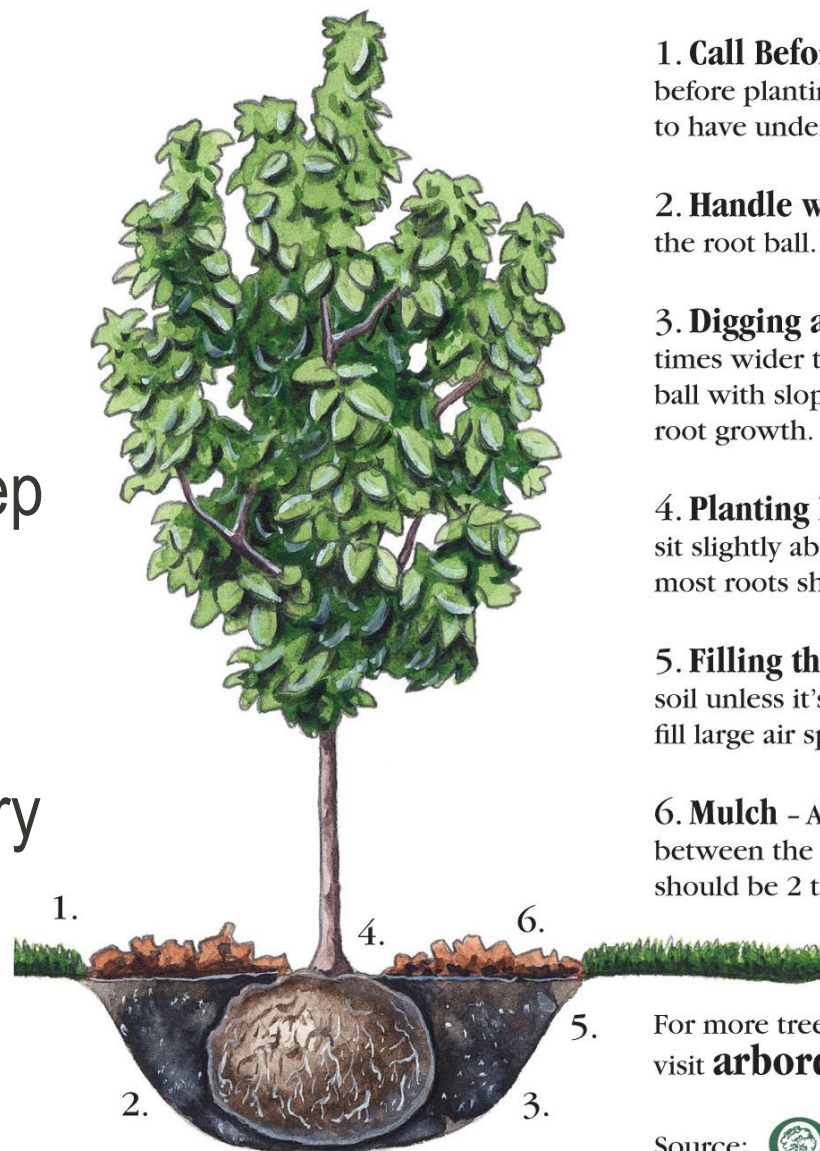
- Not Recommended;  
Plants Will Struggle





# Tree Planting

- Too High Is Better than Too Deep
- Don't Cover the Trunk Flare
- Remove Burlap and Cage
- Staking Is not Always Necessary



**1. Call Before You Dig** – Several days before planting, call the national 811 hotline to have underground utilities located.

**2. Handle with Care** – Always lift tree by the root ball. Keep roots moist until planting.

**3. Digging a Proper Hole** – Dig 2 to 5 times wider than the diameter of the root ball with sloping sides to allow for proper root growth.

**4. Planting Depth** – The trunk flare should sit slightly above ground level and the top-most roots should be buried 1 to 2 inches.

**5. Filling the Hole** – Backfill with native soil unless it's all clay. Tamp in soil gently to fill large air spaces.

**6. Mulch** – Allow 1 to 2 inch clearance between the trunk and the mulch. Mulch should be 2 to 3 inches deep.

For more tree-planting tips and information, visit [arborday.org](http://arborday.org).

Source:  **Arbor Day Foundation™**

90075201



## Watering New Plants

New plants have small root balls and **need water several times a week** (or more!) during the first growing season.





## Watering Established Plants

- Plants with an Established Root System Should Be Watered Using Drip Irrigation
- Drip Irrigation Needs Its Own Zone Because It Runs Longer than Over-head Spray

### **Clay Soil:**

Water Once a Week for 60 Minutes

### **Sandy Soil:**

Water Two Days a Week for 30 Minutes





# Watering Guide

## General Watering Guide for Central/Northern Utah

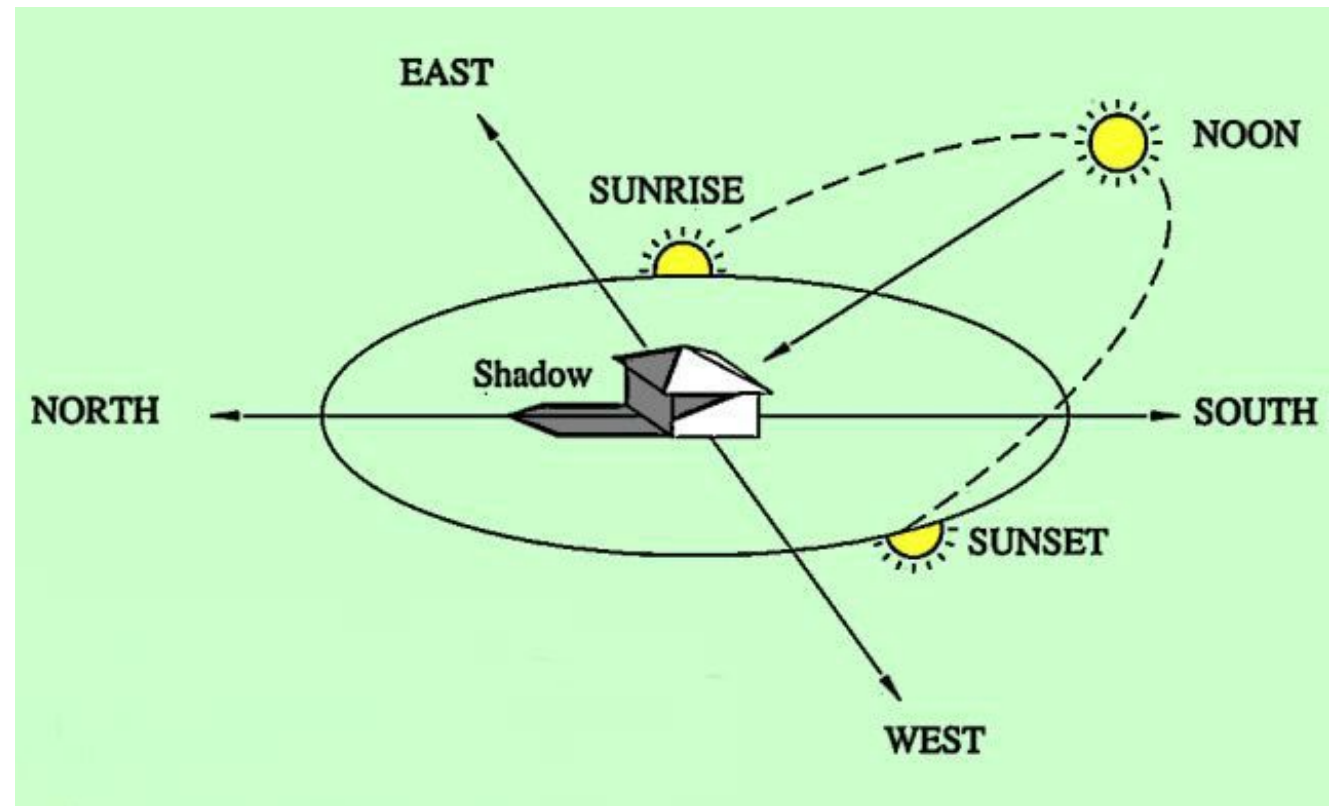
| Lawns                            |                              |                      |                                                                                                                                                                    |               |               | Planting Beds                                                           |                                  |                              |                      |                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |            |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| How Often?                       | Clay Soil                    | Sandy Soil           | How Long?                                                                                                                                                          | Clay Soil     | Sandy Soil    | When?                                                                   | How Often?                       | Clay Soil                    | Sandy Soil           | How Long?                                                                                                                                                                                  | Clay Soil  | Sandy Soil |
| Mother's Day<br>(start watering) | Once every<br>5 days         | Once every<br>3 days | Rotating<br>                                                                      | 45 min. total | 25 min. total | Before 8 am<br>or<br>After 8 pm<br><br>for both lawn and planting beds. | Mother's Day<br>(start watering) | Once every<br>7 days         | Once every<br>5 days | Drip (Recommended)<br>                                                                                  | 60 minutes | 30 minutes |
| Father's Day                     | Once every<br>3 days         | Once every<br>2 days | Fixed<br>                                                                        | 25 min. total | 15 min. total |                                                                         | Father's Day                     | Once every<br>4 days         | Once every<br>3 days | <p>If you currently have spray irrigation in your planter beds, we recommend switching to drip.</p> <p>Drip irrigation in planting beds dramatically reduces weeds while saving water.</p> |            |            |
| Labor Day                        | Once every<br>5 days         | Once every<br>3 days |                                                                                                                                                                    |               |               |                                                                         | Labor Day                        | Once every<br>7 days         | Once every<br>5 days |                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |            |
| Columbus Day                     | Stop Watering<br>(winterize) |                      | Use the "cycle and soak" method for lawn. Set each zone for half the time needed, run all zones, then run each station a second time. This minimizes water runoff. |               |               |                                                                         | Columbus Day                     | Stop Watering<br>(winterize) |                      |                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |            |



# Location Affects Plants

## What Is a Microclimate?

- A microclimate is when the climate of a small area is different from the area around it
- Some areas of your yard may be warmer or colder, wetter or drier, or less prone to frosts
- Side yards and foundations create microclimates





# Full Sun

## Full Sun Plants:

Areas Facing  
South & West Are  
the Best Place for  
Heat-loving Plants.

Hardscape &  
Walls Retain &  
Reflect Heat





# Partial Sun

## Partial Sun Plants:

- Require 6 Hours of Sun or Less
- The East Side Is a Great Place for these Plants
- There Is Sunlight for Half of the Day, but the Sun Is Far Less Intense

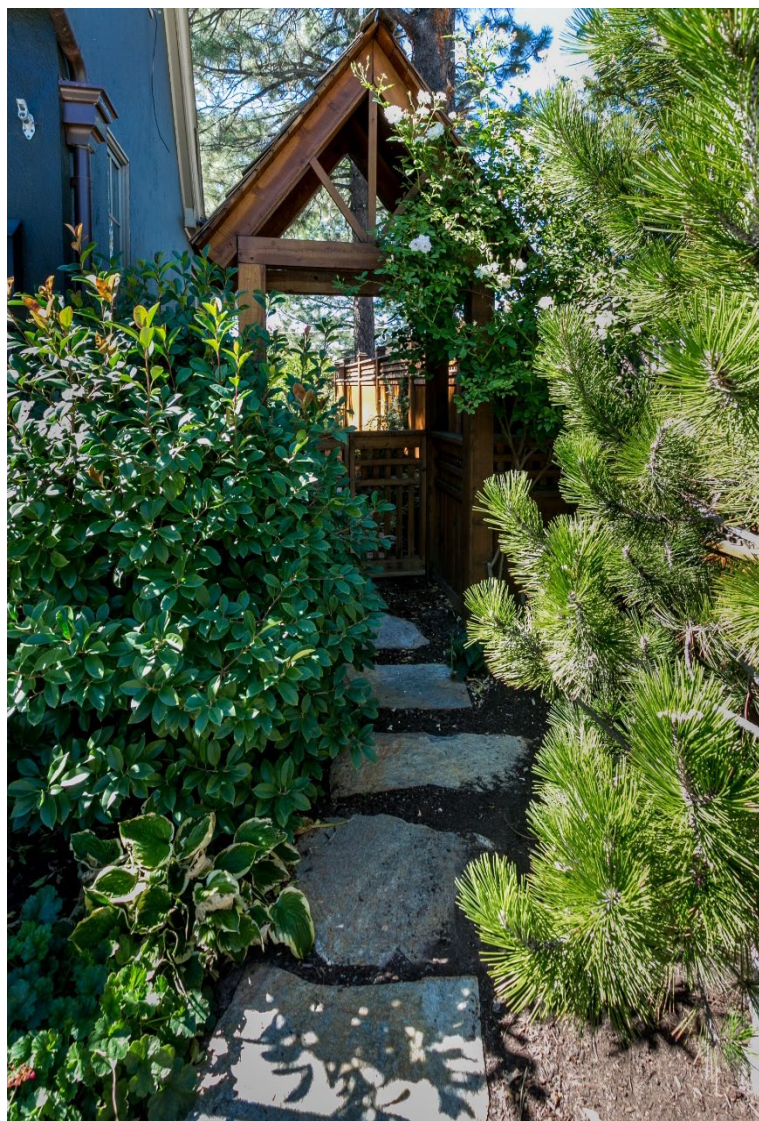
Morning Sun Is  
Less Intense





# Shade

5  
Planting  
Beds





## Step Three - Mulch





# Mulch Materials





# Localscapes Requirement

- There Should Be 3-4" of Mulch in the Planting Beds
- No Bare Soil





# Localscapes Requirement

- There Should Be 3-4" of Mulch in the Planting Beds
- No Bare Soil





# Completed Planting Beds







# RECTANGULAR LOT







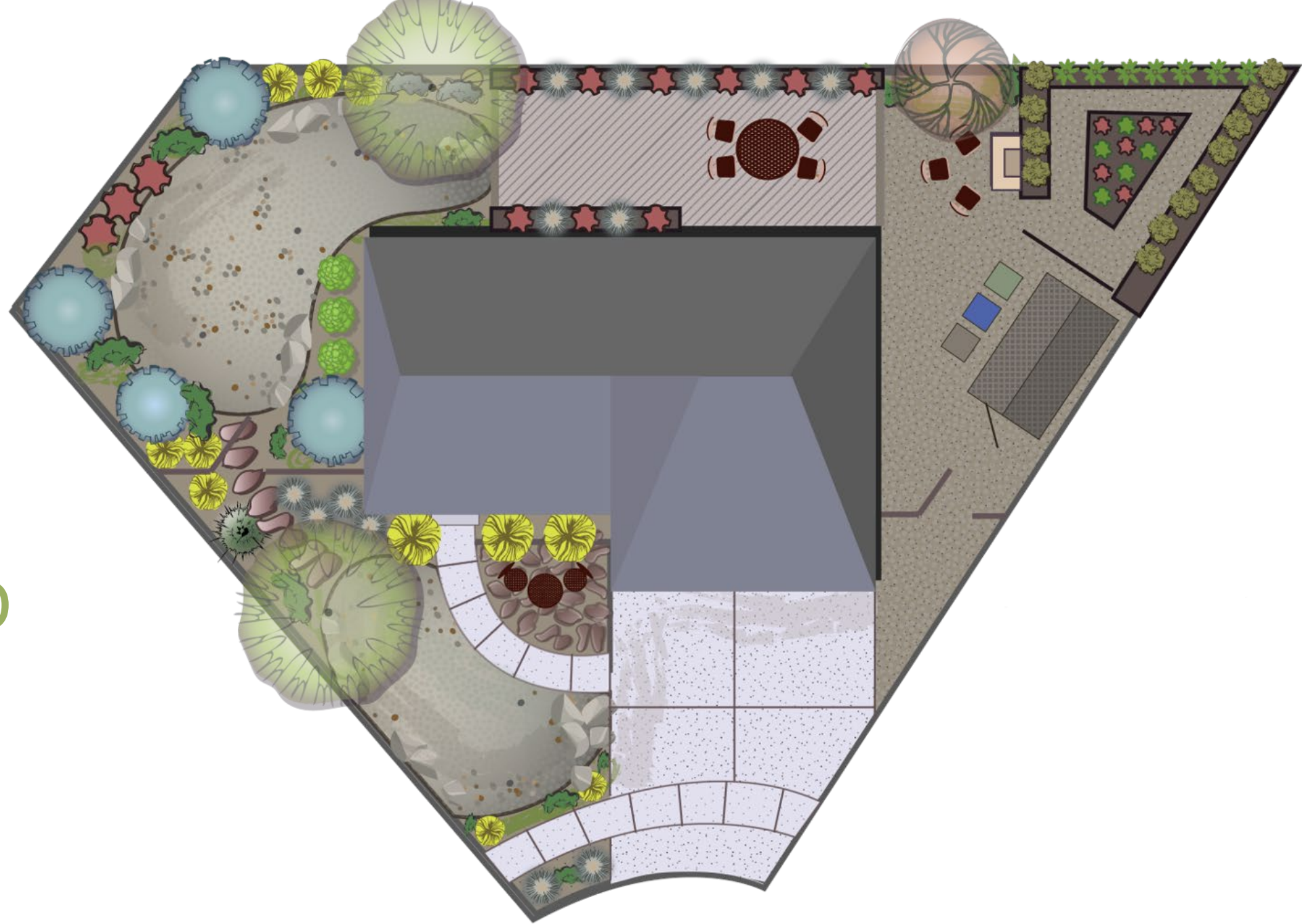
# CORNER LOT







# ODD-SHAPED LOT







# Resources





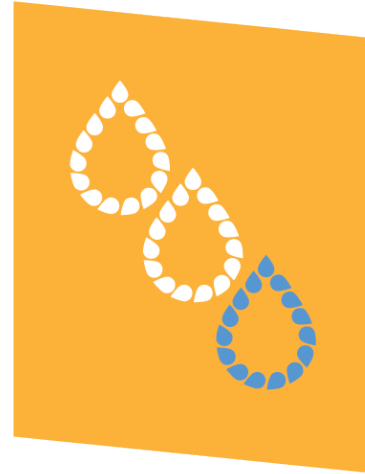
# Localscapes Requirements



- ☐ The project is oriented around a Central Open Shape of lawn, gravel, hardscape or groundcover that has a defined edge and creates contrast with the surrounding landscape.
- ☐ The Central Open Shape is at least 8 feet wide at its narrowest point.
- ☐ The Central Open Shape is not obstructed by trees, posts, playsets, planting beds, or other elements.
- ☐ If lawn is used for the Central Open Shape, it does not exceed 35% of the total landscaped area.
- ☐ Lawn is not used anywhere outside of the Central Open Shape.
- ☐ Planting Beds are drip irrigated and have 50% plant coverage at least 3-4 inches of mulch.



# Utah Water Savers



- Landscape Incentive Program
- List of Eligible Cities
- Smart Controller Rebate
- Low-flow Toilet Rebate

## UtahWaterSavers.com





# Join the Work Group!

- Ask Questions
- Share Photos
- Get Advice!







# Photo Gallery

- Public Access
- See Completed Projects
- Get Handouts



## Utah Water Savers Project Examples

Galleries

### Galleries

▼Utah Water Savers Project Exam...

Class Handouts

Flip Your Strip

Localscapes Example Landscapes



Class Handouts  
23 Files



Flip Your Strip  
174 Files



Localscapes Example La...  
91 Files





Need more help?  
Contact us at  
[info@localscapes.com](mailto:info@localscapes.com)







CENTRAL UTAH WATER  
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

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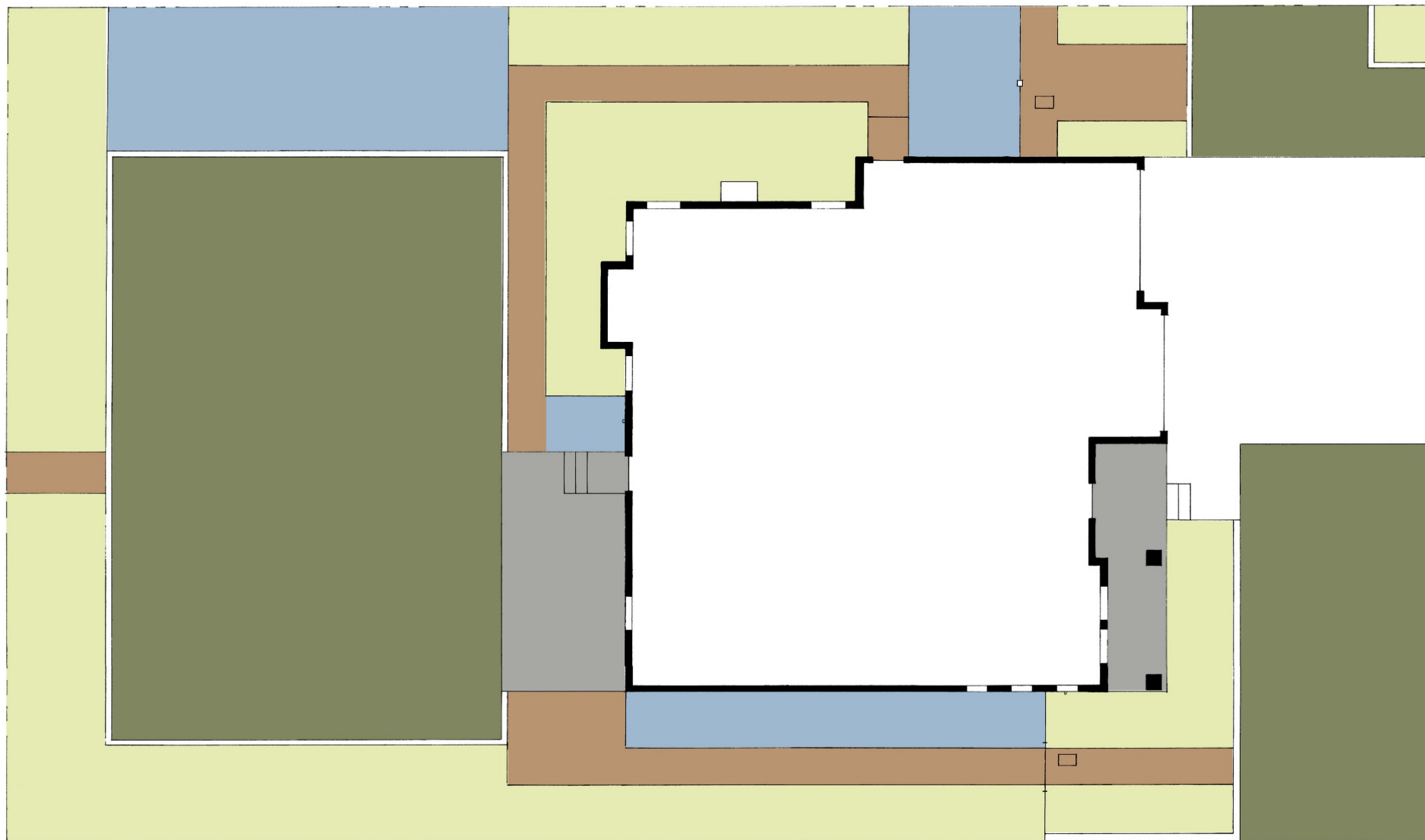


# Casey's Yard

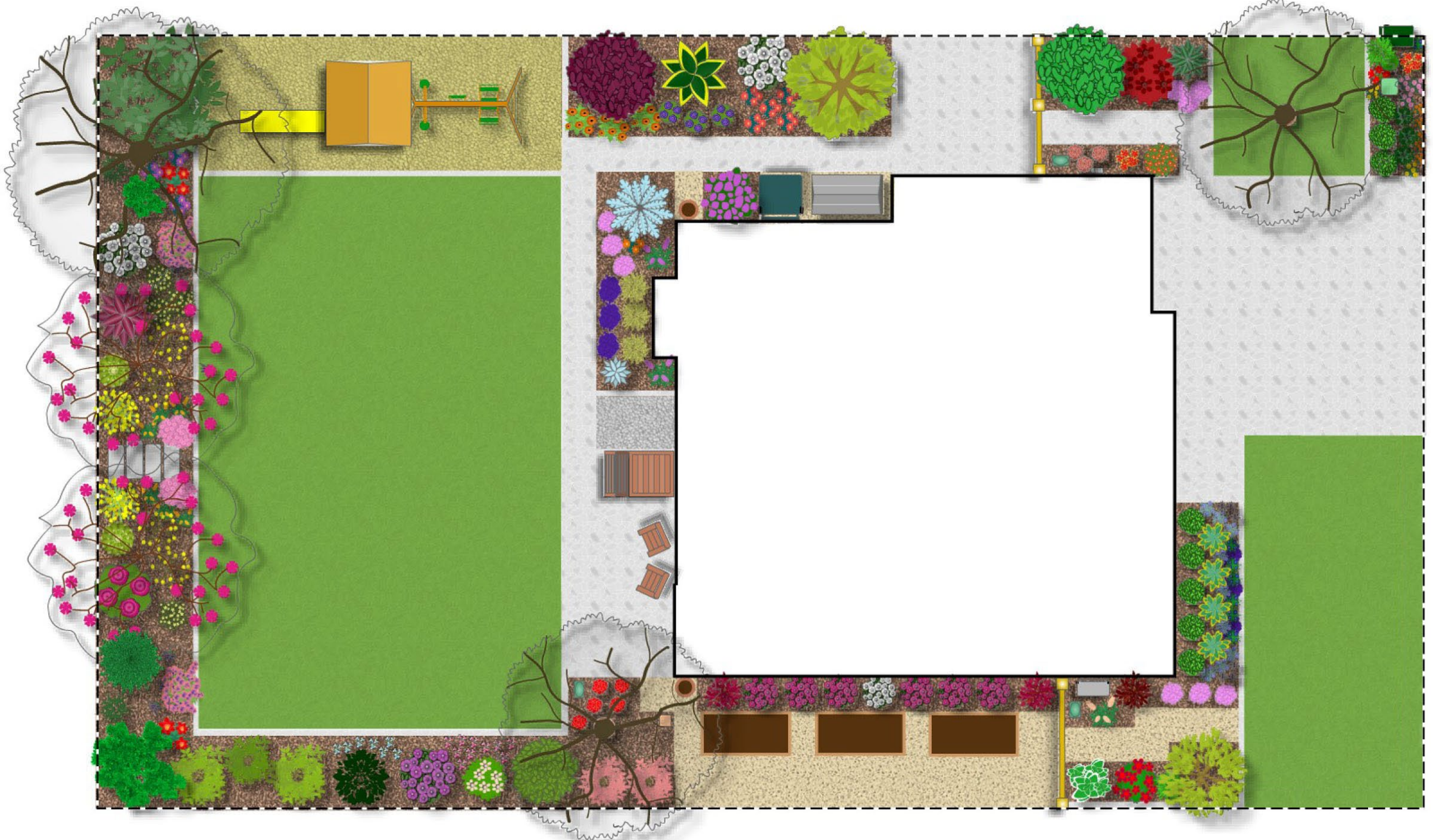
Localscapes™  
Localscapes.com















































































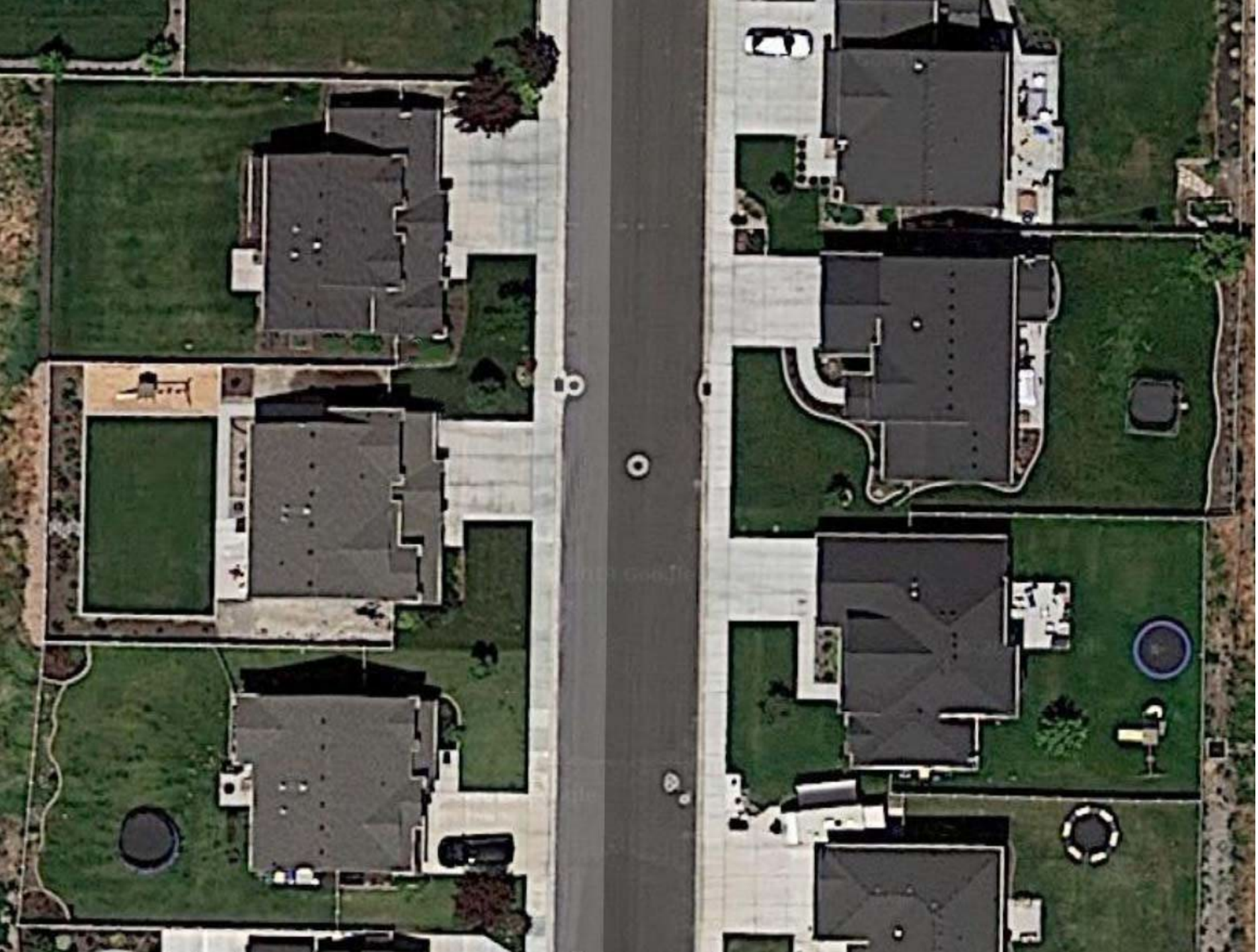




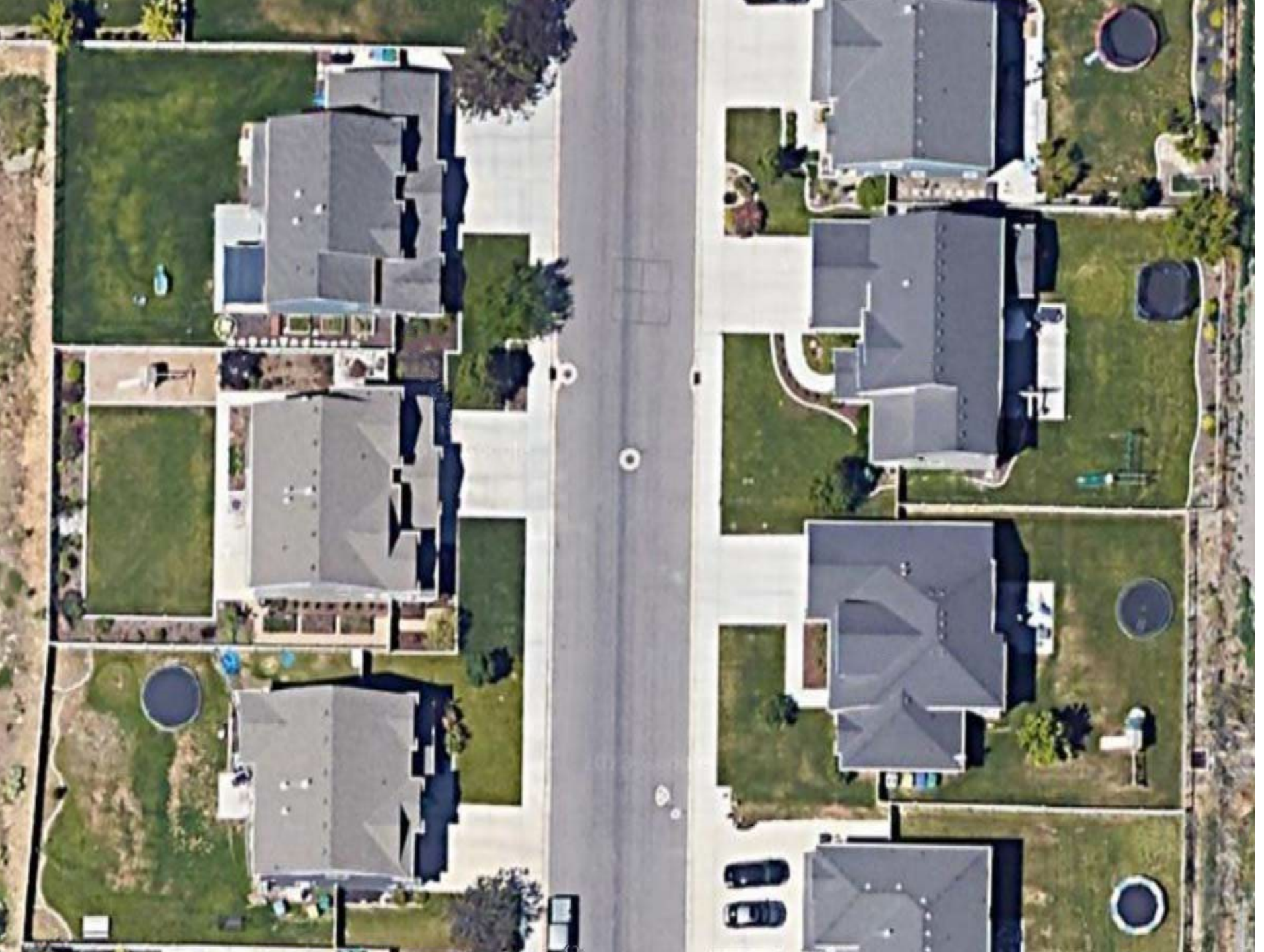
















































































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