

Water-Wise

Homeowner Landscape Guide



Inland Empire
Landscape Alliance



This guide is written to assist and inspire gardeners with installing a water wise landscape in the arid Inland Empire region of California. Plants highlighted in this guide use moderate to low amounts of water and are generally available at your local nursery or garden center.

Why Go Water-Wise?

Water is growing more and more scarce in California and in order to make supplies last, we have to conserve wherever possible. A great place to start is in your yard— landscape irrigation accounts for 70% of home water use in our driest areas, but by following the ideas presented to you in this guide you will be able to reduce the amount of water you use, save money, and have a beautiful yard. Besides, as you will see on the following pages, whether you prefer a colorful garden, or a shady place to relax, there are hundreds of beautiful plants to choose from which are adapted to our climate and require very little water to look amazing.

Soil

The soil in your garden is one of the most important factors affecting whether a plant thrives, or merely survives. Soil has a direct effect on a plant's roots and their ability to collect nutrients and moisture from the soil. Textures in the Inland Empire region range from fast-draining sand to waterlogged clay.

There are many ways to determine your soil type, ranging from take home tests which you can purchase at your local garden center, to mailing in a

soil sample. But for a general quick and easy way to discover what type of soil is in your yard, try the soil test to the right.

Once you have determined your soil type, it is possible to amend your soil with nutrients to ensure plant success. While it is possible to change the soil type by adding soil amendments, the best solution is to find the right plant for your soil. And luckily, here in California, we have many beautiful native plants adapted to our climate and soil types!

However, if you want to learn more about soil amendments, contact the University Cooperative Extension Farm Advisor or local Master Gardener group at <http://cesanbernardino.ucda>.

Soil Texture Test:

Take a handful of moist soil from your garden, and give it a firm squeeze (note- soil should be moist, not sopping wet). Then, open your hand and give it a poke with your finger.

If it:

1. holds its shape when you open your hand, but crumbles when you poke it, you have loamy soil
2. holds its shape when you open your hand, but doesn't budge when you poke it, you have clay soil
3. crumbles as soon as you open your hand, you have sandy soil

Mulches

Mulches play an important role in reducing evaporation, covering and cooling the soil. When used correctly, they can minimize soil erosion and reduce weed growth. The texture and color of the mulch can add a finished look to any landscape. Mulches are available in both organic (bark) and inorganic (rock or gravel) forms.

Planning & Design

Deciding what to do in your garden can be a fun and inspiring project! Use the steps outlined below to start thinking about your design. For large or complicated projects, speak to a professional designer or check out garden and design books from your local library, nursery, or botanic garden.

Step 1: Take inventory of your yard

- **Sunlight Levels:** what areas of your garden receive full sun (6 hrs or more); partial sun or filtered light; and shade.
- **Site Drainage:** Do you have areas that are particularly wet or dry?
- **Climate:** Do you get winter frost? Where do your rain gutters end? Does your yard get a lot of wind? How do seasonal winds, like the Santa Ana Winds, blow across the property? Consider where you could plant to create a windbreak.
- **Views:** Make note of any views you want to keep, like a mountain view or your neighbor's trees; or screen off, such as a utility area.
- **Soil Type:** Conduct the quick soil texture test above to see whether you have clay, loam, or sand soils. Knowing what type of soil you have onsite can help ensure plant success.
- **Circulation:** How do you move through the space—are there walkways? Do you want to add, remove or change a path?
- **Existing plants and trees:** Determine which ones you like and which ones you wish to replace. Please note that you can have large trees professionally pruned to bring in more light and views. Most of the time, it is better to keep old trees rather than wait 25 years for a replacement tree to grow in.
- **Other Considerations:** Consider potential impacts your changes might have on your neighbors' yards, especially with regard to water runoff and things like trees, fences, and walls which are on or near property boundaries.

Step 2: Ask yourself how you will use your yard

- What do you like the least in your yard?
- What do you like the most in your yard?
- How much money do you want to spend?
- How much time do you spend in your yard?
- Do you want a place for outdoor entertaining?
- Do you have children or pets that would play in the yard?
- Do you enjoy gardening, or would you hire someone to maintain the yard for you.
- Do you have any specific allergies?
- Would you like a fragrant garden?
- Do you want to attract birds or butterflies?
- Are there views you would like to enhance or conceal?
- What do you want your garden to feel like: open or enclosed; manicured or wild?

Step 3: Get inspired

- Go for a walk, look through magazines or search online and collect pictures of the gardens and plants you find attractive.
- Discover what grows naturally in your area by going for a hike in a nearby wild area.
- Visit local botanic gardens (see listed at end of publication) for inspiration.

Step 4: Limit the Turf Areas

- Plant turf only where it will be used--if the only time you step on your grass is to mow it, consider replacing it with native or other low water use plants which have lower weekly maintenance and are more appropriate for our climate.
- Avoid placing turf under trees because most trees need less water.

Climate & Watering

In San Bernardino County, we get the majority of our annual precipitation in the cooler winter months and very little rainfall during the hot summer months. Installing an efficient irrigation system and providing plants with the right amount of water at the right time is key to getting plants established so that they can eventually survive on natural rainfall.

Irrigation 101

If you have a pre-existing irrigation system, take a moment to become familiar with its different components. For detailed information about how to update or retrofit your existing system, contact your local hardware store, irrigation store, or conservation district. Consider hiring an expert for large or complicated jobs.

Efficient Irrigation

- Plan to install or retrofit an existing irrigation system with appropriate efficient irrigation fixtures. For the latest efficient irrigation models check www.bewaterwise.com.

- Contact your local water supplier and conservation district for additional information about upcoming workshops and rebates.
- Create separate valves (zones or stations) for high, medium, and low water using plants; areas that are in the sun, shade, and filtered shade. One tip, from experts, is to create a map for how you defined the irrigation areas and keep it with your gardening tools to reference in the future.
- Consider investing in a “smart” irrigation timer or controller which will automatically adjust your garden’s watering schedule based on weather or soil conditions. Follow the sample watering guide on the next page to set each zone by season. (note- if your garden is maintained by a contractor or gardener, inform them about what you are doing so that they won’t adjust run times to previous levels).
- Consider adding a rain sensor to turn off your irrigation system when it rains.
- Make sure that water from your irrigation system is kept away from your house and pathways to avoid structural water damage.
- Avoid overspray and runoff by giving yourself an irrigation system tune-up once a year (see checklist below).

Irrigation Tune-Up Checklist

Check sprinklers in the spring, summer and fall. Turn on each valve and check for the following problems:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water runoff | <input type="checkbox"/> Heads tilted or misdirected |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swampy areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Visible dry areas: sprinkler spacing too far apart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plant material performing poorly | <input type="checkbox"/> Obstruction of spray pattern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water spraying on the street | <input type="checkbox"/> Popup system not fully extending |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Valve leaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Spray is not reaching proper area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head clogged | <input type="checkbox"/> There are doughnut shaped dry areas of turf |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head leaking or broken | <input type="checkbox"/> Sprinkler nozzles blown off |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plants blocking sprinkler | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spray is misting or fogging | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spray is overshooting planting | |

Tip:
Very Low water using plants should not require any supplemental irrigation once they are established. Follow your watering schedule for the first 4-6 months, then turn it off on these plants and only water them when they need it.

In the following pages you will find a variety of California Friendly® plants which are labeled as high (H), medium (M), low (L) or very low (VL) water users. Create a chart, like the one below, to set your irrigation timers for each plant zone, by season.

Creating an irrigation schedule, like the one below can seem daunting at first since they rely on a variety of factors, including the type of irrigation system installed, soil type, and plant material.

Take the guesswork out of your schedule by using the water calculator in the Garden Spot at www.bewaterwise.com/calculator to create a schedule for your specific plant material and irrigation system--it's quick, easy, and free!

Make sure to check with your local water agency for watering schedules and restrictions that may be in effect.

To the right is a sample schedule for a traditional sprinkler system in a garden with sandy loam soil. Keep in mind that watering schedules and times will be different for drip or microspray irrigation.

High Water Plants	WINTER December-January-February						
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min		7min		7min		
	SUMMER June-July-August						
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min	7min	7min	7min	7min	7min	7min
Medium Water Plants	WINTER December-January-February						
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min				7min		
	SUMMER June-July-August						
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min		7min		7min		7min
Low Water Plants	WINTER December-January-February						
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	5min				5min		
	SUMMER June-July-August						
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	5min		5min		5min		5min
SPRING March-April-May							
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min		7min		7min		7min
FALL September-October-November							
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min		7min		7min		7min
SPRING March-April-May							
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min		7min		7min		
FALL September-October-November							
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	7min		7min		7min		
SPRING March-April-May							
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	5min		5min		5min		
FALL September-October-November							
	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	5min		5min		5min		



Blue Fescue



California Fuchsia



California Grape



Catalina Cherry

Name	Category	Size (h x w)	Light	Water
Aeonium sp. <i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Succulent	to 3' x 3'	full sun	L-VL
Aloe <i>Aloe vera</i>	Succulent	1-2' x 1-2'	full sun	L-VL
Australian Willow <i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Tree	20-30' x 15-25'	full sun	M
Beard Tongue <i>Penstemon palmeri</i>	Perennial	3-5' x 1-2'	full sun	L
Blue Fescue <i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	Grass	under 1' x 1'	partial sun	M-L
Bougainvillea <i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>	Vine	5-20' x 5-20'	full sun to partial shade	L-VL
Butterfly Vine <i>Mascagnia macroptera</i>	Vine	15-20'	full sun to full shade	L
California Fuchsia <i>Epilobium canum</i>	Perennial	2-3' x 2'	partial shade	L-VL
California Poppy <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Annual	1' x 1'	full sun	L-VL
California Redbud <i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Shrub	6-20' x 10-15'	full sun to partial shade	L-VL
California Wild Grape <i>Vitis californica</i>	Vine	25-40'	full sun to partial shade	L-VL
Catalina Cherry <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Shrub	20-50' x 20-30'	full sun	L-VL
Catalina Fernleaf Ironwood <i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>	Tree	20-40' x 12-15'	full sun	L-VL
Century Plant <i>Agave americana</i>	Succulent	4-8' x 6-12'	full sun	L-VL
Chitalpa <i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Tree	15-25' x 15-25'	full sun	L
Cleveland Sage <i>Salvia clevelandii</i>	Perennial	3-5' x 5-8'	full sun	L
Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Tree	20-60' x 30-70'	full sun to partial shade	VL
Common Myrtle <i>Myrtus communis</i>	Shrub	8-12' x 8-12'	full sun to full shade	L
Coyote Brush <i>Baccharis sp.</i>	Perennial	1-5' x 5-9'	full sun	L-VL

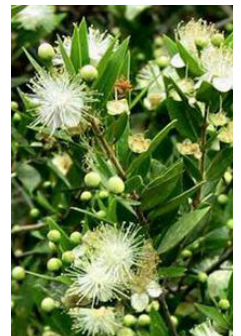
Flower Color	Bloom Season	Notes
yellow flowers	March-July	leaves grow in a rosette formation
yellow flower stalks	March-July	flowers attract humming birds; gel from leaves have medicinal properties
n/a	n/a	weeping growth habit; good for small yard and patios
white to pink; hybrids may have other colors	March-May	flowers attract humming birds
white seedstalks in the spring	n/a	prized for its blue-gray mounding foliage
colors vary by species, red, purple, orange, yellow, white	March-October	large vine that can be trained to drape over a fence or groundcover
yellow blooms with brown, butterfly shaped seeds	March-August	evergreen vine; fruit resembles a butterfly; can be trained as a shrub
red flowers in the fall	August-November	flowers attract birds and butterflies; silvery foliage
golden orange	March-September	plant seeds in the fall for spring color
magenta flowers, winter seed pods, some fall color	February-May	works well as a small patio tree; blooms attract birds
fruits late spring-summer	March-August	red fall foliage; fruits after 3rd year; attracts birds and wildlife
white flower spikes; red to black berries	April-August	works well as a perimeter screen, can be shaped into a tree
white flower clusters	May-July	does best in sandy soils; needs occasional deep watering
n/a- blooms once in life cycle after 10 years	n/a	sculptural plant adds structure to landscapes with gray-blue leaves
prolific light pink blooms	May-August	blooms attract birds; great small patio tree
purple	May-July	fragrant; attracts birds and butterflies
small yellow flowers; acorns	March-May	grow slowly; old trees have magnificent sculptural forms
white flowers	June-August	fragrant foliage; blooms attract birds and butterflies
small, white flowers	March-August	evergreen shrub or groundcover



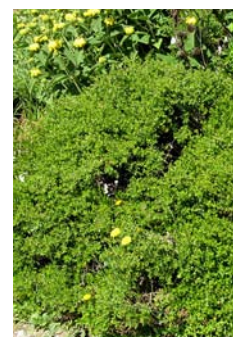
Fernleaf Ironwood



Cleveland Sage



Common Myrtle



Coyote Brush



Fairy Duster



Flannel Bush



Hens-and-Chicks



Indian Hawthorn

Name	Flower Color	Bloom Season
Deer Grass <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	2-3' flower stalks	June-August
Douglas Iris <i>Iris douglasiana</i>	blue-violet	March-May
Evergreen Currant <i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	red berries in spring-summer	February-June
Fairy Duster <i>Calliandra eriophylla</i>	2" pink to orange tufts	April-July
Flannel Bush <i>Femontodendron sp.</i>	brilliant yellow	March-May
Gray Lavender Cotton <i>Santolina sp.</i>	solitary yellow button flowers	March-July
Hens-and-Chicks <i>Echeveria sp.</i>	pink flowers	March-June
Indian Hawthorn <i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	white to pink	February-May
Kangaroo Paw <i>Anigozanthos sp.</i>	commonly red or lime green; varies by species	March-November
Lamb's Ear <i>Stachys byzantina</i>	purple pink flowers	May-July
Lantana <i>Lantana sp.</i>	purple, yellow or white, depending on variety	year round blooms
Large Mediterranean Spurge <i>Euphorbia characias</i>	large chartreuse flowerheads	March-August
Lavender <i>Lavandula sp.</i>	purple fragrant blooms	March-August
Lemonade Berry <i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	small pink flowers; red berries in summer	March-May
Lion's Tail <i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	showy orange fuzzy blooms	November-January
Live Forever <i>Dudleya sp.</i>	reddish flowers	March-June
Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos sp.</i>	pinkish white urn shaped flowers	February-May
Mexican Bush Sage <i>Salvia leucantha</i>	purple and white flowers grow on stalks	year round blooms
Mexican Feather Grass <i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	green to golden flowers	August-October

Light	Size (h x w)	Water	Notes	Category
full sun to partial shade	2-3' x 2-3'	L-VL	green foliage turns blond in summer heat;	Grass
shade	2'-1'	L	evergreen strappy leaves	Perennial
partial shade	3-5' x 8-12'	L-VL	works well under trees	Perennial
full sun	1-3' x 1-3'	L	flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds,	Shrub
full sun	8' x 10-20'	VL	avoid clay soils; will not tolerate summer water	Shrub
full sun	2' x 3-4'	L	striking silvery foliage; can form a 1' high carpet in mass plantings	Perennial
full sun to partial shade	6" x 1'	L-VL	sculptural rosette forms come in a variety of colors and sizes	Succulents
full sun to partial shade	2-5' x 2-5'	M	very low maintenance	Shrub
full sun	to 6' x 2'	M-L	unique, long lived flowers; flowers attract hummingbirds	Perennial
full sun to partial shade	4-6" x 2'	L	leaves are silvery, soft and "fuzzy" to the touch	Ground-cover
full sun to partial shade	1-3' x 3-6'	M-L	year round flowers; needs to be pruned severely at least once a year	Ground-cover
full sun to partial shade	2-3' x 2-3'	L	gray green foliage year-round with striking flowers; excellent accent plant	Perennial
partial shade	3' x 5'	L	fragrant; attracts birds and butterflies; silvery foliage	Shrub
full sun	5-12' x 2-15'	L-VL	background evergreen shrub	Shrub
full sun	3-6' x 3'	M-L	fast growing with unusual flowers; dark green foliage	Shrub
full sun to partial shade	1-2' x 1-2'	L-VL	sculptural rosette forms; work well as a ground cover	Succulents
full sun to partial shade	1-15' x 5-15'	L-VL	does best on slopes; dislikes summer watering; striking red bark	Shrub
full sun to partial shade	3-5' x 3-5'	L	fast growing with gray-green foliage	Perennial
full sun to partial shade	1-2' x 1'	L-VL	foliage turns blond in summer; spreads easily- avoid in areas near wilderness	Grass



Large Spurge



Lemonade Berry



Live-Forever



Manzanita



Verbena



Red Clusterberry



Rock Purslane



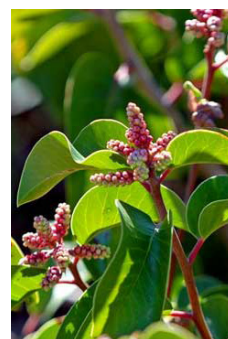
Rock Rose

Name	Flower Color	Bloom Season
New Zealand Cabbage <i>Cordyline australis</i>	fragrant white flowers	June-August
New Zealand Flax <i>Phormium tenax</i>	orange-red flowers	March-June
Olive Tree <i>Olea europea</i>	n/a	n/a
Palo Verde Tree <i>Parkinsonia sp.</i>	profuse yellow blooms	June-August
Pink Melaleuca <i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	pink bottle brush flowers	March-October
Pride of Madera <i>Echium candicans</i>	purple blossoms on 20" cone	April-June
Red Clusterberry <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	deep purple	March-September
Red Clusterberry <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	small white flowers in spring; red berries in fall	March-November
Rock Purslane <i>Calandrina grandiflora</i>	prominent fuschia blooms	March-June; October
Rockrose <i>Cistus sp.</i>	white to pink	March-August
Rosemary <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	blue-white	year round blooms
Sea Lavender, Statice <i>Limonium perezii</i>	deep purple	March-September
Sticky Monkey Flower <i>Mimulus sp.</i>	peach colored blooms in spring summer	March-August
Stonecrop <i>Sedum sp.</i>	yellow	February-May
Strawberry Tree <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	white urn shaped flowers; decorative red fruit	October-February
Sugar Bush <i>Rhus ovata</i>	small white flower clusters followed by red berries	March-April
Toyon, Christmas Berry <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	white flower clusters in fall with red berries in winter	October- February
Wild Buckwheat <i>Eriogonum sp.</i>	white, pink, yellow	March-September
Wild Lilac <i>Ceanothus sp.</i>	deep blue	March-May

Light	Size (h x w)	Water	Notes	Category
full sun	to 10' x 5'	L	unique form works well in backgrounds to add interest	Grass
full sun	6-8' x 8-10'	L	showy foliage with upright blade shaped leaves	Grass
full sun	to 30' x 25-30'	L	silvery gray foliage; fruitless varieties exist	Tree
full sun	15-20' x 15-20'	L-VL	green trunk; good patio tree; may have spines	Tree
full sun	10-15' x 8-18'	VL	works well on slopes; attractive accent plant	Tree
full sun	6-8' x 4-6'	L	deer resistant; blooms attract birds, bees, butterflies	Perennial
full sun	4-6' x 2-4'	L	blooms attract birds and butterflies	Perennial
full sun to partial shade	1' x 10'	M-L	works well in planter beds	Ground-cover
full sun to partial shade	1' x 2-3'	L-VL	striking blooms form on a long stalk attracting birds and butterflies	Succulents
full sun	2' x 2-5"	L	works well between large shrubs	Ground-cover
full sun	3-4' x 2'	L	fragrant foliage can be used in cooking; attracts wildlife	Shrub
full sun to partial shade	2'-4'	L	flowers work well in flower arrangements	Perennial
full sun	1-3' x 1-3'	L	hybrids available in different colors; blooms attract humming birds	Shrub
full sun to partial shade	to 6" x 2'	L-VL	low growing succulent	Ground-cover
full sun	10-25' x 10-25-	M-L	great small patio tree	Tree
full sun	15-20' x 15-20'	VL	evergreen background shrub; attractive shaggy bark	Shrub
full sun to partial shade	10-15' x 8-15'	VL	can be trimmed into a small tree; fruit attracts birds in winter	Shrub
full sun	varies by species	L-VL	attracts wildlife and butterflies	Shrub
full sun	3-10' x 3-8'	L	shrub or groundcover varieties; flowers attract birds and butterflies	Shrub



Stonecrop



Sugar Bush



Toyon



Wild Lilac

California Natives



1 Toyon; Christmas Berry
Heteromeles arbutifolia

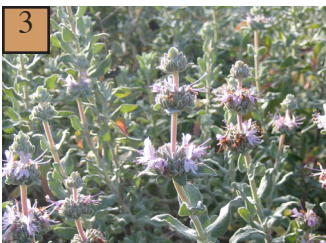
4 Western Redbud Tree
Cercis occidentalis

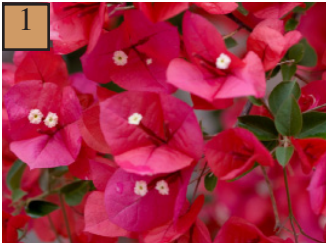
2 California Buckwheat
Eriogonum spp.

5 Fairy Duster
Calliandra eriophylla

3 Purple Sage
Salvia leucophylla

6 Coast Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia





1 Bougainvillea
Bougainvillea spp.

4 Tree Mallow
Lavatera arborea

2 Yellow Lantana
Lantana camara

5 Flannel Bush
Fremontodendron Californicum

3 Mexican Bush Sage
Salvia leucantha

6 Olive Tree
Olea Europea



Colorful & Naturalistic

Lush & Water Wise



1 Blue Fescue
Festuca glauca

2 Strawberry Tree
Arbutus unedo

3 New Zealand Flax
Phormium tenax

4 Kangaroo Paw
Anigozanthos flavidus

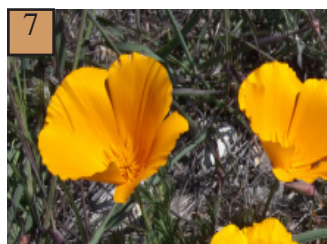
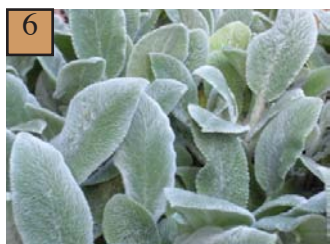
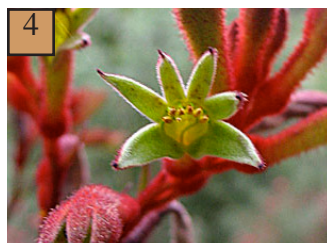
5 Deer Grass
Muhlenbergia rigens

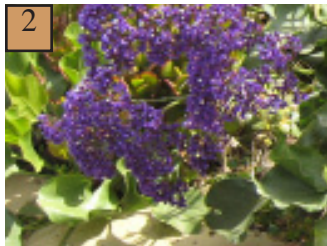
6 Lamb's Ear
Stachys byzantian

7 California Poppy
Echscholzia californica

8 Ornamental Strawberry
Fragaria chiloensis

9 Lion's Tail
Leonotis leonurus





1 Blue Fescue
Festuca glauca

4 Blue Chalk Sticks
Senecio talinoides

2 Sea Lavender
Limonium perezii

5 Deer Grass
Muhlenbergia rigens

3 New Zealand Flax
Phormium tenax

6 Lilly of the Nile
Agapanthus africanus



Purple Hued Border

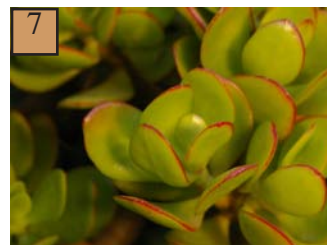


1 Bougainvillea
Bougainvillea spp.

2 Prickly Pear Cactus
Opuntia spp.

3 Aloe
Aloe striata

4 Porkbush
Portulacaria afra



5 Miniature Pine Tree
Crassula tetragona

6 Peruvian Apple Cactus
Cereus peruvianus

7 Jade Plant
Crassula ovata

8 Foxtail agave
Agave attenuata



Sculptural Succulents

Notes:

Demonstration Gardens

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden

Garden Hours: 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. daily
1500 N. College Ave
Claremont, CA 91711
(909) 625-8767
www.rsabg.org

Chino Basin Water Conservation District Garden

Garden Hours: 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. daily
4594 San Bernardino St.
Montclair, CA 91763
(909) 626-2711
www.cbwcd.org

Maloof Foundation Garden

Garden Hours: Thurs & Sat. noon-4:00
5131 Carnelian Street
Alta Loma, CA 91701
(909) 980-0412
www.malooffoundation.org

San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation Garden

Garden Hours: expected to open April 2011
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407
(909) 537-7684

Western Municipal Water District Conservation Garden

Garden Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily
450 E. Alessandro Blvd.
Riverside, California
951.571.7100
www.wmwd.com/landscape

Information and Publications

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

This site has up to date information about water supplies, rebate

opportunities and gardening tips on the "Garden Spot" web page. Visit online at: www.bewaterwise.com

Water Wise Gardening for the Inland Empire:
www.wmwd.watersavingplants.com

The Theodore Payne Foundation for Wildflowers & Native Plants, Inc.
www.theodorepayne.org

The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Excellent plant database with images, conservation and restoration tips.
www.wildflower.org

Recommended Reading

Care & Maintenance of Southern California Native Plant Gardens

Landscape Plants for California Gardens

Sunset Western Garden Book

California Native Plants for the Garden

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