

# AVERAGE LOT SIZE WATER-WISE MAP

You don't have to sacrifice beauty to save water. In fact, there are many gorgeous low-water plants that grow well in our climate. Learn how to transform your landscape into a water-wise oasis.



**Create a Color Scheme.** Use a color wheel to pick complimentary colors; consider a balance between warm and cool colors to create depth. Repeat color schemes for a landscape with visually captivating flow.

**Aim for Balance.** Water-wise plants include blooming annuals and perennials along with shrubs, trees, vines, ornamental grasses and succulents. Create a balanced, beautiful landscape by choosing different types of plants with various heights, colors, volume and texture to add visual interest.

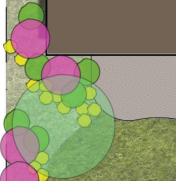
**Make It Bloom.** A continuous flow of color makes every landscape beautiful. Keep it colorful by incorporating plants that bloom at different times during the season.

**Give Room for Growth.** Find out how high and wide each plant you select will be at maturity before purchasing and planting so you can provide them with proper space to flourish.

**Get In The Hydro Zone.** Hydrozoning is the practice of grouping plants according to water and sunlight requirements. This water-wise method saves water and helps plants flourish in an optimal environment. Use these expert tips to create your own landscape-friendly hydrozones.

Visit [PlantSelect.org](https://PlantSelect.org) for an expertly curated selection of plants, landscaping designs and helpful information.

A 3,500 SQ. FT. HIGH WATER TURF LANDSCAPE SOAKS UP TO  
**84,000 GALLONS OF WATER A YEAR.**  
THE SAME LANDSCAPE WITH 40% WATERWISE TURF & 60% ESTABLISHED  
**WATERWISE PLANTS ONLY NEEDS 32,200 GALLONS!**



## 1. FOUNDATION PLANTING

Planting that is located adjacent to building. Start planting and irrigation 3-5' from building edge. Place taller plants closer to building.

### Groundcovers

**Serbian Yarrow** *Achillea serbica*

**Mountain Gold Alyssum** *Alyssum montanum*

**Maiden Pinks** *Dianthus deltoides* 'Brilliant'

### Perennials

**Coneflower** *Echinacea purpurea*

**Mojave Sage** *Salvia pachyphylla*

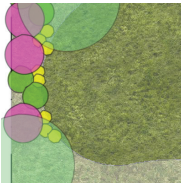
**Little Bluestem** *Schizachyrium scoparium*

### Shrubs

**Siberian Peashrub** *Caragana arborescens*

**Icee Blue Juniper** *Juniperus horizontalis* 'Icee Blue'

**Fragrant Sumac** *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro-Low'



## 2. BORDER/BUFFER PLANTING

Use of plants along an edge to screen views. Densely branched plants and evergreen plants are often used.

### Groundcovers

**Golden Moneywort** *Lysimachia nummularia* 'Aurea'

**Panchito Manzanita**

*Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis* Panchito

**Heron's Bill** *Erodium reichardii*

### Perennials

**Variegated Feather Reed Grass**

*Calamagrostis acutiflora* 'Avalanche'

**Salvia** *Salvia* sp.

**Beardtongue Foxglove**

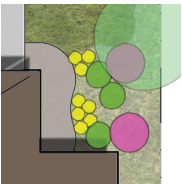
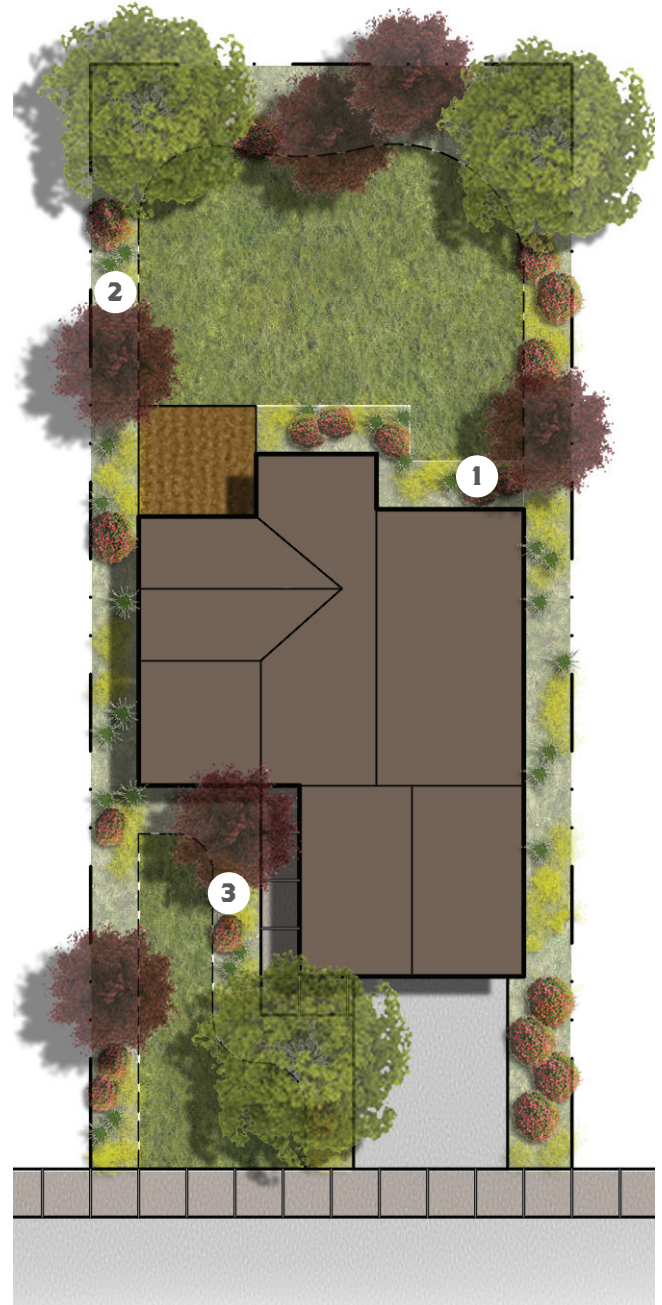
*Penstemon digitalis* 'Husker Red'

### Shrubs

**Western Snowberry** *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*

**Dwarf Ninebark** *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Nanus'

**Three-leaf Sumac** *Rhus trilobata*



## 3. ENTRY PLANTING

Planting along a path or outside space. Planting height should decrease closer to walkways. Plants often include colorful varieties that bloom during different times of the season to maintain visual interest.

### Groundcovers

**Ballerina Cranesbill** *Geranium cinereum* 'Ballerina'

**Virginia Creeper** *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

**Dwarf Creeping Thyme** *Thymus praecox* 'Minus'

### Perennials

**Creeping Speedwell** *Veronica repens*

**Hopflower Oregano** *Origanum libanoticum*

**European Pasqueflower** *Pulsatilla vulgaris*

### Shrubs

**Redleaf Barberry** *Berberis thunbergii* 'Atropurpurea'

**Lodense Privet** *Ligustrum vulgare* 'Lodense'

**Wax Flower** *Jamesia americana*

## LEGEND

● Sun

◐ Part Sun

● Shade

Plant placement should account for site-specific conditions