

Group plants by **Hydrozones**



Hydrozone Rules

- Plants with similar cultural and water requirements should be planted together in order to irrigate them efficiently.
- Consider the soil, water needs, sun/shade and temperature requirements for each hydrozone.
- Each hydrozone should be watered by a separate irrigation valve.
- Do not mix plants with different water requirements in the same hydrozone.
- Do not mix different irrigation types in the same hydrozone.
- The irrigation of each hydrozone should have matched precipitation (every nozzle needs to emit the same gallons per minute or in drip systems, gallons per hour).

Five Sun Lovers With Moderate Water Needs



1 *Lonicera involucrata*
Twinberry



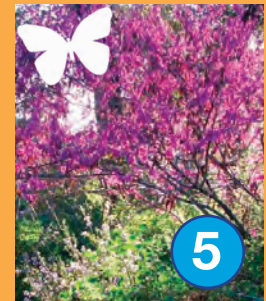
2 *Abelia x grandiflora*
Glossy Abelia



3 *Calycanthus occidentalis*
Western Spicebush



4 *Muhlenbergia capillaris* 'Regal Mist'
Pink Muhly Grass



5 *Cercis occidentalis*
Western Redbud

Five Sun Lovers With Low Water Needs



1 *Sphaeralcea ambigua*
Desert Globemallow



2 *Salvia mellifera*
Black Sage



3 *Eriogonum giganteum*
St. Catherine's Lace

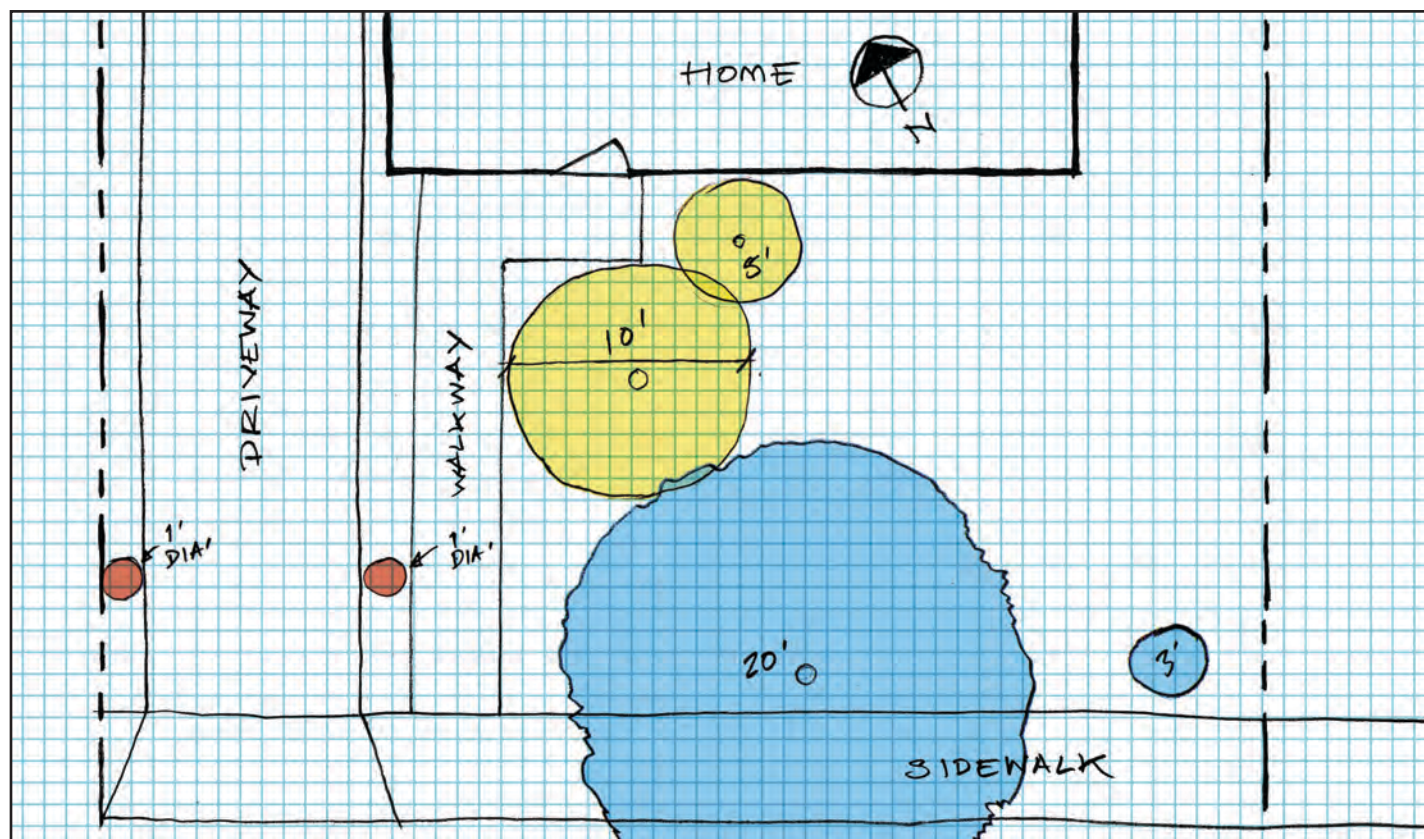


4 *Muhlenbergia rigens*
Deer Grass



5 *Ribes menziesii*
Canyon Gooseberry

Plant in the **Hydrozone**



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A Guide to Plant Water Needs (see p. 46):



Moderate



Low



Very Low

Group Plants by **Water Needs** (Hydrozone) and plan ahead for **Maturity**.

Proper plant placement, considering mature plant size, should limit the need for future pruning and reduce the amount of maintenance required in the long run. Natural forms are encouraged for habitat value, but fire prevention does require pruning and removal of dead, diseased, damaged and deranged plant material.

Scale Your Plants for Maturity

Make circles on your plan the size of the plant at maturity using a 1/4" = 1' scale (each box = 1').

Practice using colored paper to indicate the water needs of the plants. It will make it easier to lay out the planting plan in irrigation zones if you easily can move around the paper circles.

See on the plan how big the (VERY LOW water use) 20' wide canopy trees will be at maturity. Will this change the microclimates in the future? Think ahead if your new trees will cover a whole yard that's now sunny.

Play By The Hydrozone Rules

- Plants with similar cultural and water requirements should be planted together in order to irrigate them efficiently.
- Consider the soil, water needs, sun/shade and temperature requirements for each hydrozone.
- Each hydrozone should be watered by a separate irrigation valve.
- Do not mix plants with different water requirements in the same hydrozone (see p. 53).
- Do not mix different irrigation types in the same hydrozone (see p. 48).
- The irrigation of each hydrozone should have matched precipitation (every nozzle needs to emit the same gallons per minute for spray or gallons per hour for drip).

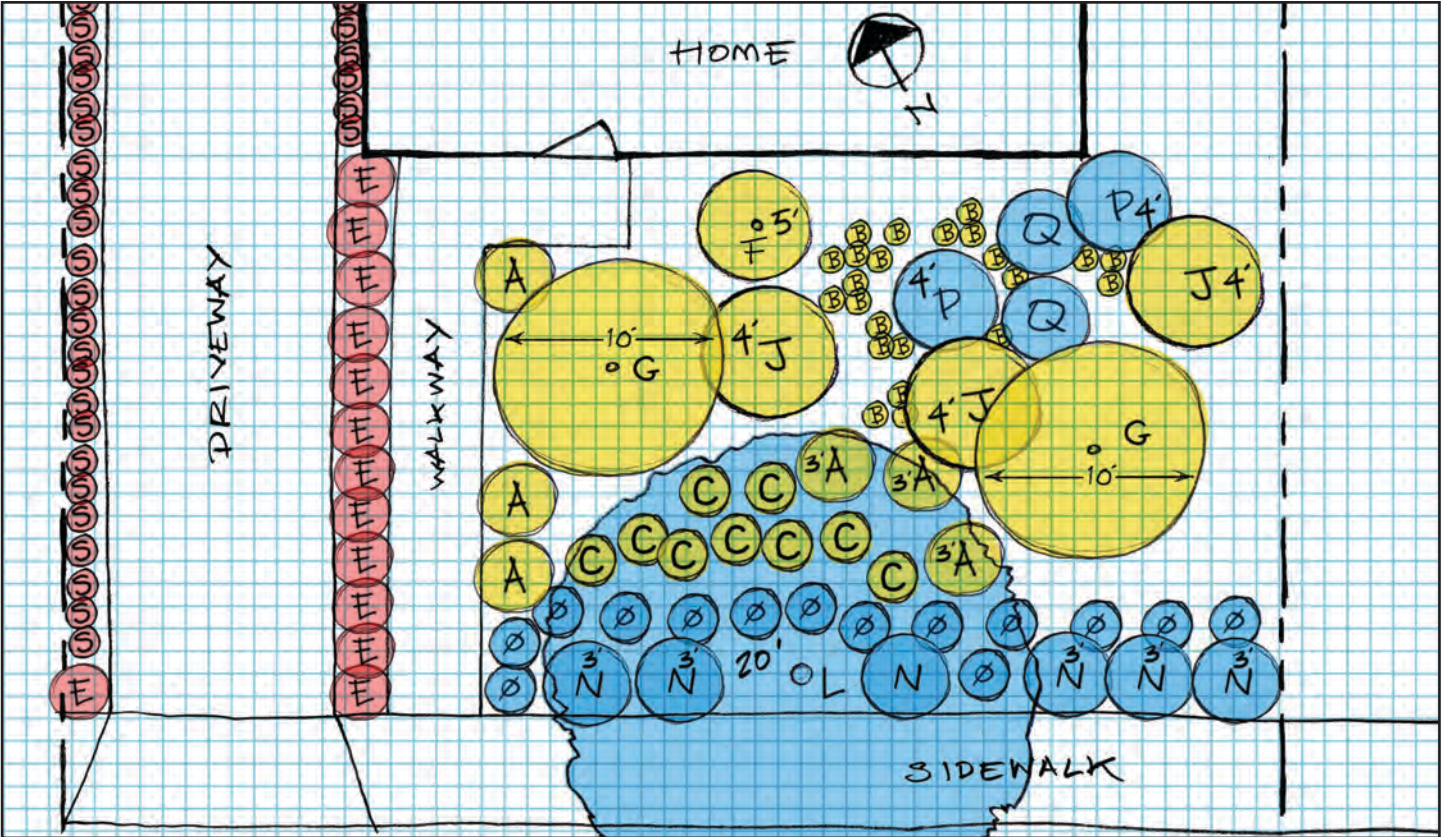
Root depth matters

Make notes about the root depth of the plants when you are placing them on your plan. Trees, with their deep roots, will be irrigated less frequently, but for a longer time. Groundcovers with shallower roots will require more frequent watering.
Keep trees and groundcovers on separate hydrozones.

Small plants are mighty

Once planted in a properly prepared bed, and watered wisely, small plants establish themselves more vigorously than plants raised in larger containers. But just because you've selected small plants, doesn't mean you need to buy more than the space allows when those plants reach maturity!

Make your Planting Plan



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Qty.	Symbol	Form	P	Botanical (Latin) Name	Common Name	Plant Factor	Sun	Dimension H' x W'	D/E/S	Flower Color	Page
6	A	Groundcover	x	Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow	L	F	2' x 3'	S	various	24
23	B	Grass		Carex pansa	California meadow sedge	M/L	F	1' x 1'	E	wheat	19
9	C	Grass		Carex tumulicola	Foothill sedge	L	F/PS	1' x 2'	E	cream, rust	27
13	E	Perennial	x	Erigeron glaucus	Seaside daisy	L/VL	F/PS	1' x 2'	E	lavender, yellow	22
1	F	Groundcover	x	Salvia 'Bee's Bliss'	Bee's Bliss sage	L	F/PS	2' x 5'	S	pink, lavender	10
2	G	Perennial	x	Solidago velutina ssp. californica	California goldenrod	L	F/S	5' x 10'+	E	yellow	25
3	J	Perennial	x	Verbena bonariensis	Purpletop vervain	L	F	4' x 3'	E	purple	14
1	L	Tree/Shrub	x	Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'	Forest Pansy redbud	M	F	20' x 25'	D	purple	17
6	N	Perennial	x	Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris	M/L	F/S	2' x 3'	E	various	8
14	O	Perennial	x	Geranium sanguineum	Bloody cranesbill	M	F/S	2' x 3'	S	fuchsia pink	19
2	P	Perennial	x	Pacific Coast iris	Pacific Coast iris hybrids	M/L	PS	2' x 1'	E	various	27
2	Q	Perennial		Juncus patens / Juncus effusus	California wiregrass	M	F/PS	3' x 3'	E	brown	29
31	S	Grass		Festuca idahoensis	Idaho fescue	VL	F	1.5' x 1'	E	wheat	27

Plan for Planting. Start with a copy of your **Microclimates Maps** (see p. 35). Begin the plant design process by selecting the right plant for the right place in your garden. Use the Plant List above to practice matching plants with the conditions, and represent the plants with circles the appropriate size and color reflecting water requirements. This is the foundation of your Plant Shopping List (see p. 69). It's just a paper plan, so move things around! Experiment!

- 1 Take into consideration microclimates and select plants that need Full Sun, Part Shade or Shade as appropriate.
- 2 Consider Plant Factors - Low or Very Low plants on berms and Moderate plants in the swales.
- 3 Consider the height, width and root depth of each plant.
- 4 What form of plant do you desire - Grass or Groundcover, Vine, Shrub, Perennial, or Tree?
- 5 Once you've drawn your plan, count the number of plants you will need to order and mark them in the Quantity box.