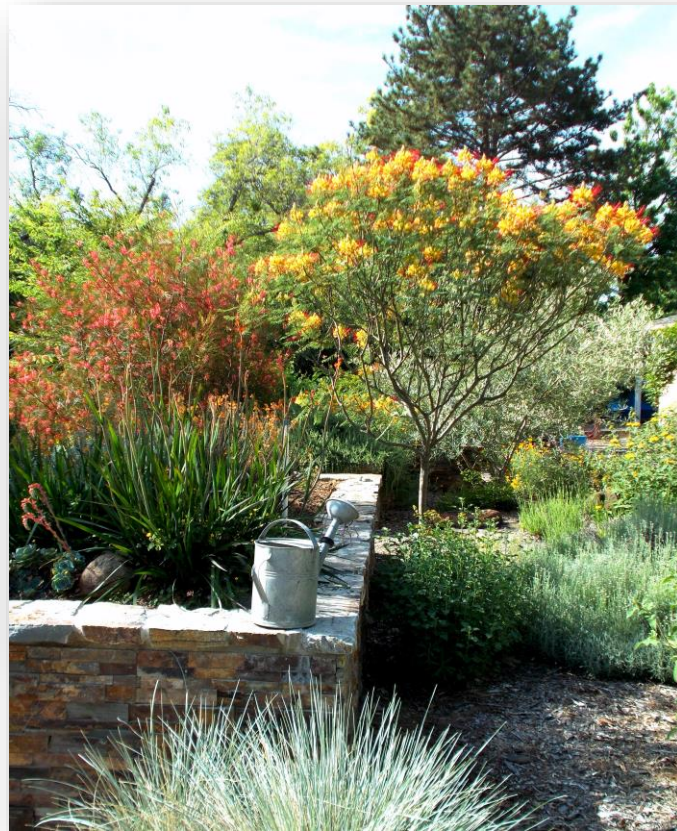


WaterSmart Gardens Converting Thirsty Lawns to Beautiful Beds





Presentations & Handouts at www.ecolandscapes.org

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**How Tos and Workshop Handouts
Downloadable pdfs**

The advertisement features a banner with purple flowers on the left. The main text is in a clean, sans-serif font. The 'How To Info' logo is a small graphic of a chalkboard with white text.

How to Remove Your Lawn

Presented by

Eric Zemlicka, Landscape Contractor, Zscapes
River-Friendly Landscaping Qualified Green Gardener
zscapessacto@gmail.com

- ▶ Type of Lawn Removal Methods
- ▶ Steps for Various Methods
- ▶ Pros, Cons, Time, Cost Comparison
- ▶ Converting Sprinklers to Low-volume Drip

What type of lawn (turf, grass) do you have?

- ▶ Cool season
 - ▶ Green in winter
 - ▶ Dwarf & tall Fescues, Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass
- ▶ Warm season
 - ▶ Brown in winter
 - ▶ Bermudagrass, St. Augustine
- ▶ Combination - Grass with weeds

Lower Soil Grade Away from Hardscape



Square Footage Area & Coverage

- ▶ Area = Length x Width
 - ▶ 20 ft. long x 5 ft. wide = 100 sq. ft.
- ▶ 1 sq. yd. of material = 3'x3'x3' = 327 sq. ft. @ 1" deep
 - ▶ 100 sq. ft. @ 3" (Example: mulch) = 300 sq. ft. = 1 yard of material (approx.)

Removal Methods - Manually (Shovel)

- ▶ Most cost-effective
- ▶ Great for small areas
- ▶ Most labor intensive
- ▶ Environmentally friendly



Steps to Removing Lawn Manually

- ▶ Cut grass into long strips width of spade or edge cutter, depth depends on conditions
- ▶ Cut into pieces
 - ▶ Add cool-season grass to compost pile or turn over and leave in place
 - ▶ Warm-season grass dispose

Removal Methods - Sod Cutting

- ▶ Good for large areas & Cool-season grass
 - ▶ Warm-season grass can regrow from deeper roots
- ▶ More uniform cutting depth
- ▶ Faster than removing by shovel
- ▶ Challenging to maneuver equipment & air pollution
- ▶ Allows you to create contoured shapes



Steps to Sod Cutting

- ▶ Water grass one or two days before cutting
- ▶ Soil moist to 4 inches deep
- ▶ Mark sprinkler heads
- ▶ Roll cut strips for removal



Removal Methods - Chemicals

- ▶ Consider other options first
- ▶ Herbicides are pesticides used to kill plants
- ▶ Identify target vegetation for product selection
- ▶ Use when grass is actively growing
- ▶ Easy and effective
- ▶ Expensive, can require 3 applications
- ▶ NOT environmentally sound
 - ▶ Kills soil biology
 - ▶ Waterways polluted from runoff



Steps to Chemical Removal

- ▶ Water grass well for about 2 weeks prior to application for longer grass blades
- ▶ Wear PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) = Cover skin, goggles, gloves, etc.
- ▶ Do not apply when windy and within 24 hours of predicted rain

Steps to Chemical Removal

- ▶ Apply chemical
- ▶ Leave area undisturbed for 1 week
- ▶ After 2 weeks, mow, water, and wait 2 weeks
- ▶ If new growth appears, reapply chemical to actively growing grass and/or weeds
- ▶ Remember: Consider other methods before using chemicals!



Removal Methods - Solarization



Removal Methods - Solarization

- ▶ Plastic traps heat to sterilize grass
- ▶ Kills beneficial soil biology in top 3 - 4 inches
- ▶ Relatively quick (1 - 2 months) - High temperatures needed to be effective
- ▶ Less effective on deep rooting grass and weeds, e.g., Bermudagrass, Nutsedge
- ▶ Does not require heavy equipment or chemicals

Steps to Solarization

- ▶ Remove any materials that can puncture plastic
- ▶ Mow lawn short, leave grass on lawn, & water to speed heating process once covered
- ▶ Mark sprinkler heads
- ▶ Dig out edges of grass approx. 6 inches deep & wide to make a trench
- ▶ Apply clear plastic (not black) 1.5 - 2 mil thick over lawn and into the trench at the edges

Steps to Solarization

- ▶ Add soil, sand, or rocks on plastic in trench
- ▶ If using more than one piece of plastic, overlap edges 6 inches at seams
- ▶ Monitor
 - ▶ Avoid activity on plastic
 - ▶ Repair holes & tears
 - ▶ Keep edges secure

Removal Methods - Sheet Mulching

- ▶ Minimizes weeds
- ▶ Improves soil
- ▶ Increases plant health
- ▶ No emissions from equipment
- ▶ No hauling
- ▶ Can do any time of year
- ▶ A process of layering



Steps to Sheet Mulching

- ▶ Mow grass short
- ▶ Leave cut grass in place
- ▶ Water lawn so moist, not soggy
- ▶ Next to sidewalks, driveway - Create 12” wide strip, removing soil several inches down to avoid overflow of material



Irrigation System Considerations when Sheet Mulching

- ▶ Convert sprinkler system to low-volume drip
- ▶ Considerations include:
 - ▶ Installing irrigation on top of the sheet mulch
 - ▶ Exposed lines, aesthetically unappealing
 - ▶ Installing irrigation on the bottom of the sheet mulch
 - ▶ Future planting, you have to work around lines

Steps to Sheet Mulching

- ▶ Spread 2” layer of compost over lawn
- ▶ Install layer(s) of cardboard, overlapping edges by 6”
- ▶ Important: Moisten each layer during installation
- ▶ Final layer - 4” organic mulch
- ▶ Keep layers moist throughout decomposition process



Pros, Cons, Time, Cost Comparison

Type	Pro	Con	Time to Do*	Cost
Shovel	Inexpensive	Labor intensive	Days/Weeks	\$
Sod Cutter	Fast	Rent equipment, hauling	Hours	\$\$
Sheet Mulching	Organic, Improves soil biology	Difficult on slopes	Weeks	\$\$\$\$
Chemicals	Effective	Environmental impacts	Weeks	\$\$\$
Solarization	No Equipment or Chemicals	Time constraints	Months	\$

* Time to do depends on conditions of project and whether a combination of methods is used

Irrigation Infrastructure



Convert Traditional Sprinklers to Low-Volume Drip Irrigation

- ▶ Planning efficient irrigation system
- ▶ System components / equipment
- ▶ Irrigation system considerations when sheet mulching
- ▶ WaterSmart irrigation techniques and tips

Planning an Efficient Irrigation System~ Water pressure & Flow Rate



Low-Volume Drip Assembly

Anti-Siphon
Valve

Filter

Pressure Regulator

Flexible Tubing



System Components / Equipment



Pressure Regulators



Filters

Spray-to-Drip Conversions

Spray-to-Drip Retrofit Kits

Convert Any Spray Zone to a Drip Zone!

The easiest and fastest way to convert a conventional spray zone to a low-volume irrigation zone.

1800-Retro

1800 Series Spray Body that contains a filter, pressure regulator, and 1/2" male threaded outlet



Installation

- Simply remove the top of any 1800 and remove the internal assembly (On the 1806 and 1812 leave the spring in the body)
- Remove the internal assembly of the retro kit and drop into the existing body
- Tighten the cap
- Use Easy Fit Fittings or a female adapter to connect to drip tubing or other 1/2" FPT devices

Features

- Can be installed above or below grade
- Provides 30 psi (2,1 bar) pressure regulation and 200-mesh (75 micron) screen
- Flow rate 0.50 to 4.00 GPM (1.9 to 15.1 l/m)



Spray-to-Drip Conversions

RBY Pressure-Regulating Filter

Unique, compact unit that combines filtration and pressure regulation in one compact piece for protection of downstream components



PRF-100-RBY

Installation

- Simply connect the RBY Pressure-Regulating Filter into the water line
- Use Easy Fit Fittings or a female adapter to connect to drip tubing
- Install a valve or emitter box over the filter for easy access during cleaning

Features

- Comes in 3/4" MPT (model PRF-075-RBY, not shown) or 1" versions (model PRF-100-RBY)
- 3/4" MPT (PRF-075-RBY) regulates pressure at 30 psi (2,1 bar) and flows 0.20 to 5.0 GPM (0.8 to 18.9 l/m)
- 1" MPT (PRF-100-RBY) regulates pressure at 40 psi (2,8 bar) and flows 3.0 to 15.0 GPM (11.4 to 56.8 l/m)
- Can be installed above or below grade
- Robust body and cap are made of glass-filled polypropylene and provide 150 psi (10,3 bar) pressure rating
- 200 mesh stainless steel filter (75 micron)



Two Types of Drip



Emitters placed at the plants - **Point Source** for sparse plantings



Built-in emitters in a grid formation - **Line Source** for dense plantings

System Components / Equipment



One Roll*
Two Fittings
Less than an hour
of labor to irrigate up to 1800 sq. feet.



* Some flow rates and dripper spacings
require more than one roll.

WaterSmart Irrigation Tips

- ▶ Whatever system you use, know and understand it.
 - ▶ How much water does it apply?
 - ▶ How long does it take to apply it?
- ▶ Use weather-based controllers to adjust for seasonal changes.
- ▶ Ask questions
 - ▶ After years in the irrigation business, there's always more to learn!

WaterSmart Irrigation Tips

- ▶ Begin with the end in mind.
- ▶ To select the best drip system for your situation and conditions, learn how to select, group, and place plants.
- ▶ That's next!

After Next Presentations, Outside Demonstrations

Efficient Irrigation Systems

- ▶ Regulating water pressure
- ▶ Checking flow rate
- ▶ Outfitting conventional sprinklers with efficient nozzles
- ▶ Converting spray to low-volume drip
- ▶ Placing and spacing emitters
- ▶ Q & A

WaterSmart Gardens

Converting Thirsty Lawns to Beautiful Beds

Selecting, Grouping, Placing, &
Establishing Climate-appropriate Plants

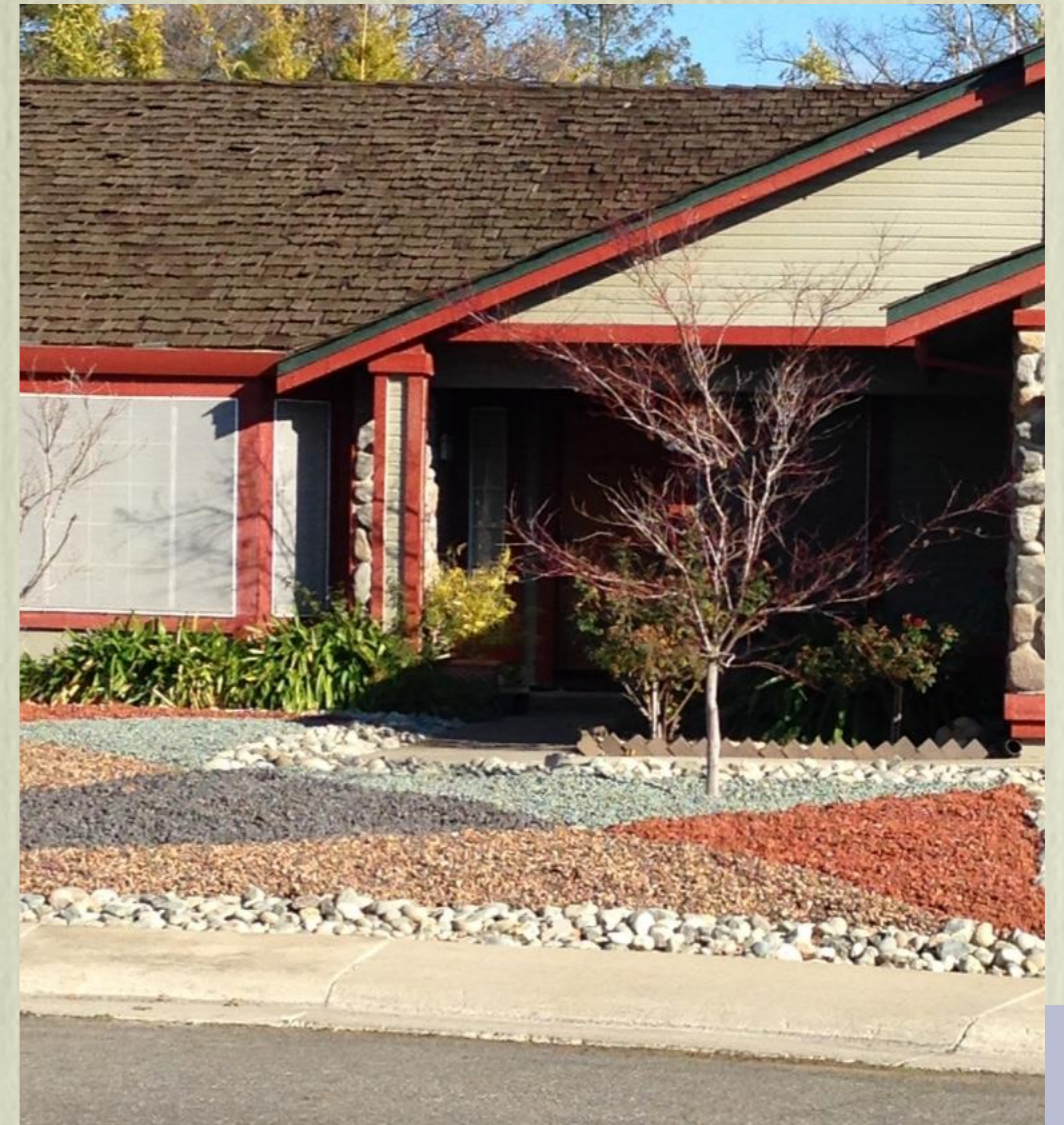


Presented by
Cheryl Buckwalter
CLIA, QWEL, RFL GG,
Landscape Designer, & President
EcoLandscape California
cheryl@ecolandscape.org

There Versus Here



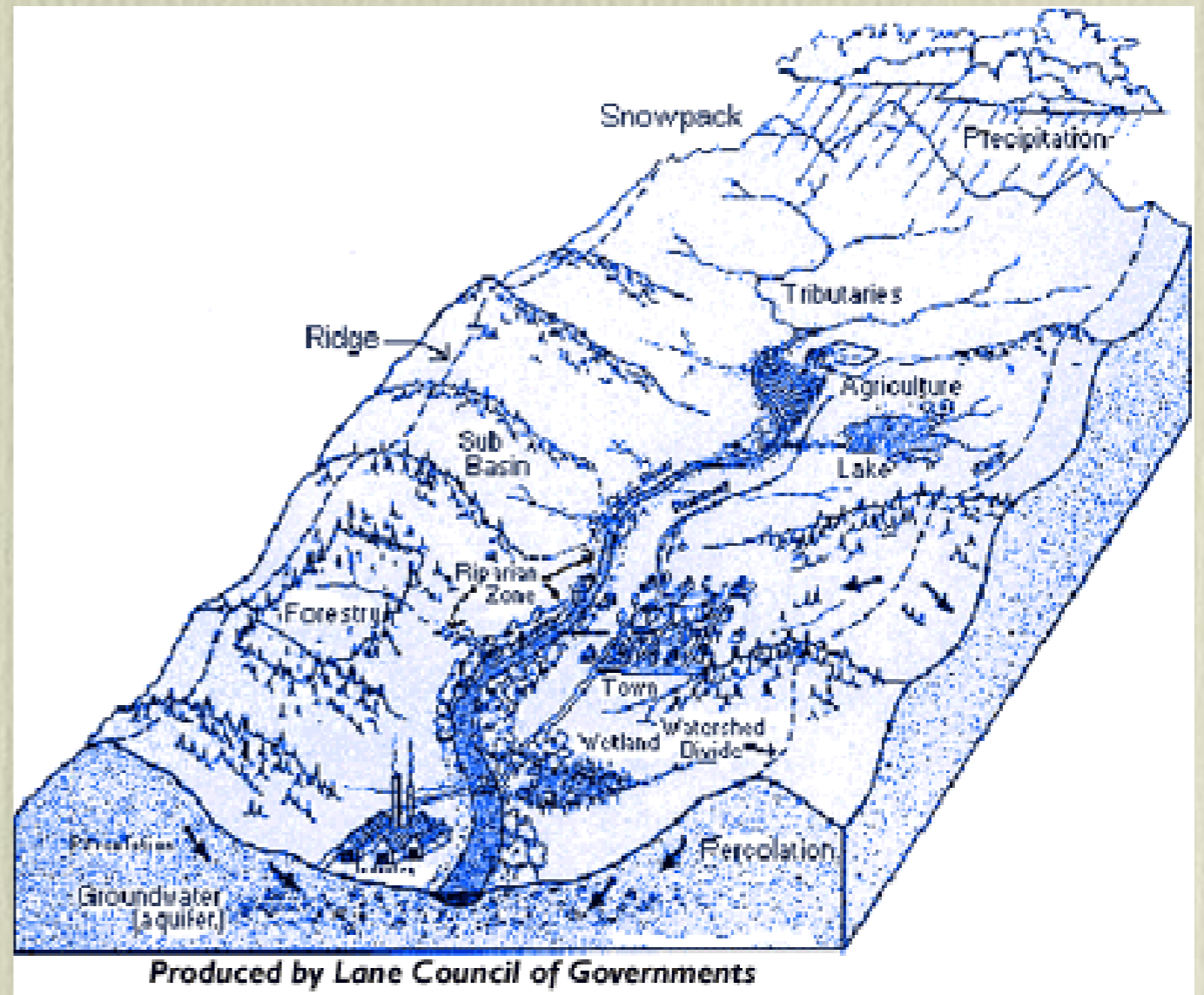
And... We're Not in the Desert



Watershed-based Approach to Landscaping

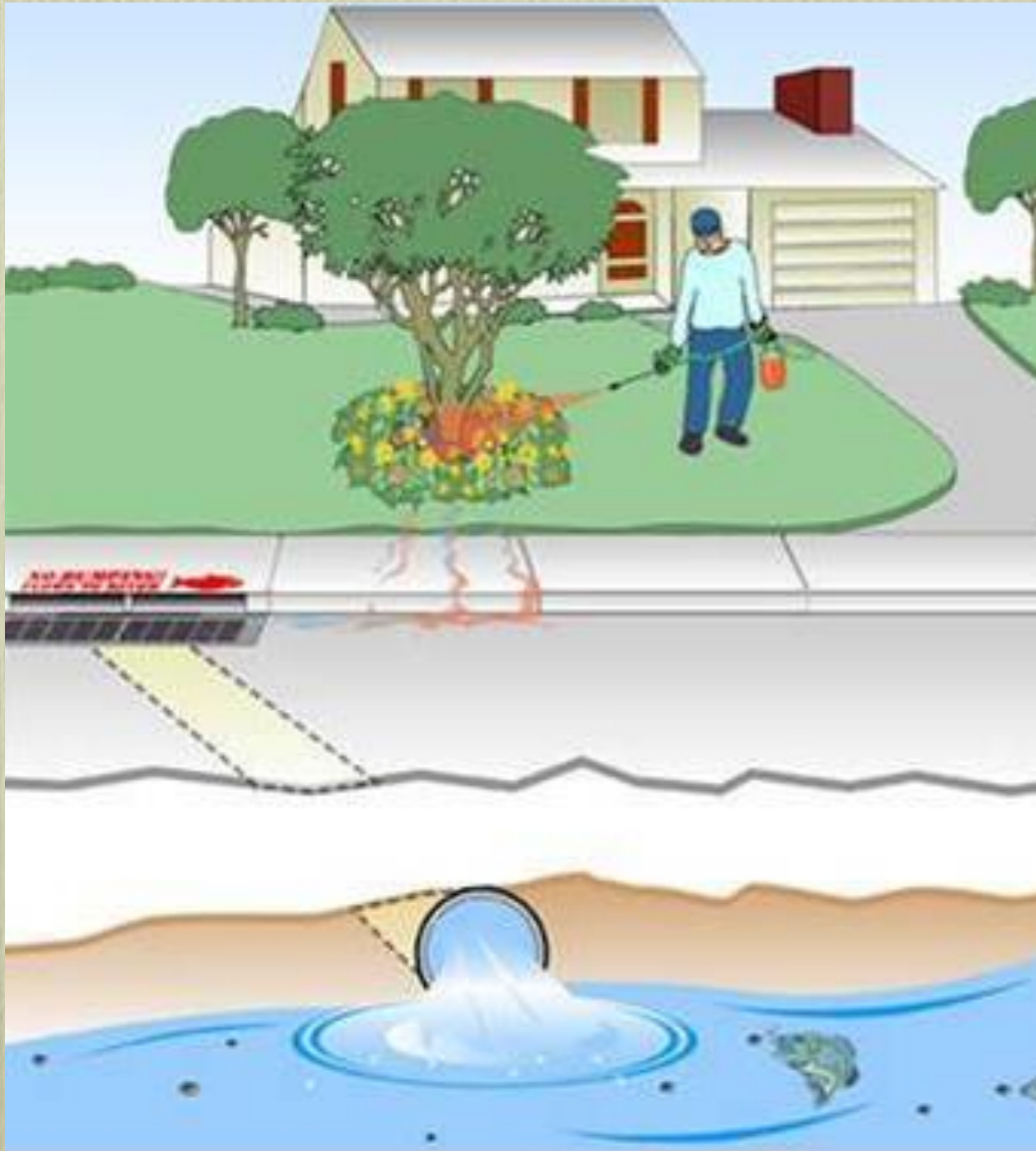
What is a Watershed?

- An area of land where all water under it or drains off of it goes into the same place
- Your home is a mini-watershed
- Rain from roof drains toward street or garden



*U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency*

The Link Between Watersheds & Wastesheds



- **Water from irrigation & rainfall washes pesticides, fertilizers, & other contaminants into gutters & storm drains**

Reduce Toxic Chemicals in Waterways

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

UC IPM Online

Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program

What is IPM? | Identify & Manage Pests | Research | Publications | Training & Events | Links | About Us | Contact Us | Subscribe

Solve your pest problems with UC's best science

Announcements

- Upcoming workshops: [Train-the-trainer](#)

What's New

- Pest Alert!** [Brown Marmorated Stink Bug](#) (PDF)
- Green Bulletin Newsletter: [August 2012 issue](#)
- Updated Pest Management Guidelines: [Peppermint, Cucurbits](#)
- New Pest Notes: [Deer Mouse, Black Scale](#)
- [More...](#)


QUICK LINKS

- Newsletters
- Recursos en español
- Online training
- Weather, models, & degree-days
- Subscribe (RSS)

Home, Garden, Turf & Landscape Pests



Agricultural Pests



Natural Environment Pests



Exotic & Invasive Pests



For noncommercial purposes only, any Web site may link directly to this page. FOR ALL OTHER USES or more information, read [Legal Notices](#). Unfortunately, we cannot provide individual solutions to specific pest problems. See our [Home page](#), or in the U.S., contact your [local Cooperative Extension office](#) for assistance. /index.html revised: August 17, 2012.

[Acknowledgements](#) | [Staff-only pages](#) | [Subscribe \(RSS\)](#) | [Contact UC IPM](#)

www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

Healthy Soil, Healthy Plants

- **Living soils have balance of oxygen, water & soil organisms**
- **Did you know? 600 gallons of fresh water runs off of a 1,000 sq. ft. roof that receives 1 inch of rain**



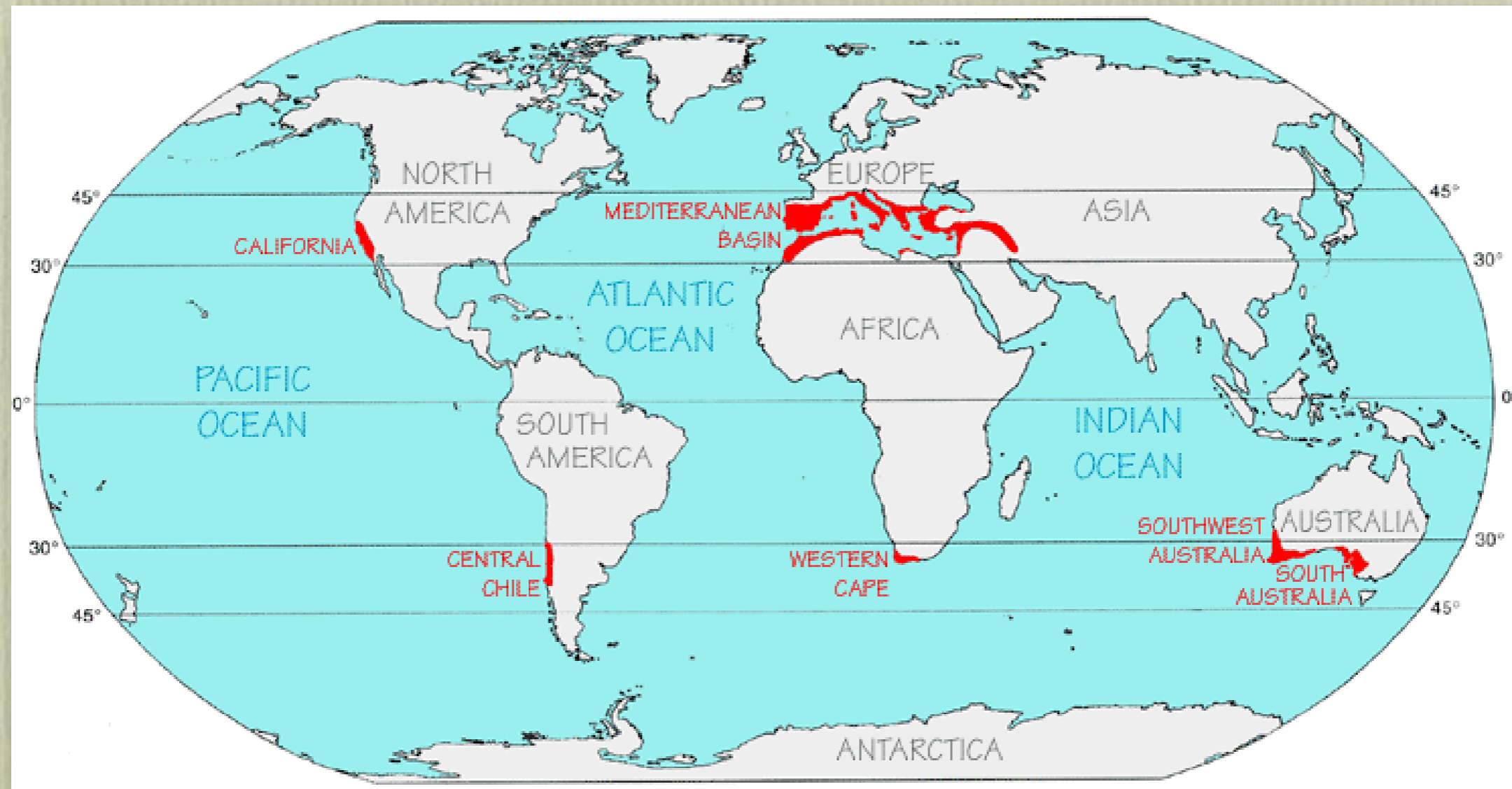
Compost

- Forms soil aggregates, allowing air and water to flow into and through soil
- Contains living organisms that feed soil organisms
- Healthy, well-processed compost smells good and looks like brown soil
- General guidelines for compacted soils: 2"- 4" tilled into top 6" – 12" soil
- Maintenance: 1/4" to 1/2" on soil surface: No tilling

Selecting Plants

Mediterranean-type Climates

Cool, wet winters & warm, dry summers



Ecosystems of the World, Vol. II, Mediterranean-Type Shrublands (F. DiCasti, D.W. Goodall and R.L. Specht, Eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1981. www.grabovrat.com

Selecting Plants

With the same requirements for

- Sun or shade
- Soil type/texture (mixture and content of clay, loam, sand)
- Cold hardiness or temperature adaptation
- Fire-resistant

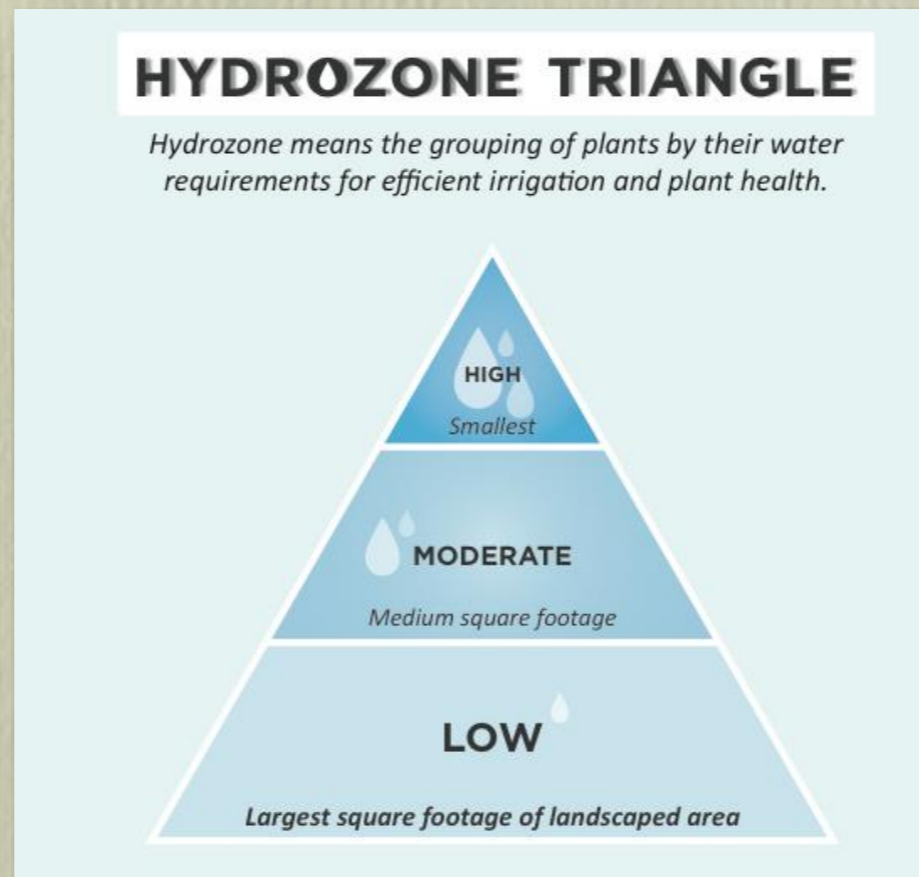
www.fire.ca.gov



Grouping Plants

With similar water needs to

- Water where and when they need it
- Reduce plant stress, non-beneficial growth, and risk of pest and disease problems
- Separate valves for zones based on plant water needs



Understanding Water-Use Categories & Definitions



High
Moderate
Low
Very Low
None

Low Water-Use Plants

- Adapted to Mediterranean-type climates
 - Growing cycles late fall through early spring
- Low Water Use
 - Little additional summer watering
 - May or may not be drought tolerant



Very Low & No-Water Use Plants*

- Also adapted to Mediterranean-type climates
- Some established California natives
- Rely on seasonal rainfall
- No additional summer water (except prolonged periods of winter drought)

* Once Established Reduced Summer Water



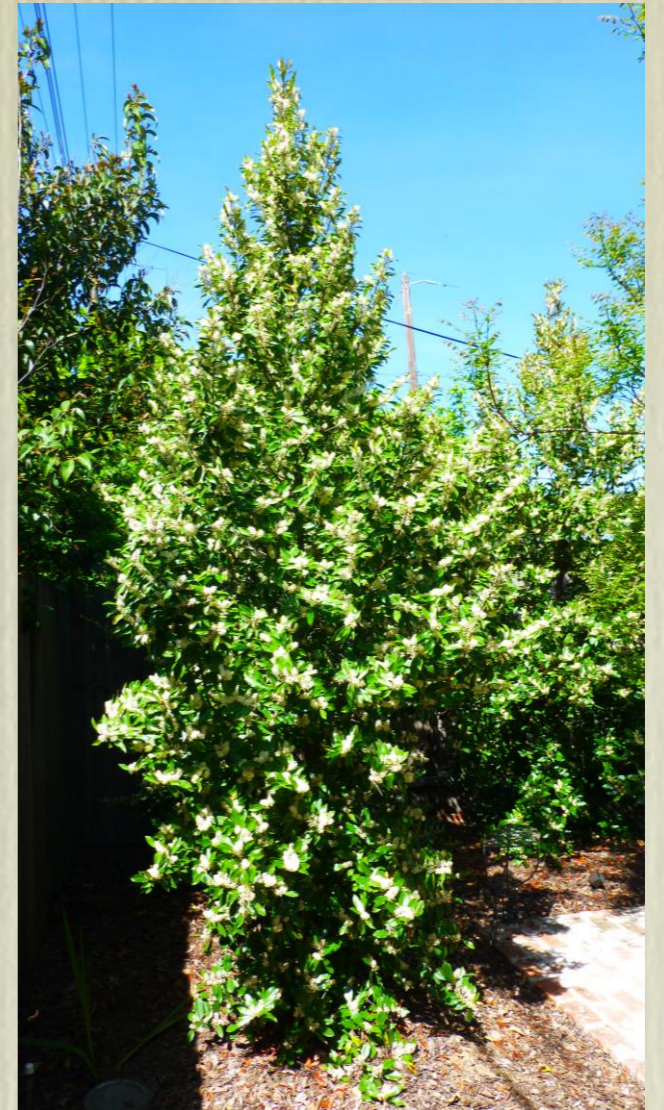
Defining “Established”

General rules of thumb:

- Two to three times size when planted
- In the garden two to three growing seasons
- Trees - 3 to 5 years

Note: **ALL plants** need regular water until established

Even plants that can survive on seasonal moisture once mature



Terms: Low-Water Use & Drought-Tolerant – Not Equal

Drought Tolerant - **Once established** – Plants that survive on

- Seasonal rainfall
- Infrequent watering, or
- Repeated dry periods and recover from repeated wilting

Low Water-Use Plants

- A **constant classification**
- Plants that always require low amounts of water



Low Water-Use & Drought-Tolerant Characteristics



Stachys byzantina
Lamb's Ear



Rosmarinus officinalis
Rosemary



Salvia apiana
California White Sage

Leaves - Retain moisture, reduce sun exposure, "hairs", waxy surface, leathery, tiny, thick
Roots – Deep taproot, fibrous

Moderate Water-Use Plants

- Supplemental irrigation needed, depending on season, location, rainfall, and adaptability
- Generally, water when top three inches of soil is dry to the touch
- Examine moisture in root zone



High Water-Use Plants

- Prefer regular moisture year round
- Frequent watering, generally two to three times a week, sometimes more during hot and dry conditions
 - Examples include: Lawns, plants from other regions, container plants
 - Soil moisture to remain consistently moist



Solar Needs

Plants for Hot Sun

- Require direct sun most of day
- Thrive under toughest conditions



Dasylirion wheeleri
Desert Spoon



Leucophyllum frutescens
Cenizo or Texas Ranger

Plants for Sun to Part Shade

- Tolerate sun all day or some shade part day



Heteromeles arbutifolia
Toyon, Christmas Berry



Nepeta x faassennii 'Walker's Low'
Hybrid Catmint

Plants for Dry Shade

- Full to dappled shade, some morning sun
- Useful under Oaks

Elizabeth Bush Anemone
Carpenteria californica
'Elizabeth'



Invasive species

- Do not purchase
- Do not plant
- Remove and replace with appropriate plant



Mexican Feather Grass
Stipa tenuissima



Pampas Grass
Cortaderia selloana

www.cal-ipc.org
www.plantright.org

Plant Spacing & Placing

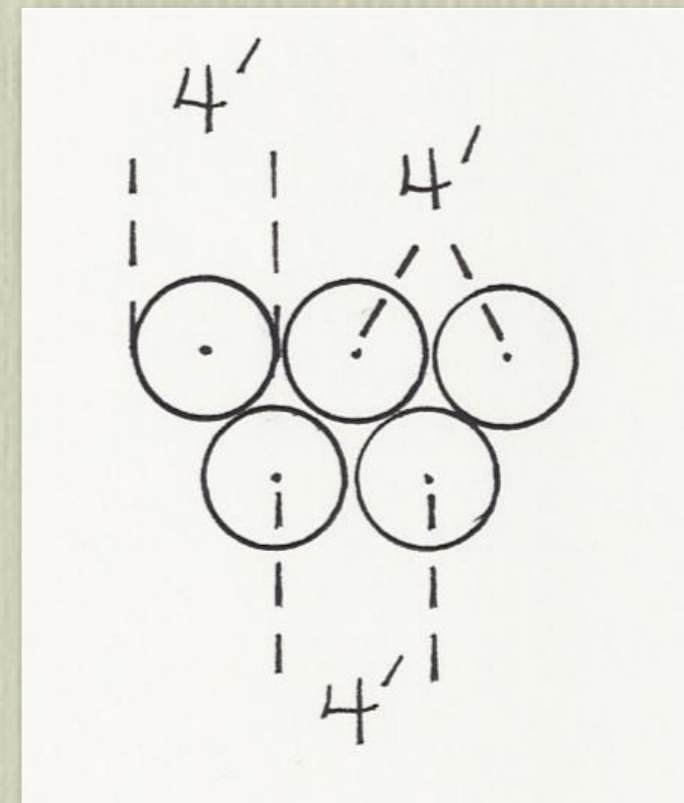
- Plant **WIDTH** at maturity

Mature plant **WIDTH** is the most important piece of information you need to know for proper **PLANT SPACING**

- Plant **Height** at maturity

- **Tip:**

Use a measuring tape



Why Spacing is Important?

- Flower or fruit production
- Maximum leaf surface (photosynthesis)
- Results in less
 - Maintenance & labor
 - Stress to plant
 - Pollution
 - WATER
- Natural form

Natural Form



Not This



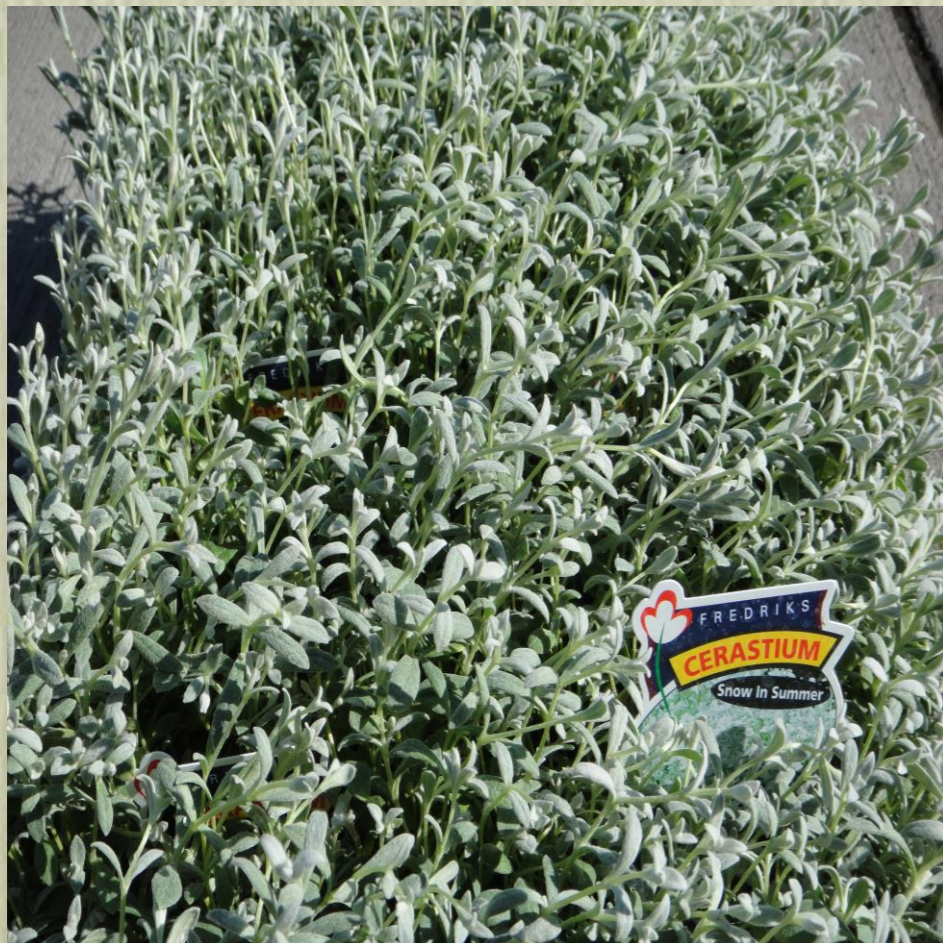
A Few Words about Un-Natural Pruning



Lawn Alternatives

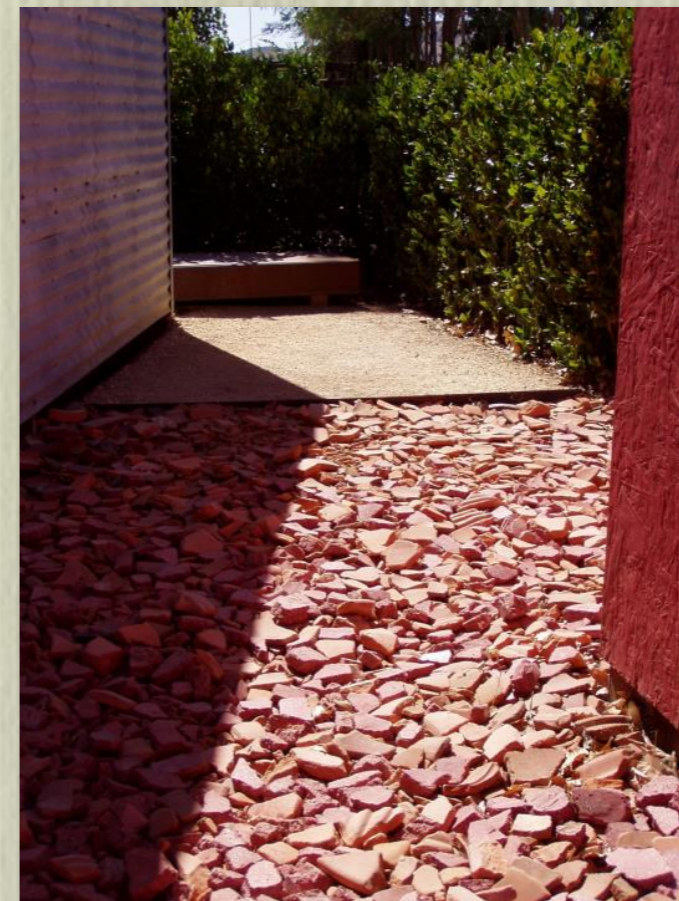


Yarrow as lawn substitute



Mulch, Mulch, Mulch – What is it?

Generally defined: Any material spread evenly over the surface of soil to enhance the growth of Plants and the appearance of the landscape.



Benefits of Mulch

In addition to saving time and money...

- Conserve water, reduce evaporation, retain soil moisture
- Moderate soil temperature for soil life and plant roots
- Protect irrigation system components
- Reduce weed growth (weeds compete with plants for nutrients & moisture)
- Reduce soil compaction, crusting (improving water infiltration), and erosion

Front Lawn Conversion Plant Spacing



Regional Water Authority
Ultimate Water-Smart Garden Makeover

Day of Planting & After 7 Months



1-1/2 Years after Planting



Lawn Conversion “Before”



Colleen Hamilton, Bloomin'
Landscape Designs
www.bloominlandscapedesigns.com

Landscapes by Rhodes
www.landscapesbyrhodes.com



Early April 2015



End of May 2015



Right Plant, Right Place, Plant Well

- Hole no deeper than root ball & twice as wide
- Score sides of hole to rough up soil
- Check plant roots & loosen
- Root ball placed on undisturbed soil

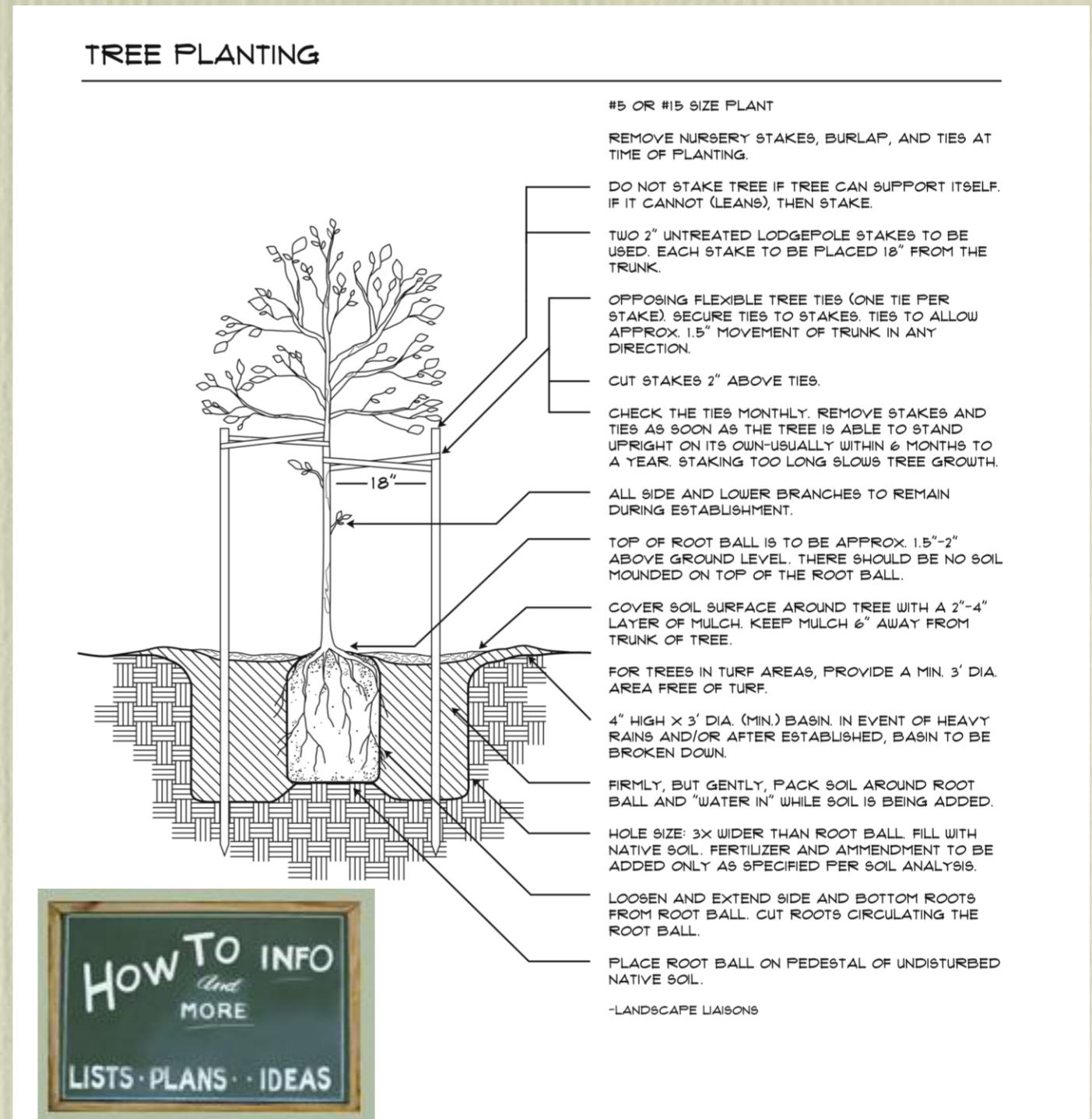


Diagram available at
www.ecolandscapes.org

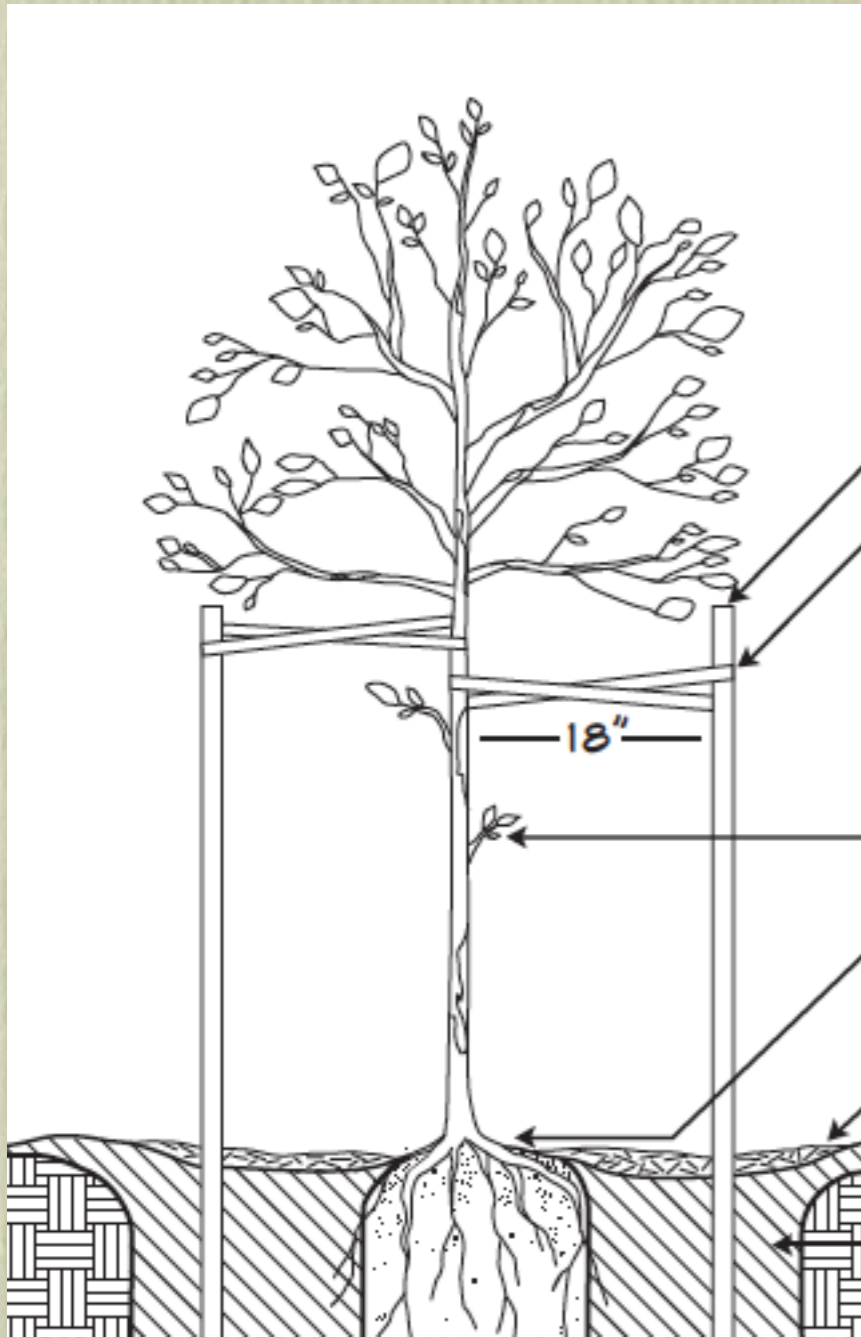
Right Plant, Right Place, Plant Well

- Break up soil removed from hole (consistency in size)
- Fill hole with original soil
- Firm soil around roots
- Root crown slightly above grade
- Water well!

www.sactree.org

The screenshot shows the Sacramento Tree Foundation website. At the top left is the logo with a tree and the text 'SACRAMENTO TREE FOUNDATION'. To the right are navigation links: 'Plant' (Sacramento Tree Foundation, healthier communities by planting trees), 'Volunteer' (Help plant trees where you live, work, and play.), 'Learn' (Understand why trees matter and learn how to plant and care for them.), and 'Join' (Bring lasting change to our region, one tree at a time.). A search bar with 'SEARCH' is on the right. A 'Now!' badge is in the top right corner. Below the navigation is a 'Days Since Rain' widget showing '004' days with raindrops. The main content area features a video player titled 'Plant High' with the text 'Watch this video to learn how to properly plant a tree so it may live a long and healthy life.' and a 'Watch Video' button. The background image shows a tree being planted in a field with a shovel nearby.

Staking Trees – IF Needed



- Two untreated poles 18" from trunk
- Flexible ties
- Cut stakes 2" above ties
- Check ties & stakes / remove as soon as tree can support itself (6 mo. to 1 yr.)
- Leave side & lower branches during establishment
- Top/crown of root ball approx. 1-1/2" above grade
- Cover soil with 3" mulch
- Keep mulch away from tree trunk

Plant Water Needs



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WaterSmart Plants for the Sacramento Region

This Plant List contains some of the most common very low, low and moderate water-use plants found in the Sacramento region.

This list is intended as a tool to participants in rebate and incentive programs for calculating the living plant coverage requirement (oftentimes a minimum of 50% plant coverage) for the converted area.

Refer to specific requirements for the rebate or incentive program for which you are an applicant to determine if you must use plants only from this list or if you can use plants from this list and plants that are not on this list.

Use of drought-tolerant, low-water-use plants, and California plant species native to this region is highly encouraged.

PLANT COVERAGE & SIZE

Plant Coverage Value

The Plant Coverage Value in square feet is for each plant at its mature width; it is the value that will be used by Program Administrators to determine the canopy coverage regardless of the size of the plant at the time of planting and/or inspection. NOTE: Tree canopy will not be used to determine the 50% plant coverage requirement for Placer County Water Agency's Lawn Replacement Rebate Program.

WATER

Plant Water Requirements

Plant water requirements were obtained from **WUCOLS IV**, Water Use Classification of Landscape Species, Fourth Edition, CA Department of Water Resources, Regents of the University of California, California Center for Urban Horticulture, 2014, except where noted. Sacramento is in Region 2, the Central Valley.

Cultivars, with some exceptions, may not have been included in WUCOLS because it is presumed that



The Plants listed below in the following categories are identified by Genus, Species, Variety/Cultivar, and Common

www.ecolandscape.org

www.WaterWonk.us

Lori

[Choose city](#) ▶ [Plant search](#) ▶ [My Plant List: 1](#)

[Logout](#) | [More](#)

Plant Search

American Canyon, CA

WUCOLS Region 1

[Choose new city](#)

Botanical name begins with

Find

Common name begins with

Find

Plant Type

- Ba** Bamboo
- Bu** Bulb
- G** Grass
- Gc** Groundcover
- P** Perennial
- Pm** Palm
- S** Shrub
- Su** Succulent
- T** Tree
- V** Vine

Water use

- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Unknown
- Not appropriate for this region

Find


California Native

[Go to WUCOLS list for all 6 regions](#)

All plants for this region

Find

[▲ New Search](#)

 [California Native](#)




[Go to list](#)

Search Results

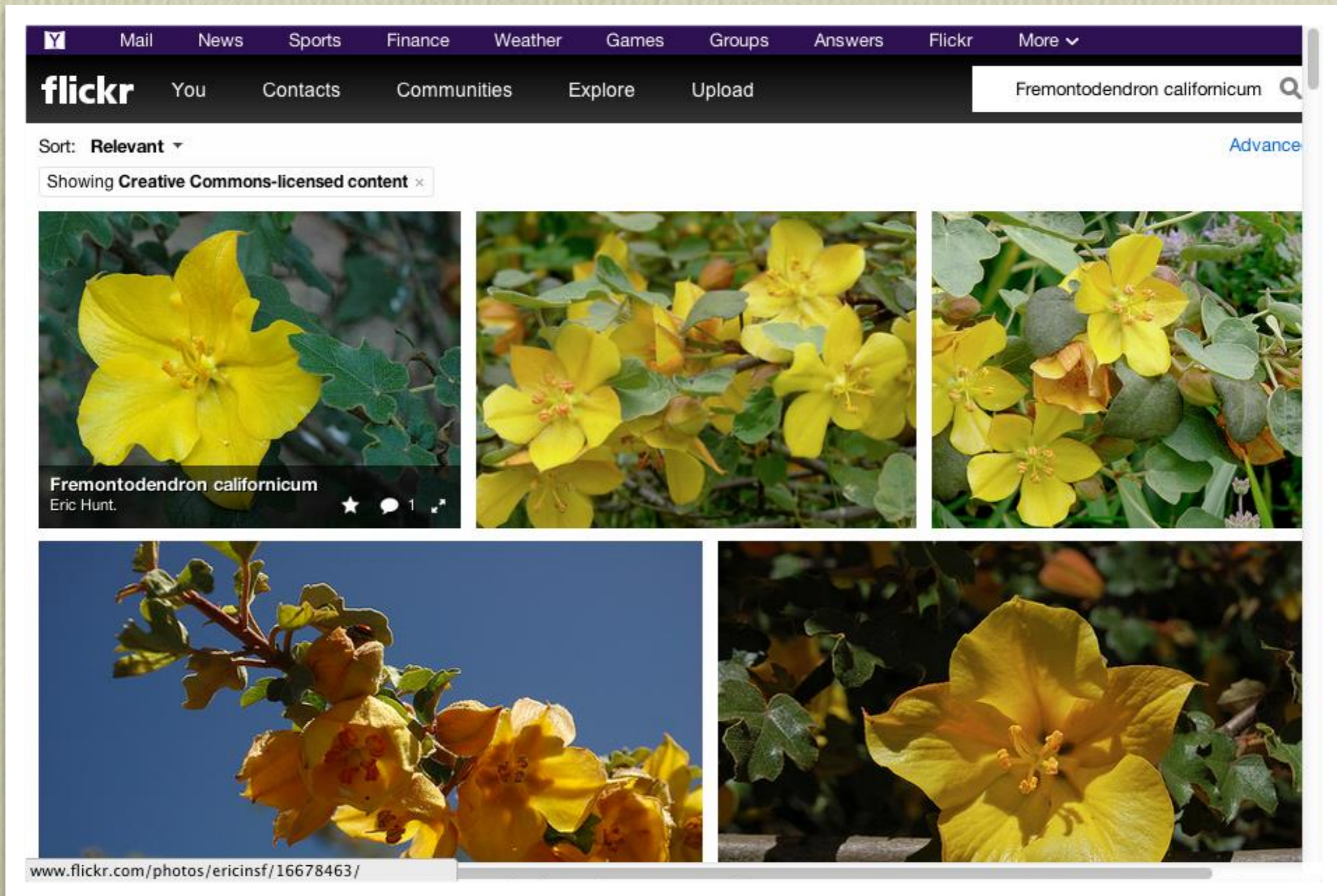
34 plants:

Type-Grass

Water use-Low

Type	Botanical Name	Common Name	Water Use	Flickr Photos	Select for My List
G	Aristida purpurea 	purple three-awn	Low	See it	<input type="checkbox"/> Add
G	Arundinaria gigantea	cane reed	Low	See it	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Bothriochloa barbinodis 	cane bluestem	Low	See it	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Bouteloua gracilis and cvs. 	blue grama	Low	See it	<input type="checkbox"/>

Flickr Plant Search at WaterWonk.us



The screenshot shows the Flickr website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Mail, News, Sports, Finance, Weather, Games, Groups, Answers, Flickr, and More. Below this is the Flickr logo and a search bar containing the text "Fremontodendron californicum". The search results are sorted by "Relevant" and show "Showing Creative Commons-licensed content". The first result is a photograph of a single yellow flower with a dark background. The caption below the photo reads "Fremontodendron californicum" and "Eric Hunt." with a star icon, a comment icon, and the number "1". Below the first result are two more photos: one showing a cluster of yellow flowers against a blue sky, and another showing a close-up of a yellow flower. At the bottom left, there is a URL: www.flickr.com/photos/ericinsf/16678463/

www.WaterWonk.us/how-much

How much water?

What California city?

Folsom

What time frame?

Weekly in February

What plant?

Low water in sun .3

What is the width of the plant?

4 feet

Calculate

Water need: 0.94 gallons per week in February

How much water does a plant need:

- Any incorporated city in California
- Any time frame
- Any plant material
- Various sizes of plants and planted areas

BeWaterSmart.info

[Garden Tours](#)

[Garden Gallery](#)

[Plants](#)

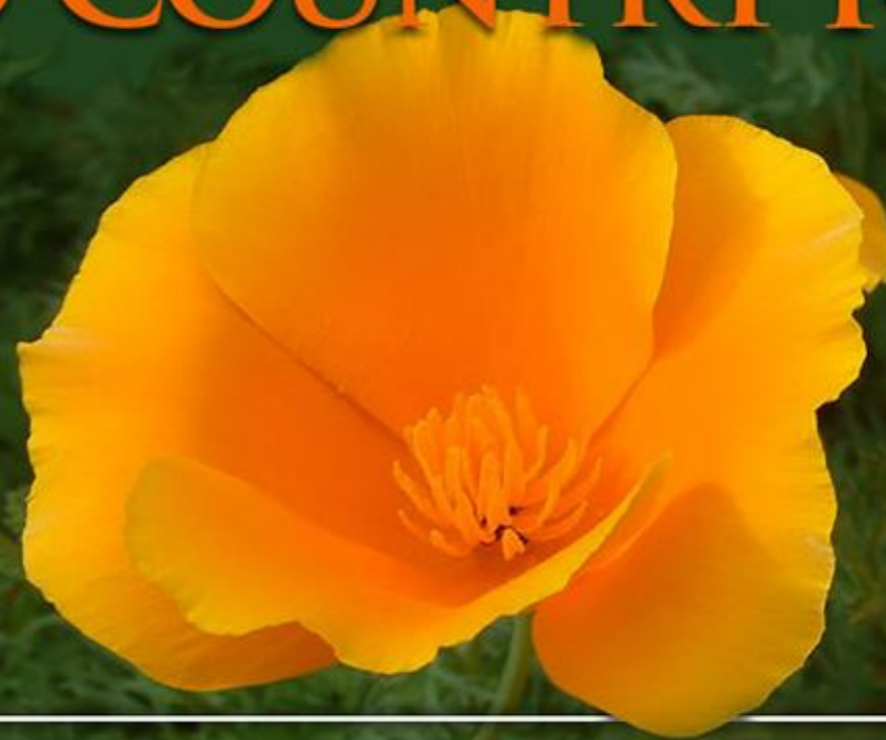
[My List](#)

[Resources](#)

[Watering Guide](#)



WATER-WISE GARDENING IN THE GOLD COUNTRY REGION



Find Your Water Provider

Want to contact your water provider about great rebates and programs?

Water Saving Tips:

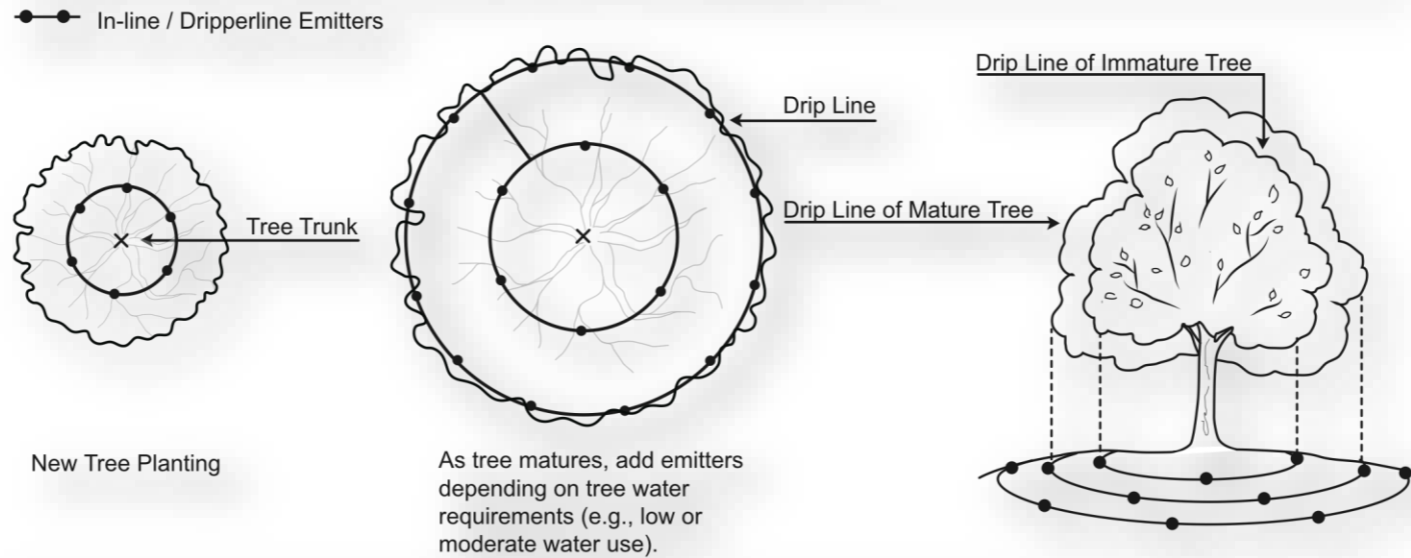
Water between sunset and sunrise when temperatures and wind are the lowest.



Establishing Plants for Drought Tolerance & Healthy Roots

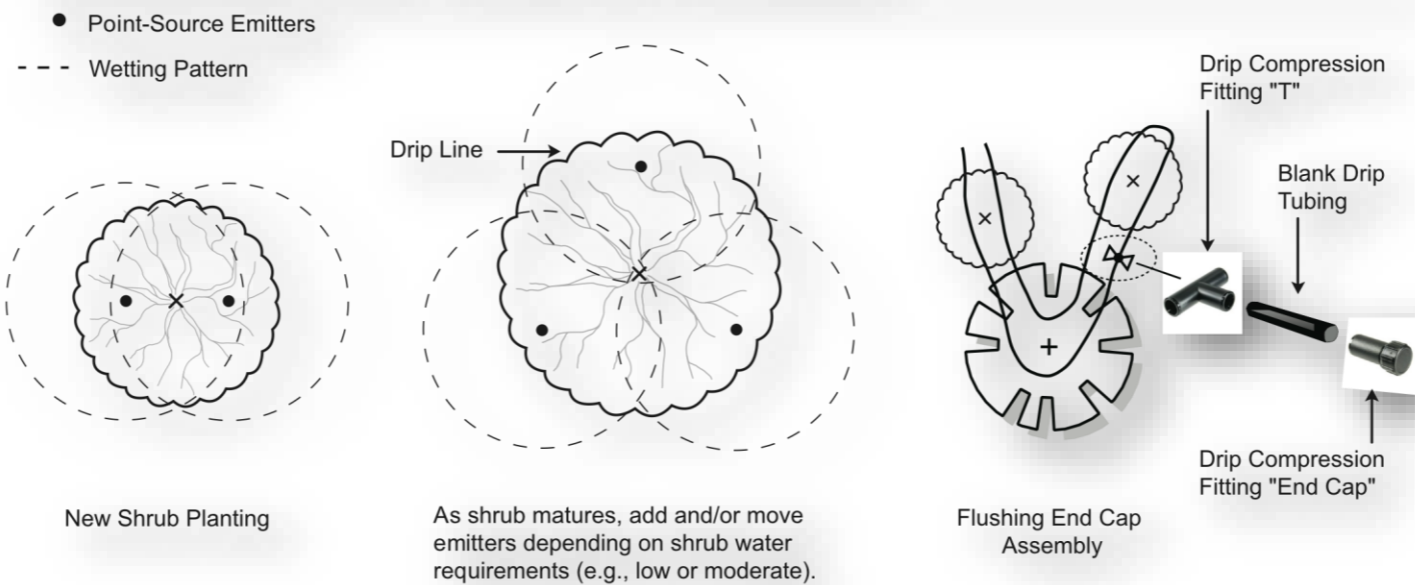
- Newly installed plants
 - Must have water on root ball and native soil
 - Bridges existing & new soil interface
 - Encourages roots to extend into native soil
- As tree/plant matures & based on plant water needs
 - Extend intervals between watering to allow soil to dry down
 - Add, move, remove emitters

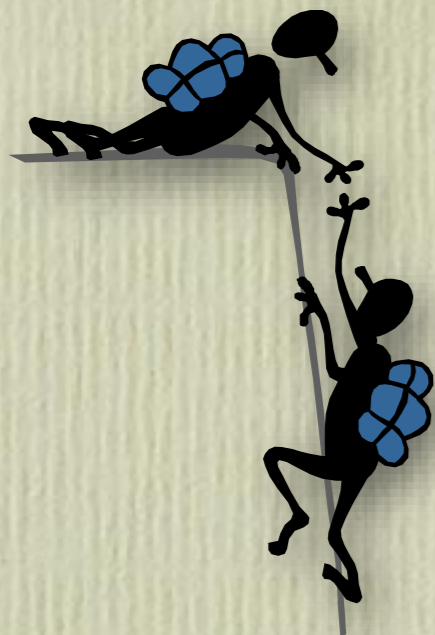
TREE EMITTERS - EXAMPLE PLACEMENT



NOTE: - The spacing and number of emitters are examples. - Specific spacing and number of emitters will depend on plant size at installation, plant water requirements, soil type, and emitter flow rate.

SHRUB EMITTERS - EXAMPLE PLACEMENT

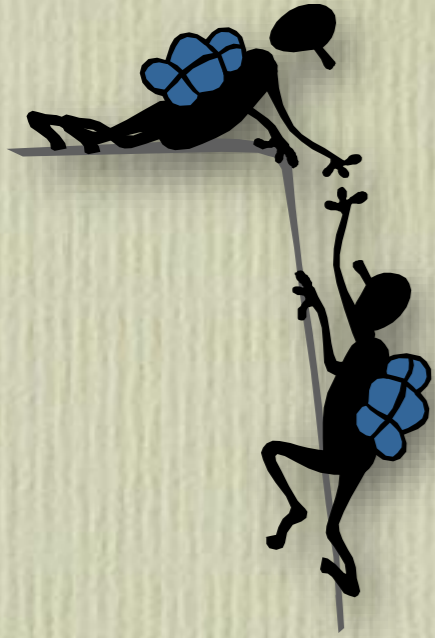




Who can assist you?

Irrigation stores and manufacturers

- Irrigation Tutorials www.irrigationtutorials.com
- Green Acres Nursery & Supply www.idigggreenacres.com
- Sprinkler Service & Supply 5733 Manzanita Ave., Carmichael
- The Urban Farmer Store www.UrbanFarmer.com
- Hunter Industries www.HunterIndustries.com
- Rain Bird Corporation www.RainBird.com
- Commercial houses (Ewing, John Deere, Horizon, etc.)



Who can assist you?

- EcoLandscapers & Green Gardeners
www.ecolandscaper.org
- Landscape Designers www.apldca.org
- CLCA Water Managers www.CLCA.org
- Master Gardeners
<http://camastergardeners.ucanr.edu>
- CA Turf Replacement Rebates
www.saveourwaterrebates.com
- Your water provider!

Free Resources

EcoLandscape.org

Eco-Friendly Landscape Design Plans for The New California Landscape

FREE 4 complete landscape & irrigation plans from simple to extravaganza • 75 Plants & Profiles, Irrigation equipment photos & discussion • Guided Tours with the Designers • Interactive designs—see plants, features, learn about water-saving irrigation

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Go to BeWaterSmart.info Smart home page



Beyond the Drought

A series of short videos & tools to help your landscape survive the drought and thrive in the future!

Use less water by adjusting your controller for weather at least monthly. Use this sprinkler scheduler on your computer, tablet, or smart phone to calculate run-times based on current weather in your area.



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Renovate your landscape for water efficiency.
Learn strategies to help you create a gorgeous, water-efficient landscape for today and beyond the drought.



BeyondTheDrought.com

BeWaterSmart.info

Roseville.ca.us/gardentour
Elkgrovegreenergardens.org



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Scheduler**

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BASED ON CURRENT WEATHER

Calculates run-time minutes per week for a single sprinkler or drip zone. [See videos](#)

NEW

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- Register to save multiple zones & controllers.

Sacramento


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2 days per week

[GO](#)

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Set up Zone

City: Sacramento [edit](#)
Zip: 95816 [edit](#)
Days per week allowed: 2 [edit](#)

Zone 1

Plant Material Choose one

- Low Water Use
- Moderate Water Use
- Mixed Plants
- Warm Season Turf
- Cool Season Turf

Exposure Choose one

- Shade
- Part Sun
- Full Sun

Wind Choose one

- Very Little
- Moderate
- High

www.beyondthedrought.com

Next...

- Outside demonstrations
- Q & A

