### 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, 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.

#### Shrubs

- **Ceanothus griseus** (Horizontally striped spirea) — 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.

#### Groundcover

- **Lippia nodiflora**
- **Lantana montevidensis**
- **Muhlenbergia capillaris**

#### Grasses

- **Cassiope xantiana** 'Prostrata'
- **Festuca glauca**
- **Koeleria macrantha**

#### Succulents

- **Aeonium species**
- **Agave species and hybrids**
- **Aeonium**

#### Vines

- **Bougainvillea**
- **Lonicera japonica**
- **Texas Ranger**

#### Trees

- **Larix decidua**
- **Loquats**
- **Platycarya strobila**

---

*Includes Ornamental Grasses & Grass-like Plants*
These Nifty 50 plants have been selected because they are attractive, often available in nurseries, non-invasive, easy to maintain, long-term performers, scaled for residential landscapes and, once established, drought-tolerant. In fact, these plants thrive in San Diego’s semi-arid 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.

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **Use a Landscape Watering Calculator**
   - Use the city of San Diego’s Landscape Watering Calculator [http://apps.sandiego.gov/landcalc/](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.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **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.

7. **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 through your new garden’s first summer.

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

9. **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.

10. **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.

Nifty 50 Photo credits by number: GardensSoft 5, 9, 14, 16, 33, 35, 37 (far left), 48; David Yetz 13, 15, 18; Don Schultz 41, 43; Janet Rademacher 37 (middle); Susan Frommer 37 (far right). Step 2 (right): Hutter