



YOUR GUIDE TO  
*Water-Wise  
Landscaping*  
FOR THE  
*Inland Northwest*

**+ CITY OF SPOKANE LAWN  
REPLACEMENT REBATE!**

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from the City of  
Spokane Water  
Department



# SPOKANE scape

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## SpokaneScape: Water-Smart Landscaping Has Never Looked So Good.

The **SpokaneScape Guidebook** is published and provided by the City of Spokane Water Department to help people make smart, water-efficient landscape decisions and choose plants that are appropriate to our arid summer climate. This document serves as a guide to help you throughout the process of designing a water-smart SpokaneScape.

### What is a SpokaneScape?

A SpokaneScape is water-efficient landscape that has been designed specifically for Spokane residents; its focus is on the replacement of lawn with low-volume irrigation and drought tolerant plant material. A well-designed SpokaneScape will beautify your property, protect our natural resources and the environment; and will inevitably reduce maintenance.



*Echinacea/Purple Coneflower*  
©Tim Kohlhauff

**ABOUT THE REBATE**  
You may earn up to a \$500 credit on your City utility bill after removing lawn in your yard and replacing it with water-smart plants and mulch. You may claim \$0.50 per square foot of lawn removed with a minimum of 300 square feet. See our application form for more information.

### ELIGIBILITY IN BRIEF:

- ◆ Must be a City of Spokane Water customer and in good standing with the agency.
- ◆ The property must have live turf in place that is wholly visible from a public street/area.
- ◆ The property can only receive 1 "SpokaneScape" Rebate per year.

If you are a customer of the City of Spokane, you may qualify for a rebate by replacing turf with a water-smart SpokaneScape. All plans must be preapproved, so call 625-6293 for more information and an application before you get started on your project or visit [WaterStewardship.org](http://WaterStewardship.org).

# DESIGN: Steps To A Beautiful SpokaneScape

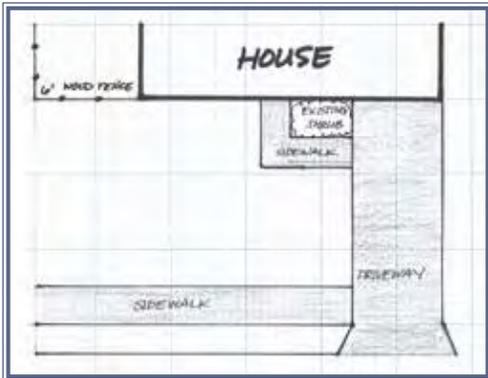
Proper landscape design is a key element to your overall success & water savings. The following pages will guide you through the steps to creating your dream SpokaneScape Design.

## Goals

Clearly identify your goals and keep them in mind as you create your design. Are your primary landscape goals focused on aesthetics, lowering maintenance, privacy screening, providing a gathering place for friends and family, to attract pollinators, or to provide shade for your home?

## Create a Basic Site Plan

Start with a sketch of your existing site to help you visualize your future SpokaneScape. We have provided a sheet of graph paper in our application that can be used for this.



Locate key elements such as property lines, walls, walkways, mature trees and shrubs, overhead power lines and underground utilities. Locate windows that have views out to your yard.

Take note of natural drainage features; preserving these will help minimize wasted water due to runoff.

It is recommended that you call 811 Before You Dig to have your utilities located prior to beginning your design.

## Evaluate your Site

Spend some time in your landscape and take notes about the site. Identifying some of the following site elements will help you make design decisions.

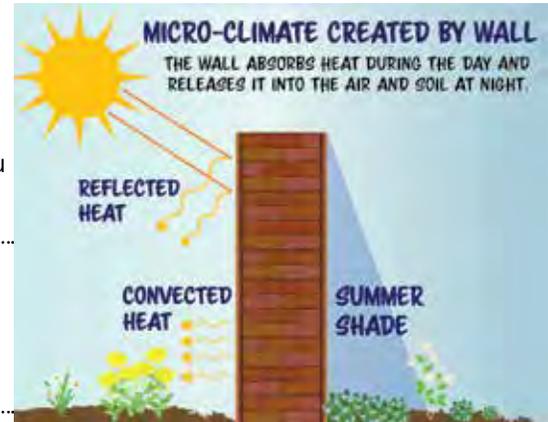
**Microclimates**- note areas that are sunny or shady in the morning and areas that are sunny or shady in the afternoon.

**Views**- note any views or elements that you would like to preserve or hide.

**Soil type & drainage**- knowing your soil type will help you when designing your irrigation.

## Design Your SpokaneScape

Imagine a beautiful landscape that has color, shape, texture, and beauty through all seasons. Picture a yard that uses fewer resources, and one that you can spend your time relaxing in instead of maintaining.



Plant full-sun, low water plants by your high micro-climate areas. Lavender tolerates extra heat well.

Begin your design by identifying the lawn area that you would like to remove and start thinking about the plants and features that you would like to replace it with.

**Features** - Design with the features that will make your yard amazing! There's really no limit to the features you can create, just remember to keep them in line with your goals.

Drought Tolerant Bed featuring Lavender, Day Lily, Butterfly Weed, Tick Seed, Yarrow, and more. ©Tim Kohlhauff



**Plant Material**

Choose a nice variety of plants for seasonal flower and foliage color, and be sure to include evergreens for winter interest. Design with the plants mature size in mind and consider your microclimates, group plants that need similar water and sunlight together.

**Trees** - Proper tree placement is extremely important, unlike perennials that can be moved easily a tree is quite permanent. If a tree is placed incorrectly, you may end up having to pay to have the tree heavily pruned or possibly removed.

Take into account the height of the tree when planting under power lines, the width of the tree when placing it next to your home, a fence, or the street, and keep the roots in mind when planting near underground utilities.

**Shrubs** - Shrubs make great foundation plants, and there are a wide variety to choose from. Consider shrubs for flowers, foliage color, fall color, fast growth, and evergreens.

**Perennials** - Perennials make a landscape pop and they come back year after year. There are many varieties.

Like shrubs, choose perennials for their flower color and bloom time and fall colors.

**Groundcovers** - Choose beautiful and prolific groundcovers to help crowd out weeds and fight soil erosion.

**Layout**

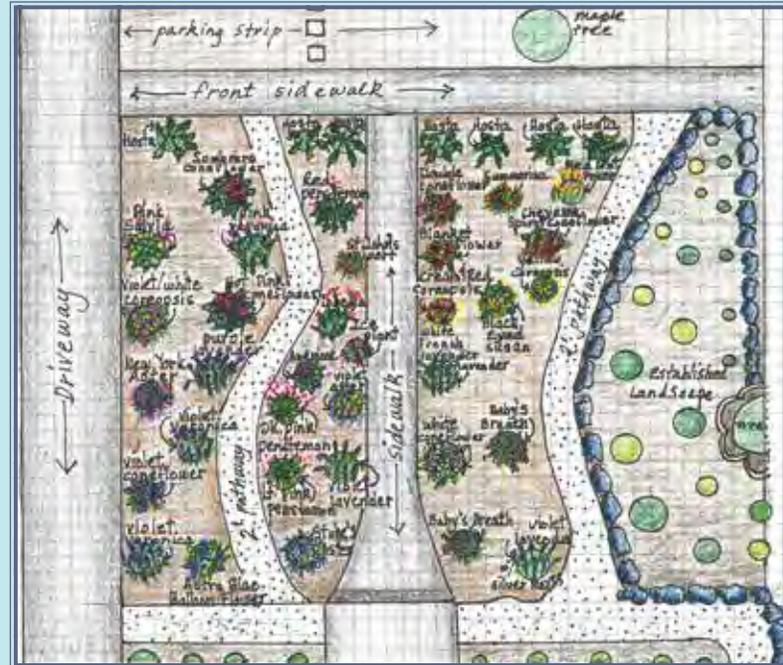
When working on your design, it will be helpful to start by placing your landscape features and then focus on your plant material. First place larger trees and shrubs as your focal points, then fill the open spaces in with smaller shrubs, followed by placing your perennials and finally ground covers.

**Parking Strips**

Parking strips are difficult to work with and often leave home owners at a loss for how to beautify them. They're particularly difficult because they don't often have irrigation available to them, making growing nice looking lawn and plants pretty difficult. We recommend installing mulch or a very drought tolerant groundcover, you may have to hand water your groundcover for a few weeks until it is established.

**SPOKANESCAPE EXAMPLE PLANS**

*plans developed by Spokane residents.*



If you are going to apply for the SpokaneScape utility rebate, your planting plan must meet the following requirements:

- ◆ 100% of the plant material must be drought tolerant or considered low water use plants. This can include raised garden beds or a combination of both beds and drought tolerant plantings. See pages 20-26 of this guide book for rebate approved plants or go to [waterstewardship.org](http://waterstewardship.org).

- ◆ At completion, the converted areas must contain enough plant material to create at least 50% living plant cover at maturity.

- ◆ The converted area may not include any live lawn or invasive plant species as identified by the Spokane County Noxious Weed Control Board.

# 2

## DEMOLITION & TURF REMOVAL

There are multiple ways to remove your turf; the choice is yours. Keep any remaining lawn from spreading into your new SpokaneScape beds by edging eight inches deep around its perimeter or by installing landscape edging.



### Sheet Mulching

Begin by removing several inches of turf and soil from the edges of your lawn areas that are located along a hardscape. Wet the lawn area to be removed and cover it with a few layers of newspaper or a layer of cardboard. Water again and add an additional layer of cardboard, adding a thin layer of compost between the cardboard layers will help with decomposition and will add to your soil fertility.

Once you have your layers of cardboard placed water well and cover with three-six inches of your preferred mulch. See page 11 for approved mulches. Ideally you will allow several months for the soil microbes to decompose the lawn below making the soil ideal for plant use.

### Mechanical Stripping

Use a sod stripper to strip your lawn. For two weeks after, water the area to encourage grass to re-sprout, then pull all of the new growth by hand.

### Solarization

Cover the lawn area that you wish to remove with plastic. Make sure that the plastic cover is air tight and leave it in place for six to eight weeks. Solarization works best in the spring or summer because it allows the sun to heat up your soil to temperatures that will kill the lawn and weed seeds.



Edging can be simple and attractive while keeping grass from invading your garden.



**BRICK**



**METAL**



**CONCRETE**



**PLASTIC**

# 3

## SOIL PREPARATION & AMENDMENTS

Now that you've removed your lawn and other unwanted vegetation, it's time to prepare your soil.

### Grading

Grade your soils so it will direct water away from your home. To help slow water run-off from your garden into the street, sewer systems, and other unwanted areas, consider creating small depressions where the water is allowed to pool and slowly percolate into the soil.

This might be a good opportunity to consider installing a dry stream bed where water will create a nice effect in a rain event. By slowing and holding water on site, you help to improve water quality in your area, the aquifer, and downstream at the river.

### Soil Amendments

Healthy soil grows healthy plants, consider a soil test prior to choosing your amendments, the Spokane Conservation District is a great local resource for soil testing; visit their website for more information: [www.sccd.org/departments/soil-science/soil-testing](http://www.sccd.org/departments/soil-science/soil-testing).

The goal is to achieve healthy soil containing microbes which feed plants, improve soil drainage, and increase the natural water holding capacity of your soil with organic matter. Compost is a common amendment and is highly recommended.



*Healthy soil is vital to a successful and healthy SpokaneScape. Healthy soil helps to improve soil drainage, reduce the need for extra irrigation by increasing its natural water holding capacity, it provides nutrients and a home for beneficial microbes and organisms which will encourage your plants to flourish.*

## SOIL SQUEEZE TEST

The squeeze test can help you determine the type and texture of your soil. Begin by taking a handful of your lightly moistened soil and squeeze it firmly. Open your hand and determine which of the following it most resembles:

### High Sand Content Soil

Ball of soil falls apart when you open your hand.



### Loamy Soil

Ball of soil holds its shape, but crumbles when you poke it lightly.



### High Clay Content Soil

Holds its shape and does not crumble when you poke it lightly.



# 4

# IRRIGATION

*We recommend installing an automatic irrigation system, but you may choose to water your SpokaneScape by hand. If you water by hand, avoid oscillating sprinklers and other sprinklers that throw water high in the air or release a fine mist.*

The most efficient sprinklers release big drops close to the ground. Water deeply and infrequently to develop deep drought tolerant roots. Automatic irrigation is a wonderful way to conserve water, reduce time spent watering, and preserve soil structure and nutrients which will help prevent plant diseases and weed growth.

### Automatic Irrigation Design

Having a design to reference will help you when estimating quantities

and purchasing your equipment.

Using your landscape plan as a guide, sketch in some key irrigation elements such as: a smart controller, the point of connection (where your irrigation will tie into your household water supply), backflow preventer, the location of pressurized mainline pipes, automatic valves, rotary heads, lateral line pipes that are only pressurized when the valve is open, and drip emitters.

Consider your microclimates and design your valve zones accordingly. Plants in sunny, dry areas will need more frequent watering than those in shady areas; put them on separate zones so you can apply separate watering schedules as needed.

Potted plants need more frequent watering and should also be on their own zone. Low volume and high volume irrigation must be on separate valve zones.

### Consider the following when planning your irrigation layout:

- Existing System** - If an existing watering system is used, all existing sprinkler heads in the project area must be removed, capped, or replaced with low volume irrigation and must be equipped with a pressure regulator, filter and emitters if applicable.

- Water Pressure** - Check your available water pressure to ensure that you choose the right irrigation equipment. You can check your water pressure with a gauge at a hose bib or contact the City Water Department at (509) 625-7800. If your pressure is high, above 70 psi, a pressure regulator may be needed to avoid misting and popping your drip emitters off.

You can purchase a drip valve assembly that will have a built in pressure regulator that will optimize your drip system. If your pressure is low, under 30 psi, drip irrigation would be the ideal choice as it has a low operating pressure.

- Efficient Irrigation Components** - The goal of a SpokaneScape's irrigation is to apply water as efficiently as possible. This means installing low volume irrigation such as drip, micro-spray, bubblers, or low precipitation rotating nozzles.



### Determine which type of low flow irrigation system to install:

Pressure Compensating Emitters	Applies water uniformly on slopes and is resistant to clogging. Best used on sloped or large gardens, shrubs, trees, and perennials
Individual Drip Emitters	Easy to apply water only where needed. Best used to establish shrubs and trees that only need water for the few years.
In-Line Emitters	Easy to install in large areas and waters uniformly. Best used in annual, perennial, and vegetable gardens.
Micro-sprays	Applies water only where needed. Best used on groundcovers, seedlings, dense vegetable beds, large trees and small lawn areas.
Rotary Nozzles	Unlike traditional spray heads, Rotary Nozzles apply water with a low precipitation rate and thick streams with large water droplets that resist prevailing winds, water run-off and soil erosion.

**\*Check specifications on all products for gallons per hour (gph), pressure (psi), and maximum tubing length per zone. If using multiple component types, each type must be on its own zone.**



**Drip Irrigation**



**Micro-Spray**



**Soaker Hose**



**Drip Lines**

## Smart Irrigation Components

Smart controllers that can be programmed to run only when needed is key to healthy plants and saving water.

Adding a weather station and moisture sensors that will turn the controller off when it rains or turn up the frequency and/or duration in hotter weather will help maximize your water savings.

## Prevent Overspray

If you are going to install low precipitation rotating nozzles or if only part of a lawn is converted, all of the sprinkler heads must be properly modified to provide adequate coverage without spraying the adjacent irrigation/landscape zones or other hardscape areas, fences, walls, and windows.

If your SpokaneScape is located in a windy location you will want avoid using low precipitation rotating nozzles as the wind will blow the water droplets away.

## Soil Type

Early in the design process you studied your soil to determine if it was sand, loam or clay. This is where you will put that knowledge to use. Sandy soil requires more frequent watering for a shorter period of time and the emitters must be closer together; the opposite is true of clay soil.

## Installation

Once you have your irrigation plan completed and your soils amended, you can start to install your irrigation. You will want to install the majority of your irrigation prior planting your new plants to avoid damaging them.

- ◆ Dig trenches for all of the pipes according to your irrigation plan. Mainline trenches should be 12 inches deep, and lateral line trenches should be 6 inches deep.
- ◆ Install the valve manifold and lay your pipe. Place extra pipe sleeves under any hardscape elements just in case you need to run any wires or pipes in the future.
- ◆ Use flags to locate your rotary heads according your plan and connect them to your lateral lines.
- ◆ Install your smart controller, sensors and/or weather station.
- ◆ Run the new system a time or two before you fill in your trenches to make sure there are no leaks in the connections. Fill in your trenches once you have verified that there are no leaks, be sure to keep any large rocks that may puncture your pipe out of the backfilled trench.
- ◆ After you have placed your plants, install the above ground drip tubing and drip emitters, bubblers, or in-line drip tubing. Place the emitters at least 6 inches away from the stem of the plant to prevent rot. Use 1/4" tubing stakes to hold the emitter in place.
- ◆ Consult your local irrigation supply store or some of the major irrigation manufacturers for more detailed installation guides.

# 5

## PLANTING & MULCH

*With your irrigation installed and your SpokaneScape design in hand, you can begin installing your plant material.*



### Layout

While your plants are still in their containers, place them according to your design, stand back and review. Shift them around until they look just right. It's ok if their adjusted locations don't match up with your design, doing this now will help avoid the need to relocate them later.

Read the plant label and be sure to provide proper spacing to allow each plant to grow to its full size. Many drought tolerant landscapes look sparse for the first few years but they will fill in over time.

### Plant

Dig plant holes twice the width of the planting container and just deep

enough to bury the roots. Fill the hole with water and let it drain before placing the plant. When planted, the top of the root ball should be even with or slightly above the soil level.

If roots are circling the bottom of the root ball, be sure to gently loosen them up, this may require making vertical cuts across the root ball. This will allow the roots to spread and grow properly.

Once in the hole, the plant should be packed firmly into place with original soil from the hole. Extra soil can be used to create a water holding basin around the plants. Water holding basins are particularly useful at preventing run-off if you are planting on a slope.

### MULCH

Mulch is usually considered only to be an aesthetic feature of a landscape and is commonly overlooked for its benefits towards healthy plants, soils and water quality.

Mulch keeps soil moisture and temperatures consistent to help keep plant roots healthy, as mulch breaks down it adds to the organic matter of your soil, and it helps to reduce water run off which carries soil particles and pollutants out of our streets and sewer systems.

It greatly helps to suppress weeds and will cut down the time you spend maintaining your landscape.



## MULCH

Cover the planting area with a 3"- 4" thick layer of mulch. Keep a few inches clear around the plant stems to prevent rot. Using your hands to spread mulch may be necessary to avoid damaging plants and to help avoid layers that are too thick, which could negatively affect plant health. Don't allow mulch to make direct contact with the plants, rather form a 3 to 4 inch ring around the plants.



Mix it Up! Dry-creek river rock bed through a bark mulched bed.

## Monitor

Monitor your plants to ensure they receive adequate water. Natives and drought tolerant plants still need plenty of water to get established and may require you to water every day or two for the first few weeks. To minimize watering needs during establishment, try to install your landscape in the rainy season of early spring or in the fall before it rains.

## ABOUT THE REBATE

### MULCH GUIDELINES FOR REBATE ELIGIBILITY:

- ◆ Exposed soil must be completely covered by a layer of mulch. Common mulching materials include wood chips, compost, decomposed granite, river rock, and bark. If your SpokaneScape is located in a windy location, be sure to consider a weighty mulch so that it doesn't blow away. If a weed barrier is used beneath the mulch, it must be manufactured to be permeable to air and water.
- ◆ Gravel is not permitted in the planted area. Gravel can only be used in a patio or walking area.
- ◆ Living groundcovers qualify as mulch provided the plants are installed at a density to assure 100 percent plant cover at maturity.
- ◆ Do not install artificial turf. Artificial turf is not eligible for rebate.



A creative reclaimed brick pathway highlighted with bark mulch and drought tolerant grasses makes for a very intriguing landscape.



## MANAGING YOUR SPOKANESCAPE

Rebate projects must be maintained as a climate-appropriate landscape for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the final inspection. If the landscape is not maintained, the City of Spokane reserves the right to request repayment of rebate.

### Fertilize

Use organic fertilizers or compost. You can use store-bought or homemade products. Compost can be made from garden and kitchen waste to continually enrich your soil. For more information on making your own compost, visit [SpokaneCountySolidWaste.org](http://SpokaneCountySolidWaste.org).

### Weed

Weed by hand whenever possible. The use of herbicides can be costly and is very damaging to the environment. Designing and

maintaining a healthy landscape can be the best defense against weeds. To stop the spread of weeds, hand pull any that come in your garden every few weeks. Be sure to pull them before they go to seed.

### Manage Pests

The key to decreasing pests and diseases is to maintain healthy soil and good watering practices. Visit [WSU Extension](http://WSU Extension) for more information on managing pests & diseases: [extension.wsu.edu/spokane/garden-pests-and-problems/](http://extension.wsu.edu/spokane/garden-pests-and-problems/)

**Mulch** - Replace your mulch as needed to maintain a 3 to 4 inch thick layer.

**Make a Clean Sweep** - Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalks.

### Make a Plant Maintenance Checklist

Keep a copy of your plant list and make a check list of maintenance requirements for each plant. Organize it by season to help you stay on track.

# 6

## MANAGING YOUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Whether you install a new SpokaneScape or are just looking for tips on how to slow the flow in your existing landscape, the following section can help you make an immediate impact on your landscape water savings.



### Plan Ahead

Keep a copy of your as-built irrigation plan, legend, and runtime schedule to make it easy to buy replacement parts and make repairs or adjustments as needed in the future.

### Monitor and Minimize Watering

When set up correctly, your smart controller will automatically adjust watering times to respond to changes in weather. To maximize water savings, it is a good idea to program your controller to apply only the amount of water needed for each zone. A good rule of thumb is to water only when the top inch of soil becomes dry.

### Water at appropriate times

Schedule your irrigation system to run early in the morning. It is best to avoid watering at night as some plants develop fungus and mildew problems from sitting in water all night, avoid watering mid-day to eliminate excessive evaporation. Watering your plants frequently for the first growing season after being planted will ensure they establish properly.

Generally you want to water your SpokaneScape deep and infrequently to encourage strong root growth. As the plants mature, slowly taper watering frequency and duration to the optimum water saving schedule. There are multiple online resources and calculators to guide you in creating your water schedule.

### Check Irrigation Equipment

Because irrigation is best run in the early morning, you may not witness the system running. Be sure to manually turn the system on seasonally and to check for potential problems. Check your drip emitters to ensure they are working and clean out filters as needed.

As your SpokaneScape grows, you may need to shift emitter locations to the outer edge of the plant root zones. Adjust your rotary sprinklers to prevent overspray and run-off into roads, sidewalks, driveways and patios and repair any problems.

### Save & Celebrate!

Monitor monthly water use and costs on an ongoing basis to see how much water and money you are saving. Enjoy the peace of mind from knowing you did your part to protect our natural resources and the environment.

### Freezing Temperatures

Turn off the water source to your irrigation. Run each drip zone until the emitters stop dripping and all of your lines are clear of water. If you installed Rotary heads you will need to blow them out to prevent cracking.

## MORE WATER SAVING TIPS

*Some water saving tips for the turf you decide to keep:*

#### ◆ SKIP A DAY

Lawns only need watering every 3-5 days in the summer. A hearty rain can eliminate the need for watering for up to 2 weeks.

#### ◆ LEAVE GRASS LONG

Raising your lawn mower blade to its highest setting encourages grass roots to grow deeper and grass blades to hold moisture longer than with a closely clipped lawn. Longer grass means less evaporation and fewer weeds.

#### ◆ HARVEST RAINWATER

Use a rain barrel to harvest rainwater from gutters for watering gardens and landscapes. You can easily capture the rain that falls on your roof. It adds up fast- 1" of rain yields 62 gallons per every 100 sq ft of roof space.

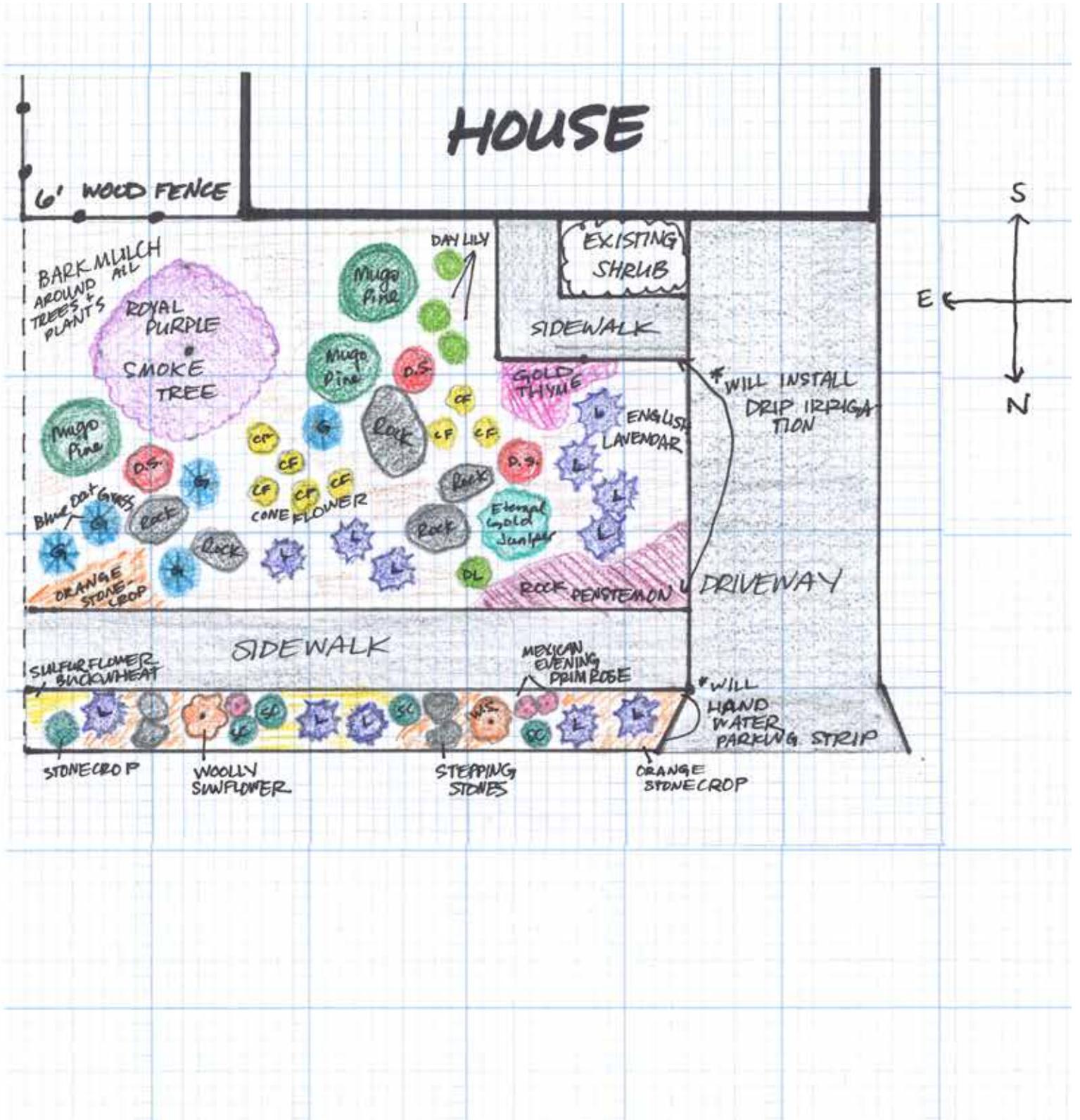
For more ideas, visit:

**WaterStewardship.org**

# 7

## EXAMPLE APPLICATION

Working through the SpokaneScape application process may seem like a daunting task for some less experienced landscapers. The following pages provide a sample application to help answer questions and calm the nerves.







# MULCH AREA CALCULATOR

Complete the following using the Mulch in Cubic Yards chart below.

My conversion area is 1159 sf, I will round UP to 1200 sf, I will use Bark Mulch as a mulch and I will place it at a depth of 4 inches. As shown on the chart, I will place 15 yards of mulch.



# WATERING SCHEDULE

Complete the following table with your watering plan information.

Zone #	Description of location and soil type	Type of drip used (point source emitters or inline drip tube)	Days of the week & time that I will run the system	How long will the zone run every watering cycle
#1	Water existing shrub bed- Sandy Soil	Inline Drip Tube	Monday, Thursday @ 6am	60 mins
#2	Water all northern beds- Sandy Soil	Point Source Drip Emitters	Monday, Thursday @ 7am	60 mins
-	Parking Strip- Sandy Soil	Hand water	Once/week	10 mins



## RECOMMENDED PLANTS

### Establishing Water-Smart Plants

All plants, including water-smart plants, require an establishment period with consistent water to develop their roots. Planting in the fall or spring helps take advantage of natural precipitation and lower evapotranspiration rates and allows plants to become established before periods of drought.

### Water Requirements

The water requirements listed for each plant are general guidelines, keep in mind that some plants tolerate a range of water requirements than others.

**NO IRRIGATION:** Plants rely on natural precipitation and generally need no additional water once established.

**VERY LOW-WATER:** Plants need more water than natural precipitation. A deep watering once or twice a month should be sufficient.

**LOW-WATER:** Plants generally need to be watered once a week. This is still 50% less than conventional landscapes.

**MODERATE WATER:** Plants need watering more than once a week during the heat of summer. Using drip irrigation on these plants is ideal.

### KEY TO SYMBOLS



NO IRRIGATION



FULL SUN



VERY LOW WATER



PART SHADE



LOW WATER



SHADE



MODERATE WATER

# PERENNIALS & ANNUALS

Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Yarrow <i>Achillea var.</i>	18-24" x 18-24"	4	Varies	Summer to Fall			They have fern-like foliage topped with umbel flowers that serve as landing pads for bees and butterflies. An excellent choice for dry sites and poor soils, restricting water helps keep it from spreading.
Hyssop <i>Agastache var.</i>	Varies	Varies	Pink/ Purple	Summer to Fall			Nice mint-scented foliage and tall spires of tubular flowers. Tough and tolerant of poor soils and hot, dry locations. There are many varieties to choose from.
Nodding Onion <i>Allium cernuum</i>	12-16" x 12-16"	1	Light Pink - White - Purple	Early Summer			A dozen or so pink to white flowers atop a shepherd's crook stem. Grass-like leaves to 12" tall. Prefers dry soils and open sites. Will bloom May - July.
Pasque Flower <i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>	24-36" x 24-36"	9	Varies	Summer to Fall			Stars in the fall garden with bold flowers above clumps of dark green foliage.
Western Aster <i>Symphyotrichum ascen- dens</i>	1' x 2'	3.25	Blue to Purple	Late Summer			Extremely adaptable and dependable plant. Masses of showy, bright, daisy-like blue to purple flowers with yellow centers July through heavy frost. Utilized by many pollinators.
Narrowleaf Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	18-36" x 18-24"	4	Orange	Spring to Summer			Vibrant orange blooms are a welcome spot of color for any low-water garden. They attract butterfly and bees. It adapts to drought by sending a deep tap root.
Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleia species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Summer			Drought and heat-tolerant, attracts hummingbirds and butterflies.
Dwarf Sundrops <i>Calylophus serrulatus</i>	4-6" x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Summer			A small, mounding plant with a profusion of 1 inch yellow flowers. Blooms all summer in the dry garden. Self sows and naturalizes.
Cupid's Dart <i>Catananche caerulea</i>	1-2' x .75-1'	1	Blue to Lavender Blue	July to Septem- ber			A short-lived, clumping perennial. Prefers loose, sandy-humusy, medium moisture, well drained soils in full sun.
Tweedy's Lewisia <i>Cistanthe tweedei,</i>	6" x 1.5'	2.25	Apricot, Pink or White	Early Summer			An amazingly beautiful plant with shiny spoon shaped leaves and large flowers. A rare regional endemic, native only to the Wenatchee mountains.
Tickseed <i>Coreopsis species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Late Spring to Summer			Good addition to spare shrub borders that need late season pick up. Stature is ideal for smaller urban gardens or in limited confines of entries and courtyards. Mass to intensify their color in open beds and borders.
Coneflower <i>Echinacea species</i>	18-30" x 2'	4	Varies	Summer			Very attractive to butterflies, blooming for many weeks in late summer. Easily grown - blooms first year. Multicolored selections of mid-western native coneflower. Space the plants about 10 to 14 inches apart in the sunny garden.
Daisy Fleabane <i>Erigeron annus</i>	6" x 1.5'	2.25	Varies by Species & Variety	Spring or Summer			Small rock garden plant. Very long blooming and cheery.
Oregon Sunshine <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	4 - 6" x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Spring			Small, cheery rock garden or Xeriscape plant. Two forms, larger from Palouse Prairie. Reseeds enthusiastically.
California Poppy <i>Escholtzia californica</i>	1' x 1.5'	2.25	Orange	Summer			Blueish green fern-like leaves send up 1-2 inch orange flowers borne singly on a long stalk. Flowers open during day and close at night. Spicy fragrance.
Blanket Flower <i>Gaillardia arista</i>	.75' x 1.5'	2.25	Orange- Red	Summer			Large bright daisy-like flowers, 1-3 inches across in summer. Plants grow to 2 feet. Drought tolerant, colorful additions to any perennial garden.
Bloody Geranium <i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	.75' x 1.5'	2.25	Pink to Purple	Spring & Summer			Bushy plant 1-3', for sunny or partly shaded areas. Sticky hairs cover stems and lower leaves. Dark pink to purple flowers in late spring and summer.
Prairie Smoke <i>Geum triflorum</i>	.5' x 1.5'	2.25	Pink to Red	Early Summer			Wonderful groundcover for sun or shade. Goes dormant if very dry, but will remain green with occasional watering.
Daylily <i>Hemerocallis x species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Mid to late sum- mer			Spot into perennial borders as individuals or small clusters. Mass into a sea of color that functions much like groundcover. You can arrange them in a row against foundations as a mini hedge. With its strap-leaved form and flowers on long wand-like stems, Daylily offers dramatic relief between dwarf shrubs.

Common Name Botanical Name	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Yucca <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> var	Varies by Variety			Summer			Grows easily in average to lean, well-drained soil. Water deeply at regular intervals during the first growing season to establish an extensive root system; reduce frequency once established.
Scarlet Gilia <i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>	2 - 2.5'	6.25	Red, Scarlet or Pink	Summer			Attracts hummingbirds. Long blooming.
Bearded Iris <i>Iris germanica</i>	2-3' x 2'	4	Purple	May			Will tolerate light shade but best flowering and disease resistance occur in full sun. Has tall sword-shaped linear leaves and usually fragrant blooms on stalks that branch below their mid points.
Dwarf Iris <i>Iris pumila</i>	8-16" x 1'	1	Purples	May			Similar to bearded Iris but stay more compact. Will tolerate light shade but best flowering and disease resistance occur in full sun. Has tall sword-shaped linear leaves and usually fragrant blooms on stalks that branch below their mid points.
Siskiyou Lewisia <i>Lewisia cotyledon</i>	6"+ x 1.5'	2.25	See Comment	Variable			Succulent green leaves and great numbers of beautiful flowers. Thrives in a well-drained soil and is heat and drought tolerant. Colors: Pastel Pink, Rose, Salmon, Orange, White, Yellow, and Bicolour Patterns.
Blue Flax <i>Linum perenne</i>	1-2' x 18"	2.25	Blue	Summer			Mostly unbranched leafy stems produce delicate blue flowers on slender stalks near the top. Found in open well drained prairies and meadows.
Lupine <i>Lupinus lepidus/sericeus</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Early Summer			Lupines are widely available and available in myriad colors. They produce spikes of pea-like flowers in early and midsummer.
Lavender <i>Lavandula species</i>	3' x 3'	6	Purple	Summer			Hardy English Lavender does well in dry gardens. Fragrant flowers have many uses and are loved by bees. Goldfinches eat the seeds.
Beebalm <i>Monarda species</i>	2' x 2'	4	Pink to White with Purple	Summer			Flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies. The toothed, aromatic, oblong, grayish-green leaves may be used in teas. Long summer bloom period. Tolerates somewhat poor soils and some drought.
Garden Catmint <i>Nepeta faasinii</i>	2' x 2.5'	6.25	Blue	Summer			A hardy plant that flowers all season, needs a minimum of maintenance, is resistant to drought and sails happily through the coldest and driest of winters. It is a reliable plant, and a magnet for bees.
Tufted Evening-Primrose <i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	10" x 10"	1	White	Early Summer			A standout in the dry landscape. Long blooming & gorgeous. Large flowered.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety						Beautiful flowers arranged on strong stems, attracting butterflies and hummingbirds. Excellent choice for perennial borders and cutting gardens. Will rebloom if cut back after flowering.
Tall Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla arguta</i>	1.5' x 2'	4	Yellow	Summer			A Palouse Prairie native 1 1/2-2' tall, thrives in full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant but will tolerate seasonal moisture in a well drained site. Pale yellow flowers throughout the summer resemble strawberry blossoms.
Black Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia species</i>	2'-3' x 2'-3'	9	Varies by Species & Variety	Summer			A colorful, fuss-free border plant and excellent choice for cut flowers. Bright, daisy-like flowers with black centers cover the dark green foliage. Tolerates heat, humidity, and clay soil. They attract butterflies and bees all summer.
Azure Sage, Pitcher Sage <i>Salvia azurea</i>	3-5' x 3-5'	25	Sky Blue	Late summer			A tall, linear accent plant most of the season. Flowers with the asters, with the most amazing sky blue flowers. Height depends on watering.
Sedum <i>Sedum species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Spring or Summer			Many species and forms. Most quite drought adapted. Many make great ground covers or green roof material.
Globemallow <i>Sphaeracea spp.</i>	24-36" x 18-24"	4	Orange	Summer			Stunning native perennial is covered with apricot to orange colored flowers all summer. The leaves have short, white hairs that give them a soft, fuzzy feel. It adapts to drought by sending down a long taproot.
Creeping Hummingbird Trumpet <i>Zauschneria garrettii</i>	4-6" x 15-18"	2.25	Bright Orange/Scarlet	Summer			Spreads like a groundcover to 18" wide. Reportedly not browsed by deer. Water regularly when in bloom to keep flowers coming. Prefers some afternoon shade.



LAVENDER  
*Lavandula species*



BLACK EYE SUSAN  
*Rudbeckia species*



CALIFORNIA POPPY  
*Escholtzia californica*

# GRASSES

Common Name Botanical Name	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Blue Fescue <i>Festuca glauca</i>	10' x 18"	2.25	Summer			Drought tolerant, tufted mound of bluish-green grass to 10 inches. Keeps color throughout winter. Nice as rock garden or edging plant.
Idaho Fescue <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	18-24" x 12-18"	2.25	Summer			Drought tolerant clump grass for sunny sites. Bluish, wiry leaves grow to 12 inches, taller in moist sites.
Blue Oat Grass <i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	2-3' x 2'	4	Summer			Blue Oat Grass is at home in desert gardens as well as in the traditional perennial border. Plant beside landscape boulders, in rock gardens or at the edges of natural pools. Particularly beautiful planted in masses and paired with blue-gray Mediterranean plants.
Maiden Grass <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	4-5' x 4-5'	25	Summer			Graceful form provides interest even into winter.
Shenandoah' Switchgrass <i>Panicum Virgatum</i>	3-5' x 3-5'	25	Fall			Semi-upright bunch grass with airy flowers that create a hazy effect from later summer into fall.
Little Bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	2' x 18"	2.25	Late summer			With its blue-green leaves during the growing season and attractive rusty color with white fluffy seedheads in the fall, great fall/winter color.

# LOW SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVERS

Common Name Botanical Name	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Pink Pussy-toes <i>Antennaria dioica</i> ' <i>rubra</i>	4-6" x 10-12"	1	Deep pink	Late Spring			Handsome perennial forms a low mat of tiny silver-gray leaves. Fuzzy deep pink flowers bloom in late spring. This slow spreader is great for a sunny rock garden, in rock walls, in between stepping stones or as a small-scale groundcover.
Rock cress <i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	6-8" x 1'	1	Varies	Spring/ Early Summer			Perfect as a border plant or tucked away in an alpine or rock garden. Herbaceous Perennial.
Kinnickinnik <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>		2	Pink	Spring			Excellent evergreen groundcover for slopes or under pine trees.
French Tarragon <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> ' <i>sativa</i>	2' x 2'	4					The most flavorful tarragon, this culinary herb is noted for aromatic, flavorful leaves with the scent and taste of licorice and mint. Sun loving and drought tolerant, it will spread slowly to form a broad clump. Performs well in containers.
Bergenia <i>Bergenia Cordifolia</i>	1.5' x 1.5'	2.25	Pink	Spring			Clump forming perennial used as a ground cover. It has large rosettes of leathery, glossy, toothed, rounded, dark green leaves that tend to be heart shaped at the base. Small dark pink flowers on panicles appear above the plant.
Cranberry Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster alpiculatus</i>	3' x 8'	64	Red Berries				Small, dark-green leaves grow in a herringbone pattern along its horizontal branches and show off a profusion of small red berries.

Common Name Botanical Name	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Bearberry Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	1.5' x 10'	100	Red Berries				Is a woody evergreen that is good for slope stabilization and large scale ground covers. Small green leaves stand out against reddish stems and bright red berries.
Hardy Ice Plant <i>Delosperma var.</i>	1-3" x 1.5'	2.25	Varies	Summer			Is a low growing flowering, succulent perennial.
Buckwheat <i>Eriogonum species</i>	6-10" x 1'	1	Cream to Yellow to Pink	Early summer			Native buckwheats are very important to pollinators. This one is one of our locals, a lover of very rocky sites.
Euonymus <i>Euonymus fortunei var</i>	Varies by Variety		Inconspicuous	N/A			One of the workhorse foundation plants to anchor the house to the landscape. Plant along walks and driveways, in mixed borders and massed as an evergreen hedge or barrier.
Genista <i>Genista lydia var</i>	Varies by Variety		Yellow	Summer			Dwarf shrub makes quite a show with a profusion of bright yellow blooms in summer on numerous green arching branches. Semi-evergreen in colder areas.
Juniper <i>Juniperus species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety		Inconspicuous	N/A			Very durable landscape plant with evergreen foliage. There are many varieties to help beautify your rock garden and borders.
Creeping Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia repens</i>	1' x 2'	4	Yellow	Spring			Similar to tall Oregon Grape, but reaches only 1 foot in height, with lighter green, less spiny leaves. Same year round interest, with yellow flowers, blue berries, from spring to fall.
Dwarf Mt. Lover <i>Pachystima canbyi</i>	1' x 4'	8	Green	Spring			Dense, dwarf, broadleaf evergreen shrub of the staff-tree family that grows to only 8-12" tall but spreads outward by decumbent branches which root where they touch the ground eventually forming sizable colonies to 3-4' wide (sometimes wider)
Penstemon <i>Penstemon species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Spring to Mid Summer			Outstanding ground cover or rock garden plant. Frequently pink flowered, with bluish foliage Very beautiful year-round. Long lived in the landscape.
Creeping Phlox <i>Phlox sebulata</i>	6" x 3'	9	Pink or Purple	Spring			Tolerates dry conditions once established. Perfect as an accent in a rock garden or mixed with annuals. Evergreen perennial.
Potentilla <i>Potentilla fructosa</i>	2-3' x 3'	9	Yellow	Summer Through Fall			A densely branched deciduous shrub valued for its beautiful display of golden yellow blooms that cover the finely textured green foliage profusely throughout summer. Excellent as a colorful border planting, landscape accent or massed as a groundcover. Very tolerant to poor soils. Deciduous.
Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica 'grow low'</i>	2-3' x 6-8'	64	Inconspicuous	N/A			A tough, fast-growing groundcover for slopes or banks, and areas with poor, dry soil. The glossy, green foliage displays an excellent red fall color and is fragrant when brushed against or leaves are crushed. Works well in border plantings, backed by taller shrubs and perennials.
Woods Rose <i>Rosa woodsii</i>	6' x 4'	8	Pink	Summer			Pink flowers generally occurring in clusters of 3 or more. For sun or part shade. Edible red hips can be eaten raw, stewed candied or made into preserves. Petals of flowers are pleasant tasting and can be candied or used in salads.
Sedum or Stonecrop <i>Sedum species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety		Yellow, Pink, White	Spring or Summer			Many species and forms. Most quite drought adapted. Many make great ground covers or green roof material.
Purple Sage <i>Salvia dorrii</i>	2' x 2'	4	Purple	Summer			Very showy early summer bloomer. Good for pollinators. Some traditional medicinal uses. Important to Native Americans.
Hens & Chicks, Live-For-ever, House Leek <i>Sempervivum species</i>	1-6" x 1'	1	Yellow, Pink, White	Spring or Summer			Thousands of species exist, native to Europe. Great plants for dry, rocky areas or green roofs.
Birchleaf Spiraea <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	3' x 3'	9	White	Early Summer			Forest shrub: not a desert plant - likes occasional watering. Very showy and attractive to different pollinators.
Creeping Thyme <i>Thymus species</i>	1-6" x 1'	1	White, pink or purple	Summer			Great groundcover for dry areas, although it is not a native plant. Lawn substitute for areas with light foot traffic.



CREeping PHLOX  
*Phlox sebulata*



KINNIKINNICK *arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
Both in drought conditions, the Kinnikinnick retains its color unlike turf.

# MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES

Common Name Botanical Name	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Black Chokeberry <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> var. <i>elata</i>	4-6' x 4-6'	36	White	Summer			A very adaptable shrub with brilliant fall color ranging from crimson to apricot and 2-inch shiny black fruits. High wildlife value. Well-suited to shrub borders and foundation plantings. Tart and bitter fruit is good for jams and jellies. Deciduous.
Artemisia <i>Artemisia spp</i>	Varies		Varies				Gray-green foliage and unique fragrance. They are adaptable to harsh environmental conditions. Bigtooth Maple and Mallow Ninebark make great companions.
Siberian Peashrub <i>Caragana arborescens</i>	12' x 12'	144	Yellow	Late Spring			Bright yellow 1-inch flowers decorate the strongly weeping stems as the linear, ferny leaves are developing in spring. Easy to grow and tolerates poor soils, drought, high alkalinity and salinity as well as sweeping winds.
Bluebeard <i>Caryopteris species</i>	Varies		Blue	Late Summer			Excellent choice for late-summer color in compositions featuring lower growing, shrubbier herbs and woody perennials.
Spanish Gold Broom <i>Cytisus purgans</i>	4-5' x 4-5'	25	Yellow	Spring			This fast growing, naturally rounded shrub boasts bright green stems with vivid yellow flowers much of spring. Highly tolerant of heat, drought, and poor soil conditions. Excellent for hillside erosion control, as a tall border, or massed in a minimal care or xeric landscape.
Apache Plume <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	4-6' x 4-6'	36	White/ Fluffy Pink Seed Heads	Summer			Blooms & fruits all summer into fall. Hardy - native to Idaho & Oregon southward. Light winter pruning to remove old seed heads gives better appearance.
Juniper <i>Juniperus species</i>	Varies by spe- cies & variety	Incon- spicuous	N/A				Very durable landscape plant with evergreen foliage. There are many varieties to help beautify your rock garden and borders.
Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	4-6' x 4-6'	36	Yellow	Spring			Clusters of fragrant yellow blooms followed by powder-blue to black grape-like fruit. Spiny leaves make a fine barrier plant or specimen. Evergreen.
Russian Sage <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> variety	Varies by variety		Violet -blue	Midsum- mer to Fall			Blooms with midsummer lavender-blue flowers and smoky purple calyxes that hold well into fall. Finely textured aromatic foliage is a complementary soft gray-green. Great in mass plantings or as a single accent. Deciduous.
Pine <i>Pinus species</i>	Varies by Spe- cies & Variety	Incon- spicuous	N/A				There are a number of beautiful water-wise pine varieties available that will brighten up your winter landscape and add drama to your rock garden.
Threeleaf Sumac <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	5-6' x 5-6'	36	Incon- spicuous	Early Spring			Outstanding fall color. Honeybee plant in spring. Deer proof. Berries for birds. Good specimen, screen or hedge shrub. Sun to part shade.
Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	6' x 4'	16	Pink	Spring			This Pacific Northwest native is covered with pink flowers in the spring. Fall foliage is amazing with shades of red, purple, yellow and orange. Moderate water use: tolerates some drought.
Rugosa Rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	4-6' x 4-6'	36	Pink or White	Summer			Attractive, vibrant purple-red flowers dot upright, prickly stems of this durable, minimal care rose. Forms a densely branched barrier with leathery dark green foliage that is excellent for creating an impenetrable hedge or border. Bright red rose hips develops after blooms drop. Reliable plant holds up to cold, wind, drought, and salt.
Silver Buffaloberry <i>Spherdia argenteus</i>	6' x 4-6'	36	Red Berries	Spring			Silver/gray in color with thorns and red berries that can be used in jelly. Tolerates full sun to partial shade, heat, wind, alkaline soil, and temporary standing in water or well drained soil. Makes a nice hedgerow; good cover and food for birds.
Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	4' x 3'	12	White to Pale Pink	Spring			Drought tolerant, white berries for birds.



Oregon Grape

Lots to love with this drought tolerant beauty.



Mugo Pine

*Pinus mugo*



Mixed

A beautiful mix of perennials and small shrubs.

# TALL SHRUBS & TREES

Common Name Botanical Name	Size (t x w)	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	H <sub>2</sub> O	Comment
Hedge Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	25-35' x 25-35'	900	Yellow- ish-green	Spring			Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils. Best in full sun. Tolerates some drought. Adapts to a variety of soils including heavy clays.
Amur Maple <i>Acer ginnala</i>	15-20' x 15-20'	400	Yellowish white	Spring			Easily grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained soils. Performs well in full sun or bright, sun-dappled locations. Some tolerance for drought.
Rocky Mtn. Maple <i>Acer glabrum</i>	20-30' x 20-30'	900	Yellow	Spring			Similar to, but hardier than vine maple, this tree is often multi-stemmed and grows quickly to its maximum height of 30 ft.
Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6-15' x 5-8'	64	White	Spring			Attracts birds, tasty fruit. Widely available. Choice cultivars available.
Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Varies by Variety			Spring			Among the best small trees for residential yards in drought plagued regions. Blend into sweeping dryland landscapes for seasonal change.
Curl-leaf Mt. Mahog- any <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	15' x 5-8'	64	Yellow	Summer			Evergreen shrub for sun or part shade, grows to 15 feet. Leaves are curled at the edges. Funnel shaped yellow flowers in the spring are followed by per- sistent feathery seed heads. Can be pruned for an evergreen hedge.
True Mt. Mahogany <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	8-12' x 4-8'	64	Incon- spicuous	N/A			Early summer flowers give way to fruits with long, attractive, silvery-white, tails which cover the shrub in late summer. Green foliage turns russet in the fall.
Fernbush <i>Chamaebatiaria mille- folium</i>	5-6' x 6-8'	64	White	Summer			This little known Western native is excellent for use as a specimen or in groups for screening and hedges. The showy flower spikes resemble those of white lilacs.
Smoke Tree <i>Cotinus speciosa</i>	Large Shrub -Varies			Spring			An excellent shrub with artful branching for multi-season interest. Performs even in rocky, infertile soils! Deciduous.
Columbia Hawthorn <i>Crataegus columbiana</i>	10-30' x 10-30'	900	White	Late Spring			
Douglass Hawthorn <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	20-30' x 20-30'	900	White	Late Spring			
Hardy Rubber Tree <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	40-60' x 30-50'	1,600	Greenish - brown	Spring			Is typically grown as an ornamental shade tree because of its attractive glossy green foliage and its excellent resistance to insect and disease problems.
Oceanspray <i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	6-8' x 6-8'	64	White	Spring			Great spring flowers, fall color. Will go dormant if too dry.
Rocky Mountain Juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	15-20' x 4-6'	36	Incon- spicuous	N/A			A graceful ornamental, often with narrow crown of drooping foliage. It is good for screens, mass plantings and hedges. Very durable landscape plant.
Mockorange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	8' x 8'	64	White & Fragrant	Summer			Bright green leaves, turn yellow in fall. Habitat varies: open forest, forest edges, moist or dry.
Bristlecone Pine <i>Pinus aristata</i>	8-20' X 10-15'	225	N/A	N/A			Very slow-growing; nice dark green color and interesting, sometimes contort- ed form; needs little or no supplemental water once established. Bris
Pondersosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	100' x 25-30'	900	N/A	N/A			Very drought tolerant and easy to propagate on even the poorest soils. It is not recommended as a street tree in urban areas; needs plenty of room to grow.
Chokecherry <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Varies		White	Spring			Very showy flower spikes. Fruit great for birds. Used for jellies, wines & beers. Tree form where very well watered. Cultivars available.
Golden Currant <i>Ribes aureum</i>	6-8' x 6-8'	64	Yellow	Spring			Tall shrub with three season interest: fragrant yellow flowers in spring, tasty orange fruit in summer, good fall colors. Attracts birds and bees.
Blue or Red Elderberry <i>Sambucus species</i>	15' x 8-10'	100	White	Spring			Tall shrub for dry to moderately moist areas. Masses of small berries in Aug. and Sep., which may hang on after leaves drop in fall. Great berries for birds.
Leatherleaf Viburnum <i>Viburnum rhytidophyl- lum</i>	11' x 9'	81	White	Spring			An excellent screening plant with large, thick leaves. Flowers turn to bright red berries in the fall and then turn purplish black in the winter. Can thrive with occasional deep watering once established.

A big thank you to the following organizations for their support:

Resources & Questions:  
WaterStewardship.org  
Or Call: (509) 625-6293



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