Schulz Landscape Plan and Guide

Overview

What's included

Guide	When to use it
Design	Understand the look and zones
Planting	Buy plants and install
Care	Yearly care, minimum vs ideal
Irrigation	Drip grid and schedules by soil type
Utah water rebate	Lawn replacement incentive steps

What's on site today

Area	Current condition
Front lawn	Two living turf rectangles left and right of the walk. Existing **Ivory Silk lilac**. This is the **main rebate target**.
Front walk	Straight concrete to porch steps. Steps show some surface wear.
Park strip	Already mulched, no turf. Sparse plants. Six square pavers in gravel aligned with the walk. Utility lids.
Driveway / fence strip	Narrow strip along the neighbor fence. Large neighbor trees create shade.

Design Guide

Concept

A small **prairie-style matrix** framed by tidy edges. Ornamental grasses carry the structure and winter form. Penstemons, yarrows, helenium, and agastache add long-season color. Low shrubs and serviceberry give backbone. An existing **Ivory Silk Japanese tree lilac** stays in the prairie matrix. The **driveway / fence strip** stays crisp with Carex.

Feel: soft and moving inside the beds, clean along walks and walls. Easy to read and maintain on this compact front and side lot.

Introducing the plants

Use the planting plan and plant schedule for quantities and placement. Descriptions below are about look and fit. If a named cultivar is sold out, keep the same quantities and spacing unless the substitute label says otherwise.

Grasses

Little bluestem 'The Blues' (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

A fine-textured prairie grass with blue-green summer foliage that shifts to copper and burgundy in fall. It holds upright seedheads through winter, so the matrix keeps structure when flowers are gone. It thrives in full sun and lean soil once established.

If 'The Blues' is unavailable, use little bluestem 'Standing Ovation' or straight *Schizachyrium scoparium*.

Blue grama 'Blonde Ambition' (*Bouteloua gracilis*)

A low, airy matrix grass native to dry plains, with chartreuse seed heads that dance above the foliage. It knits the beds together without blocking views from the porch or walk. Heat and drought tolerance make it a strong Salt Lake front lawn plant after establishment.

Ruby muhly 'Undaunted' (*Muhlenbergia reverchonii*)

A cold-hardy muhly with soft, pink-ruby fall plumes that light up the matrix late in the season. Unlike tender pink muhly, 'Undaunted' is bred for colder winters, so it fits open Salt Lake exposures. Use it as a seasonal highlight woven through the grass field.

Berkeley sedge (*Carex divulsa*)

An evergreen-leaning sedge that forms a tidy, fine ribbon rather than a stiff hedge. It handles sun to part shade and fits the area along the fence where trees cut the light. Planted tight, it reads as a continuous green edge by year two.

Perennials

Penstemon ‘Coral Baby’ (*Penstemon barbatus*)

A compact beard-tongue with coral-pink tubular flowers that hummingbirds work all summer. At roughly 1–2′, it tucks into the grass matrix without towering over the weave. Sharp drainage and full sun keep it happy on this dry front lawn.

If ‘Coral Baby’ is unavailable, use another compact *Penstemon barbatus* such as ‘Elfin Pink’, or pineleaf penstemon (*P. pinifolius*).

Penstemon ‘Prairie Dusk’ (*Penstemon barbatus*)

Same compact habit as ‘Coral Baby’, with duskier purple-pink blooms for color variety in the matrix. It shares the same low water needs and scale, so the two cultivars can intermix without one bullying the other. Full sun and lean soil suit both.

If ‘Prairie Dusk’ is unavailable, use another compact *Penstemon barbatus* such as ‘Red Riding Hood’, or pineleaf penstemon (*P. pinifolius*).

Yarrow ‘Little Moonshine’ (*Achillea*)

A dwarf gold yarrow with flat flower plates and ferny gray-green foliage. It stays around 12–18″, so it sparks color inside the grass weave without shading out neighbors. Tough, drought-tolerant, and easy to deadhead for a longer show.

If ‘Little Moonshine’ is unavailable, use yarrow ‘Peter Cottontail’ or Achillea ‘New Vintage Yellow’.

Yarrow ‘Peter Cottontail’ (*Achillea*)

A compact creamy-white yarrow that pairs with the gold types for a softer prairie mix. Same low, spreading habit and dry-sun preference as ‘Little Moonshine’. White plates also catch evening light across the front lawn.

If ‘Peter Cottontail’ is unavailable, use yarrow ‘Little Moonshine’ or Achillea ‘New Vintage White’.

Helenium Mariachi ‘Sombrero’

A compact sneezeweed with sunny gold blooms in late summer when many perennials fade. The Mariachi series stays roughly 1.5–2′, so it fits the matrix scale instead of classic tall heleniums. It wants a bit more summer moisture than the driest grasses in year one, then settles in.

If ‘Sombrero’ is unavailable, use another Mariachi helenium of similar height, or a compact purple coneflower such as *Echinacea* ‘PowWow Wild Berry’.

Agastache Kudos Mandarin

A compact hyssop with orange flower spikes that draw bees and hummingbirds. Kudos stays near 1.5–2′, so it weaves into the matrix without becoming a tall hedge. Fragrant foliage and long bloom make it a high-reward plug in full sun.

If Kudos Mandarin is unavailable, use another Kudos color of similar size, or Agastache ‘Poquito Orange’.

Agastache Kudos Gold

The gold twin to Mandarin: same compact habit, pollinator draw, and dry-sun fit. Mixing Mandarin and Gold keeps the flower layer lively without changing spacing or maintenance. Good drainage and a spring cutback to new growth keep plants tidy.

If Kudos Gold is unavailable, use another Kudos color of similar size, or Agastache ‘Poquito Yellow’.

Shrubs and trees

Coralberry ‘Candy’ (*Symphoricarpos*)

A small berry shrub, about 2–3′. Pink berries hang into winter and the blue-green foliage is striking. Sun to light shade and modest water once established.

If ‘Candy’ is unavailable, use coralberry ‘Proud Berry’ or ‘Candy’ from another grower under the same cultivar name.

Utah serviceberry (*Amelanchier utahensis*)

A multi-stem native shrub or small tree with spring bloom, edible berries, and clean fall color. At roughly 8–15′, it gives vertical interest without the bulk of a large shade tree on this compact lot. Tough and drought-tolerant once established.

If Utah serviceberry is unavailable, use amelanchier ‘Standing Ovation’ or a comparable *Amelanchier alnifolia* of similar mature size.

Chokeberry ‘Low Scape Snowfire’ (*Aronia melanocarpa*)

A low aronia bred for roughly 3–4′ height, with white spring flowers, dark fruit, and strong fall color. It suits the foundation along the drive line without growing into a tall hedge, and it's extremely low maintenance. Full sun to part shade and low to moderate water once established.

If ‘Low Scape Snowfire’ is unavailable, use Aronia ‘Low Scape Mound’ or ‘Low Scape Hedger’.

Planting Guide

Plan drawing: Landscape planting plan

Grasses and perennials go in as **plugs**. Shrubs and serviceberry go in as **containers**. Keep the existing **Ivory Silk Japanese tree lilac** in place. **Transplant** existing Miscanthus to the plan positions.

Quantities follow the planting plan. Spot-check plug counts on the drawing before ordering to ensure even coverage.

Matrix planting: Set the ornamental grasses on roughly **12″ centers**. Tuck flowering perennials **in the gaps between** the grasses, not in separate patches. It will look a little crowded at install. That's intentional so the beds fill in quickly.

Plant schedule

Grasses and perennials

Common / cultivar	Botanical	Qty	Spacing on center
Little bluestem 'The Blues'	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	**35**	12–15″
Blue grama 'Blonde Ambition'	*Bouteloua gracilis*	**175**	12–15″
Ruby muhly 'Undaunted'	*Muhlenbergia reverchonii*	**50**	12–15″
Berkeley sedge	*Carex divulsa*	**50**	10–12″
Penstemon 'Coral Baby'	*Penstemon barbatus*	**15**	10–12″
Penstemon 'Prairie Dusk'	*Penstemon barbatus*	**15**	10–12″
Yarrow 'Little Moonshine'	*Achillea*	**15**	10–12″
Yarrow 'Peter Cottontail'	*Achillea*	**14**	10–12″

Common / cultivar	Botanical	Qty	Spacing on center
Helenium Mariachi 'Sombrero'	*Helenium*	**16**	12″
Agastache Kudos Mandarin	*Agastache*	**24**	10–12″
Agastache Kudos Gold	*Agastache*	**13**	10–12″

Shrubs and trees

Common / cultivar	Botanical	Qty	Container size	Spacing
Coralberry 'Candy'	*Symphoricarpos*	**3**	2–3 gal	24–30″
Utah serviceberry	*Amelanchier utahensis*	**1**	5–15 gal, or small balled and burlapped	Clear of walls/paths
Chokeberry 'Low Scape Snowfire'	*Aronia melanocarpa*	**4**	2–5 gal	30–36″

Soil prep by area, matched to site photos

Do rebate steps **before** killing the **front lawn**. See the rebate guide.

Area	Starting point	Prep focus
Front lawn	Living turf, existing **Ivory Silk lilac**, and Miscanthus	Protect lilac. Move Miscanthus. Kill turf, then bindweed pass. Mulch and plant, or remove sod if preferred.
Park strip	Already mulched. Sparse plants. Pavers or gravel. Utility lids.	Pull or replace plants. Scrape weeds in gravel. **Don't** treat as rebate lawn.

Area	Starting point	Prep focus
Driveway / fence strip	Sparse plants or bare soil along the fence. Shade from neighbor trees.	Cut and bag biomass. Hunt bindweed. Lighter prairie density. Carex-friendly in shade.

Clear living turf, front lawn

Pick one primary method, or combine. **This is the rebate lawn.** Protect the **Ivory Silk lilac** through all work. Hand-dig only near the trunk. No sod cutter or herbicide within the dripline.

Before clearing the rest of the bed, dig and move **Miscanthus** clumps to temporary holding, or straight to their new spots.

Option 1. Herbicide

1. Mark bed edges with paint or a hose. Follow bed outlines on the plan.
2. Use a **non-selective** product labeled for turf kill. Read the label for pets, drift, and re-entry.
3. Shield the **Ivory Silk lilac** and any other plants you're keeping from spray drift.
4. Wait the full label interval until the grass is fully brown and dead.
5. You do **not** need to cut or haul the sod. Mulch over the killed turf and plant plugs and containers **directly** into it.
6. If needed, dig a shallow trench or cut a clean edge along the sidewalk, **front walk**, and driveway so mulch doesn't spill onto hard surfaces.
7. Plan a second round for bindweed. See perennial weeds below.

Option 2. Sod cutter

1. Mark bed edges with paint or a hose. Follow bed outlines on the plan.
2. Mow short. Water a day ahead so soil holds together, not mud.
3. Rent a **sod cutter**. Set depth to cut below crowns, about 1–1.5″ into soil.
4. Roll up sod and haul off. Don't leave rhizomes on the beds.
5. Rake scraps. Hand-dig edges along the sidewalk and **front walk**.
6. Next: **perennial weeds, especially bindweed**. Sod cutting alone will **not** kill bindweed roots.

Option 3. Solarization

1. Mow as short as possible. Water deeply once.
2. Edge the bed outline so plastic can seal.
3. Cover with **clear** plastic, not black. Overlap seams. Bury edges with soil or boards.
4. Leave **4–8 weeks** in summer heat.
5. Remove plastic. Rake dead thatch.

6. Still inspect for **bindweed**. See perennial weeds below. Mulch and plant, or finish soil as needed.

Park strip

1. Rake mulch aside into piles. Reuse if clean.
2. Remove the **six square pavers and pea gravel** path, or lift and set aside if reusing stone elsewhere.
3. Pull sparse existing plants you won't keep and rehome, or incorporate into other areas of the yard.
4. Cap or flag any **pop-up spray heads** in the strip until you convert that zone to drip. See the Irrigation guide.

Driveway / fence strip

1. Cut weed biomass along the fence edge and bag it.
2. Clear remaining plants that aren't on the plan.
3. Bindweed pass, then finish the planting soil.

A special note on perennial weeds and bindweed

Field bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*, is common here. It regenerates from **deep roots and root fragments**. Plugs cannot outcompete it in year one if roots remain.

Identify: Arrow-shaped leaves, twining vines, white or pink morning-glory flowers.

Recommended bindweed treatment, fall spot herbicide

When: Fall, when overnight lows are **consistently below 50°F** but **before the first killing frost**. Plants are still green and actively moving sugars into the roots. This is when systemic herbicides work best on bindweed.

What: A tank mix of **glyphosate, 2,4-D, and quinclorac**, mixed per the label directions. Follow all PPE and weather restrictions.

How to apply

1. Use a **dauber** to wipe onto leaves, or a **targeted spray** aimed only at bindweed foliage.
2. Avoid broadcast spraying bare soil or mulch. Extra chemical on the ground doesn't help and risks runoff or overspray.
3. Coat bindweed leaves thoroughly until wet. Do not drench the soil.
4. **Expect slow dieback, up to about 2 weeks.** That is okay and preferred. We want the foliage to stay alive long enough for the plant to move herbicide into the roots.
5. Do not dig, till, or rip out treated vines while they are still green and working.

After treatment: Wait for dieback, and then remove dead topgrowth if needed. Repeat the fall program in later years if shoots return.

Optional: digging, for small patches or herbicide-free preference

Follow runners as deep and far as practical. Bag and **trash** roots. Expect multiple rounds of weeding every 2-3 weeks for several years. Digging alone rarely eliminates established bindweed.

Planting details

Plugs, grasses and perennials

Plugs dry out fast, so plant in milder weather and keep the plugs moist before planting and while establishing.

Layout: Plant matrix grasses first on about **12″** centers, then set flowering plugs in the spaces between them. A tight weave is the goal.

1. **Water trays** thoroughly before you start.
2. Lay plugs on the soil surface following the planting plan, or stage in flats by cultivar. Grasses first, flowers in the gaps.
3. Use an auger attached to a drill for easy planting. Be sure to dig your hole only as deep as the plug root mass.
4. Set so the **top of the plug soil is level with finished grade**. Don't bury the crown. Don't leave the plug perched high.
5. Firm soil around each plug so no air pocket remains.
6. Water the bed immediately with a gentle hose or overhead sprinkler.
7. Mulch **after** planting: **2–3″** around plugs, thinner than shrub beds so tiny crowns aren't smothered. Keep mulch off crowns.
8. **Week 1:** water **every day** with a **movable sprinkler** so every root ball gets wet. **Weeks 2–4:** every other day. Ease to **2× per week by week 8**. See the Irrigation guide.

Carex plugs: in the **driveway / fence strip**, plant the double row tight, 10–12″, so the edge reads as a continuous mass by year 2.

Shrubs and trees

1. Water containers before planting.
2. Dig a hole **2–3× as wide** as the pot. Depth equals root ball height, no deeper.
3. After removing the pot, square off the roots by removing the outer 1" of roots to remediate any circling.
4. Expose the root flare that may be buried in potting soil. Set **root flare at or slightly above** finished grade.

5. Backfill with native soil and compost mix. Water to settle. Add soil if it sinks.
6. Mulch **3–4″**, pulled back 2″ from stems.
7. Stake serviceberry only if wind demands it. Remove ties after one growing season.

Install order

1. Blue Stakes if digging near utilities.
2. Rebate pre-inspection if lawn incentive applies.
3. Transplant any desirable perennials, shrubs, or trees that aren't part of the plan.
4. Hardscape installation
5. Kill turf and remove existing weeds.
6. Install drip irrigation and convert zones. See the Irrigation guide.
7. Plant shrubs and trees.
8. Plant grass and perennial plugs.
9. Mulch.

Care Guide

Salt Lake City seasons are approximate. Adjust 1–2 weeks for weather.

Seasonal calendar

Late winter / early spring, before new growth

Minimum	Ideal
Cut back warm-season grasses little bluestem, blue grama, ruby muhly, Miscanthus to ~4–6″ when buds swell or just as new green shows at the base	Also comb out Carex if messy. Refresh mulch to 3–4″.
Walk beds. Pull winter weeds.	Light compost top-dress, ¼–½″, around shrubs and perennials. Keep off crowns.

Spring

Minimum	Ideal
Weed weekly while soil is soft, Year 1 especially	Deadhead early yarrow and penstemon for longer bloom
Check drip for leaks after first runs	Photo-document beds for rebate or records

Summer

Minimum	Ideal
Follow irrigation schedule. Don’t add water “just because.”	Spot-deadhead helenium and agastache for neatness
Pull weeds before they seed	Stake Miscanthus only if it flops in wind or rain

Fall

Minimum	Ideal
Leave grass seedheads for winter structure	Cut back only floppy or diseased perennial stems. Leave healthy structure.

Minimum	Ideal
One deep soak before ground freezes if fall was bone-dry	Divide overcrowded yarrow or agastache if clumps are hollow in the center. See Dividing.
Spot-treat bindweed with glyphosate, 2,4-D, and quinclorac per labels when nights stay **below 50°F** but before killing frost. Use a dauber or targeted spray on foliage only. Dieback may take **~2 weeks**. That slow kill is good. Leave vines alone while green.	Walk beds for late vine flushes. Re-treat as needed after full dieback.

Winter

Minimum	Ideal
Enjoy structure. Clear broken stems from walks only.	Plan spring plant orders. Check controller battery or wifi.

Weed management

Do not install weed barrier fabric. Instead, use 3–4″ of mulch as a weed suppressant in the first couple of years before the planting is fully established.

Special considerations for perennial weeds like bindweed. In fall, when nights are **consistently below 50°F** but **before killing frost**, spot-treat living bindweed foliage with a **glyphosate, 2,4-D, and quinclorac** mix per labels, using a **dauber** or **targeted spray** on leaves only. Do not coat the ground. Keep off desirable plants. Dieback can take **up to ~2 weeks**. That slow kill is good. It means the plant is moving herbicide into the roots. Don't pull treated vines while they're still green. See the Planting guide section on perennial weeds and bindweed for full detail.

Year	What to expect	Minimum	Ideal
1	Most weeds. Soil was disturbed.	Weed **every 1–2 weeks** in spring and early summer. Keep mulch topped up. **Fall bindweed spot treatment** if vines return.	Same, and edge beds monthly

Year	What to expect	Minimum	Ideal
2	Fewer weeds as plants fill in	Weed **2–3× per month** peak season. Refill mulch gaps. Repeat **fall bindweed** spot treatment as needed.	Same, and thicken plant density in thin spots with approved plants only
3 and after	Beds should mostly shade soil	Weed **monthly** in season. Spring mulch refresh. Spot-treat bindweed in fall if it reappears.	Same, and divide or expand matrix plants instead of leaving bare patches

Cutting back the matrix garden

When: Late winter to early spring **before** tall new growth, typically late February through mid-March in Salt Lake City.

Which: Little bluestem 'The Blues', Blue grama 'Blonde Ambition', Ruby muhly 'Undaunted', Miscanthus 'Morning Light'.

How:

1. Using a mower set at the highest setting or a hedge trimmer, cut grasses to about **4–6″** above the crown. Miscanthus can go to 6–12″ if preferred.
2. Avoid cutting into the crown of grasses and perennials.
3. You can use the cuttings as mulch, compost them, or dispose of them.
4. Carex may remain evergreen during mild winters, but it can be tidied by cutting it back if it has died back or the dead leaves raked out.

Pruning

Plant	Minimum	Ideal
Utah serviceberry	Remove dead or crossing wood in late winter	Shape lightly after bloom if needed. Never remove more than about ⅓ of live wood in a year.

Plant	Minimum	Ideal
Ivory Silk Japanese tree lilac	Remove dead or crossing wood in late winter	Prune right after bloom if shaping. Avoid heavy late-summer cuts.
Aronia 'Low Scape Snowfire'	Cut out dead wood late winter	Thin oldest stems at the base every few years to renew
Coralberry 'Candy'	Cut back to 12–18″ to promote maximum bloom and berry	Cut back to 12–18″ to promote maximum bloom and berry
Penstemon / Agastache / Helenium / Yarrow	Remove dead stems in spring	Deadhead spent blooms in season. Leave seedheads in late summer for winter texture.
Miscanthus / prairie grasses	Spring cutback only, above	No extra pruning

Dividing

	When	Signal it's time
Yarrow	Spring or early fall	Center dies out. Flopping.
Agastache	Spring	Crowded, fewer blooms
Helenium	Spring	Weaker bloom
Little bluestem / blue grama	Spring	Ring of dead center
Muhly / Miscanthus	Spring, early	Overgrown for space
Carex	Spring	Thinning or bald spots in the **driveway / fence strip**

Minimum: Divide only when plants clearly decline. **Ideal:** Divide on a 3–4 year rhythm for vigorous perennials.

Irrigation Guide

Soil texture changes how long you run drip and how often. **pH and nutrients** tell you whether to amend before planting. Do both a quick home check and a lab test.

Recommended: USU Analytical Laboratories soil test

Send a sample to **Utah State University Analytical Laboratories** for **soil texture, pH, salinity, and nutrient recommendations**.

- Home soil testing info and forms: usu.edu/analytical-laboratories/tests/home-soil-testing
- Online ordering portal when available: soiltest.usu.edu
- Mail samples to: USU Analytical Labs, 9400 Old Main Hill, Logan, UT 84322-9400

How to sample for home ornamental beds:

1. Sample the **front lawn** bed area you'll plant. Keep **park strip** separate if you'll manage it differently.
2. From **8–10 spots**, dig **6–12″ deep**. Scrape off mulch or thatch first. Avoid odd spots such as compost piles or dog areas.
3. Mix cores in a clean bucket. Put about **2 cups** in a heavy-duty quart zip bag.
4. Label the bag. Complete the lab form. Note you'll grow ornamental grasses, perennials, and shrubs.
5. Ship or drop off with payment. Allow roughly **two weeks** for results before buying fertilizer.

Use the report to:

- Confirm **texture** for the irrigation schedules below
- Adjust **pH or salinity** plant choices or amendments if the lab flags issues
- Follow **nutrient** recommendations lightly. This prairie palette mostly wants modest fertility, not heavy lawn fertilizer.

Write lab results here: **Texture:** _____ **pH:** _____ **Notes:** _____

While you wait: jar test, quick field check

Handy for a same-day guess. **Defer to the USU report** when it arrives.

1. Dig a cup of soil from **6–8″ deep** in a bed. Remove mulch and roots.
2. Fill a clear quart jar **⅓ soil**, add water to near full, add a drop of dish soap.
3. Shake hard for 2 minutes.

4. Let sit:
- **1 minute:** mark sand layer, settles first
- **2 hours:** mark silt
- **48 hours:** clay still cloudy or thin top layer

If it's mostly…	Feels like	Water behavior
Sand	Gritty	Water sinks fast. Use shorter, more frequent runs.
Loam	Friable, balanced	Ideal. Follow the loam schedule below.
Clay	Sticky when wet, ribbon in hand	Water sits. Use longer, less frequent runs.

Drip irrigation supplies and recommendations

Hook new drip to an existing automatic zone, a valve that can run drip, often with a drip control zone kit, or by converting a bed zone. If a zone is still spray-only, convert it to drip or add a dedicated drip valve.

Recommended tubing: Netafim Techline CV

Use **Netafim Techline CV**, pressure-compensating dripline with **built-in inline emitters**.

- Available at landscape or irrigation supply stores or online.
- Match emitter **spacing** and **flow** to your soil type. See the table in section 3.
- Use fittings made for Techline CV.

Supply list

Part	Spec	Notes
Netafim Techline CV	Inline-emitter dripline	Sand or loam: 12″ emitters at 0.9 GPH. Clay: 18″ emitters at 0.6 GPH. Measure bed length times number of laterals, then add about 10% for headers and mistakes.

Part	Spec	Notes
Filter	120 mesh minimum, Netafim. 150–200 mesh OK.	Install on the supply side, before the pressure regulator, so grit doesn't clog emitters.
Pressure regulator	For this dripline, about 14.5 psi minimum to open emitters. Often set about 20–30 psi.	Spray zones run much higher pressure. Without a regulator, emitters can blow out or run unevenly.
Tees	Techline CV tees	Count **two per lateral**, one on the supply header, one on the collecting header.
Other fittings	Elbows, couplings as needed	Same product line as the tubing so joints seal.
Zone connection	Adapter from valve or PVC to drip tubing	Order of assembly: valve, then filter, then regulator, then supply header.
Stakes	Drip-tubing stakes	About every 3–5′ so laterals stay put under mulch.
Flush fitting	Figure-8, end cap, or end-cap flush valve	**One** on the collecting header only. Open it to flush at install and each spring, then close.
Optional: drip control zone kit	Valve, filter, and regulator in one assembly	Useful if you are adding a new drip valve instead of converting an existing one.

Drip tubing grid layout

Each bed is a **ladder**: two short **headers**, one at each short end, with long **laterals** teed into **both** headers. Water enters one header, runs down the laterals, and exits through **one** flush fitting on the far header.

```
None
  SHORT end: SUPPLY HEADER with tees for every lateral
  ========================================
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```
     |         |         |         |
     |         |         |         |     laterals, long runs
     |         |         |         |
=======================================
SHORT end: COLLECTING HEADER with tees for every lateral
                  [ONE FLUSH]   figure-8, end cap, or end-cap flush valve
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Spacing and GPH by soil type

Sold as nominal **0.9 GPH** and **0.6 GPH**. Netafim's design calcs use about **0.92** and **0.61** GPH, matching the about 0.92 and 0.62 flows used here.

Soil	Emitter spacing on the tubing	Emitter flow	Row-to-row lateral spacing
Sand	**12″**	**0.9 GPH**, about 0.92 actual	**12″**
Loam	**12″**	**0.9 GPH**, about 0.92 actual	**12″**
Clay	**18″**	**0.6 GPH**, about 0.61–0.62 actual	**18″**

Use your USU texture result when you have it. Clay spreads water sideways. Wider spacing, longer runtimes, fewer days per week. See schedules in section 4.

Steps

1. **Sketch** the bed. Mark both short ends and how many laterals you need. Bed width divided by 12″ or 18″ giving 6-9" space between any drip line and sidewalk or otehr hardscape.
2. Lay the **supply header** along one short end. Cap or close the unused end of that header if it isn't tied into the valve line in the middle.
3. Lay the **collecting header** along the opposite short end.
4. Install **matching tees** on both headers, one pair per lateral, lined up so rows run straight.
5. Run each **lateral** from a supply-header tee to the matching collecting-header tee.
6. Space laterals **12″** or **18″** apart per the soil table. Cover the whole bed, including shrubs and the lilac.
7. On the **collecting header only**, install **one** figure-8, end cap, or end-cap flush valve.
8. Open the flush fitting, run the zone to clear debris, then close it. Repeat each spring.

9. Stake the tubing. Mulch after you confirm even wetting along the laterals. Run 15–20 minutes and check for dry gaps or leaking fittings. Keep tubing on the soil surface under mulch, not buried deep.

Recommended watering schedules

Times are **starting points**. Always check soil 3–4″ down. It should be moist like a wrung sponge after watering, not soupy.

Establishment, weeks 1–8

You may prefer a movable sprinkler for week 1, and into week 2 if plugs still look dry between waterings, so every new plug and container root ball gets wet, not only the soil next to a drip emitter. Hand-move the sprinkler to cover each bed. Water early morning. You can run drip in parallel to check the new grid. Shift to **drip only** as roots knit in.

Phase	How often	Notes
Week 1	**Every day**	Movable sprinkler preferred
Weeks 2–4	**Every other day**	Sprinkler or drip. Switch fully to drip when root balls stay moist.
Weeks 5–8	Step down toward **2× per week** by week 8	Same runtimes. Stretch the gap between waterings.
After week 8	Use the seasonal drip table below	Establish, then drought-tolerant

Runtime per watering, sprinkler or drip, starting points:

Soil	Runtime per cycle*
Sand	20–30 min
Loam	30–40 min
Clay	40–50 min, or split into two shorter cycles same day with 1 hr soak-in between

Check 3–4″ down: moist like a wrung sponge, not soupy. If leaves wilt midday but recover by morning, you're close. If water puddles, shorten and split cycles, especially on clay.

After established, year 1 late summer onward

Season	Sand	Loam	Clay
Spring	1–2×/wk, 25–35 min	1–2×/wk, 35–45 min	1×/wk, 45–60 min
Peak summer	2×/wk, 30–40 min	1–2×/wk, 40–50 min	1×/wk, 50–70 min. Split cycles if runoff.
Fall	1×/wk	1×/wk	Every 10–14 days
Winter	Off or blowout per your system	Off	Off

Yearly drip care

When	Minimum	Ideal
Spring	Flush ends. Check for chewed tubing.	Clean filter. Verify regulator.
Summer	Fix dry spots. Check for kinked or underspaced rows.	Walk zone monthly
Fall	One deep soak if dry	Drain or blow out per SLC freeze practice for your valves
Winter	System winterized	

Utah Water Rebate Guide, Lawn Replacement

Area	Rebate status
Front lawn	**Yes. Primary incentive area.** Keep grass living until pre-inspection.
Park strip	**Already mulched, not turf.** Do **not** treat as lawn to remove for the incentive. Rebuild plantings and hardscape separately.
Driveway / fence strip	Not lawn. Clearing existing plants doesn't create lawn-removal square footage.
Front walk	Part of finished design. Incentive pays for **lawn replaced**, not concrete alone. Confirm with technician.

Photograph the green **front lawn** clearly for the application. Wide shots from the street and each panel.

Program hub: Utah Water Savers, Landscape Incentive Program
State overview: Conserve Water Utah – Landscape rebates
Eligibility list: Cities eligible for Landscape Incentive
Program explainer: Grass Doesn't Belong Everywhere

Incentive amounts are often **up to about $3 per square foot** of qualifying lawn replaced. **Your city's exact rate and rules show up when you apply.** Salt Lake City is on the participating-cities list. Still confirm when you add your property in the portal.

> Contact for program questions: WaterRebates@utah.gov · 801-928-4270.
> Division of Water Resources landscape incentive coordinator, per state materials.

Important rules for rebate

Do not kill or remove lawn before you apply and pass the pre-project inspection.

- Grass must be **living and maintained** at application and at the first inspection.
- **Dormant** lawn can qualify. **Neglected** lawn generally does not.
- Starting demolition early is the #1 way to lose the incentive.

Use this guide package as your **landscape plan** upload: drawing and these guides. Professional drawings are not required.

Application steps

1. **Confirm eligibility** Check that Salt Lake City still appears on the eligibility page. Click the city for local requirement notes.
2. **Create an account** at utahwatersavers.com.
3. **Add your property** so the system identifies your water provider and program options.
4. From your dashboard, choose **Apply Now** next to the **Landscape Incentive**.
5. **Watch** the required educational video.
6. **Upload:**

- Photos of current **front lawn**, **park strip**, and yard with living grass visible
- A **landscape plan** unique to your property. The planting plan drawing plus Design and Planting guides are enough for DIY.

7. Wait for **technician review**.
8. Schedule the **pre-project site visit**, in person or virtual as offered.
9. After approval, you typically have **one year** to finish.
10. Complete the work: planting, drip, **front walk** and **park strip** as planned.
11. Sign in and **Request Final Visit** for the post-project inspection.
12. Submit the **agreement** and **W-9** if required.
13. Receive incentive payment by mail if the project passes.