

Plants for WaterSmart Landscapes



These plants have been selected because they are attractive, often available in retail nurseries, non-invasive, easy to maintain, long-term performers, scaled for residential landscapes, and of course, once established — drought tolerant. In some cases, there are so many excellent WaterSmart plants in a particular group, like salvias, that we chose the group, and gave several examples.

Geraldton Wax flower

Chamelaucium uncinatum

and N = Native Plant





taphylos species & hybrids, N

Rockrose



Grevillea



California Lilac

Grevillea species and hybrids

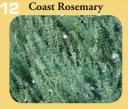


Cercis occidentalis, N

Western Redbud

Heteromeles arbutifolia, N





Kangaroo Paw

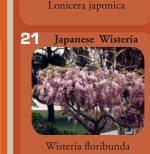
Succulents





Aloe species and hybrids





Monkey Flower

20 Japanese Honeysuckle

Oregon Grape

Cistus species



Mahonia aquifolium, N

Dwarf Myrtle

Myrtus communis 'Compacta'

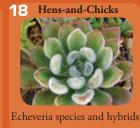


Rosmarinus officinalis

🖳 New Zealand Cabbage

Cordyline australis





<u>Groundcover</u>



Ceanothus griseus horizontalis species and hybrids, N



Lampranthus species



25 Trailing Lantana









82 New Zealand Flax





SALVIA SPECIES

24 California Sunflower

Anigozanthos species and hybrids



Foothill Penstemon



35 Trailing African Daisy



Penstemon parryi, N



Mimulus, Native species

and hybrids

Penstemon spectabilis, N

LAVANDULA

SPECIES

39

26



'Huntington Carpet'



Rosmarinus officinalis



37



38





species and hybrids

Strawberry Tree

Penstemon heterophyllus, N **Dune Sage**





Salvia chamaedryoides



Salvia greggii

Verbena peruviana

4 Peruvian Verbena







Geijera parviflora

Trees





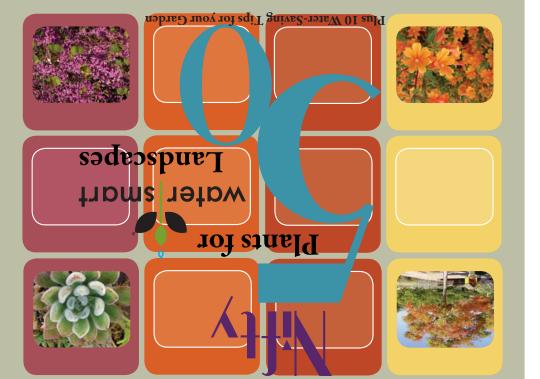


Butia capitata









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sdbgarden.org San Diego

get ideas for a new or retrofitted landscape that looks beautiful and saves water. Encinitas and the Water Conservation Garden in El Cajon. These gardens are excellent places to Many of the plants in this guide are labeled and on display at the San Diego Botanic Garden in

Pro. Mater Smart SD. org

water smart

and its 24 member agencies

San Diego County Water Authority



hese Nifty 50 plants have been selected because they are attractive, often available in nurseries, non-invasive, easy to maintain, longterm performers, scaled for residential landscapes and, once established, drought-tolerant. In fact, these plants thrive in San Diego's semiarid climate and can help restore regional authenticity to your home.

What's exciting is that authentic also means sustainable. Plants native to Mediterranean climate zones love it here as much as you do. They adapted over thousands of years, and the animal species that depend on them for food and habitat adapted, too. In fact, there are thousands of ground covers, grasses, succulents, perennials, shrubs, vines and trees to choose from.

For more information, go to WaterSmartSD.org.

Water Like a Pro

10 essential steps to saving water in the garden you have or in the new one you design.

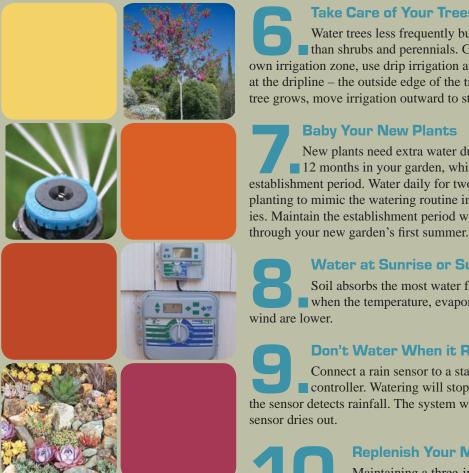
Check Your Water Pressure If pressure is too high, a pressure regulator should be installed; if low, options may include drip irrigation or low-flow sprinkler nozzles. High water pressure – over 70 psi – can cause sprinklers to fog, reducing the amount of water that is applied to your garden. Low water pressure – under 30 psi – can reduce a sprinkler's distance, leaving unwatered areas.

Inspect Your System Once a month, manually cycle through each irrigation zone. Check, adjust, or replace sprinkler heads and drip emitters that are missing, blocked, broken, or watering hardscape.

Use a Landscape Watering Calculator Use the city of San Diego's Landscape Watering Calculator http://apps.sandiego.gov/landcalc/ to produce a watering schedule. The calculator is based on historical weather data for your zip code, along with the water requirements of the plants, the soil, and the sprinkler type in each of your irrigation zones. It's free, easy to use, and works for any location in San Diego County.

Hydrozone Properly Have one water-use level per irrigation zone. Water-efficient plants react to overwatering and underwatering the same way - they lose their foliage and produce fewer flowers until all you see are branches. To avoid this, limit the plants within each irrigation zone to one water-use level.

Use One Type of Sprinkler Per Zone In each of your irrigation zones, the plants should have the same water use level and the sprinklers should have the same application and efficiency rates.



Take Care of Your Trees

Water trees less frequently but for longer periods than shrubs and perennials. Give your trees their own irrigation zone, use drip irrigation and water each tree at the dripline – the outside edge of the tree's canopy. As the tree grows, move irrigation outward to stay at the dripline.

Baby Your New Plants New plants need extra water during their first ■ 12 months in your garden, which is called the establishment period. Water daily for two weeks after planting to mimic the watering routine in most nurseries. Maintain the establishment period watering schedule

Water at Sunrise or Sunset Soil absorbs the most water from irrigation when the temperature, evaporation rate and wind are lower.

Don't Water When it Rains Connect a rain sensor to a standard irrigation controller. Watering will stop automatically when the sensor detects rainfall. The system will stay off until the sensor dries out.

Replenish Your Mulch Maintaining a three-inch layer of mulch protects soil from direct sunlight and evaporation. It also absorbs water, reducing runoff and providing more moisture for your soil.

For more information, go to WaterSmartSD.org and check out our eGuide to a WaterSmart Lifestyle, landscape classes, irrigation rebates, other programs and incentives.