

Helpful Online Resources:

Water Conservation Tips for the Home Lawn and Garden: <http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu/pdf/8036.pdf>

Irrigation Controllers for the Homeowner: http://www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/irrigation_controllers_0903.pdf

Lawn Watering Guide for California:
<http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu/LawnsLandscape/8044.asp>

Great Plants for Central Valley Gardens UC Davis Arboretum All-Stars:
<http://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/AllStar.htm>

A Guide to the Estimating the Irrigation Water Needs of Landscape Plants:
<http://www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00.pdf>

Rain Barrel Guide:
<http://www.rainbarrelguide.com/index/html>

Water Efficient Landscapes:
http://www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/water_efficient_landscapes.pdf

UC Guide to Healthy Lawns - web only
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/TOOLS/TURF/index.html>

California Statewide Master Gardener Program:
<http://camastergardeners.ucdavis.edu/>

Choosing a Landscape Professional
<http://www.clca.org>



Darren L. Haver, Ph.D.
CE Watershed Advisor
Director SCREC
U.C. Cooperative Extension
Orange County
(714) 708-1613
dlhaver@ucdavis.edu

Lorence (Loren) R. Oki, Ph.D.
CE Specialist, Landscape Horticulture
U.C. Cooperative Extension
U.C. Davis, Dept. of Plant Sciences
(530) 754-4135
lroki@ucdavis.edu

Karrie Reid, M.S.
CE Advisor, Environmental Horticulture
U.C. Cooperative Extension
San Joaquin County
(209) 953-6109
skreid@ucdavis.edu

The practice of conservation must spring from a conviction of what is ethically and aesthetically right, as well as what is economically expedient. A thing is right only when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community, and the community includes the soil, waters, fauna, and flora, as well as people.
Aldo Leopold



Features of Water Conserving Landscapes



- **Reduce water use, save money**
- **Eliminate wasteful and harmful run-off**
- **Preserve garden beauty**

Water-Conserving Landscape Features

USING LESS



PREVENTING RUN-OFF



PRESERVING BEAUTY

WELL-MAINTAINED SPRINKLERS mean less mis-directed water, less waste, less run-off and LOWER WATER BILLS.



PLANTED SWALES are depressions that slow or stop run-off and trap many chemicals before they reach drains.



SMART LAWNS are the minimum size needed, and are planted with the lowest water-use turf suitable for your area.



MULTIPLE STATION IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS help conserve when set to water early in the day, and only as long as needed.



DRIVEWAY SLOT DRAINS trap sheet run-off and channel it to planted areas where it can percolate into the groundwater.



RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE Choose drought tolerant plants suited to your climate and your garden space.



RAIN BARRELS trap roof run-off and provide a source of free water.



PAVERS, GRAVEL, AND PERMEABLE CONCRETE allow water to penetrate and percolate rather than run-off to drains.



MULCH all planting beds with 3 to 4 inches of organic material to preserve soil moisture and reduce weeds.



TIP: Contact your local Master Gardeners for plant recommendations for your area.

TIP: Use fertilizer sparingly; faster growing plants and lawns require more water, and more pruning or mowing.

TIP: Sweep granular fertilizer off pavement back onto lawn or beds to save money and protect waterways.

TIP: "Hydrozone": group plants with similar water needs in zones watered by the same irrigation valve.

TIP: Contact your local water service; they often provide free irrigation audits.

For links to more information on these topics, see the back of this brochure.