

ORDINANCE 280-23

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF UINTAH CITY, UTAH IMPLEMENTING WATERWISE LANDSCAPING AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 1. Preamble

- A. Whereas, water is an increasingly scarce resource, of limited supply, and subject to ever increasing demands;
- B. Whereas, it is the policy of Uintah City to promote the conservation and efficient use of water and to prevent waste of this valuable resource;
- C. Whereas, Uintah City recognizes that landscapes provide areas for active, passive recreation, and value to the community and its wildlife.
- D. Whereas; landscape design, indoor and outdoor water use, installation, maintenance, and management can and should be water efficient.
- E. Whereas, Uintah City desires to promote the design, installation and maintenance of landscapes that are both attractive and water efficient.
- F. Whereas, Uintah City can accomplish these goals by adopting the standards outlined herein; and,
- G. Whereas, Uintah City has the authority to adopt these standards pursuant to Utah Code Annotated § 10-9a-501 et seq., granting the City Council a general land use authority to enact regulations that it considers necessary or appropriate for the use and development of land in the City, and hereby exercises its legislative powers in doing so.

Section 2. Ordaining Clause

Be it ordained by the Uintah City, that the Waterwise Landscape Ordinance, Number 280-23, be adopted on August 1, 2023.

Section 3. Title, Water Efficient Landscape Requirements

- A. An ordinance amending the Zoning Code Ord. 172-04, 3-2-2004 of the City of Uintah City to add a
Waterwise Landscape Ordinance of minimum landscape requirements.
This ordinance shall be referred to as "Uintah City Waterwise Landscape Ordinance".

Section 4. Purpose

The City Council has found that it is in the public interest to conserve the public's water resources and to promote water efficient landscaping and outdoor use. The purpose of this ordinance is to protect and enhance the community's environmental, economic, recreational, and aesthetic resources by promoting efficient use of water in the community's landscapes, reduce water waste and establish a standard for designing, installing, and maintaining water efficient landscapes throughout the City.

Section 5. Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to this ordinance:

Applied Water: The portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

Bubbler: An irrigation head that delivers water to the root zone by “flooding” the planted area, usually measured in gallons per minute. Bubblers exhibit a trickle, umbrella, or short stream pattern. Bubblers shall not be used within drip irrigation systems.

Check Valve: A device used in sprinkler heads or pipes to prevent water from draining out of the pipe through gravity flow. Used to prevent pollution or contamination of the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the secondary irrigation system.

Designated Recreation Area: Areas of the landscape dedicated to active play where Turf may be used as the playing surface (sport fields, play areas, cemeteries). These areas should be designated for use by the public or community being served and meet the landscape design and irrigation standards identified herein.

Drip Emitter: Drip irrigation fittings that deliver water slowly at the root zone of the plant, usually measured in gallons per hour.

Effective Precipitation: The portion of total precipitation which becomes available for plant growth.

Established Landscape: The point at which plants in the landscape have developed significant root growth into the soil.

Establishment Period: the first year after installing the plant in the landscape.

Evapotranspiration (ET): The quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil and other surfaces and transpired by plants during a specified time, expressed in inches per day, month, or year.

Grading Plan: The Grading Plan shows all finish grades, spot elevations as necessary and existing and new contours with the developed landscape area.

Ground Cover: Material planted in such a way as to form a continuous cover over the ground that can be maintained at a height not more than twelve (12) inches.

Hardscape: Patios, decks, and paths. Does not include driveways and sidewalks.

Irrigation System Audit: an in-depth evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system that includes, but is not limited to, inspection, system tune-up, system test with distribution uniformity or emission uniformity, reporting overspray or runoff that causes overland flow, and preparation of an irrigation schedule.

Irrigation Landscaped Area: All portions of a development site to be improved with planting and irrigation. Natural open space areas shall not be included in the irrigated landscape area.

Irrigation Efficiency: the measurement of the amount of water beneficially applied, divided by the total amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system hardware characteristics and management practices.

Irrigation Plan: The irrigation plan shows the components of the irrigation system with water meter size, backflow prevention (when outdoor irrigation is supplied with culinary water), precipitation rates, flow rate and operating pressure for each irrigation circuit, and identification of all irrigation equipment.

Landscape Architect: A person who holds a certificate to practice landscape architecture in the state of Utah. Only a Landscape Architect can legally create commercial landscape plans.

Landscape Designer: A person who may or may not hold professional certificates for landscape design/architecture and cannot legally create commercial landscape plans. Landscape Designers generally focus on residential design and horticultural needs of home landscapes.

Landscape Plan Documentation Package: The preparation of a graphic and written criteria, specifications, and detailed plans to arrange and modify the effects of natural features such as plantings, ground and water forms, circulation, walks and other features to comply with the provisions of this ordinance. The Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall include a project data sheet, a Planting Plan, an Irrigation Plan, and a Grading Plan.

Landscape Zone: A portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs, areas with similar microclimate (i.e., slope, exposure, wind, etc.) and soil conditions, and areas that will be similarly irrigated. A landscape zone can be served by one irrigation valve, or a set of valves with the same schedule.

Landscaping: Any combination of living plants, such as trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, flowers, or grass; natural features such as rock, stone, or bark chips; and structural features, including but not limited to, fountains, reflecting pools, outdoor artwork, screen walls, fences, or benches.

Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA): the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscaped area as specified in Section 8. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, a plant adjustment factor, and the size of the landscape area. The Estimated Total Water Use shall not exceed the MAWA.

Microclimate: The climate of a very small, restricted area that is different from the surrounding area. These areas include wind areas, shade areas, sun areas, and areas protected by surrounding structures.

Mulch: Any material such as rock, bark, wood chips or other materials left loose and applied to the soil.

Park Strip: A typically narrow landscaped area located between the back-of-curb and sidewalk. In the absence of a formal Park Strip, standards should be applied to areas between front property lines and roadway.

Plant Adjustment Factor: A reference evapotranspiration factor, also referred to as a crop coefficient which is a value to indicate water needs of various plant types for optimum growth or yield. It is a factor to provide acceptable appearance and function of the plant.

Planting Plan: A Planting Plan shall clearly and accurately identify and locate new and existing trees, shrubs, ground covers, turf areas, driveways, sidewalks, hardscape

features, and fences.

Pop-up Spray Head: A sprinkler head that sprays water through a nozzle in a fixed pattern with no rotation.

Precipitation Rate: The depth of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour.

Pressure Compensating: A drip irrigation system that compensates for fluctuating water pressure by only allowing a fixed volume of water through drip emitters.

Rehabilitated Landscaping: Altering, repairing, or adding to a landscape to make possible a compatible use, increase curb appeal, decrease maintenance, etc.

Rotor Spray Head: A sprinkler head that distributes water through a nozzle by the rotation of a gear or mechanical rotor.

Runoff: Irrigation water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape area to which it is applied, and which flows onto other areas.

Smart Automatic Irrigation Controller: An automatic timing device used to remotely control valves in the operation of an irrigation system using the internet to connect to a real time weather source or soil moisture sensor. Smart Automatic Irrigation Controllers schedule irrigation events using either evapotranspiration or soil moisture data to control when and how long sprinklers or drip systems operate and will vary based on time of year and weather/soil moisture conditions.

Special Landscape Area: (SLA) means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants, areas irrigated with recycled water, water features using recycled water and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and where turf provides a playing surface.

Spray Sprinkler: An irrigation head that sprays water through a nozzle.

Stream Sprinkler: An irrigation head that projects water through a gear rotor in single or multiple streams.

Turf: A surface layer of earth containing grass species with full root structures that are maintained as mowed grass.

Waste of Water: shall include, but not necessarily limited to:

1. The use of water for any purpose, including outdoor irrigation, that consumes, or for which is applied substantial excess water beyond the reasonable amount required by the use, whether such excess water is lost due to evaporation, percolation, discharges into the sewer system, or is allowed to run into the gutter or street.
2. Washing sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas except to alleviate immediate health or safety hazards.

Water-Conserving Plant: A plant that can generally survive with available rainfall once established although supplemental irrigation may be needed or desirable during spring and summer months.

Section 6. Applicability of Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all new and rehabilitated landscaping for public agency projects, private commercial and industrial development projects, developer-installed landscaping in multi-family and single-family residential projects, and homeowner provided landscape improvements within the front, side, and rear yards of single and two-family dwellings.

Section 7. Landscape Design Standards

A. Plant Selection.

1. Plants shall be well-suited to the microclimate and soil conditions at the project site. Both native and locally adapted plants are acceptable. Plants with similar water needs shall be grouped together as much as possible.
2. Areas with slopes greater than 25% shall be landscaped with deep-rooting, water-conserving plants for erosion control and soil stabilization, if irrigation of these areas is necessary it shall be achieved using drip irrigation. No turf grass shall be allowed. Hardscaping would be preferred in slope conditions.
3. Landscaped areas less than eight (8) feet wide shall be landscaped with water-conserving plants that do not require uniform overhead spray irrigation (no turf).
4. Turf areas shall also be limited to the areas defined in sections 9 and 11 of this document.
5. At maturity, landscapes shall have enough plant material (perennials, shrubs, and trees) to create at least 35% living plant cover at maturity at the ground plane.

B. Mulch. After completion of all planting, all irrigated non-turf areas shall be covered with mulch to retain water, inhibit weed growth, and moderate soil temperature. Non-porous material shall not be placed under the mulch.

C. Soil Preparation. Soil preparation will be suitable to provide healthy growing conditions for the plants and to encourage water infiltration and penetration.

D. Tree Selection. Tree species shall be selected based on growth characteristics and site conditions, including available space, overhead clearance, soil conditions, exposure, and desired color and appearance. Trees shall be selected as follows:

1. Broad canopy trees shall be selected where shade or screening of tall objects is desired;
2. Low-growing trees shall be selected for spaces under utility wires;
3. Select trees from which lower branches can be trimmed to maintain a healthy growth habit where vision clearance and natural surveillance is a concern;
4. Narrow or columnar trees shall be selected where awnings or other

building features limit growth, or where greater visibility is desired between buildings and the street for natural surveillance;

5. Street trees shall be planted within existing and proposed park strips, and in sidewalk tree wells on streets without park strips. Tree placement shall provide canopy cover (shade) and avoid conflicts with existing trees, street access, retaining walls, utilities, lighting, and other obstacles.

Section 8. Irrigation Design Standards

- A. Smart Automatic Irrigation Controller. Landscaped areas shall require smart irrigation controller which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or duration of irrigation events in response to changing weather conditions. All controllers shall be equipped with automatic rain delay or rain shut-off capabilities and shall be set up to operate in "smart" mode.
- B. Each valve shall irrigate a landscape with similar site, slope and soil conditions and plant materials with similar watering needs. Turf and non-turf areas shall be irrigated on separate valves. Drip emitters and sprinklers shall be placed on separate valves.
- C. Drip emitters shall be provided for each tree.
- D. Drip irrigation shall be used to irrigate plants in non-turf areas. Pop-up spray heads shall be at a minimum of four (4) inches in height to avoid blockage from lawn foliage.
- E. Sprinklers shall have matched precipitation rates with each control valve circuit.
- F. Sprinkler heads shall be attached to rigid lateral lines with flexible material (swing joints) to reduce potential for breakage.
- G. Check valves shall be required where elevation differences cause low-head drainage. Pressure compensating valves and sprinklers shall be required where a significant variation in water pressure occurs within the irrigation system due to elevation differences.
- H. Filters shall be required on all secondary water service connections. Filters shall have as a minimum a 30-mesh screen and shall be cleaned and maintained by the property owner on a regular basis.
- I. Drip irrigation lines require additional filtration at or after the zone valve at a minimum of 200 mesh and end flush valves are required as necessary for drip irrigation lines.
- J. Valves with spray or stream sprinklers shall be scheduled to operate in accordance with local water supplier restrictions to reduce water loss from wind, evaporation, or other environmental conditions not suitable for irrigation.
- K. Program valves for multiple repeat cycles were necessary to reduce runoff, particularly on slopes and soils with slow infiltration rates.

For each new development or rehabilitated landscape that is pursuing approval of a Designated Recreation Area as part of their development the following landscape and irrigation design standards shall be applied. A Landscape Plan Documentation Package for City approval shall also be submitted. This approval shall be in the sole discretion of the City based on compliance with its applicable standards for utilization of its water resources and development standards. Requested Designated Recreation Areas should look for opportunities to incorporate water saving irrigation design and landscaping principles and should be clearly identified for review.

A. Planning and Design of Turfgrass Areas

- a. Define the function of the park. Based on function determine water needs of the park.
- b. Refer to the **Design Criteria of Parks (Appendix A)** section of this document for specific design information about park types.
- c. Design intentional turfgrass spaces for function of the park. Limit turfgrass to functional areas only. Turfgrass not used as a “filler” plant.
- d. Eliminate turfgrass in the following areas:
 - i. Smaller than 8 ft. wide.
 - ii. On slopes greater than 15%
 - iii. Between sports fields
 - iv. Design turfgrass areas with drought tolerant/high traffic tolerant varieties of grass.

B. Planning and Design of Non-Turfgrass Areas

- a. Design footpaths, of impermeable or permeable materials, to lead from one area of the park to another.
- b. Plant drought tolerant trees adapted to local conditions. Efforts should be made to create a canopy of trees to keep soil temperatures cooler.
- c. Consider safety and security when designing understory plant materials.
- d. Specify alternative ground covers materials. (Gravel, mulches, etc.)

C. Irrigation Design

- a. Irrigation systems designed and installed by Irrigation Association certified professionals.
- b. Smart (weather based) irrigation controllers used with flow sensing capabilities.
- c. Design non-turfgrass areas to be irrigated with drip irrigation.
- d. Use pressure regulating pop-up irrigation heads where appropriate.
- e. Use rotors or high-efficient multi-stream rotating spray nozzles on pop-up heads.
- f. Ensure irrigation systems are maintained by competent professionals.

Section 9. Landscapes in New Single-family Residential Developments

- A. Homebuilders and/or developers subdividing lots and/or constructing new single-family residential homes shall provide water-efficient landscaping options to prospective home buyers. The water-efficient landscaping option shall meet the Landscape Design Standards and Irrigation Design Standards of this ordinance, and any central open shape area consisting of plant material in mass requiring

overhead spray irrigation (turf) shall not exceed the greater of 35% of the total landscaped area or 250 square feet, in front and side yards but in no case shall the total landscape water requirements be allowed to exceed 0.38 acre feet. No Turf shall be installed in park strips or areas with widths less than 8 feet. Irrigable Landscaped Areas outside of turf, shall be irrigated using drip irrigation systems. Areas utilizing overhead spray shall have their water demands calculated assuming a distribution uniformity of 70%, and an estimated ET of 30 inches which results in a total of 42.86 inches of water required to irrigate every square foot. Drip irrigation water demands shall use a distribution uniformity of 95% and ET of 15 inches, or 15.79 inches for every square foot. In no case shall a landscape requiring in excess of 0.38 acre feet of water be approved and constructed.

- B. Homebuilders and/or developers who construct model homes for a designated subdivision shall install water-efficient landscaping. The water-efficient landscaping option shall meet the Landscape Design Standards and Irrigation Design Standards of this ordinance, and any central open shape area consisting of plant material in mass requiring overhead spray irrigation shall not exceed the greater of 35% of the total landscaped area or 250 square feet, but in no case shall be allowed to exceed 4,000 square feet. Landscapes shall be designed such that no more than 0.38 acre-feet of water shall be required for supplemental irrigation, per the calculations defined in paragraph A of this section.
- C. New Construction homes shall have landscaping and irrigation plans approved by the City Planning Department prior to issuance of building permits. To ensure compliance consider, "for which any variance must be approved by the City Planning Department".
- D. When buyers or owners are installing their own landscaping on new home construction, a time frame for landscaping to be completed shall be 18 months from the time of issuance of certificate of occupancy to complete the front yard and no more than 2 years (24 months) to complete the total landscape. Landscaping and irrigation plans shall also be submitted to and approved by the City Planning Department prior to issuance of building permits. During the initial occupancy before landscaping has been completed weeds or grass must be maintained at a height of six inches (6") or less and dust kept to a minimum.

Section 10. Prohibition on Restrictive Covenants Requiring Uniform Plant Material Irrigated with Spray Irrigation

- A. Any Homeowners Association governing documents, such as bylaws, operating rules, covenants, conditions, and restrictions that govern the operation of a common interest development, are void and unenforceable if they:
 - 1. Require the use of any uniform plant material requiring overhead spray irrigation in landscape areas less than 8 feet wide or require any uniform plant material requiring overhead spray irrigation in other areas that exceed the greater of 35% of the total landscaped area or 250 square feet, but in no case shall be allowed to exceed a total landscape water demand of more than 0.38 acre-feet for single-family developments.

2. Prohibit, or include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of water-conserving plants as a group; or
3. Have the effect of prohibiting or restricting compliance with this ordinance or other water conservation measures.

Section 11. Landscapes in Commercial, Industrial, Multi-Family and Institutional Developments

- A. Commercial, Industrial, Multi-Family and Institutional landscapes shall meet the Landscape Design Standards and Irrigation Design Standards of this ordinance. However, the turf areas within these types of developments shall not exceed the lesser of 15% of the total landscaped area or 250 square feet, excluding Turf areas associated with approved Designated Recreation Areas. Designated Recreation Areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with section 8 of this ordinance.

Section 12. Documentation for Commercial, Industrial, Multi-Family and Institutional Projects

Landscape Plan Documentation Package. A copy of a Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be submitted to and approved by the City prior to the issue of any permit. A copy of the approved Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be provided to the property owner or site manager. The Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be prepared by a registered landscape architect, property owner, or other qualified landscape professionals and shall consist of the following items:

- A. Project Data Sheet. The Project Data Sheet shall contain the following:
 1. Project name and address;
 2. Applicant or applicant agent's name, address, phone number, and email address;
 3. (If applicable) Landscape architect or Designer name, address, phone number, and email address; and
 4. (If applicable) Landscape contractor's name, address, phone number and email address, if available currently.
- B. Planting Plan. A detailed planting plan shall be drawn at a scale that clearly identifies the following:
 1. Location of all plant materials, a legend with proposed botanical and common names, and size of plant materials;
 2. Location of any proposed Designated Recreation Areas with MAWA calculations.
 3. Property lines and street names;
 4. Existing and proposed buildings, walls, fences, utilities, paved areas, and other site improvements;
 5. Existing trees and plant materials to be removed or retained;

6. Scale: graphic and written;
7. Date of Design;
8. Designation of a landscape zone

C. Irrigation Plan. A detailed irrigation plan shall be drawn at the same scale as the planting plan and shall contain the following information:

1. Layout of the irrigation system and a legend summarizing the type and size of all components of the system-Flow rate in gallons per minute and design operating pressure in psi for each valve. Installation details for irrigation components.

D. Grading Plan. A Grading Plan shall be drawn at the same scale as the Planting Plan and shall contain the following information:

1. Property lines and street names, existing and proposed buildings, walls, fences, utilities, paved areas, and other site improvements, and
2. Existing and finished contour lines and spot elevations as necessary for the proposed site improvements.

Section 13. Plan Review, Construction Inspection, and Post-Construction Monitoring for Commercial, Industrial, Multi-Family and Institutional Projects

- A. As part of the Building Permit approval process, a copy of the Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be submitted to the City for review and approval before construction begins.
- B. All installers and designers shall meet state and local license, insurance, and bonding requirements, and be able to show proof of such.
- C. During construction, site inspection of the landscaping may be performed by the City Building Inspection Department.
- D. Following construction and prior to issuing the approval for occupancy, an inspection shall be scheduled with the Building Inspection Department to verify compliance with the approved landscape plans. The Certificate of Substantial Completion shall be completed by the property owner, contractor or landscape architect and submitted to the City.
- E. The City reserves the right to perform site inspections at any time before, during or after the irrigation system and landscape installation, and to require corrective measures if the requirements of this ordinance are not satisfied.

Section 14. Prohibited Watering Practices

Regardless of the age of a development (commercial, industrial, office, or residential), water shall be used conservatively, waste or overuse of water is prohibited.

Section 15. Outdoor Schedule

In order to conserve water, a limited resource in Utah, outside watering of lawns and landscaped areas will be restricted to the irrigation season which shall be defined as

the period of time when Weber Basin Water Conservancy District's secondary system is delivering secondary water. This period is generally from April 15 through October 15, but may vary from year to year as dictated by drought conditions or other climatic factors. Hours of outside watering shall be restricted to between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. Exceptions to these outside watering restrictions may be permitted, in writing, by the City for new landscaping or seeding.

Section 15. Enforcement, Penalty for Violations

The Public Utilities Director and other employees of the Public Utilities Department are authorized to enforce all provisions of this Ordinance. Any consumer who violates any provisions of this Ordinance shall be issued a written notice of violation. This notice shall be affixed to the property where the violation occurred. The notice will describe the violation and order that it be corrected, cured, or abated immediately or within times specified by the City. Failure to receive notice shall not invalidate further actions by the City. If the order is not complied with, the City may terminate water service to the customer and/or issue a citation.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of Uintah this 1st day of August 2023.

MAYOR:

Gordon Cutler
Gordon Cutler

ATTEST:

Michelle Mortensen
Michelle Mortensen, City Recorder

CITY COUNCIL VOTE AS RECORDED:

	Aye	Nay
Mayor Cutler:	<u>✓</u>	___
Council Member Roberts:	<u>✓</u>	___
Council Member Bell:	<u>✓</u>	___
Council Member Boothe:	___	___
Council Member Smith:	<u>✓</u>	___

Appendix A

Design Criteria for Parks

Sports Complex/Fields -10 to 20 acres

- Baseball Fields should have little to no turf grass in the infield.
- All turf grass used in any sports field should be designated as a drought tolerant variety that is maintained in a way that reduces water use.
- Areas surrounding fields should follow the guidelines spelled out earlier in this document limiting turfgrass to just playing fields and 10% of non-play field surfaces surrounding the fields for safety and health of players using the field.
- Trees can and should be used between fields.
- Sports fields that also double as water detention basins can fit the same criteria for limiting turf grass. The slopes of the basin should not be planted with turfgrass.

Community Parks – 20 to 25 acres – “The community park is a park facility that is large enough to serve several neighborhoods. It is planned primarily to serve young people and adults.” – *American Planning Association*

- Community parks need to be intentional about where drought tolerant turf grass is located and how it will be irrigated and maintained. Such areas should serve a recreational purpose (active, or passive) and should constitute no more than 20% of the total area of the park.
- Pathways to and from areas within the park should be created to limit soil compaction. Materials used to construct these pathways can be impermeable.
- Drought-tolerant trees should be used in all areas of the park.
- A variety of uses are expected at community parks and can include, but are not limited to, playgrounds, disc-golf, tennis courts, pickleball courts, bowery's, amphitheaters, fishing ponds, etc.

Neighborhood Parks – 1 to 5 acres – “The purpose of the neighborhood park is to provide an attractive neighborhood setting and a place for passive recreation for people of all ages. The area should have trees to give protection from the sun during the summer.

This type of neighborhood influences to a great extent the need for neighborhood park space in relation to playground acreage. Population density is a significant factor in determining needed neighborhood park space. Several studies recommend that more space should be provided in multifamily, high population density neighborhoods and in areas with a large percentage of elderly adults than will be needed in single-family neighborhoods... open lawn area; trees and shrubbery; tables and benches for quiet games; walks and shade areas;... play apparatus for children; shelter building with game room, storage, and toilet facilities; multi-purpose, all weather court area; spray basin or wading pool.” – *American Planning Association*

- Open lawn areas should use drought tolerant turf grass varieties.

- Shaded areas provided by drought tolerant trees are encouraged.
 - Perimeter areas and sloped areas should not be planted in turf and any area less than 8 feet wide, including park strips should not have any turf.
 - Smart controllers and flow sensor devices should be used on all parks to improve management and efficiency of all irrigation applied to the park.
-