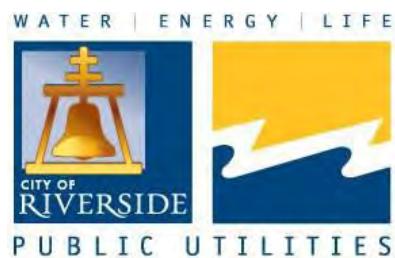


City of Arts & Innovation

City of Riverside

Residential Landscape & Irrigation Guide

Single-Family Residential Landscape & Irrigation
Plan Concepts for Water Efficient Landscaping



**Attachment 3 - Planning Case P18-0608
Proposed Residential Landscape & Irrigation Guide**

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Table of Contents

Sheet

• Transform Your Yard into a Water Conserving Landscape.....	1
(Overview of Three Plans – Existing, Concept 1 & Concept 2)	
• Existing Landscape Plan Example (Inefficient Landscape)	2
• Concept 1 – Better Landscape Plan Example (More Water Efficient)	3
• Concept 2 – Best Landscape Plan Example (Most Water Efficient)	4
• Which Plants and Irrigation System to Use?	5

Planting for Architectural Styles:

• Plant Recommendations – Craftsman Style Plant Associations.....	6
• Plant Recommendations – Mediterranean Style Plant Associations	7
• Plant Recommendations – California Water Conserving Plants.....	8

TRANSFORM YOUR YARD INTO A WATER CONSERVING LANDSCAPE

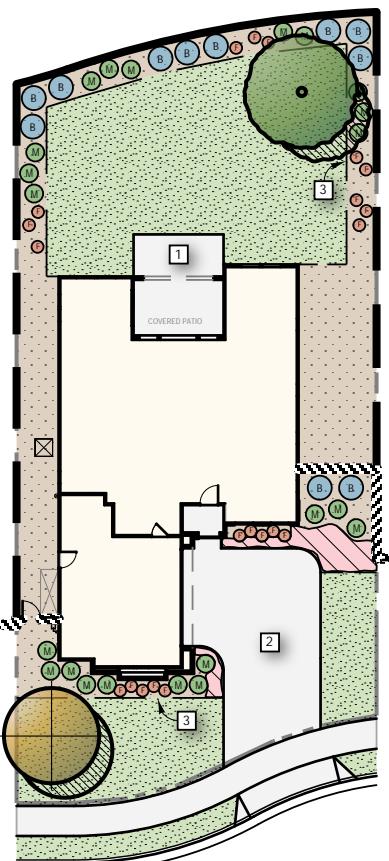
SHEET 1

INEFFICIENT LANDSCAPE

Planting Water Use:

This existing planting exhibit is a poor example of a water conserving landscape. It utilizes all moderate water use trees, shrubs and groundcover. Moisture in the soil provided by irrigation or rainfall is not protected from evaporation by a layer of shredded wood mulch.

A large percentage of the landscape area is devoted to high water use turf.

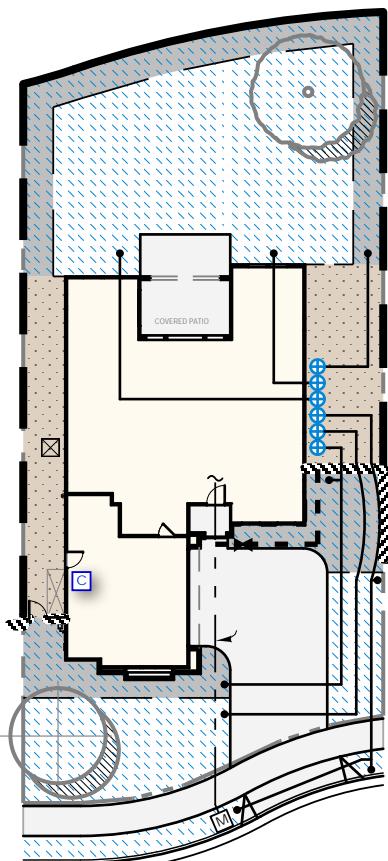


EXISTING
RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION
REFER TO SHEET 2

Irrigation Efficiency:

This irrigation system provides the lowest level of efficiency. The traditional controller does not automatically adjust valve run-times for changing seasons or weather events. This often leads to over-watering and watering during rain or wind.

Overhead spray heads are prone to breaking, leaking, and over-spraying the intended planter area. This creates wasteful over-spray and water run-off.

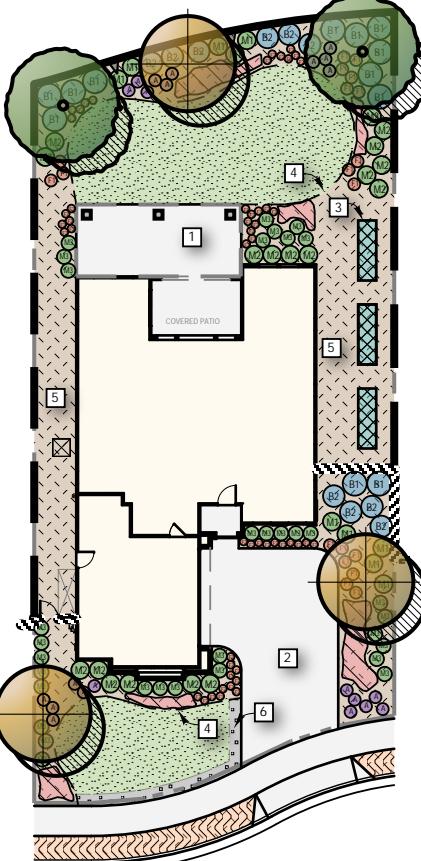


BETTER

Planting Water Use:

This exhibit is a good example of a water conserving landscape. It consists of moderate water use trees and low water use vines, shrubs and groundcover. A 3" layer of shredded wood mulch has been applied to protect the soil's moisture from evaporation.

A small percentage of landscape area is devoted to high water use turf.

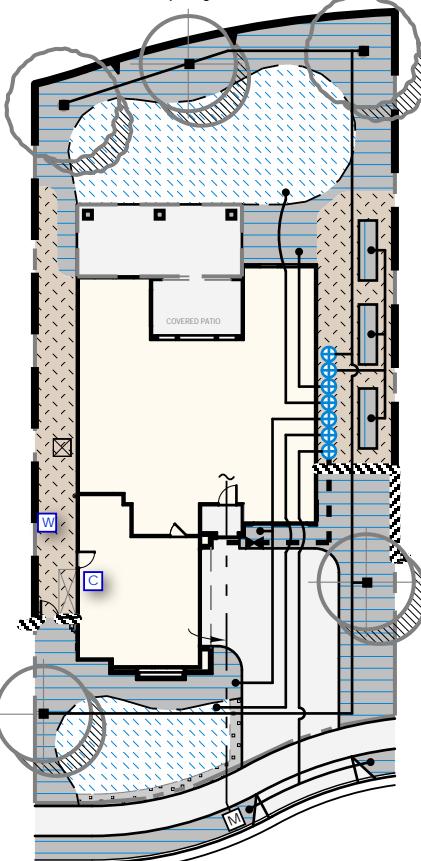


CONCEPT 1
RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION
REFER TO SHEET 3

Irrigation Efficiency:

This irrigation system provides a high level of efficiency. A weather based "smart" controller automatically adjusts valve run-times for specific plant water requirements throughout the changing seasons and weather events.

Sub-surface dripline applies irrigation water directly to the plant's root zone that eliminates wasteful overspray and water run-off. Overhead spray heads are limited to the turf area. They are carefully placed and maintained to apply irrigation water to the intended planted area without creating wasteful over-spray or run-off.

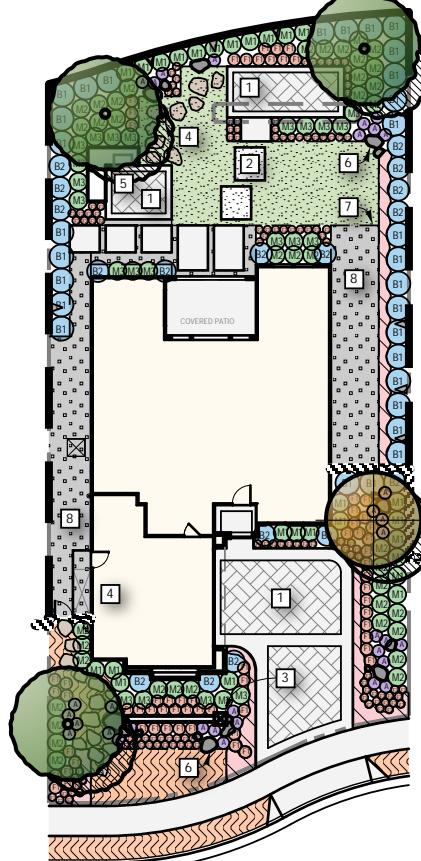


BEST

Planting Water Use:

This exhibit is a very good example of a water conserving landscape. It consists of low water use vines, shrubs and groundcover. A 3" layer of shredded wood mulch has been applied to protect the soil's moisture from evaporation.

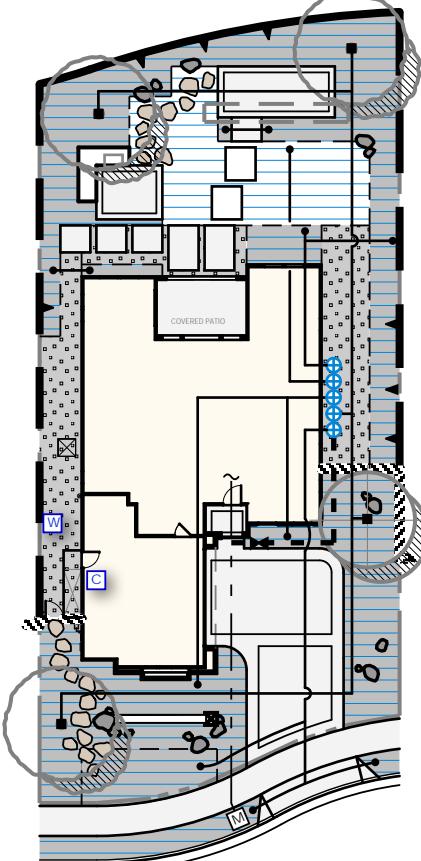
A small percentage of landscape area is devoted to high water use turf.

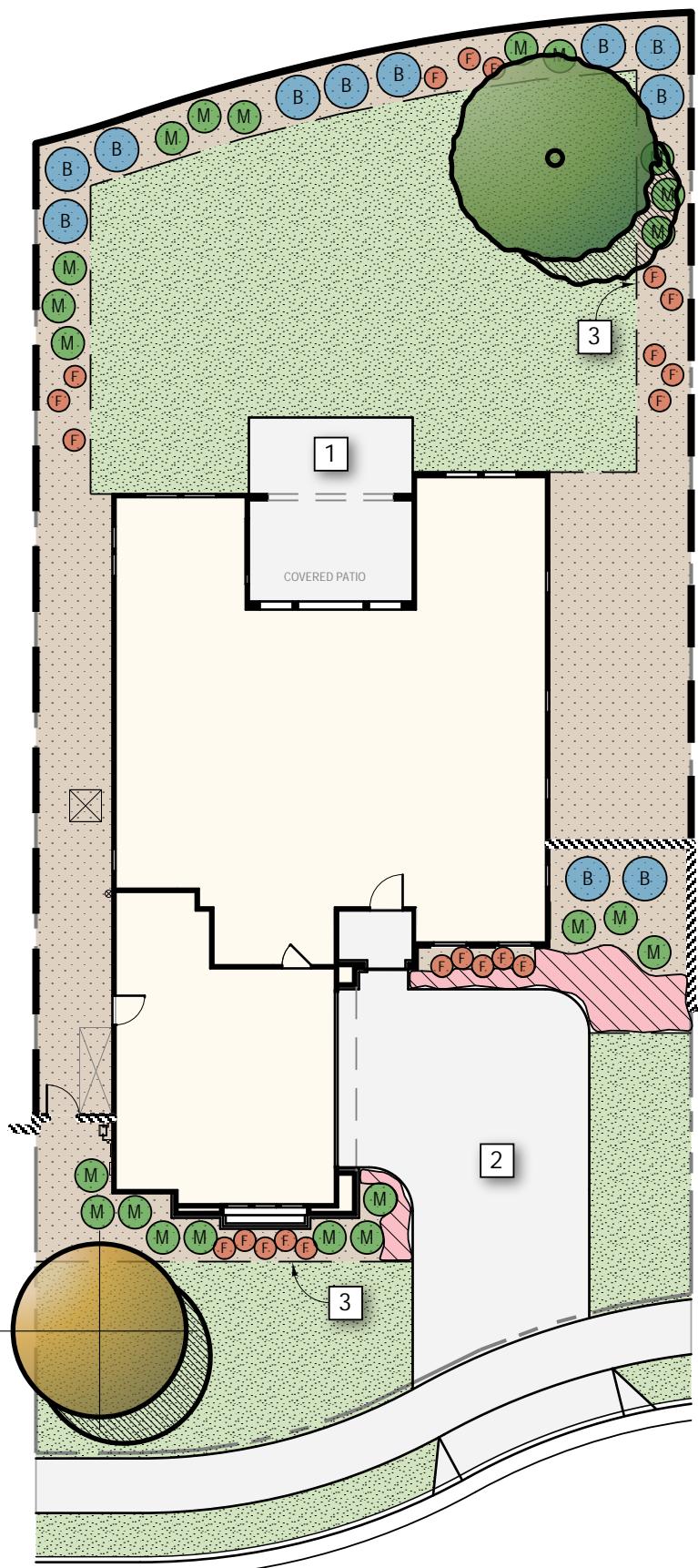


Irrigation Efficiency:

This irrigation system provides the highest level of efficiency. A weather based "smart" controller automatically adjusts valve run-times for specific plant water requirements throughout the changing seasons and weather events.

Sub-surface dripline and bubblers apply irrigation water directly to the plant's root zone that eliminates wasteful overspray and water run-off.



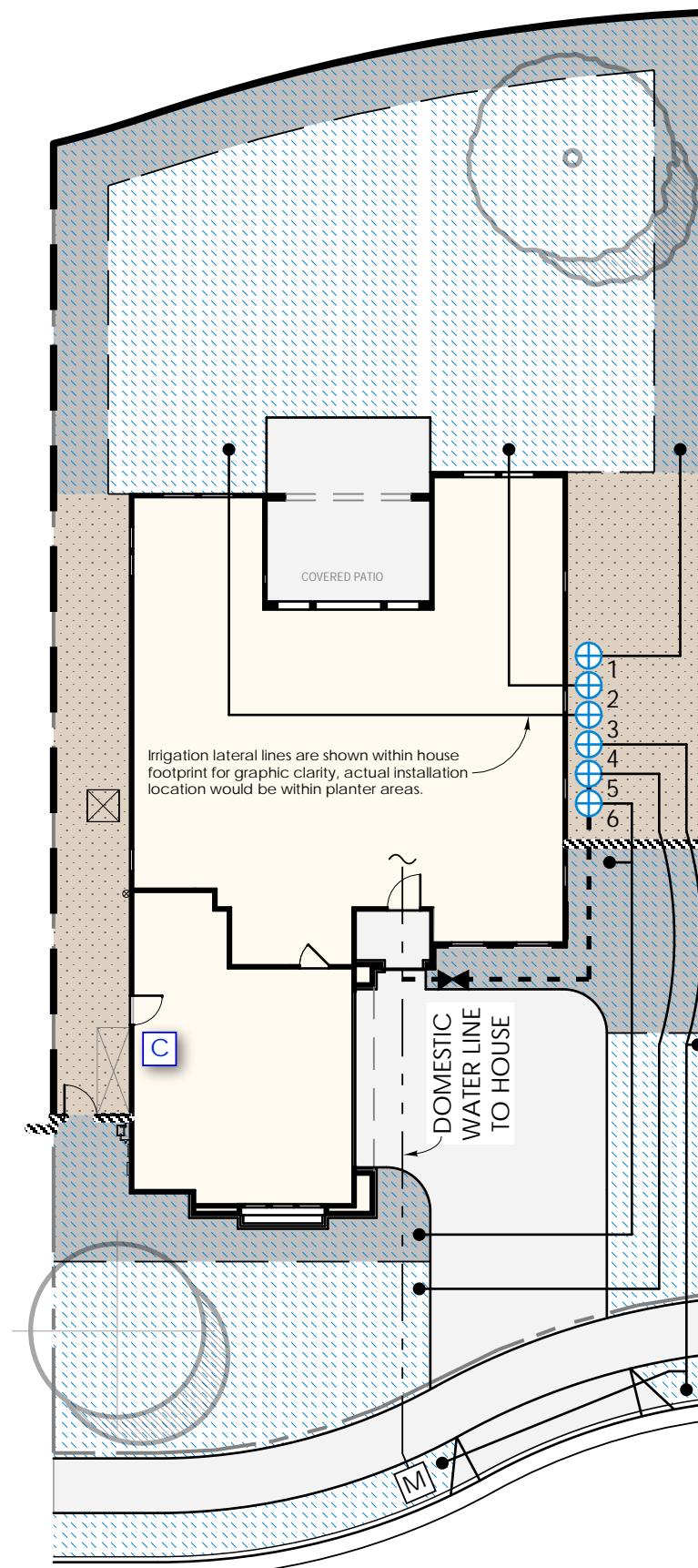


PLANTING LEGEND:

- Evergreen Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Background Shrub
- Midground Shrub
- Foreground Shrub
- Exposed Soil
- Groundcover
- Turf, cool season variety
70% of total landscape area

Planting Water Use:

This existing planting exhibit is a poor example of a water conserving landscape. It utilizes all moderate water use trees, shrubs and groundcover. Moisture in the soil provided by irrigation or rainfall is not protected from evaporation by a layer of shredded wood mulch. A large percentage of the landscape area is devoted to high water use turf.



IRRIGATION LEGEND:

- Turf Irrigation
Overhead spray heads
- Planter Irrigation
Overhead spray heads
- Irrigation Control Valves
- Irrigation Controller

Irrigation Efficiency:

This irrigation system provides the lowest level of efficiency. The traditional controller does not automatically adjust valve run-times for changing seasons or weather events. This often leads to over-watering and watering during rain or wind.

Overhead spray heads are prone to breaking, leaking, and over-spraying the intended planter area. This creates wasteful over-spray and water run-off.

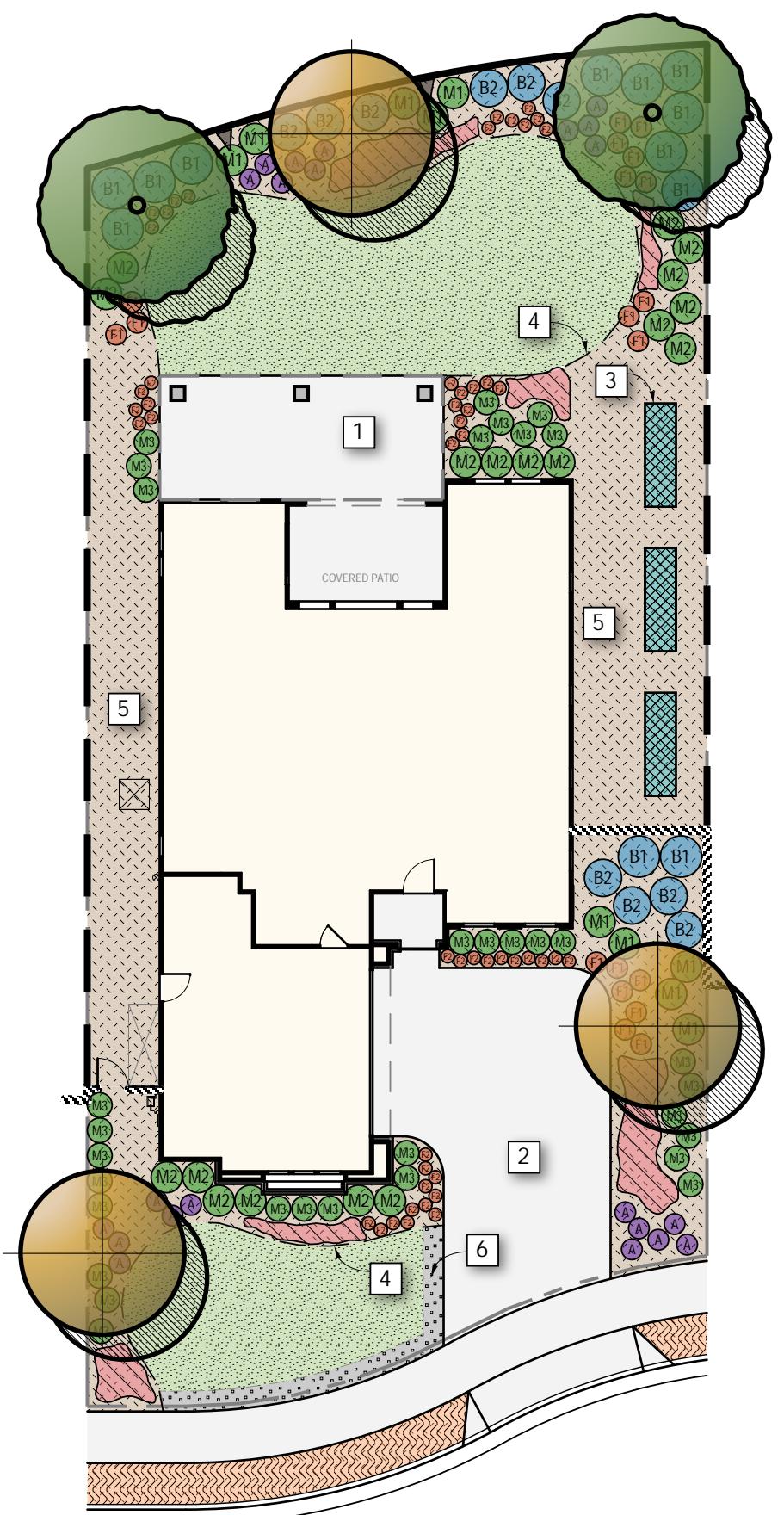
Water Use Calculations:

Total square footage of landscape area: 3,681 s.f.
Planter area with moderate water use trees, shrubs and groundcover: 1,119 s.f.
Lawn area with high water use turf: 2,562 s.f.

Estimated total water use: 121,647 gal/yr

The estimated total water use exceeds the calculated maximum annual water allowance by over 50,000 gallons. For new or rehabilitated landscapes, this Existing exhibit is not in compliance with the City of Riverside's current water use ordinance.





PLANTING LEGEND:

- Evergreen Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Vine
- Background Shrub
- Midground Shrub
- Foreground Shrub
- Accent Shrub
- Groundcover
- Turf, warm season variety
38% of total landscape area
- All planter areas covered
with 3" layer of shredded
wood mulch

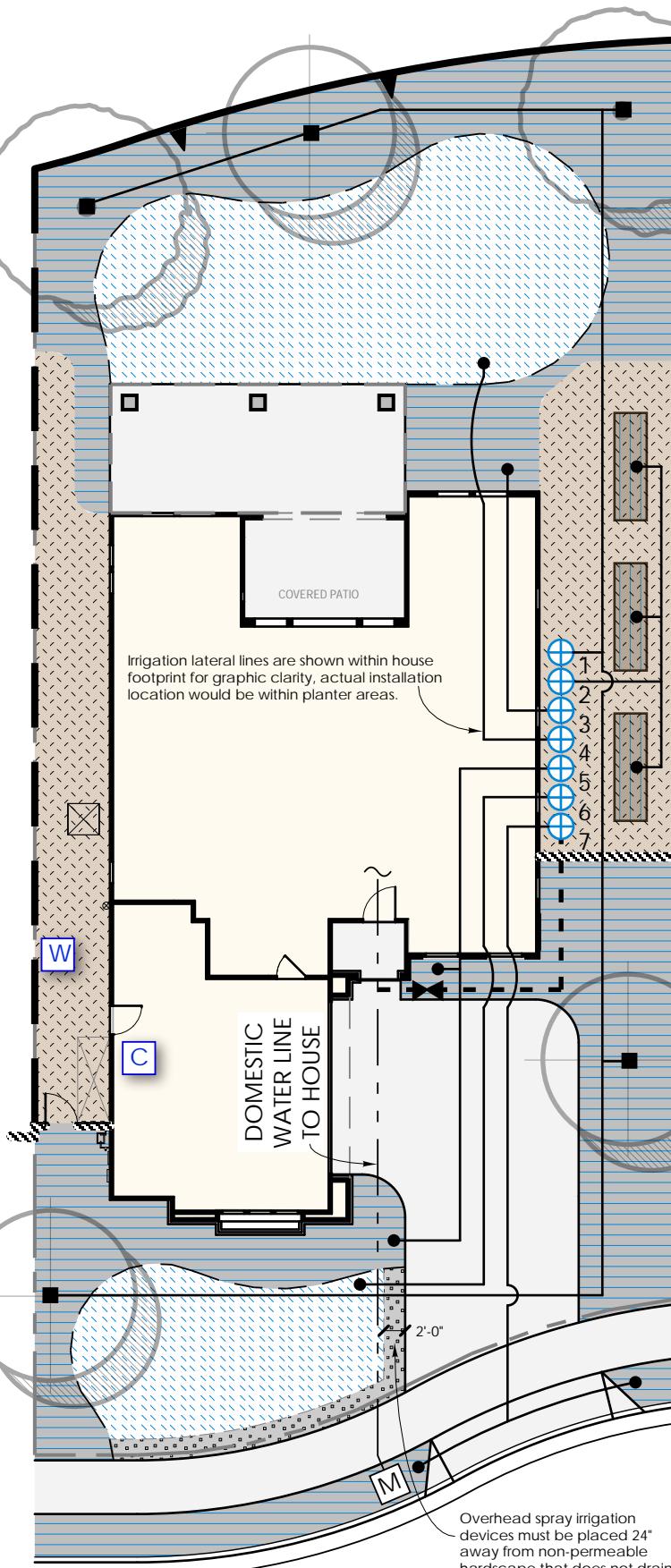
Refer to sample plant palates, on Sheets 6, 7, and 8, for specific plant recommendations and planting themes.

Planting Water Use:

This exhibit is a good example of a water conserving landscape. It consists of moderate water use trees and low water use vines, shrubs and groundcover. A 3" layer of shredded wood mulch has been applied to protect the soil's moisture from evaporation. A small percentage of landscape area is devoted to high water use turf.

FEATURE LEGEND:

- 1 Covered patio at rear yard
- 2 Permeable concrete driveway
- 3 Raised planter beds with vegetable and herbs
- 4 Wood or aluminum header
- 5 Mulched side yard area
- 6 Decorative gravel within the required 24" overhead spray irrigation setback area.



IRRIGATION LEGEND:

- Tree Irrigation
Deep root watering bubblers on separate irrigation control valve.
- Shrub Planter Areas
Sub-surface dripline emitters typically spaced 12" or 18" on-center, and driplines typically installed 12" or 18" apart, additional drip emitters placed at vines for supplemental irrigation.
- Turf Planter Areas
Overhead spray heads
- Irrigation Control Valves
- Irrigation Controller and Weather Sensor

Irrigation Efficiency:

This irrigation system provides a high level of efficiency. Weather based "smart" controller automatically adjusts valve run-times for specific plant water requirements throughout the changing seasons and weather events.

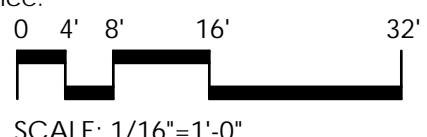
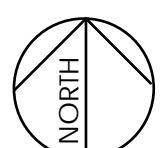
Sub-surface dripline applies irrigation water directly to the plant's root zone which eliminates wasteful overspray and water run-off. Overhead spray heads are limited to the turf area. They are carefully placed and maintained to apply irrigation water to the intended planted area without creating wasteful over-spray or run-off.

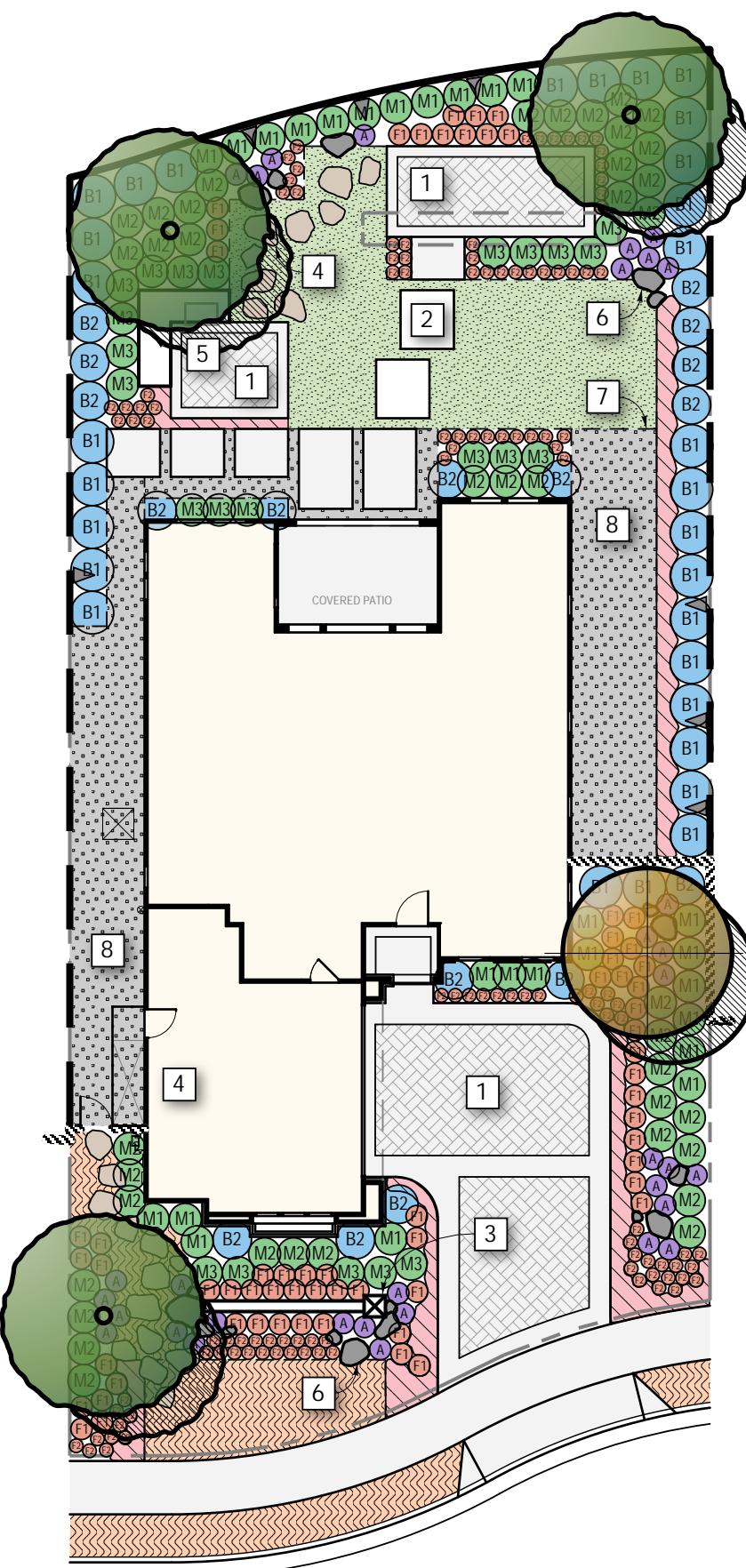
Water Use Calculations:

Total square footage of landscape area: 3,242 s.f.
Planter area with moderate water use trees and low water use shrubs and groundcover: 1,927 s.f.
Raised planter beds with moderate water use vegetables and herbs: 90 s.f.
Lawn area with high water use turf: 1,225 s.f.

Estimated total water use: 63,711 gal/yr
Results in a 48% reduction of water use over the existing landscape exhibit.

The estimated total water use is below the calculated maximum annual water allowance. For new or rehabilitated landscapes, Concept 1 exhibit is in compliance with the City of Riverside's current water use ordinance.





PLANTING LEGEND:

- Evergreen Tree
- Deciduous Tree
- Vine
- Background Shrub
- Midground Shrub
- Foreground Shrub
- Accent Shrub
- Groundcover
- Turf, warm season variety
19% of total landscape area
- All planter areas covered with
3" layer of shredded wood mulch

Refer to sample plant palates, on Sheets 6, 7, and 8, for specific plant recommendations and planting themes.

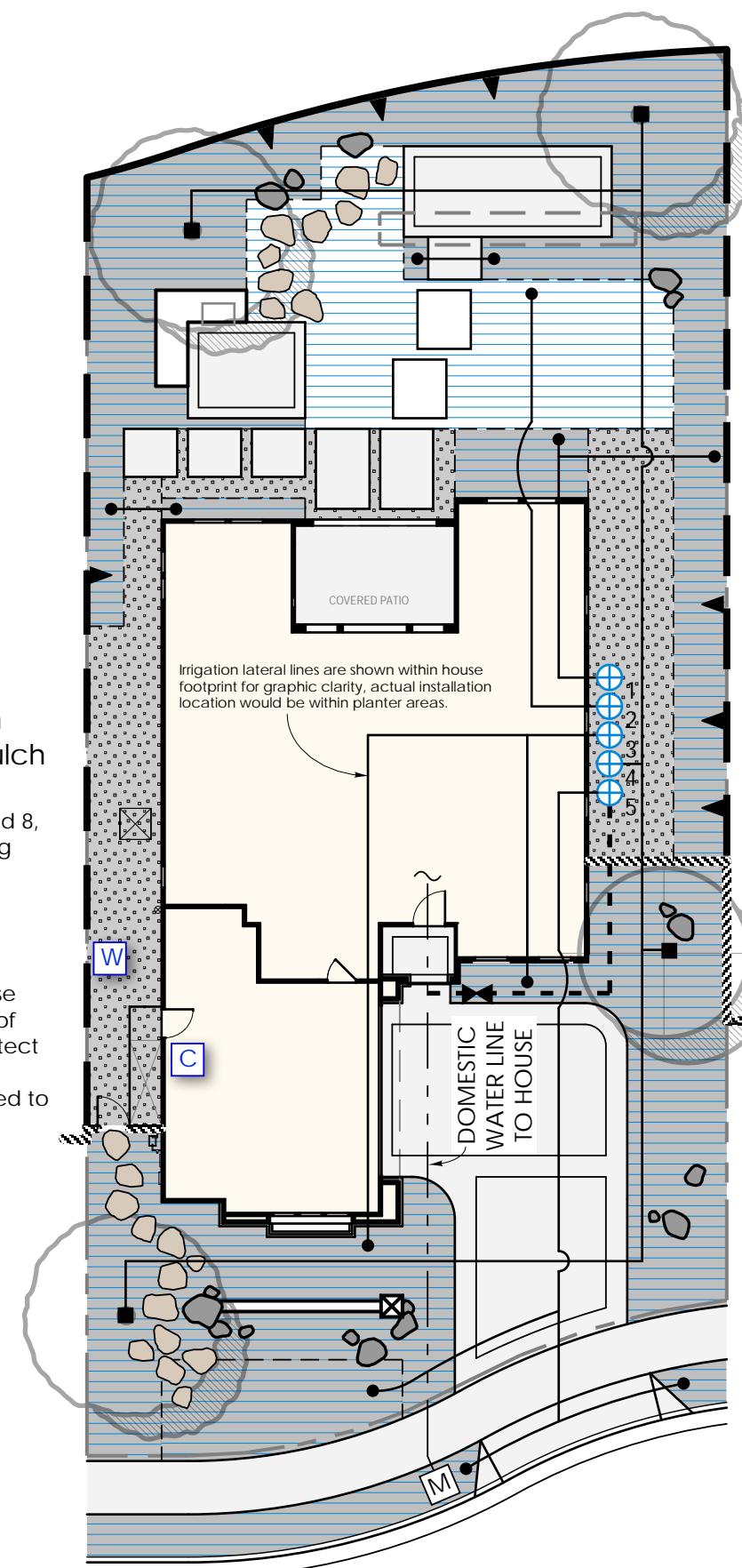
Planting Water Use:

This exhibit is a very good example of a water conserving landscape. It consists of low water use trees, vines, shrubs and groundcover. A 3" layer of shredded wood mulch has been applied to protect the soil's moisture from evaporation.

A small percentage of landscape area is devoted to high water use turf.

FEATURE LEGEND:

- 1 Permeable interlocking pavers
- 2 Concrete pads
- 3 Low garden wall with pilaster and landscape boulder
- 4 Flagstone pavers
- 5 Outdoor kitchen with barbecue
- 6 Landscape boulder
- 7 Aluminum edging
- 8 Crushed gravel



IRRIGATION LEGEND:

- Tree Irrigation
Deep root watering bubblers on separate irrigation control valve.
- Shrub Planter Areas
Sub-surface dripline emitters typically spaced 12" or 18" on-center, and driplines typically installed 12" or 18" apart, additional drip emitters placed at vines for supplemental irrigation.
- Turf Planter Areas
Sub-surface dripline emitters typically spaced 12" on-center, and driplines typically installed 12"
- Irrigation Control Valves
- Irrigation Controller and Weather Sensor

Irrigation Efficiency:

This irrigation system provides the highest level of efficiency. Weather based "smart" controller automatically adjusts valve run-times for specific plant water requirements throughout the changing seasons and weather events.

Sub-surface dripline and bubblers apply irrigation water directly to the plant's root zone which eliminates wasteful overspray and water run-off.

Water Use Calculations:

Total square footage of landscape area: 3,370 s.f.
Planter area with low water use trees, shrubs and groundcover: 2,715 s.f.
Lawn area with high water use turf: 655 s.f.

Estimated total water use: 46,063 gal/yr
Results in a 62% reduction of water use over the existing landscape.

The estimated total water use is well below the calculated maximum annual water allowance by over 18,000 gallons. For new or rehabilitated landscapes, Concept 2 exhibit is in compliance with the City of Riverside's current water use ordinance.



0 4' 8' 16' 32'
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

WHICH PLANTS AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO USE?

PLANTING

A FEW THINGS TO CONSIDER

1. What amount of sun will each area receive throughout the day?
 - a. Full sun - no shade or very little shade, 6 or more hours of sun a day.
 - b. Partial sun - some shade, 4 to 6 hours of sun a day.
 - c. Partial shade - some sun, 2 to 4 hours of sun a day.
 - d. Full shade - no sun or very little sun, 0 to 2 hours a day.
2. What is the eventual height and width of the plant?
 - a. Knowing the mature width of the plant will determine the spacing, and if the plant is suited for its potential location.
 - b. Knowing the mature height of the plant will determine how to order the plants in the landscape, such as background, midground, foreground. Also, large blank walls can be screened, while low windows can be left unblocked if a plant with the appropriate height is used.
3. What is the soil type?
 - a. Sandy - fast draining, damp soil will not remain in a clump after squeezed by hand.
 - b. Loam - good drainage, damp soil will form broken clumps after squeezed by hand.
 - c. Clay - slow drainage, damp soil will form a tight unbroken clump after squeezed by hand.
4. Who will be using the landscape?
 - a. Kids - avoid thorns, bee attracting plants, or plants with poisonous parts near play areas or pathways.
 - b. Animals - avoid plants with poisonous parts, brittle structured plants, or delicate, easily trampled groundcovers.
 - c. Birds, butterflies and beneficial insects - provide native flowering trees, shrubs, grasses and perennials with year-round interest.
5. What is the architectural style?

Certain plants are associated with certain architectural styles. Refer to sheets 6 and 7 for plant associations for Craftsman and Mediterranean architectural styles, as well as, sheet 8 for water conserving plants.



REGIONAL PLANT RESOURCES

1. Riverside Citywide Design Guidelines, Appendix E, Section V, Climate Appropriate Plants for the City of Riverside.
2. Riverside County Guide to California Friendly Landscaping at www.rctlma.com
3. Western Municipal Water District's plant list at www.wmwd.com
4. Sunset Western Garden Book.
5. Local retail nurseries, seek out knowledgeable staff who can guide you in selecting the right plants for your specific landscape needs.



IRRIGATION

A FEW THINGS TO CONSIDER

1. What are the different zones of the landscape that effect water use? Different water use zones should be separated into different valves to allow control over the irrigation run-times based on the following criteria:
 - a. Type of plant material, such as high water use turf, moderate water use trees, low water use trees, moderate water use shrubs, low water use shrubs, edible plants, etc.
 - b. Sun/shade areas.
 - c. Slope/no slope areas.
2. How can an irrigation system be automatically adjusted to conserve water?
 - a. Install a "Smart" automatic controller that uses local weather and evapotranspiration data to adjust valve run times.
 - b. Install a weather sensor (rain, freeze, wind, etc.) that will suspend irrigation during a weather event.



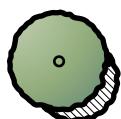
COMMON TYPES OF IRRIGATION AND WHEN TO USE THEM

1. Dripline Irrigation
 - a. Drip emitters are manufactured into poly tubing at evenly spaced intervals. Dripline can be installed sub-surface (buried under soil 4" to 6") or on-surface covered with mulch.
 - b. Dripline irrigation is well suited for all zones of the landscape that have plant material spaced evenly. It's output is calculated in gallons per hour (gph). This relatively small output evenly wets the plant's root zone without run-off.
2. Point Source Drip Irrigation
 - a. Drip emitters inserted into blank poly tubing at plant locations. Poly tubing can be installed sub-surface or on-surface covered with mulch. The drip emitters would be placed above grade over the plant's root zone.
 - b. Point source irrigation is suited for plant material that is spaced sporadically. It's output is calculated in gallons per hour (gph). This relatively small output evenly wets the plants root zone without run-off.
3. Bubbler Irrigation
 - a. Bubblers inserted into blank poly tubing at plant locations. Poly tubing can be installed sub-surface or on-surface covered with mulch. The bubbler is placed above grade within the plant's root zone.
 - b. Bubbler irrigation works well with larger plants or trees that require a greater amount of irrigation water. The output is calculated in gallons per minute (gpm). This relatively larger output can deliver irrigation water directly to the plants root zone. Several manufactures have pre-assembled bubbler systems with mesh tubes capped with grates to be installed sub-surface to deliver irrigation directly to the plant root zone.
4. Overhead Spray Irrigation
 - a. Spray nozzles can be installed on pop-up bodies or on fixed risers. Fixed risers should be used in areas out of view and/or away from traffic, such as the middle or top sections of a rear yard slope.
 - b. Overhead spray irrigation is best suited for large turf areas and large backyard slope areas. The output is calculated in gallons per minute (gpm). Heads should be spaced at the nozzle's specified radius to achieve full and even irrigation coverage. Overhead spray heads are required to be setback 24" from non-permeable hardscape that does not drain entirely to an adjacent landscape area. Care should be taken in proper placement and maintenance to avoid wasteful overspray and run-off.



CRAFTSMAN PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

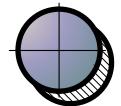
(WATER USE) BOTANICAL NAME - COMMON NAME



TREES

EVERGREEN:

- (L) PINUS ELDARICA - AFGHAN PINE
- (L) QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA - COAST LIVE OAK
- (M) ARBUTUS 'MARINA' - MADRONE
- (M) CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA - CAMPHOR TREE
- (M) CITRUS SPECIES - CITRUS TREES
- (M) JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS 'TORULOSA' - HOLLYWOOD JUNIPER



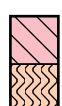
DECIDUOUS:

- (M) LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA - CRAPE MYRTLE TREE
SELECT ONLY NATIVE AMERICAN NAMED VARIETIES
- (M) PLATANUS RACEMOSA - SYCAMORE TREE
- (M) PRUNUS HYBRIDS - FLOWERING CHERRY

VINES

- (L) MACFADYENA UNGUIS-CATI
- (L/M) CLEMATIS SPECIES - CLEMATIS *
- (M) HARDENBERGIA VIOLENCEA - LILAC VINE
- (M) ROSA SPECIES - CLIMBING ROSES
- (M) WISTERIA SINENSIS - CHINESE WISTERIA

SHRUBS



GROUND COVER:

- (L) BERBERIS 'CRIMSON PYGMY' - BARBERRY
- (L) ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA - CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA
- (L) JUNIPERUS SPECIES - JUNIPER
- (L/M) ACHILLEA SPECIES - YARROW*
- (L/M) PENSTEMON SPECIES - PENSTEMON*
- (L/M) ROSA SPECIES - ROSE*
- (L/M) SALVIA SPECIES - SAGE*
- (L/M) HEUCHERA SPECIES - CORAL BELLS*
- (M) MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM - OREGON GRAPE



FOREGROUND:

- (L) JUNIPERUS SPECIES - JUNIPER
- (L) SALVIA SPECIES - SAGE
- (L/M) ACHILLEA SPECIES - YARROW*
- (L/M) PENSTEMON SPECIES - PENSTEMON*
- (L/M) ROSA SPECIES - ROSE*
- (L/M/H) HEUCHERA SPECIES - CORAL BELLS*
- (M) ASPARAGUS SPECIES - ASPARAGUS
- (M) BERGENIA CORDIFOLIA - HEARTLEAF BERGENIA
- (M) IRIS DOUGLASIANA - PACIFIC COAST IRIS
- (M) MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM - OREGON GRAPE
- (M) STACHYS BYZANTINA - LAMB'S EAR



MIDGROUND:

- (L) CEANOOTHUS SPECIES - CEANOOTHUS
- (L) JUNIPERUS SPECIES - JUNIPER
- (L/M) ACHILLEA SPECIES - YARROW*
- (L/M) MUHLENBERGIA SPECIES - MUHLY
- (L/M) PENSTEMON SPECIES - PENSTEMON*
- (L/M) ROSA SPECIES - ROSE*
- (L/M) SALVIA SPECIES - SAGE*
- (L/M/H) HEUCHERA SPECIES - CORAL BELLS*
- (M) ALCEA ROSEA - HOLLYHOCK (SHORT-LIVED)
- (M) ASPIDISTRA ELATIOR - CAST IRON PLANT
- (M) ILEX SPECIES - HOLLY
- (M) DIETES VEGETA - FORT NIGHT LILY
- (M) NEPHROLEPIS CORDIFOLIA - SOUTHERN SWORD FERN
- (M) MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM - OREGON GRAPE
- (M) ASPARAGUS SPECIES - ASPARAGUS
- (M) SPIRAEA JAPONICA HYBRIDS - SPIRAEA
- (M) CAMELLIA SPECIES - CAMELLIA*

BACKGROUND:

- (L) CEANOOTHUS SPECIES - CEANOOTHUS
- (L) HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA - TOYON

CAREFULLY REVIEW AND SELECT THE RIGHT PLANTS FOR THE RIGHT SPOT TO MAINTAIN THE HEALTH OF THE PLANT AND TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DIEBACK AND/OR DISEASE. REFER TO SHEET 5 FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.



RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION GUIDE
CITY OF RIVERSIDE
COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES



BACKGROUND CONTINUED:

- (L) GREVILLEA 'NOELLII' - NOEL'S GREVILLEA
- (L) JUNIPERUS SPECIES - JUNIPER*
- (L) FRANGULA CALIFORNICA - COFFEEBERRY
- (L/M) ROSA SPECIES - ROSE*
- (L/M) SALVIA SPECIES - SAGE*
- (M) ANISODONTEA 'TARA'S PINK' - CAPE MALLOW
- (M) BERBERIS SPECIES - BARBERRY
- (M) ILEX SPECIES - HOLLY
- (M) GARDENIA AUGUSTA - GARDENIA
- (M) MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM - OREGON GRAPE
- (M) RIBES SPECIOSUM - FUCHSIA-FLOWERING GOOSEBERRY
- (M) SPIRAEA JAPONICA HYBRIDS - SPIRAEA
- (M) CAMELLIA SPECIES - CAMELLIA*

SYMBOL KEY

WATER USE CLASSIFICATIONS:

- L LOW WATER USE
- M MODERATE WATER USE

*Water use varies by species or variety, verify water use classification at:

www.ucanr.edu

Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS), Region 4 South Inland Valley, Riverside

NATIVE SPECIES:

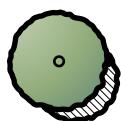
- ALL SPECIES
- SELECT SPECIES

ARCHITECTURE STYLE EXAMPLES:



MEDITERRANEAN PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

(WATER USE) BOTANICAL NAME - COMMON NAME



TREES

EVERGREEN

- (L) ARBUTUS UNEDO - STRAWBERRY TREE
- (L) CALLISTEMON CITRINUS - BOTTLE BRUSH TREE
- (L) CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS - ITALIAN CYPRESS
- (L) OLEA EUROPAEA - OLIVE TREE

- (L) QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA - COAST LIVE OAK

- (L) SCHINUS MOLLE - CALIFORNIA PEPPER

- (L/M) EUCALYPTUS SPECIES - EUCALYPTUS

- (M) CITRUS SPECIES - CITRUS TREES

- (M) CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS - DRACAENA

- (M) STRELITZIA NICOLAI - GIANT BIRD OF PARADISE

PALMS

- (L) WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA - MEXICAN FAN PALM

- (L) WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA - CALIFORNIA FAN PALM

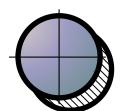
- (L) PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA - DATE PALM

- (L) PHOENIX CANARIENSIS - CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM

- (M) SYAGRUS ROMANZOFFIANUM - QUEEN PALM

- (M) TRACHYCARPUS FORTUNEI - WINDMILL PALM

- (M) CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS - MEDITERRANEAN FAN PALM



DECIDUOUS

- (M) JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA - JACARANDA

- (M) LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA - CRAPE MYRTLE TREE

SELECT ONLY NATIVE AMERICAN NAMED VARIETIES

- (M) PLATANUS RACEMOSA - CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE

△ VINES

- (L) BOUGAINVILLEA SPECIES - BOUGAINVILLEA

- (L) VITIS SPECIES - GRAPE VINE

- (M) DISTICTUS BUCCINATORIA - BLOOD RED TRUMPET VINE

- (M) ROSA SPECIES - CLIMBING ROSES

- (M) TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES - STAR JASMINE

CAREFULLY REVIEW AND SELECT THE RIGHT PLANTS FOR THE RIGHT SPOT TO MAINTAIN THE HEALTH OF THE PLANT AND TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DIEBACK AND/OR DISEASE. REFER TO SHEET 5 FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.



BACKGROUND CONTINUED:

- (L) LAURUS NOBILIS - SWEET BAY
- (L) NERIUM O. 'PETITE PINK' OR 'SALMON' - OLEANER
- (L) ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS - ROSEMARY (UPRIGHT)
- (M) STRELITZIA REGINAE - BIRD OF PARADISE
- (M) RHAPIS EXCELSA - SLENDER LADY PALM
- (M) PHOENIX ROEBELINII - PYGMY DATE PALM
- (M) GARDENIA AUGUSTA - GARDENIA
- (M) HIBISCUS SPECIES - HIBISCUS
- (M) PHORMIUM HYBRIDS - NEW ZEALAND FLAX
- (M) CAMELLIA SPECIES - CAMELLIA
- (M) ROSA SPECIES - ROSE
- (M) LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM - NEW ZEALAND TEATREE
- (M) DODONEA VISCOSA - HOPSEED BUSH

SYMBOL KEY

WATER USE CLASSIFICATIONS:

L LOW WATER USE

M MODERATE WATER USE

*Water use varies by species or variety, verify water use classification at:

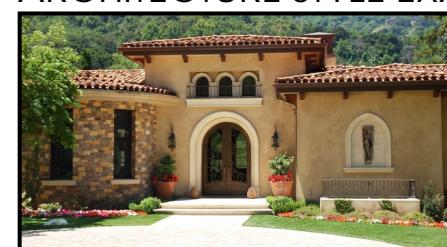
www.ucanr.edu

Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS), Region 4 South Inland Valley, Riverside

NATIVE SPECIES:

- ALL SPECIES
- SELECT SPECIES

ARCHITECTURE STYLE EXAMPLES:



CALIFORNIA WATER CONSERVING PLANTS

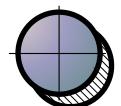
(WATER USE) BOTANICAL NAME - COMMON NAME



TREES

EVERGREEN

- (L) ARBUTUS UNEDO - STRAWBERRY TREE
- (L) BRACHYCHITON POPULNEUS - BOTTLE TREE
- (L) EUCALYPTUS SPECIES - GUM TREE*
- (L) MELALEUCA LINARIFOLIA - FLAX LEAF PAPER BARK
- (L) PINUS ELDARICA - AFGHAN PINE
- (L) QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA - COAST LIVE OAK
- (L) QUERCUS ILEX - HOLLY OAK
- (L) RHUS LANCEA - AFRICAN SUMAC
- (L) WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA - CALIFORNIA FAN PALM



DECIDUOUS

- (L) ALBIZIA JULIBRISIN - SILK TREE
- (L) CERCIS OCCIDENTALIS - WESTERN REDBUD
- (L) CHILOPSIS LINEARIS - DESERT WILLOW
- (L) x CHITALPA TASHKENTENSIS 'PINK DAWN' - CHITALPA
- (L) KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA - GOLDEN RAIN TREE

△ VINES

- (L) BOUGAINVILLEA SPECIES - BOUGAINVILLEA
- (L) LONICERA SPECIES - HONEYSUCKLE*
- (L) MACFADYENA UNGUS-CACTI - CAT'S CLAW
- (L) VITIS SPECIES - GRAPE VINE

SHRUBS

GROUNDCOVER:

- (L) ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM - YARROW
- (L) AGAVE SPECIES - AGAVE
- (L) ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 'EMERALD CARPET' - MANZANITA
- (L) DYMONDIA MARGARETAE - DYMONDIA

CAREFULLY REVIEW AND SELECT THE RIGHT PLANTS FOR THE RIGHT SPOT TO MAINTAIN THE HEALTH OF THE PLANT AND TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DIEBACK AND/OR DISEASE. REFER TO SHEET 5 FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.



RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION GUIDE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

B

BACKGROUND:

- (L) ALYOGYNE HUEGELII - BLUE HIBISCUS
- (L) CAESALPINIA GILLIESII - YELLOW BIRD OF PARADISE
- (L) CALLIANDRA CALIFORNICA - BAJA FAIRY DUSTER
- (L) ECHIUM CANDICANS - PRIDE OF MADEIRA
- (L) ELAEAGNUS P. 'FRUITLANDII' - FRUITLAND SILVERBERRY
- (L) FRANGULA CALIFORNICA - COFFEEBERRY
- (L) GREVILLEA 'NOELLII' - NOEL'S GREVILLEA
- (L) HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA - TOYON
- (L) LEPTOSPERMUM SPECIES - TEA TREE*
- (L) LEUCOPHYLLUM F. 'COMPACTA' - COMPACT TEXAS RANGER
- (L) RHUS OVATA - SUGAR BUSH
- (L) ROSMARINUS O. 'TUSCAN BLUE' - TUSCAN BLUE ROSEMARY

SYMBOL KEY

WATER USE CLASSIFICATIONS:

L LOW WATER USE

*Water use varies by species or variety, verify water use classification at:

www.ucanr.edu

Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS), Region 4 South Inland Valley, Riverside

NATIVE SPECIES:

- ALL SPECIES
- SELECT SPECIES

ANY ARCHITECTURE STYLE:

