



Localscapes University

Planting Beds





Planting Beds



Planting Beds



Building Planting Beds



Plants

3-4 Inches of mulch

Drip irrigation
below the mulch

Mulch Materials



Drip Irrigation Overview

- Allows water to flow slowly to plant roots
- Very little water is wasted from evaporation or wind
- Helps with weed control.
- Easier to install and change



Drip Irrigation Types

In-Line
Drip

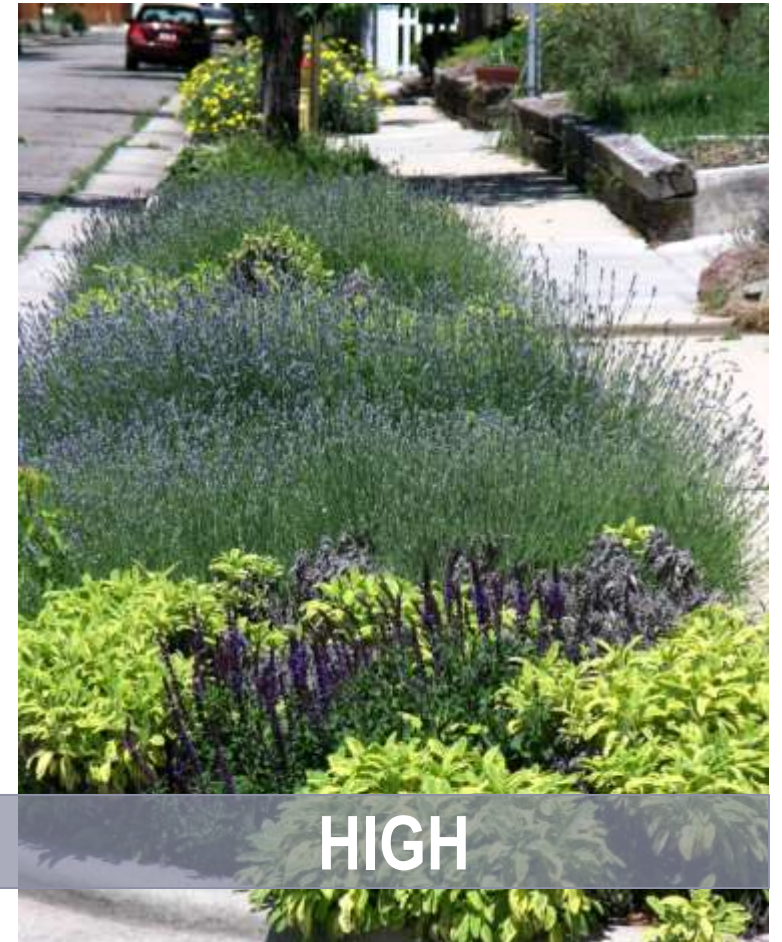


Point
Source
Drip



Drip Irrigation Considerations

Choose drip irrigation that supports your plant density preference



Filter/Pressure Reducer

Filter



Pressure
Reducer

Inline Drip Irrigation Materials



Retrofit Head



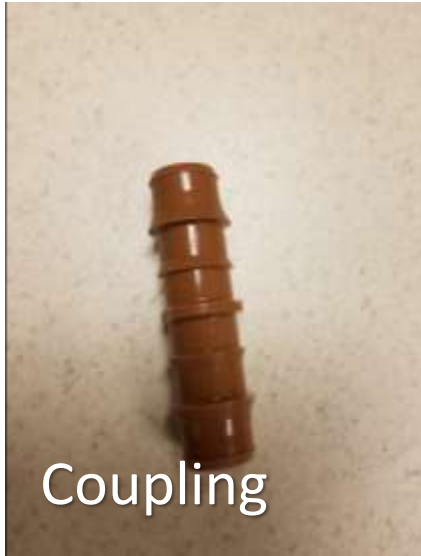
Blank Tubing



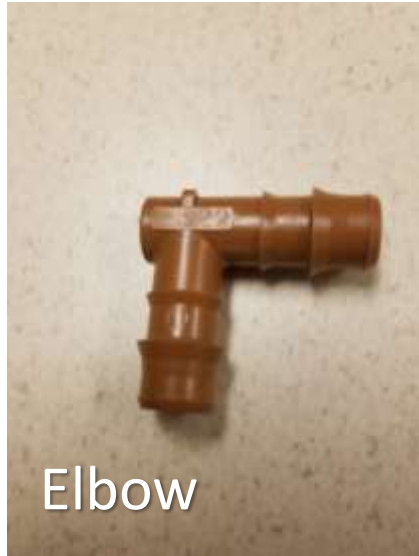
Drip Tubing



Tee



Coupling



Elbow



Figure Eight Line
End



Staple

Inline Drip Irrigation

- Drip emitters are built directly into the lines
- Water planting beds evenly
- Installed on the surface of the soil under a layer of mulch
- Easy maintenance



Inline Drip Irrigation

To ensure trees get plenty of water, loop inline drip in at least two rings around the trunk.



Point Source Drip Irrigation Materials



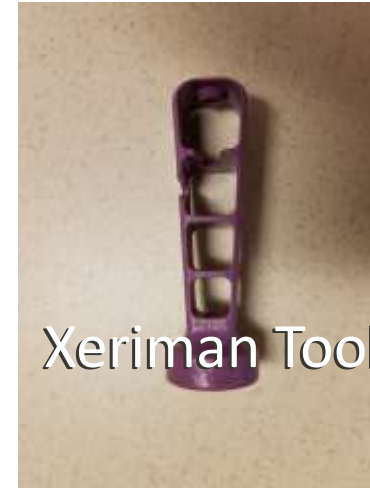
Retrofit Head



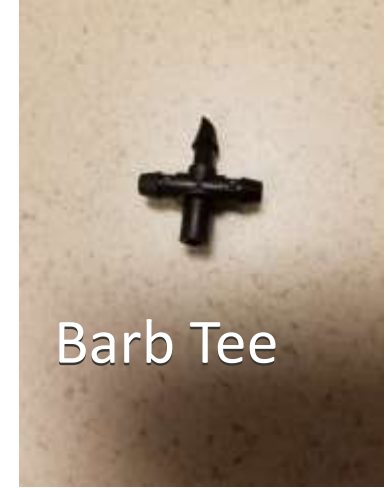
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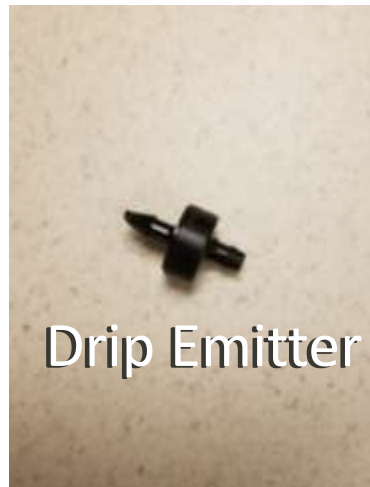
Flush Valve



Xeriman Tool



Barb Tee



Drip Emitter



Tubing Stake



Poly
Tubing



Staple

Point Source Drip Irrigation

- Drip emitters are attached to the main line with distribution tubing
- Emitter waters individual plants
- Installed on the surface of the soil under a layer of mulch
- Best for maximum weed control



Point Source Drip Irrigation

- Ensure that you have at least 5 gallons of water per hour to each tree
- More emitters will have to be added as plants mature
- Trees take the longest to establish their root system so be sure to periodically give them extra water during the first two years



Plant Materials



Trees



Shrubs



Grasses



Perennials



Groundcover



Bulbs

Trees

- Provide shade
- Block unwanted views
- Provide multi-season interest
- Can act as a focal point

Weeping
White
Spruce

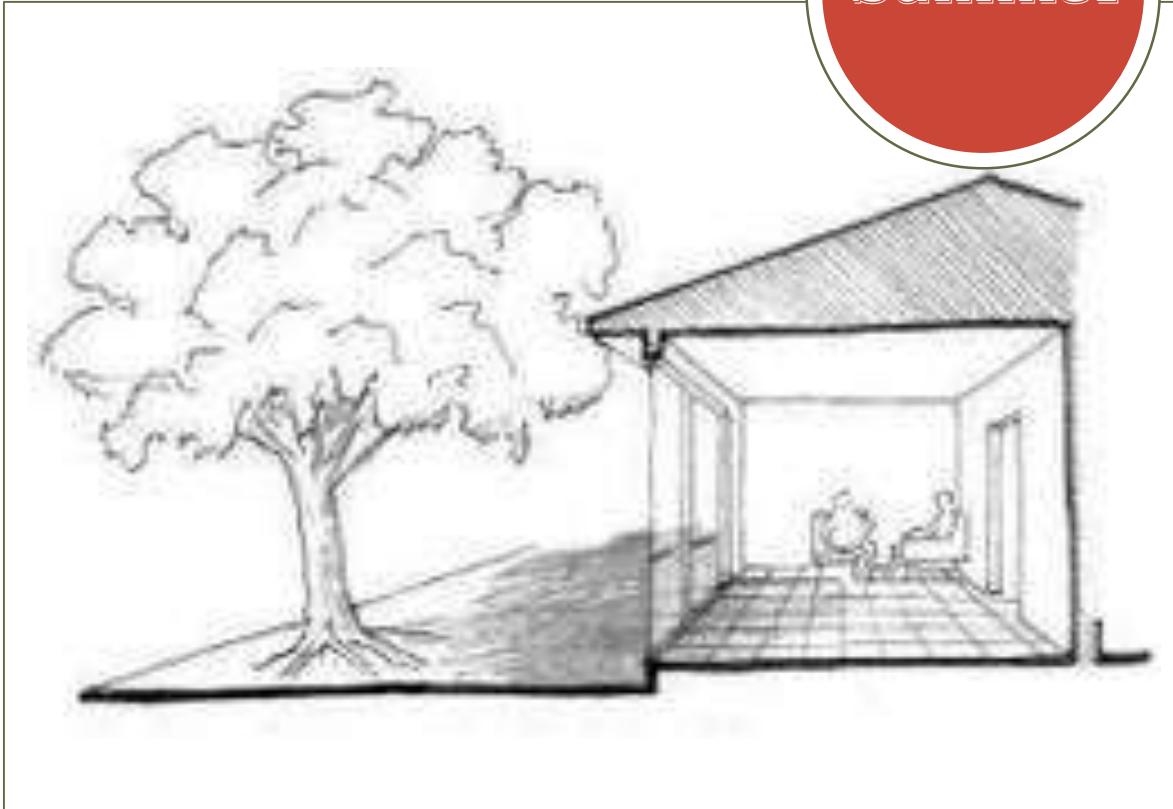


'Green
Vase'
Zelkova

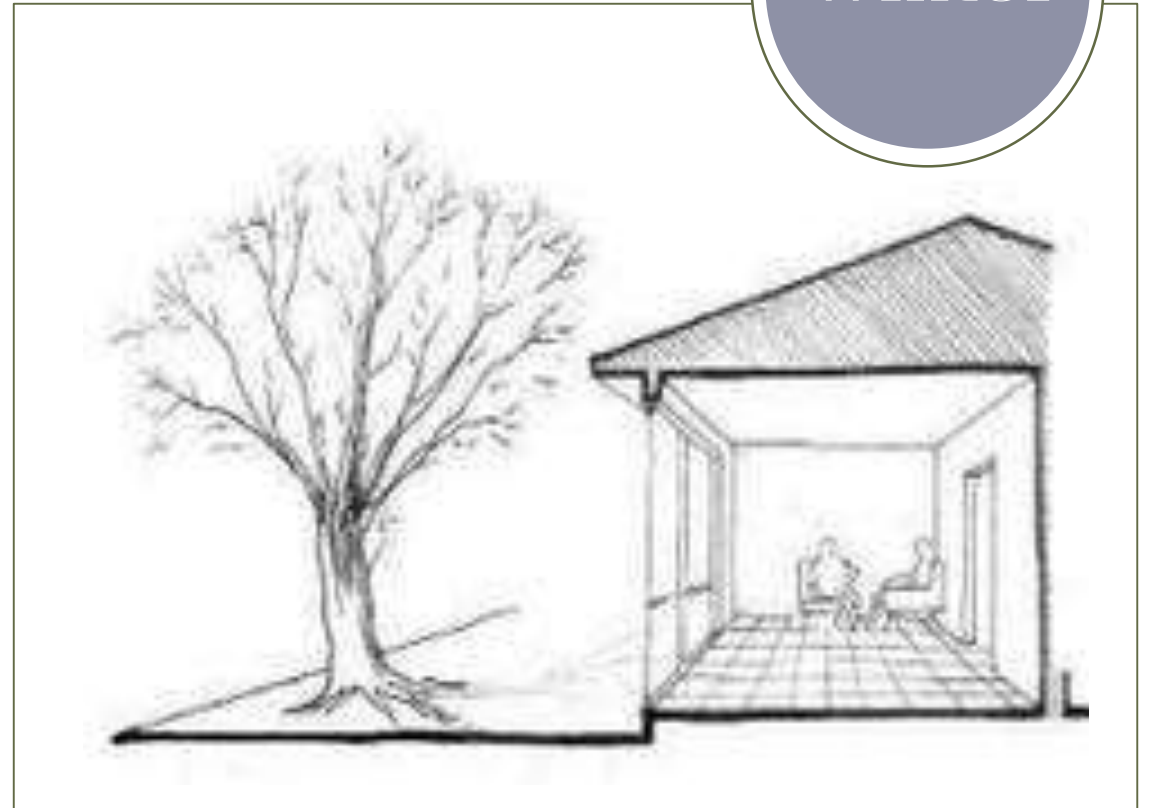


Energy Efficiency

Summer



Winter



Shade

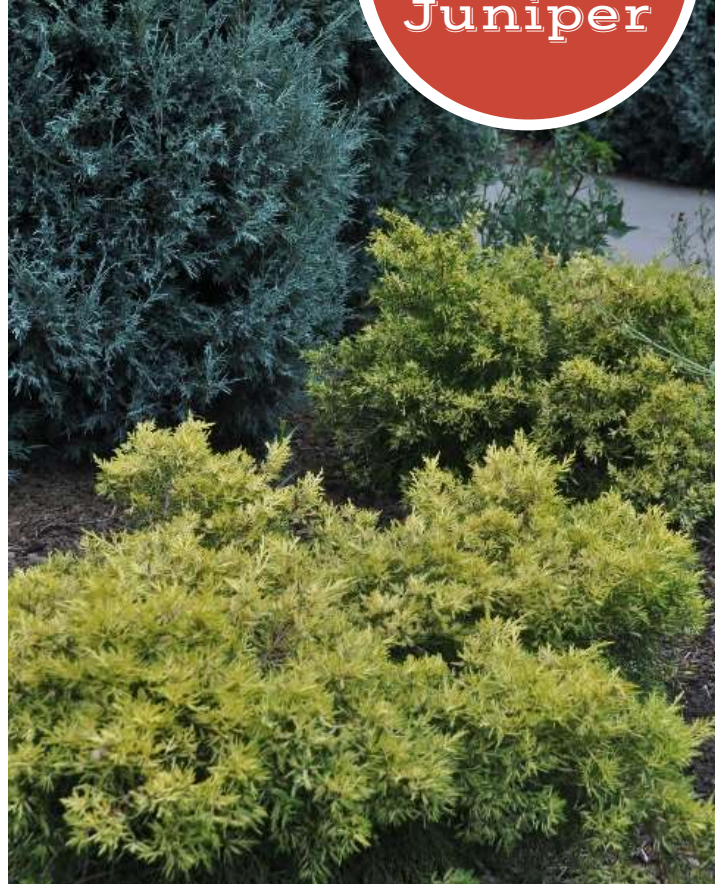
Use trees to provide shade for lawn, gathering areas, and activity zones



Shrubs

- Low-maintenance color
- Privacy
- Provide multi-season interest
- Backbone plant of any good design

‘Sea of
Gold’
Juniper

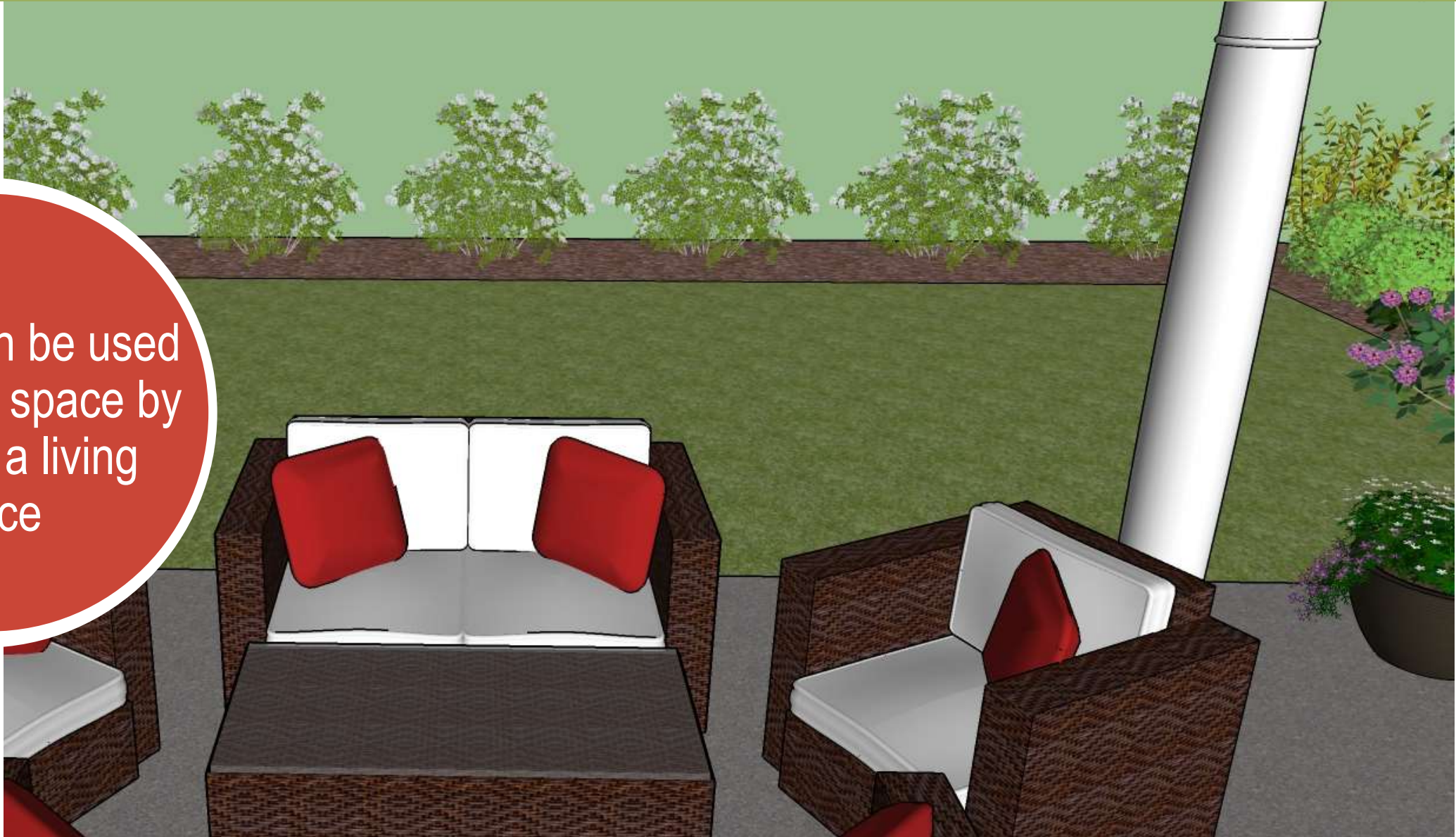


‘Diabolo’
Ninebark



Define Space

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



Ornamental Grasses

- Provide movement and sound
- Add light and texture
- Provide winter interest
- Habitat for birds

Alkali
Sacaton



Flame
Grass



Create Privacy

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



Perennials

- Provide bursts of color
- Grow year after year
- Bloom at different times of the year
- Habitat for pollinators

Dianthus



Shasta
Daisy



Planting in Layers



Annuals vs. Perennials

Don't mix annuals
and perennials in
planting beds



Best
Practice

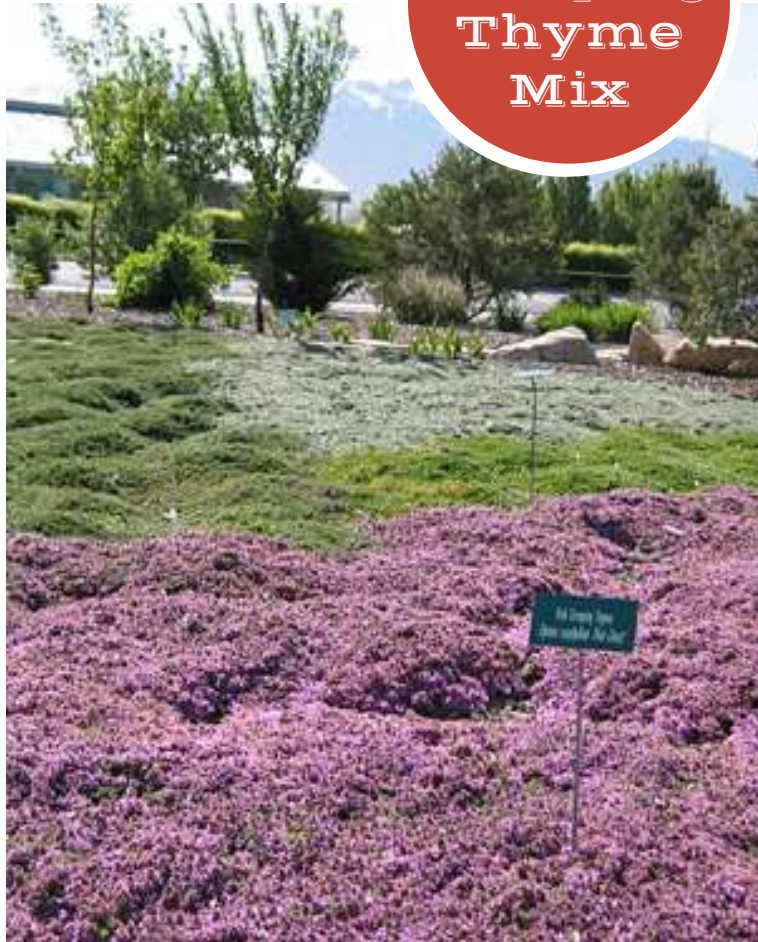


Save annual
flowers for
container accents

- Keeping annuals in containers will reduce maintenance.
- Drip irrigate containers when possible.

Groundcovers

- The carpet of the landscape
- Living mulch
- No need to mow
- Outcompete most weeds



Creeping
Thyme
Mix



Plumbago

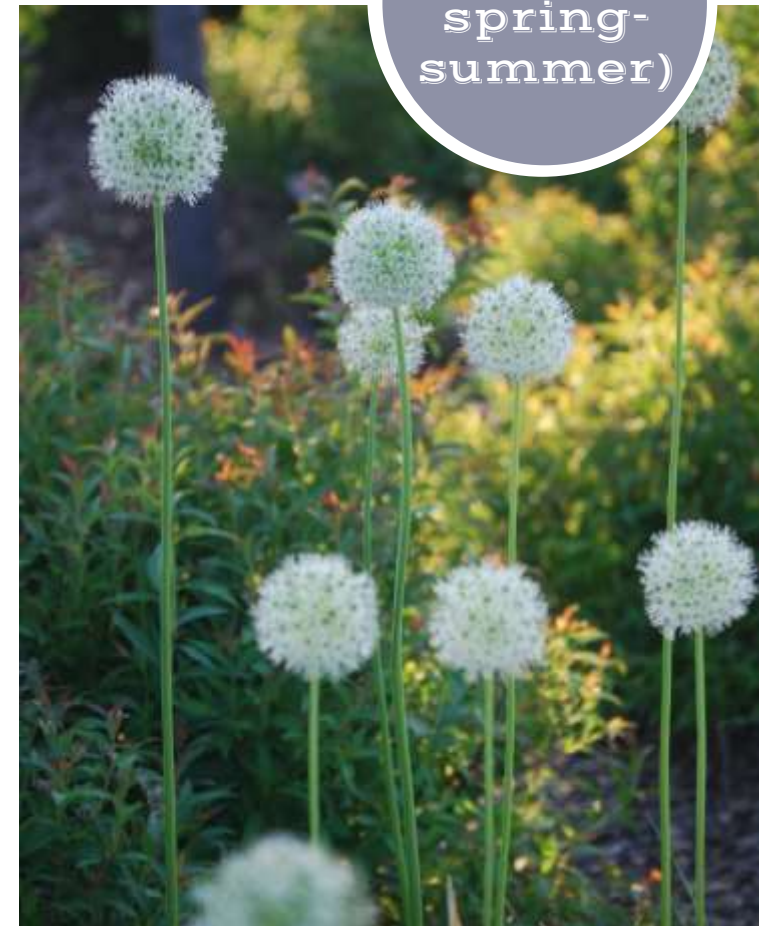
Bulbs

- Waterwise
- Provide early spring color
- A mix of bulbs provides color spring through fall
- Low maintenance

Tulips
(early
spring)



Allium
(late
spring-
summer)



Planting Times

Fall

- This is the best time to plant
- Smaller selection

Spring

- Also a good time to plant
- Selection is much greater

Summer

- Plants will struggle to develop a root system



Tree Planting

- Too high is better than too deep
- Don't cover the trunk flare
- Remove burlap and cage
- Staking is not always necessary



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

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

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

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

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

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

For more tree-planting tips and information, visit **arborday.org**.

Source:  **Arbor Day Foundation™**

90075201

Watering New Plants

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



Watering Established Plants

- Plants with an established root system should be watered using drip irrigation
- Drip Irrigation needs its own zone because it runs longer than pop up heads

Clay Soil:

Water once a week for 60 minutes

Sandy Soil:

Water two days a week for 30 minutes.



Watering Guide

General Watering Guide for Central/Northern Utah

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

Know your plants

Where to look:

- www.conservationgardenpark.org
- Google
- Check all plant tags before you buy a plant

What to look for:

- Size
- Light requirements
- Perennial vs. annual
- Hardiness zone

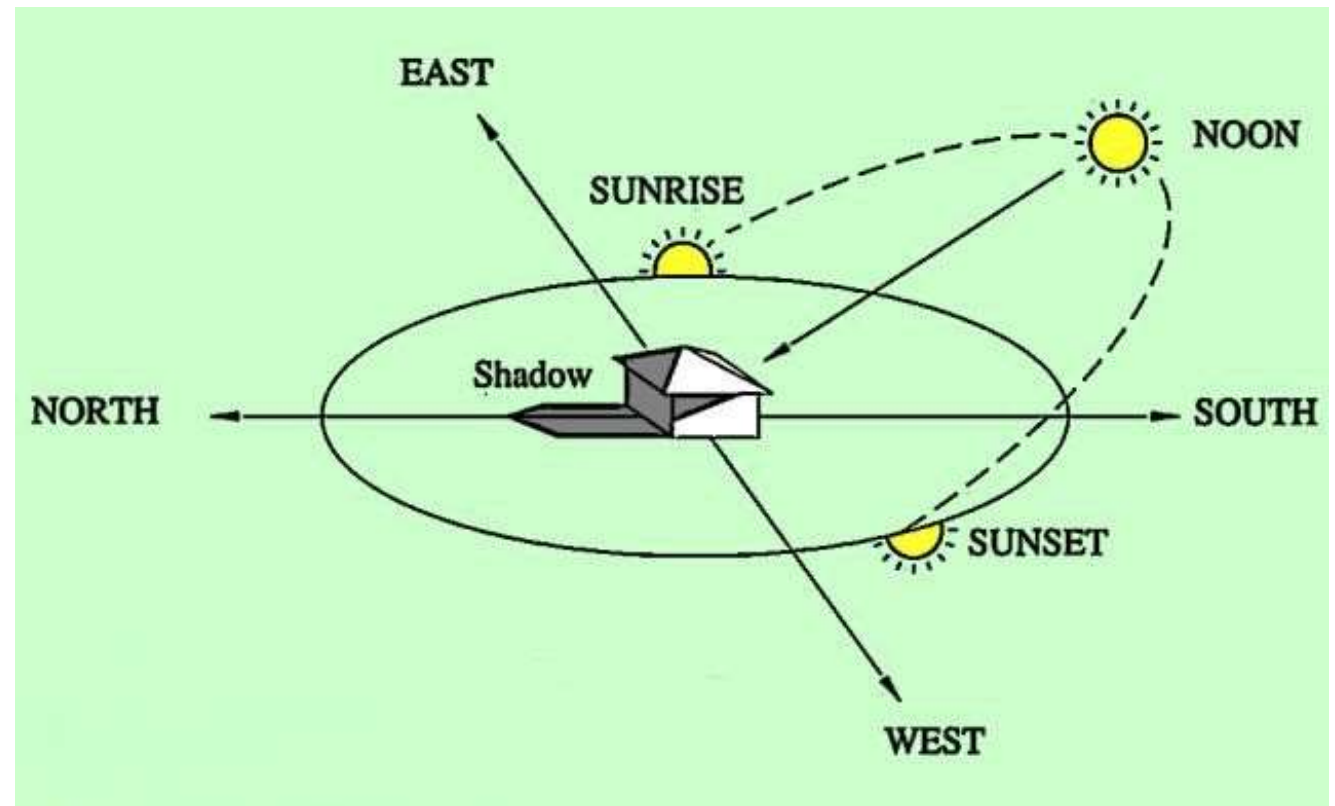


Buy plants by botanical name, not the common name.

Location Affects Plants

What is a microclimate?

- A microclimate is when the climate of a small area is different from the area around it
- Some areas of your yard may be warmer or colder, wetter or drier, or less prone to frosts
- Microclimates are very prevalent in side yards and near foundations



Sunny

Full-sun plants:

Areas facing south and west are the best place for heat-loving plants.

Masonry
walls
retain
heat



Part Sun

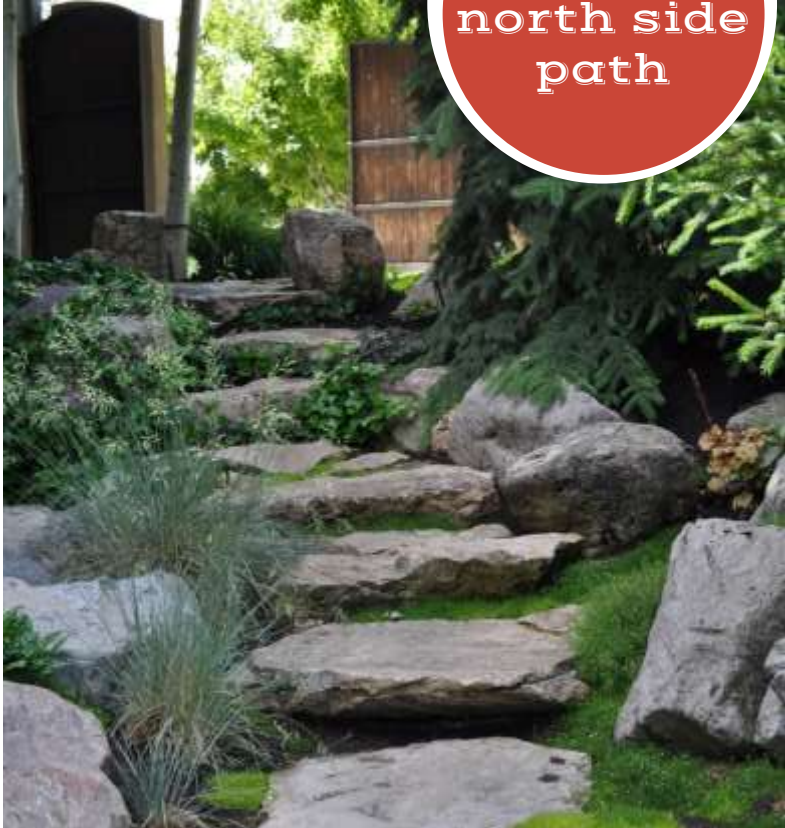
Part-sun plants:

- Require 6 hours of sun or less
- East side walls are a great place for these plants. There is sunlight for half of the day, but the sun is far less intense

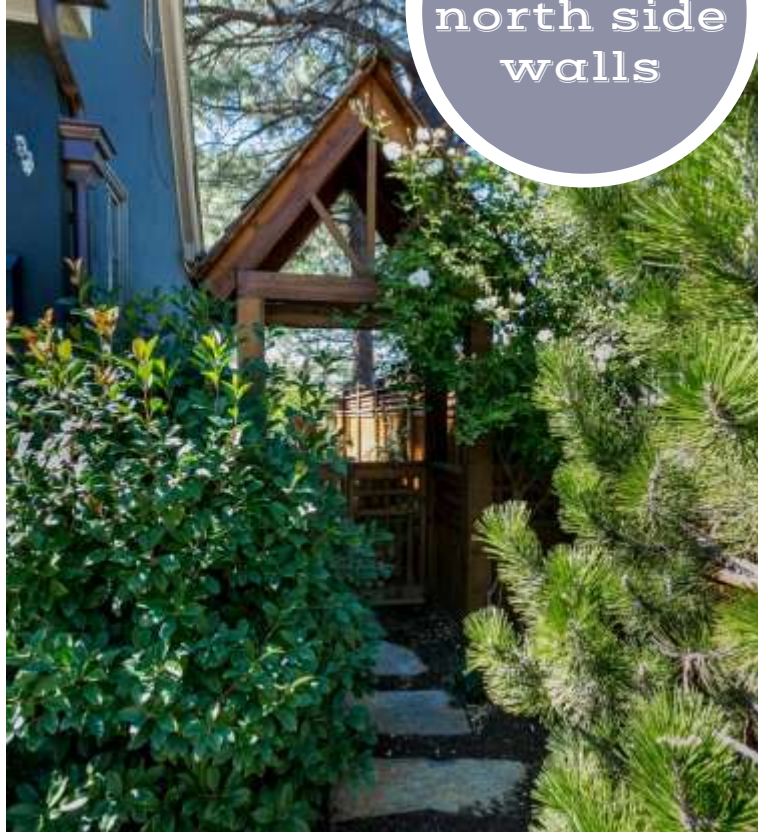


Shade

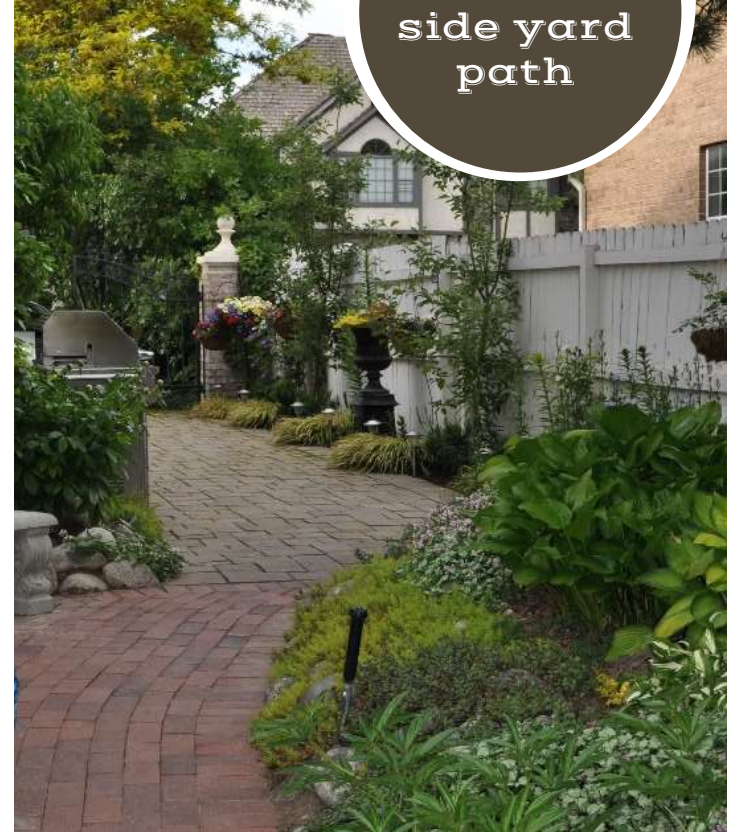
Shady
north side
path



Shady
north side
walls



Part-shade
side yard
path



Completed Planting Beds





Questions?



Landscape for where you live.

www.Localscapes.com

