

## 5

### Facility Standards



#### Edinburg Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Standards provide a measure for determining the amount of parks and recreation space required to meet the needs and desires of Edinburg residents and visitors. Standards for parks and recreation facilities are typically determined using a population ratio method. Using a standard that is based upon a unit of population, e.g. per 1,000 persons, allows simple quantification of park area needs. Applying the ratio to the current population estimate (58,200 persons) and comparing the needs to the current supply of parks and recreation facilities (measured in acres) provides an indication of the level of adequacy of the existing parks and recreation system. Using the same method and applying the ratio to the projected future population (105,307 persons in the Year 2025) will allow the City to plan for future parks and recreation facilities.

National standards are useful to ensure a minimum standard is achieved. However, each community has unique issues that must be considered when determining the appropriate amount of parks and recreation space required. In Edinburg, there are several issues that must be considered when reviewing the national standards, including:

- ◆ The average use of individual facilities;
- ◆ Participation in programs and organizations;
- ◆ Demographic characteristics of the users including place of residence, age, race, household income, poverty level, household language, and linguistic isolation;
- ◆ Projected population for the planning period;
- ◆ Local climatic conditions such as average temperatures;
- ◆ Natural assets including lakes, rivers, wildlife management areas, and other features that provide opportunities for outdoor activities; and,
- ◆ Availability of nearby parks including larger state, county, and regional parks, as well as parks in other municipalities in the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Each of the aforementioned issues contributes to the use and/or demand for parks and recreation facilities in the community, which are unique and deserve special attention.

Local issues and challenges to consider when applying standards during park and facility planning and development include:

- ◆ Projected population;
- ◆ Age of population;
- ◆ Predominant household language;
- ◆ Poverty level;
- ◆ Perceived quality of parks; and,
- ◆ Current and projected park usage.

### 5.1 NATIONAL STANDARDS ■ ■ ■

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) published the Park, Recreation, Open Space & Greenway Guidelines (formerly the Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines), which provides standards for parks and recreation facilities and open space. The standards are based on a national survey of American municipalities of all sizes and geographic regions.

Standards provide a sound basis for parks and recreation facilities planning. However, they should not be used in isolation but rather, considered within the context of the unique issues that confront Edinburg. Local issues and challenges necessitating development of parks and recreation facilities that are unique to the needs and desires of this community include:

- ◆ A projected future population of 105,307 persons in the Year 2025;
- ◆ The largest segment of the population (54.54 percent) is under 30 years of age;
- ◆ The predominant household language is Spanish (85 percent), with 19.41 percent of households linguistically isolated;
- ◆ Of the total population (in 1999), 29.20 percent had an income that was below poverty level;
- ◆ Forty-three percent of respondents to the citizens' questionnaire indicated that the overall quality of parks is below average; and,
- ◆ Current and projected park usage.

Given that one of the plan's principles is public participation, it is also critical to consider the national standards in light of the needs and desires expressed by citizens during the participation process. The approach of this plan relies both on national standards and locally determined demands to reflect the values and interests of parks and recreation facilities users.

The development of standards is largely dependent on local population characteristics. For example, in planning for parks and recreation facilities in Edinburg, it is critical to consider that the largest segment of the population (54.54 percent) is under 30 years of age. Moreover, the highest populations for both genders are seen in the 0-4 age cohort, which represents 9.86 percent of the total population. In contrast, the City of Kerrville, for instance, is considered an aging community, with 29.29 percent of the population 65 years and older. Thus, it follows that standards can not be applied with a broad brush. Edinburg must provide adequate parks and facilities including active recreation uses, such as soccer fields, basketball courts, and swimming

pools to meet the needs of a predominantly young population. That being said, a healthy parks and recreation system is multi-faceted and meets the wide-ranging needs of individuals of varying ages, abilities, and interests.

The standards adopted by Edinburg reflect its unique issues and attributes, and represent the needs and desires of its parks and recreation users.

## 5.2 PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM ■ ■ ■

A variety of sizes and types of parks and recreation facilities and activities are recommended to satisfy the diverse interests of the population, ensure adequate and equal opportunity for all persons, and ultimately encourage use by all population groups. To achieve these objectives, parks are classified as follows:

- ◆ **Mini-parks** are intended for passive use and limited recreational activity of the immediate neighbors. They are typically developed within apartment complexes, retirement communities, and other small pockets to meet the needs of a relatively small population.
- ◆ **Neighborhood parks** are a step up in size from mini-parks and provide more variety in the types and quantities of activity areas and facilities. These parks are designed to accommodate the needs of complete neighborhoods, typically within a distance of six to eight blocks.
- ◆ **Community parks** provide for the needs of the community at-large and therefore, with the exception of regional facilities, are the largest parks within a municipal system. There are a large variety of facilities and intended uses within community parks, including both passive and active recreation such as walking and jogging paths, athletic courts, ball fields, lakes or other natural features, picnic areas, activity centers, swimming pools, and other facilities that draw residents within a reach of one mile, and in many cases much farther.
- ◆ **Regional parks** are typically natural areas used for nature-oriented, outdoor recreation, such as nature observance (e.g. bird watching), habitat conservation, and active recreational areas for swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and other uses.
- ◆ **Linear parks**, which may be for passive or active recreational use, often serve as a linkage or connection between two or more parks and recreation areas, neighborhoods, schools, and other community activity areas. Examples of linear parks include greenways, corridors along a stream, rights-of-way or easements, and nature trails.
- ◆ **Special use facilities** contribute unique additions to the parks and recreation system. Examples include civic centers, museums,

Parks are classified into the following categories:

- ◆ Mini-parks;
- ◆ Neighborhood parks;
- ◆ Community parks;
- ◆ Regional parks;
- ◆ Linear parks; and,
- ◆ Special use facilities.

conservancies or arboretums, water parks, professional sports stadiums, and other special features.

The adopted classification system is displayed in **Table 5.1, Park Classification System**. The system includes parks ranging in size and type from mini-parks, which serve immediate neighbors, to regional parks drawing users from as far as an hour or more away. The table reflects the intended use of the different types of parks, their relative service area and desirable size, the standard ratio of acres per 1,000 persons, and desirable site characteristics.

**5.3 PARK FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS** ■ ■ ■

As parks and recreation areas are evaluated for acquisition and development, it is important to identify facility and equipment standards. Identifying these requirements allows determination of the type and number of facilities to be included in each proposed park, make improvements to existing parks, and closely estimate the costs associated with development. Abiding by the park and facility requirements identified below will ensure comparable development standards and provide a quality parks and recreation system. However, since each park is unique in terms of its site characteristics and users, it may be necessary to make adjustments to the type of facilities.

Displayed in **Table 5.2, Facility Standards**, are details regarding key facilities and recommended size and dimensions, orientation, units per population, service area, and location. Further to referencing the list of facility standards, other factors must be considered, including size, shape, and orientation of the site; pedestrian and vehicular access; adjoining and nearby land use; development constraints for the desired facilities such as slope and parcel shape; on- and off-site environmental impacts; and, the anticipated use of the park. Lastly, guidelines must be considered for playground design, equipment maintenance, safety and injury prevention. These issues are detailed in **Appendix D – Facility Guidelines**.

**Table 5.1, Park Classification System**

<b>Mini- Park</b>	<b>Use</b> ➤ Serves a concentrated or limited population within an immediate proximity. An example is a tot lot within an apartment complex or a vacant lot developed for passive recreation use.
	<b>Service Area</b> ➤ Primarily serves persons within the immediate neighborhood or complex.
	<b>Desirable Size</b> ➤ 0.25 acres to 1 acre
	<b>Density</b> ➤ 0.25 acres per 1,000 population
<b>Neighborhood Park</b>	<b>Site Characteristics</b> ➤ Close proximity to high-density development
	<b>Use</b> ➤ Serves neighborhood residents within walking distance. Facilities are for active recreation and playground use (e.g. sports activities, playing) and passive use (e.g. walking, picnicking).
	<b>Service Area</b> ➤ Primarily serves neighborhood residents within a 0.5 mile radius.
	<b>Desirable Size</b> ➤ Minimum 5 acres
<b>Community Park</b>	<b>Density</b> ➤ 1 acre per 1,000 population.
	<b>Site Characteristics</b> ➤ Evenly distributed across the city with easy and safe access for nearby residents. Joint school/park facilities are suitable and highly desirable.
	<b>Use</b> ➤ Serves the broad community. Includes facilities for active and passive recreation and leisure, including athletic fields, swimming pools, picnic areas, walking/jogging paths, open play areas, exercise stations, and restrooms.
	<b>Service Area</b> ➤ Primarily for neighborhood residents within a 1 mile radius, but available to persons throughout the city.
<b>Regional Park</b>	<b>Desirable Size</b> ➤ Minimum 10 to 25 acres
	<b>Density</b> ➤ 5.0 acres per 1,000 population
	<b>Site Characteristics</b> ➤ Located to provide full access to the city.
	<b>Use</b> ➤ Serves regional parks and recreation needs with a broad range of facilities and activities. Typically includes area of natural resources.
<b>Linear Park</b>	<b>Service Area</b> ➤ 50 mile radius
	<b>Desirable Size</b> ➤ Minimum 150 acres
	<b>Density</b> ➤ 8.0 acres per 1,000 population
	<b>Site Characteristics</b> ➤ Planned to accommodate large numbers of visitors including regional special events (e.g. fairs, concerts, exhibitions).
<b>Special Use Facility</b>	<b>Use</b> ➤ Serves the broader community. Developed for bicycling, hiking, walking, and jogging. Commonly used as a link between two or more parks and recreation areas and neighborhoods.
	<b>Service Area</b> ➤ Available to all persons in the community.
	<b>Desirable Size</b> ➤ Sufficient size to accommodate expected use and provide adequate travel distance, typically a minimum of 2 miles.
	<b>Density</b> ➤ No minimum standard.
<b>Special Use Facility</b>	<b>Site Characteristics</b> ➤ Typically follows a linear feature (e.g. existing right-of-ways, easements).
	<b>Use</b> ➤ Serves the broader community or region for specialized or multi-purpose recreation activities (e.g. community center).
	<b>Service Area</b> ➤ Available to all persons.
	<b>Desirable Size</b> ➤ No minimum standard.
<b>Special Use Facility</b>	<b>Density</b> ➤ No minimum standard.
	<b>Site Characteristics</b> ➤ Typically located near the center of the community and intended for city-wide or regional use.

Park, Recreation, Open Space & Greenway Guidelines, National Recreation and Park Association

**Table 5.2, Facility Standards**

Recreation Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Orientation	Units per Population	Service Area Radius	Location
Basketball			Long axis			
- Youth	2,400–3,036 s.f.	46'-50' X 84'	North/South	1/5,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks
- High School	5,040–7,280 s.f.	50' X 84'				
Tennis	7,200 s.f./court 2 ac./complex	36' X 78'	North/South	1/2,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	Best in complexes of 2 – 4 courts
Volleyball	4,000 s.f.	30' X 60'	North/South	1/5,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	School or recreation facility
Baseball	1.2 ac.–3.85 ac.	Bases – 60'-90'	Home plate to mound – East/Northeast	1/5,000 persons	¼ - ½ mile	Community park (with lights)
		Mound – 46'-60'				
		Foul – 200'-320'				
		Field radius – 250' – 400'				
Soccer	1.7 ac.-2.1 ac.	195'-22' X 330'-360'	Northwest/Southeast	1/5,000 persons	1 - 2 miles	Adjacent to schools or in community park
Golf driving range	13.5 ac. for a min. of 25 tees	900' X 690' wide (add 12' to width for each additional tee)	Long axis Southwest/Northeast with golfer driving to Northeast	1/50,000 persons	30 minute travel	Part of golf course complex or private range
¼ mile track	4.3 ac.	Overall width - 276', length - 600.02'	Long axis Northwest/Southeast with finish line at North end	1/20,000 persons	15 – 30 minute travel time	Part of high school or in community park in combination with an athletic field
		Track width – 32'				
Softball	1.5 ac. – 2 ac.	Bases – 60'	Home plate to mound – East/Northeast	1/5,000 persons (if also used for youth baseball)	¼ - ½ mile	Community park (with lights)
		Mound – 46'				
		Field radius – 225'-275'				
Swimming Pool	1 ac. – 2 ac.	Teaching – 25 yds. X 45'	Lifeguard stations face east, south or north	1/5,000 persons	15 – 30 minute travel time	Community park or school site
		Competition – 25m X 16m		Room for 3-5 percent of population at one time		
		Deck ratio – 2:1				

Park, Recreation, Open Space & Greenway Guidelines, National Recreation and Park Association

Displayed in **Table 5.3, Equipment Standards**, is the recommended minimum facility and equipment improvements for mini-parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks. Regional parks are not included due to their size and uniqueness.

The facility ratios seen in **Table 5.2, Facility Standards**, and **Table 5.3, Equipment Standards**, reflect typical demands for each of the identified park facilities and equipment. Since user characteristics tend to fluctuate by season and by type of user, the ratios may require adjustment to meet the needs of the users at each park. The ratios have been factored to reflect the propensity of use based on the findings of the participant observation study and the Citizens' questionnaire.

#### 5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FACILITIES

The Parks and Recreation Board reviewed a list of facilities for each type of park. The following minimum recommended facilities reflect the outcomes of this review and the desires of the community.

##### Mini-Parks

A mini-park is the smallest park classification. This type of park should be used to address the needs of a concentrated population, such as residents of a multi-residential building or a retirement complex. There are no specific criteria to guide development of mini-parks, although the facilities and improvements should be tailored to meet the needs of the immediate development, which may be influenced by factors such as age, and the predominant household language. User input should be a primary

**Table 5.3, Equipment Standards**

Improvement	Number of Units			
	Mini-Park	Neighborhood Park	Community Park	Regional Park
Park bench	2 per acre	2 per acre	0.5 per acre	0.5 per acre
Picnic table/shelter	2 per acre	2 per acre	1 per acre	1 per acre
Covered pavilion	none	optional	2 per acre	2 per acre
Drinking fountain	1 per park	3 per park	5 per park	5 per park
Park sign	1 at each major entrance			
Playground equipment	5 – 10 children	15 – 20 children	60 to 65 children	145 to 150 children
Garbage bin	1 per picnic table			
Exercise station	none	optional	1 per park	1 per park
Security light	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sidewalk	along street frontage	along street frontage	along street frontage	along street frontage
Trail	none	optional	1 mile plus	1 mile plus
Grill	1 per picnic table			
Restroom	none	optional	2 per park	2 per park
Parking	on-street	on-street	5 per park	5 per park
Irrigation system	yes	yes	yes	yes

determinant for developing mini-parks, which may be achieved through surveys, focus group discussions, and design workshops.

Recommended facilities and improvements for mini-parks include:

- ◆ Park identification sign viewable from all public rights-of-way;
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters and grills;
- ◆ Sidewalks or walking trails along the park frontage;
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation;
- ◆ Drinking fountain;
- ◆ Lighting;
- ◆ Playground equipment for 5 to 10 children;
- ◆ Benches;
- ◆ On-street parking;
- ◆ Garbage bins;
- ◆ Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering;
- ◆ Irrigation system; and,
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks.

### Neighborhood Parks

A neighborhood park serves the neighborhood residents primarily within a one-half mile walking distance. However, neighborhood parks should be designed to have facilities and improvements to accommodate use by more than one neighborhood. Ease of access from surrounding neighborhoods, central location, and pedestrian linkage are key factors in developing

neighborhood parks. The site should be able to accommodate both active and passive recreation uses as shown in **Figure 5.1, Neighborhood Park Example**, and accommodate the needs of all ages. Similar to the user-based approach recommended for mini-parks, it is desirable to include park users in the design process to ensure it is compatible with the neighborhood and accounts for the needs and desires of its users.

**Figure 5.1, Neighborhood Park Example**



Freddy Gonzalez Park

Recommended facilities and improvements for neighborhood parks include:

- ◆ Park identification sign viewable from all public right-of-ways;
- ◆ Off-site directional signage;
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”;
- ◆ Benches;
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters and grills;
- ◆ Sidewalks or walking trails around the park perimeter;
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation;
- ◆ Irrigation system;
- ◆ Drinking fountains;
- ◆ Multi-purpose open play area;
- ◆ Lighting;
- ◆ Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering;
- ◆ Restrooms;
- ◆ Picnic shelter with tables, lighting, and electricity for 25 to 40 persons;
- ◆ Playground equipment for 15 to 20 children;
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground equipment;
- ◆ On-street parking;
- ◆ Garbage bins; and,
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks.



### Community Parks

Community parks are primarily intended for neighborhood residents within a one mile radius, but they are also available to persons throughout the broader community. As such, the facilities and improvements installed in community parks must be planned and designed for heavy use by persons of all ages and from all areas of the community. Community parks are intended for a large variety of uses that are appropriate for both active and passive recreational uses, as shown in **Figure 5.2, Example of a Community Park**. These parks should have a suitable slope to accommodate ball fields and a variety of natural vegetation. Where feasible, community parks should be located adjacent to a greenway or path so that residents in nearby neighborhoods may readily access the park. While user participation is always

**Figure 5.2, Community Park Example**



Dr. Diaz and Bicentennial Parks



preferred during the park development process, it is particularly critical in the case of a community park given the large catchment area that it serves. As such, neighborhood and community input should be a primary determinant of the development program.

Recommended facilities and improvements for community parks include:

- ◆ Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way;
- ◆ Off-site directional signage;
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”;
- ◆ Benches;
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters;
- ◆ Recreation or multi-use center;
- ◆ Tennis courts;
- ◆ Basketball/ multi-purpose courts;
- ◆ Softball and little league fields with a field house and concession stand;
- ◆ Soccer/football fields;
- ◆ Sand volleyball court;
- ◆ Swimming pool;
- ◆ Sidewalks around the park perimeter;
- ◆ Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers;
- ◆ Picnic shelter(s) with tables, lighting, and electricity for 60 to 75 persons;
- ◆ Covered pavilion (50' x 90');
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation;
- ◆ Irrigation system for picnic areas and other public use areas;
- ◆ Restrooms;
- ◆ Drinking fountains;
- ◆ Security lighting;
- ◆ Fencing for ball fields, athletic courts, and secured areas;
- ◆ Playground equipment for 60 to 65 children;
- ◆ Perimeter screening/fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering;
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground;
- ◆ Concrete surface for general play area;
- ◆ Garbage bins;
- ◆ Off-street parking (five parking lots); and,
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks.

## Regional Parks

Regional parks are intended for a large variety of uses that are appropriate for both active and passive recreational activities. As seen in **Figure 5.3, Regional Park Example**, regional parks typically have natural areas that are used for nature-oriented, outdoor recreation, such as nature observance (e.g. bird watching), habitat conservation, and active recreational areas for swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and other uses. Regional parks have a large service area, and as such, are intended for a large variety of uses that are appropriate for both active and passive recreational uses that can meet the recreational needs of a diverse group of people. Similar to community parks, regional parks should have a suitable slope to accommodate ball fields and a variety of natural vegetation. Where feasible, regional parks should be located adjacent to a greenway, hike and bike trail, or bike lane so that nearby residents may readily access the park. Ideally, a regional park should be located beside a hike and bike trail connecting to adjacent communities so that regional users can access the park by walking, biking, and rollerblading.

Neighborhood and community input should be a primary determinant of the development program, along with input from adjacent communities to determine how local and regional parks and recreation needs can be most effectively met. Recommended facilities and improvements for regional parks include:

- ◆ Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way;
- ◆ Off-site directional signage;
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”;
- ◆ Benches;
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters;
- ◆ Recreation or multi-use center;
- ◆ Tennis courts;
- ◆ Basketball/ multi-purpose courts;
- ◆ Softball and little league fields with a field house and concession stand;
- ◆ Soccer/football fields;
- ◆ Sand volleyball court;
- ◆ Swimming pool;
- ◆ Fishing pier;
- ◆ Boating ramp;
- ◆ Sidewalks around the park perimeter;
- ◆ Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers (a combination of hard and soft surfaces is desirable);
- ◆ Nature trails;

**Figure 5.3, Regional Park Examples**



Municipal Park

- ◆ Picnic shelter(s) with tables, lighting, and electricity for 60 to 75 persons;
- ◆ Covered pavilion (50' x 90');
- ◆ Camping area;
- ◆ Trees and landscaping, as well as natural vegetation;
- ◆ Irrigation system for picnic areas and other public use areas;
- ◆ Restrooms;
- ◆ Drinking fountains;
- ◆ Security lighting;
- ◆ Fencing for ball fields, athletic courts, and secured areas;
- ◆ Playground equipment for 145 to 150 children;
- ◆ Perimeter screening/fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering;
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground;
- ◆ Concrete surface for general play area;
- ◆ Garbage bins;
- ◆ Off-street parking (five parking lots); and,
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks.

#### 5.5 SITE SELECTION CRITERIA ■ ■ ■

There are various factors that influence appropriate locations for parks and recreation areas. Among them are the surrounding land use characteristics, the size and anticipated use of the proposed area, and potential physical development constraints and barriers. The latter issue must be considered because physical barriers such as arterial (primary) roadways and other streets may impede the safety and convenience of walking to a nearby park. Input from the community should be used to influence the design of the park facilities. Particularly for neighborhood and community parks, the input of adjacent property owners and neighbors is important to ensure that the parks are compatible with neighborhoods and will not create nuisances such as excessive noise and light.

The general site selection criteria and principal considerations for park facilities include the following factors:

**Topography:**

- ◆ The park should have a land surface configuration (relief) to accommodate its intended uses such as ball fields and open play areas.
- ◆ Some topography, even if created through cut and fill, is desirable to create visual interest and to offer additional opportunities for park uses such as mountain biking and hiking.
- ◆ There should be a sufficient slope to allow for adequate storm water runoff from ball fields and other developed areas.

- ◆ Desirable views into and away from the site should be preserved and protected.

**Soils:**

- ◆ The topsoil should be suitable for turf grasses and trees.
- ◆ The area should be protected from soil erosion during construction and designed to avoid erosion upon completion (e.g. through mulches, retaining walls).

**Vegetation:**

- ◆ Natural or landscaped vegetation should include grass areas and trees with hardy, low maintenance species preferred for planted vegetation.
- ◆ Xeriscaping is preferred to minimize required irrigation and maintenance given the local climate.
- ◆ Irrigation systems should be provided for intensively used areas such as playing fields and landscaped areas.
- ◆ Significant individual specimens or unique wildlife habitats are desirable.
- ◆ Interpretive signage should be provided to identify species and varieties of natural vegetation and to educate the public.

**Access and Location:**

- ◆ All parks should be readily accessible to their users and convenient for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists.
- ◆ Parks should be accessible from collector (secondary) streets rather than arterial (primary) roadways.
- ◆ Parks should be located adjacent to trails and greenways to provide linkage to neighborhoods and other areas of the community.
- ◆ Joint use of sites for public park and school use is highly desirable to maximize the public benefit and to be efficient in the expenditure of public resources.

**Xeriscaping** is derived from the word “xeros”, meaning dry. The goal of xeriscape is to create an aesthetically pleasing landscape using water efficient plants. If properly maintained, a xeriscape can use less than one-half of the water of a traditional landscape. Once established, a xeriscape should require less maintenance than turf landscape.

Source: City of Albuquerque website  
(<http://www.cabq.gov/water-conservation/xeric.html>)