

# CITY OF LOVELAND LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

Draft Version 4: September 2025

## Overview

This landscape materials list was developed to meet the provisions of the Unified Development Code section 18.08 regarding Landscape Plans that are submitted as part of the development review process. Species on the prohibited plant list shall not be installed and may be removed as a condition of development approval. Additional landscape materials may be added to the list upon Directors' approval.

- Landscape Plan.** All landscape plans must comply with the *Landscape Requirements* available on the City's DC website under Title 18 chapter 18.08 Landscaping and Buffering.
- Hydrozone Plan.** If participating in the Hydrozone Program refer to the *Hydrozone Landscape Plan Requirements* available on the City of Loveland Utility's website:  
<https://www.lovelandwaterandpower.org/city-government/departments/water-and-power/the-hydrozone-program>
- Water Usage.** This list is organized based on water usage following maximum gallons per square foot per year:

Zone	Abbreviation	Maximum Gallons Used per square foot per year
High	H	20
Moderate	M	12
Low	L	4.0
Very Low	VL	0

High-water species (Greater than 20 gal sf-yr) are only allowed in Functional Turf areas per UDC 18.08.02.01 L.

More information on the water usage measurements can be found on the City's Water & Power website:  
<https://www.lovelandwaterandpower.org/city-government/departments/water-and-power/the-hydrozone-program>

- Wildland Urban Interface Overlay Zone:** Areas within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Overlay Zone must meet Loveland Fire Rescue Authority's Fire-Resistant Landscaping standards, including utilizing the LFRA Fire-Resistant Plants and Low Flammability Landscape Plants lists as found on their [website](#). Please review LFRA's website when making plant selections as not all plants on this list will comply.
- Bufferyard Standards:** Per Section 18.08.03.02 (Bufferyard Specifications), only large trees, small trees, evergreens, and shrubs qualify as standard bufferyard materials.

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# Glossary of Terms

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Please see section UDC 18.19.03 for all definitions as defined in code, including functional and nonfunctional turf.

**Botanic Name.** Also referred to as the scientific name, the botanic name lists the Genus first, and the Specific epithet of the Species second (definition of these terms provided below).

**Family.** Separation of plants by characteristics in their reproductive structures (flower, fruit and seed). Plants in the same family generally share comparable cultural requirements and similar insect and disease problems. Family names end in 'aceae.'

**Genus.** The grouping of those members that have more characteristics in common with each other than they do with other genera (plural for genus) within the same family. Similarity of flowers and fruits is the most widely used feature, although roots, stems, buds and leaves are also used.

**Species.** Generally refers to interbreeding sub-groups of a genus or groupings of individual plants that adhere to essential identification characteristics but show sufficient variation so as not to be categorized as duplicates of one another.

**Variety.** Also known as the subspecies, this is a sub-grouping of species assigned to individuals displaying unique differences in natural populations. The differences are inheritable and reproduce true-to-type in each generation.

**Cultivar.** A sub-grouping of species assigned to cultivated plants ("cultivated variety") that display rather unique differences and, when reproduced by seeds or cuttings, retain its distinguishing characteristics.

**Groundcovers.** Low-growing plants that spread across the ground, forming a dense, mat-like layer. They are used primarily to cover bare soil, suppress weeds, and reduce erosion. Groundcovers can be used to meet living coverage requirements.

**Perennials.** Plants that typically live for more than two years. Many groundcovers are perennials. Non-groundcover perennials grow upright, rather than spreading horizontally. Water-wise perennials are encouraged in all landscapes.

# Prohibited Plants

The following plants are not allowed in the City and shall be removed during development or redevelopment if they are present on the property:

1. Plants that are identified as noxious, invasive, or prohibited by the United States or the State of Colorado;
2. Non-functional turf composed of high-water (greater than 20 gallons per square foot per year). *Poa pratensis*-dominant (i.e., Kentucky bluegrass) seed or sod blends are likewise prohibited except where the turf serves a functional purpose (UDC 18.08.02.01).
3. Trees included in the following table.

Prohibited Trees		
Common Name	Botanic Name	Relevant notes
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> species	Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB).
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Has many insect and disease problems that are generally not present in Native Mountain areas.
Austree	<i>Salix alba X Matsudana</i>	Extremely weak wooded, often sold through mail order as a miracle tree that it is not.
Birch	<i>Betula</i> species	This tree does not do well in Colorado climate as it once did.
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Female tree attracts Boxelder Bugs that invade houses and can become a nuisance.
Hybrid- cottonwoods	<i>Populus</i> species	Cotton is a high nuisance on cotton bearing trees, Hybrids tend to be short lived. Cottonwoods also tend to be very weak wooded, better suited for large, open spaces rather than an urban setting.
Hopa Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> species Hopa	This tree has very high susceptibility to the bacterial disease fire blight. Pick a Crabapple species that has low susceptibility.
Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus</i> species	Very susceptible to Fire Blight.
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	Invasive nuisance tree, on Colorado Department of Agriculture's list of noxious weeds.
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Extremely weedy and invasive, seeds profusely. Very rapid growth creates extremely weak wood.
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Very weak wooded tree.
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> species	On Colorado Department of Agriculture's noxious weed list, extremely invasive.
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Very rapid growth creates weak wooded tree, can be very invasive.
Willows	<i>Salix</i> species	There are many kinds of willows, this is a weak wooded species which can be potentially hazardous placed in the wrong location.

The following plants are considered noxious weeds per Municipal Code, Title 16, Nuisances, and should not be part of any proposed landscape plan:

<b>Noxious Weeds</b>	
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanic Name</b>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chinese Clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
Common Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Dame's Rocket or "Dame's Violet"	<i>Hesperis matronalis L.</i>
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Acosta diffusa</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hairy Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hoary Cress or Whitetop	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Knotweeds: Japanese, Giant & Bohemian	<i>Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis. F. x bohemica</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiops</i>
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Myrtle spurge	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

# Street Trees

Street trees are deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally more than 35 feet, planted between the street side curb and the sidewalk, typically in the public right-of-way. The following trees may be selected as street trees within the City. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage (L-M-H)	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/ No Data)	Height at Maturity (feet)	CSU Extension Rating and Relevant Notes
<b>Elm</b>	<b><i>Ulmus</i></b>				
Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus davidianavar. japonica 'Morton'</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 70'	Rated C. Resistant to the elm leaf beetle and Dutch elm disease. Urban tolerant.
Choice City Elm/David	<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>	L/M	Y	35' - 45'	Disease Resistant, Fast Growing.
<b>Ginkgo</b>	<b><i>Ginkgo biloba</i></b>				
Princeton Sentry / Maidenhair / Autumn Gold Ginkgo Biloba	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	M	No Data	40' - 50'	Rated B. Male only.
<b>Hackberry</b>	<b><i>Celtis</i></b>				
Northern Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 60'	Rated A. Urban tolerant.
Prairie Sentinel Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis 'JFS-KSU1'</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 45'	Disease Resistant, Drought Tolerant, Urban Tolerant.
<b>Honeylocust</b>	<b><i>Gleditsia</i></b>				
Skyline Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Skycole'</i>	L/M	Y	45' - 50'	Rated A on CSU. Thornless and podless. Urban tolerant.
Sunburst Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Suncole'</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 35'	Rates B on CSU. Seedless and thornless. Urban tolerant.
Trueshade/Shademaster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Trueshade'</i>	L/M	Y	45' - 50'	Rated A on CSU. Thornless and podless. Urban tolerant.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage (L-M-H)	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/ No Data)	Height at Maturity (feet)	CSU Extension Rating and Relevant Notes
<b>Kentucky Coffeetree</b>	<b><i>Gymnocladus</i></b>				
Decaf Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica 'McBranched'</i>	M	Y	40-50 ft.	Male only.
Expresso Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus 'Espresso'</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Rated C. Male only.
<b>Linden</b>	<b><i>Tilia</i></b>				
American Sentry Linden	<i>Tilia americana 'American Sentry'</i>	M	No Data	40' - 45'	Rated A on CSU, not tolerant of road salts. Urban tolerant.
Corinthian Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Corzam'</i>	M	No Data	45'	Urban tolerant.
Glenleven Linden	<i>Tilia x flavescens</i>	M	Y	No Data	Rated A, Not tolerant of road salts
Redmond Linden	<i>Tilia americana 'Redmond'</i>	M	No Data	40' - 60'	Rated A, Not tolerant of road salts. Urban tolerant.
Sterling Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa 'Sterling'</i>	M	No Data	40' - 50'	Rated A on CSU, not tolerant of road salts.
<b>Oak</b>	<b><i>Quercus</i></b>				
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	Rated A on CSU. Urban tolerant.
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	L/M	Y	40-60'	Rated A on CSU
Crimson Spire Oak	<i>Quercus robur x Q. alba 'Crimschmidt'</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Rated A. Urban tolerant.
English Columnar Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	Rated B. Urban tolerant.
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	L/M	Y	50-60'	Rated B. Urban tolerant.
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	M	No Data	50' - 70'	Rated B. Urban tolerant, salt tolerant.
Regal Prince Oak	<i>Quercus robur x bicolor</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Rated C. Urban tolerant.
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	Rated B. Urban tolerant.
Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 45'	Urban tolerant. Rated C.
Texas Red Oak	<i>Quercus buckleyi/ Texana</i>	L	No Data	30' - 45'	Rated C. Not predictably hardy.

Notes:

1. Some species should not be used along roads that are treated with deicing salts.
2. Approved cultivars are listed by each tree name. The term species indicates that trees grown from seed, as well as the listed cultivars, may be used.
3. Those species labeled as drought tolerant should be the only species used on sites with limited irrigation.
4. Any trees within the median should be upright and columnar in nature, and shall be approved by the Current Planning Office.

# Deciduous Large Trees

Large trees are deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally more than 35 feet. The following trees may be selected as large trees in compliance with City's bufferyard standards. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant(Y/N)	Height at Maturity(feet)	Relevant Notes
<b>Boxelder</b>	<b><i>Acer negundo</i></b>				
Sensation boxelder	<i>Acer negundo 'Sensation'</i>	L	Y	35'	Tolerates alkaline soils; male tree and less susceptible to boxelder bugs.
<b>Buckeye</b>	<b><i>Aesculus</i></b>				
Ohio Buckeye (See horsechestnut)	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	M	N	30' - 50'	Reliable tree for difficult growing conditions. Tolerant of poor soils. A very sturdy tree for harsh, open areas.
Texas buckeye	<i>Aesculus arguta</i>	L	Y	40'	Heat tolerant. A Rating on the Front Range tree list.
<b>Catalpa</b>	<b><i>Catalpa</i></b>				
Northern Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	L	N	50' - 60'	Short-lived, major litter producer. Recommended in landscaped buffer yards, but not recommended as a street tree due to pod residue.
<b>Elm</b>	<b><i>Ulmus</i></b>				
Choice City Elm/David	<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>	L/M	Y	35' - 45'	Disease Resistant, Fast Growing.
<b>Ginkgo</b>	<b><i>Ginkgo biloba</i></b>				
Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold'</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Tolerates wide range of soils. Male varieties only.
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Sentry'</i>	M	Y	40' - 50'	Tolerates wide range of soils. Male varieties only.
<b>Hackberry</b>	<b><i>Celtis</i></b>				
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	L	Y	40 - 60'	Excellent food and shelter for wildlife.
<b>Honeylocust</b>	<b><i>Gleditsia</i></b>				
Thornless honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	M	Y	30' - 50'	Fast growing and long living, can spread quickly.
<b>Japanese Pagoda</b>	<b><i>Sophora japonica</i></b>				
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	M	Y	65'	Tolerant of pollutants and city conditions.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant(Y/N)	Height at Maturity(feet)	Relevant Notes
<b>Kentucky Coffeetree</b>	<b><i>Gymnocladus</i></b>				
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	L	Y	50-60'	Resistant to disease and insects, slow growing.
<b>Larch</b>	<b><i>Larix</i></b>				
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	M	N	Up to 70'	Cold-hardy, intolerant of shade and heat. Deciduous conifer.
<b>Linden</b>	<b><i>Tilia</i></b>				
American Linden	<i>Tilia Americana</i>	M	Y	40' - 60'	Dense shade, fragrant flowers.
Littleleaf Linden (*Small-leaf linden)	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (* <i>Tilia Americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i> )	M	Y	45'	Found at low altitudes and on streambeds.
<b>Maple</b>	<b><i>Acer</i></b>				
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	M	Y	40' - 45'	Shallow root system.
<b>Oak</b>	<b><i>Quercus</i></b>				
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	Attracts birds, tolerates alkaline soils.
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	M	Y	40' - 50'	Slow growing, tolerates alkaline soils.
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	Attracts birds, tolerates alkaline soils.
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	Tolerates alkaline soils.
Texas Red Oak	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	M	Y	30' - 45'	Attracts birds.
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	M	Y	40' - 50'	Tolerates alkaline soils.
<b>Turkish Filbert</b>	<b><i>Corylus</i></b>				
Turkish Filbert/Hazelnut	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	L/M	Y	30'-40'	Transplants well.

# Deciduous Small Trees

The following trees are generally deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally 35 feet or less. The following trees may be selected as deciduous small trees in compliance with City's bufferyard standards. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/NoData)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Relevant Notes
<b>Cherry</b>	<b><i>Prunus</i></b>				
Montmorency Cherry	<i>Prunus montmorency</i>	L	No Data	12' - 16'	self-pollinating; reliably fruits in the front range.
Mesabi Cherry	<i>Prunus mesabi</i>	L	No Data	10' - 12'	Needs full sun and well-drained soil; hardy and self-pollinating.
<b>Chokecherry</b>	<b><i>Prunus</i></b>				
Sucker Punch Red-leaf Chokecherry	<i>Prunus x virginiana "P002s"</i>	M	N	20' - 30'	Attracts birds, fast growing.
<b>Corktree</b>	<b><i>Phellodendron</i></b>				
Amur Corktree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	M	Y	No data	Low branches that spread outwards.
<b>Crabapple</b>	<b><i>Malus</i></b>				
Centurion Crabapple	<i>Malus x 'Centzam'</i>	M	When established	15 - 25'	Disease resistant.
Coralburst Crabapple	<i>Malus x 'Coralcole'</i>	M	When established	10' - 15'	Disease resistant.
<b>Goldenrain</b>	<b><i>Koelreuteria</i></b>				
Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	L	Y	30 - 40'	Adaptable to soil types.
<b>Hawthorn</b>	<b><i>Crataegus</i></b>				
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaeopyrum</i>	M	Y	20 - 25'	Disease resistant, attracts pollinators, urban tolerant.
Winter King Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis "winter king"</i>	M	N	15 - 20'	Attracts pollinators, winter interest.
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli inermis</i>	L	Y	20 - 25'	Xeric
Russian Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus ambigua</i>	L	Y	15 - 25'	Drought and urban tolerant, attracts pollinators, winter interest.
<b>Honeylocust</b>	<b><i>Gleditsia</i></b>				
Imperial Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Impcole'</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 35'	Rated A on CSU. Thornless and seedless. Urban tolerant.
<b>Horsechestnut</b>	<b><i>Aesculus</i></b>				
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	N	25 - 30'	All parts of tree are

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/NoData)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Relevant Notes
					poisonous if ingested.
<b>Lilac</b>	<b><i>Syringa</i></b>				
Japanese TreeLilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	M	N	20' - 30'	Hardy, urban tolerant, avoid high wind areas.
<b>Linden</b>	<b><i>Tilia</i></b>				
Greenspire Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	M	No Data	30' - 40'	Not tolerant of road salts, rated A. Urban tolerant.
<b>Maple</b>	<b><i>Acer</i></b>				
Bigtooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	M	Y	20' - 30'	Drought tolerant, native, slow-growing.
Hot Wings TatarianMaple	<i>Acer tataricum "Gar Ann"</i>	M	Y	20' - 25'	Drought tolerant, winter interest.
<b>Pear</b>	<b><i>Pyrus</i></b>				
ChanticleerFlowering Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana "Glen's form"</i>	M	N	25' - 30'	Narrow, pyramidal shape
Redspire FloweringPear	<i>Pyrus calleryana "Redspire"</i>	M	N	35-45'	Good for tight overhead spaces.
<b>Plum</b>	<b><i>Prunus</i></b>				
Princess Kay Plum	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	L/M	Y	12' - 15'	Attracts pollinators, winter interest, hardy.
Newport Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	L	N	15' - 20'	Prefers well-drained soils.
Stanley Plum	<i>Prunus stanley</i>	L	N	15' - 20'	Alkaline soil; produces large amounts of fruit when paired with a pollinator.
<b>Redbud</b>	<b><i>Cercis</i></b>				
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	M	N	20' - 30'	Does not transplant well; needs protected location.
<b>Serviceberry</b>	<b><i>Amelanchier</i></b>				
SaskatoonServiceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	L	N	10' - 12'	Xeric, attracts birds, alkaline soil.
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora "autumnbrilliance"</i>	M	N	20' - 25'	Edible fruit, winter interest.

# Evergreen Trees

The following trees are generally evergreen trees with a mature height that is generally more than 20 feet. The following trees may be selected as evergreen trees in compliance with City's bufferyard standards. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Areas within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Overlay Zone must meet Loveland Fire Rescue Authority's Fire-Resistant Landscaping standards, including utilizing the LFRA Fire-Resistant Plants and Low Flammability Landscape Plants lists as found on their [website](#). Many evergreens are not compliant with LFRA's WUI standards. Please review LFRA's website when making plant selections as not all plants on this list will comply.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/NoData)	Height at Maturity(feet)	Width at Maturity(feet)	Relevant notes
<b>Juniper</b>	<b><i>Juniperus</i></b>					
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	L	Y	20' - 30'	3' - 15'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Taylor Juniper	<i>Juniperus virginiana 'Taylor'</i>	L/M	Y	20' - 30'	3' - 4'	Rated A.
<b>Pine</b>	<b><i>Pinus</i></b>					
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	30' - 40'	Rated A. Fast growing.
Bosnian Pine	<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	M	Y	20' - 25'	10' - 12'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Bristlecone Pine or Foxtail	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	L/M	Y	20' - 30'	12' - 20'	Rated B. Slow growing.
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 50'	15' - 35'	Rated A.
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	L/M	Y	60' - 70'	20' - 30'	Rated B.
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	L/M	Y	10' - 25'	15' - 20'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease.
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	20' - 40'	Rated B. Attracts insects & disease.
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	M	Y	30' - 50'	30' - 40'	Rated B. Fast growing. Attracts insects & disease.
Southwestern whitepine	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 50'	20' - 30'	Rated A.
<b>Spruce</b>	<b><i>Picea</i></b>					
Baby Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens 'Baby Blue'</i>	M/H	No Data	20' - 30'	15'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.
Bakeri Spruce	<i>Picea pungens 'Bakeri'</i>	M/H	Y	25'	15'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.
Black Hills Spruce	<i>Picea glauca 'Densata'</i>	M/H	No Data	20' - 30'	15' - 25'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Blue Spruce or Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	M/H	No Data	50' - 80'	25' - 35'	Rated A. Attracts insects &

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/NoData)	Height at Maturity(feet)	Width at Maturity(feet)	Relevant notes
						disease. Slow growing.
Fat Albert Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Fat Albert'	M/H	No Data	30' - 40'	20' - 25'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Fast growing.
Hoopsi Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Hoopsii'	M/H	No Data	40' - 50'	15' 20'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Fast growing.
Weeping White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Pendula'	M/H	No Data	15' - 25'	5' - 8'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease.
<b>White Fir</b>	<b><i>Abies concolor</i></b>					
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	M	No Data	50' - 75'	20' - 30'	

# Small Evergreen Trees

The following trees do not meet the height requirements for evergreen trees per the UDC. These trees will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine appropriateness for the proposed development.

Areas within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Overlay Zone must meet Loveland Fire Rescue Authority's Fire-Resistant Landscaping standards, including utilizing the LFRA Fire-Resistant Plants and Low Flammability Landscape Plants lists as found on their [website](#). Many evergreens are not compliant with LFRA's WUI standards. Please review LFRA's website when making plant selections as not all plants on this list will comply.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant(Y/N)	Height atMaturity (feet)	Width atMaturity (feet)	Relevant notes
<b>Eastern Arborvitae</b>	<i>Thujaoccidentalis</i>					
Eastern Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	M/H	Y	10' - 20'	10' - 15'	Rated B.
<b>Juniper</b>	<i>Juniperus</i>					
Blue Arrow Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum 'BlueArrow'</i>	L/M	Y	12' - 16'	2' - 4'	Rated A. Slow growing
Blue Point Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'BluePoint'</i>	L/M	Y	8' - 10'	4' - 6'	Rated B. Slow growing.
Cologreen Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum 'Cologreen'</i>	L	Y	15' - 20'	4' - 6'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Gray Gleam Juniper	<i>Juniperusscopulorum 'Gray Gleam'</i>	L	Y	12' - 16'	7' - 10'	Rated A. Slowing growing.
Medora Juniper	<i>Juniperusscopulorum 'Medora'</i>	L	Y	16' - 20'	4' - 5'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Moonglow Juniper	<i>Juniperusscopulorum 'Moonglow'</i>	L	Y	16' - 20'	8' - 12'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Skyrocket Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum 'Skyrocket'</i>	L	Y	15' - 20'	3' - 4'	Rated A. Slow growing
Spartan Juniper	<i>Juniperuschinensis 'Spartan'</i>	L/M	Y	15' - 17'	4' - 5'	Rated B. Fast growing.
Wichita Blue Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum 'Wichita Blue'</i>	L	Y	15' - 20'	4' - 6'	Rated A. Slow growing.
<b>Pine</b>	<i>Pinus</i>					
Arnold's Sentinel Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra 'Arnold's Sentinel'</i>	M	Y	20' - 25'	4' - 6'	Rated B. Attracts insects & disease.
<b>Spruce</b>	<i>Picea</i>					
Baby Blue Eyes Spruce	<i>Picea pungens 'Baby Blue Eyes'</i>	M/H	Y	18'	8'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.
North Star Spruce	<i>Picea glauca 'North Star'</i>	M/H		12'	6'	

# Deciduous Shrubs

The following shrubs are woody deciduous plants with a mature height of at least 3 feet. Shrubs that require low water use and attract pollinators (bees and butterflies) are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
<b>Almond</b>	<b><i>Prunus</i></b>				
Dwarf Russian Almond	<i>Prunus tenella</i>	L/M	5' - 6'	3'-5'	Blooms early Spring, Attracts bees.
Pink Flowering Almond	<i>Prunus glandulosa 'Rosea Plena'</i>	M	5' - 6'	3'-5'	Blooms early Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Apache Plume</b>	<b><i>Fallugia</i></b>				
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3'-5'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Barberry</b>	<b><i>Berberis</i></b>				
Emerald Carousel Barberry	<i>Berberis x 'Emerald Carousel'</i>	M	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear.
<b>Beautybush</b>	<b><i>Kolkwitzia</i></b>				
Beautybush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	L/M	6' - 10'	6' -10'	Blooms early Spring, Full Sun exposure.
<b>Bitterbrush</b>	<b><i>Purshia</i></b>				
Bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	VL/L	6'	6'	Blooms late spring.
<b>Broom</b>	<b><i>Cytisus</i></b>				
Spanish Gold Broom	<i>Cytisus purgans</i>	L	Up to 3'	4' - 5'	Blooms in May, Attracts butterflies.
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	L/M	3' - 4'	3'-4'	Blooms in Spring.
<b>Buckthorn</b>	<b><i>Hippophae/Rhamnus</i></b>				
Fine Line Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula 'Ron Williams'</i>	L	7' - 9'	3'-4'	No blooms.
Glossy Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	L/M	8' - 12'	3' - 4'	Long bloom time, Requires some shade.
Smith's Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus smithii</i>	L	6' - 10'	10'-14'	Blooms in early Summer.
<b>Buffaloberry</b>	<b><i>Shepherdia</i></b>				
Silver Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	VL - M	8' - 12'	8' -12'	Blooms in Spring.
<b>Burning Bush</b>	<b><i>Euonymus</i></b>				
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	M	8' - 12'	8'	Blooms in spring, do not over-shear.
Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus 'Compactus'</i>	M	5' - 7'	5'	Blooms in spring, do not over-shear.
<b>Cherry</b>	<b><i>Prunus</i></b>				
Western Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus besseyi</i>	L	5' - 6'	5 - 6'	Blooms in early Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, requires increased maintenance due to heavy cloning/suckering roots.
Nanking Cherry	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	L	8' - 10'	10'	Blooms early to mid Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
<b>Chokeberry</b>	<b><i>Aronia</i></b>				
Glossy Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa elata</i>	M	4 - 6'	4'	Blooms in mid Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Purple Chokeberry	<i>Aronia x prunifolia</i>	M	6' - 12'	4 - 8'	Blooms in mid Spring, Attracts bees.
<b>Cliffrose</b>	<b><i>Cowania</i></b>				
Cliffrose	<i>Cowania mexicana</i>	L	6'	4'	Blooms late Spring, early Fall.
<b>Coralberry</b>	<b><i>Symporicarpos</i></b>				
Indian Currant Coralberry	<i>Symporicarpos orbiculatus</i>	L/M	Up to 5'	4' - 8'	Blooms in late Spring, early Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Cotoneaster</b>	<b><i>Cotoneaster</i></b>				
Peking Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lucidus</i>	L	8' - 10'	5'	Blooms in the Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, do not over-shear.
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	M	Up to 3'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, do not over-shear.
Spreading Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	M	5' - 6'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear.
Rock Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	M	Up to 3'	3' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear.
Szechuan Fire Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster ignavus</i>	M	6' - 8'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear.
<b>Creambush/Ocean-spray</b>	<b><i>Holodiscus</i></b>				
Creambush/Ocean-spray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	10' - 15'	Blooms in Early Summer.
<b>Currant</b>	<b><i>Ribes</i></b>				
Alpine Currant	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	L	4' - 5'	4'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Squaw (Wax) Currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	L/M	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Blooms late Spring, Drought Tolerant.
Crandall Clove Currant	<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	L/M	Up to 3'	2' - 3'	Blooms in Spring.
Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	M	3' - 6'	6'	Blooms in early Spring.
<b>Daphne</b>	<b><i>Daphne</i></b>				
Carol Mackie Daphne	<i>Daphne x burkwoodii 'Carol Mackie'</i>	M	Up to 3'	2' - 3'	Blooms in Spring, Moist Soil.
Summer Ice Daphne	<i>Daphne x caucasica 'Summer Ice'</i>	L	4' - 5'	3' - 4'	Blooms in early Spring, requires shade to thrive.
<b>Dogwood</b>	<b><i>Cornus</i></b>				
Bailey Redtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera 'baileyi'</i>	M	8' - 10'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade.
Cardinal Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera 'Cardinal'</i>	M	8' - 10'	6'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade.
Yellowtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea'</i>	M	6' - 8'	5' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Isanti Dogwood	<i>Cornus seicea 'Isanti'</i>	M	5' - 6'	5' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade.
<b>Fernbush</b>	<b><i>Chamaebatiaria</i></b>				
Fernbush	<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	VL/L	4' - 6'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Forsythia</b>	<b><i>Forsythia</i></b>				
Kumson Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima koreana</i>	M	4' - 6'	3' - 5'	Blooms in the Spring, do not over-shear.
Arnold Dwarf Forsythia	Forsythia x 'Arnold Dwarf'	M	Up to 3'	4' - 6'	Blooms in early Spring, do not over-shear.
Northern Gold Forsythia	<i>Forsythia x 'Northern Gold'</i>	M	6' - 8'	5' - 7'	Blooms in the Spring, do not over-shear.
<b>Honeysuckle</b>	<b><i>Lonicera</i></b>				
Dwarf Clavey's Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x xylosteodes 'Clavey's Dwarf'</i>	L	5'	5'	Blooms in the Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Joint Fir</b>	<b><i>Ephedra</i></b>				
Bluestem	<i>Ephedra equisetina</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	5' - 6'	No blooms, Attracts bees/birds, requires more spacing than most species due to suckering roots.
<b>Leadplant</b>	<b><i>Amorpha</i></b>				
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	VL/L	4'	4' - 5'	Blooms in late Summer, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant.
Dwarf Leadplant	<i>Amorpha nana</i>	VL/L	Up to 4'	2' - 4'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant.
<b>Lilac</b>	<b><i>Syringa</i></b>				
Single Blooming Lilac	<i>Syringa x hyacinthiflora</i>	L	10' - 12'	10' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, Disease Resistant, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.
Dwarf Korean Lilac	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>	L/M	3' - 5'	5' - 7'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.
Miss Kim Lilac	<i>Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'</i>	L/M	6' - 8'	5' - 6'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.
Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	8' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.
Chinese Lilac	<i>Syringa x chinensis</i>	L/M	10' - 12'	10' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.
Canadian Single Blooming Lilac	<i>Syringa x prestoniae</i>	L/M	8' - 12'	6' - 10'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Littleleaf Lilac	<i>Syringa microphylla</i>	M	6' - 9'	8' -12'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear.
<b>Mahogany</b>	<b><i>Cercocarpus</i></b>				
Hairy Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus breviflorus</i>	VL	8' - 12'	8' -12'	No blooms, Drought Tolerant.
Curl Leaf Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	VL/L	10' -15'	8' -12'	No blooms, Drought Tolerant.
Little Leaf Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus intricatus</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3' - 5'	No blooms, Drought Tolerant.
True Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	L	4' - 8'	4' - 6'	No blooms.
<b>Maple</b>	<b><i>Acer</i></b>				
Compact Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala 'Bailey Compact'</i>	L/M	10' -15'	12'	No blooms, spacing required to accommodate rapid growth.
<b>Mockorange</b>	<b><i>Philadelphus</i></b>				
Golden Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus'</i>	M	6' - 10'	3' - 6'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Lewis Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	L	6' - 8'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Littleleaf Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i>	M	3' - 4'	3' - 5'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Snowflake Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus x virginalis</i>	M	6' - 8'	6'	Blooms late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Ninebark</b>	<b><i>Physocarpus</i></b>				
Mountain Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus monogynus</i>	M	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Dwarf Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	M	4' - 6'	5'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Peashrub</b>	<b><i>Caragana</i></b>				
Siberian Peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	L	12' -15'	8'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant.
Globe Peashrub	<i>Caragana frutex</i>	L	Up to 3'	3'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant.
Pygmy Peashrub	<i>Caragana pygmaea</i>	L	3'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant.
<b>Plum</b>	<b><i>Prunus</i></b>				
Double Flowering Plum	<i>Prunus triloba</i>	L/M	8' - 10'	8'	Blooms in early Spring, Attracts bees.
Purple Leaf Plum	<i>Prunus x cistena</i>	M	6' - 8'	6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees.
<b>Potentilla</b>	<b><i>Potentilla</i></b>				
Shrub Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	L/M	Up to 3'+	3' - 5'	Long bloom time (May-August), Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant, Most Varieties are Xeric, do not over-shear.
<b>Privet</b>	<b><i>Ligustrum/Forestiera</i></b>				
New Mexico Privet	<i>Forestiera neomexicana</i>	L	8' - 12'	8' -12'	Blooms in early Spring, Attracts bees, do not shear.
Common Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	L/M	3' - 10'	4' - 8'	Blooms in early Summer, Attracts Pollinators, do not shear.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Golden Vicary Privet	<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	L/M	4' - 6'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, do not shear.
<b>Quince</b>	<b><i>Chaenomeles</i></b>				
Quince species	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	M	3' - 10'	3' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, susceptible to Japanese beetle, leave form to natural vase shaped plant, do not shear.
<b>Rabbitbrush</b>	<b><i>Chrysothamnus</i></b>				
Rabbitbrush Dwarf Blue	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	VL/L	Up to 6'	2 - 6'	Blooms in late Summer.
<b>Raspberry</b>	<b><i>Rubus</i></b>				
Boulder Raspberry	<i>Rubus deliciosus</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	5'	Blooms in late Spring.
<b>Rose</b>	<b><i>Rosa</i></b>				
Shrub & Climbing Roses	<i>Rosa x var.</i>	L/M	Up to 5'	2' - 4'	Blooms in late Spring to Summer, Attracts bees, Some varieties are Xeric, susceptible to Japanese beetle.
Redleaf Rose	<i>Rosa glauca</i>	L	6' - 8'	5' - 7'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, susceptible to Japanese beetle.
Rugosa Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	M	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Summer, susceptible to Japanese beetle.
Wood Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	L	3' - 4'	4' - 5'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees, susceptible to Japanese beetle.
<b>Sage</b>	<b><i>Artemisia</i></b>				
Tall Western Sage	<i>Artemesia tridentata</i>	L	3' - 7'	4'	No blooms, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant.
Dwarf Silver Sage	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	L	2' - 3'	3'	Blooms late summer, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant.
<b>Saltbrush</b>	<b><i>Artriplex</i></b>				
Four-wing Saltbrush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3' - 4'	Long bloom time.
<b>Serviceberry</b>	<b><i>Amelanchier</i></b>				
Standing Ovation Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> 'Obelisk'	M	8' - 10'	4'	Blooms in early Spring.
Utah Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	M	6' - 12'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant.
<b>Smokebush</b>	<b><i>Cotinus</i></b>				
Golden Spirit Smokebush	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'Golden Spirit'	M	7'	6'	Blooms in Summer.
<b>Snowberry</b>	<b><i>Symporicarpos</i></b>				
Snowberry	<i>Symporicarpos albus</i>	M	4' - 5'	3' - 5'	Blooms in Spring.
Mountain Snowberry	<i>Symporicarpos oreophilus</i>	M	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Spring.
<b>Spirea</b>	<b><i>Caryopteris</i></b>				
Blue Mist Spirea	<i>Caryopteris incana</i>	L	3' - 4'	3'	Blooms in late summer, Attracts bees/butterflies.
Dark Knight Spirea	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	L	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Blooms in late summer, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Spirea</b>	<b><i>Holodiscus</i></b>				

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Rock Spirea	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	L	3' - 6'	3' - 6'	Blooms in summer, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Sumac</b>	<b><i>Rhus</i></b>				
Gro-Low Sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low'</i>	L	Up to 3'	4' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant, can overtake small planting areas.
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	L	10'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant, can overtake small planting areas.
Cutleaf Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra 'Laciniata'</i>	L	5' - 7'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Summer, can overtake small planting areas.
Rocky Mountain Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra cismontana</i>	L	3' - 4'	5'	Blooms in Summer, Drought Tolerant, can overtake small planting areas.
<b>Viburnum</b>	<b><i>Viburnum</i></b>				
Mini Man Viburnum	<i>Viburnum burejaeticum</i>	L/M	4' - 6'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees, requires part shade.
Wayfaring Viburnum	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	8' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees, requires part shade.
Alleghany Viburnum	<i>Viburnum xhytidophylloides</i>	L/M	8' - 10'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, requires part shade.
Burkwood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	M	8' - 10'	6' - 8'	Blooms in early Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, requires part shade.
Judd Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>	M	6' - 8'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees, requires part shade.
<b>Waxflower</b>	<b><i>Jamesia</i></b>				
Waxflower	<i>Jamesia americana</i>	L	3' - 5'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant.
<b>Willow</b>	<b><i>Salix</i></b>				
Blue Creek Willow	<i>Salix arenaria</i>	M	Up to 4'	4' - 6'	No blooms.
Dwarf Arctic Willow	<i>Salix purpurea nana</i>	M	6' - 10'	6' - 10'	No blooms, attractive hedge plant, prefers to be planted near water.
Blue Stem Willow	<i>Salix irrorata</i>	M	8' - 10'	16' - 18'	No blooms, fast growing, attractive hedge, prefers to be planted near water.
<b>Winterfat</b>	<b><i>Ceratoides</i></b>				
Winterfat	<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>	L	Up to 4'	2' - 4'	Blooms in Summer, Drought Tolerant, best locations are large native fields and roadside naturalized areas.
<b>Yucca</b>	<b><i>Hesperaloe</i></b>				
Adams Needle Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa 'Adam's Needle'</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant.
Banana Yucca	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant.
Red Yucca	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3' - 4'	Blooms in late Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant.

# Coniferous Shrubs

The following shrubs are coniferous with needle-like foliage and a mature height of at least 3 feet. Shrubs requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
<b>Juniper</b>	<b><i>Juniperus</i></b>				
Armstrong Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Armstrong'</i>	M	4' - 5'	8'	
Blue Star Juniper	<i>Juniperus squamata 'Blue Star'</i>	M	3'	3' - 4'	
Compact Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzeriana'</i>	M	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	
Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzeriana'</i>	M	6' - 8'	8' - 15'	
Tammy Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabinatamariscifolia</i>	M	3' - 4'	6' - 8'	
<b>Pine</b>	<b><i>Pinus</i></b>				
Tanyosho Pine	<i>Pinus densiflora umbraculifera</i>	M	12' -15'	18'	
Dwarf Mugo Pine	<i>Pinus mugo var pumilio</i>	M	3' - 6'	4' - 8'	Gets very large - plan accordingly
Dwarf Globe Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris 'Glauca Nana'</i>	L	8'	5'	
Dwarf Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	VL	3'	2' - 3'	
Dwarf Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris 'Pumila'</i>	M	10'	6'	
<b>Spruce</b>	<b><i>Picea</i></b>				
Dwarf Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies 'Pumila'</i>	M	3' - 4'	4' - 6'	
Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	M	3' - 5'	4' - 5'	

# Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

The following shrubs are woody evergreen shrubs with larger foliage than coniferous shrubs and a mature height of at least 3 feet. Shrubs requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
<b>Boxwood</b>	<b><i>Buxus</i></b>				
Julia Jane boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i> 'Julia Jane'	M	2' - 3'	3' - 4'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals.
Green Mountain Boxwood	<i>Buxus 'Green Mountain'</i>	M	5'	3'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals.
Vardar Valley Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens 'Varder Valley'</i>	M	2' - 3'	4' - 5'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals.
Winter Gem Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i> 'Winter'	M	2' - 3'	2' - 3'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals.
<b>Burning Bush</b>	<b><i>Euonymus</i></b>				
Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Compactus'		5' - 6'	5' - 6'	
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus nanus turkestanicus</i>	M	8' - 10'	8'	Bright red fall color.
Grove Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Grove Compact'		5' - 6'	5' - 6'	
Turkestan Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus nanus</i> 'Turkestanicus'	M	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Fall fruit.
Manhattan Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i> 'Manhattan'	M	6' - 8'	3' - 4'	
Canadale Gold Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Canadale Gold'	M	2' - 3'	2' - 3'	
Emerald Gaiety Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Emerald Gaiety'	M	2' - 4'	2' - 4'	Will climb if next to structure.
Gold Splash Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Roemertwo'	M	2' - 3'	2' - 3'	
<b>Firethorn</b>	<b><i>Pyracantha</i></b>				
Gnome Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> 'Gnome'	M	4' - 6'	4' - 6'	Fall orange berries.
<b>Holly</b>	<b><i>Mahonia</i></b>				
Fremont's Desert Holly	<i>Mahonia fremontii</i>	VL/L	6' - 10'	6' - 8'	
Oregon Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	L	3' - 6'	4' - 5'	Blooms early spring, attracts pollinators.
Compact Oregon Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta'	M	3'	3'	Blooms early spring, attracts pollinators.
<b>Manzanita</b>	<b><i>Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis</i></b>				
Chieftain Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos x Coloradoensis</i> 'Chieftain'	L	3' - 4'	8' - 10'	Xeric.
<b>Oak</b>	<b><i>Quercus</i></b>				
Wavyleaf	<i>Quercus undulata</i>	M	10' - 20'	10' - 15'	
<b>Spanish Gold</b>	<b><i>Cytisus Purgans</i></b>				
Spanish Gold Broom	<i>Cytisus Purgans</i>	L	2' 4'	4 - 6'	Xeric.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
<b>Yucca</b>	<b><i>Yucca</i></b>				
Adam's Needle Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Xeric.
Banana Yucca	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Xeric.
Soaptree Yucca	<i>Yucca elata</i>	VL/L	6' - 20'	2' - 3'	Xeric.
Soapweed or Plains Yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	L/M	2'	2'	

# Small Shrubs and Perennials

The following small shrubs and perennials are both woody and herbaceous and are appropriate within the site triangle on corner lots or access points adjacent to major roadways. Plants that are no taller than 24" are required within the site distance triangle. Shrubs/perennials that require low water use and attract pollinators (bees and butterflies) are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
<b>Small Shrubs</b>					
<b>Agave</b>	<b>Agave</b>				
Parryman's Agave	<i>Agave neomexicana</i>	VL/L	10"	10"	Xeric.
<b>Anemone</b>	<b>Anemone</b>				
Snowdrop Windflower	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	M	12" - 18"	12" -18"	Needs moist soil.
<b>Arunia</b>	<b><i>Alyssum montanum</i></b>				
Mountain Basket of Gold	<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	M	6" - 8"	12" -15"	Drought tolerant.
<b>Columbine</b>	<b><i>Aquilegia</i></b>				
Alpine Columbine	<i>Aquilegia alpina</i>	M	12" -24"	12" -18"	Attracts butterflies.
Barneby's Columbine	<i>Aquilegia barnebyi</i>	M	24"	12"	Attracts butterflies.
Songbird Dove Columbine	<i>Aquilegia x hybrida 'Songbird Dove'</i>	M	12" -18"	10" -14"	Attracts butterflies.
Little Lanterns Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis 'Little Lanterns'</i>	M	10" -12"	10" -12"	Attracts butterflies.
McKana's Columbine	<i>Aquilegia McKanaHybrids</i>	M	12" -18"	12" -18"	Attracts butterflies.
Remembrance Columbine	<i>Aquilegia L. 'Swan Violet &amp; White'</i>	M	20" -24"	15" -18"	Attracts butterflies.
Rocky Mountain Columbine	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	M	18" -24"	12" -18"	Attracts butterflies.
<b>Coreopsis</b>	<b><i>Coreopsis</i></b>				
Dwarf Coreopsis (Tickseed)	<i>Coreopsis auriculata 'Nana'</i>	L	6"	10"	Xeric.
<b>Cotoneaster</b>	<b><i>Cotoneaster</i></b>				
Tom Thumb Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apilatus 'Tom Thumb'</i>	L	12" -24"	48"	Xeric.
<b>Hyssop</b>	<b><i>Agastache</i></b>				
Coronado Hyssop	<i>Agastache aurantiaca</i>	M	18" -24"	12" -15"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant.
Coronado Red Hyssop	<i>Agastache Coronado Red</i>	M	15" -18"	12" -15"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant.
Sonoran Sunset Hyssop	<i>Agastache cana 'Sinning'</i>	M	15" -18"	12" -15"	Drought tolerant.
<b>Juniper</b>					
Calgary Carpet Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina 'Calgary Carpet'</i>	M	12" -24"	6' - 8'	Moderate moisture.
<b>Lady's Mantle</b>	<b><i>Alchemilla</i></b>				
Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla Mollis</i>	M	18" -20"	18" -24"	Moderate Moisture.
<b>Manzanita</b>	<b><i>Arctostaphylos</i></b>				
Panchito Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos x Coloradoensis 'Panchito'</i>	L	12" -24"	3' - 5'	Xeric.
<b>Ornamental Onion</b>	<b><i>Allium</i></b>				
Ornamental Onion	<i>Allium 'Millennium'</i>	M	12" -18"	12" -18"	Repels deer, blooms in

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
					Summer.
<b>Pawnee Buttes</b>	<i>Punus besseyi</i>				
Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes'</i>	L/M	12" -18"	48" -72"	Xeric.
<b>Sage</b>	<b>Artemisia</b>				
Fringed Sage	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	VL/L	6" - 18"	24" -36"	Xeric.
Sea Spray Sage	<i>Artemisia versicolor</i>	L	12" -18"	18" -24"	Xeric.
Silver Mound Sage	<i>Artemisia schmidtiana 'Silver Mound'</i>	L	10" -12"	10" -12"	Xeric.
<b>Spirea</b>	<b>Spiraea</b>				
Magic Carpet Spirea	<i>Spiraea japonica 'Magic Carpet'</i>	M	18" -24"	18" -24"	Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Windflower</b>	<b>Anacyclus</b>				
Mountain Atlas Daisy Windflower	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum var. depressus</i>	M/L	6" - 8"	8" - 10"	Drought tolerant.
<b>Woadwaxen</b>					
Woadwaxen 'Royal Gold'	<i>Genista tinctoria 'Royal Gold'</i>	L	15" -24"	24"	Xeric, Attracts bees/butterflies.
<b>Yarrow</b>	<b>Achillea</b>				
Greek Yarrow	<i>Achillea ageratifolia</i>	L	4" - 6"	14" -18"	Xeric.
Moonshine Yarrow	<i>Achillea 'Moonshine'</i>	L	18" -24"	18" -24"	Attracts bees and butterflies, Xeric.
Serbian Yarrow	<i>Achillea serbica</i>	L	12" -18"	12" -18"	Xeric.
<b>Perennials</b>					
<b>Anemone</b>	<b>Anemone</b>				
Honorine Jobert Anemone	<i>Anemone tomentosa 'Robustissima' Anemone xhybrida 'Honorine Jobert'</i>	M	3' - 4'	10" -12"	Attracts bees and butterflies.
<b>Butterfly Weed</b>	<b>Aesclepias</b>				
Cinderella Butterfly Weed	<i>Aesclepias incarnata 'Cinderella '</i>	L/M	3' - 5'	30" -36"	Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.
<b>Columbine</b>	<b>Aquilegia</b>				
Crimson Star Columbine	<i>Aquilegia 'Crimson Star'</i>	M	24" -30"	18" -24"	Attracts butterflies.
Garden Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	M	28" -36"	24" -30"	
<b>Hollyhock</b>	<b>Alcea</b>				
Charter's Double Pink Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea 'Chater's Double Pink'</i>	L	4' - 6'	24"	Highly susceptible to Japanese beetle.
Charter's Double Yellow Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea 'Chater's Double Yellow'</i>	L	4' - 6'	24"	Highly susceptible to Japanese beetle.
Hollyhock Varieties	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	M	4' - 6'	12" -24"	Highly susceptible to Japanese beetle.
<b>Hyssop</b>	<b>Agastache</b>				
Blue Fortune Hyssop	<i>Agastache 'Blue Fortune'</i>	M	2' - 3'	18" -24"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant.
Double Bubblemint	<i>Agastache cana</i>	M	2.5' - 3'	12" -16"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant.
Giant Hummingbird's Mint	<i>Agastache pallida</i>	M	2.5' - 3'	16" -20"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant.
Sunset Hyssop	<i>Agastache ruetschii 'Sunset'</i>	M	2.5' - 3'	16" -18"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant.
<b>Yarrow</b>	<b>Achillea</b>				
Coronation Gold Yarrow	<i>Achillea 'Coronation Gold'</i>	L	2' - 3'	20" -24"	Attracts bees and butterflies, Xeric.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
Mixed Pastels Yarrow	<i>Achillea 'Summer Pastels'</i>	L	18" -26"	20" -24"	Attracts bees and butterflies, Xeric.

# Ornamental Grasses

The following plants are narrow-leaved plants with a mature height of at least 18 inches. Ornamental grasses requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Areas designated as a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) must meet Loveland Fire Rescue Authority's Fire-Resistant Landscaping standards, including utilizing the LFRA Fire-Resistant Plants and Low Flammability Landscape Plants lists as found on their [website](#). Many ornamental grasses are not compliant with LFRA's WUI standards. Please review LFRA's website when making plant selections as not all plants on this list will comply.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Notes
<b>Dropseed</b>	<b><i>Sporobolus</i></b>			
Giant Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus wrightii</i>	L	8' - 10'	Xeric.
Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	L	2' - 3'	
<b>Feather Grass</b>	<b><i>Stipa</i></b>			
Mexican Feather Grass	<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	L/M	1' - 2'	Drought, rabbit, and deer resistant.
Silver Feather Grass	<i>Stipa barbata</i>	L	2' - 3'	Drought and deer resistant.
<b>Fountain Grass</b>	<b><i>Pennisetum</i></b>			
Feather Top	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	L	1' - 2'	Drought tolerant.
Karley Rose Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	L	3' - 3.5'	All fountain grasses.
Tender Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	M	2' - 3'	
<b>Grama</b>	<b><i>Bouteloua</i></b>			
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	L/M	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant.
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	M	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant.
<b>Little Bluestem</b>	<b><i>Schizachyrium</i></b>			
Little Bluestem Blaze	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Blaze	L	2' - 3'	Drought tolerant, xeric.
Little Bluestem Prairie Blues	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Prairie Blues	L	2' - 3'	Xeric, pollinator-friendly.
Little Bluestem Standing Ovation	<i>Schizachyrium</i> <i>scoparium</i> Standing Ovation	L	3' - 4'	
<b>Muhly Grass</b>	<b><i>Muhlenbergia</i></b>			
Pine Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i> Heronswood Strain	L	3'	Xeric.
Pink Flamingo Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia pink flamingo</i>	L	4' - 5'	Xeric.
<b>Switch Grass</b>	<b><i>Panicum</i></b>			
Prairie Sky Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> "Prairie Sky"	L	3' - 5'	
Shenandoah Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	L	3' - 4'	Drought resistant, fall color.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	L/M	4' - 8'	Drought tolerant.
Blue Lyme Grass	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>	L	2'	
Blue Oatgrass	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	L	2'	Drought tolerant.
Feather Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i>	L	2' - 3'	Drought tolerant.
Frost or Graybeard Grass	<i>Spodiopogon</i> spp.	L	3' - 5'	Good fall/winter interest.
Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	L	6'	
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	L	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant.
Inland Sea Oats (Wild Oats, River)	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	M	2' - 4'	

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Notes
Oats, Flathead Oats)				
Japanese Silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus oligostachys</i>	L	3' - 4'	
Moor Grass	<i>Molina caerulea</i>	L	6' - 7'	
Prairie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	M	6' - 8'	Deer resistant.
Prairie Junegrass	<i>Koeleria cristat, K. gracilis or K. macrantha</i>	L	6" - 2'	Drought tolerant.
Rattlesnake or Quaking Grass	<i>Briza media</i>	L	2' - 3'	Drought tolerant when established.
Sand Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis trichodes</i>	L	2' - 5'	
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	L	1' - 3'	
Western Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii or Pascopyrum smithii</i>	L	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant.
Yellow Foxtail	<i>Eremurus stenophyllus</i>	M	6' - 8'	

# Groundcover

Groundcover plants are recommended along major roadways such as high traffic arterials and highways as an alternative to turf grass. These groundcover plants are tolerant of urban site conditions, withstand roadway salts and are typically 15" and under in height. Ground cover requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
<b>Carpet Bugle</b>	<b>Ajuga</b>				
Dwarf Carpet Bugle	<i>Ajuga Chocolate Chip</i>	M	4"	10" +	Fast growing, does well in shade
Carpet Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	M	4"	10" +	Fast growing, does well in shade
<b>Fescue</b>					
Siskiyou Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	L	10-12"		
Lydia Broom	<i>Genista lydia</i>	L	12"	4'	Xeric
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	L	6"-12"	2' - 3'	Xeric
<b>Juniper</b>	<b>Juniperus</b>				
Green Mound Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	M	10" -12"	8' - 10'	Moderate moisture
Wilton/Blue Rug Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Wiltoni'</i>	L/M	4" - 6"	3' - 5'	Moderate moisture
Icee Blue Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Icee Blue'</i>	M	4" - 8"	4' - 5'	Moderate moisture
<b>Grama</b>					
Hairy Grama Grass	<i>Bouteloua hirsuita</i>	L	8" - 12"		Xeric

# Turfgrass and Seed Mixes

The following sections outline water-wise turfgrass, high-water use turfgrass, and seed mix options. High-water use turfgrass species can only be planted in functional uses. Species that are native and/or require low water use (i.e., water-wise) are highly recommended, particularly in low pedestrian traffic areas with minimal shade. Water usage below refers to water needs once the grass is fully established and maintained properly.

## Water-wise Turfgrass Species

Water-wise turf species are permitted in all functional and non-functional areas; however, they are a particularly good option for many non-functional areas.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Notes
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	L	Warm season grass, great for sunny, low-use areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices.
Buffalo Grass	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	VL	Warm season grass, great for sunny, low-use areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices.
Crested Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	L	Best if kept at 18" or higher. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices.
Smooth Brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	L	Can be an aggressive grass. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices.
Tahoma 31 Bermuda Grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon x C. transvaalensis</i>	L	Cold tolerant, drought-resistant hybrid Bermuda grass. Typically consider to be a low-water use, water-wise turfgrass option.

## High-water Use Turfgrass Species

High-water use turfgrass species are only permitted in functional areas. High-water use turfgrasses cannot be planted in non-functional spaces.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Notes
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>	H	High water use, not recommended unless planted in a shaded, high-use area. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Bluegrass	<i>Poa praetensis</i>	H	High water use, not recommended unless planted in a shaded, high use area. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Hard Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina duriuscula</i>	M	Recommended to be planted in shaded areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	M	This grass is best planted in a blend. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	M	Recommended to be planted in shaded areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.

Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	M	Recommended to be planted in shaded areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Texas Hybrid Bluegrass	<i>Poa arachnifera</i>	M	Recent hybrid turf grass that is more drought tolerant than Kentucky Bluegrass. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.

## Seed Mixes

Seed mixes are recommended for many turf areas, especially in non-functional areas, and provide for a higher germination rate than a single species of grass. Location and maintenance of each type of mix is important to understand before selecting the appropriate blend. Depending on the mix there will be different foot traffic tolerance, appearance, maintenance requirements, and wildfire concerns. Additionally, site specific characteristics such as slope, aspect, soil and shade will influence what mix is most appropriate for the site, as well as installation and maintenance considerations. Below are examples of potential seed mixes for certain applications. Applicants are encouraged to identify and propose the most appropriate seed mix for the site, based on research and unique site considerations. Seed mixes not listed below can be proposed for review and approval by the Director. Refer to the References section for resources to support research and identification of appropriate seed mixes.

### Low-Grow Mix

**Application:** Unirrigated/native areas

**Estimated Mature Height:** 8-12 in.

Common / Botanical name	PLS Ib / acre
Buffalograss ( <i>Buchloë dactyloides</i> )	21.0
Sideoats grama ( <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> )	1.50
Blue grama ( <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> )	1.65
Western wheatgrass ( <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> )	3.95
Alkali sacaton ( <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> )	0.50
Inland saltgrass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> )	1.00
Sheep fescue ( <i>Festuca ovina</i> )	4.00
Hard fescue ( <i>Festuca brevipila</i> )	4.00

### Slope Mix

**Application:** All slopes & berms steeper than 5H:1V

**Estimated Mature Height:** 1-3 ft

Common / Botanical name	PLS Ib / acre
Sideoats grama ( <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> )	4.0
Blue grama ( <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> )	4.0
Little bluestem ( <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> )	4.0
Sand dropseed ( <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> )	0.12
Streambank wheatgrass ( <i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> )	8.0

### Riparian Mix

**Application:** Ditch bottoms & lower channel banks

**Estimated Mature Height:** 3 - 6 feet

Common / Botanical name	PLS Ib / acre
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Switchgrass ( <i>Panicum virgatum</i> )	6.0
Prairie cordgrass ( <i>Spartina pectinata</i> )	5.0
Streambank wheatgrass ( <i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> )	8.0

### Pond Mix

**Potential Application:** Detention basins; intermittently wet areas

**Estimated Mature Height:** 3 - 6 feet

Common / Botanical name	PLS lb / acre
Little bluestem ( <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> )	2.0
Yellow indiangrass ( <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> )	2.0
Switchgrass ( <i>Panicum virgatum</i> )	1.0
Blue grama ( <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> )	0.6
Sideoats grama ( <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> )	3.0
Prairie sandreed ( <i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i> )	1.5
Western wheatgrass ( <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> )	4.0
Streambank wheatgrass ( <i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> )	5.0

# References

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The following resources were used to generate these lists:

1. Books:
  - a. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants by Michael Dirr
  - b. Xeriscape Plant Guide by Denver Water
  - c. Waterwise Landscaping with Trees, Shrubs and Vines by Jim Knopf
2. Reports and Websites:
  - a. Colorado State University Extension - Front Range Tree Recommendations  
<https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/treereclist.pdf>
  - b. Drought Tolerant Trees List Colorado Tree Coalition database <http://coloradotrees.org/> State Water-wise Landscaping Manual (DOLA) Northern Colorado Water - Water Conserving Landscaping
  - c. USDA Plant Database: <https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/> Fort Collins Wholesale Nursery Descriptive Guide
  - d. Little Valley Wholesale Nursery – catalog
  - e. Turfgrass Selection in Colorado: <http://csuturf.colostate.edu> Height at maturity  
<http://www.coloradotreefarmnursery.com/>
  - f. Local nursery [www.thetreefarm.com](http://www.thetreefarm.com)
  - g. Colorado Native Plant Society: <https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/native/FR.pdf>
  - h. Northern Water a Collaborative Water-Efficient Landscape Grant Program to promote water-efficient, Colorado climate-friendly landscapes that serve as regional demonstration and outreach efforts. Grants awarded provide financial support for commercial-scale landscape projects aimed at reducing water use while expanding ecosystem services. The program is open to new or redeveloping landscapes at public or private facilities, including cities, enterprises, non-profits, businesses, schools, multi-family complexes and HOA-managed landscapes. The facilities must be located within Northern Water's boundaries. Project co-funding is 1:1 matching with the potential to receive a maximum amount of \$25,000 per project.  
<https://www.northernwater.org/environmental/efficient-water-use/grants>.
  - i. Plant Select – has a regularly updated list of plants <https://plantselect.org/>
  - j. Front Range Tree Recommendation list and ratings. Over 250 trees or varieties were evaluated and rated, resulting in a single reference list for professionals to use and share with their customers or residents. The Front Range Tree Recommendation List with descriptions of the ratings can be downloaded from CSU Extension at  
<https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/treereclist.pdf>. Each tree was given a rating of: A – Generally Recommended (consistently displayed no serious vitality issues related to any of the five Critical factors)B – Conditionally Recommended (consistently displayed serious vitality issues related to one or more of the five Critical factors)C – Potential/Unproven (Offered for sale locally and has the potential to do well here, but the committee has less than ten years of experience growing)D – Not Recommended (Consistently displayed overwhelming vitality issues related to one or more of the five Critical factor).
  - k. Loveland Fire Resue Authority (LFRA) has requirements for wildfire risk reduction in Wildland Urban Interfaces. See Fire Resistant Landscaping and Fire Resistant Plans, and Low Flammability Landscape Plant lists on their website: <https://lfra.org/200/Wildfire-Risk-Reduction-Requirements>