



PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

February 9, 2022

6:00 PM

Location: Leeper Center Community Room

Meeting Agenda

A. CALL TO ORDER

- a. Roll Call

B. PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS (time limit 3 minutes per person).

C. CONSIDERATION OF MINUTES

- a. January 12, 2022 Minutes

D. BOARD REVIEW AND DISCUSSION ITEMS

- a. Town Planning (Cody)
 - i. Draft Landscape and Irrigation Standards
 - ii. Draft Landscape and Irrigation Design Manual
 - iii. Draft Park and Open Space Design Standards
- b. Park Naming Policy (Christine)
 - i. Peoples Names
- c. Park Naming Survey (Dean)
 - i. Results
- d. Park Signage Project (Dean)
 - i. Process

E. ANNOUNCEMENTS

- a. PRAB Board Members
- b. Town Board of Trustee
- c. Town Staff
 - i. Grants
 - 1. GOCO Parks and Trails Master Planning
 - ii. Wellington Community Park

1. Detention Pond & Seating
- iii. Centennial Park
 1. Bids
 2. Awaiting 4th Concept Star Playgrounds

ADJOURNMENT



PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

January 12, 2022 Minutes

6:00 PM

Zoom Meeting Agenda

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89172259679?pwd=eXA2WE5ES2lmMTR1a2UvVHQzTE5FZz09>

Meeting ID: 891 7225 9679

Passcode: 938507

One tap mobile

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Meeting ID: 891 7225 9679

Find your local number: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/89172259679?pwd=eXA2WE5ES2lmMTR1a2UvVHQzTE5FZz09>

A. CALL TO ORDER

a. Roll Call

- i. Erin Present*
- ii. Christine Present*
- iii. Kallie Present*
- iv. Robert Present*
- v. Lorilyn Present*
- vi. John E Absent*
- vii. Trustee Jerome Absent*

B. PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS (time limit 3 minutes per person).

a. No public comment

C. CONSIDERATION OF MINUTES

a. December 8th, 2021 Minutes

- i. Lorilyn asked if everyone have reviewed the December 2021 minutes. All board members were in favor of approving the December 2021 minutes.*

D. BOARD REVIEW AND DISCUSSION ITEMS

a. Park Naming Survey

i. Feedback Received

- 1. The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that he sent the most recent survey results at 4:45pm on January 12, 2022 with about 57 recommendations. He explained that within the survey result document, the names appearing multiple times means those were multiple submissions for that park name. He briefly reviewed the document with the board and wanted to gain feedback in relation whether to market the survey for a few more weeks or use the names already submitted to make a decision. The board decided to market the survey for 2 more weeks. The board also agreed that they would like to have paper surveys printed and have the seniors at the Leeper Center involved. The Parks and Manager expressed that he will have the survey available to the public for an additional 2 weeks and also provide paper surveys for the seniors at the Leeper center. Also, he expressed that he will be sure to have it marketed on the town website.*

b. Centennial Park

i. Structure Examples

- 1. The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that the goal for Centennial Park will be to add amenities that are easily installed and*

removed. This is due to the department going through the Parks and Trails Master Plan in 2022 in aim to address Centennial Park in the long term. He also expressed that the current large play structure with the slide will stay in the area, but will repair a few structural issues to safety compliance standards. Also, that the goal would be to install the new spinami with the new equipment as well in aim to provide as much impact as possible in relation to revitalizing the play structure and amenities. He asked the board for feedback on the three concepts provided by Star Playgorunds. The board expressed that they liked the climbing structure concept. They also expressed that they would like to see swings in the area as well, but are unsure if cost would be a factor. The Parks and Recreation Manager suggested that he'll reach out to Star Playgorunds to get a 4th play structure concept and present it at the next meeting. He also suggested based upon the last concept it could be beneficial to select 2 concepts and at that point have the community vote on the items. The Board was in support of the action moving forward.

c. Dynamic Image – Parks Sign Follow Up

i. Text Adjustment Feedback

1. *The Parks and Recreation Manager wanted to gain feedback from the Board in relation to what font they liked in relation to the original design versus the font associated with the Town of Wellington logo font. The Parks and Recreation Manager recommended the font associated with the original design. The Town Administrator expressed that she liked the font associated with the original design as well. Lorilyn asked the resident on the Zoom call what she liked and Sandra expressed that she liked the font associated with the original design. The Board decided to move forward with the original design font. The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that he will confirm with Dynamic Image the font that was selected from the board and move the project forward.*

d. Wellington Community Park

i. Use of Dog Park (Detention Pond)

1. Table Discussion

- a. *The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that there was some feedback from the public to use the concrete tables taken from Centennial Park and use them in the dog park area. He also expressed that he was not opposed to put seating in that area as long there are no liability issues having dogs in the detention pond area. He told the board that he will need to gain some historical knowledge in relation to the detention pond surrounding its intended use. Sandra, a resident of the community expressed that if members of the community are not*

allowed to enter into that area that there will be many upset dogs. The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that he appreciated the feedback and will do more research to ensure we are able to put some type of seating.

e. Tree City USA

i. Application

1. *The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that the application process is quite in depth and will take some time to execute due to the documentation it requires to become a Tree City USA. He also expressed he will do his best to execute before April, if its possible based upon workload. Robert expressed that he could help in relation to volunteering surrounding applications and or projects the Parks and Recreation department are working on. The Parks and Manager expressed to that he will communicate opportunities that may arise to the board members.*

E. ANNOUNCEMENTS

a. PRAB Board Members

- i. *Kallie expressed that Main Street will be executing a spring cleanup day on April 22nd, 2022 from 3:30pm-6pm. The are looking for volunteers to help with this event.*

b. Town Board of Trustee

c. Town Staff

- i. *The Parks and Recreation Manager expressed that he will have an update in relation to grant progress by next meeting. Also, he expressed that they have ordered all engagement recreation equipment. He also expressed that the fence removal is still on the list of priorities, but was pushed back due to the snow.*

ADJOURNMENT

Erin made a motion to adjourn to at 7:04pm. Christine seconded. All board members were in favor.

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Meeting

Meeting Date: February 9, 2022

Submitted By: Cody Bird, Planning Director

Subject:

Land Use Code Update – **Park and Open Space Design Standards**
 – **Landscaping and Irrigation Standards**

Background Information:

- The Planning Commission adopted the Wellington Comprehensive Plan on August 2, 2021. The Comprehensive Plan provides the long-range vision and recommendations for the growth and development of the Town and is the basis for zoning, subdivision regulations and other land use codes.
- The Town is now evaluating and updating the Town's land use codes to reflect the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan and to reflect changes in development practices, water conservation needs and more.
- Chapter 5 “Development Standards” of the land use code includes provisions for the types of parks and open space dedications required at the time a property is proposed for development. The draft updates to this section is included with this report.
- Chapter 5 “Development Standards” also includes provisions for landscape requirements for new developments.
 - Updates to the landscaping standards are proposed to ensure they types of landscaping and location of landscaping is appropriate for the type of development proposed.
 - Updates to the landscaping standards also include proposed standards for irrigation requirements to ensure that water resources are appropriately applied to landscaping to conserve water, minimize water waste, and still maintain attractive landscapes, open spaces and turf areas suitable for the type of use expected.
 - Draft standards for landscaping and irrigation are attached for consideration.
 - A draft Landscape and Irrigation Design Manual is also proposed as an advisory supplement to illustrate the intent of the various landscape types, appropriate types of vegetation for the landscapes, and the appropriate amount of irrigation to ensure plant health.

Staff Comments:

- The Parks and Recreation Advisory Board is being asked to review the proposed draft language for the park and open space dedication requirements and the draft landscaping and irrigation design standards and provide recommendations or input to be considered in the land use code adoption process.

Attachments

- Draft Park and Open Space Design Standards
- Draft Landscape and Irrigation Standards
- Draft Landscape and Irrigation Design Manual

5.06 Parks and Open Space

5.06.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section is to ensure that a comprehensive, integrated network of parks and open space is developed and preserved as the community grows, the Town shall maintain a Park Plan affording varying types of public and private park settings for Town residents' uses. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

5.06.2 Types of parks and open space.

- A. *Plazas*. A plaza is typically located in a commercial or industrial area bordered by civic or private buildings to serve as a public gathering place. Plazas may range from very active places with adjacent complimentary uses, such as restaurants and cafes, to quiet areas with only seating, formal landscape plantings and amenities, such as fountains or public art. Developers are responsible for developing and providing the appropriate amenities for each plaza.
- B. *Pocket parks*. Pocket parks are public open spaces provided by the developer and maintained by the development or associated homeowner's associate. They are integrated into the overall neighborhood design and can either serve as a neighborhood gathering space such as a pool and/or clubhouse, or be comprised of more public space such as a landscaped seating area, children's play area, contemplative garden area, or similar outdoor recreation opportunities for the neighborhood.
- C. *Neighborhood parks*. Neighborhood parks are comprised of open space land provided by the developer to be developed and maintained by the Town for recreation and social gathering. These parks can include multi-use play areas, picnic areas, playground equipment, court game facilities and community gardens.
- D. *Community parks*. Community parks are comprised of land purchased and developed by the Town with Park Impact fees to serve the residents of several neighborhoods. Community parks are to be located on or near arterial streets at the edge of residential areas or in nonresidential areas to minimize the impact of organized recreational activities, such as lighted ball fields.
- E. *Trails*. Trail systems shall link neighborhoods, parks, schools, open spaces, employment centers, community facilities and neighboring communities and thus provide important transportation connections as well as recreational opportunities and access. Developers must provide trails in all areas designated "Parks and Trails" on the Comprehensive Public Facilities Map or the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, as well as provide connections to the Town's existing trail system and destinations within the neighborhood.
- F. *Storm drainage facilities*. Storm drainage facilities, including stormwater detention and stormwater retention ponds, can be counted toward the required open space dedication but cannot be counted toward park dedication requirements. Storm drainage facilities shall be

owned and maintained by the development or associated homeowner's association in a tract separate from any Park land that is dedicated to the Town.

5.06.3 General provisions.

- A. All parks and open space shall be designed and located per the Town of Wellington Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
- B. *Open space should serve as the neighborhood focus.* Open space, shall be integrated into the overall neighborhood design and used to organize and focus lot, block and circulation patterns and to enhance surrounding development. Street, block, lot and building patterns shall respond to the views, landscape and recreational opportunities provided by the open space.
- C. *Public access.* Areas designated as public open space shall be both visibly and physically accessible to the community. Public access shall be provided to all public open space, natural and developed, directly from the public street and trail system. Open space areas, except for pocket parks and plazas, shall be bounded along at least twenty percent (20%) of the perimeter by a street.
- D. *Buildings shall front public open space.* Development adjacent to open spaces shall front onto the area as much as possible, so that the areas are not enclosed by back yards.
- E. *Open space uses.* Uses designated within the open space shall be appropriate to the context and character of the site and the intensity of the proposed development.
- F. Environmentally sensitive, archeological and historic resources may be dedicated to the Town and maintained by the Town if approved by the Board of Trustees.
- G. Stormwater detention and retention areas that function as open space shall be owned and maintained by a homeowners' association or the landowner.
- H. Areas designated as open space shall be maintained according to the designated function of the area. If the area is to remain in private ownership, a mechanism which will assure maintenance will be funded in perpetuity must be in place at the time of final plat.
- I. *Open space protection.* Areas designated as open space shall be dedicated or conveyed to the Town or protected by a deed restriction, conservation easement or other appropriate method to ensure that they cannot be subdivided or developed in the future and that such areas shall remain as open space in perpetuity. Uses of open space may include recreational or agricultural activities. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

5.06.4 Open space requirements.

- A. *Open space includes:*

1. Areas within the community designated for the common use of the residents of an individual development or the community at large;
 2. Areas designated for preservation and protection of environmental resources, including floodplains, natural drainage ways and wetland areas;
 3. Areas designated for agricultural preservation; and
 4. Areas of archeological and historic significance.
- B. *Non-open space.* Open space shall not include the following:
1. Required setback areas around oil and gas production facilities;
 2. Disconnected remnants of land created by division of sites into lots or parcels that do not qualify as functional open space, unless approved by the Board of Trustees;
 3. Private yards;
 4. Tree areas within a street right-of-way; or
 5. Required parking lot landscaping associated with all uses, except parking specifically designated for access to open space areas and within commercial or industrial projects.
- C. *Amount of open space required.* The amount of functional open space required in each development will be based on the density of the development, the recreational requirements of the anticipated users and the anticipated opportunities for public recreation within walking distance of the site (one-quarter [$\frac{1}{4}$] mile). All development within the Town shall meet the following open space requirements:
- D. *Single-family subdivisions and multi-family residential developments.* Open space for single-family residential development that requires a major subdivision per section 2.17 and multi-family developments shall include, at a minimum:
1. Twenty percent (20%) of the gross land as functional open space to include:
 - a. One (1) centrally located pocket park for every two hundred (200) residential units;
 - b. The land for one (1) neighborhood park within one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) mile radius of the proposed homes or a fair-share, cash-in-lieu contribution for the cost of the neighborhood park that will serve the development; and
 - c. An internal trail system, taking into account trails designated in the Comprehensive Plan and the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
- E. *Open space and plans.* All land development applications, with the exception of plot plan applications for individual single-family residences, shall be accompanied by the appropriate open space plan. The open space plan shall be included with the landscape plans or submitted as a separate map based on direction from the Director. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

5.06.5 Fee in lieu of dedication.

A. A developer of property may, with approval by the Board of Trustees, pay fee-in-lieu of park dedication in those cases where dedication of land is not feasible or not desired by the Town. Such payment shall be based on the fair market value of the developed property that otherwise would have been required to be dedicated as park space, to be determined after completion of the platting process. Such payment shall be held by the Board of Trustees for the acquisition of open space sites and land areas by the Town. At the option of the Board of Trustees, a developer may meet open space dedication requirements through a combination of payment of fee-in-lieu of land dedication, impact fees and land dedication. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

5.06.6 Fair contribution for public school sites. All development shall dedicate or convey land for public school purposes to the Poudre School District, or make payment in lieu of land dedication or conveyance in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement between the Town and the Poudre School District. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

5.04 Landscaping and Screening

5.04.1 General Design Principles

- A. Purpose and Intent: The intent of the landscape standards is to preserve the Town's special character and integrate and enhance new development by promoting quality landscape design that:
1. Reinforces the identity of the community and each neighborhood;
 2. Provides tree-lined streets;
 3. Anchors new buildings in the landscape;

4. Provides adequate vegetation to for screening and buffering between land uses;
 5. Provides tree canopies to reduce urban heat island effect;
 6. Preserves existing trees and establishes procedures for replacing removed trees;
 7. Is conscientious of water usage;
 8. Identifies climate appropriate landscape material; and
- B. Protects natural resources such as valuable wildlife habitat.
- C. General Provisions. All land development applications shall be accompanied by a landscape plan prepared by a Colorado-licensed Landscape Architect. Building permit applications for individual single-family residences will not require landscape plans. However, all landscaping within the community shall comply with the intent of these regulations.
1. Site considerations. Landscape improvements shall be an integral part of the overall site design for each property and shall follow these objectives:
 - a. Landscape improvements in all developments shall be consistent with the character of the proposed development and the surrounding area to reinforce neighborhood identity.
 - b. All landscape plans shall incorporate a mix of shade trees, ornamental trees, evergreen trees and shrubs, deciduous shrubs, ornamental grasses, and perennials.
 - c. Landscape design shall enhance natural features, drainage ways, and environmental resources.
 - d. All landscape improvements shall be designed for mature landscapes and shall provide appropriate visibility for cars and pedestrians.
 - e. Buildings and parking areas shall be located to preserve existing trees, environmental resources, and natural drainage ways to the greatest extent possible.
 - f. Trees shall be located to provide summer shade and limit winter shade on walks and streets.
 - g. Landscaping provisions shall not be cumulative or overlapping. When more than one standard applies, the most restrictive landscape standard shall apply.
 2. Environmental considerations. Landscapes shall follow these xeriscape design principles to facilitate water conservation:
 - a. Use appropriate turf varieties to minimize the use of bluegrass.
 - b. Design Landscape Plans for water efficiency by arranging plant material by water use hydrozone with higher water use plants grouped together and lower water use plants grouped together.
 - c. Use bioswales, water quality ponds, and rain gardens to filter runoff from parking lots, streets, and other impervious surfaces.
 - d. Design with xeric and native plant material in accordance with the Design Manual.

- e. Improve the soil with organic matter and ensure proper landscape and irrigation maintenance per section 5.04.3 All areas disturbed by construction shall be reseeded to prevent erosion. Native, noninvasive grasses shall be used for revegetation where practical. Weed control and sediment and erosion control is the responsibility of the landowner on all reseeded areas.

5.04.2 Landscape and Irrigation Design Manual

- A. These landscape standards were developed in tandem with the Wellington Waterwise Landscape and Irrigation Design Manual (herein referenced as the Design Manual) which includes additional information on the principles of waterwise landscape design. Included are:
 1. A series of landscape typologies illustrated to show how varying levels of water use in the landscape effect overall water savings
 2. Images to further represent the desired landscape character of streetscapes, parks and open space, and residential, commercial and industrial developments.
 3. Suggested plant list organized by water use including high, medium, low and very low water use plant suggestions which match the water requirements.

5.04.3 Plant Material Specifications.

- A. Plant material shall consist of native and regionally adapted species per the suggested plant list in the Design Manual.
- B. Prohibited plant species.
 1. The following trees are prohibited in the Town:
 - (1) Russian olive (an invasive species that threatens native trees in riparian ecosystems).
 - (2) Lombardy poplar (susceptible to canker-forming fungi for which there are no available controls).
 - (3) Siberian elm (can dominate native vegetation, especially in disturbed areas; is weak-wooded and subject to continuous dieback when large; can be devastated by the elm leaf beetle).
 - (4) Boxelder maple (primary host plant of the boxelder bug).
 - (5) Cotton-bearing cottonwood (Often considered a public nuisance.)
 2. Ash, *Fraxinus* species (primary host to the destructive Emerald Ash Borer)
 3. Plants listed as an invasive species by the Colorado State University Extension Service are prohibited.
 4. Plants listed on the Colorado Noxious Weed List are prohibited.

- C. Landscapes shall consist of a variety of species to enhance biodiversity. No one (1) species may make up more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the total non-grass plant materials on one (1) site.
- D. Up to 20% of required site trees (exclusive of street trees) may be substituted with shrubs or ornamental grasses at a rate of five (5) shrubs or ornamental grasses per one tree.
- E. Minimum planting sizes on all required landscaping shall be as follows:
 - 1. Deciduous Trees: two-inch (2") caliper
 - 2. Ornamental Trees: one-and-one-half-inch (1.5") caliper
 - 3. Evergreen Trees: six-foot (6') tall
 - 4. Shrubs: five (5) gallon size
- F. Landscaping shall be no more than thirty (30") inches high when located in a sight distance triangle.
- G. Trees may not be located within five feet (5') of gas, electric, and cable lines.
- H. Trees shall not be located within ten feet (10') of water and sewer lines.
- I. Ornamental trees shall not be located within fifteen feet (15') of streetlights.
- J. Shade trees shall not be located within forty feet (40') of streetlights.
- K. Trees planted in lawn areas shall include a five-foot diameter (5' dia) ring of mulch at the base to provide separation between grass thatch and the trunk of the tree.
- L. No plastic shall be used for weed control barrier under mulches. When used, weed barrier shall be nonwoven polypropylene that allows water and air to penetrate.
- M. All planting areas shall be mulched to a minimum depth of three inches (3") for mulch material $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size or smaller and a minimum of four inches (4") for material larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size. No planting area shall contain mulch alone without plantings.
- N. All landscape areas shall be amended with organic compost at a rate of four cubic yards per one thousand square feet (4 cu yds / 1,000 sf), tilled into the top eight inches (8") of soil. Areas planted with native grass seed mixes can reduce the compost rate to two cubic yards per one thousand square feet (2 cu yds / 1,000 sf).
- O. Required plant materials shall be grown in a licensed nursery in accordance with proper horticultural practice. Plants shall be healthy, well-branched, vigorous stock with a growth habit normal to the species and variety and free of diseases, insects and injuries.
- P. All plants shall conform to standards for measurements, grading, branching, quality, ball and burlapping as stated in the American Standard for Nursery Stock, 1990 Edition, American Association of Nurserymen, Inc. (AAN-ASNS) and the Colorado Nursery Act of 1965 (CNA).
- Q. All landscaping shall be irrigated with an efficient, automated underground irrigation system as required for plant establishment and maintenance.

1. Use of nontreated (non-potable) water for irrigation is required if a permanent, suitable supply is available.
2. Temporary above ground irrigation may be used to establish native grasses and vegetation but must be removed following the second growing season after installation.
3. All irrigation systems shall consist of efficient equipment such as:
 - a. Controllers tied to a weather application to ensure system efficiency;
 - b. Rain sensors; and/or
 - c. Efficient spray heads such as the Hunter MP Rotator
4. Guarantee of installation. Required landscape improvements shall be installed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy (CO) for all new construction and redeveloped sites. If weather conditions prevent installation, the developer shall post a financial guarantee for the improvements in an amount equal to one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of an approved line item cost estimate. The guarantee shall be released upon completion of the installation of the landscaping and acceptance by the Town.
5. Maintenance. To provide for the ongoing health and appearance of landscape improvements, all landscaping shall be maintained and replaced by the landowner or occupant as necessary. All property owners or occupants shall be responsible for maintenance of landscaping within the portion of the public right-of-way between the back of the curb or street pavement and the adjacent property unless the Town has specifically agreed in a development agreement to take over maintenance.

5.04.4 Submittal standards for landscape and irrigation plans.

- A. All land development applications shall be accompanied by a landscape plan prepared by a Colorado-licensed Landscape Architect and shall include the following at a minimum.
 1. Landscape plan showing plant material sizes at maturity.
 2. Detailed plant list identifying common and botanical names of plant species, specified size of plant material, quantity, and water usage based on the water usage types detailed in the Design Manual:
 3. Total water usage calculations in table format per below:

Water Usage Category	Total Area per Category	Total Gallons of Water per Square Foot per Category
High Water Use		
Medium Water Use		
Low Water Use		

Xeric Water Use ¹		
Totals		

¹ Xeric includes hardscape and other landscape elements that do not require any supplemental watering.

4. Detail drawings showing planting techniques for each type of plant material proposed (trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, perennials)
5. Standard landscape notes stating the following:
 - a. Commitment to install soil amendment, and
 - b. General planting and maintenance specifications.
6. Tree preservation table showing how the development application plans to meet the requirements of Section 5.04.14 as applicable.
7. General installation and maintenance specifications.
- B. All landscape plans shall be accompanied by an irrigation plan prepared by a Colorado-licensed Landscape Architect or Irrigation Professional to include the following at a minimum:
 1. Irrigation tap calculations;
 2. Layout of all irrigation equipment;
 3. Schedule of all irrigation equipment;
 4. Statement of water saving methodology; and
 5. General installation and maintenance specifications.
- C. Where non-potable irrigation systems are not available and the Town has approved a connection to the Town's domestic water system, all water taps for irrigation purposes shall be required to be installed and metered separately from any other domestic water tap. Raw water dedication requirements and utility billing charges shall be paid in accordance with a fee schedule adopted by the Town.

5.04.5 Streetscape Landscape Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: Local streetscapes shall be tree lined and include a waterwise and balanced approach to design of plant material for year-round visual interest.
- B. Applicability: The following requirements shall apply to all proposed commercial and multi-family development along collector and arterial streets as well as any single-family subdivisions with tree lawns along local streets.
- C. General design standards:
 1. All streetscapes shall include no more than fifty percent (50%) high water use plant material such as irrigated turfgrass.

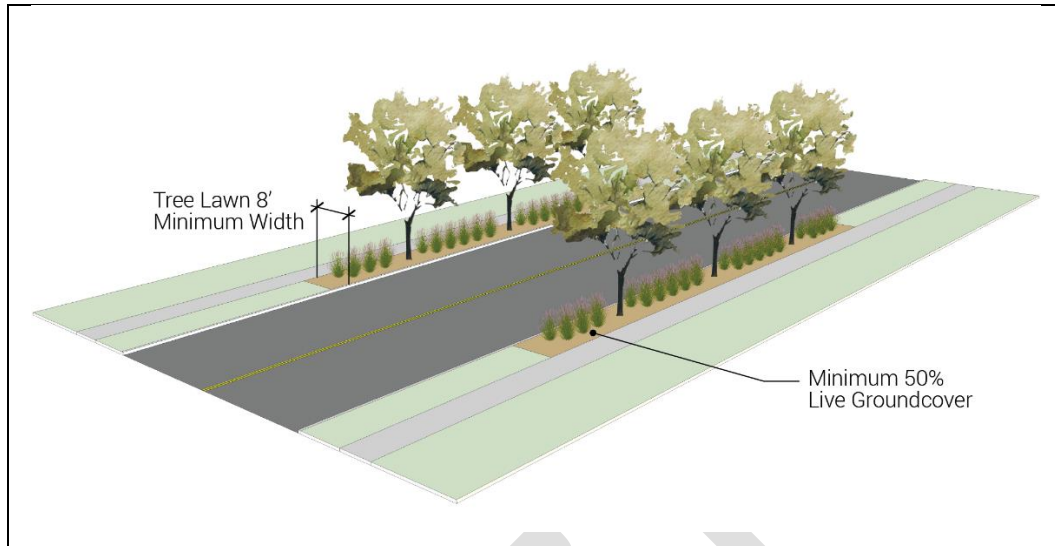
2. A minimum of one (1) deciduous or ornamental tree is required for every forty (40) linear feet of block frontage or portion thereof. Street trees shall be planted within the tree lawn portion of the right-of-way with adequate spacing per the species to allow for the mature spread of the trees.
 - a. Arterial streets shall include a minimum ten foot (10') wide tree lawn to be landscaped with a minimum fifty percent (50%) live ground cover including a combination of trees, perennials, ornamental grasses, and shrubs. clustered into planting beds.

Figure #



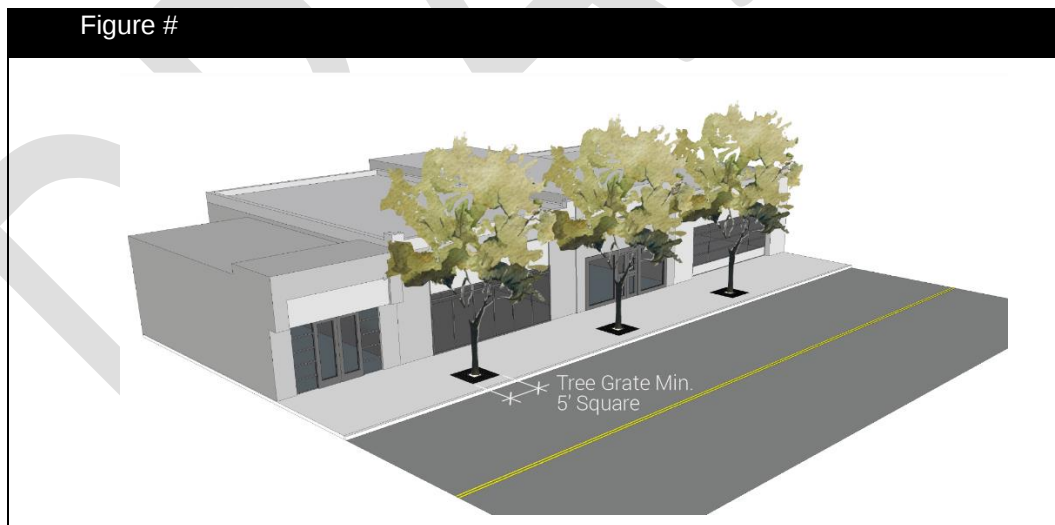
- b. All collector streets shall include a minimum eight foot (8') wide tree lawn to be landscaped with a minimum of fifty percent (50%) live ground cover, including a combination of trees, perennials, ornamental grasses, or shrubs.

Figure #



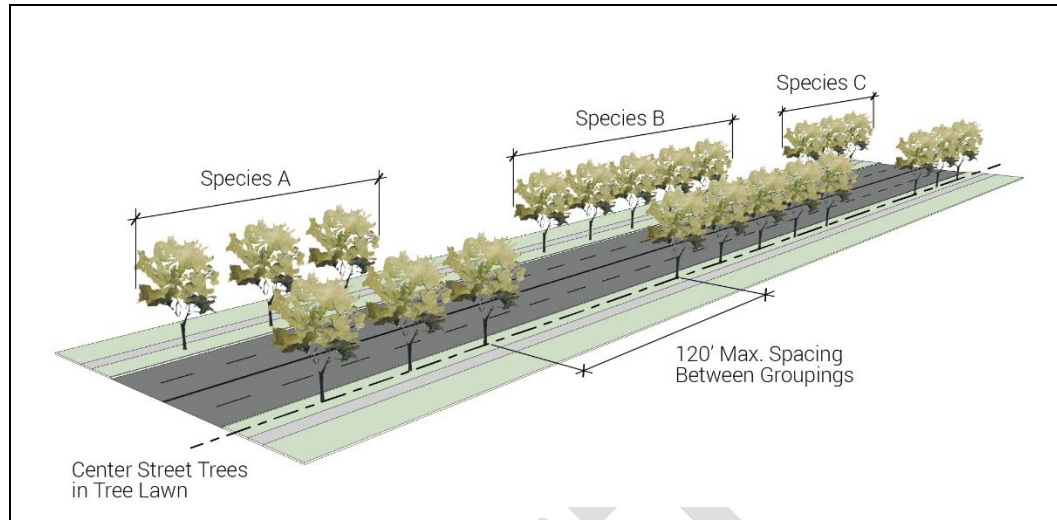
- c. If tree lawns are provided on local streets in association with a single-family subdivision, then they shall meet the Collector Street tree lawn requirements in subsection (b) above.
3. In the Downtown Core, street trees shall be placed in decorative tree grates with a minimum dimension of five (5) feet square. Soil volume shall be ## which can be achieved by use of structural cells, suspended pavements, or other methods as approved by the Planning Department.

Figure #

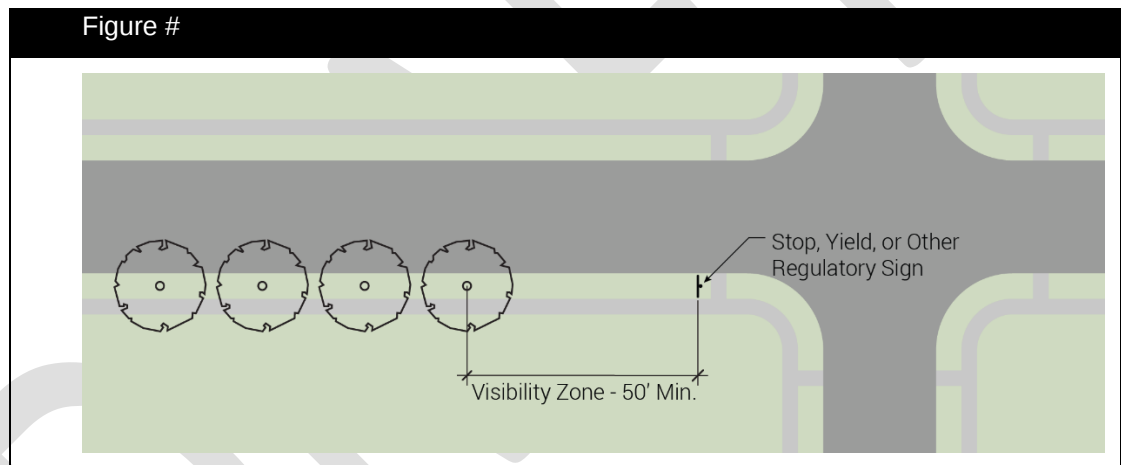


1. Street trees shall be aligned in straight rows centered within the tree lawn in groupings of like species. No gap of groupings shall exceed one hundred twenty feet (120') in length.

Figure #



2. Street trees shall be set back at least fifty feet (50') from the face of stop signs in order to maintain a regulatory sign visibility zone. Street trees shall be set back a minimum of ten feet (10') from all other regulatory traffic control signs as related to the direction of travel.



3. Street trees shall be limbed up to maintain a minimum eight-foot (8') clearance above all sidewalks. <Include graphic>
4. No street trees more than twenty-five feet (25') in height at maturity shall be planted under or within ten feet (10') of overhead powerlines.
5. All street trees shall meet the suggested plant species standards detailed in the Design Manual.
6. All streetscapes shall include an automatic underground irrigation system for all landscaping within the rights-of-way.
7. Trees installed along streets that will be widened in the future shall take into account plans for future widening of streets so that established trees will not be disturbed during future construction.

8. Development shall provide a mechanism for long-term maintenance of streetscape landscaping, such as a homeowners' association and covenants.

5.04.6 Park and Open Space Landscape Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: Landscaping in park and open space areas that are commonly used by the public for passive and active recreation shall be appropriate to the use and function of the area, respectful of water conservation practices, and include trees, shrubs, ground cover, and site furnishings appropriate to the use.
- B. Applicability: The following requirements shall apply to all new development of public parks, pocket parks, detention ponds, trail connections and common open space areas for both public and HOA use.
- C. General design standards:
 1. All parks shall be landscaped and programmed to create a balance of plant material not to exceed fifty percent (50%) high water species.
 2. All park and open space areas shall include site trees at a rate of a minimum of one (1) tree per one thousand (1,000) square feet of landscaped area, distributed appropriately throughout the site.
 3. Required trees shall be placed in upland areas, above the anticipated high-water mark or floodway of detention ponds or drainage ways.
 4. Only high traffic areas such as sport fields and informal play space adjacent to playgrounds shall contain high water turf.
 5. Park periphery and detention pond areas shall consist of low water or native plant material and grass seed mix.
 6. Common open spaces and trail connections shall be landscaped with a balance of low water or native plant material and grass seed mix to reduce the need for supplemental irrigation in hard to reach areas.
 7. The retention of native areas for purposes of maintaining viewsheds or healthy existing ecosystems are highly encouraged.
 - a. Existing plant material shall be identified on the Landscape Plan with a statement explaining how the native area will be protected from construction.
 - b. These areas shall be excluded from the landscape area used to calculate required site trees per subsection C.1 above.
 8. Parking lots shall be landscaped per Section 5.04.8.
 9. Development shall provide a mechanism such as a homeowners' association and covenants for long-term maintenance of parks, detention ponds, and common open space, in order to ensure the continued upkeep of the property.

5.04.7 Standard Lot Detached and Attached Single-Family Residential Development Landscape Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: To ensure that single-family residences contain consistently landscaped front yards and are designed with water conservation in mind.
- B. Applicability: In addition to landscaping the right-of-way tree lawn, detached and attached single-family parcels shall meet the following standards.
- C. General design standards:
 - 1. Landscaping on a single-family lot under one half (1/2) acre in size shall include no more than fifty percent (50%) high water use plant material such as irrigated turfgrass.
 - 2. There shall be a minimum of seventy-five percent (75%) live materials between the front of the single-family residential structure and the curb, excluding paved driveway areas.
 - 3. Each single-family residential owner shall maintain the owner's yard and landscaping within the adjacent road right-of-way.

5.04.8 Large Lot Single-Family Residential Development Landscape Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: To ensure higher water use landscape areas remain close to the perimeter of the residence, therefore preserving the native resources on the outskirts of the property both for purposes of water conservation and preservation of the natural character.
- B. Applicability: Landscaping of large single-family rural density lots of one-half (1/2) acre or more in size (R-1 zone district) shall meet the following standards.
- C. General design standards:
 - 1. Shall include no more than twenty five percent (25%) high water use plant material, such as irrigated turfgrass, and no more than one quarter (1/4) acre irrigated, ornamental plant material.
 - 2. Each single-family residential owner shall maintain the yard and landscaping within the adjacent road right-of-way.

5.04.9 Multi-Family Residential Development Landscape Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: To ensure that all multi-family developments contain water conscious, consistent landscapes that are designed to enhance the overall appearance and functionality of the development while integrating the project into the surrounding neighborhood.
- B. Applicability: In addition to right-of-way landscaping, multi-family developments and attached single family developments grouped with common areas and/or streetscape improvements that require a site plan application shall meet the following standards.
- C. General design standards:
 - 1. A minimum of thirty percent (30%) of the site (gross) shall be landscaped.

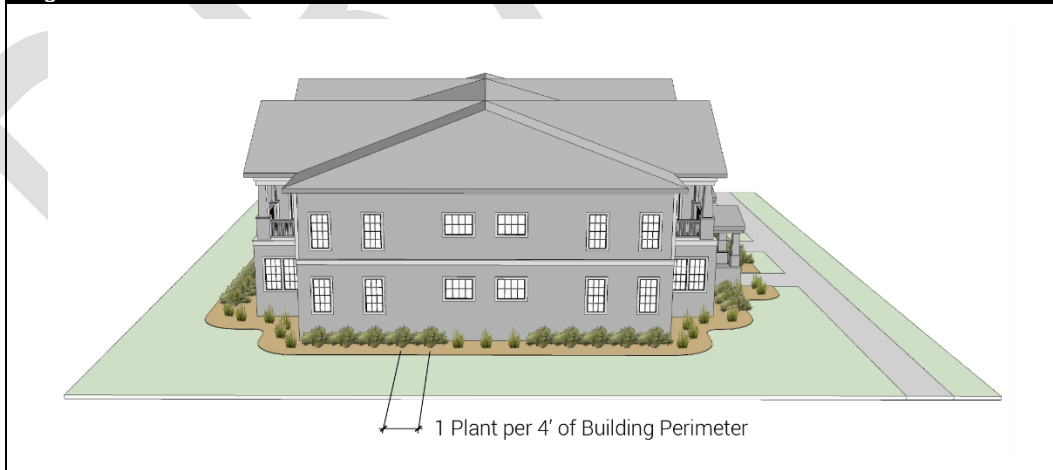
2. Landscape areas shall include no more than forty percent (40%) high water use plant material such as irrigated turfgrass.
3. Plant material shall be arranged to screen utility hardware and mechanical equipment, define entrances, and soften featureless walls.
4. Building perimeter landscape requirement:
 - a. A planting area with a minimum width of six feet (6') shall be provided around the foundation of all.

Figure #



- b. The total number of plants shall equal one (1) plant per four linear feet (4') of building perimeter at the foundation.

Figure #



- c. A minimum of five percent (5%) of the building perimeter requirement shall include trees.
 - d. Required plants shall contain a mix of trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, and perennials.
5. Street right-of-way buffer requirement:

- e. A minimum buffer width of twenty feet (20') shall be provided between multi-family buildings and all arterial and collector streets and shall contain one (1) tree and five (5) shrubs or ornamental grasses per forty lineal feet (40') of required buffer. Signage may be included in this setback.

Figure #



6. Site perimeter landscape buffer requirement:

Adjacent Use	Buffer Yard Requirement	Example Image
Detached or Attached Single-family, Multi-family	10' wide 1 tree and 5 shrubs per 40 linear feet	The diagram shows two properties: a 'Multi-family Property' (a larger building) and a 'Residential Property' (a smaller house). A 10-foot wide green buffer yard runs along the perimeter between them. A label indicates '10' Buffer Yard at Property Perimeter' with a dimension line. Another label points to the vegetation in the buffer: '1 Tree and 5 Shrubs per 40 Linear Feet of Buffer'.

Adjacent Use	Buffer Yard Requirement	Example Image
Commercial	15' wide 1 tree and 5 shrubs per 25 linear feet (50% shall be evergreen)	1 Tree and 5 Shrubs per 25 Linear Feet of Buffer Multi-family Property Commercial Property 15' Buffer Yard at Property Perimeter
Industrial	15' wide 6' privacy fence plus 1 tree and 5 shrubs per 25 linear feet (50% shall be evergreen)	Privacy Fence + 1 Tree and 5 Shrubs per 25 Linear Feet of Buffer (25% evergreen) Multi-family Property Industrial Property 15' Buffer Yard at Property Perimeter

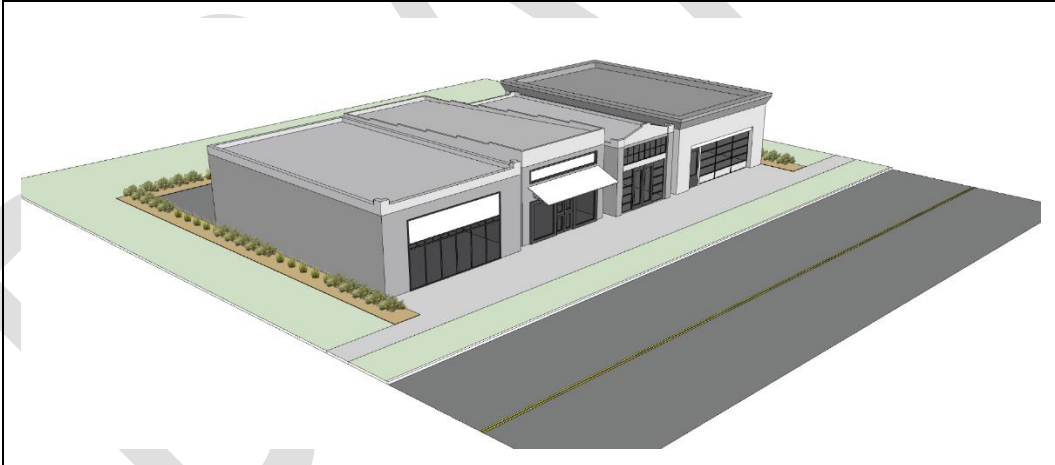
7. Use native grass for areas that will not function as active recreation areas.
 8. Parking lots shall be landscaped per Section 5.04.13.
 9. Stormwater detention facilities shall be in accordance with 5.04.15
- D. The building owner or occupant shall maintain the yard and landscaping within the adjacent road right-of-way.

5.04.10 Commercial and Mixed-Use Development Landscape Standards

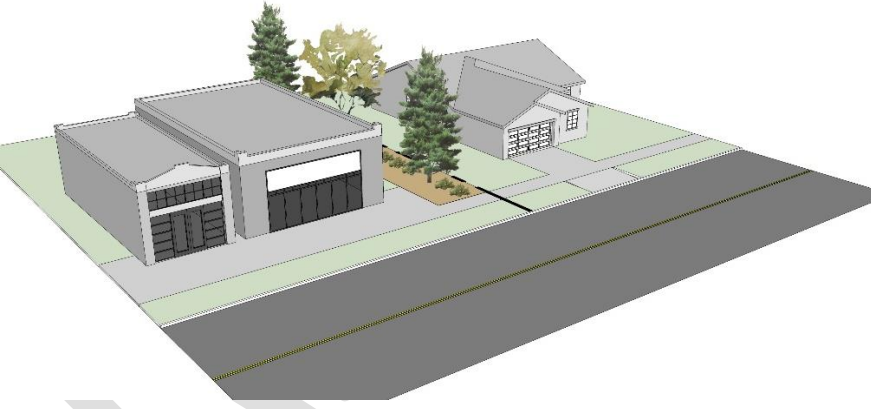
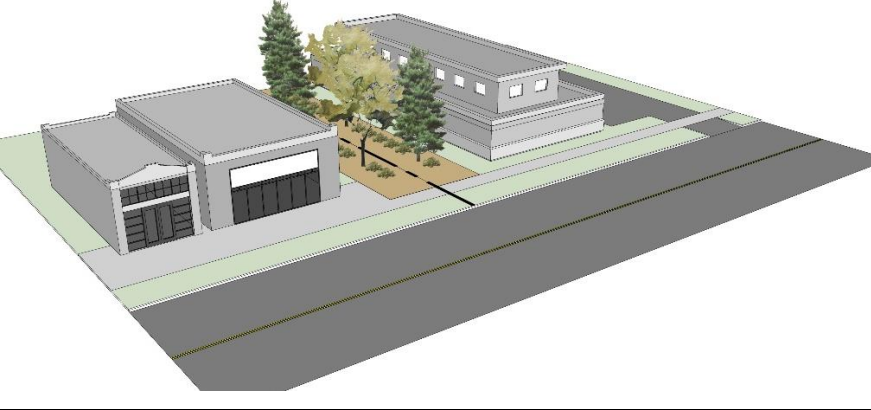
- A. Purpose and intent: To ensure water conscious landscape improvements that are designed to enhance the overall appearance of the development and integrate the project with adjacent land uses and into the surrounding neighborhood. All improvements shall consider the people who will use the site, travel through or by the site and adjacent land uses.
- B. Applicability: All development in Commercial Zone Districts C1 and C3 shall meet the following standards.
- C. General design standards:

1. A minimum of fifteen percent (15%) of the site (gross) shall be landscaped area.
2. Landscape areas shall include no more than thirty percent (30%) high water use plant material such as irrigated turfgrass.
3. Pedestrian walks and other hardscape landscape features and amenities, such as outdoor seating areas, and plazas with recreation and entertainment areas, water features, and public art, and approved permeable pavement may comprise up to fifty percent (50%) of the required landscaped area.
4. Integrate activities on the subject property with adjacent land uses by utilizing a combination of landscaping, building orientation and appropriate architectural elements.
5. Landscaping is required around the perimeter of the building along building elevations that face public streets, transportation corridors, public open space, residential neighborhoods, or whenever an entrance door is present.
 - a. Building perimeter landscaping shall be located within twenty feet (20') of the face of the building unless prevented by loading docks.
 - b. Landscaping may be installed in planting beds with a minimum width of six feet (6') or raised planters.

Figure #



- c. A minimum of 1 tree shall be provided for every forty linear feet (40') or building perimeter.
 - d. Required plants shall contain a mix of trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses and perennials.
6. Site perimeter landscape buffer requirement:

Adjacent Use	Buffer Yard Width and Quantity	Example Image
Single-family, townhome, multi-family	15' wide 1 tree and 5 shrubs per 25 linear feet (50% shall be evergreen)	
Commercial	10' wide 1 tree and 5 shrubs per 40 linear feet	
Industrial	15' 1 tree and 5 shrubs per 25 linear feet (50% shall be evergreen)	

7. Parking lots shall be landscaped per Section 5.04.8.

8. Stormwater detention facilities shall be in accordance with 5.04.15.

9. All service, loading, and storage areas visible from residential property, public right-of-way, or public trails and open space shall be screened by fences, walls, berms, or any combination thereof in addition to landscaping.
 - a. No fence or wall shall exceed eight feet (8') in height.
 - b. Landscaping along fences or walls shall consist of one (1) tree and ten (10) shrubs or ornamental grasses per forty linear feet.
 - c. Required screening shall be approved with a site plan or building permit, as applicable.
 - d. Chain link fencing with slats, tires or used building materials are not acceptable screening materials.
- D. The building owner or occupant shall maintain the yard and landscaping within the adjacent road right-of-way.

5.04.11 Downtown Core Landscape Standards

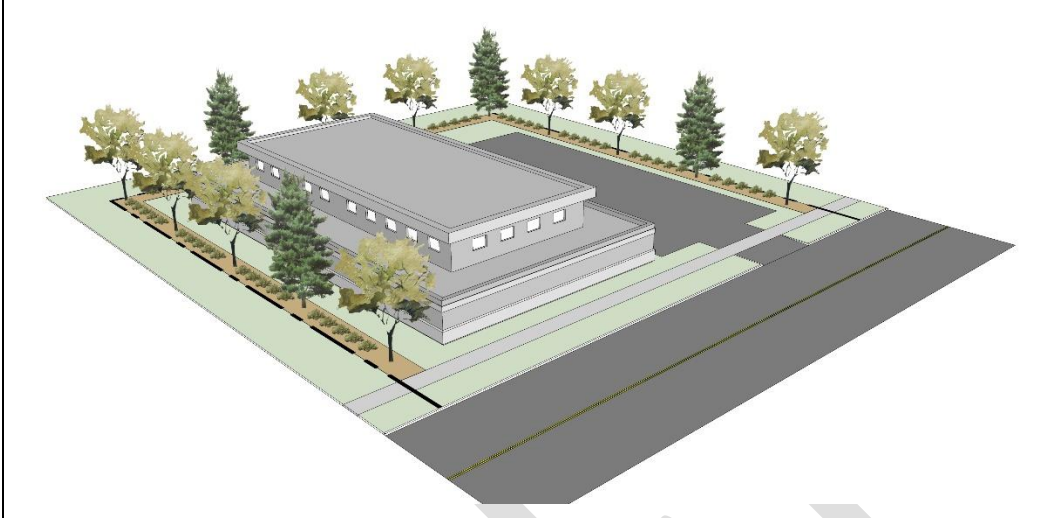
- A. Purpose and intent: To ensure that pervious areas are incorporated, the urban heat island is mitigated with shade trees, and water conscious landscape design is implemented within the Downtown Core.
- B. Applicability: All development and redevelopment in the Downtown Core shall meet the following standards.
- C. General design standards:
 1. Street trees shall be provided per section 5.04.5.
 2. Flush mounted or raised landscape planters shall be strategically placed along Cleveland Avenue sidewalk to enhance building entries and provide permeability but shall not block the flow of pedestrian traffic, ADA accessibility requirements, or interfere with utilities or drainage.

5.04.12 Industrial Development Landscape Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: To ensure landscape improvements are designed primarily at the public facing building entry to be consistent with commercial landscape standards and at the perimeter for purposes of screening industrial activities from the exterior of the property.
- B. Applicability: All development in Light Industrial (LI) and Industrial (I) Zone Districts shall meet the following standards.
- C. General design standards:
 1. Landscape areas shall include no more than thirty percent (30%) high water use plant material such as irrigated turfgrass.
 2. The perimeter of the property shall include landscape area with a minimum width of eight feet (8') to include a pervious surface such as rock mulch and one (1) tree per forty (40)

linear feet. A minimum of twenty-five (25%) of the perimeter trees shall be evergreen. Stormwater detention ponds may be included in this landscape requirement.

Figure #



3. The area between the primary building façade and the public right of way shall meet the commercial design standards detailed in 5.04.10 with all landscape areas including a minimum of seventy-five (75%) live cover.
 4. Parking lots shall be landscaped per Section 5.04.13.
 5. Stormwater detention facilities shall be in accordance with 5.04.15
- D. The building owner or occupant shall maintain the yard and landscaping within the adjacent road right-of-way.

5.04.13 Parking Lot Landscape Standards

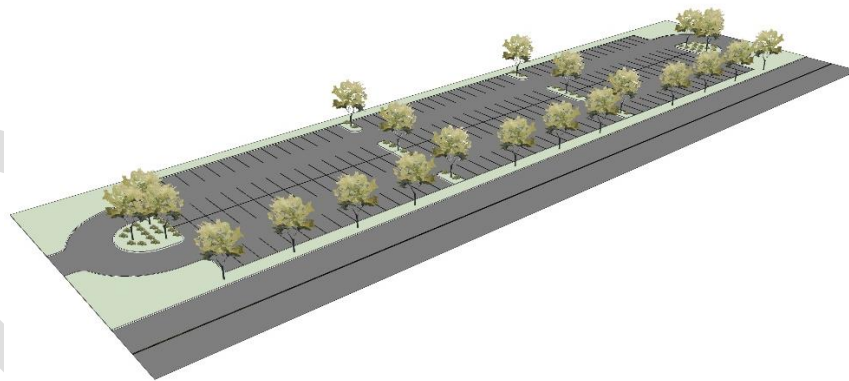
- A. Purpose and intent: Parking lot landscaping is intended to break up large expanses of pavement, create shade, buffer views of parking lots from adjacent streets and development, and enhance the overall appearance of each project.
- B. Applicability: All parking lots with ten (10) spaces or more shall be subject to the following requirements.
- C. General design standards.
 1. All combined parking lot landscape areas shall include no more than twenty percent (20%) high water use plant material.
 2. Interior parking lot landscape requirement:
 - a. A minimum of one landscape island per fifteen (15) parking spaces with a minimum width of nine feet (9').

Figure #



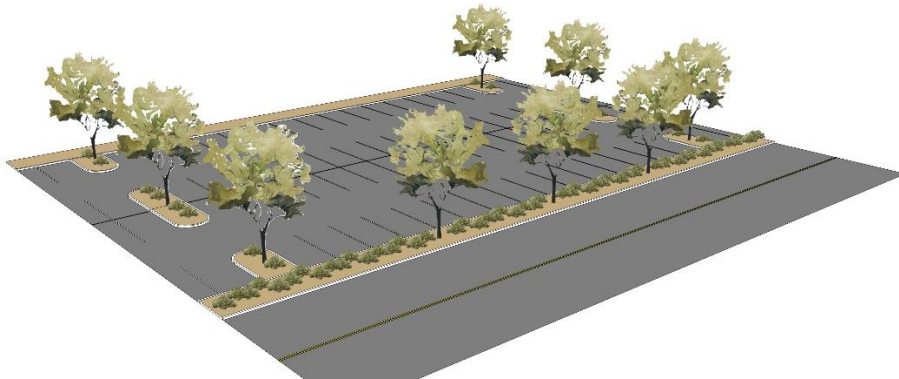
- b. Each island shall contain one (1) shade tree and seventy five percent (75%) live plant material cover.
- 3. Perimeter parking lot landscape requirement:
 - a. A minimum eight-foot (8') wide landscape area shall be provided at the perimeter of surface parking lots abutting any public right-of-way.
 - b. A minimum of one (1) tree per forty (40') linear feet of required perimeter landscape area.

Figure #



- c. Screen headlights with one of the following options:
 - i. A hedge of shrubs and ornamental grasses with a minimum height of thirty inches (30") to screen seventy five percent (75%) of headlights;

Figure #



- ii. A berm with a minimum of thirty inches (30") height; or

Figure #



- iii. A masonry wall with a height between three and four feet (3-4') paired with landscape material for at least fifty percent (50%) of the length of the landscape area placed on the street side of the wall.

Figure #



- d. Parking lots of one hundred (100) stalls or more shall provide a twenty foot (20') wide median for pedestrian access and additional shade every fourth row of parking to include the following:
 - i. A minimum five foot (5') wide sidewalk
 - ii. A minimum of one (1) tree per forty (40') lineal feet of median
 - iii. A minimum of seventy five percent (75%) live plant material cover

Figure #



4. Limit areas of irrigated sod to landscape areas with a minimum width of ten (10') feet. Irrigated sod shall not be located within interior parking lot islands.
5. Irrigation sleeved shall be installed to interior islands prior to paving of parking lots.
6. All landscaping within and adjacent to parking lots shall be owned and maintained by the landowner or occupant.
7. The Town may require that an owner requesting development approvals shall provide a mechanism for ensuring that landscape improvements will be maintained in order to ensure the continued upkeep of the property. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

5.04.14 Tree Preservation Standards

- A. Purpose and intent: Preserve the urban tree canopy.
- B. Applicability: All new and infill development and redevelopment.
 1. Any tree that fails to survive within five years of installation, regardless of size, shall be replaced with the same species or a species with similar mature size.
 2. All existing trees six-inch (6") caliper or larger proposed for removal on any new or infill development or redevelopment site shall be mitigated at the following rate:

<i>Tree to be removed</i>	<i>Replace with</i>
6" to 12" caliper tree	One 2" caliper min. tree

12" to 24" caliper tree	Two 2" caliper min. trees
24" or larger caliper tree	Three 2" caliper min. trees

3. If it is determined by the Planning Director that the required trees for mitigation will not reasonably fit on the site without crowding out other required site or street trees, then the applicant shall pay a fee in lieu of mitigation in accordance with the Town's adopted fee schedule.

5.04.15 Storm Drainage Facility Standards

- A. Purpose and intent. Stormwater facilities shall be installed to serve a development to promote innovative and effective land and water management techniques that protect and enhance water quality.
- B. Applicability. All storm drainage facilities shall be appropriately landscaped.
- C. General design standards:
 1. Storm drainage improvements shall be constructed to serve development and landscaping associated with storm drainage facilities shall be integrated into the overall design of the project.
 2. Landscaping installed to address storm drainage shall enhance the overall appearance of the project, prevent erosion, and improve water quality of stormwater runoff whenever possible.
 3. Storm drainage facilities may function as open space for active recreation, trail corridors, or habitat enhancement areas if they are designed for such use.
 4. The use of planting strips and shallow, landscaped depressions in parking lots and along roads is encouraged to help trap and remove pollutants from stormwater runoff.
- D. Minimum storm drainage improvements shall be constructed such that:
 1. All facilities shall be seeded to grass appropriate to the function of the area.
 2. Areas to be used for active recreation shall be seeded to a turf-type grass and irrigated with a permanent irrigation system.
 3. Areas to be maintained for habitat enhancement shall be seeded to native grasses and wildflowers.
 4. Development shall establish complete, weed-free grass areas. Trail corridors may be seeded to native grasses if appropriately integrated with adjacent improvements.
 5. The maximum side slope of drainage facilities shall be no more than 4:1 and the minimum slope at the bottom of a drainage facility shall be no more than one-half percent (0.5%) unless otherwise approved by Town Engineer.

6. Landscape improvements shall be designed to enhance the function of the facility. Subject to water conservation policies, areas designed for recreation shall include clusters of trees to provide shade, located so they do not impair the function of the facility.
7. Habitat and water quality enhancement, including wetland plantings in low wet areas, is encouraged.
8. Ownership and maintenance. Easements for drainage facilities shall be dedicated to the Town but not accepted for maintenance and shall be maintained by the landowner or occupant unless otherwise approved by the Town.
9. Bioswales and similar forms of private storm drainage systems that are integrated into the site shall not be dedicated to the Town.

5.04.16 Screening and Buffering

- A. Purpose and intent. Buffers and screening are intended to minimize conflicts between potentially incompatible, land uses and development on abutting property.
- B. Applicability. Buffers shall be installed between parcels of different use on the property with the more intense use. For example a commercial use shall include a buffer on any property line adjacent to a residential use. Additionally, all air-conditioning units, HVAC systems, exhaust pipes or stacks, elevator housing, and telecommunications receiving devices shall be thoroughly screened from view from the public right-of-way and from adjacent properties.
- C. General design standards:
 1. All required buffers shall be located along the entire property line between the two incompatible uses and entirely on the developing property's side of the required buffer.
 2. A required buffer must not be located within the required setbacks identified in Chapter 3.
 3. Parking of vehicles and placement of buildings or structures, except for walls, fences, and landscaping, shall not be allowed in the required buffer.
 4. All buffers shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') wide and consist of a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs and ornamental grasses at the following rates:
 - a. Four trees per one hundred linear feet with at least 20% being evergreen and a minimum height of twenty feet; and
 - b. Ten shrubs or ornamental grasses per one hundred linear feet with a minimum height of five feet.
 - c. If a six-foot high privacy fence or wall is installed, the shrub and ornamental grass requirement can be reduced by 50%.
 5. Under no circumstances shall a fence be the only screening material as a buffer between land uses.
- D. Location and screening of required loading and service areas.

1. Loading docks, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities and other service areas shall be placed to the rear or side of buildings in visually unobtrusive locations.
2. Screening and landscaping of loading areas shall prevent direct views of the loading areas and their driveways from adjacent properties or from the public rights-of-way and shall prevent spill-over glare, noise or exhaust fumes.
3. Screening and buffering of loading and service areas shall be achieved through walls, architectural features and landscaping per 5.04.16(C) above and shall be visually impervious. Building recesses or depressed access ramps are suitable options to achieve screening and shall be used in combination with walls and landscaping if they do not achieve the desired screen. (Ord. 11-2007 §1)

DRAFT



WELLINGTON WATERWISE

LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION DESIGN MANUAL



December 2021 Draft
FOR PUBLIC REVIEW



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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Wellington's population has more than doubled in the decade from 2010 to 2020. The Town is expected to continue to grow and include both residential and commercial developments, as well as associated parks, open space, and streetscapes. Residential land uses consume the most water as compared to other types of land uses, largely in part due to outdoor irrigation. Reducing water use for residential outdoor watering is identified as one of the most effective strategies for conserving the Town's treated water supplies. Reducing outdoor irrigation for other land use types is also desirable. The 2018 Water Efficiency Plan identifies a goal of lowering the Town's treated water demand by 5% between 2018 and 2023, and a total of up to 10% by 2027 (2018 Water Efficiency Plan).

Irrigation associated with landscape plantings in residential areas uses the most water. This includes private properties, streetscapes, and developed parks. "Xeriscape" is the strategic application of the minimum amount of irrigation water that is required to sustain the level use that a site receives, or to sustain key, highly visible, ornamental features that could not survive without supplemental water. These strategies have been promoted for

more than 35 years by many organizations and government agencies in Colorado, although property owners and the development community have been slow to embrace xeriscape principles. The reasons for not applying the principles of Xeriscaping include a culture that perceives beauty based on "abundant green", which is imported from other areas of the country where the climate is different, and where precipitation is higher. Water, including for irrigation purposes, has also been relatively inexpensive in northern Colorado, which is a disincentive to conserve the resource.

Some communities in Colorado have taken bold steps to reduce water consumption that is associated with irrigating landscapes. They may have specific requirements for maximum amounts of water that can be applied, special plant lists, design criteria for landscaping and irrigation systems, and submittal requirements associated with zoning changes or obtaining building permits or water taps. This design manual highlights some of the most applicable examples of what has been implemented in other municipalities and proposes various tools that can be employed to conserve water supply for the Town.

PURPOSE

This Landscape and Irrigation design Manual (the Manual) is intended to provide information for designers and property owners to create landscape designs that provide an attractive, comfortable environment for users while minimizing maintenance needs and reducing water use. The Manual was developed by conducting research

into comparable communities, developing a list of best practices, and involving community stakeholders, to create specific recommendations for implementation of best practices for specific site types.



PROCESS

PUBLIC INPUT

Introduction

The effort to develop this Design Manual and the corresponding Landscape Standards included in the Wellington Land Use Code, began with outreach to the community. This effort included discussions with key stakeholders as well as online polling as described herein.

Stakeholder Outreach

Stakeholders included developers, engineers, builders, and landscape architects with experience designing and developing in the Town of Wellington as well as parks and recreation staff and Homeowner's Associations. These discussions resulted in a two lists representing needs for regulatory changes in the Town's Land Use Code and needs for programming such as education, resources and incentives. Primary themes from stakeholder outreach are outlined below:

Elements to include in the Land Use Code:

- Restrict amount of irrigated turf
- Provide recommended plant list
- Require all open spaces not used for athletic fields or play to be native grass
- Specify a maximum allowable irrigated area on large lots
- Require certain percentage of streetscapes to be xeriscape
- Provide a alternative grass option for lawns
- Require waterwise irrigation systems

Elements to be included as a Town Program:

- Promote irrigation system audits or updates
- Easy access to materials such as free mulch
- Rebates for reducing existing water usage
- Demonstration xeriscape garden
- Connect residents and businesses to available resources
- Offer a garden in a box program
- Encourage retrofitting existing landscapes

Online Polling

On April 30th, a poll was launched to understand the community's perception of low water (xeric) landscapes. A total of 203 responses were received in the two weeks the poll was open.

The poll asked two questions with the same series of images:

Q1 - Which of these landscapes represents xeriscape or low water landscape?

The top two choices included the following:



Q2 - Which of these landscapes would you prefer to see in Wellington?

The top choice included the following:

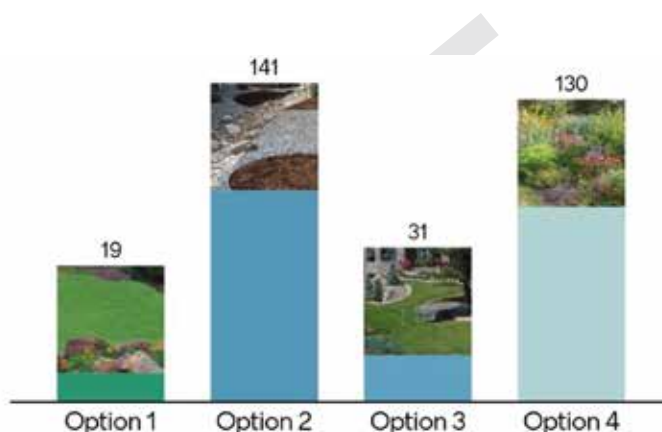


The conclusion to be drawn from this exercise is that although the image representing all rock and no landscape was identified as representative of xeriscape, the preference is for a more lush, green, colorful landscape palette. The least preferred option chosen was the image representing primarily turfgrass. These responses along with the stakeholder feedback directly influenced the resulting Design Manual and Code Standards.

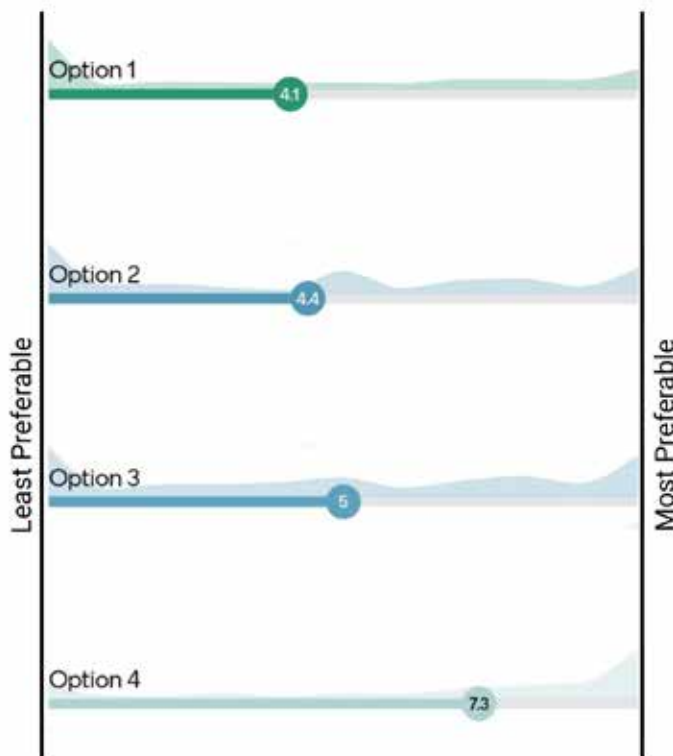
Summary of Feedback

Below is a snapshot of the results from the online polling conducted in April of 2021. Respondents were able to select all that applied in question 1 and were asked to rank the options in question 2 from least preferred to most preferred.

Q1: Which of these landscapes represent a xeriscape or low water landscape?



Q2: Which of these landscapes would you prefer to see in Wellington?



PROCESS

CASE STUDIES

Case studies of comparable municipalities and advisory groups was completed to gain insight into current best practices in landscape and irrigation design and management for water conservation.

Aurora, CO

Overview

The City of Aurora includes a Landscape Reference Manual that supports Chapter 4.7 Landscape, Water Conservation, and Stormwater Management, of the Unified Development Code (UDC). Additionally, the City has a waterwise demonstration garden to exhibit the preferred planting and irrigation techniques.

Details

- Requires permits for installation of turf or irrigation with an area greater than 250 sq. ft.
- Requires compost amendment must be added to the soil before a permit will be issued.
- Include a plant list ranking plant material by water use including a list of plants that require no supplemental water.
- Native vegetation does not need an automatic irrigation system.
- UDC includes section specific to Site Design for Low Impact Development
- UDC requires a variety of plant material including native drought-tolerant vegetation, and perennial and annual flowerbeds.

Centerra, CO

Overview

A showcase for sustainable development, Centerra is a 3,000-acre master-planned community in Loveland, CO. The development includes Landscape and irrigation Design Guidelines to ensure that every single development meets the established water conservation goals.

Details

- Provides principles of general landscape design and planting layout for water conservation such as limiting the use of high water turfgrass.
- Describes proper soil preparation techniques.
- Describes proper mulching techniques.
- Describes hydrozones.
- Includes guidelines on preservation or mitigation of existing vegetation.
- Provides an extensive plant list which lists characteristics such as flower color, blooming season, size, sun/shade needs and water needs.
- Provides irrigation design and construction criteria including guidance for operation, maintenance, and trouble shooting.



Colorado Springs, CO

Overview

The Colorado Springs Landscape Code and Policy Manual Water is divided into four basic sections including general information on Code sections and policy numbers, plan requirements for signature landscapes, site category requirements, and a design manual for signature landscapes.

Details

- Conservation is mentioned throughout the guidance document. Some of the major water conservation goals include:
 1. Use of xeriscape principles;
 2. Use of site-specific plant material matched to soil type and microclimate;
 3. Conservation of indigenous plant communities;
 4. Promotion of landscapes that require minimal supplemental irrigation; and
 5. Prohibition of restrictive covenants requiring turf grass due to water demand.
- Includes a detailed list of suggested plants to use for the region.
- Requires professional qualifications to develop an irrigation plan.
- Includes hydrozones which take into account water demand, slopes, and microclimates.



Colorado Springs Utilities Xeriscape
Demonstration Garden

Erie, CO

Overview

The Town of Erie, Colorado not only includes landscape regulations specific to water conservation per the details below, but additionally, the Town recently retrofitted their own municipal building landscape to remove much of the high water use turf grass in lieu of a more xeric landscape as a demonstration of the principles within their Land Use Code.

Details

- Landscape plans are required to follow design treatments to facilitate water conservation. Treatments include:
 1. Appropriate turf selection to minimize the use of bluegrass;
 2. Use of mulch to maintain soil moisture and reduce evaporation;
 3. Zoning of plant materials according to their microclimate needs and water requirements;
 4. Improvement of the soil with organic matter if needed;
 5. Efficient irrigation systems;
 6. Proper maintenance and irrigation schedules; and
 7. Recirculation of water for decorative water features.



Erie Town Hall

PROCESS

Parker, CO

Overview

The City of Parker Land Development Ordinance Landscape Regulations include several xeriscape requirements.

Details

- Due to excessive watering requirements, seed mixtures or sod containing large percentages of Bluegrass or other traditional turf grasses are to be limited in use. Traditional turf grasses are defined as Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and turf type tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) and cultivars thereof.
- Traditional turf grasses shall only make up fifteen percent (15%) of any required on-site landscaping for commercial and industrial uses. Where recreational components are included, the Planning Director may approve a greater amount of turf grass area. The applicant must demonstrate that the additional turf grass areas are being used in high-traffic areas such as athletic fields, children's play areas, parks and courtyards.
- Traditional turf grasses are prohibited for use on any interior parking lot landscaping.
- Preferred turf grasses include Buffalo Grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*) and Blue Grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*). Other native seed and seed blends will be considered that satisfy the requirements of this Section. There is no limitation on the use of preferred turf grass species

Colorado Growing Water Smart, The Water-Land Use Nexus Guidebook

Overview

Growing Water Smart is a program developed by the non-profit Sonoran Institute in partnership with the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy's Babbitt Center for Land and Water Policy with the goal of realizing watershed health and community resiliency. In addition to providing workshops for communities across the west, they prepared the referenced document which provides a long list of basic principles to support water efficient landscaping, green infrastructure, & low impact development.

Details

- Conduct an assessment of saving potential by comparing annual water demands on a new property against an older property or properties with comparable area, plantings, and
- In order to approve new development, there must be:
An estimate of the amount of water supply needed for build out.
- A description of the source of the water supply.
- An estimate of the yield from the source under various hydrological conditions.
- Water demand management measures to be used.
- Any additional information the local government may require.



Sustainable Garden by American Design & Landscape



Colorado Water Conservation Guide

Overview

This is a citizen's guide to conserving water in Colorado which goes into detail about Colorado's fluctuating water supply/demand as well as how to be more efficient with water use in Homes and Cities. In addition to listing interior water savings techniques such as plumbing fixtures and appliances, there is guidance on ways to save with exterior water use per the details below.

Details

- Consider reuse of both potable and non-potable water
- Micro-irrigation (drip or microsprays) is estimated as up to 95% efficient irrigation technique as they deliver water directly on or below the soil surface.
- Includes a table with different types of irrigation technology and where they are most efficient.
- Efficient water use depends on management as much as the equipment utilized.
- Irrigation controllers can help residents use up to 50% less water by controlling the amount of time and water placed on the landscape.
- Non-irrigated native seed areas are not included in Composite Landscape Water Use Rating calculations.

Smart Growth Water-Efficient Landscape Design

Overview

"Water-Efficient Landscape Design is meant to serve as an alternative or supplement to the landscape design section of the Model Land Use Code for Colorado's Small Communities". The document provides a section dedicated to definitions of irrigation and other related terms.

Design Standards

- Landscapes shall use the following xeriscape design principles to facilitate water conservation:
 1. Well-planned planting schemes;
 2. Appropriate turf selection to minimize the use of bluegrass;
 3. Use of mulch to maintain soil moisture and reduce evaporation;
 4. Use plantings and berms to create outdoor rooms in common open space areas.
 5. Zoning of plant materials according to their micro-climatic needs and water requirements;
 6. Improvement of the soil with organic matter if needed;
 7. Efficient irrigation systems; and
 8. Proper maintenance and irrigation schedules .



BEST PRACTICES

PLANTING DESIGN

Good planting design can reduce water use and long-term maintenance needs. The best practices highlighted below primarily result from the case study research performed.

Planting Beds

- Replacing irrigated turf with planting beds will reduce irrigation requirements and can ease maintenance commitments.
- Planting beds can be used to cover small areas where spray irrigation is inefficient.

Low Water Bluegrass Alternatives

- Replacing bluegrass with low water turf grass alternatives in areas that are not primarily used for foot traffic can achieve a similar landscape character while saving annual water use over the replaced area.

Shade Trees

- Providing shade trees to lawn areas or planting beds provides heat regulating benefits which can slow the evaporation of moisture therefore resulting in a reduction in irrigation needs.

Micro-climates or Hydrozones

- Avoid relying solely on irrigation to provide water to high water use plants.
- Create depressions or direct runoff to man-made or naturally occurring low spots to create conditions where species with higher water use requirements can thrive.
- Locate planting beds downhill from large impervious areas like parking lots or hard surface sports courts to take advantage of the runoff while capturing sediment.

High Water Plant Exclusion

- Avoid plants and planting/irrigation design that requires high levels of water use for an irrigation zone when the remainder of the zone would survive with a lesser amount of water.

Tactical Water Use

- Limit high and moderate use plant material to the most heavily used and visible areas.
- Design for low and no water use at parcel edges and low traffic areas.
- Use an irrigation budget to directly water high impact trees and shrubs via drip or bubble systems instead of spraying turf.
- Planting beds can be used to improve privacy or screen visually undesirable areas like trash and maintenance facilities.

Water Use Groups

- Group plants with similar water use requirements to prevent over watering of low-use plants in irrigation zones that require more water.

Focus on Species Diversity

- Use a variety of plant materials including the use of native varieties or species that do not require supplemental water.
- Refer to the suggested plant list in the appendices.
- Non-native species should only be used to achieve design objectives that are not possible through the use of native species. Species with non-native origins are more likely to have higher water requirements than native species.

IRRIGATION DESIGN

Design irrigation systems to use less water and apply water to the landscape more efficiently.

Similar Water Use

- Group plants with similar water use into irrigation zones to avoid over watering lower water use plants.

Non-Potable Water

- Use not-potable water where possible to conserve drinking water for domestic uses.

Overspray

- Irrigation spray heads should be calibrated to avoid overspray onto impervious surfaces such as walks and drives and into walls, fences, buildings, and other structures.

Overwatering

- The amount of irrigation water applied to the landscape shall be the minimum amount required to maintain healthy plant life.

Irrigation Timing

- Irrigation should occur between the hours of 9pm-6am to allow infiltration and to avoid excessive evaporation.

Drip Irrigation

- Use drip irrigation infrastructure wherever possible. Minimize areas requiring overhead spray irrigation.

Tree and Shrub Supplemental Irrigation

- Trees and shrubs not in areas receiving spray irrigation should receive individual irrigation via drip or bubbler systems.

Even Distribution

- Design all overhead spray irrigation systems to provide even distribution of sprayed water taking into account wind, landforms, vegetation, and other obstructions.

Establishment Watering

- Certain tree and shrub species can be planted outside of permanent irrigation zones if they receive supplemental watering while establishing root systems, approximately two to three years.

Efficient Equipment

- Install rain sensors to ensure that spray heads turn off while it is raining
- Use smart sensor controllers that are tied to weather applications.
- Where overhead spray heads are necessary, use efficient nozzles such as the Hunter MP Rotator.



BEST PRACTICES

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green infrastructure is an approach to water management that protects, restores, or mimics the natural water cycle. Incorporating green infrastructure is an effective way to reduce water usage and improve water quality.

Bioswales and Rain Gardens

- Capture stormwater by adding curb cuts to parking lots and streetscapes and depressing the planting area to allow for water to infiltrate rather than run off.
- Provides filtration of runoff before it returns to water courses or enters storm sewer systems.
- Can be planted attractively as a primary feature in the landscape.

Rain Barrels

- Store rainwater locally for later use, reduce irrigation draws and maximize efficiency of use of naturally occurring water.
- Follow applicable state laws with regards to amount of capture allowed and timing of release.

Permeable Pavement

- Incorporate permeable pavement instead of traditional hardscape to restore groundwater resources and reduce the amount of stormwater captured and conveyed off-site.

SOIL AMENDMENT AND COVER

Amending the soil properly prior to planting and using the right mulch can go a long way to reduce the water requirements of a landscape.

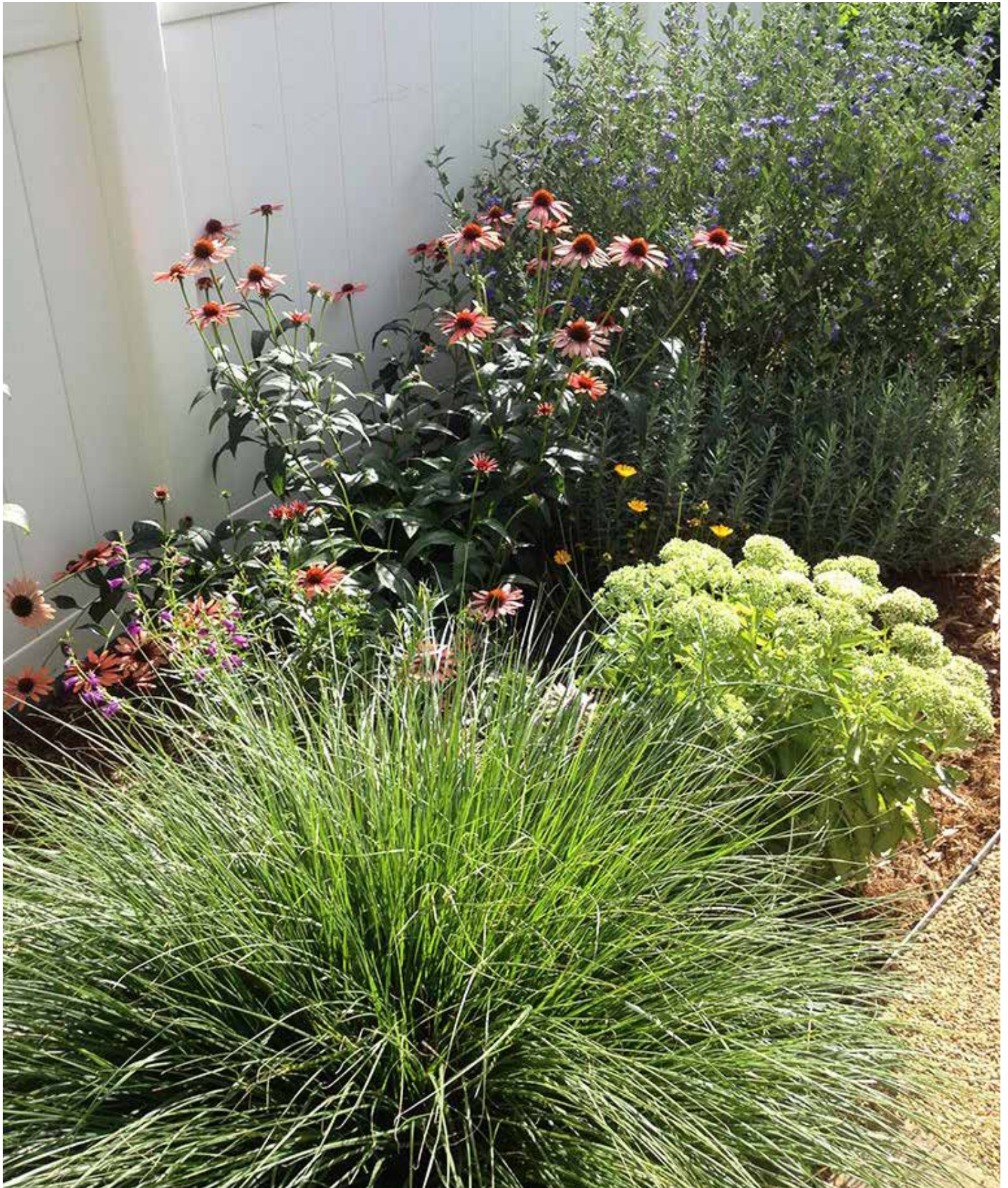
Soil Amendments

- Improve soil structure and moisture retention though the addition of composted organic material.
- Many Colorado communities require a rate of three cubic yards per 1000 square feet of landscape area integrated into the native soil to a depth of eight inches.
- Additional techniques include mixing one third compost with two thirds native soil in each planting hole.

Mulch

- Weeds cannot be avoided no matter the mulching technique. The best approach for water retention is to place three to four inches of shredded hardwood mulch on top of the soil in all planting beds.
- Trees planted in grass should include a mulched ring with a diameter of five feet around the trunk of the tree.





LANDSCAPE TYPES

DEFINITION OF LANDSCAPE TYPES

Landscape type is defined in this document by the amount of supplemental irrigation water required to sustain the plants in that landscape. The four landscape types are high, moderate, low, and xeric.

The amount of water is measured in gallons (gal) applied to a square foot (sf) of landscape over the irrigation season or year (yr).

The water requirement ranges to the right were derived by a calculation including the rate at which water evaporated from the soil locally in addition to known water requirements of plant species categorized by the landscape types herein.

Examples of the character and best applications of the landscape types used in this manual are shown on the following pages.

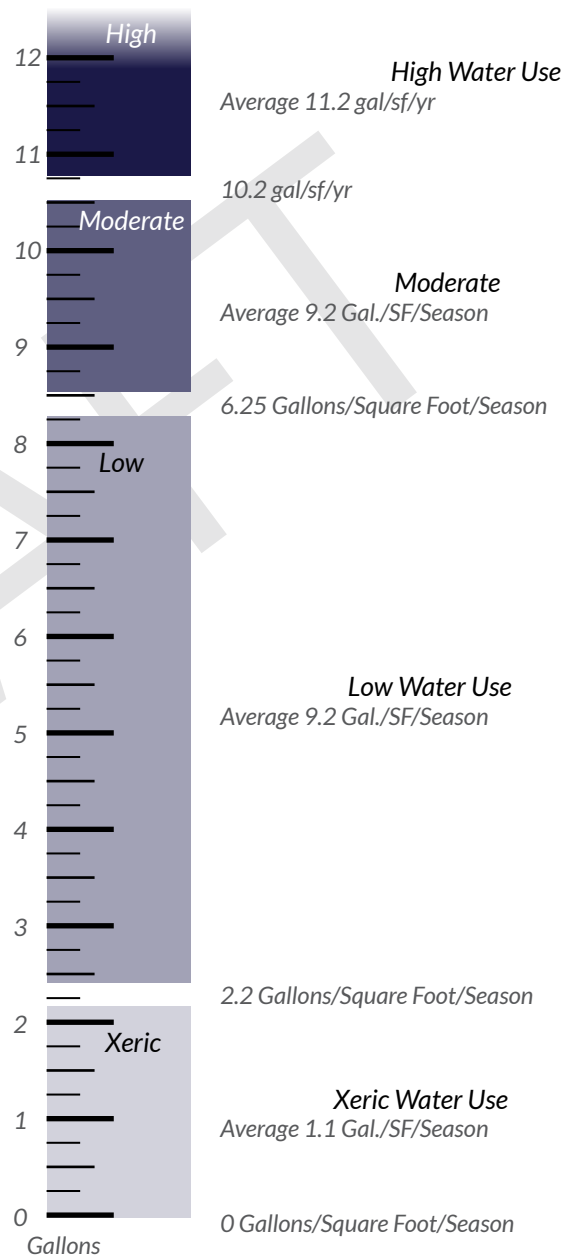
Average Water Use

There are many different ways to landscape a site. Reducing the area and amount of high water landscape types is the most effective way to reduce the overall water use of a site.

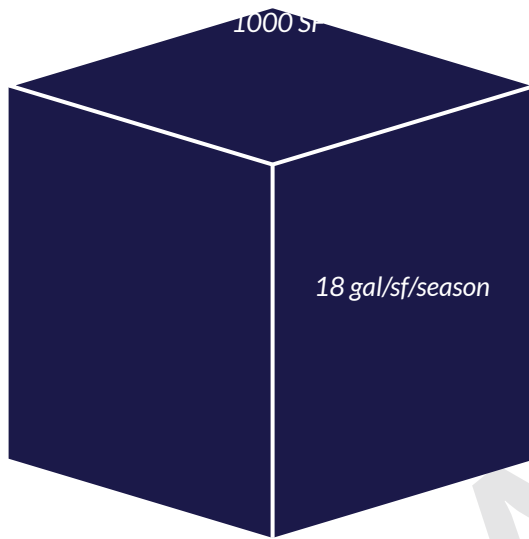
Site wide water use levels are determined by the average gallons per square foot per season applied across the site. This allows high water use areas to be balanced out with low and xeric areas, reducing overall water use.

Lot Average Water Use Reduction

The overall water usage of a property can be reduced by lowering the water usage of individual hydrozones and by increasing the ratio of lower water zones to higher water zones. Hydrozone means a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by an irrigation valve or set of valves with the same schedule.

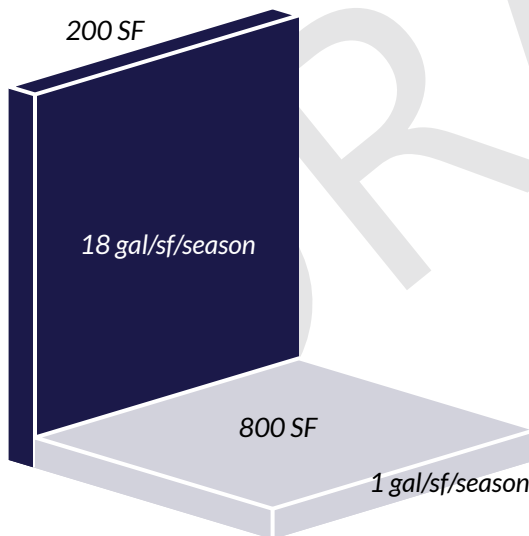


USING HYDROZONES TO REDUCE WATER USE



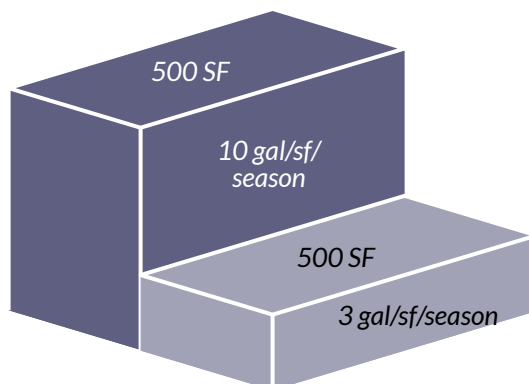
High Water, Large Area

A property that is landscaped exclusively with bluegrass can use several times the amount of water as the same size lawn landscaped using waterwise principles.



High Water, Small Area

A property with a high ratio of xeric to high water use landscape type can significantly reduce the overall water use of a site while preserving many of the visual and use benefits of irrigated bluegrass in high visibility or heavy foot traffic areas.



Balance of Moderate and Low Area

A landscape with a balanced ratio of medium to low water usage landscape types would fall into a medium hydrozone.

LANDSCAPE TYPES

HIGH WATER USE



Irrigated Bluegrass Park



Irrigated Bluegrass Lawn

Description

- The High Water Use Landscape type includes plants that require additional irrigation in excess of 10.2 gal/sf/season. This landscape is typified by bluegrass turf and annual planting beds.
- The total amount of water consumed by high water use landscape types is best limited by minimizing the total area covered by high water use plants.

Examples

Bluegrass Turf

- Traditional lawn areas watered by overhead spray irrigation.

Annual Flowers

- Typically planted in beds and watered heavily due to shallow root systems similar to bluegrass turf.

Shrubs, Grasses, Perennials, and Trees

- Consist of species found near water sources in nature such as birch trees, alder trees, willows, dogwoods, lily of the valley, ferns, and irises to name a few.

Best Applications

High Use, High Intensity, High Visibility Areas

- Maximize value and use of irrigated bluegrass by placing in high visibility, high traffic areas, specifically areas where it is shared by multiple users.
- Similarly, annual flowers are best used in small areas of high visibility for bright pops of color in the landscape.

MODERATE WATER USE



Moderate Water Use Planting Bed



Fescue Lawn

Description

- The moderate water use landscape type includes plants that require additional irrigation between 6.25-10.2 gallons/square foot/season. This landscape type is typified by, low water turf-type grasses, and some perennials, shrubs and trees.

Examples

Shrubs, Grasses, Perennials, and Trees

- Typically planted in beds and watered individually via drip or bubbler heads (not overhead spray).
- Consist of many of the more popular plant species such as maple trees, buckeye trees, crabapple trees, fruit trees, fir trees, euonymus, yew trees and shrubs, serviceberry, daphne, chokecherry, roses, spirea, bellflower, bleeding hearts, and peony.

Low Water Bluegrass Alternatives

- Turf type fescues that are maintained as lawns

Best Applications

Planting Beds

- Organize plants in planting beds and apply drip or bubbler irrigation to allow plants with higher water requirements to be watered with minimal waste.

Low use, High visibility areas

- Plant turf type fescue lawns instead of bluegrass turf in areas where the green lawn look is desired but there is no need to accommodate heavy foot traffic.

Specimen Planting

- Use high water shrubs, ornamental grasses, perennials and trees sparingly and plant species with high aesthetic value singly or in small groups and near other moderate water requirement plant material.

LANDSCAPE TYPES

LOW WATER USE LANDSCAPES



Native Grass Lawn



Low Water Planting Bed

Description

- The Low Water Use Landscape type includes plants that require additional irrigation between 2.2 and 6.25 gal/sf/season. This landscape is typified by low species that have adapted to our local climate as well as cultivars of native species that have been bred specifically to survive in our dry, high desert conditions.

Examples

Shrubs, Grasses, Perennials, and Trees

- Typically planted in beds and watered individually via drip or bubbler heads (not overhead spray).
- Consists of species such as honeylocust trees, kentucky coffee tree, hawthorn trees, some oak tree species, juniper, some pine species, spruce, barberry, butterfly bush, peashrub, lilac, cotoneaster, privet, ninebark, viburnum, potentilla, columbine, coreopsis, lavender, lupine, coneflower, and veronica.

Low Water Bluegrass Alternatives

- Buffalograss, Blue Grama, and other native short growth prairie grasses.

Best Applications

Planting Beds

- Organize plants in planting beds and apply drip or bubbler irrigation.

Low Intensity Use Areas

- Use high and moderate water landscape types sparingly and group together for efficient watering.

Low Maintenance

- Amend soils with organic matter at rates appropriate to the landscape type (see land use code section 5.04.3) and use shredded hardwood mulch to keep weeds to a minimum, reduce evaporation of water from the soil, and keep the plant roots cool.

XERIC WATER USE LANDSCAPES



Xeric Residential Landscape



Native Plant Landscape

Description

- The Xeric Landscape type includes plants and inert materials that require less than 2.2 gallons/square foot/season of supplemental irrigation. This landscape type is typified by native grasses, perennials, shrubs, and trees as well as inert groundcover material that requires no irrigation.

Examples

Native Grasses

- Native short growth prairie grasses and wildflowers.

Shrubs, Grasses, Perennials, and Trees

- Consists of species such as tree of heaven, hackberry tree, some oak tree species, buckthorn trees, sumac, elm trees, western serviceberry, sage, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, apache plume, mockorange, forsythia, currant, some juniper species, cactus, many pine species, yucca, yarrow, delphinium, penstemon, wild geranium, aster, daylily, flax, and tulip.

Inert Material

- Wood or stone mulch without plants and accent boulders.

Best Applications

Areas with Irrigation Difficulties

- Use xeric plants in areas that are too small to be watered efficiently or where access to water is difficult or impossible, i.e. too far from or isolated from the irrigation source.
- Use accent boulders to provide texture and variety in planting beds.

Low/No Maintenance Areas

- Areas that are too large or difficult to maintain regularly should be planted with native species that require little to no oversight.

Areas with difficult growing conditions

- Include xeric landscape types alongside roads and in areas receiving very little sunlight (inert materials).

SITE TYPES

OVERVIEW

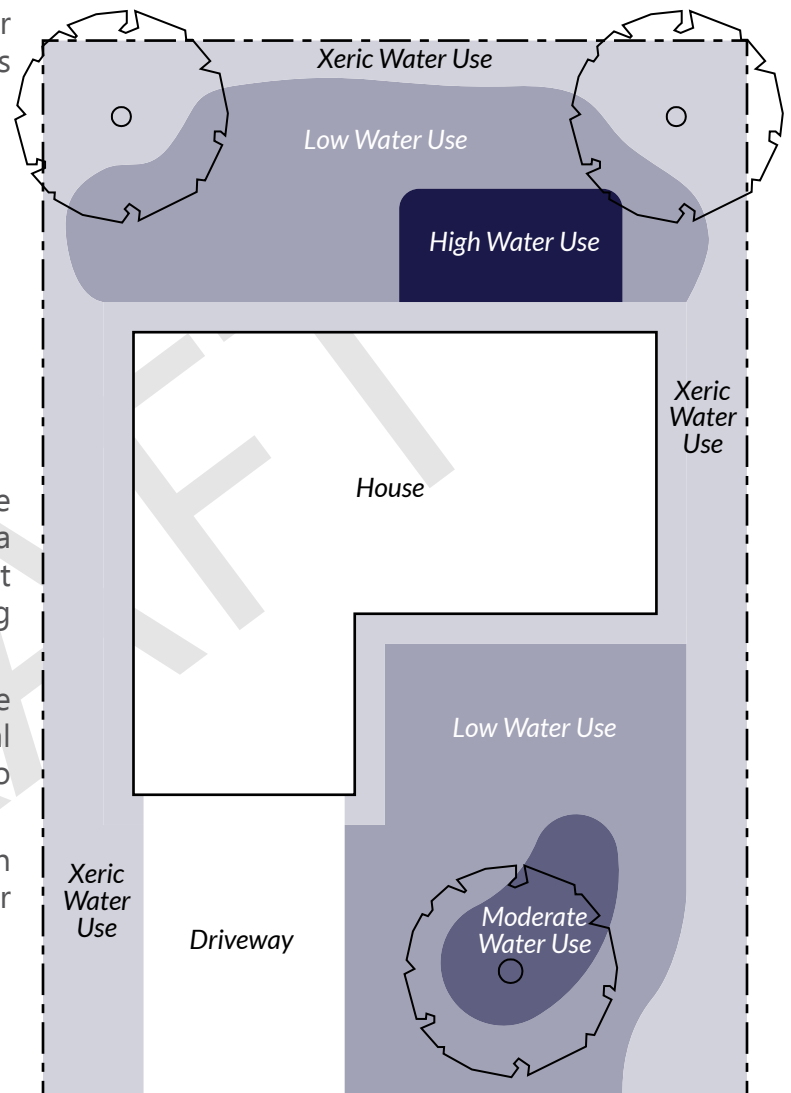
'Site Type' in this document refers to the character and use of a property. Site types covered by this document include:

- Parks and Open Space
- Streetscapes
- Multi-Family Residential
- Standard Lot Single Family Residential
- Large Lot Single Family Residential
- Nonresidential Development
- Industrial Development

For each type of site a graphic similar to the one at the right is used to conceptually illustrate a planting and irrigation design that implements best practices to minimize water use while preserving the aesthetic value of the site.

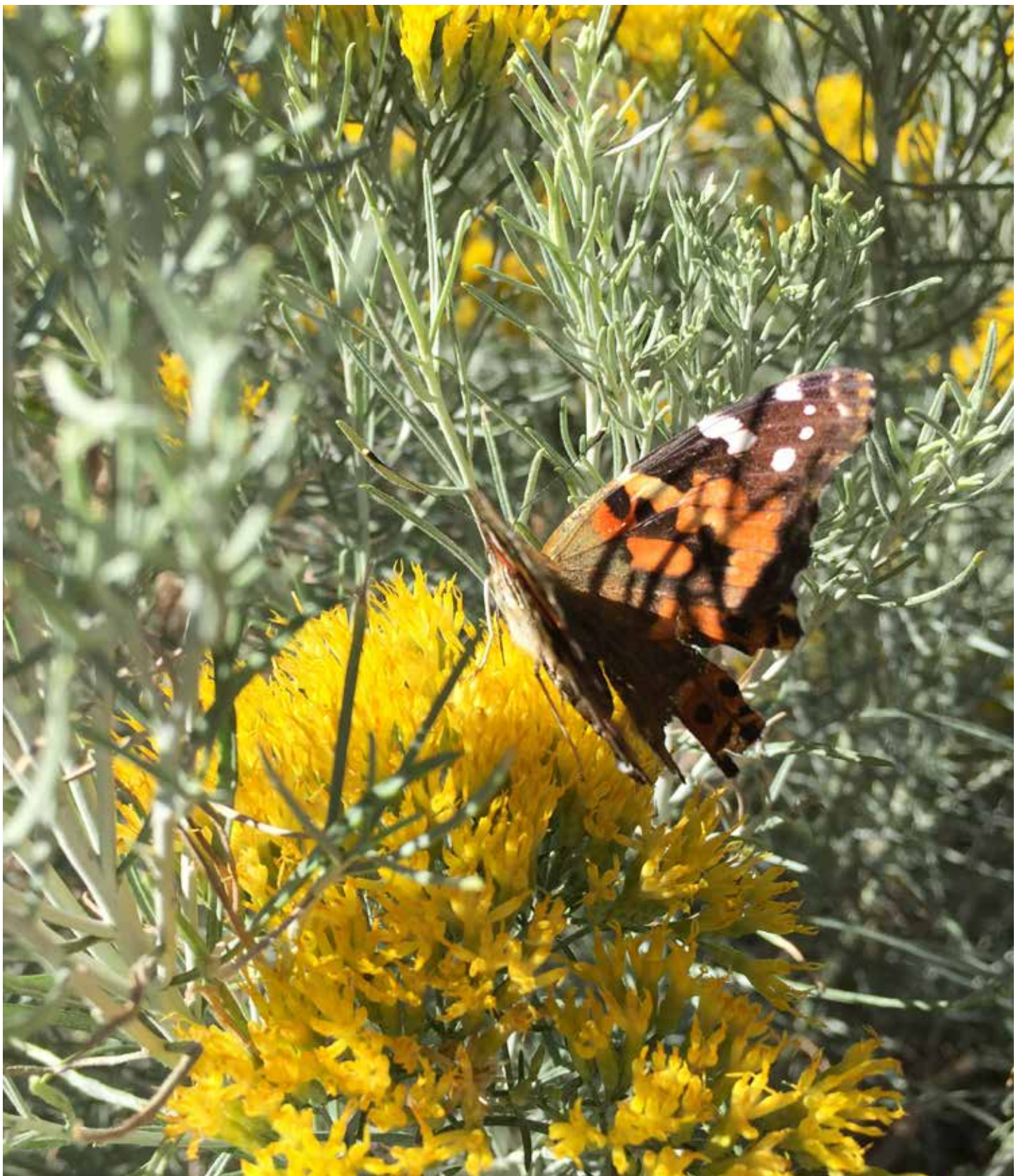
Images provide examples of what each landscape type can look like for each site type. Individual graphics are diagrammatic only and intended to convey design goals.

The graphics to the right show how water use can be reduced by minimizing the area of high water use landscape.



Water Use Landscape Types

	High Water Use
	Moderate Water Use
	Low Water Use
	Xeric Water Use



SITE TYPES

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE



High Water Use

Use irrigated bluegrass in areas with frequent, intensive use including sports field and play areas.



Moderate Water Use

Incorporate planting beds and lower water turf alternatives along walkways and in low use/low traffic areas.



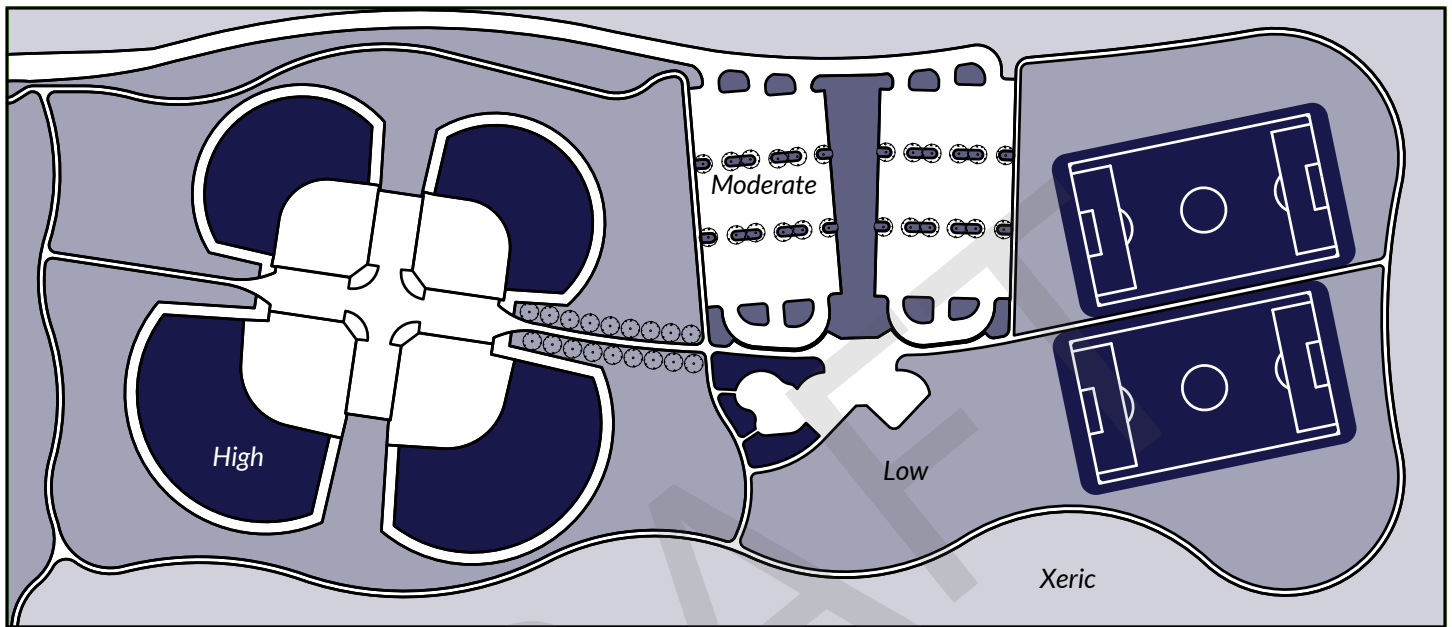
Low Water Use

Plant buffalo grass or blue grama and low water landscape types around the fringes of the site.



Xeric Water Use

Native plant material in passive areas, detention ponds and large open space areas to reduce water and maintenance requirements.



Water Use Landscape Types



These areas apply to all of the elements of parks and open space including detention ponds, active park space, passive park space, trail connections, and natural areas.

Above is an analysis of a large public park space with ballfields, parking lots, active play space, passive play space, trails, and native open space. The typical water usage for each scenario is

illustrated to show the water cost savings with a more balanced approach of low to xeric design.

The preferred scenario is to only use high water turf grass where needed for high traffic play surfaces in combination with a lower water use turf such as a fescue mix in lower traffic areas, xeric planting beds around parking lots, and low to no water native trees, shrubs and grasses around the edges.

SITE TYPES

STREETSCAPE



High Water Use

Limit irrigated bluegrass to locations with high visibility, including gateways and entrances.



Moderate Water Use

Mulch planting beds and install drip irrigation along roads and sidewalks can reduce required irrigation and maintenance of the more typical high water landscape type.



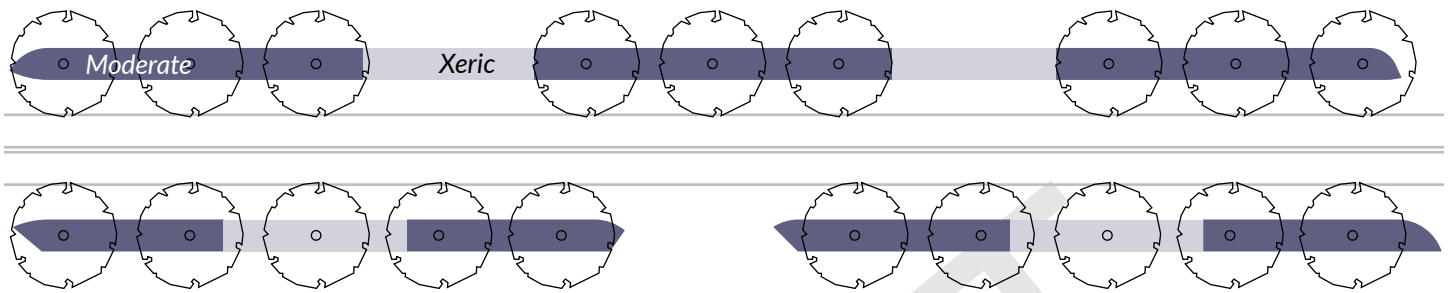
Low Water Use

Capture runoff from impervious surfaces to supplement direct rainfall and reduce irrigation volume requirements and allow sediments and pollutants to settle out of stormwater before reaching a drain inlet. Bioswales require hearty plants that are tolerant of salt and other chemicals found in road runoff.



Xeric

A mix of native and inert materials are appropriate for streetscapes because they don't require supplemental water, aren't affected by difficult growing conditions, and do not require as much maintenance as a higher water landscape type.



Landscape Types



The streetscape standards define planting requirements along public streets to improve right-of-way appearance and manage water use. The standards specify plant locations and spacing in consideration of the safety concerns of planting adjacent to roadways.

Species selection should take into account water use, maintenance requirements, potential hazards, and seasonal interest.

In general, streetscape landscape design should aim to reduce the use of turf grass and other high water usage species in favor of alternatives that require less maintenance and less water use.

SITE TYPES

MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL



High Water Use

Bluegrass should only be used in high visibility and high foot traffic areas.



Moderate Water Use

Planting beds to soften edges, improve visual character and create privacy.



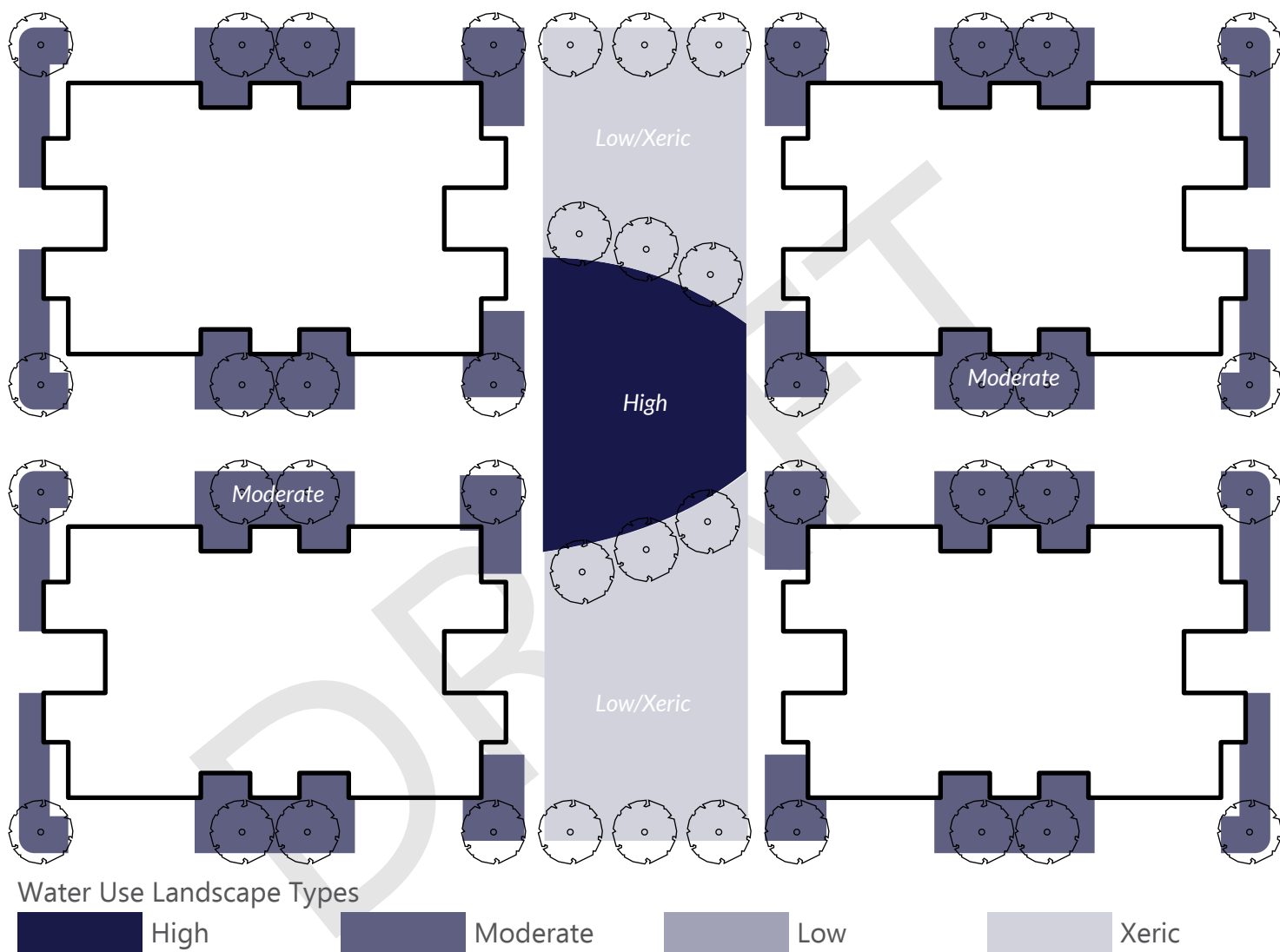
Low Water Use

Replace bluegrass turf with lower water alternatives in low volume or infrequent traffic areas to achieve a similar landscape character while saving annual water use over the replaced area.



Xeric

Use native plants mixed with accent boulders for an attractive landscape that uses little to no supplemental water throughout the growing season.



Multi-family landscape and irrigation standards apply to all multi-family and townhome developments. The standards in the Land Use and Development Code define the requirements for the size and character of planting areas to improve the appearance and function of landscape areas while maintaining water consciousness and integrating developments into surrounding neighborhoods. Planting at multi-family developments should be focused at key areas including screening around

mechanical areas and ornamental plantings around entrances and to provide visual interest along large featureless walls. Irrigated turf should be limited to active recreation areas and replaced with native grasses elsewhere.

Multi-family development standards also apply to shared parking lots and adjacent right-of-ways, both of which property owners are responsible for maintaining.

SITE TYPES

STANDARD LOT SINGLE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT



High Water Use

High water use areas and irrigated bluegrass should be limited to areas that are highly used and highly visible or where high water use specimen trees and shrubs are desirable.



Moderate Water Use

A mix of low to high water plant material which balances to a moderate water use to create full, vibrant planting beds.



Low Water Use

Plant areas that are highly visible but infrequently used in lower water bluegrass alternatives such as buffalo grass or blue grama.

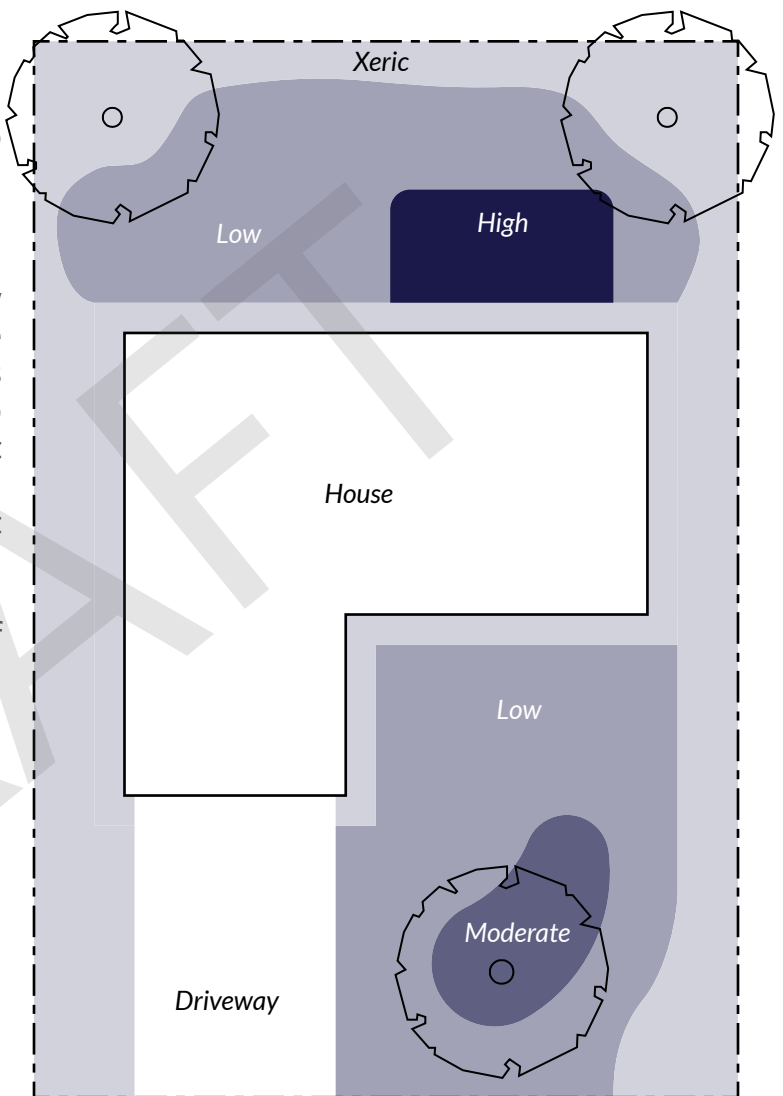


Xeric

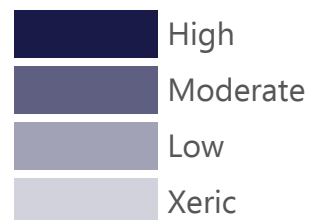
Plant native grasses around property boundaries or areas where low maintenance is desired.

This typology applies to all standard sized single family residential parcels in the Town from Downtown Neighborhoods to the outlying subdivisions with an average lot size of 6,000 to 8,000 SF.

To the right is an analysis of a typical parcel showing a range of planting scenarios from high water use (primarily bluegrass turf) to very low water use (primarily native plants that require little to no supplemental watering). The ultimate goal is to install a balanced landscape which includes no more than 50% bluegrass turf and organizes plant material into hydrozones, grouping plantings with similar water needs to allow for a more efficient watering system. It is not the intention to result in single family parcels that are covered in rock and little landscape, therefore a minimum of 75% of the front yard shall be covered in live plant material per the Land Development Code.



Water Use Landscape Types



SITE TYPES

LARGE LOT SINGLE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT



High Water Use

Maintain irrigated bluegrass in frequently used and highly visible areas rather than using bluegrass as the primary groundcover as pictured above.



Moderate Water Use

Use lower water use bluegrass alternatives in low-use/high-visibility areas to reduce water use without sacrificing visual quality. Divide up turf areas with planting beds with a variety of watering requirements.



Low Water Use

Plant large landscape beds with low water use landscape types. Plant the remainder of the yard in native grasses or buffalo grass and blue grama.

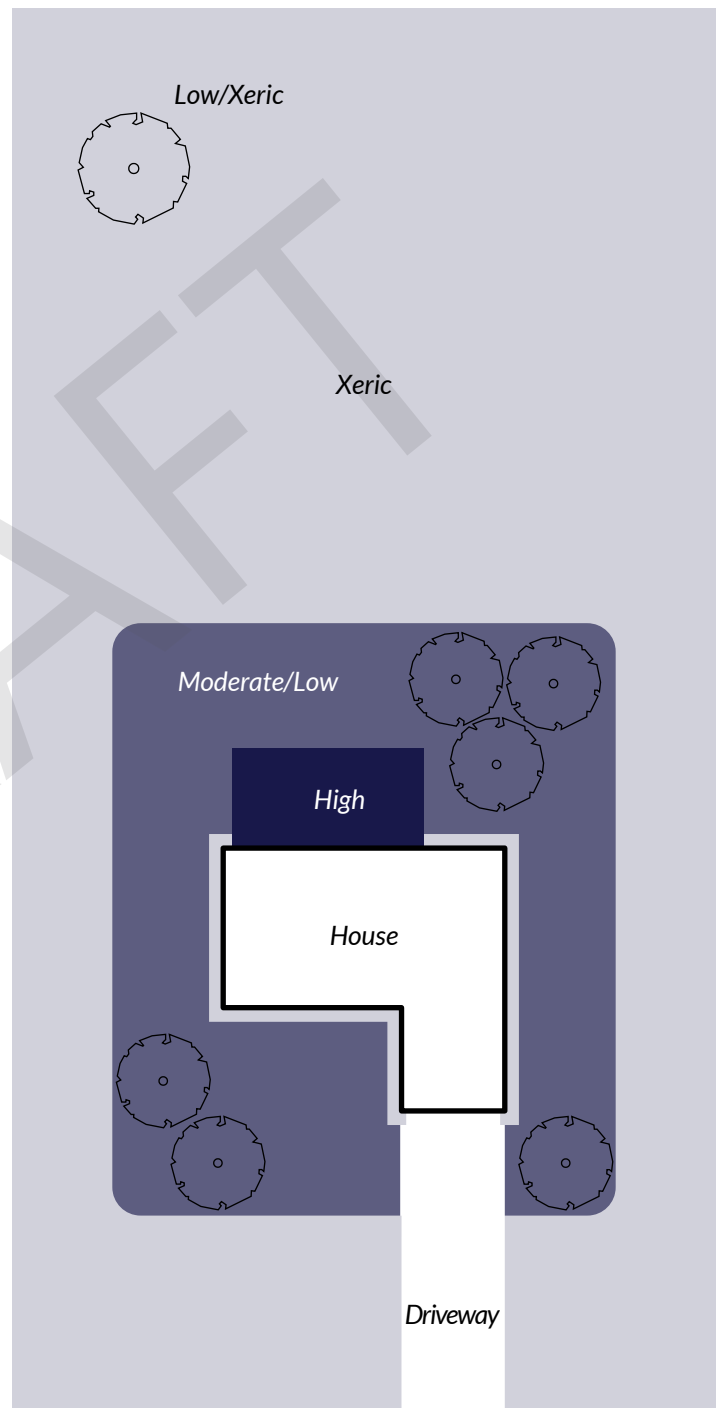


Xeric

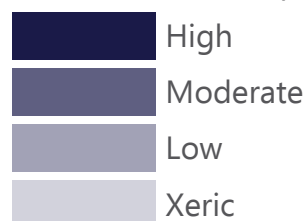
Use a palette of native and xeric plant material close to the house. Plant large open spaces in native grasses and wildflowers that do not require supplemental water and can be left natural with little maintenance or mowed for a more manicured look.

This site type is large size single family residential parcels in the Town. To be considered large a parcel must exceed one half acre (1/2) in size.

The standards for large lot single family development aim to reduce overall water usage while preserving the natural character of the surrounding landscape. By recommending smaller areas of irrigated turf that are kept close to buildings and away from property edges the standards create larger, more contiguous areas of native plants that preserve the natural character of Wellington's rural surroundings while reducing water usage.



Water Use Landscape Types



SITE TYPES

NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT



High Water Use

Concentrate high water plant material such as bluegrass turf to strategic or high traffic locations such as building entries and gathering spaces.



Moderate Water Use

Target use of an irrigation budget to directly water high impact trees and shrubs via drip or bubble systems instead of spraying turf.



Low Water Use

Replace bluegrass with low water alternatives in low volume or infrequent traffic areas to achieve a similar landscape character while saving annual water use over the replaced area.



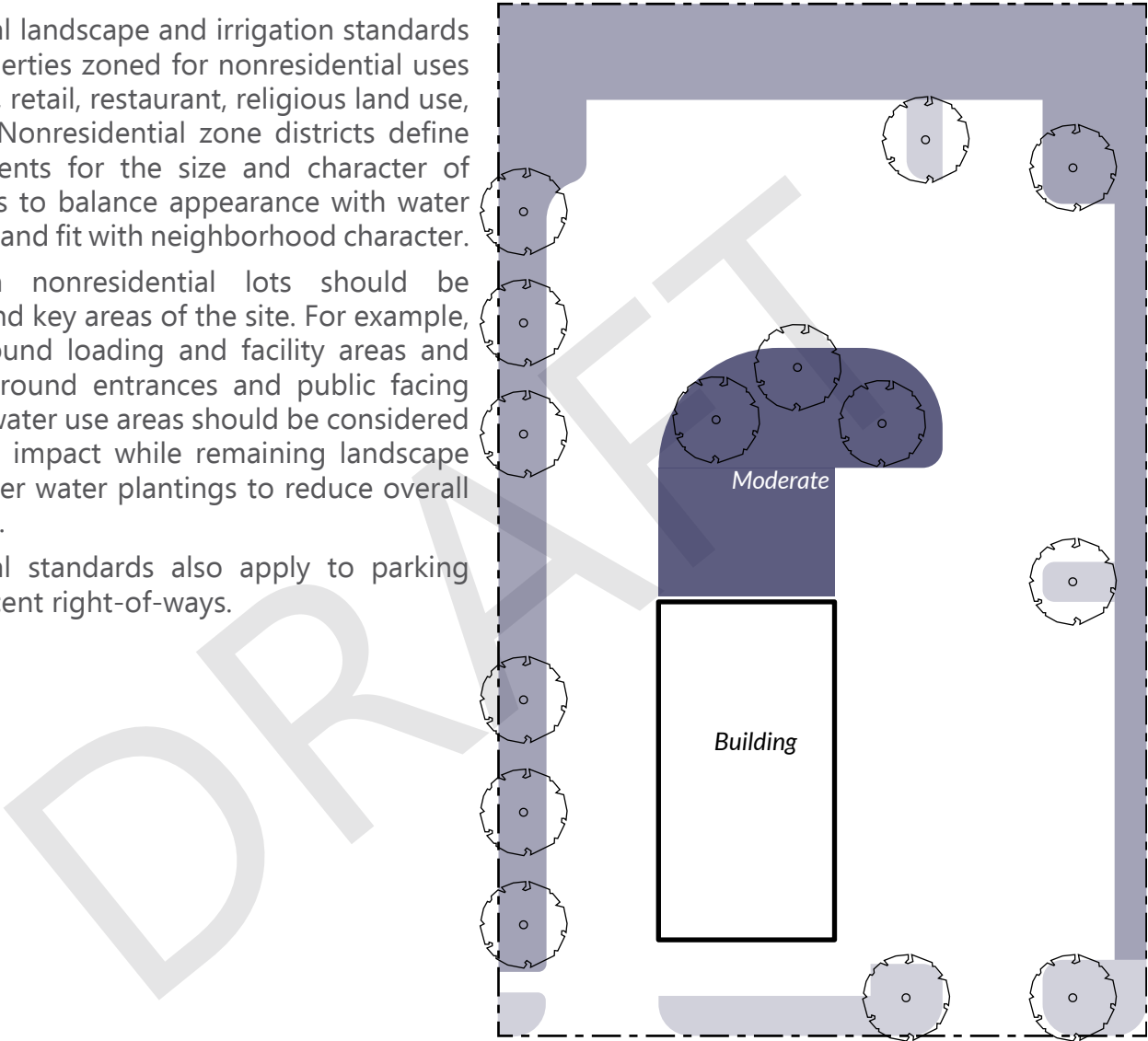
Xeric Planting

Use no water native plantings and low water use planting beds with drip irrigation in areas that are further from the irrigation source.

Nonresidential landscape and irrigation standards apply to properties zoned for nonresidential uses such as office, retail, restaurant, religious land use, schools, etc. Nonresidential zone districts define the requirements for the size and character of planting areas to balance appearance with water requirements and fit with neighborhood character.

Plantings on nonresidential lots should be focused around key areas of the site. For example, screening around loading and facility areas and ornamental around entrances and public facing places. High water use areas should be considered for maximum impact while remaining landscape area uses lower water plantings to reduce overall site water use.

Nonresidential standards also apply to parking lots and adjacent right-of-ways.



Water Use Landscape Types

	High
	Moderate
	Low
	Xeric

SITE TYPES

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



High Water Use

Irrigation of high water requirement plants should be limited to areas that will achieve the maximum benefit for the amount of water used (i.e. employee break area, entrances and gateways).



Moderate Water Use

Direct watering of landscape screens through use of drip or bubble systems can maximize the landscape benefit per gallon of water used. Screening vegetation should be placed in landscape beds to reduce water use and maintenance requirements.



Low Water Use

Use low water use plant material in planting beds for perimeter treatments required by the Land Use and Development Code.



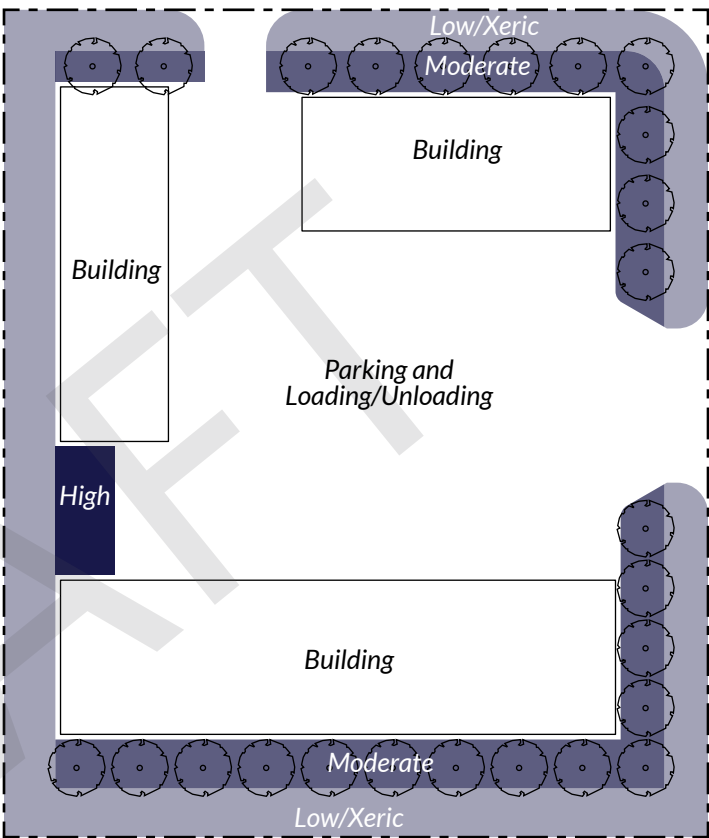
Xeric

Incorporate native plants, accent boulders, and rock mulch into required planting areas for low water use and lower maintenance.

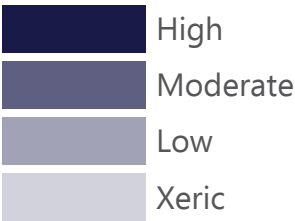
Water usage on properties zoned for industrial use should focus on the development and maintenance of vegetation buffers and screening and landscape infrastructure such as bioswales and other stormwater and water quality management practices or shade plantings to reduce climate control energy expenditures.

Small areas for employee break spaces can be also be high water usage zones.

While commercial areas can benefit from the visual enhancements of additional plantings these benefits are of less impact in industrial areas and should be restricted to areas around street facing entries.



Water Use Landscape Types



WATER SAVINGS WORKSHEET

You can use the formulas below to estimate your current water usage and potential water savings by switching to lower water use landscaping.

1. Find Total Landscaped Area

Total Parcel Area _____ Acres
- Structures and Impervious Area _____ Acres

Landscape Area _____ Acres



2. Estimate Current Water Use

Estimate the percentage of total landscape area at each water use level

Estimate the annual water use of each water use area: (Total Landscape Area * Percentage of Landscape Area * Gal/SF/Year)

High Water Use Area _____ % * 12 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year
Moderate Water Use Area _____ % * 9 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year
Low Water Use Area _____ % * 3 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year
Xeric (No Water Use) Area _____ % * 1 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year

_____ Add water use by area to estimate total annual water use

3. Estimate Reduced Water Use

Estimate the percentage of total landscape area at each water use level after implementing lower water use practices.

Estimate the annual water use of each water use area: (Total Landscape Area * Percentage of Landscape Area * Gal/SF/Year)

High Water Use Area _____ % * 12 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year
Moderate Water Use Area _____ % * 9 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year
Low Water Use Area _____ % * 3 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year
Xeric (No Water Use) Area _____ % * 1 Gal/SF/Year = _____ Gal/Year

_____ Add water use by area to estimate total annual water use

_____ Estimated Reduced Water Use -
Estimated Current Water Use =
Water Savings

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Below is a list of websites that link to additional resources providing everything from additional plant lists to proposed waterwise techniques in landscape design.

<https://sonoraninstitute.org/>

<https://extension.colostate.edu/>

<https://www.northernwater.org/>

https://www.auroragov.org/business_services/development_center/codes_rules/landscaping

<https://coloradowaterwise.org/XeriscapeColorado/>

<https://cmg.extension.colostate.edu/gardening-resources/online-garden-publications/water-wise-landscaping-xeriscaping/>

<https://www.botanicgardens.org/>

<https://www.fcgov.com/gardens/>

https://www.highcountrygardens.com/?gclid=Cj0KCQiA2ZCOBhDiARIsAMRfv9KRjQkk5Dw2iy5v06i_vfcK4ZBIBkkKIKMIEA-FeThMuWVVpSDmNMsaAjwIEALw_wcB

<https://resourcecentral.org/gardens/>



photo credit: Resource Central, Garden in a Box

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

TREES

Genus	Species	Common Name	Water Use
<i>Acer</i>	<i>ginnala</i> (all cultivars)	Amur Maple	
<i>Acer</i>	<i>grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth Maple	
<i>Acer</i>	<i>tataricum</i>	Tatarian Maple	
<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye	
<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>pavia</i>	Red Buckeye	
<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	
<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Serviceberry	
		Saskatoon Serviceberry	
		Regent Serviceberry	
		Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	
		Shadblow Serviceberry	
<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	Western Catalpa	
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	
<i>Cercis</i>	<i>sp</i>	Redbud	
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Hawthorn	
	<i>ambigua</i>	Russian Hawthorn	
	<i>arnoldiana</i>	Arnold's Hawthorn	
	<i>crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Hawthorn	
	<i>crus-galli</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	
	<i>douglasii</i>	River Hawthorn	
	<i>mollis</i>	Downy Hawthorn	
	<i>phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn	
	<i>succulenta</i>	Fleshy Hawthorn	
	<i>viridia</i> 'Winter King'	Winter King Hawthorn	
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos inermis</i> 'Imperial'	Imperial Honeylocust	
	<i>triacanthos inermis</i> 'Shademaster'	Shademaster Honeylocust	
	<i>triacanthos inermis</i> 'Skyline'	Skyline Honeylocust	
	<i>triacanthos inermis</i> 'Sunburst'	Sunburst Honeylocust	
<i>Gymnocladus</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut	
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Juniper (all types)	
<i>Koelreuteria</i>	<i>paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	
<i>Malus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Apple and Crabapple	

THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

TREES

<i>Phellodendron</i>	<i>amurense</i>	Amur Corktree	
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Pine	
	<i>aristata</i>	Bristlecone Pine	
	<i>cembroides edulis</i>	Pinyon Pine	
	<i>flexilia</i>	Limber Pine	
	<i>nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	
	<i>ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine	
	<i>strobiformis</i>	Southwestern White Pine	
	<i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Cherries/Plums/Chokecherries	
<i>Pyrus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Pear (Ornamental)	
	<i>calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat'	Aristocrat Pear	
	<i>calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer Pear	
	<i>calleryana</i> 'Stone Hill'	Stone Hill Pear	
	<i>fauriei</i>	Fauriei Pear	
	<i>fauriei</i> 'Korean Sun'	Korean Sun Pear	
	<i>ussuriensis</i>	Ussurian Pear	
	<i>ussuriensis</i> 'Prairie Gem'	Prairie Gem Pear	
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>spp.</i>		
	<i>alba</i>	White Oak	
	<i>bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	
	<i>gambelii</i>	Gambel Oak	
	<i>imbricaria</i>	Shingle/Laurel Oak	
	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	
	<i>prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak	
	<i>robur</i>	English Oak	
	<i>robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	Columnar English Oak	
	<i>undulata</i>	Wavy Leaf Oak	
<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	
<i>Sophora</i>	<i>japonica</i>	Japanese Pagoda Tree	
<i>Syringa</i>	<i>pekinensis</i>	Peking Lilac	
<i>Syringa</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac	
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>frontier</i>	Elm	
	<i>george washington</i>		
	<i>triumph</i>		

THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

SHRUBS

Genus	Species	Common Name	Water Use
<i>Acer</i>	<i>ginnala</i> 'Bailey Compact'	Bailey Compact Amur Maple	
<i>Acer</i>	<i>ginnala</i> 'Compactum'	Compact Amur Maple	
<i>Acer</i>	<i>ginnala</i> 'Emeral Elf'	Emerald Elf Amur Maple	
<i>Acer</i>	<i>ginnala</i> 'Flame'	Flame Amur Maple	
<i>Acer</i>	<i>tataricum</i>	Tatarian Maple	
<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Serviceberry	
		Saskatoon Serviceberry	
		Regent Serviceberry	
		Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	
		Shadblow Serviceberry	
<i>Aronia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Chokeberry	
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Sage	
	<i>cana</i>	Silver Sagebrush	
	<i>tridentata</i>	Tall Western Sagebrush	
<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Four-wing Saltbrush	
<i>Berberis</i>	<i>spp.</i>		
	<i>mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	
	<i>thunbergii</i> 'Atropurpurea'	Red Leaf Barberry	
	<i>thunbergii</i> 'Bagatelle'	Bagatelle Barberry	
	<i>thunbergii</i> 'Crimson Pygmy'	Crimson Pygmy Barberry	
	<i>thunbergii</i> 'Rose Glow'	Rose Glow Barberry	
<i>Buddleia</i>	<i>davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	
<i>Caragana</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Peashrub	
	<i>arborescens</i>	Siberian Peashrub	
	<i>arborescens</i> 'Lobergii'	Fern-leaf Siberian Peashrub	
	<i>frutex</i> 'Globosa'	Globe Peashrub	
	<i>maximowicziana</i>	Maximowicz Peashrub	
<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>		Blue Mist Spirea	
<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>fendleri</i>	Mountain Lilac	
<i>Ceratoides</i>	<i>lanata</i>	Winterfat	

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RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

SHRUBS

<i>Cercocarpus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Mountain Mahogany	
	<i>brevifolius</i>	Little-Flowered Mountain Mahogany	
	<i>intricatus</i>	Littleleaf Mountain Mahogany	
	<i>ledifolius</i>	Curl-Leaf Mountain Mahogany	
	<i>montanus</i>	Common Mountain Mahogany	
<i>Chamaebatiaria</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	Fernbush	
<i>Chrysothamnus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Rabbitbrush	
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Cotoneaster	
	<i>acutifolia</i>	Peking Cotoneaster	
	<i>apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	
	<i>apiculatus</i> 'Tom Thumb'	Tom Thumb Cotoneaster	
	<i>dammeri</i> 'Coral Beauty'	Coral Beauty Cotoneaster	
	<i>divaricatus</i>	Spreading Cotoneaster	
	<i>horizontalis</i>	Rock Cotoneaster	
	<i>horizontalis perpusillus</i>	Ground Cotoneaster	
	<i>lucidus</i>	Hedge Cotoneaster	
<i>Cowania</i>	<i>neomexicana</i>	Cliffrose	
<i>Cytisus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Broom	
	<i>scoparius</i> 'Moonlight'	Moonlight Broom	
	<i>purgans</i> 'Spanish Gold'	Spanish Gold Broom	
<i>Daphne</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Daphne	
<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Euonymus	
<i>Fallugia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	Apache Plume	
<i>Forestiera</i>	<i>neomexicana</i>	New Mexican Privet	
<i>Hippophae</i>	<i>rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn	
<i>Holodiscus</i>	<i>dumosus</i>	Rock Spirea	
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Junipers	
<i>Kolkwitzia</i>	<i>amabilis</i>	Beautybush	
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Privet	
	<i>obtusifolium</i> var. <i>regalianum</i>	Regal Privet	
	<i>vulgare</i> 'Cheyenne'	Cheyenne Privet	
	<i>vulgare</i> 'Densiflorum'	Upright Privet	
	<i>vulgare</i> 'Lodense'	Lodense Privet	
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Honeysuckle	

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RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

SHRUBS

	<i>'honeyrose' (sp?)</i>	Honeyrose Honeysuckle	
	<i>korolkowii</i> var. <i>floribunda</i> 'Blue Velvet'	Blue Velvet Honeysuckle	
	<i>syringantha</i> var. <i>wolfii</i>	Lilac-flowering Dwarf Honeysuckle	
	<i>tatarica</i> 'Arnold Red'	Arnold Red Honeysuckle	
	<i>xylosteoides</i> 'Clavey's Dwarf'	Clavey's Dwarf Honeysuckle	
	<i>xylosteoides</i> 'Miniglobe'	Miniglobe Honeysuckle	
<i>Mahonia</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creeping Grape Holly	
<i>Perovskia</i>	<i>atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage	
<i>Philadelphus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Mockorange	
	<i>lewisii</i>	Lewis Mockorange	
	<i>microphyllus</i>	Littleleaf Mockorange	
<i>Physocarpus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Ninebark	
	<i>monogynus</i>	Mountain Nineback	
	<i>opulifolius</i>		
	<i>cultivars</i>		
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>mugo</i>	Mugo Pine	
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Potentilla	
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Cherries/Plums/Chokecherries	
	<i>besseyi</i>	Western Sand Cherry	
	<i>fruticosa</i>	Ground Cherry	
	<i>tomentosa</i>	Nanking Cherry	
	<i>virginiana</i>	Native Chokecherry	
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>gambelii</i>	Gambel Oak	
<i>Rhamnus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Buckthorn	
	<i>frangula</i> 'Asplenifolia'	Fern-leaf Buckthorn	
	<i>frangula</i> 'Columnaris'	Columnar Buckthorn	
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac	
	<i>aromatica</i> 'Gro-Low'	Gro-Low Sumac	
	<i>glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	
	<i>glabra</i> var. <i>cismontana</i>	Rocky Mountain Sumac	
	<i>trilobata</i>	Threeleaf Sumac	
	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	
	<i>typhina</i> 'Lacinata'	Cutleaf Sumac	
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Gooseberry/Currant	

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RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

SHRUBS

	<i>alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant	
	<i>alpinum</i> 'Green Mound'	Green Mound Currant	
	<i>aureum</i>	Golden Currant	
	<i>cereum</i>	Wax Currant	
	"Red Lake"	Red Lake Currant	
	"Pixwell"	Pixwell Currant	
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Shrub Roses	
<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	New Mexico Locust	
<i>Rubus x tridel</i>	"Beneden"	Beneden Thimbleberry	
<i>Shepherdia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Buffaloberry	
<i>Spirea</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Spirea	
<i>Symphoricarpus</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Snowberry	
	<i>albus</i>	White Snowberry	
	<i>chenaultii</i> 'Hancock'	Hancock Coralberry	
	<i>doorenbosii</i> 'Magic Berry'	Magic Berry Coralberry	
	<i>doorenbosii</i> 'White Hedge'	White Hedge Snowberry	
	<i>occidentalis</i>	Western Snowberry	
	<i>orbiculatus</i>	Red Coralberry	
	<i>oreophilus</i>	Mountain Snowberry	
<i>Syringa</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Lilac	
	<i>hyacinthiflora</i> (all cultivars)	Early Lilac	
	<i>prestoniae</i> (all cultivars)	Late Lilac	
	<i>vulgaris</i> (all cultivars)	Common and French Lilac	
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Viburnum	
	<i>lantana</i>	Wayfaringtree	
	<i>lantana</i> 'Mohican'	Mohican Viburnum	
	<i>lentago</i>	Nannyberry	
	<i>rhytidophylloides</i> 'Alleghany'	Alleghany Leatherleaf Viburnum	
<i>Yucca</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Yucca	

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RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

PERENNIALS

Genus	Species	Common Name	Water Use
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Yarrow	
<i>Agastache</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hyssop	
<i>Ajuga</i>	<i>reptans</i>	Bugleweed	
<i>Alcea</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hollyhock	
<i>Alchemilla</i>	<i>mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	
<i>Allium</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Ornamental Onion	
<i>Alyssoides</i>	<i>utriculata</i>	Bladderpod	
<i>Alyssum</i>	<i>montanum</i>	Mountain Gold	
<i>Alchemilla</i>	<i>mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	
<i>Amsonia</i>	<i>hubrichtii</i>	Blue Star	
<i>Anacyclus</i>	<i>depressus</i>	Mt. Atlas Daisy	
<i>Anchusa</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Bogloss	
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Windflower	
<i>Antennaria</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Pussytoes	
<i>Anthemis</i>	<i>tinctoria</i>	Chamomile	
<i>Aquilegia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Columbine	
<i>Arabis</i>	<i>caucasica</i>	Rock Cress	
<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	<i>santii</i>	Emerald Queen Manzanita	
<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	<i>uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick	
<i>Arenaria</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Sandwort	
<i>Armeria</i>	<i>maritima</i>	Sea Pinks	
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>frigida</i>	Fringed Sage	
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Sage	
<i>Asclepis</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed	
<i>Aster</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Aster	
<i>Aurinia</i>	<i>saxatalis</i>	Basket-of-gold	
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>australis</i>	False Indigo	
<i>Belamcanda</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Blackberry Lily	
<i>Bergenia</i>	<i>cordifolia</i>	Pigsqueak	
<i>Berlandiera</i>	<i>lyrata</i>	Chocolate Flower	
<i>Boltonia</i>	<i>asteroides</i>	Starflower	
<i>Brunnera</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	Siberian Forget-Me-Not / Siberian Bugloss	
<i>Callirhoe</i>	<i>involucrata</i>	Poppy Mallow	

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RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

PERENNIALS

<i>Calylophus</i>	<i>serrulatus</i>	Sundrops	
<i>Calamintha</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Beautiful Mint	
<i>Campanula</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Bellflower	
<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>montana</i>	Hardy Bachelor Button	
<i>Centranthus</i>	<i>ruber</i>	Jupiter's Beard	
<i>Cerastium</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	Snow-In-Summer	
<i>Ceratostigma</i>	<i>plumbaginoides</i>	Leadwort/Plumbago	
		Garden Mum	
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Tickseed	
<i>Cytisus</i> x 'Lena'	x	Lena Broom	
<i>Delosperma</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Ice Plant	
<i>Delphinium</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Delphinium	
<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Pinks	
<i>Diascia</i>	<i>intergerrima</i> 'coral canyon'	Twinspur 'Coral Canyon'	
<i>Digitalis</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Foxglove	
<i>Echinacea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	
<i>Echinops</i>	<i>ritrp</i>	Globe Thistle	
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Fireweed	
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Daisy Fleabane	
<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>umbellatum</i>	Sulphur Flower	
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>amethystinum</i>	Sea Holly	
<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>fortune</i> 'Coloratus'	Purple-leaved Wintercreeper	
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>greggii</i>	West Texas Mist Flower	
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>epithymoides</i>	Cushion Spurge	
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>aristata/grandiflora</i>	Blanketflower	
<i>Galium</i>	<i>odoratum</i>	Sweet Wodruff	
<i>Gaura</i>	<i>lindheimeri</i>	Whirling Butterflies	
<i>Gazania</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hardy Gazania	
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hardy Granium	
<i>Geum</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Geum	
<i>Goniolimon/limonium</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Statice	
<i>Gutierrezia</i>	<i>sarothrae</i>	Snakeweed	
<i>Gypsophila</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hardy Baby's Breath	
<i>Hedera</i>	<i>helix</i>	English Ivy	

THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

PERENNIALS

<i>Helenium</i>	<i>autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed/Helen's flower	
<i>Helianthemum</i>	<i>nummularium</i>	Sun Rose	
<i>Heliopsis</i>	<i>helianthoides</i>	False Sunflower	
<i>Helleborus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Lenten Rose	
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Daylily	
<i>Heuchera</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	Coral Bells	
<i>Hosta</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Plaintain Lily	
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>calycinum</i>	St. John's Wort	
<i>Iberis</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	Candytuft	
<i>Iris</i>	<i>germanica (hybrid)</i>	Bearded Iris	
<i>Knautia</i>	<i>macedonica</i>	Red Pincushion	
<i>Kniphofia</i>	<i>uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker	
<i>Lamiastrum</i>	<i>galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	
<i>Lamium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>	Dead Nettle	
<i>Lavandula</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Lavender	
<i>Lavatera</i>	<i>thuringiaca</i>	Tree Mallow	
<i>Leontopodium</i>	<i>alpinum</i>	Edelweiss	
<i>Leucanthemum</i> <i>x superbum</i>		Shasta Daisy	
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Gayfeather	
<i>Linum</i>	<i>perenne</i>	Blue Flax	
<i>Lychnis</i>	<i>chalcedonica</i>	Maltese Cross	
<i>Lychnis</i>	<i>coronaria</i>	Rose Campion	
<i>Mahonia</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creeping Grape Holly	
<i>Malva</i>	<i>alcea</i>	Rose Mallow	
<i>Mirabilis</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Hardy Four-O-Clock	
<i>Mondard</i>	<i>fistulosa menthaefolia</i>	Native Lavender Bee Balm	
<i>Nepeta x</i> <i>faassenii</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Catmint	
<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Evening Primrose	
<i>Origanum</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Oregano/Marjoram	
<i>Osteospermum</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Sun Daisy	
<i>Paeonia</i>	<i>lactiflora</i>	Peony	
<i>Papavar</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Poppies	
<i>Penstemon</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Beardtongue/Penstemon	
<i>Perovskia</i>	<i>atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage	

THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

PERENNIALS

<i>Persicaria</i>	<i>affinis</i>	Himalayan Border Jewel	
<i>Phlomis</i>	<i>cashmeriana</i>	Jerusalem Sage	
<i>Phlox</i>	<i>subulata</i>	Creeping Phlox	
<i>Platycodon</i>	<i>grandiflorus</i>	Ballon Flower	
<i>Polemonium</i>	<i>caeruleum</i>	Jacob's Ladder	
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Cinquefoil/Potentilla	
<i>Prunella</i>	<i>laciniata</i>	Self Heal	
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Lungwort	
<i>Pulsatilla</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Pasque Flower	
<i>Ratibida</i>	<i>columnifera</i>	Prairie Coneflower	
<i>Rosmarinus</i>	<i>officinalis</i> 'Arp'	Lemon Rosemary	
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Black-eyed Susan	
<i>Salvia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Silver Sage	
<i>Salvia</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Garden Sage	
<i>Santolina</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Lavender Cotton	
<i>Saponaria</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Soapwort	
<i>Scabiosa</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Pincushion	
<i>Sedum</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Sedum/Stonecrop	
<i>Sempervivum</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hen and Chicks	
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Goldenrod	
<i>Stachys</i>	<i>lanata</i> (<i>S. byzantina</i>)	Lamb's Ear	
<i>Stanleya</i>	<i>pinnata</i>	Prince's Plume	
<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>coccineum</i>	Painted Daisy	
<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>densum amani</i>	Partridge Feather	
<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>niveum</i>	Snow Daisy	
<i>Thymus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creeping Thyme	
<i>Tradescantia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Spiderwort	
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Verbena	
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Speedwell/Veronica	
<i>Vinca</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Myrtle/Periwinkle/Vinca	
<i>Viola</i>	<i>corsica</i>	Corsican Violet	
<i>Waldsteinia</i>	<i>ternata</i>	Barren Strawberry	
<i>Zauschneria</i>	<i>arizonica</i>	Hummingbird Trumpet	
<i>Zauschneria</i>	<i>garrettii</i>	California Fuschia	
<i>Zinnia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Golden Paper Flower	

THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

VINES

Genus	Species	Common Name	Water Use
<i>Campsis</i>	<i>radicans</i>	Trumpet Vine	THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT
<i>Celastrus</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Bittersweet	
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Clematis	
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>japonica</i>	Honeysuckle Vine	
<i>Fallopia (Polygonum)</i>	<i>aubertii</i>	Silver Lace Vine	
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	

GROUNDCOVERS

Genus	Species	Common Name	Water Use
<i>Antennaria</i>	<i>rosea</i>	Pink Pussytoes	THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT
<i>Cerastium</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-Summer	
<i>Delosperma</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hardy Ice Plant	
<i>Santolina</i>	<i>chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton	
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>affine</i>	Himalayan Fleeceflower	
<i>Sedum</i>	<i>spectabile</i>	Showy Stonecrop	
<i>Sempervirens</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Hens and Chicks	
<i>Thymus</i>	<i>pseudolanuginosus</i>	Wooly Thyme	
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	Blue Wooly Speedwell	
<i>Zinnia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Paper Flower	

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Genus	Species	Common Name	Water Use
<i>Agropyron</i>	<i>cristatum</i>	Crested Wheatgrass	
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	
<i>Bouteloua</i>	<i>curtipendula</i>	Sideoats Gramma Grass	
<i>Bouteloua</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Blue Gramma Grass	
<i>Buchloe</i>	<i>dactyloides</i>	Buffalo grass	
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	<i>acutiflora</i>	Feather Reed Grass	
<i>Chasmanthium</i>	<i>latifolium</i>	Northern Sea Oats	
<i>Deschampsia</i>	<i>caespitosa</i>	Hairgrass	
<i>Erianthus</i> (<i>Sacharrum</i>)	<i>ravennae</i>	Hardy Plume Grass	
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	
<i>Festuca</i>	<i>ovina glauca</i>	Blue Fescue	
<i>Helictotrichon</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	Blue Oat Grass	
<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i> 'Red Baron'	Japanese Blood Grass	
<i>Miscanthus</i>	<i>sinensis</i>	Maiden Hair Grass	
<i>Oryzopsis</i>	<i>hymenoides</i>	Indian Ricegrass	
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Switch Grass	
<i>Pascopyrum</i>	<i>smithii</i>	Western Wheatgrass	
<i>Pennisetum</i>	<i>alopecuroides</i>	Fountain Grass	
<i>Pennisetum</i>	<i>setaceum</i> 'Rubrum'	Purple Fountain Grass	
<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>arundinacea</i> 'Picta'	Ribbon Grass	
<i>Schizachyrium</i>	<i>scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	
<i>Sorghastrum</i>	<i>nutans</i>	Indian Grass	
<i>Spartina</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	Prairie Cordgrass	
<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>heterolepsis</i>	Prairie Dropseed	
<i>Stipa</i>	<i>Sp.</i>	Feather/Needle Grass	

THIS COLUMN WILL BE COMPLETED AT FINAL DRAFT

Park Naming Policy

The Town of Wellington shall use the process listed in subsection A to name new parks and eventually to rename current parks as needed. The Wellington Parks Advisory Board will consider names that include a natural landmark, natural feature or habitat in the vicinity of the facility or park site, or a person or family who meets one or more of the criteria listed in subsection B

A.

- The Wellington Parks Advisory Board will solicit public input for park name suggestions using social media, surveys and board meetings
- The Wellington Parks Advisory Board will review the suggestions and will select one name to recommend to the Town Trustees
- The Town Trustees shall confirm the new park name by resolution
- If the Town Trustees do not confirm the name, the Parks Advisory Board will select three names to present to the Town Trustees
- The Town Trustees shall select a name from the three names and confirm it by resolution

B.

- A person or family who has displayed outstanding long term civic commitment and made significant contributions to the betterment of the community
- A person or family who has contributed service to the community above and beyond normal
- A person or family who has made noteworthy contribution to the development and improvement of parks and recreation activities
- A person or family that has been prominent in the history of the development of the Town of Wellington
- A person or family that is worthy of public commemoration
- A person or family that homesteaded or was the owner of the park property
- A person, family or business that contributed significant funds for the specific park or for parks and trails in general

To be considered in the second category, please submit a letter to staff at Town Hall with a full description regarding why you are nominating someone to have a park named in their honor. The Parks Advisory Board will review all submissions and make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees.

Results: 137 Responses 2/7/2022 2:55pm

Park Located by Harvest Village

- Barack Obama Park
- Joe Biden Park
- Kinzli Park
- Bartels Park
- Ahmaud Arbery Memorial Park
- Byron White
- Naming municipal projects after “noteworthy” people & families skews toward white, landowning men. The town should do historical research & review submissions with an equity lens to avoid reinforcing generations of white privilege. Or name the parks after Indigenous tribal leaders whose land they are now occupying. Or something less controversial like a town value.
- Chipeta Park (Chipeta was the wife of Chief Ouray of the Uncompahgre Ute tribe, she led her people after his death in 1880. Chipeta used diplomacy to try to achieve peace with the white immigrants to Colorado and often represented the Utes as a delegate to lobby the US Congress)
- Drysdale Park
- FJB
- Sugar Beet Park
- Sugar Beet Park
- Eagles Park
- Mammoth Park due to the remains of a mammoth being found in Wellington in the digging of Wellington
- Harvest Park, Carlson Park, Railroad Park
- Harvest Village Park
- Harvest Village Park
- Dumpster Diverz Park
- HARVEST VILLAGE PARK, Heiden park,
- Justin Smith Park
- Kinzli Family Park
- Justin Smith
- Kinzli
- Bartels
- Daren Roberson
- Sage
- Justin Smith
- Ronald regan park
- Roberson Park
- Harvest Village Park
- Carlson Park
- Carlson park
- Mark Gabbert Park

- Flowers Park. After Jim Flowers
- ArchiBald Park
- Harvest Park
- Harvest Park
- Harvest Meadow Park
- Harvest Beets Park
- Sugar Beet Park
- barefoot park
- Kinzli Park
- Trump Park
- Swihart Park
- Bob Drysdale Park
- Harvest Park
- Harvest Park
- Harvest Park
- Harvest park
- Morse Park
- Morse Park
- Morse park
- Crizz Costello Confederate Park
- Parky McParkface
- George Floyd Park
- (Mark) Gabbert Park
- Eagles Park
- Wich Park. Many members of the Wich family have been active in Wellington since the Beginning of the town. Firemen, Store Owners, Farmers and in general good citizens of this town.
- "Whizzer" White Park.
- Harvest village park
- Smelkers Park
- Betty white
- Betty white
- Trailhead
- Trailhead
- Dutton, yellowstone
- carlson park
- Green Park
- Village park
- Carlson Park
- Live love laugh
- Harvest Park
- Soapstone Park
- Chief Justice Bryon White

- Byron White Park
- Roberson Community Park
- The Linda K. Anderson Park
- Big Park
- Drysdale Park
- Harvest Village Park
- Biden
- Owl cayon hideout
- Stratton park
- Byron White Park
- Randolph park
- Bartels Park
- Randolph park
- Harvest Village Park
- Korbys park
- Sugar Beet Park
- Hilljack Park
- Parky McParkface
- Harvest Park - Harvest Farms does incredible, life giving work.
- Drysdale park
- Harvest Park
- Wellie park
- Carlson Park
- Harvest Village Park
- Bartels Harvest³
- Maske Park. (Dan Maske has been a long-time resident of Wellington, and his countertop company ProDesign is the second largest employer in Wellington. He has lived here and owned ProDesign Countertops for over 30 years .
- Veteran's Memorial Park
- Byron (Whizzer) White
- Polis Park
- Randolph park
- Harvest Community Park
- Griffin Park
- Randolph's Park
- Janice Glenn memorial
- David Pierson
- Byron White
- Colleen McNaney Babitz
- Carlson
- Harvest Village Park
- Kinzli Park
- Harvest Park

- Byron Park
- Harvest Park (why name a park for a person...
- Liberty Park
- Gabbert Park
- Kinsli
- Bartels park
- C.L. Wellington Park
- Byron
- Byron
- Hudson Park
- Plainsman (Senior Feedback)
- Corner Park (Senior Feedback)

Park located on the corner of McClellan Rd. and Jefferson Ave.

- Parky McParkface
- Parky McParkface
- Mountain Line Park
- George Floyd Memorial Park
- The meadows park
- Carlson Park. For Rick Carlson. Longtime pastor and retired Eagles football coach.
- Arapaho Park
- Bartels Park
- Bad46
- Jefferson Park...or someone from Wellington
- D & H Blacksmith Park
- D & H Blacksmith Park
- McClellan Park
- Railroad Park due to this being a town the railroad used
- Smelkers Park? Eagle Park? Harmony Park,
- McLellan Park
- The Meadows Park
- Dumpster Diverz Park
- MCCLELLAN PARK, Heiden park
- Kinzli Park
- Justin Smith Park
- Justin Smith
- Kinzli
- Bartels
- Daren Roberson
- Sage
- Daren Roberson
- Rushmoore park
- Smith Park

- East Park
- Mammoth Park
- Jefferson park
- East side Park
- Freedom Park
- Victory Park
- Pioneer Park
- Sunrise Park
- The Meadows Park
- Depot Station Park
- park
- Kinzli Park
- Maga Park
- Jordan Park
- East Park
- McJefferson Park
- McJefferson Park
- McJefferson Park
- Morse park
- Morse park
- Morse park
- Smellington Community Park
- Tim
- Joe Biden Park
- Friendship Playground
- Pride Park
- Arlene Ahlbrandt Town Historian for many many years. Some one who loved the town.
- Hatfield Park. Long time town resident who did water and sewer taps for the town years ago. Family lived in the area for many years. Russ Hatfield was on the Fire Dept.
- Jefferson Avenue Park
- Brown Park
- Kobe
- Kobe Bryant
- Trailhead
- Trailhead
- donald j park
- Circle Center Park
- Jefferson park
- Bartels Park
- Brandon park
- Ridnour...Paul Ridnour lived here for 100 years
- The Downs
- Heritage Park

- Carlson Park
- The slide park
- Roberson Park
- Bob Drysdale Park
- Not So Big Park
- Kinzli Park
- Wellington Downs Park, Cottonwood Park, Jefferson Avenue Park, McClellan Road Park
- Carlson Park
- Inspiration point
- Jefferson park
- Randolph park
- Drysdale Park
- Randolph park
- McClellan Park
- Miller's
- Victoria "Torry" Archibald
- Agriculture Park
- Orange Messiah Park
- Freedom Park
- Parallel Park
- Auntie Stone Park - Auntie Stone was huge during prohibition
- In honor of Byron White Supreme Court Justice
- Smallville park
- Jefferson Park
- Tiny Playground (this isnt a park)
- Jefferson Slide
- Maske Park. (Dan Maske has been a long-time resident of Wellington, and his countertop company ProDesign is the second largest employer in Wellington. He has lived here and owned ProDesign Countertops for over 30 years).
- Parky Mcparkpark
- Mammoth Park since there were remains found during an excavation project in Wellington
- Neguse Recreation Space
- Randolph
- Victory Park
- Lee Tucker Park
- McSmalls
- Randolph's Park
- Drysdale memorial
- John Reagan
- Russ Buck
- Earl Fawcett
- Kinzli
- Meadows Park

- Carlson Park
- McClellan Park
- Hamman Park
- Prairie Park ...unless there is a good reason?)
- Freedom Park
- Singwald Park
- Chipeta park
- Thistle Playground
- Mammoth
- Mammoth
- Mammoth
- Hudson Park
- Plainsman (Senior Feedback)