



# SPOKANE *SCOPE*

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 Efficient Landscaping Never Has 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 742-8177 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. 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.



### Possible Features:

- ◆ Seating Area
- ◆ Fence
- ◆ Yard Art
- ◆ Privacy Hedge
- ◆ Potted Plants
- ◆ Rocks
- ◆ Walls
- ◆ Rain Barrel
- ◆ Pergola
- ◆ Dry Stream Bed
- ◆ Raised Gardens
- ◆ Pathways

**Need some design inspiration?  
Check out planting concepts on  
pages 11-16!**

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



# PLANT AREA CALCULATOR

**DIRECTIONS:**

- A. Total lawn area in sf. to be converted to a SpokaneScape: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Your SpokaneScape must have 50% plant coverage at maturity, to figure this area divide A. by 2: \_\_\_\_\_

PLANT NAME	QTY	PLANT AREA	PLANT AREA x QTY
			<b>C. Total Plant Area</b>

\*Make sure B and C match!

**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.

**ABOUT THE REBATE**

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

- ◆ 90% 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.



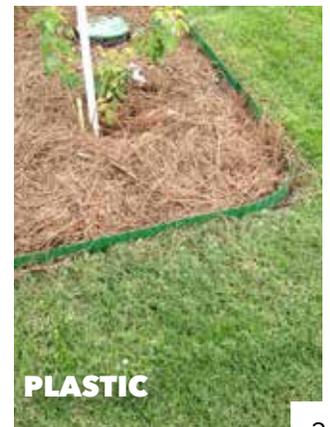
**BRICK**



**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 on young shrubs and trees that only need water for the few years, and for planters.
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 provide a low precipitation rate and thick wind-resistant streams with large water droplets that resist prevailing winds and prevent water run-off.

**\*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 2 to 3 inch ring around the plants.



Both in drought conditions, the Kinnikinnick retains its color unlike turf.  
©Tim Kohlhauff

## 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.



## 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.



## 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 2 to 3 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

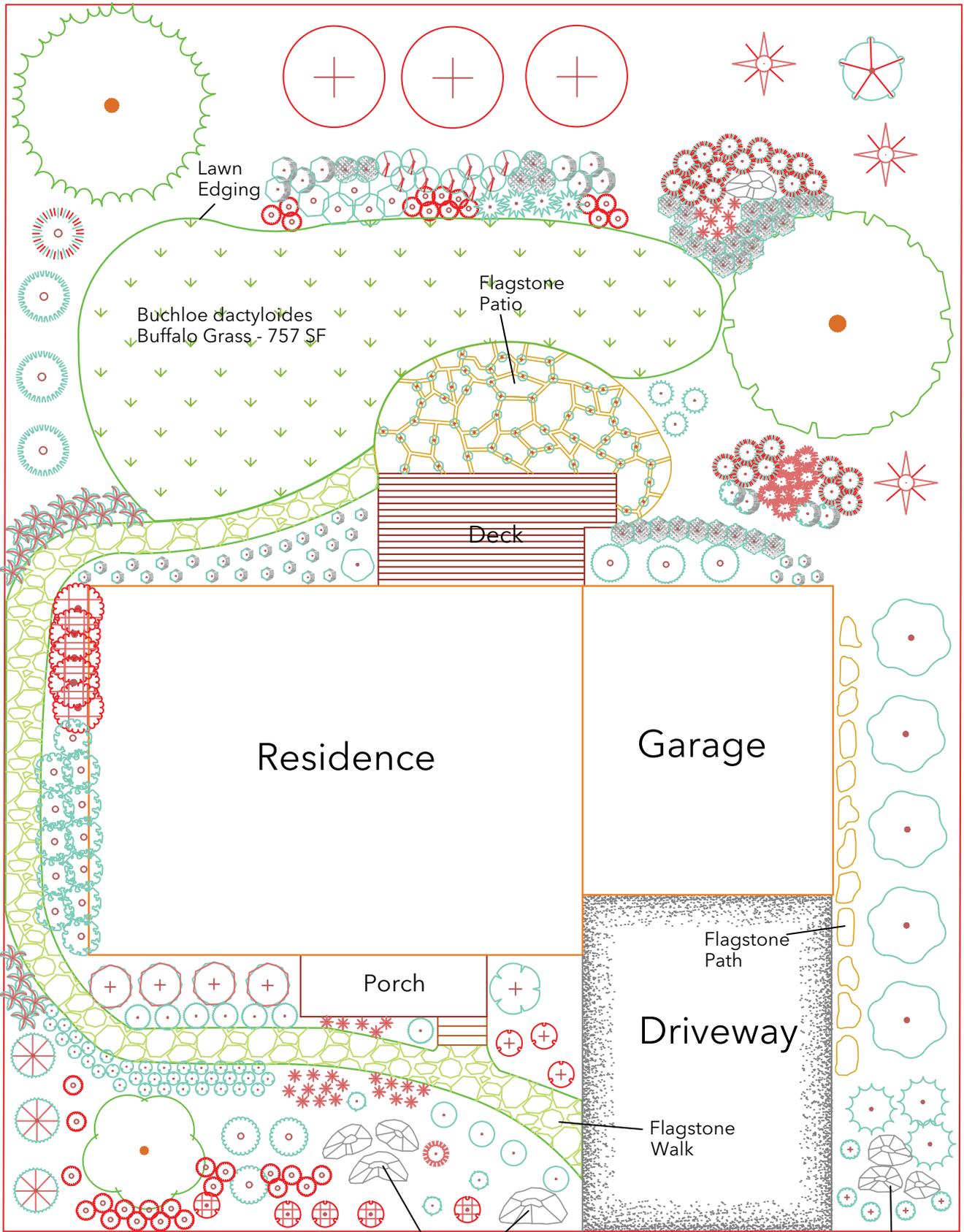
Use a rain barrel to harvest rainwater from gutters for watering gardens and landscapes. You can easily capture the rain that falls on your roof. It adds up fast- 1" of rain yields 62 gallons per every 100 sq ft of roof space.

For more ideas, visit:

**[WaterStewardship.org](http://WaterStewardship.org)**



# PLANTING CONCEPT #1



0 15 30 45 60 feet



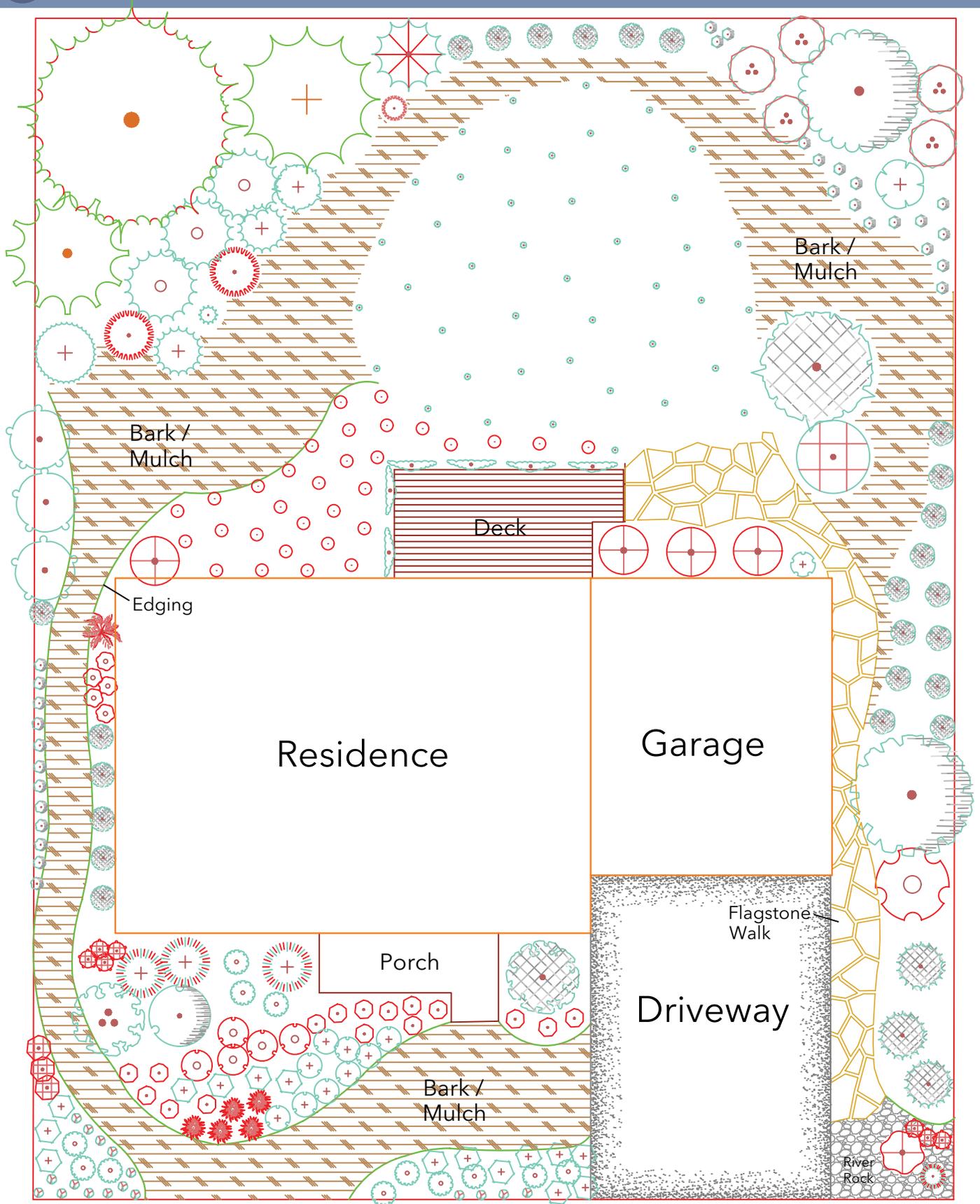
1" = 15'

PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #1			PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #1		
TREES	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY	ANN/PER	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Picea pungens 'Baby Blueeyes' / Baby Blue Eyes Spruce	1		Achillea millefolium 'Moonshine' / Yarrow	4
	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' / Chanticleer Pear	1		Alchemilla spp. / Lady's Mantle	12
	Vitex agnus-castus / Chaste Tree	1		Asclepias tuberosa subsp. interior / Butterfly Milkweed	34
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY		Centranthus ruber / Red Valerian	5
	Berberis thunbergii 'Crimson Pygmy' / Crimson Pygmy Barberry	3		Dianthus gratianopolitanus 'Firewitch' / Firewitch Cheddar Pinks	35
	Berberis thunbergii 'Kobold' TM / Kobold Barberry	1		Echinacea purpurea / Purple Coneflower	8
	Berberis thunbergii 'Rose Glow' / Rosy Glow Barberry	3		Hemerocallis spp. / Daylily	30
	Cornus sericea 'Kelseyi' / Kelseyi Dogwood	3		Iris spp. / Iris	17
	Cornus sericea 'Redosier' / Red Twig Dogwood	3		Penstemon digitalis 'Husker Red' / Beardtongue	4
	Forsythia x intermedia 'Kolgold' / Magical Gold Forsythia	1		Rosa x 'Meigalpio' / Red Drift Rose	5
	Ligustrum vulgare 'Lodense' / Lodense Privet	4		Rudbeckia amplexicaulis / Black-eyed Susan	9
	Lonicera sempervirens 'Major Wheeler' / Honeysuckle	5		Salvia nemorosa 'May Night' / May Night Sage	5
	Nepeta x faassenii 'Walkers Low' / Walkers Low Catmint	7		Sedum spathulifolium 'Cape Blanco' / Cape Blanco Sedum	26
	Paxistima myrsinites / Oregon Boxwood	3		Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy' / Stonecrop	4
	Physocarpus malvaceus / Mallow Ninebark	1		Thymus serpyllum 'Pink Chintz' / Pink Chintz Thyme	50
	Prunus besseyi / Sand Cherry	1		Zauschneria garrettii 'Orange Carpet' / Hummingbird Trumpet	5
	Ribes sanguineum / Red Flowering Currant	5	GRASS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Spiraea nipponica 'Snowmound' / Snowmound Spirea	1		Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster' / Feather Reed Grass	7
	Spiraea x bumalda 'Dolchica' / Dolchica Spirea	3		Festuca glauca 'Boulder Blue' / Boulder Blue Fescue	30
	Syringa meyeri 'Palibin' / Dwarf Korean Lilac	3		Helictotrichon sempervirens / Blue Oat Grass	23
	Thuja occidentalis 'Bobazam' / Mr. Bowling Ball™ Arborvitae	3		Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus' / Maiden Grass	3
	Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald' / Emerald Arborvitae	3		Buchloe dactyloides / Buffalo Grass	757 SqFt

Planting Concept #1 was designed by Landscape Designs by Kim and reprinted with permission from the Wisescape® Guidebook from the cities of Moscow and Pullman.



# PLANTING CONCEPT #2

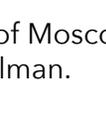


0 15 30 45 60 feet



1" = 15'

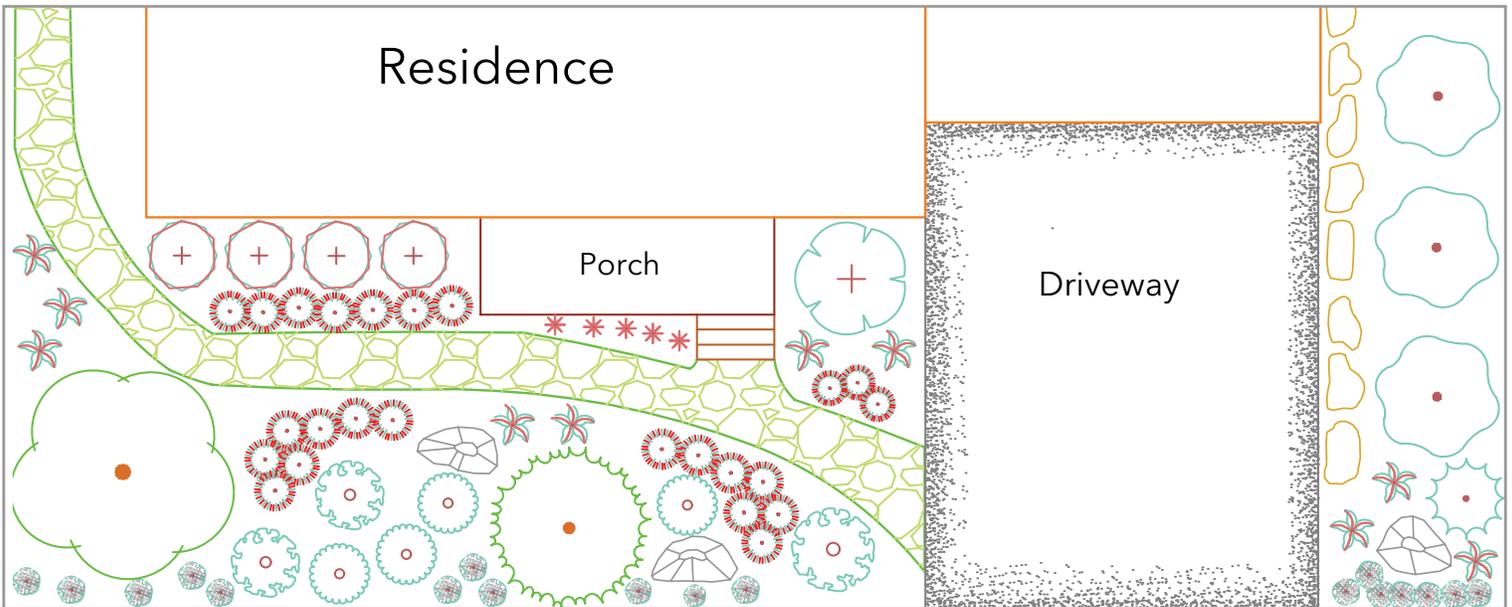
PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #3		
TREES	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Picea glauca</i> 'Densata' / Black Hills Spruce	1
	 <i>Picea pungens</i> / Colorado Spruce	1
	 <i>Thuja standishii</i> x <i>plicata</i> 'Green Giant' / Green Giant Arborvitae	1
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> / Chokeberry	1
	 <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> / Big Sagebrush	1
	 <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Atropurpurea' / Red Leaf Japanese Barberry	2
	 <i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i> / Desert Sweet	1
	 <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> / Smoke Tree	1
	 <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> / Rock Cotoneaster	1
	 <i>Daphne</i> x <i>burkwoodii</i> 'Carol Mackie' / Carol Mackie Daphne	1
	 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Gold Coast' TM / Gold Coast Juniper	1
	 <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Wichita Blue' / Wichita Blue Juniper	3
	 <i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Star' / Blue Star Juniper	1
	 <i>Juniperus</i> x <i>pfitzeriana</i> / Sea of Gold Juniper	2
	 <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> / English Lavender	3
	 <i>Mahonia repens</i> / Creeping Mahonia	12
	 <i>Picea abies</i> 'Nidiformis' / Nest Spruce	1
	 <i>Picea pungens</i> 'Globosa' / Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce	1
	 <i>Pinus mugo</i> 'Pumilio' / Mugo Pine	1
	 <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Glauca Nana' / Dwarf Scotch Pine	1
	 <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luyken' / Luykens Laurel	4
	 <i>Rosa woodsii</i> / Mountain Rose	5
	 <i>Rubus idaeus</i> / Raspberry	3

PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #3		
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Spiraea japonica</i> 'Goldflame' / Spirea	1
	 <i>Spiraea nipponica</i> 'Snowmound' / Snowmound Spirea	1
	 <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Lavender Lady' TM / Common Lilac	3
	 <i>Viburnum opulus</i> / European Cranberrybush	1
	 <i>Weigela florida</i> 'Bokraspiwi' / Spilled Wine Weigela	1
ANN/PER	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Centranthus ruber</i> / Red Valerian	12
	 <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> / Sulphurflower Buckwheat	16
	 <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> / California Poppy	17
	 <i>Helianthus nummularium</i> 'Wisley Pink' / Wisley Pink Sunflower	9
	 <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. / Daylily	17
	 <i>Heuchera</i> spp. / Coral Bells	5
	 <i>Iris germanica</i> 'City Lights' / German Iris	7
	 <i>Iris pallida</i> 'Variegata' / Variegated Sweet Iris	3
	 <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> 'Aurea' / Golden Creeping Jenny	12
	 <i>Penstemon clutei</i> / Sunset Penstemon	5
	 <i>Penstemon pinifolius</i> / Threadleaf Beardtongue	15
	 <i>Polystichum munitum</i> / Western Sword Fern	1
	 <i>Stachys byzantina</i> / Lamb's Ear	12
	 <i>Veronica liwanensis</i> / Turkish Veronica	43
	 <i>Zauschneria garrettii</i> / Hummingbird Trumpet	31
GRASS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Festuca glauca</i> / Blue Fescue	5
	 <i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i> / Blue Oat Grass	1
VINE	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Vitis vinifera</i> / Grape	6

Planting Concept #2 was designed by Nichole Baker, City of Moscow and reprinted with permission from the Wisescape® Guidebook from the cities of Moscow and Pullman.



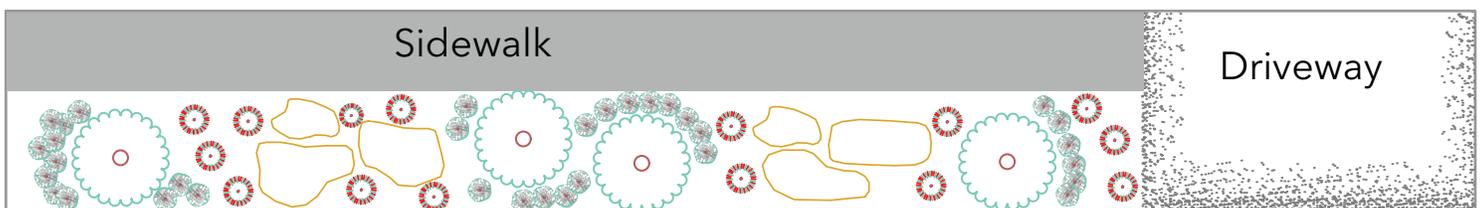
# PLANTING CONCEPT #3



PLANT	COMMON NAME / BOTANICAL NAME	QTY
	CREEPING THYME / THYMUS SPECIES	18
	SMOKE TREE / CONTINUS SPECIES	1
	BLACK EYED SUSAN / RUDBECKIA SPECIES	4
	KINNICKINICK / ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI	21
	DWARF MUGO PINE / PINUS	1
	LAVENDER / LAVANDULA SPECIES	4
	BIRCHLEAF SPIREA / SPIRAEA BETULIFOLIA	4
	COLUMNAR JUNIPER / JUNIPERUS SPECIES	1
	BLUE OAT GRASS / HELICTOTRICHON SEMPERVIRENS	1
	FERNBUSH / CHAMAEBATIARIA MILLEFOLIUM	3
	DAYLILY / HEMEROCALLIS X SPECIES	5
	PINK PUSSY TOES / ANTENNARIA DIOICA 'RUBRA	5
	LANDSCAPE BOULDER	3



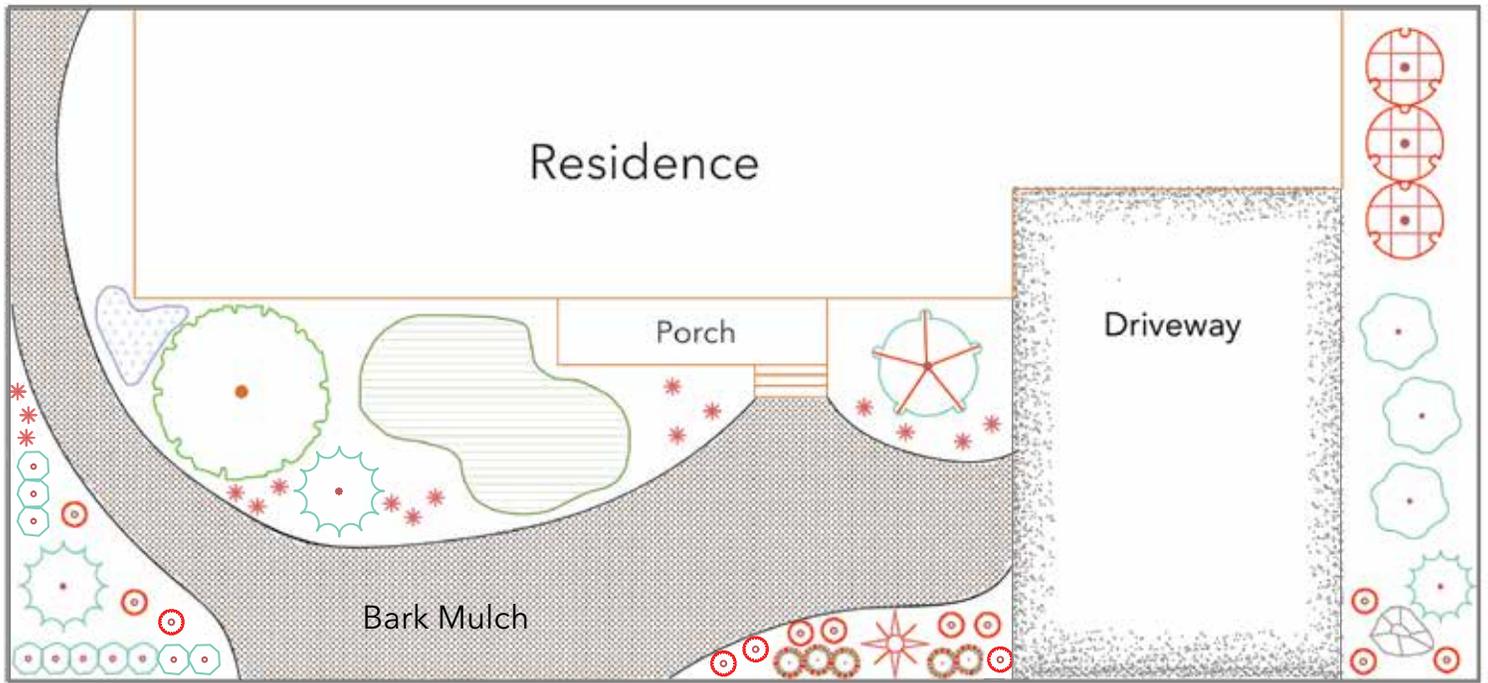
# PLANTING CONCEPT #4



PLANT	COMMON NAME / BOTANICAL NAME	QTY
	AUTUMN JOY SEDUM	4
	CREEPING THYME / THYMUS SPECIES	15
	VOODOO STONECROP / SEDUM SPECIES	18
	STEPPING STONES	6



# PLANTING CONCEPT #5



PLANT	COMMON NAME / BOTANICAL NAME	QTY
	LAVENDER / LAVANDULA SPECIES	6
	CREeping PHLOX / PHLOX SEBULATA	9
	OREGON SUNSHINE / ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM	13
	BLANKET FLOWER / GAILLARDIA ARISTA	1
	CALIFORNIA POPPY / ESCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA	8
	BIRCHLEAF SPIRAEA / SPIRAEA BETULIFOLIA	2
	SERVICEBERRY / AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA	1
	APACHE PLUME / FALLUGIA PARADOXA	1
	CREeping OREGON GRAPE / MAHONIA REPENS	12
	WOODS ROSE / ROSA WOODSII	7
	BARK MULCH	
	GRO-LOW FRAGRANT SUMAC / RHUS AROMATICA 'GROW LOW'	3
	RED FLOWERING CURRANT / RIBES SANGUINEUM	3
	LANDSCAPE BOULDER	3

# PERENNIALS & ANNUALS

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Nodding Onion <i>Allium cernuum</i>	12-16 in.	1 sf.	Light Pink - White - Purple	Early Summer	Full	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.
Western Aster <i>Symphotrichum ascen- dens</i>	1-2 ft.	3.25 sf.	Blue to Purple	Late Summer	FS-PS	Extremely adaptable and dependable plant. Masses of showy, bright, dai- sy-like blue to purple flowers with yellow centers July through heavy frost. Utilized by many pollinators.
Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleia species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Summer	Full	Drought and heat-tolerant, attracts hummingbirds and butterflies.
Dwarf Sundrops <i>Calylophus serrulatus</i>	4-6 in.	Spread- ing	Yellow	Summer	Full	A small, mounding plant with a profusion of 1 inch yellow flowers. Blooms all summer in the dry garden. Self sows and naturalizes.
Tweedy's Lewisia <i>Cistanthe tweedei,</i>	6 in.	Spread- ing	Apricot, Pink or White	Early Summer	Full	An amazingly beautiful plant with shiny spoon shaped leaves and large flow- ers. A rare regional endemic, native only to the Wenatchee mountains.
Tickseed <i>Coreopsis species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Late Spring to Summer	Full	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 court- yards. Mass to intensify their color in open beds and borders.
Coneflower <i>Echinacea species</i>	18-30 in.	5 sf.	Varies	Summer	Full	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 in.	Spread- ing	Varies by Species & Variety	Spring or Summer	Full	Small rock garden plant. Very long blooming and cheery.
Oregon Sunshine <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	4 - 6 in.	Spread- ing	Yellow	Spring	Full	Small, cheery rock garden or Xeriscape plant. Two forms, larger from Palouse Prairie. Reseeds enthusiastically.
California Poppy <i>Escholtzia californica</i>	1-1.5 ft.	Spread- ing	Orange	Summer	Full	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>	.75-1.5 ft.	1.25 sf.	Orange- Red	Summer	Full	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>	.75-1.5 ft.	1.75 sf.	Pink to Purple	Spring & Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	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. Drought tolerant.
Prairie Smoke <i>Geum triflorum</i>	.5-1.5 ft.	1.75 sf.	Pink to Red	Early Summer	Full	Wonderful groundcover for sun or shade. Goes dormant if very dry, but will remain green with occasional watering.
Scarlet Gilia <i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>	2 - 2.5 ft.	5 sf.	Red, Scar- let or Pink	Summer	FS-PS	Attracts hummingbirds. Long blooming. Full sun to part shade.
Daylily <i>Hemerocallis x species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety			Mid to late sum- mer	Full	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.
Yucca <i>Hesperaloe parviflora var</i>	Varies by Variety			Summer	Full	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.
Siskiyou Lewisia <i>Lewisia cotyledon</i>	6+ in.	.75 sf.	See Comment	Variable	FS-PS	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 ft.	3 sf.	Blue	Summer	Full	Mostly unbranched feathery 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	FS-PS	Lupines are widely available and available in myriad colors. They produce spikes of pea-like flowers in early and midsummer.
Beebalm <i>Monarda species</i>	.5 - 2 ft.	1.75 sf.	Pink to White with Purple	Summer	Full	Flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies. The toothed, aromatic, oblong, grayish-green leaves may be used in teas. Long summer bloom period. Toler- ates somewhat poor soils and some drought.

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Garden Catmint <i>Nepeta faasini</i>	2 ft.	3.25 sf.	Blue	Summer	FS-PS	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 in.	1 sf.	White	Early Summer	FS-PS	A standout in the dry landscape. Long blooming & gorgeous. Large flowered.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon species</i>	Varies by Species & Variety				Full	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>	1.5-2 ft.	3.25 sf.	Yellow	Summer	FS-PS	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 ft.	7 sf.	Varies by Species & Variety	Summer	Full Sun	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 ft.	20 sf.	Sky Blue	Late summer	Full Sun	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	Full Sun	Many species and forms. Most quite drought adapted. Many make great ground covers or green roof material.
Orange Globemallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	1.5 ft.	1.75 sf.	Orange	Early Summer	Full Sun	Very tough & beautiful plant. Reblooms if deadheaded. Cut back in spring for best form.
Yucca <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Base: 2' Flower Stem 4-6'	3.25 sf.	White	Summer	Full	Great upright, evergreen accent for the dry landscape. Gorgeous with Artemisias or purple sage in the winter, and with smooth blue asters in the fall.
Creeping Hummingbird Trumpet <i>Zauschneria garrettii</i>	4-6 in. Tall by 15-18 in. Wide	1.75 sf.	Bright Orange/Scarlet	Summer	Full	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.



Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Blue Fescue <i>Festuca glauca</i>	10 in.	.75 sf.	Summer	Full	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>	1 ft.	0.75 sf.	Summer	Full	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 ft.	5 sf.	Summer	Full	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.
Little Bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	1.5 ft. Tall and 1 ft. wide	1 sf.	Late summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	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	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Pink Pussy-toes <i>Antennaria dioica</i> ' <i>rubra</i>	4-6 in. tall, 10-12 in. w	.75 sf.	Deep pink	Late Spring	Full	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 in.	.75 sf.	Varies	Spring/ Early Summer	Full	Perfect as a border plant or tucked away in an alpine or rock garden. Herbaceous Perennial.
Kinnickinnik <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Ground Cover	1.75 sf.	Pink	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Excellent evergreen groundcover for slopes or under pine trees.
French Tarragon <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> ' <i>sativa</i> '	2 ft.	3.25 sf.			Full Sun to Part Shade	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.
Buckwheat <i>Eriogonum species</i>	Ground Cover	1 sf.	Cream to Yellow to Pink	Early summer	Full	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	Varies by Variety	Inconspicuous	N/A	Full Sun to Part Shade	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	Varies by Variety	Yellow	Summer	Full	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	Full	Very durable landscape plant with evergreen foliage. There are many varieties to help beautify your rock garden and borders.
Lavender <i>Lavandula species</i>	2 ft.-4 ft.	5 sf.	Lavender	Summer	Full	Hardy English lavender does well in dry gardens. Fragrant flowers have many uses, and are loved by bees. Goldfinches eat the seeds.
Creeping Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia repens</i>	1ft.	1.75 sf.	Yellow	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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. Drought tolerant.
Dwarf Mt. Lover <i>Pachystima canbyi</i>	1 ft.	7 sf.	Green	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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>	Low Shrub / Ground Cover	Low Shrub / Ground Cover	Varies by Species & Variety	Spring to Mid Summer	Full	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>	Ground Cover	Spreading	Pink or Purple	Spring	Full	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 ft. tall and 3 ft. wide	7 sf.v	Yellow	Summer Through Fall	Full Sun to Part Shade	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</i> 'grow low'	2-3 ft. Tall and 6-8 ft. Wide	40 sf.	Inconspicuous	N/A	Full Sun to Part Shade	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>	3 ft.	3 sf.	Pink	Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	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.	Varies by Species & Variety.	Yellow, Pink, White	Spring or Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	Many species and forms. Most quite drought adapted. Many make great ground covers or green roof material.
Purple Sage <i>Salvia dorrii</i>	1 - 2 ft.	3.25 sf.	Purple	Summer	Full	Very showy early summer bloomer. Good for pollinators. Some traditional medicinal uses. Important to Native Americans.

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Hens & Chicks, Live-Forever, House Leek <i>Sempervivum species</i>	Ground Cover	Spreading	Yellow, Pink, White	Spring or Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	Thousands of species exist, native to Europe. Great plants for dry, rocky areas or green roofs.
Birchleaf Spiraea <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	2 - 3ft.	7 sf.	White	Early Summer	Full	Forest shrub: not a desert plant - likes occasional watering. Very showy and attractive to different pollinators.
Creeping Thyme <i>Thymus species</i>	Ground cover	1 sf.	White, pink or purple	Summer	Full	Great groundcover for dry areas, although it is not a native plant. Lawn substitute for areas with light foot traffic.



# MEDIUM SHRUBS & VINES

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Black Chokeberry <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> <i>var. elata</i>	4-6ft	13 sf.	White	Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	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.
Siberian Peashrub <i>Caragana arborescens</i>	8-15 ft.	50 sf.	Yellow	Late Spring	Full	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	Varies	Blue	Late Summer	Full	Excellent choice for late-summer color in compositions featuring lower growing, shrubbier herbs and woody perennials.
Desert Sweet, Fern- bush <i>Chamaebatiaria mille- folium</i>	4 - 6 ft.	28 sf.	White	Summer	Full	Fragrant foliage, very pretty spikes of white flowers. Native to Idaho & Oregon southward, in lava fields.
Spanish Gold Broom <i>Cytisus purgans</i>	4-5 ft.	20 sf.	Yellow	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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 ft.	20 sf.	White Followed by Fluffy Pink Seed Heads	Summer	Full Sun	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 species & variety.	Varies by species & variety.	Incon- spicuous	N/A	Full	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 ft.	20 sf.	Yellow	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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> <i>variety</i>	Varies by variety.	Varies by variety.	Vio- let-blue	Midsum- mer to Fall	Full Sun	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 Species & Variety	Varies by Species & Variety	Incon- spicuous	N/A	Full Sun	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 ft.	28 sf.	Incon- spicuous	Early Spring	Full	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 ft.	13 sf.	Pink	Spring	Full to Part Shade	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.

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Rugosa Rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	4-6 ft.	20 sf.	Pink or White	Summer	Full	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 ft.	28 sf.	Red Berries	Spring	Full	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>	About 4 ft.	12 sf.	White to Pale Pink	Spring	Full to Part Shade	Drought tolerant, white berries for birds.



# TALL SHRUBS & TREES

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Hedge Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	25-35 ft. Tall and 25-35 ft. Wide		Yellowish-green	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Best in full sun. Tolerates some drought. Adapts to a variety of soils including heavy clays.
Amur Maple <i>Acer ginnala</i>	15-20 ft Tall and Wide		Yellowish white	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Easily grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Performs well in full sun or bright, sun-dappled locations. Some tolerance for drought.
Rocky Mtn. Maple <i>Acer glabrum</i>	20-30 ft. Tall and		Yellow	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Similar to, but hardier than vine maple, this tree is often multi-stemmed and grows quickly to its maximum height of 30 ft. It's red somaras and nice fall color make it very attractive in the urban landscape.
Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	6-15 ft. Tall and 5-8 ft. Wide	50 sf.	White	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Attracts birds, tasty fruit. Widely available. Choice cultivars available.
Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Varies by Variety	Varies by Variety	Varies by Variety	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Small western redbud species are among the best small trees for residential yards in drought plagued regions. Add to foundation plantings in front and back yard. Use as accents at outdoor living areas in conjunction with western natives. Blend into sweeping dryland landscapes for seasonal change.
Curl-leaf Mt. Mahogany <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	15 ft. Tall and 5-8 ft. Wide	50 sf.	Yellow	Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	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 persistent feathery seed heads. Can be pruned for an evergreen hedge.
True Mt. Mahogany <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	8-12 ft. Tall and 4-8 ft. Wide	50 sf.	Inconspicuous	N/A	Full	HVase-like shape and silvery seed plumes are perhaps its most outstanding features. Early summer flowers are insignificant, but give way to fruits (hard nutlets) with long, attractive, silvery-white, feathery tails which cover the shrub in late summer. Green foliage turns russet in the fall.
Fernbush, Sweetshrub <i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	5-6 ft. Tall and 6-8 ft. Wide	50 sf.	White	Summer	Full Sun	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, blooming in the summer.
Smoke Tree <i>Cotinus speceis</i>	Large Shrub Varies	Large Shrub Varies	Varies	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	A delightful composition of mixed textures with big feathery plumes and large rounded leaves. 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 ft. Tall and		White	Late Spring	Full Sun	
Douglass Hawthorn <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	20-30 ft. Tall and Wide		White	Late Spring	Full Sun	

Common Name Botanical Name	Size	Area (sf)	Flower color	Flower time	Sun	Comment
Hardy Rubber Tree <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	40-60 ft. Tall and 30-50 ft. Wide		Greenish - brown	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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 ft.	40 sf.	White	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Great spring flowers, fall color. Will go dormant if too dry.
Rocky Mountain Juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	15-20 ft. Tall and 4-6 ft. Wide	28 sf.	Incon- spicuous	N/A	Full Sun to Part Shade	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 ft.	50 sf.	White/ cream & Very Fragrant	Summer	Full Sun to Part Shade	Shrub, to 8 feet, tolerates partial shade. State Flower of Idaho because of showy, fragrant white flowers in 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 ft. Tall and 10-15 ft. Wide	150 sf.	N/A	N/A	Full Sun	very slow-growing; nice dark green color and interesting, sometimes contorted form; needs little or no supplemental water once established. Bris
Pondersosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	100+ ft. Tall and 25-30 ft. Wide		N/A	N/A	Full Sun	The most common conifer in Spokane County. It is an important timber resource and wildlife habitat tree. This pine is very drought tolerant and easy to propagate on even the poorest soils. It is not recommended as a street tree in urban areas. Give it plenty of room to grow.
Chokecherry <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Variable. Can be tree form.	Varies	White	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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 ft.	50 sf.	Yellow	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	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 ft. Tall and 8-10 ft. Wide	75 sf.	White	Spring	Full Sun to Part Shade	Tall shrub for dry to moderately moist areas, in sun or part shade. Long, green 2-6" leaves. White, flat flower heads, 5-8" across in summer to August. Masses of small berries August and September, which may hang on after leaves drop in fall. Great berries for birds.



Notes: