



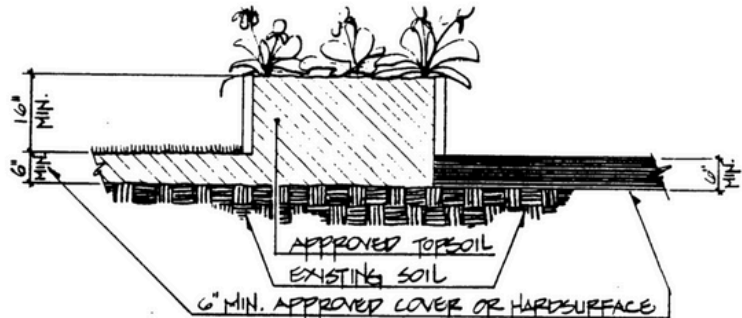
# GOOD GARDENING

AN EXTENSIVE PLANTING GUIDE FOR PARK CITY RESIDENTS WHO LIVE  
UNDER THE SOILS ORDINANCE

# PLANTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THOSE LIVING UNDER THE SOIL COVER ORDINANCE

## Planting Flowers and Vegetables Above Grade

- There must be a minimum of 16" of approved topsoil above the 6" approved cap.
- The cap can either be existing lawn cover or hard surface.

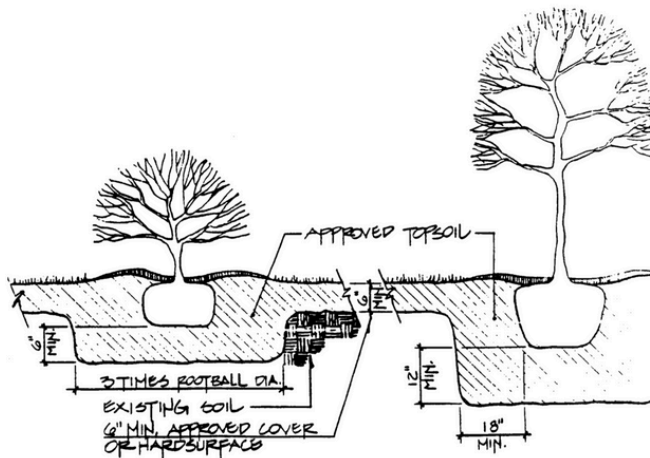


**Bed Specifications for planting at above grade.**

Summary: Flowers and Vegetable planting beds above grade 16" of approved topsoil. This is soil that has been tested and is below 200 ppm lead.

## Planting Trees and Shrubs at Grade

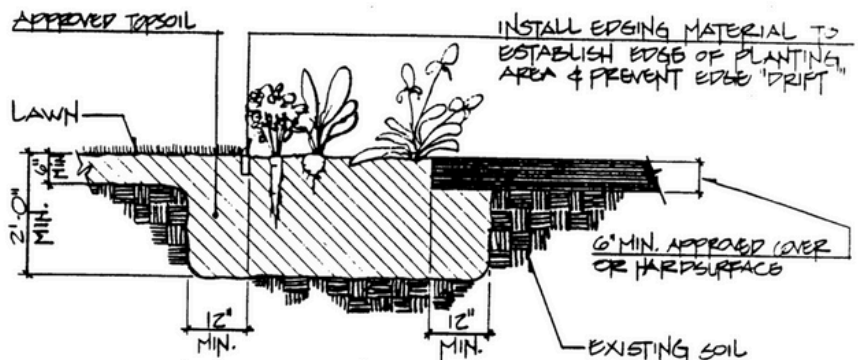
- For shrubs, the area of topsoil must be 3x bigger than the root ball and extend at least 6" below deepest root.
- For trees, there must be a minimum of 18" of approved soil around the root ball with a minimum of 12" below the deepest root.



Summary: Shrubs and Trees must have at a minimum 6" or maximum of 18" of approved topsoil around ball. This is soil that has been tested and is below 200 ppm lead.

## Planting Veggies and Flowers at Grade

- All beds must be clearly defined with edging material to prevent drift.
- A minimum depth of 24" of approved topsoil so it won't mix with contaminated soil during tilling.
- The approved topsoil must extend 12" beyond the edge of the planting bed.



**Bed Specifications for planting at grade.**

Summary: Flowers and Vegetable planting beds at grade 24" of approved topsoil. This is soil that has been tested and is below 200 ppm lead.

# WINTERIZING YOUR GARDEN

If you go into the winter season without preparing your raised beds for the spring planting season, it will be incredibly messy come spring. If done correctly, winterizing your garden can be an easy process!



## Step-by-Step Guide to Winterization

1. Before the winter season, but after the last frost, clean out all old plant material or anything that won't survive the winter.
2. Remove any structural equipment such as trellises, stakes, and cages.
3. If you plan on planting bulbs for flowers or garlic in the spring season, do so at this point in the winterization process. Simply plant the bulbs 6-7 inches in the ground, 2-4 inches apart depending on how full you want your garden to be.
4. Water generously, especially if you are planting perennial plants. The water acts as an insulator for these plants. Even if you aren't planting bulbs or perennial plants, consistent watering through the first freeze helps to promote even thawing in the spring.
5. Cover the entirety of garden box with at least 3 inches of mulch or compost. This will offer insulation, prevent weed growth, and add nutrients to the soil.

**Looking for more information about the winterization process?  
Here are a few resources:**

- [How to winterize your Raised Garden Bed](#)
- [How to Winterize your Yard](#)



# STARTING YOUR GARDEN BEFORE AND AFTER THE LAST FROST

---

## Before the Last Frost

Despite what many people may think, you can begin your garden before the last frost in the spring. This is very beneficial because it maximizes growing time during Park City's otherwise short growing season.

You can tell that soil is ready if you are easily able to turn the soil with your hands, it clumps easily, and its cold to the touch, but not frozen solid. If planting at this time, it is best to use cold resistant seeds, which includes different leafy greens and root vegetables. Specific plants that have cold resistant seeds are peas, spinach, winter green mesclun mix, arugula, radish, kale, cilantro, bok choy, and cold hardy lettuce. These seeds can be planted directly in the soil or sown in a green house and later planted after they sprout.

## After the Last Frost

If you are starting your garden after the last frost, research your last frost date. The Farmers Almanac is a great resource for this, as they have collected frost data for this area for hundreds of years. It is best to plant small sprouts or starters during this time, as seeds can take a long time to germinate. If you want to start from seed it is recommended that you begin your garden in your home or a greenhouse, then plant the starters outside after the last frost.

Plant preferences will vary depending on the location of you garden box. Some will do best under full sun, while others do best under shady or partial sun conditions. Park City is in the planting zone 5a and 6a, so produce that fall within those categories will work best. Utah State University has a wonderful guide on seed and starter recommendations for your garden, and a PDF of their produce guide (linked at the end of this document).



# PLANNING AND PLANTING A VEGETABLE GARDEN

---



Succession planting and intercropping are the two most common methods for planning and planting a produce garden.

Many gardeners use the succession planting model to ensure fewer crops go to waste. You can start a succession garden with seeds or starters, but seeds are most common. Simply plant two rows of seeds or starters every two weeks. You can plant the same plant each time, or mix it up. The best plants for succession cropping are lettuce, carrots, cucumber, radishes, tomatoes, and many types of beans.

Intercropping is another relatively easy way to have a successful garden. This method is reasonably straight forward and involves planting at least two crops on the same plot. The options for intercropping are almost endless, but here are a couple of ground rules that will ensure success:

- Plant crops that have deep roots like tomatoes or carrots with crops that are more shallow like lettuce or potatoes.
- Plant fast growing crops like spinach, lettuce, and kale with slow to mature crops such as corn.
- Plant crops that prefer shades under ones that have broad vines or prefer sun.
- Planting companion crops like tomatoes and basil, or cabbage and marigold can help prevent pests.

Both of these planting methods are good ways to maximize space and time in your garden. If you are starting from seeds, it is important to plan your garden in the winter before the last frost. It doesn't take much -- just a simple garden diagram with an idea of the variety and number of plants you want to plant.

Most gardens are relatively easy to maintain. Consistent watering is the best way to keep your plants alive, especially during hot summer months. Watering your garden beds daily is essential. For some, overwatering plants can be a concern. Signs of overwatering can include yellow or brown droopy leaves, which is easily remedied by letting the soil dry out.

---



# PLANNING AND PLANTING A FLOWER GARDEN

---



While many people like to use garden boxes for home vegetable gardens, you can also plant a variety of flowers.

For a more low-maintenance garden, it is recommended to plant perennials. These are plants that will flower in multiple seasons. You can plant these in the fall or the spring, but it is recommended to plant perennials in the fall. This gives them more time to adjust to their new space and grow roots. When planting in the fall, there is no need to maintain them in the winter as they will go dormant, but they will create beautiful blooms in the spring.

Annual plants are another option to plant if you want to change up your garden every year. These plants need to be planted after the last frost date, but often provide full, beautiful blooms up until the first frost date. You can find these flowers at many different nurseries and plant stores, in a variety of sizes, prices, and colors.

Wildflowers are an additional low maintenance option for your garden. If you want to plant wildflower seeds, it is best to do so in the late fall or early winter before a large snowstorm. Then simply wait and water occasionally as spring comes around.

For flowers in general in our climate, it is important to get drought tolerant plants, and those that are native to Utah. Native plants are used to the climate and can do well without too much additional attention and care.

---





## Best Produce to Plant in Park City

Park City is located in the planting zones 5a and 6a. When planning your vegetable garden it is important to use varieties that are suitable for this zone. These include:

- Asparagus
- Broccoli
- Beans (multiple varieties)
- Beets
- Brussel Sprouts
- Cabbage
- Carrots
- Cauliflower
- Celery
- Cucumber
- Garlic
- Endives
- Eggplant
- Kale
- Leek
- Onion
- Peppers (multiple varieties)
- Potatoes
- Radish
- Squash
- Corn
- Tomato
- Watermelon

For more information on spacing and planting these vegetables, visit this link: [USU Home Vegetable Garden](#)

## Best Flowers to Plant in Park City

Flower require many of the same Guidelines that vegetables do. In addition, it is best to plant flowers that are drought tolerant and native to Utah. Some of these include:

- Blue Flax (p)
- Wallflower
- Rocky Mountain Penstemon (p)
- Black-eyed Susan
- Red Mexican Hat
- Pink Ladies
- Shirley Poppy
- Rocky Mountain Bee Plant
- California Poppy
- Blanket Flower
- Palmer Penstemon
- Yellow Prairie Coneflower
- Cornflower
- Corn Poppy