

DIY GUIDE TO WATER WISE LANDSCAPING

SPOKANESCAPE

Plan & Plant
a Colorful Low-Water
Landscape

*Stormwater
Solutions &
Rain Garden
Essentials*

PAGE 18



**FLIP YOUR
STRIP!**

**FIRE-WISE
DESIGN BASICS**

**VISIT A DEMO
GARDEN**



FIND US ONLINE!

WaterWiseSpokane.org | 2023



**WATER
WISE
SPOKANE**



SPOKANE SCAPE



Why SpokaneScape?

The availability of water in the aquifer ensures we will have clean water to drink, trees to shade our streets, gardens to grow, and parks to play in.

Each time we use water is an opportunity to make a deliberate choice to use this precious resource responsibly.

Pumping less water from the aquifer during summer months supports the health of the Spokane River when it needs it the most.

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.



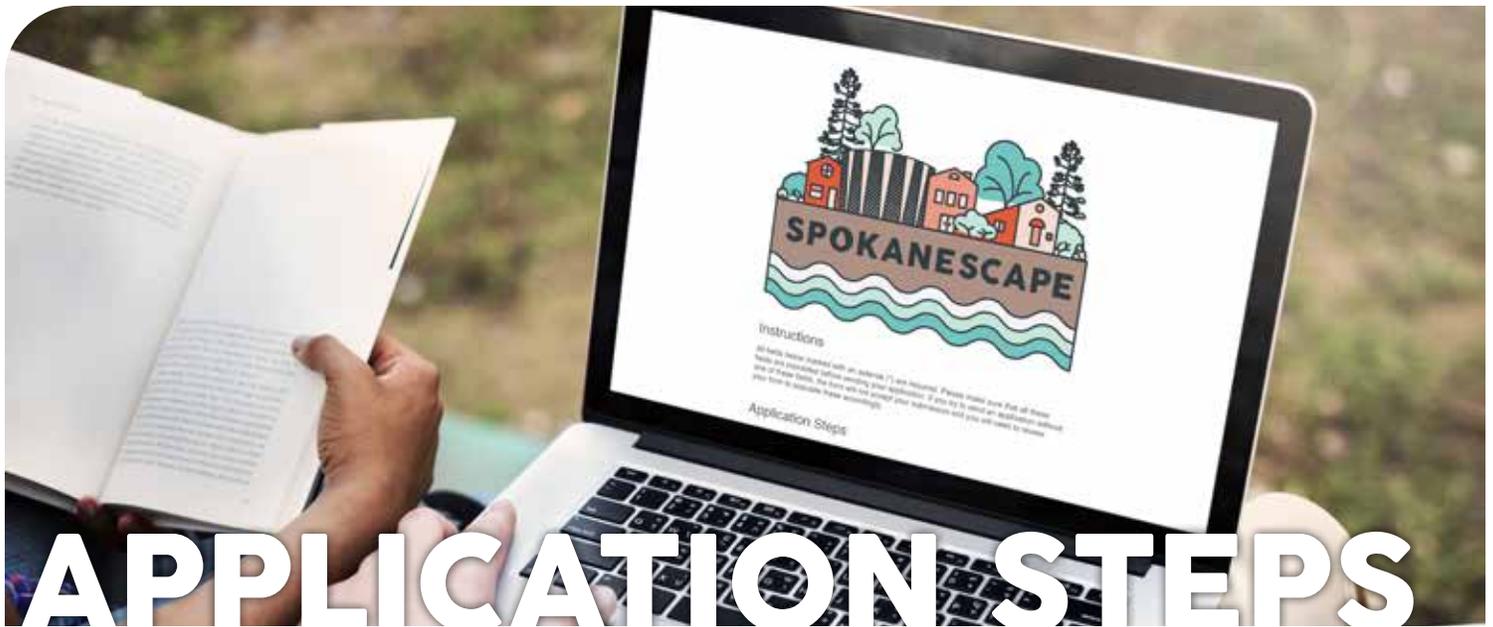
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What's New?

- > Flip your Strip: Start small and convert your parking strip!
- > Fire-Wise Design Advice
- > Converting Grassy Swales
- > Demonstration Gardens
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APPLICATION STEPS



To Sign-up, Visit SpokaneScape.org

In order to complete your application, you'll need the following items:

- Landscape design plan with total square footage of your project.
- Plant list.
- Two photos of proposed project area.
- City of Spokane Utility Billing account number.



Pre-Inspection Appointment:

A pre-inspection is required before beginning any turf removal.

This touch-point allows staff to answer any questions regarding your project or the program and offer labor and money saving tips/tricks.

If you have previously met with the Water Wise Landscape Designer, your pre-inspection appointment can be waived.



SpokaneScape Installation:

Following pre-inspection approval, your project status is considered in a "construction" phase and you will have two years to complete.

This liberal time frame allows participants to remove turf, purchase materials and implement their awesome, water-saving landscape.

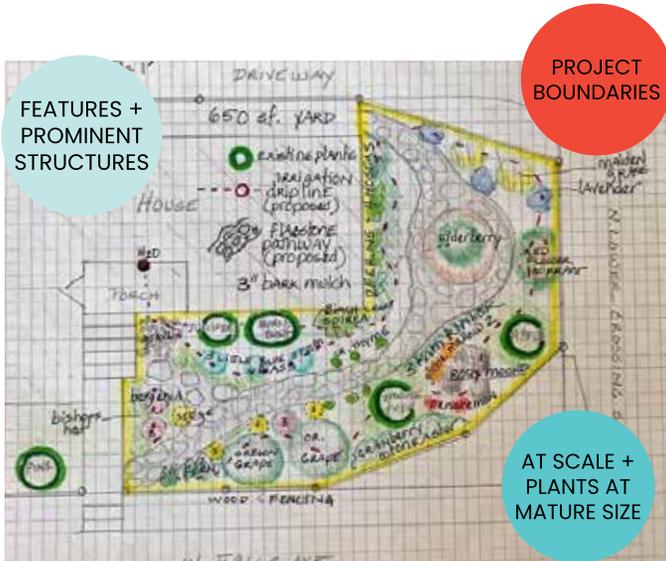


Schedule a Final Inspection:

Now that the hard work is behind you and your project is 100% complete, contact a member of the Water Wise team at waterwise@spokanecity.org to schedule a final inspection.

Upon approval you will receive a credit through your City of Spokane utility bill. **You'll earn \$0.50 per square foot, up to \$500.**

Example Landscape Plan & Plant List



PLANT LIST & AREA CALCULATION FORM

DIRECTIONS: Use the following chart to calculate your plant coverage.
A. Total lawn area in square feet (sf) to be converted to a SpokaneScape: **840**
B. Your SpokaneScape must have at least 50% plant coverage at maturity, to figure this area divide **A.** by **2**, **420**

All plants must be drought tolerant- see the SpokaneScape Guidebook for pre-approved plants. If the chosen plant is not listed, please provide the source which indicated it is drought tolerant in our USDA growing zone 6. Plant area can also be found in Guidebook.

***DO NOT INCLUDE MULCH AREAS OR EXISTING PLANTS IN THE CALCULATOR**

PLANT NAME	PLANT IS ON PRE-APPROVED LIST OR DROUGHT TOLERANT	QTY	PLANT WIDTH (ft)	PLANT AREA (Width x Width) (w x w = sf)	TOTAL PLANT AREA (PLANT AREA x QTY)
Ex: Yarrow	YES	5	3	3x3=9 sf	5x9=45 sf
Red Flowering Currant	Yes	1	6	16	16
Blue Fescue	Yes	3	1.5	2.25	6.75
Blue Oat Grass	Yes	3	2	4	12
Switch Grass	Yes	1	5	25	25
Idaho Fescue	Yes	5	1.5	2.25	11.25
Potentilla	Yes	3	3	9	27
Little Bluestem	Yes	3	1.5	2.25	6.75
Maiden Grass	Yes	4	5	25	100
Lavender	Yes	3	3	6	18
Autumn Joy Sedum	Yes	5	2	4	20
California Poppy	Yes	5	1.5	2.25	11.25
Stella de Oro Day Lily	Yes	14	1	1	14
Christmas Fern	Yes	12	5	15	180
Bergenia	Yes	8	1.5	2.25	18
Frances Williams Hosta	Yes	3	4	16	48



LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Taking time to put together a landscape design is a key element to your overall satisfaction and water savings. Keep the gardener's mantra "Right Plant in the Right Place" in the back of your mind while making your plant selection.

DEFINE YOUR GOALS

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? Clearly identify your goals and keep them in mind as you create 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- knowing your soil type will help you when planting and designing your irrigation.

Take note of natural drainage features and grade; preserving these will help minimize runoff and protect your home from flooding.

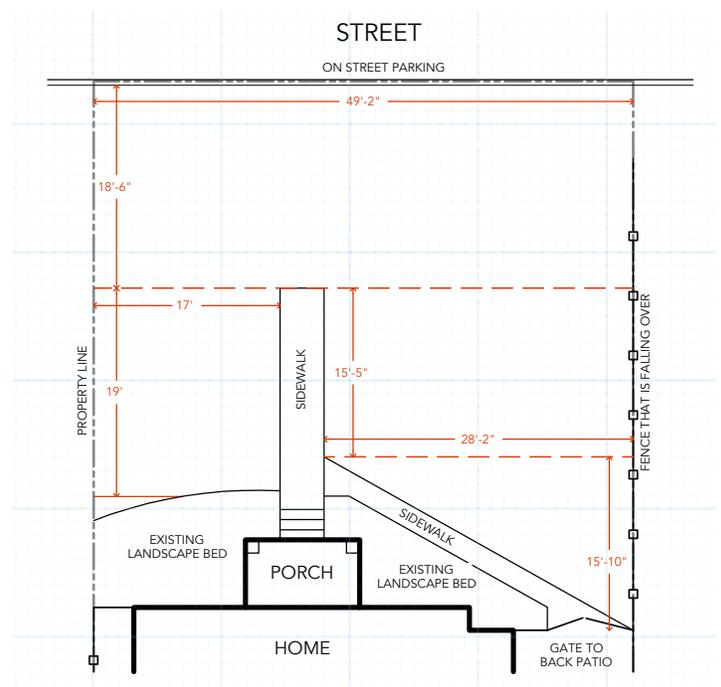
INSPIRATION

Take a walking tour of your neighborhood and take photos of landscapes that attract your eye. If your neighborhood is a bit bland, check out one of our demonstration gardens or visit one of the City's more manicured parks like the Manito Perennial Garden.

The Spokane Garden Coach has put together design templates for those needing a little help getting started on their landscape conversion- all 5 designs are available at SpokaneScape.org.

Additional Online Resources available: List of SpokaneScape Certified Professionals, Virtual Tour, Demonstration Gardens, DIY Videos, Webinars, and more!

CREATE A BASIC SITE PLAN

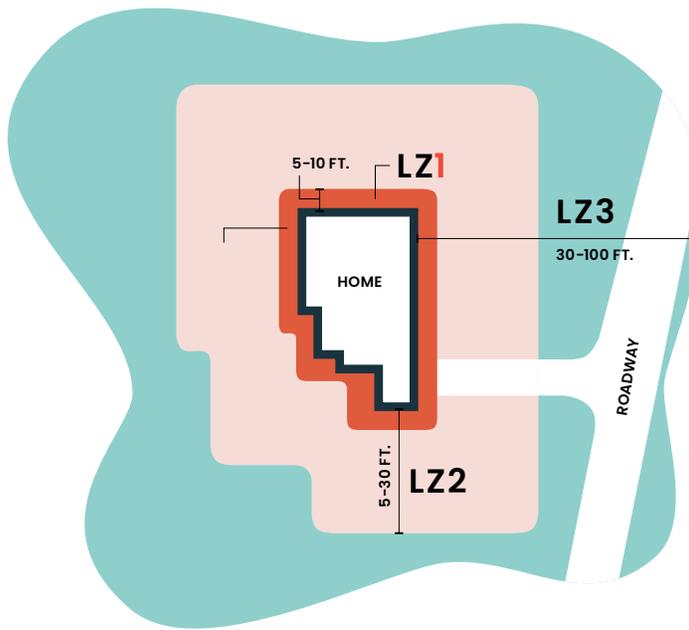


Start with a sketch of your existing site to help you visualize your future SpokaneScape. Locate key elements such as property lines, walls, walkways, mature trees and shrubs, overhead power lines and underground utilities. Note windows that have views out to your yard.

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.



Call 811 Before You Dig to have your utilities located free of charge prior to beginning your design.



GET FIRE-WISE

Very often, the difference between saving your home in a wildfire and losing it to the flames depends on what you do to prepare your property before the flames arrive. The U.S. Forest Service calls it being Fire-Wise.

There are no “fire-proof” plants, however, choosing FIRE-RESISTANT vegetation, planting locations and proper maintenance can greatly minimize your risk. To minimize fire danger, keep in mind plants’ sizes at maturity and appropriate plant location.

The *Fire-Resistant Plants for Eastern Washington* publication provides guidance to landscaping and examples of plant species to use. View the entire document by scanning the QR code provided.



FIRE RESISTANCE	LANDSCAPE ZONES SUMMARY
<p>LESS FIRE-RESISTANT</p> <p>Conifers</p> <p>Grasses</p> <p>Shrubs</p> <p>Deciduous Trees</p>	<p>Keeping and maintaining the Home Ignition Zone lean, clean and green reduces ignition risk and the fire spread potential.</p> <p>WITHIN 10 FT. OF THE STRUCTURE</p> <p>LZ1 0-10 FT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant no trees or shrubs. Use only inorganic mulch. (Rubber mulch is not acceptable for use.) Plant fire-resistant plants with high moisture content. <hr/> <p>WITHIN 10-30 FT. OF THE STRUCTURE</p> <p>LZ2 10-30 FT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this zone, use plants that are well spaced, pruned up, lean, clean, and green. Avoid dead fuels to create a very low fire-spread potential. Plant single trees that are pruned at least 10 ft. from the ground. Plant single shrubs. Keep well groomed. Clean up dead fuels. Eliminate continuous ground fuel and ladder fuels. <hr/> <p>WITHIN 30-100 FT. OF THE STRUCTURE</p> <p>LZ3 30-100 FT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this zone, use well-spaced and pruned-up plants to minimize potential for crown ignition. Native conifers and shrubs are acceptable vegetation in this landscape zone. The intent in this zone is to keep any ignitions at a low fire intensity. Maintain well-spaced trees with crowns well separated. Eliminate ladder fuels. Minimize ground/surface fuels. Keep shrubs pruned, thinned, and well-spaced.
<p>MORE FIRE-RESISTANT</p> <p>Perennials</p> <p>Annuals</p> <p>Vines</p> <p>Groundcovers</p> <p>Succulents</p>	



When Selecting Plants and Plant Locations, Consider These Major Points:

- ◆ **Climate & Soil:** Is the selected plant hardy for the climate zone? Will it grow well in the type of soil it is going to be planted in?
- ◆ **Root Space:** Are the roots of the plant going to cause future problems to areas such as septic drain elds, sidewalks, or foundations in the selected location?
- ◆ **Plant Height:** Does the selected plant have the room to grow to its pre-determined genetic height in the selected area?
- ◆ **Plant Spread:** Does the selected plant have room to spread to its pre-determined genetic width?

SIMPLE TIPS FOR YOUR



Design

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.



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.



Pathways

Paths between elements of your landscape mean less work and you might even visit areas of the landscape you used to ignore.



Features, Focal Points, Views.

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.

Rethinking maintenance as part of landscape design saves time, energy and more of your Saturday. For example, placing gathering areas like patios, decks, or informal seating outside of your lawn means fewer areas to irrigate and maintain.



Seasonality

Choose a nice variety of plants for seasonal flower and foliage color, and be sure to include evergreens for winter interest. Design with the plant's 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 and avoid 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, bloom time and seasonal interest.



Groundcover

Choose beautiful and prolific groundcover to help crowd out weeds and fight soil erosion. An absolute favorite is creeping thyme- soft to the touch and beautiful flowers in early summer.



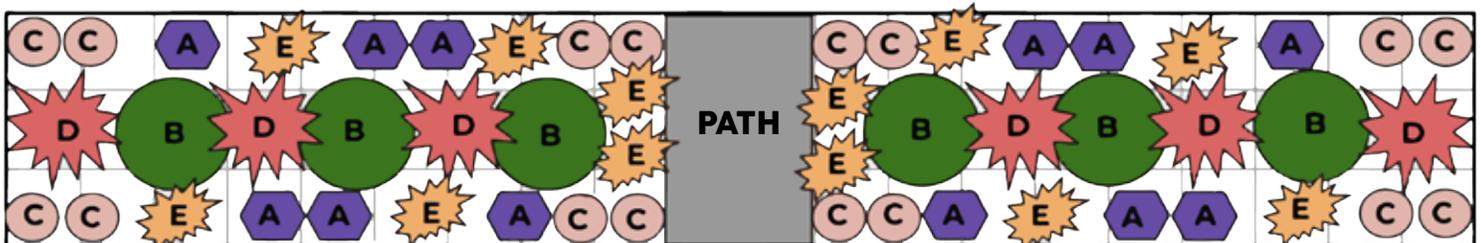
FLIP YOUR STRIP

Any home improvement project is a big undertaking, especially laborious landscaping. Start small by flipping your parking strip and add some color to your right-of-way. To get you started, we've provided a template that has hardy, drought-tolerant plants that can take the abuse of being next to the street! There is no minimum square footage for a parking strip and you can earn \$0.50/sq ft upon approval.



THE EMERSON: A POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY PARKING STRIP

This parking strip design features colorful perennials that is great for spaces with 6+ hours of direct sun per day. These pollinator-friendly perennials provide year-round color, texture and interest for your unique landscape. Make sure to leave room for guests to enter your property with a permeable pathway.



Size: 40 x 6 ft. | 1 square = 2 square feet | 240 sq ft

SUGGESTED PLANTS & QUANTITIES NEEDED (size at avg. maturity)

A: Lavender "Hidcote" (18x20 in) : 12 ea
B: Fountain Grass (3x3 ft) : 6 ea
C: Woolly Thyme (6x12 in) : 16 ea

D: Yarrow "Paprika" (3x2 ft) : 6 ea
E: Rudbeckia "Goldsturm" (3x2 ft) : 12 ea

DEMO GARDENS



If you're in need of a little inspiration, look no further than our SpokaneScape Demonstration Gardens. Our public gardens use a large variety of plants, mulches, and irrigation that highlight unique and beautiful alternatives to your traditional landscapes. Visit Spokanescape.org for an updated, full listing of sites.

WSU MASTER GARDENERS EXTENTION OFFICE | 222 N HAVANA ST.



In 2022, the Water Wise Team and WSU Master Gardener program partnered together to complete the SpokaneScape Demonstration Garden. This outdoor teaching garden highlights a variety of Water-Wise plants, mulch types, and high-efficiency irrigation. A meandering path will guide you through a herb garden, rock garden, as well as some of the Master Gardener's favorite drought-tolerant perennials and grasses. Stop by today!

14TH AND GRAND PUMP STATION | 1330 S GRAND BLVD.



Once a water guzzling City owned property, now a great example of a full sun and shade SpokaneScape garden. Multiple mulches are used to showcase the variety of options available.



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 six inches deep around its perimeter and covering all exposed soil with 4" of mulch.

SHEET MULCHING

There are many benefits to using the sheet mulching method, especially if you are converting a large area. Benefits include: minimizing labor, less waste and the ability to plant immediately.

(1) Begin by removing several inches of turf and soil from the edges of your lawn areas that are located along a hardscape. (See edging section)

(2) Wet the lawn area to be removed and cover it with 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.



(3) Once you have your layers of cardboard placed, saturate with water and cover with four to six inches of your preferred mulch.

You can plant immediately but ideally you will allow several weeks for the soil microbes to decompose the lawn below, making the soil more ideal for plant use.

MECHANICAL STRIPPING

Sod strippers are available to rent at most hardware stores. Using a sod stripper to strip your lawn is not recommended around existing trees. Apply mulch immediately to prevent grass from resprouting.



A CAUTIONARY TALE OF TILLING

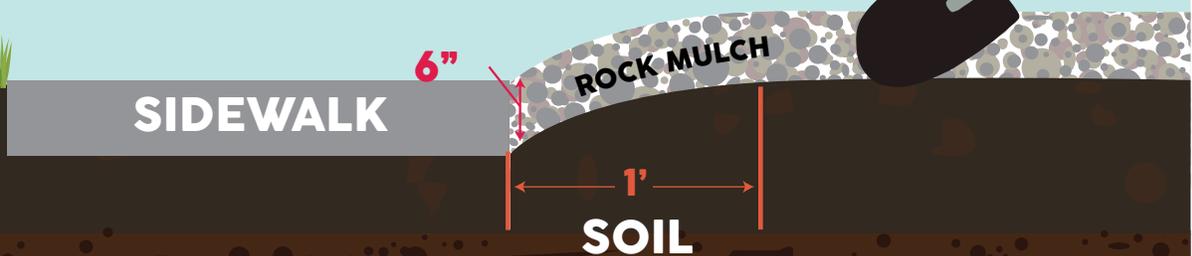
If you choose to till, proceed with great caution. Do not till if you have existing trees in the area, including your neighbors' property, it will damage roots even beyond the canopy of the tree. Do not till on a slope as this may cause erosion, tilling stirs up weed seeds that were long buried, so be ready to place your mulch immediately.

EDGING

Along your hardscape, lawn and soil should be removed 6" and tapered a foot into the landscape. This creates a seat for your mulch to sit so that it doesn't sluff off into your hardscape and prevents weeds from growing on the edge.

BEFORE

AFTER



SOIL & COMPOST

Healthy soil is vital to a successful and thriving landscape. It improves drainage, reduces the need for extra irrigation by increasing its natural water holding capacity, provides nutrients and a home for beneficial microbes and organisms which will encourage your plants to flourish.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil science can get quite complex, but there are a few easy ways to determine your soil type that won't require a doctorate.



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.

Compost is MAGIC!

Using compost as mulch or in the soil is beneficial in so many ways. Compost contains a full spectrum of essential plant nutrients and increases the soil's ability to retain water and decrease runoff. The graphic below showcases some of the best ingredients for your bin.



GRADING

Grade your soils so it directs water away from your home. To help slow water runoff 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.

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.

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. **One pound of compost can hold 4 times its weight in water!** Compost is a common amendment and is highly recommended.



DRIP IRRIGATION

The most efficient irrigation releases large drops of water close to the ground. Water deeply and infrequently to develop deep drought tolerant roots. Automatic drip 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. Use your landscape plan as a guide, sketch in key elements such as: connection point, controller, location of drip lines and emitters.

Consider your microclimates and design your 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.

DETERMINE YOUR DRIP STYLE

Individual Drip Emitters - Easy to apply water only where it's needed. Best used to establish shrubs and trees that only need water for the few years. As the plants grow you will need to adjust the placement to ensure that the plant is receiving water where it needs to encourage healthy root growth.



Inline Emitter Tubing - Easy to install in large areas and waters uniformly. Great for areas where you want ground cover to fill in an entire area; also perfect for annual, perennial and vegetable gardens.

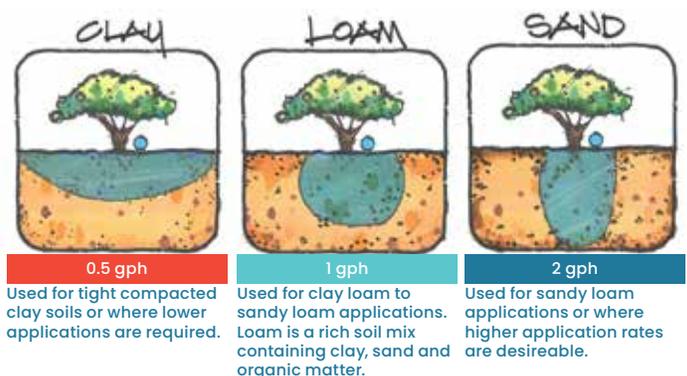
SOIL TYPE

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. Low volume and high volume irrigation must be on separate valve zones.

INSTALLATION

Once you have your soils amended, your irrigation plan completed, and have placed your plants you can start to install your above ground drip system. Place the emitters at least 6 inches away from the stem of the plant to prevent rot. Use ¼" tubing stakes to hold the emitter in place.

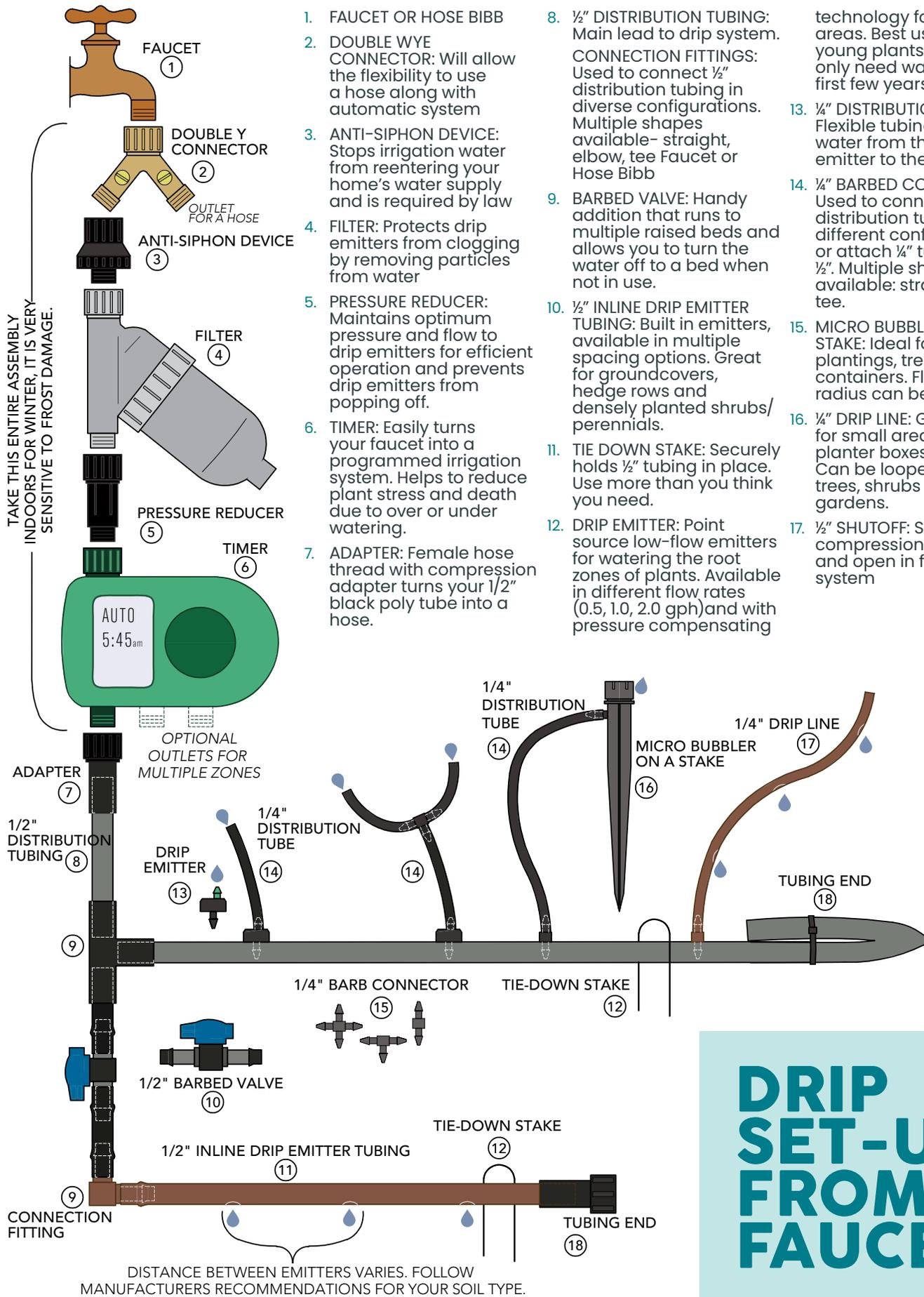
Emitter Selection - Your soil type and individual plant water needs should be the main determining factors when choosing individual emitters. The image below shows how water moves through soil and gives a recommended hourly application.



Drip Rules of Thumb

- › Do not use more than 200' of ½" hose on a single circuit or zone.
- › Limit the total gallonage of watering devices on ½" hose zones to 150 gph.
- › Do not use more than 50' of plain ¼" vinyl tubing or spaghetti hose in a single zone.
- › Limit the total gallonage of emitters or drippers on a single ¼" zone to 15 gph.





DRIP SET-UP FROM FAUCET



PLANTING + MULCH

50% plant coverage as a SpokaneScape standard is a way to balance the ecological benefits with other factors that homeowners may encounter.

There are endless benefits to adding water-wise plants to your landscape. Whether your purpose purely aesthetic, plants will improve air and water quality, help control and prevent erosion, lower temperatures, provide habitat for pollinators, and add value to your property.

If your thumb isn't yet green, the following tips are to help guide your planting and prevent beginner mistakes.

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 okay 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 fill in over time.

PLANT

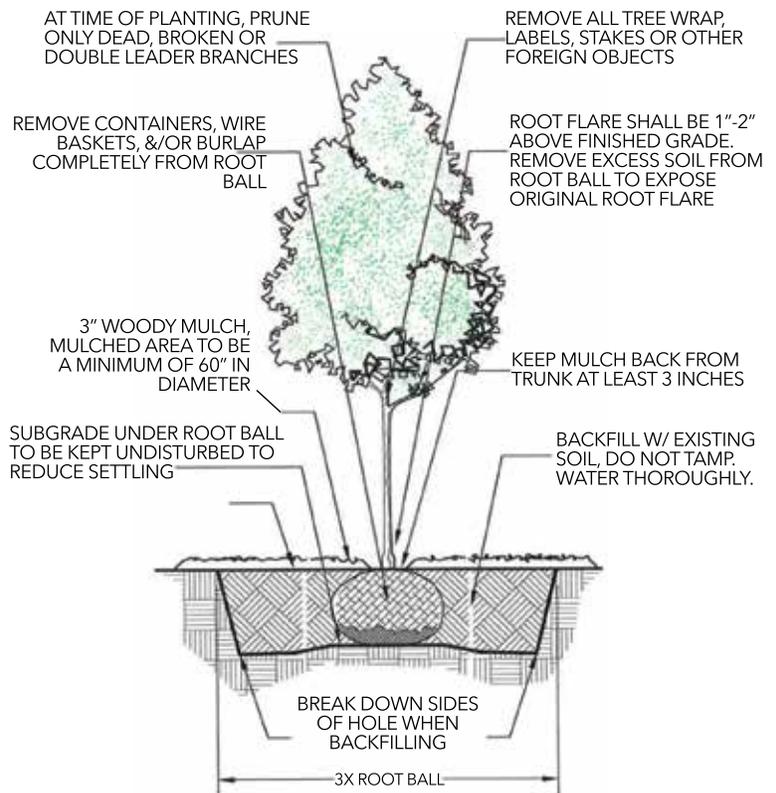
Dig plant holes twice the width of the planting container and just deep enough to bury the roots. Fill the hole with water and let it drain before placing the plant. When planted, the top of the root ball should be even with or slightly above the soil level. If roots are circling the bottom of the root 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 or compost/ amendments.

MONITOR

All plants, including water-wise 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.

TREE/SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL



There are things you can do to make the planting process easier and to ensure that your plants thrive both now and in the future. Read the details above closely before you begin planting your new trees and shrubs.

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.

Common mulching materials include wood chips, compost, decomposed granite, river rock, and bark. It greatly helps to suppress weeds and will cut down the time you spend maintaining your landscape.

When choosing mulch, think about color contrasts of surrounding groundcovers and walkways. Rocks can hold heat overnight on hot days and don't break down readily to add to soils. Finer bark may decompose quickly and need to be top dressed more frequently. Arborist's wood chips help cool the ground and retain moisture in the soil and plants. Consider looking into GetChipDrop.com for free arborist wood chips.

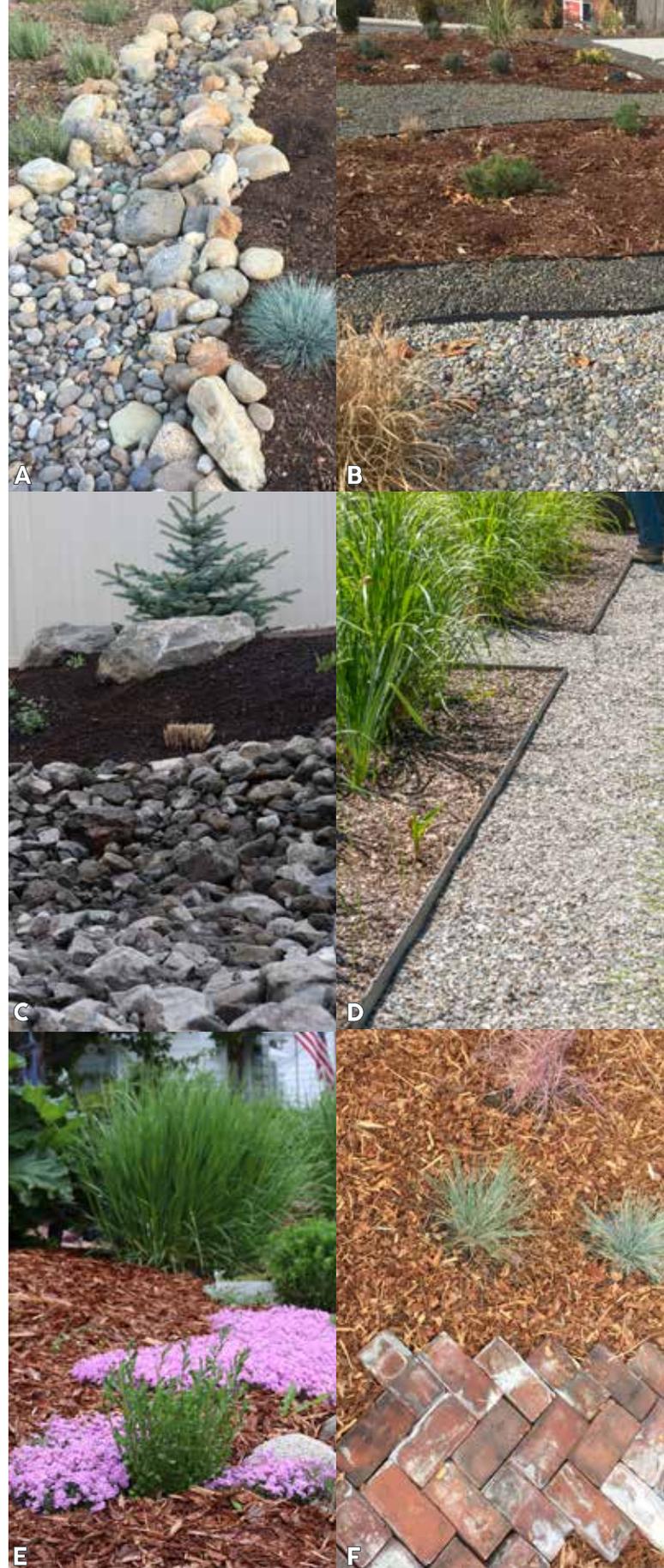
MULCHING INSTRUCTIONS:

Cover the planting area with a 4"-6" 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.



MAKE MULCH DONUTS- Don't allow mulch to make direct contact with plant stems or tree trunks. Form a 4" ring around plants and a 12" ring around the trunk of trees. If your SpokaneScape is located in a windy location, be sure to consider a weighty mulch so that it doesn't blow away.

- Gravel with fines is not permitted in the planting area. Fines provide nutrients for weeds. Gravel with fines can only be used in patios or pathways. Living groundcover qualifies as mulch provided the plants are installed at a density to assure 100 percent plant cover at maturity.
- Remember, the thicker the mulch, the more added weed suppression benefit you will have.



A: River rock stream bed in a low point for drainage. **B:** Great color contrast with a variety of mulch types. **C:** Large basalt rock paired with dark compost mulch. **D:** Crushed granite pathway with border makes for a great garden walkway. **E:** Decorative medium bark chips a great choice with colorful groundcovers. **F:** Repurposed brick and bunch grasses make a nice addition to bark mulch.



RAISED BEDS

With a raised garden bed in your yard, you have peace of mind knowing how and where your food was grown and use water for something much more beneficial than turf. Well-maintained home gardens can be both sustainable and water conscious!

Today, many people are rediscovering edible gardens and championing local fruits and vegetables. You can harvest your own ripe, organic produce and eliminate all the unknowns of supermarket vegetables with a raised garden bed in your front yard. Edible gardens use, on average, 50% less water than traditional turf grass and they qualify for the SpokaneScape program. Consider turning your grass into groceries and don't forget just how gorgeous home gardens can be!



Raised beds can be made of many materials, such as wood, rocks, and metal. Plant veggies in groupings, or hexagonal offset patterns.

Straight rows may be the traditional planting pattern, but it's not best for beating the heat. Planting in groups or a hexagonal pattern provides better shade for leaves. More shade keeps the soil cooler and reduces evaporation.

Creating enclosed spaces around your garden beds, such as hoop huts and greenhouses, can cut down water loss by restricting evaporation due to wind.

Most garden plants benefit from drip irrigation to keep foliage dry - don't overhead water. As with any garden water times should be adjusted seasonally to avoid wasting water.

RAISED BED BASICS



- Vegetable beds should be 12 to 18" deep.
- Do not use treated wood- redwood and cedar are best.
- Outline bed area, cut out turf and set aside.
 - > If turf has been maintained chemical free, add it back to the bed upside down.
- Set bed into place and ensure it is level.
- Add a layer of cardboard on top of turf, leaves and some fill soil.
- Top it off with some rich organic soil and compost.
 - > To calculate soil volume use: **Volume = L x W x H**
- Add drip irrigation or hand water, overhead watering isn't recommended and will only encourage weeds.



Raised beds qualify as part of your SpokaneScape project and can provide a bountiful harvest. Photo Above: These new front yard raised beds made of Douglas Fir are ready for drip irrigation and await planting.



MAINTENANCE

Whether you install a new SpokaneScape or are just looking for tips on how to water your existing landscape, the following section can help you make an immediate impact on your water use. Rebate projects must be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.

FERTILIZE

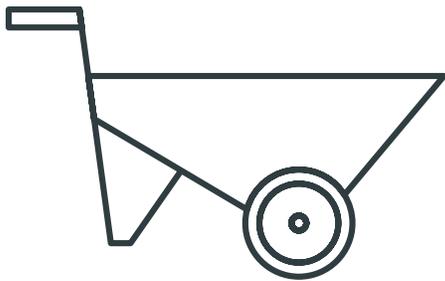
Use organic fertilizers or compost. Compost can be made from garden and kitchen waste to continually enrich your soil. For more information on making your own compost, visit SpokaneCountySolidWaste.org.

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.

MULCH MAINTENANCE

Replace your mulch as needed to maintain a 4 inch thick layer.



WINTERIZING

Turn off water to irrigation system. Remember to bring sensitive parts indoors for the winter such as timer, filter, pressure regulator, and remove batteries. Open drains on low

points of drip system and consider blowing-out with a compressor at low pressure. Close drains and tape open ends after winterizing to prevent debris and critters from plugging system.

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

Water your plants frequently for the first growing season 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. When set up correctly, your smart controller will automatically adjust watering times to respond to changes in weather. A good rule of thumb is to water only when the top inch of soil becomes dry.

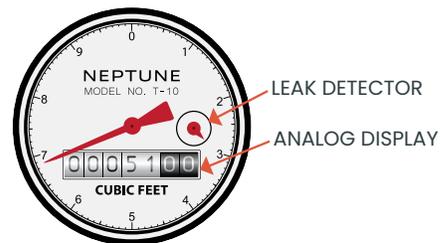
TIME-OF-DAY

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.

REVIEW IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

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.



CHECK FOR LEAKS

The best way to check for leaks with sub-surface irrigation is by reading your meter.

Make sure no water is being used inside or outside your home and observe the leak detector (little red dial). If it is moving, you have a leak. To catch smaller leaks, record your analog reading and wait 1-2 hours to take another reading. Give the Water Department a ring if you have questions about locating your meter. 509-625-7800.



STORMWATER

When a storm rolls in, do you ever notice water pooling up in your yard or flooding at the end of your driveway? If you said yes, installing a rain garden or revamping your swale could be the solution!

In natural areas, rain can infiltrate into the ground undisturbed, but urban materials such as asphalt, concrete, rooftops, and other impervious surfaces eliminate that natural process—turning rain into stormwater runoff. As the runoff enters the nearest storm drain or stormwater facility it carries pollutants along with it, such as gasoline, motor oil, loose sediment, lawn chemicals, and pet waste.

Stormwater treatment areas that follow bioretention principles include: rain gardens, storm gardens, ponds, and swales. Rain gardens and storm gardens are sometimes used interchangeably, but for clarity purposes, we will be using the term “rain garden” to describe a residential, non-engineered landscaped depression intended to capture stormwater.

A common misconception in our region is that stormwater treatment areas must be fully planted with grass. Guess again! We can do so much more by planting colorful, hardy plants that beautify your property, use less water and support local wildlife by providing habitat and food!



To follow City and State guidance, your rain garden must provide adequate treatment of stormwater through its plant selection and soil infiltration rates. The following page provides a cross-referenced plant list that meets local, State, and SpokaneScape program requirements. These plant species have been proven to effectively treat stormwater and tolerate seasons of rain, snow and summer drought.



Check out SpokaneStormwater.org to learn how the City is protecting the health of the Spokane River and SVRP Aquifer.

RAIN GARDEN PLANT LIST

Many of the plant species that meet SpokaneScape requirements are perfect to plant in your rain garden. We've cross referenced our plant list with the Eastern Washington Low Impact Development Guidance Manual to help you select approved and appropriate plants.

Plant Zone

Common Name & Botanical name

Zone 1: Areas of periodic standing or flowing water. Plants should also tolerate the seasonally dry summers in Spokane without extra watering.

Serviceberry Amelanchier alnifolia	Red Osier dogwood Cornus sericea (All Zones)	Mockorange Philadelphus lewisii	Western Sword fern Polystichum munitum (Zones 1 & 2)
Camas Camassia (All Zones)	Douglass hawthorn Crataegus douglasii	Blue or Red elderberry Sambucus species (All Zones)	Golden currant Ribes aureum (All Zones)

Zone 2: Periodically moist or saturated soils during larger storms. Plants are typically planted on the side slopes in this zone and can help to protect against erosion.

Rocky Mtn. maple Acer glabrum (Zone 2 & 3)	Oceanspray Holodiscus discolor (Zone 2 & 3)	Pine Pinus species (Zone 2 & 3)	Black Eyed susan Rudbeckia species (Zone 2 & 3)
Kinnickinnik Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Rocky Mtn. juniper Juniperus scopulorum (Zone 2 & 3)	Chokecherry Prunus virginiana (Zone 2 & 3)	Birchleaf Spiraea Spiraea betulifolia (Zone 2 & 3)
Blue fescue Festuca glauca	Creeping Oregon grape Mahonia repens (Zone 2 & 3)	Red Flowering currant Ribes sanguineum (Zone 2 & 3)	Snowberry Symphoricarpos albus (Zone 2 & 3)
Blue Oat grass Helictotrichon sempervirens (Zone 2 & 3)		Woods rose Rosa woodsii (Zone 2 & 3)	

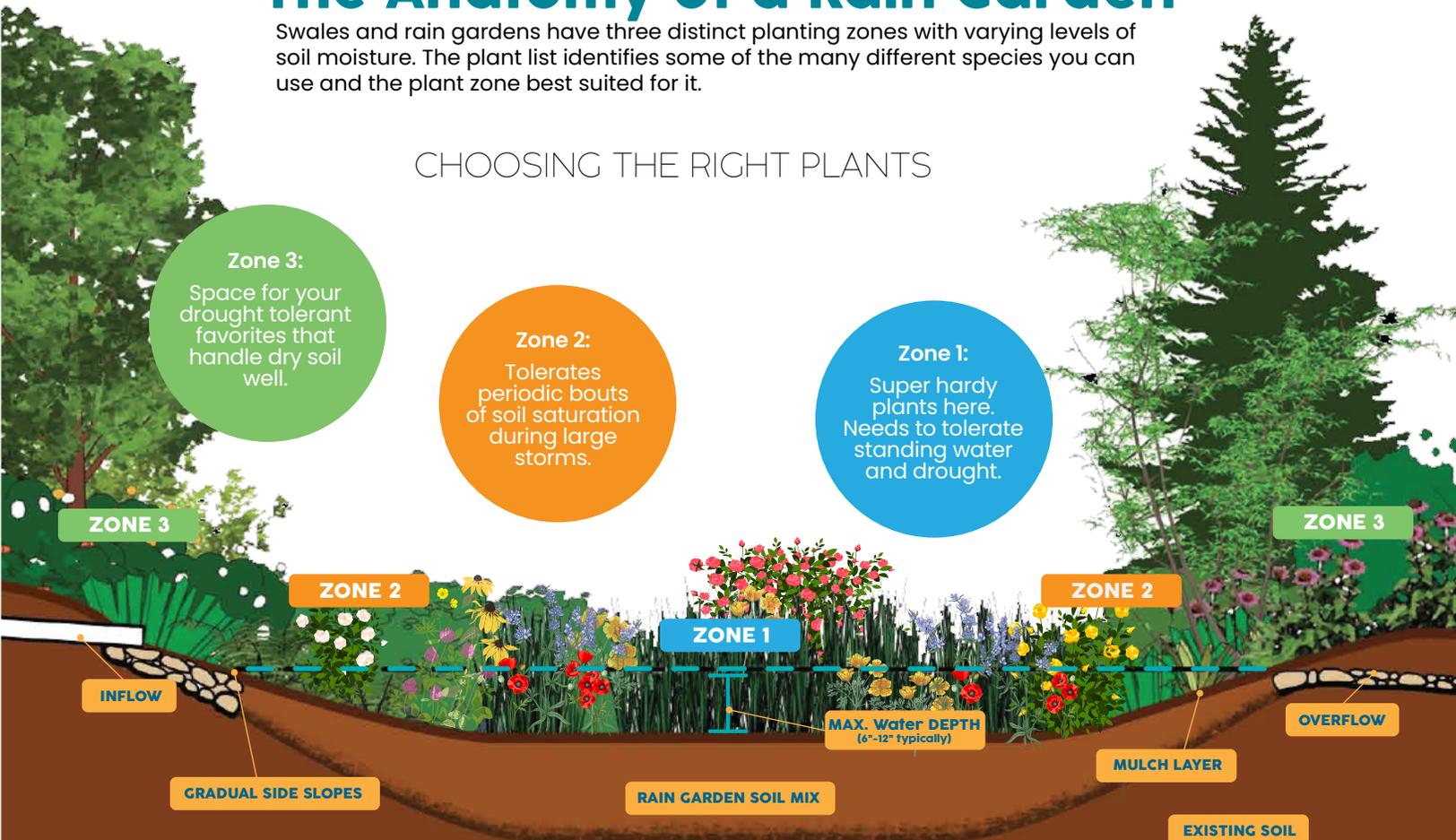
Zone 3: Drier soils. May be planted on a berm or just outside the perimeter of the rain garden. This zone can blend with the existing landscape of the site if desired.

Hyssop Agastache var.	Fernbush Chamaebatiaria millefolium	Apache plume Fallugia paradoxa	Russian sage Perovskia atriplicifolia
Pink pussy-toes Antennaria dioica 'rubra	Smoke Tree Cotinus speciosus	Blanket flower Gaillardia arista	Sedum Sedum species
Dwarf Sundrops Calylophus serrulatus	Buckwheat Eriogonum species	Lupine Lupinus lepidus/sericeus	Hens & Chicks, House Leek Sempervivum species
Curl-leaf Mtn. mahogany Cercocarpus ledifolius	California poppy Escholtzia californica	Tufted Evening-Primrose Oenothera caespitosa	Little Bluestem Schizachyrium scoparium
			Globemallow Sphaeracea spp.

The Anatomy of a Rain Garden

Swales and rain gardens have three distinct planting zones with varying levels of soil moisture. The plant list identifies some of the many different species you can use and the plant zone best suited for it.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PLANTS



KEYSTONE NATIVE PLANTS

Ecoregions 6 and 10

Northwestern Forested Mountains & North American Deserts

The keystone native plants in the Spokane area are a unique combination of arid forest plants and high desert species. The expansion of urban development has threatened local ecosystems and threatened numerous native species that have lived here for thousands of years. Incorporating local keystone native plants to your SpokaneScape will ensure your plants thrive and will invite caterpillars, pollinators, and birds back into our community.



Host plants that feed the young caterpillars of approximately 90% of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera).



Plants that feed specialist bees who only eat pollen from specific plants. Keystone plants for native bees feed both specialist and generalist bees.

Drought-Tolerant Keystone Plants

Our team has identified keystone native plants that are part of our existing Drought Tolerant Plant List to get you started. There are many other appropriate native species for our region that host significant number of butterflies, moths and pollen specialist bees. All plant information is from the National Wildlife Federation, visit their website to learn more about how you can protect native wildlife habitat.

SCAN ME FOR
KEYSTONE PLANTS
BY ECOREGION



Plant Type	Genus	Common Name	Caterpillar species that use this plant as a host.	Pollen Specialist that use this as a host plant.
Tree	Prunus	Chokecherry	206	
	Pinus	Ponderosa pine	177	
	Acer	Rocky Mtn maple.	107	
Shrub	Crataegus	Douglas hawthorne	156	
	Chrysothamnus	Yellow rabbitbrush	21	78
	Salix	Scouler 's willow	256	12
	Rosa	Woods rose	119	
	Cornus	Red Osier dogwood	116	
	Amelanchier	Serviceberry	113	
Perennial	Symphotrichum	Western aster	108	16
	Rudbeckia	Black-Eyed susan		17
	Coreopsis	Tickseed		9
	Ratibida	Prairie coneflower		3
	Gaillardia	Blanket flower		2
	Lupinus	Lupin		2

SPOKANESCAPE PLANT LIST



GRASSES

Water Requirements Key

The water requirements listed for each plant are general guidelines, keep in mind that some plants tolerate a range of irrigation while others will not.



No Irr- NO IRRIGATION: Plants rely on natural precipitation and generally need no additional water once established. Great for areas that don't have automatic irrigation.

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

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

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

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Indian Ricegrass <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Yes	1' x 1'	1	N/A	Spring	Full	VLW	Native to all Western and Midwestern States. Fluffy seedheads resemble baby's breath. Thrives in the driest of dry places. Wild behavior - will move around and seed where it wants to, but not invasive at all. Birds love the seed. Seed was eaten by Native Americans. Dry flower heads used in floral arrangements.
Blue Grama <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Yes	1' x 1'	1	N/A	Summer	Full to Partial		Low Midwestern prairie bunchgrass can be a prairie garden feature or part of a low water lawn. Flowers look like cute little mustaches or eyelashes. 1' tall in flower.
Blue Fescue <i>Festuca glauca</i>	No	10' x 18"	2.25	N/A	Summer	Full	VLW	Drought tolerant, tufted mound of bluish-green grass to 10 inches. Keeps color throughout winter. Nice as rock garden or edging plant.
Karl Foerster <i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i>	No	6' x 3'	18	N/A	Spring/ Summer	Full to Partial	LW to MW	Most popular of the hybrid feathered reed grasses. Plant in mass groupings or as a specimen plant. Excellent vertical accent for borders or narrow spaces. Seedheads add nice fall/winter color.
Idaho Fescue <i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Yes	18-24" x 12-18"	2.25	N/A	Summer	Full	VLW	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>	No	2-3' x 2'	4	N/A	Summer	Full	VLW	Great addition to desert gardens as well as in the traditional perennial border. Plant beside boulders, in rock gardens or at the edges of natural pools. Particularly beautiful planted in masses and paired with blue-gray Mediterranean plants.
Basin Wildrye <i>Leymus cinereus</i>	Yes	3-6' x 3'	9	N/A	Spring	Full	VLW	Very large bunchgrass native to most Western and Midwestern states. Good as a windbreak or for erosion control. Native American uses. Seedheads are large and attractive for many months.
Maiden Grass <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	No	4-5' x 4-5'	25	N/A	Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	Graceful form provides interest even into winter.
Shenandoah Switchgrass <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Yes	3-5' x 3-5'	25	N/A	Fall	Full to Partial	VLW	Semi-upright bunch grass with airy flowers that create a hazy effect from later summer into fall. North America native.
Bluebunch Wheatgrass <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	Yes	2-3' x 1-2'	4	N/A	Spring	Full to Partial		Drought adapted western bunchgrass. Important native in all Western and Midwestern States. Blue-green color. Great structural element for the dry garden.
Little Bluestem <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Yes	2' x 18"	2.25	N/A	Late summer	Full to Partial	No Irr. to VLW	Blue-green leaves during the growing season and attractive rusty color with white fluffy seedheads in the fall, great fall/winter color.
Indian Grass <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Yes	4-6' x 2'	8	N/A	Summer	Full to Partial		Midwestern prairie bunchgrass with showy bronze seedheads in late summer.

GROUNDCOVER & LOW SHRUBS

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Pink Pussy-toes <i>Antennaria dioica</i> 'rubra'	No	4-6" x 10-12"	1	Deep pink	Late Spring	Full	VLW	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.
Kinnickinnik <i>Arctostaphylos</i> <i>uva-ursa</i>	Yes	Varies	2	Pink	Spring	Full to Partial	VLW	Excellent evergreen groundcover for slopes or under pine trees. Native to North America and regionally.
Rock Cress <i>Aribis blepharophylla</i>	No	6-8" x 1'	1	Varies	Spring/ Summer	Full to Partial	LW	Perfect as a border plant or tucked away in an alpine or rock garden. Herbaceous Perennial.
French Tarragon <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> 'sativa'	No	2' x 2'	4	N/A	N/A	Partial	LW	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.
Bergenia <i>Bergenia</i> <i>Cordifolia</i>	No	1.5' x 1.5'	2.25	Pink	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	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</i> <i>alpiculatus</i>	No	3' x 8'	64	Red Berries	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	Small, dark-green leaves grow in a herringbone pattern along its horizontal branches and show off a profusion of small red berries.
Bearberry <i>Cotoneaster</i> <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	No	1.5' x 10'	100	Red Berries	May- June	Full to Partial	LW	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</i> var.	No	1-3" x 1.5"	2.25	Varies	Red Berries	Full	No Irr to VLW	Is a low growing flowering, succulent perennial.
Buckwheat <i>Eriogonum</i> species	Yes	6-10" x 1'	1	Cream- Yellow	Varies	Full	VLW	Native Buckwheats are very important to pollinators. This one is one of our locals, a lover of very rocky sites.
Euonymus <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> var	No	Varies by species & variety			N/A	Full to Partial	MW	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</i> var	No	Varies		Yellow	Summer	Full	VLW	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.
St. John's Wort <i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	No	1' x 1.5'	2.25	Bright Yellow	Summer	Full to Partial	MW	Spreads rapidly by underground stems and can spread aggressively in ideal growing conditions.
Juniper <i>Juniperus</i> species	No	Varies by species & variety			N/A	Full	VLW	Very durable landscape plant with evergreen foliage. There are many varieties to help beautify your rock garden and borders.
Liriope <i>Liriope</i> species	No	Varies by species		Lavender to White	Late Summer	Full to Partial	LW to MW	A rhizomatous, grass-like perennial which forms a clump of narrow, arching, glossy, dark green leaves. Flower spikes with pale lavender to white flowers that often give way to blackish berries in fall.
Creeping Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia repens</i>	Yes	1' x 2'	4	Yellow	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	Similar to tall Oregon Grape, but reaches only 1' in height, with lighter green, less spiny leaves. Same year round interest, with yellow flowers and berries. Native to North America.
Pachysandra <i>Pachysandra</i> <i>termanalis</i>	No	.75' x 1.5'	2.25	White	Early Summer	Partial to Shade	LW to MW	Shrubby, evergreen with tiny white flowers. Best grown in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Foliage tends to bleach when grown in too much sun. Plants thrive in sun dappled shade under trees.
Dwarf Mt. Lover <i>Pachystima canbyi</i>	No	1' x 4'	8	Green	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	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.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon barrettiae</i>	Yes	6"-12" x 4"	2	Purple	Spring	Full	VLW	Low, broadleaf evergreen shrub is 6-12" tall in bloom, and spreads up to 4' wide. Native only to Washington and Oregon, adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon davidsonii</i>	Yes	3"-6" x 1-2"	1	Purple	Spring	Full	VLW	Low, broadleaf evergreen shrub is smaller and denser than the others. Native to the west coast states and British Columbia.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>	Yes	6"-12" x 4"	2	Purple, pink or white	Spring	Full	VLW	Low, broadleaf evergreen shrub is 6-12" tall in bloom, and spreads up to 4' wide. Native to the Pacific Northwest from Oregon into Canada. From this area - easy and long-lived.
Penstemon <i>Penstemon rupicola</i>	Yes	3"-6" x 1-2"	1	Pink	Spring	Full	VLW	Low, broadleaf evergreen shrub with bluish foliage and pink flowers. Native to Washington, Oregon and California.
Creeping Phlox <i>Phlox sebulata</i>	Yes	6" x 3'	9	Pink or Purple	Spring	Full	VLW	Tolerates dry conditions once established. Perfect as an accent in a rock garden or mixed with annuals. Evergreen perennial.
Potentilla <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Yes	2-3' x 3'	9	Yellow	Summer Through Fall	Full to Partial	VLW	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 or massed as a groundcover.
Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'grow low'	No	2-3' x 6-8'	64	Inconspic- uous	N/A	Full to Partial	VLW	A tough, fast-growing groundcover for slopes or banks, and areas with poor, dry soil. Displays an excellent red fall color and is fragrant when brushed against or leaves are crushed. Works well in border plantings, backed by taller plants.

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Woods Rose <i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Yes	6' x 4'	8	Pink	Summer	Full to Partial	LW	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. Native to much of North America.
Purple Sage <i>Salvia dorrii</i>	Yes	2' x 2'	4	Purple	Summer	Full	No Irr.	Very showy early summer bloomer. Good for pollinators. Some traditional medicinal uses. Native to mountainous areas of Western North America.
Sedum or Stonecrop Sedum species	No	Varies by species & variety			Spring/ Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	Many species and forms. Most quite drought adapted. Many make great ground covers or green roof material.
Hens & Chicks, Live- Forever, House Leek Sempervivum species	No	1-6" x 1'	1	Yellow, Pink, White	Spring or Summer	Full to Partial	VLW to LW	Thousands of species exist, native to Europe. Great plants for dry, rocky areas or green roofs.
Birchleaf Spiraea <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i>	No	3' x 3'	9	White	Early Summer	Full	MW to LW	Forest shrub: not a desert plant - likes occasional watering. Very showy and attractive to different pollinators.
Creeping Thyme Thymus species	No	1-6" x 1'	1	White, Pink or Purple	Summer	Full	LW	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	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Black Chokeberry <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> var. <i>elata</i>	Yes	4-6' x 4-6'	36	White	Summer	Full to Partial	MW	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. Deciduous. Native to much of North America.
Artemisia <i>Artemisia</i> spp	Yes	Varies	Varies	N/A		Full	No Irrg to VLW	Gray-green foliage and unique fragrance. They are adaptable to harsh environmental conditions. Bigtooth Maple and Mallow Ninebark make great companions. Over 200 species.
Red Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i>	Yes	9 x 12'	108	White	Spring	Full to Partial	LW to MW	Native to North America. Dogwoods are have a good tolerance for moist soils. Excellent for bird habitat and showy red stems on new growth. Widely-spreading root system makes them effective plants for erosion control on slopes.
Yellow Rabbitbrush <i>Chrysothamnus</i> <i>viscidiflorus</i>	Yes	3' x 3'	9	Yellow	Spring	Full	LW	Its deep root system allows it to flourish in dry climates. Bright golden yellow flowers from mid-summer to fall. Excellent for wildlife habitat. Native from Pacific NW to northern Mexico.
Spanish Gold Broom <i>Cytisus purgans</i>	No	4-5' x 4-5'	25	Yellow	Spring	Full to Partial	VLW	This fast growing, naturally rounded shrub boasts bright green stems with vivid yellow flowers. Highly tolerant of heat, drought, and poor soil conditions. Excellent for hillside erosion control, as a tall border, or massed in a minimal landscape.
Apache Plume <i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Yes	4-6' x 4-6'	36	White/ Fluffy Pink	Summer	Full	No Irrg.	Blooms & fruits all summer into fall. Hardy - native to Idaho & Oregon southward. Light winter pruning to remove old seedheads gives better appearance.
Juniper <i>Juniperus</i> species	Yes	Varies by species & variety		Inconspic- uous	N/A	Full	VLW	Very durable landscape plant with evergreen foliage. There are many varieties to help beautify your rock garden and borders. Distributed throughout the Northern Hemisphere.
Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Yes	4-6' x 4-6'	36	Yellow	Spring	Full	VLW	Clusters of fragrant yellow blooms followed by powder-blue to black grape-like fruit. Spiny leaves make a fine barrier plant or specimen. Evergreen. Regionally Native
Pine <i>Pinus</i> species	No	Varies by species & variety		Inconspic- uous	N/A	Full	VLW	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.
Russian Sage <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> variety	No	Varies by variety	Varies	Violet -blue	Mid summer to Fall	Full	VLW	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.
Threeleaf Sumac <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Yes	5-6' x 5-6'	36	Inconspic- uous	Early Spring	Full to partial	VLW to LW	Outstanding fall color, deer proof, berries for birds. Good screen or hedge shrub. Native to Western North America.
Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Yes	6' x 4'	16	Pink	Spring	Full to Partial	MW	This PNW native is covered with pink flowers in the spring. Fall foliage is amazing with shades of red, purple, yellow and orange. Native to the Western United States and Canada.
Rugosa Rose <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	No	4-6' x 4-6'	36	Pink or White	Summer	Full	VLW	Attractive, vibrant purple-red flowers dot upright, prickly stems of this durable, minimal care rose. Bright red rose hips develops after blooms drop. Reliable plant holds up to cold, wind, drought, and salt.
Silver Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia argenteus</i>	No	6' x 4-6'	36	Red Berries	Spring	Full to partial	VLW	Silver/gray in color with thorns and red berries that can be used in jelly. Tolerates 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>	Yes	4' x 3'	12	White to Pale Pink	Spring	Full to Partial	LW to MW	Drought tolerant. Native to North America and regionally. Nice white berries remain in winter.

PERENNIALS

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Yarrow <i>Achillea</i> var.	Yes	18-24" x 18-24"	4	Varies	Summer to Fall	Full to Partial	Very Low Water	They have fern-like foliage topped with umbrella shaped 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. Regional Native.
Nodding Onion <i>Allium cernuum</i>	Yes	12-16" x 12-16"	1	Light Pink - White - Purple	Early Summer	Full	No Irrg. to VLW	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. Regional Native.
Ornamental Allium Allium Species	No	Varies by Species & Variety			Primarily Spring	Full	LW	Ornamental Onion. Plant as bulbs in the fall. Native to the Middle East. Likes well draining slightly acidic soils. Mildly toxic to humans, dogs, and cats.
Anise Hyssop <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Yes	Varies	Varies	Pink/ Purple	Summer to Fall	Full	VLW	Nice mint-scented foliage and tall spires of tubular flowers. A great plant for attracting bees, butterflies and beetles. Tough and tolerant of poor soils and hot, dry locations. Native to the plains of North America.
Hummingbird Mint <i>Agastache rupestris</i>	Yes	1-18" x 6-12"	1	Orange w/ purple	Summer to Fall	Full to Partial	M to LW	Root beer scented foliage and tall spikes of tubular flowers. Very attractive to hummingbirds. Native to North America.
Narrowleaf Milkweed <i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Yes	12-18"	2	Pinkish- purple	Spring to Summer	Full	LW	Upright accent with balls of pinkish-purple blooms decorate the low-water garden plant. They attract butterflies and bees. This regional native is a Monarch butterfly host.
Orange Milkweed <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Yes	18-36"	4	Orange	Spring to Summer	Full	VLW	Vibrant orange blooms are a welcome spot of color for any low-water garden. They attract butterflies and bees. It adapts to drought by sending a deep root. Native to Eastern and Southwest North America.
Dwarf Sundrops <i>Calylophus serrulatus</i>	No	4-6" x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Summer	Full	LW	A small, mounding plant with a profusion of 1 inch yellow flowers. Blooms all summer in the dry garden. Self sows and naturalizes.
Rush or Sedge <i>Carex albicans</i>	Yes	1.5' x 1.5'	1 - 2	Varies	Spring	Partial to Shade	L - M	This grass like species tolerates dry soil conditions better than most species of <i>Carex</i> . Plants will slowly spread by rhizomes and will self-seed in optimum growing conditions.
Cupid's Dart <i>Catanche caerulea</i>	No	1-2' x .75-1'	1	Blue to Lavender	July- September	Full	MW	A short-lived, clumping perennial. Prefers loose, sandy-humusy, medium moisture, well drained soils in full sun.
Tweedy's Lewisia <i>Cistanthe tweedei</i>	Yes	6" x 1.5'	2.25	Apricot, Pink or White	Early Summer	Full	LW	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</i> species	Yes	Varies by Species & Variety			Late Spring to Summer	Full	LW	Good addition to spare shrub borders. Stature is ideal for smaller urban gardens or in limited confines of entries and courtyards. Self-seeds. Native to North America.
Coneflower Echinacea species	Yes	18-30" x 2'	4	Varies	Summer	Full	LW to MW	Very attractive to butterflies, blooming for many weeks in late summer. Easily grown - blooms first year. Space the plants about 10 to 14 inches apart in the sunny garden. Native to Eastern U.S.
Cutleaf Daisy <i>Engelmannia persistens</i>	Yes	6" x 1.5'	2.25	White, blue or pink	Spring or Summer	Full	LW	Small rock garden plant. Very long blooming and cheery. Regional native, reblooms and reseeds readily. Native to high altitudes of Western North America.
Bishop's Hat <i>Epimedium x versicolor 'Sulphureum'</i>	No	1' x 1.5'	2.25	Varies	Spring	Partial to Shade	LW to MW	Rhizomatous, clump-forming perennial and is primarily used as a groundcover or edger in shady/woodland areas.
Daisy Fleabane <i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Yes	6" x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Spring or Summer	Full	LW	Small rock garden plant, very long blooming. Native to dry mountainous areas and grasslands of North America.
Desert Yellow Dasiy <i>Erigeron linearis</i>	Yes	6" x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Spring or Summer	Full	LW	Small rock garden plant. Very long blooming and cheery. Regional native.
Aspen Fleabane, Showy Daisey <i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	Yes	6" x 1.5'	2.25	Blue	Spring or Summer	Full to partial	LW	Small rock garden plant. Very long blooming and cheery. Regional native.
Oregon Sunshine <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Yes	4-6" x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Spring	Full	LW	Small, cheery rock garden or Xeriscape plant. Regional native with two forms, larger from Palouse Prairie. Reseeds enthusiastically.
California Poppy <i>Escholtzia californica</i>	Yes	1' x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Summer	Full	LW	Flowers open during day and close at night. Spicy fragrance. California state flower. Native to the Pacific slope of North America.
Blanket Flower <i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Yes	.75' x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow with a red center	Summer	Full	LW	Native to North and South America. A heat and sun loving flower that attracts butterflies.
Bloody Geranium <i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	No	.75' x 1.5'	2.25	Orange- Red	Spring & Summer	Full to Partial	LW	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. Native to Turkey.
Prairie Smoke <i>Geum triflorum</i>	Yes	0.5' x 1.5'	2.25	Pink to Purple	Early Summer	Full	VLW	Wonderful groundcover for sun or shade. Goes dormant if very dry, but will remain green with occasional watering. Native to North America

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Daylily <i>Hemerocallis</i> x species	No	Varies by Species & Variety			Mid to Late Summer	Full to Partial	LW	Spot into perennial borders as individuals or small clusters, mass into a sea of color that functions much like groundcover, arrange them in a row against foundations as a mini hedge.
Texas False Yucca <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Yes	Varies by Species & Variety			Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	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. Blue green foliage throughout the year, but stunning when flowering during the summer months. Native to Texas.
Yucca <i>Hesperaloe filamentosa</i>	Yes	3-5' x 3-5'	9-15	White	Summer	Full	LW to VLW	Southeastern native is spectacular in bloom. Good winter interest - evergreen. Hummingbirds use the flowers. Many traditional Native American uses.
Yucca <i>Hesperaloe glauca</i>	Yes	1-2.5' x 3-4'	9-15	White	Summer	Full	LW to VLW	Midwestern native is beautiful in bloom. Good winter interest - evergreen. Butterflies use the flowers. Many traditional Native American uses.
Scarlet Gilia <i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	Yes	2-2.5'	2.25 - 6'	Red, Scarlet or Pink	Summer	Full	LW	Attracts hummingbirds. Long blooming. Native to Western North America.
Bearded Iris <i>Iris germanica</i>	No	8-16" x 1'	4	Purple	May	Full	LW	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.
Lavender <i>Lavandula</i> species	No	3' x 3'	4-6'	Purple	Summer	Full	VLW	Hardy English Lavender does well in dry gardens. Fragrant flowers have many uses and are loved by bees. Goldfinches eat the seeds.
Siskiyou Lewisia <i>Lewisia cotyledon</i>	Yes	6"+ x 1.5'	2.25	See Comments	Summer	Full	LW	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 bi-color patterns. Native to Southern Oregon and Northern California.
Blue Flax <i>Linum perenne</i>	Yes	1-2' x 18"	2.25	Blue	Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	Mostly unbranched leafy stems produce delicate blue flowers on slender stalks near the top. Found in open well drained prairies and meadows. Native to Western North America.
Lupine <i>Lupinus lepidus / sericeus</i>	Yes	Varies by Species & Variety			Early Summer	Full to Partial	LW	Lupines are widely available and available in myriad colors. They produce spikes of pea-like flowers in early and midsummer. These two species are the most drought tolerant. Russell hybrids are readily available, but they are based on Broadleaf Lupine, which likes a lot of water. Native to North America and locally.
Beebalm <i>Monarda</i> species	Yes	2' x 2'	4	Pink to White with Purple	Summer	Full to Partial	LW to MW	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. Native to North America.
Garden Catmint <i>Nepeta faasinii</i>	No	2' x 2.5'	6.25	Blue	Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	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 magnet for bees.
Tufted Evening- Primrose <i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	Yes	10" x 10"	1	White	Early Summer	Full	LW	A standout in the dry landscape. Long blooming & gorgeous. Large flowered. Native to Western North America.
Pasque Flower <i>Pulsatilla patens</i>	Yes	24-36" x 24-36"	9	Varies	Summer to Fall	Full to Partial	Low Water	Stars in the fall garden with bold flowers above clumps of dark green foliage. 150 species worldwide. 25 occurring in North America
Black Eyed Susan <i>Rudbeckia</i> species	No	2-3' x 2-3'	9	Varies	Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	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>	Yes	3-5' x 1-2'	8	Sky Blue	Late Summer	Full	VLW	A tall, linear accent plant most of the season. Flowers with the Asters, with the most amazing sky blue flowers. Height depends on watering. Native to Central and Eastern North America.
Monro's Globemallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	Yes	24-36" x 18-24"	4	Orange	Summer	Full to Partial	VLW	Stunning xeric perennial native to the Great Basin of the Western U.S. This plant thrives in the most challenging, hot sunny garden conditions. It 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. Reblooms. Deer resistant.
Western Aster <i>Symphotrichum ascendens</i>	Yes	1' x 2'	3.25	Blue to Purple	Late Summer	Full to Partial	LW	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. Native to Western North America.
Creeping Hummingbird Trumpet <i>Zauschneria garrettii</i>	Yes	4-6" x 15-18"	2.25	Bright Orange/ Scarlet	Summer	Full to Partial	LW	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. Native to Western North America.

SHADE TOLERANT

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Windflower Anemone	No	1-4' x 2-3'	12	Varies	Spring or Summer	Full Shade	MW	Native to every continent except Australia & Antarctica. Fast growing plants. Foliage is toxic to animals and humans.
Aster Aster species	Yes	1-6' x 1-4'	24	Varies	Summer and Fall	PS/FS	LW	Provides color throughout the season. Can attract butterflies. May be cut to the ground after blooming.
Dwarf Chinese Astilbe Astilbe chinensis	No	1 x 2	2	Purple/pink	June	Full Shade	LW	Great groundcover for shade and more tolerant of dry soils than other Astilbes.
Hardy Begonia Begonia Grandis	No	2 x 2	4	Pink/red	June	Full Shade	MW	Does well in even the shadiest of spots. Produces clusters of pink or red flowers from summer through fall.
Camas Camassia	Yes	2-3' x 1-2'	6	Varies	Late Spring or Summer	PS/FS	LW	Many varieties of species and color. Resilient plant known for coming back year after year. Low maintenance. Pest and disease free.
Crocus Crocus Species	No	1' x 1'	1	Varies	Early Spring or Fall	PS/FS	LW	Hardy plants that survive in colder climates. Can bloom early spring or late fall even with snow on the ground. Does require at least partial sun.
Dead Nettle Lamium	No	1' x 2"	2	Violet/ purple	Spring to Summer	PS/FS	MW	Blossoms purple heart shaped flowers that can last into fall. Disease, and deer and rabbit resistant. Pollinator plant.
Dwarf Crested Iris Iris Cristata	No	6-8" x 6-12"	1	blue- violet/ purple, white	Early Spring	PS	MW	Doing well in the Manito Shade Garden. Low-grower that is deer resistant and has no serious insect or disease issues.
Barrenwort Epimedium spp.	No	1' x 1'	1	Varies	June- August	Full Shade	MW	Tolerates dense shade and dry soil. Makes it a great option under pine trees and dense cover. Tough, durable, and easy to grow. Produces colorful spider-like flowers.
Sweet Scented Bed Straw Galium odoratum	No	1' x 1'	1	White	Summer	PS/FS	MW	Dark green coloring with small white blossoms with long hooked hairs. Sweet smelling (Vanilla like). Grows well in clusters or clumps. Can go dormant if conditions are too dry.
Mourning Widow Perennial Geranium Geranium phaeum	No	2	2	Varies	Late Spring or Summer	PS	LW	Blooms early spring to late summer. Very low maintenance.
Japanese Forest Grass Hakonechloa macra	No	2' x 3"	6	Green and Yellow	N/A	PS/FS	MW	Produces yellow/gold leaves in partial shade, but will also grow lime green in full shade. Pest and disease free. Little maintenance.
Daylilies Hemerocallis	No	Varies		Varies	Varies	PS	MW	Very low maintenance perennial. Virtually pest, disease free, able to survive poor soil, drought conditions, and uneven sunlight.
Hellebore Helleborus orientalis	No	1.5'x1.5'	2.25	White-Pink to Rose/ Purple	Late Winter	PS/FS	LW to MW	Features large, cup-shaped, rose-like, usually nodding flowers (3-4" diameter) with center crowns of conspicuously contrasting yellow stamens.
Hosta Hosta Species	No	Varies	2.25' x 6'	Pinkish Lavendar	Summer	PS/FS	LW to MW	Hosta is a genus of about 70 species of shade-loving, rhizomatous, clump forming, herbaceous perennials. Leaves grow in a variety of shapes, sizes, colors and textures with bell or funnel shaped flowers.
St. John's Wort Hypericum calycinum	No	1' x 1.5'	2.25	Yellow	Early summer	PS	MW	Large bright yellow flowers. Grows anywhere, even in poor dry soils, shaded areas, under trees. Months of color.
Ostrich Fern Matteuccia	No	3-6' x 3-4'	24	Green	N/A	PS/FS	MW	Doing well in the Manito shade garden. No serious insect or disease problem. Needs space, rapid spreader. Soil must never dry out.
Cinnamon Fern Osmunda cinnomea	No	2-5' x 2-3'	15	Green and red/brown	N/A	PS/FS	MW	Grows long narrow spikes that produce spores. Low maintenance, as well as pest and disease free. Likes to grow in clumps.
Japanese Spurge Pachysandra terminalis	No	.5-1' x 1'	1	White	Spring	PS/FS	LW	Blooms tiny white flower spikes. Perennial evergreen groundcover. Spreads by rhizomes. Very hardy and low maintenance. Plant does well in colder hardiness zones.
Western Sword Fern Polystichum munitum	Yes	3-6' X 3-6'	36	Green	N/A	PS/FS	MW	Known for their long pointed, sharp-toothed leaves. One of the most abundant ferns along the Pacific coast. Low maintenance. More adaptable to changes in light or drier conditions. Native to North America and regionally.
Solomon's Seal Polygonatum odoratum var.	No	Varies by Species & Variety		White	Spring	PS/FS	MW	Grows in lush stocks with white bell shaped flowers that hand form the stocks. Great for woodland gardens and shady rock gardens or border fronts.
Indian Pink Spigelia marilandica	No	1 x 2	2	Pink	June	Full Shade	MW	Can flourish under trees and shady areas next to homes. Easy to plant by seed in the spring. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Native to the Southwest U.S.
Toadlily Tricyrtis spp.	No	2	4	Varies	Late Summer or Fall	PS	MW	Speckled blooms of pink, rose, or burgundy. Very unique shade loving perennials.
Creeping Veronica Veronica umbrosa "Georgia"	No	3-6" x 24"	2	Blue	Late spring	PS	LW to MW	Bright blue flowers with white eye. Makes a great 6" high groundcover.

TALL SHRUBS & TREES

Common Name Botanical Name	Native	Size (h x w)	Area (SF)	Flower Color	Flower Time	Sun	H2O	Comment
Hedge Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	No	25-35' x 25-35'	900	Yellowish -green	Spring	Full to Partial	MW	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>	No	15-20' x 15-20'	400	Yellowish white	Spring	Full to Partial	MW	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>	Yes	20-30' x 20-30'	900	Yellow	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	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>	Yes	6-15' x 5-8'	64	White	Spring	Full to Partial	LW to MW	Attracts birds, tasty fruit. Widely available. Choice cultivars available.
American Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	No	25-30' x 20-30'	750	Rosy Pink	Spring	Full to Partial	LW to MW	Among the best small trees for residential yards in drought plagued regions. Blend into sweeping dryland landscapes for seasonal change. Native to Eastern North America from Southern Michigan to Central Mexico.
Curl-leaf Mt. Mahogany <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	Yes	15' x 5-8'	64	Yellow	Summer	Full to Partial	LW	Evergreen shrub with curled leaves at the edges. Funnel shaped yellow flowers in the spring are followed by persistent feathery seedheads. Can be pruned for an evergreen hedge.
True Mt. Mahogany <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Yes	8-12' x 4-8'	64	Inconspic- uous	N/A	Full	LW	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. Native to the Western North America from MT, SD, to Baja Mexico.
Fernbush <i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	Yes	5-6' x 6-8'	64	White	Summer	Full	VLW	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 species</i>	No	Varies	Varies	Varies	Late Spring	Full to Partial	LW	An excellent shrub with artful branching for multi-season interest. Performs even in rocky, infertile soils! Deciduous.
Columbia Hawthorn <i>Crataegus columbiana</i>	Yes	10-30' x 10-30'	900	White	Late Spring	Full	VLW	White flowers followed edible scarlet berries that persist into winter. Great source of winter food for birds. Large 1" thorns on branches.
Douglass Hawthorn <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Yes	20-30' x 20-30'	900	White	Late Spring	Full	VLW	White flowers followed edible scarlet berries that persist into winter. Great source of winter food for birds. Large 1" thorns on branches.
Hardy Rubber Tree <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	No	40-60' x 30-50'	1,600	Greenish - brown	Spring	Full to Partial	LW to MW	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>	Yes	10' x 10'	100	White	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	Oceanspray is an under-utilized plant in northwest gardens. It does exceedingly well on dry slopes and at the edge of forest openings. It can also stand alone as a feature plant in a garden (best as a big, fountain like cluster), or at the back of a border.
Rocky Mountain Juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Yes	15-20' x 4-6'	36	Inconspic- uous	N/A	Full to Partial	VLW	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>	Yes	8' x 8'	64	White & Fragrant	Summer	Partial	LW	Bright green leaves, turn yellow in fall. Habitat varies: open forest, forest edges, moist or dry.
Bristlecone Pine <i>Pinus aristata</i>	Yes	8-20' x 10-15'	225	N/A	N/A	Full	VLW	Very slow-growing; nice dark green color and interesting, sometimes contorted form; needs little or no supplemental water once established. There are 3 species of Bristlecone Pine. <i>Pinus aristata</i> is commonly cultivated. <i>Pinus longaeva</i> is among the longest lived life forms on earth at 4,800 years old.
Pinyon Pine <i>Pinus edulis</i>	Yes	15-50' x 20'	300	N/A	N/A	Full	LW- VLW	Very slow growing ornamental conifer, produces edible pine nuts. Native to the Southwest U.S. especially, NM, AZ, & UT.
Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Yes	100' x 25-30'	900	N/A	N/A	Full	No Irr. To VLW	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>	Yes	Varies	Varies	White	Spring	Full to Partial	LW	Very showy flower spikes. Fruit great for birds. Used for jellies, wines & beers. Cultivars available.
Golden Currant <i>Ribes aureum</i>	Yes	6-8' x 6-8'	64	Yellow	Spring	Full to Partial	MW	Tall shrub with three season interest: fragrant yellow flowers in spring, tasty orange fruit in summer, good fall colors. Attracts birds and bees.
Wax Currant <i>Ribes cereum</i>	Yes	3-4' x 3-4'	12	Pale Pink	Spring	Full to Partial	MW to VLW	Medium shrub for dry to moderately moist areas in sun or partial shade. Scarlet berries in July, fruit not palatable, but good for birds.
Blue or Red Elderberry <i>Sambucus species</i>	Yes	15' x 8-10'	100	White	Spring	Full to Partial	MW	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 rhytidophyllum</i>	No	11' x 9'	81	White	Spring	Full to Partial	VLW	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.



FAQ

YOU'VE GOT QUESTIONS, WE HAVE ANSWERS.

- > **How big does my project need to be?** Projects need to be a minimum of 300 square feet to qualify, smaller projects are permitted in the parking strip- the area between the sidewalk and street.
- > **How many plants do I need?** Plants need to add up to half of the overall square footage when they reach maturity. Look at the SpokaneScape guidebook plant list for plant square footage estimates.
- > **Do all my plants need to be drought tolerant?** 50% of the converted area must be drought tolerant plants. Established mature plants or trees they don't need to be removed.
- > **How do I get paid from the City?** SpokaneScape projects funds will be applied to your City of Spokane utility bill as a credit upon project approval.
- > **Can I do a SpokaneScape project in my backyard?** Yes. **BUT** only if you have already completed a SpokaneScape or xeric style project in the front yard.
- > **Can I do a project that is larger than 1,000 square feet?** Absolutely, however the credit is capped at 1,000 square feet/ \$500.
- > **Do I need to remove my current sprinkler system?** No, existing irrigation systems need to be capped, converted to drip, or converted to high efficiency rotary nozzles.
- > **Can I get credit for installing artificial turf in my yard?** No, we want to keep SpokaneScape projects environmentally friendly as possible. Fake turf may save water, but it only adds to the waste stream in the long run and provides zero wildlife habitat.



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