



Water Wise Landscaping

A Guide to Reducing Water Use

A water-wise landscape can be beautiful and help you save water, too. It's not necessary to pull out all your plants or install beds of cactus (unless you really want to). First, read these tips for simple ways to save water.

Water-Wise Tips

- Turn off irrigation during the rainy season
- Check irrigation systems periodically for leaks or other problems
- Water during the morning or late evening
- Deep water plants
- Choose water-wise plants

How Often Should I Water?

It may surprise you to learn that it's not necessary to water every day.

Water cycle frequency and timing depend on climate, plant age and type, as well as your soil type.

Once plants are established, water only during the dry season, which generally lasts from June-September. Watering laws are in effect at this time and

usually only allow 2-3 watering times per week.

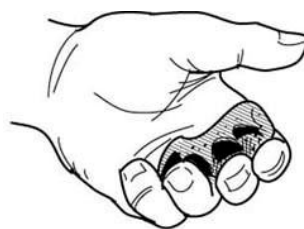
What's My Soil Type?

Your soil type is a major factor affecting its water-holding capacity—how often and how long you need to water. The basic types of soil are:

- Sandy—Dries out quickly
- Loamy—Drains well
- Clay—Does not drain well
- A combination of two of these

A simple test to determine your soil type:

Step 1—Take a handful of soil, moisten it lightly and squeeze it in your hand. If the soil forms a cast of your hand that breaks when handled, you have loamy-sand soil. If not, then continue to step 2.



Step 2—Roll the soil between your hands to form a "ribbon" that extends over your hand. If the ribbon breaks at about 1/2"

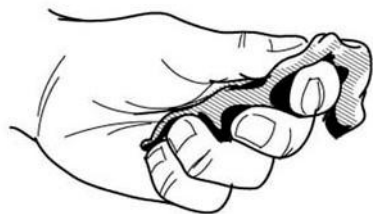
or less, you likely have loam soil. If not, continue to step 3.



Step 3—If you can extend the soil ribbon to at least 3/4" before it breaks, your soil is clay loam. If not, then continue to step 4.



Step 4—If the soil ribbon extends to at least 1" long, your soil is mostly clay.



No matter what your soil texture, it will benefit from the addition of compost.

Lawn Watering

Most lawns are watered for a short cycle just 2-3 times per

week. Since lawn is shallow rooted, your water cycle should wet the top few inches of soil. To see if you are overwatering, cut a few minutes off your cycle. A few days later, walk on your lawn. If the grass springs back up, it's healthy. If it doesn't, it's time to water!

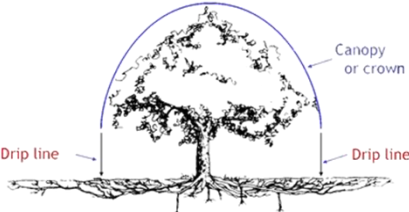
If your lawn looks dry or brown no matter how much you water, the soil might be compacted. Try pushing a screwdriver into the soil to a depth of 6 inches. If you can't, this means you'll want to add compost and aerate your lawn.

Deep Watering

Deep watering refers to keeping plants like established perennials, shrubs, and trees healthy by making sure the water penetrates to where the plant roots live. Established trees and shrubs need water to reach a depth of at least 12-18" below the surface of the soil.

A drip system or flood irrigation is the best way to water. Sprinklers generally do not deliver adequate water for established trees and shrubs.

Often when we think of a tree or shrub, we imagine roots going straight down into the ground. The reality is actually quite different! Trees and shrub roots are spread out over a large area



(depending on the plant) close to the surface. To water adequately, make sure your drip irrigation system, soaker hose, or even a garden hose, if necessary, waters the drip line of your plant.

Water-Wise Plants

A "water-wise" plant uses less water than other plants and thrives in our climate once established. Unfortunately, these plants aren't obvious choices when you visit a nursery or garden center.

Fortunately, this publication includes a list you can take with you when shopping for plants.

Just Remember...

Even water-wise plants need a good start! For the first year or two, you'll need to water your new plants regularly until they are established. Shrubs may need to be watered regularly for two or more years, while trees may need three to five additional years to get established.

During hot weather and especially during drought, most trees benefit from deep water once per month.

Zone Your Landscape

Save water by creating or converting separate areas of your landscape to irrigation "zones." Group plants that have similar water needs together. Create "plant zones" with specific irrigation lines for each

area of your landscape and then adjust the timer accordingly.

You can have a water-wise zone, a vegetable zone, and a fruit tree zone. You can also grow plants in pots and water them separately.

A common cause of overwatering is watering an entire area "extra" just for the sake of a few water thirsty plants.

You can see an example of how to create hydrazones on the next page of this publication.

What About California Natives?

Many (but not all) California natives use less water. You can find some of these plants locally. If you can't, ask if you can place a special order.

If you still can't find a specific plant, contact the local chapter of the California Native Plant Society as they usually have at least two sales per year. cnps.nsj@gmail.com

Mulch Mulch Mulch!

After planting your landscape, cover the soil with a 3-inch layer of mulch to help hold in moisture and reduce evaporation.

Pruning

No matter what plants you choose, some may need a yearly pruning or trim, while others may need them less often.

The best time to prune is after the danger of frost has passed, in early spring. Pruning at the correct time is important to keeping your plants healthy.

Deadheading flowers and light pruning can be done anytime.

Should You Fertilize?

It's not necessary to fertilize trees and shrubs, so this will save you time as well as funds. However, fruit trees, vegetables, and container plants can benefit from regular fertilizer.

Evergreen, Deciduous or Perennial?

Deciduous plants lose their leaves all at once, while evergreens shed small amounts of leaves all the time. All trees require some cleanup, as well as pruning, whether deciduous or evergreen.

Perennial refers to the life cycle of plants that live for more than 2-4 years or longer and lose their leaves in winter.

Water-Wise Guide

The guide on pages 4-11 lists some plants that thrive in our area.

Plant Selection Guide

You may also see a plant described as "aggressive." This means the plant may easily spread by seed or underground stem. Plants invasive to our area are not recommended in this publication.

Plant Categories

This guide places plants into categories that describe how they are used in the landscape.

The categories are perennial plants, ground covers, grasses, vines, shrubs, and trees.

Perennial Plants in the publication provide spots of color.

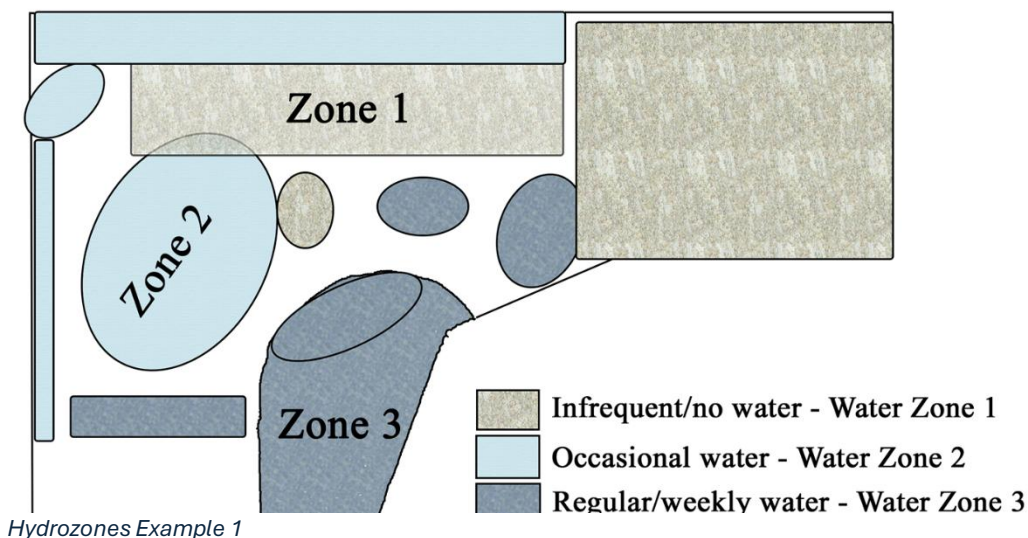
Ground Covers provide plant cover in the landscape. Not all of them can take foot traffic. Most are perennial, but some annuals may be listed.

Grasses provide spiky interest throughout the yard and can help accent the colors of other plants.

Vines provide cover for fences and can hide unsightly views.

Shrubs provide the "bones" of the landscape by defining your yard space. They are typically longer-lived perennials. Most shrubs listed in this publication are evergreen.

Trees live for many years and should be a focal point in your landscape. They provide shade, block wind and help save energy. Trees do best without stakes, unless in a windy situation. For a more complete list of trees that take more water, see "Trees in Your Home Garden" on our publications page. Trees with an * are true low water users once established.



Water Wise Guide

Perennial Plants

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
Black-Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Yellowish rays with purplish-black cone	H: 10"-3' W: 12-18"	Plant in full sun. Daisy-like flowers in summer. Biennial or short-lived perennial. Plant from seed in early spring. Moderate water. Attracts bees.
California Fuchsia <i>Zauschenaria californica</i>	Orange to red narrowly trumpet-shaped flowers	H: 6" – 4' W: 3-4'	Plant in full sun. Flowers late summer through fall. Attracts hummingbirds. Fast growing. Prune after blooming is finished. California native. Drought-tolerant, but best with summer water. May be deciduous or evergreen.
Catmint <i>Nepeta faassenii</i>	Aromatic with lavender-blue loose spike flowers	H: 1-2' W: 1.5-2'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers in late spring, early summer. Shear plant after blooms fade to encourage re-bloom. Some cats enjoy nibbling or rolling in. Attracts bees. Moderate water.
Day Lily <i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>	Orange, red, yellow, pink, purple, cream flowers	H: 2 ½ - 4' W: 2-3'	Plant in full sun or partial shade in hot areas. Dies in winter, returning in spring. Flowers mid spring through fall. Divide clumps in fall or early spring every 3-6 years. Moderate water.
Gaillardia <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Red, yellow, gold flowers	H: 1 ½ - 2' W: 1'	Plant in full sun. Summer flowers. Plant or seed in spring. Biennial or short-lived perennial. Native to central and western U.S.A. Attracts birds. Moderate water.
Jerusalem Sage <i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Bright yellow, purple whorled flowers	H: 3-4' W: 3-4'	Plant in full sun, tolerates some partial shade. Flowers spring through summer. Evergreen perennial. Does best with a little additional water in hot summer. Needs good drainage.
Lavender <i>Lavandula species</i>	Lavender, pink, purple or white fragrant flowers	H: 1-3' W: 1-4'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in spring. Very drought tolerant, can easily die if overwatered. To keep neat, shear back by one to two-thirds every year immediately after bloom. Attracts birds, bees, butterflies.

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
Lavender Cotton <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Small yellow flowers	H: 2' W: 3'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in summer. Spreading, evergreen aromatic plant makes a nice groundcover. Give plant a "haircut" when it becomes rangy. Not a true lavender.
Lily of the Nile <i>Agapanthus species</i>	Spikes of white, blue or purple flowers	H: 6"-5' W: 1.5'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flower spikes in summer. Little to regular water, can withstand dry periods. Attracts butterflies.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon species</i>	Spiky flowers Narrow bell-shaped flowers in many colors	H: 2-4'	Plant in full sun to partial shade. Flowers spring through fall. Most varieties are short-lived (3-4 years). Little to moderate water, needs well-drained soil to thrive. Attracts butterflies, bees, hummingbirds.
Salvia <i>Salvia species</i>	Spikes of white, blue or purple flowers	Varies	Plant in full sun. Flower bloom time varies with species. May die back to the ground during cold winters but returns in spring. Moderate to regular water. Flowers attract bees, butterflies, hummingbirds.

Groundcovers

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
Aptenia <i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Bright red, purplish flowers	H: 3 – 4" W: 2'	Plant in full sun to partial shade. This succulent produces trailing stems which can be invasive. Flowers bloom spring through summer. Little to moderate water.
Bearberry (Manzanita) <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	White urn-shaped flowers; red berries	H: 6-8" W: 8-18"	Plant in full sun. Flowers late winter to early spring. Evergreen plant grows slowly until established. Mulch between plants to prevent weeds until plants fills in the bare spots. Once established, thrives on once-a-month watering in well-drained soil. California native. Attracts birds.
CA Fuchsia <i>Zauschneria canum</i>	Salmon, red, flowers	H: 6" W: 3-4'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Little to moderate water; drought tolerant but do best with occasional water in summer. Flowers attract hummingbirds. Choose low growing cultivars like 'Everett's Choice or 'Sierra Salmon.'

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster species</i>	Attractive red berries, foliage changes color in fall	Varies. Look for low growers	Plant in full sun. Flowers insignificant. Evergreen groundcover that is on the tall side. Allow them to maintain their natural, flowing shape. Avoid pruning severely or planting too close to walkways where they may need to be hedged. (Pronounced keh-toe-nee-aster).
Dymondia <i>Dymondia margaretae</i>	Grey-green leaves, yellow flowers	H: 2-3" W: 20"	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers in summer. Ground cover forms a tight mat. Drought tolerant once established.
Freeway Daisy <i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Flowers have lilac rays fading to white	H: 6-12" W: 2-4'	Plant in full sun. bloom off and on all year. Tolerates drought, but looks better with some water.
Germander <i>Teucrium cossonii majoricum</i>	Small red-purple flowers	H: 8" W: 1 ½'	Plant in full sun or part shade. Flowers in spring through summer. Evergreen plant makes an excellent border. Moderate water.
Ice plant <i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	Rich purple flowers	H: 3" W: 2'	Plant in full sun. This species blooms throughout summer. Does better with regular summer water; withhold water in fall. Shear back after blooming to encourage rebloom.
Lantana <i>Lantana species</i> 'Rainbow' hybrid	Yellow, orange, pink flowers	H: 1' W: 15"	Compact plant. Plant in full sun. Flowers spring through fall. Black fruit should not be eaten. May die back in winter if not protected. Prune in spring . Little to moderate water. Attracts birds, butterflies.
Santa Barbara Daisy <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Small white or pinkish flowers	H: 10-20" W: 2-3'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers continuously. Cut back after flowering for quick re-bloom. Can be aggressive unless controlled. Moderate water. Attracts butterflies.
Succulents-Sedum <i>Sedum species</i>	Yellow, pink, purple or white small star-shaped flowers	Varies	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers in spring and summer. Easy to propagate from cuttings. Little to moderate water. Flowers attract bees, butterflies, hummingbirds.

Grasses

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks <i>All perennial grasses die back in winter. Give them a yearly “haircut” in late winter.</i>
Big Bluestem <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Purplish spike flowers	H: 8’ W: 3’	Full sun or light shade. Blue-green blades in summer, turning coppery in fall. Little to regular water.
Blue Grama Grass <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Plume heads resemble eyelashes	H: 1 ½’ W: 1’	Plant in full sun. Turns reddish in summer, then bleaches to white. Once established it needs virtually no irrigation. Native to North America.
Deer Grass <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Yellow or purplish plumes	H: 4’ W: 4’	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Bright green grass forms clumps that become 2 feet taller when they “bloom.” California native. Very drought tolerant but look better with some water.
Fountain Grass <i>Pennisetum ‘Fairy Tails’</i>	Wheat-color vertical plumes	H: 3-4’ W: 3-4”	Plant in full sun. Plumes appear from spring to summer. Reaches full size with moderate water; smaller with less water, but still attractive.
Giant Feather Grass <i>Stipa gigantea</i>	Yellow plumes in summer	H: 2-3’ W: 3-4’	Plant in full sun. Flowers in summer add height, with the plant reaching 6 feet tall. Leaves are evergreen. Little to moderate water.
Pink Muhly Grass <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Fluffy pink plumes	H: 3’ W: 6’	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Plumes add an additional 2 1/2 feet when they “bloom” in spring. Cut back in late winter for spring growth. Very drought tolerant, do better with some water.
Purple Needle Grass <i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple foliage	H: 2-3’ W: 1-2’	Plant in full sun. “Blooms” late winter through early spring. Goes dormant in summer when weather gets hot. Plant among other plants that can hide this. Comes back in fall with rain. California native. Little or no water.
Sedge <i>Carex comans</i>	Leaves narrow, silvery green	H: 1’ W: 2.5’	Full sun or partial shade. Evergreen plant grows in dense clumps; leaves look like flowing water over slope ledges. Selection names look like plant, i.e. ‘Bronze’ has coppery leaves. Moderate water.

Shrubs

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
Ceanothus or California Lilac <i>Ceanothus species</i>	Showy deep blue flowers	H: 2-7' W: 6-8'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in spring. Evergreen plant is not long-lived, 5-10 years is typical. Can withstand temperatures as low as 15°F. 'Concha,' 'Joyce Coulter,' are recommended. Little or no water. Attracts bees, butterflies, birds.
Euryops <i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Bright yellow daisy-like flowers	H: 3-6' W: 3-6'	Plant in full sun. Very long flowering season. Evergreen plant requires minimal care; trim lightly in late spring or early summer keep compact shape. 'Munchkin' has gray green foliage and is 3' tall and 4' wide. Needs little to moderate water.
Indian Hawthorn <i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Flowers are white, tinged with pink	H: 4-5' W: 5-6'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers late fall through spring followed by dark berries. This tough, evergreen plant is used in many landscapes. Can easily be pruned and kept to 3 feet. Little to regular water.
Lemon Bottle Brush <i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Flowers are bright red 6" brushes; lemon scented foliage	H:10-15' W:10-15'	Plant in full sun. Flowers sporadically year-round. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Minimal pruning needed in late spring. If left alone, can reach 20-25' tall and wide. Moderate to regular water.
Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> 'Howard McMinn'	Whitish pink, white bell-shaped flowers	H: 5-8' W: 6-7'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers in spring. Low, spreading shrub has smooth, reddish-purple bark. California native. Little to moderate water. Attracts birds.
Myrtle <i>Myrtus communis</i>	Tiny white flowers	H: 5-6' W: 4-5'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Pleasant-scented flowers in summer, followed by bluish-black berries. Rarely needs pruning. Little to moderate watering.
New Zealand Tea Tree <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	White flowers	H: 4-5' W: 4-5'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in spring. Minimal pruning needed, over-pruning can ruin shape. Soil must have adequate drainage. Can be used as a wind break, set plants 3-6 feet apart. Little to moderate water.
Rockrose <i>Cistus species</i>	Flowers are white or shades of pink	H: 5-6' W: 4-5'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers in summer followed by bluish-black berries. Foliage has a pleasant scent. Rarely needs pruning. Little or no water. Attracts butterflies.

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
Texas Ranger <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Silvery gray foliage; pink or white light purple flowers	H: 6-8' W: 6-8'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in spring or summer. Blooms various times of year. Plants require little pruning, but straggly plants can be rejuvenated by pruning close to the ground, after danger of frost has passed. Little to moderate water. Attracts birds.

Vines

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
			<i>Prune and remove old vine wood yearly after March 21st. Width varies depending on support.</i>
California Pipevine <i>Aristolochia californica</i>	Cream color with red veins	H: 8-15'	Plant in full or partial shade. Flowers look like curved pipes with flared bowls, appearing in winter prior to leaves; have unpleasant smell. California native. Provides food for pipevine swallow larvae. Water deeply 1-2 times a month.
Cape Honeysuckle <i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Bright orange-red trumpet blossoms	H: 15-30'	Plant in full sun or light shade. Flowers fall through spring. Needs protection from frost, plant against a fence, house, etc. Prune after danger of frost has passed. Deciduous vine loses its leaves in winter. Little water. Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies.
Carolina Jessamine <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Fragrant bright yellow trumpet flowers	H: 20'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers late winter through spring. Evergreen plant does not damage houses or fences. If plant gets "top heavy," prune it back. Mostly drought tolerate when established. All parts are poisonous if ingested.
Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (Woodbine)	Fragrant tubular flowers in white, yellow, purple, red & combinations	H: 10-20'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers in summer and fall, which attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Needs staking until it can support itself. Tie tendrils if necessary. Avoid L. japonica which can be invasive. Needs to be thinned after bloom. Moderate to regular water.
Lilac Vine <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Lilac, pink or white sweet pea shaped flowers	H: 9-10'	Plant in partial shade. Is one of the first vines to bloom, flowering in late winter to early spring, usually just a few weeks. Evergreen. Water deeply 1-2 times a month.
Violet Trumpet Vine <i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i>	Lavender to violet trumpet-shaped flowers	H: 16-20'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Flowers late spring through fall. Vigorous evergreen climber. Prune after danger of frost has passed. Remove spent flowers and tangled vines anytime during the year. Water deeply 1-2 times a month.

Small Trees (to 30')

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks <i>Water trees deeply during their first year. *Is a true low water user once established.</i>
*Acacia <i>Acacia baileyana purpurea</i>	Feathery blue-gray leaves; bright yellow flowers	H: 20-30' W: 20-30'	Plant in full sun. Very hardy evergreen tree. New leaf growth is lavender to purple. Flowers early to mid-winter. Cut back for new growth and to extend flowering. Little or no water.
Australian Willow * <i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Small white, scented flowers	H: 25-35' W: 15-20'	Plant in full sun. Resembles a weeping willow, except it is evergreen. Has deep, non-invasive roots. Fast growing and works well for a patio or as a street tree. Flowers in early spring, sometimes in fall. Little to moderate water.
Chaste Tree <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Small, showy blue-purple aromatic flowers	H: 8-25' W: 8-25'	Plant in full sun. Deciduous tree generally has multiple trunks. Fragrant leaves. Flowers summer to fall; attracts butterflies, hummingbirds. Moderate to regular water. Thrives in heat.
Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Pink, white, red, or purple flowers	H: 10-25' W: 10-25'	Plant in full sun. Flowers summer through fall. Moderate growth rate. Deciduous tree. Avoid powdery mildew by choosing disease resistant cultivars like 'Catawba', 'Cherokee', 'Acoma', 'Arapaho' and 'Hopi'. Moderate water.
*Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Pink, purple, white trumpet-shaped fragrant flowers	H: 15-30' W: 10-20'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in spring followed by seedpods in winter. Grows quickly when young, then slower. Deciduous tree is willow-like in appearance with twisting trunk. Thin occasionally. Attracts hummingbirds. California native. Little to moderate water.
English Hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Tiny white flower clusters; mini apple-like fruit	H: 18-25' W: 15-20'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in spring followed by fruit. Deciduous trees have moderate growth rate. Overwatering or fertilizing can lead to fire blight. 'Paul's Scarlet' cultivar has double rose-colored blooms. Attracts hummingbirds, bees. Moderate water.
Fruitless Olive <i>Olea europeae</i>	Fruitless varieties are best for near sidewalk	H: 25-30' W: 25-30'	Plant in full sun. Flowers are insignificant. Evergreen trees grow quickly when young, then slower. Prune early to create shape. 'Majestic Beauty' bears almost no fruit. 'Bonita' is sold as fruitless but does bear tiny fruit. Male flowers can cause hay fever in allergic people.
Oklahoma Redbud <i>Cercis reniformis</i> 'Oklahoma'	Sweet-pea shaped rosy to purple flowers; fall color	H: 10-18' W: 10-18'	Plant in full sun or light shade. Heart-shaped bluish-green leaves turn color in fall. Deciduous tree loses leaves in winter, spring flowers appear on leafless tree, making for a spectacular show. Attracts bees. Moderate to regular water.

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
			<i>Water trees deeply during their first year. *Is a true low water user once established.</i>
Trident Maple <i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Fall color can be red, yellow or orange	H: 20-25' W: 20-25'	Plant in partial shade, or on north or east-facing site or in partially shaded area, as leaves may burn in Central Valley heat. Deciduous tree works well as a patio tree. The bark of older trees peel attractively. Moderate to regular water.

Medium Trees (to 50')

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
			<i>Water trees regularly during their first year. *Is a true low water user once established.</i>
Chinese Pistache <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> 'Keith Davey'	Red, yellow, orange fall color	H: 30-60' W: 30-50'	Plant in full sun. Slow to moderate grower. Deciduous trees are ideal for any landscape situation. Choose male 'Keith Davey' or 'Pearl Street' as female trees produce berries. Water needs dependent on soil; from little to regular water.
*Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Lovely golden yellow fall color	H: 35-50' W: 25-30'	Plant in full sun. Purchase only male trees. Female trees drop messy, smelly fruit. Deciduous tree. Water regularly when young, then occasional water once reach 20 ft.
Maytens tree <i>Maytenus boaria</i>	Resembles a small weeping willow tree	H: 30-50' W: 30-50'	Plant in full sun. Slow to moderate grower. Great substitute for the water thirsty weeping willow, plus it's evergreen. Moderate to regular water; irrigate deeply to prevent surface roots.
Ornamental Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'New Bradford'	Showy white flowers; small, inedible fruit	H: 35' W: 30'	Plant in full sun. Flowers in late winter. 'New Bradford' is more disease-resistant, hardier with better branching than 'Bradford'. Deciduous tree leaves turn orange-red in autumn before dropping. Moderate water.
Sweet Bay <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Aromatic leaves; small yellow flower clusters; dark purple fruit	H: 12-40' W: 12-40'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Slow growing evergreen. Its natural shape is a multi-trunked tree, 'Saratoga' is an excellent cultivar to train as a single trunk tree. Moderate water.
Tristania <i>Tristania laurina</i>	Handsome reddish bark, clusters of small yellow flowers	H: 30-45' W: 25-30'	Plant in full sun. The reddish bark peels away to reveal cream-colored bark underneath. Evergreen tree needs regular summer water.

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
			<i>Water trees regularly during their first year. *Is a true low water user once established.</i>
*Silver Wattle <i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Feathery silver leaves; bright yellow ball-shaped flowers	H: 40-50' W: 35-45'	Plant in full sun. Grows rapidly. Evergreen trees bloom late winter-early spring. To help prevent wind damage, prune trees by removing a few branches all the way to the trunk to open their interior. Little or no water required once established.

Large Trees (to 80')

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
			<i>Water trees regularly during their first year. *Is a true low water user once established.</i>
Bigleaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Greenish-yellow tassel-like flowers; winged seeds hang in clusters	H: 30-75' W: 30-50'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Large 3-5 lobed leaves. May show marginal leaf burn during hot weather. Deciduous tree has yellow fall color. Native to the West. Resistant to oak root fungus. Moderate to regular water.
California Laurel <i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Tiny yellow flowers; purple inedible fruit	H: 20-25' W: 20-25'	Plant in full sun, partial shade or shade. Slow growing evergreen tree flowers in spring. Avoid planting near patios, walkways due to fruit dropping. Heavy drop of yellowish leaves in fall. Susceptible to sooty mold from aphid or scale infestation. Main host of fungus that causes sudden oak death. California native. Tolerate less when well-established.
*Canary Island Pine <i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Glossy brown 4-9" oval pinecones	H: 50-80' W: 20-35'	Plant in full sun. Evergreen tree grow quickly. Very young plants are gawky but eventually fill in to become more graceful. Shiny, grass-green 9-12" needles grow in bunches of three. Attracts butterflies; seeds attract birds. Little water.
*Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Cone shaped 3/4- 1 1/2" acorns	H: 20-70' W: 20-70'	Plant in full sun. Moderate growth rate. Shiny, prickly green leaves turn dry and drop in spring. Makes a handsome evergreen shade tree. California native. Moderate to regular water during summer until established (about 3 years), then little or no water. Susceptible to crown rot diseases if over-watered.
Common Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Mature trees have bark with corky ridges; berry-like fruit	H: 50' W: 50'	Plant in full sun or partial shade. Deciduous tree does not leaf out until mid-spring. Yellow foliage in fall. Resistant to oak root fungus but can be susceptible to woolly hackberry aphid if water stressed. Berries attract birds. Moderate water.

Common & Botanical Name	Features of Interest	Height & Width	Remarks
			<i>Water trees deeply during their first year. *Is a true low water user once established.</i>
Incense Cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Small yellow-brown to red cones	H: 75-95' W: 10-15'	Plant in full sun or light shade. Almost pyramidal in shape. Slow grower at first, but then can add 2' per year. Evergreen foliage gives off a pleasant fragrance in warm weather. Makes an excellent wind-break. Native to western California. Moderate water.
Liquidambar <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Fall color may be yellow, orange, red, or purple; spiny seedpods	H: 50-60' W: 20-25'	Plant in full sun. Surface roots can crack concrete or create lawn hazards. Deciduous tree turns beautiful colors in fall. Tree attracts birds. Moderate to regular water.

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