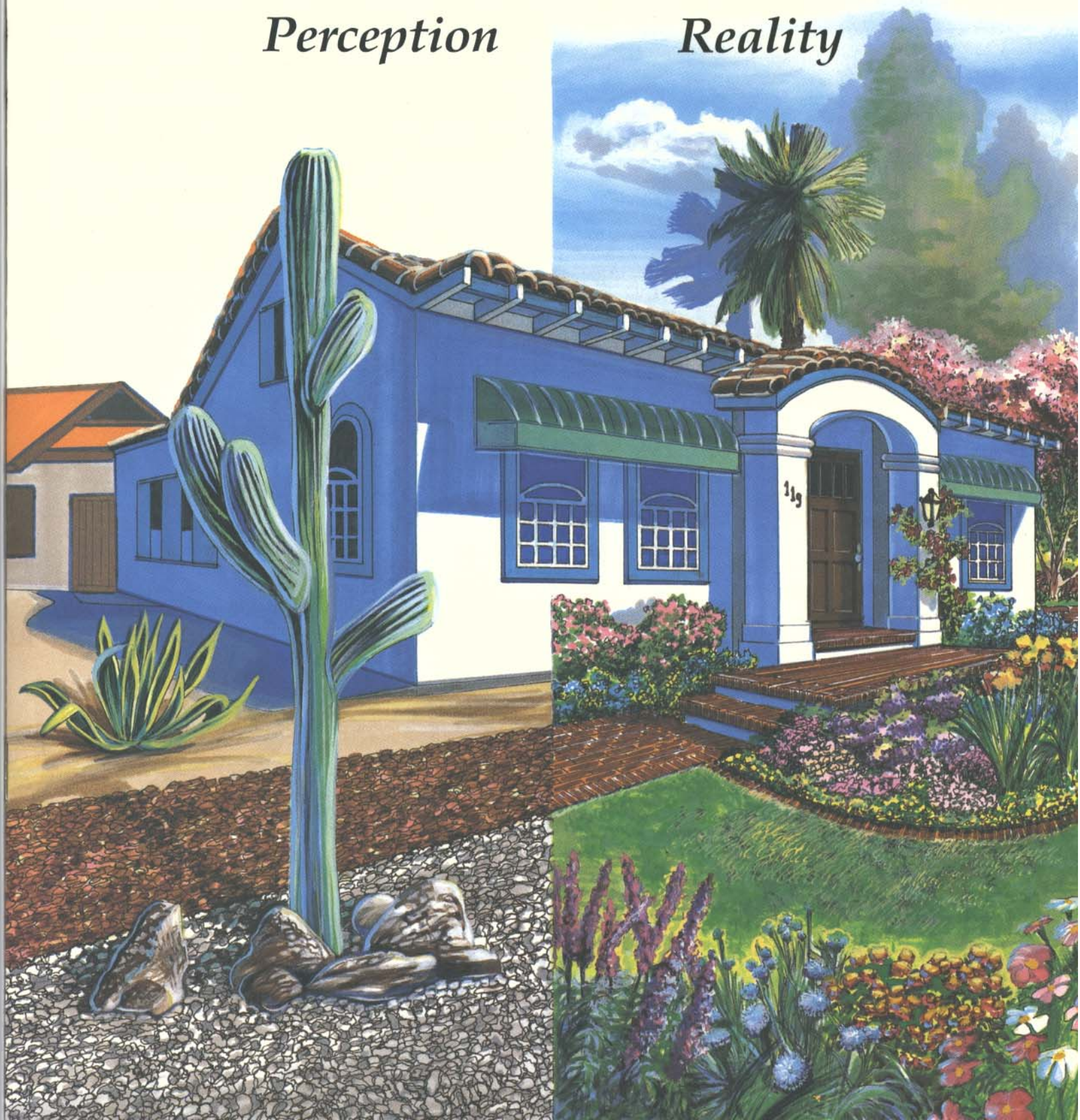
XERISCAPE

A Santa Cruz Design Guide

Perception *Reality*



Common Yarrow
(Achillea millenifolium)

What is Xeriscape?

High quality landscaping that conserves water. . .
and protects the environment.

Critical Elements to a Xeriscape Garden:

These seven horticultural principles of Xeriscape landscaping, when used together, produce superior landscapes that enhance the environment while saving water and reducing upkeep.

1 Dreaming & Scheming. Making a landscape plan that fits your wants and needs, site conditions, existing plants, the climate and area water conditions, assures a successful and healthy landscape.

2 Creating Practical Turf Areas. Turf performs a valuable function when used in an active play or entertainment area. For water efficiency, it should not be used for narrow borders or as a "fill-in" instead of landscape planning.

Gloriosa Daisy
(Rudbeckia hirta)

3 Selecting Plants that will Thrive in Santa Cruz.
Choosing plants that match our climate region will give you a large plant selection from around the world with which to achieve color, texture, and other aesthetic effects in your garden, and save water.

New Zealand Tea Tree
(Leptospermum scoparium)

4 Starting on Solid Ground. Understanding how different soils (clay, sand, loam) use water is critical to choosing what plants to use, where to place them, how to water them, and whether to add soil amendments.

Daylily (Hemerocallis hybrids

5 Irrigating, NOT "Error-gating!" Getting the right amount of water to the plant is the goal of irrigation. The water saving concepts include using garden watering zones (hydrozones), appropriate irrigation systems and encouraging plants to develop deep roots.

Dwarf New Zealand Flax
(Phormium hybrids)

6 Mulching It Over. Using mulch keeps the soil moist longer (reducing water use), keeps plant roots cool, and reduces weed growth (and subsequent maintenance).

Purple Fountain Grass
(Pennisetum setaceum rubrum)

7 Implementing a Good Maintenance Plan. Maintaining xeriscape gardens is easier and less time consuming, allowing for more enjoyment. However, it is still important and we'll show you the essentials.

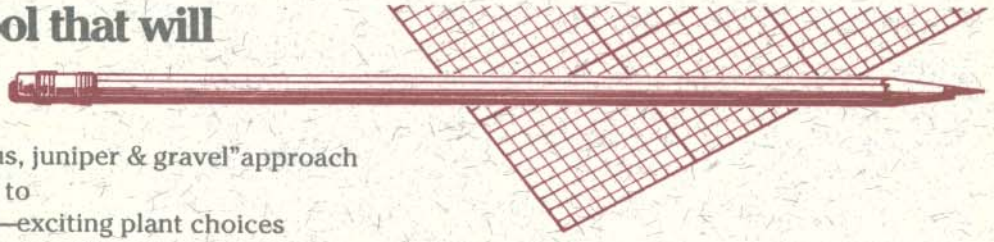
Bachelor's Button
(Centaurea cyanus)

Why Design a Xeriscape Landscape?

A. because the Santa Cruz Water Department wants you to
B. uses 30 to 80% less water
C. uses 30 to 50% less fertilizer
D. uses 50 to 75% less herbicides and pesticides
E. saves 50% landscape costs over 10 years
F. withstands drought conditions 50% better
G. has healthier plants
H. in national survey, xeriscape landscapes were considered to be of higher quality by 75%

ANSWER: B. through H.

This design guide is a tool that will help you :



- Break away from the tired old "cactus, juniper & gravel"approach to xeriscape and introduce you to the reality of *xeriscape*—exciting plant choices and designs that are climate-appropriate.
- Plan your garden *with* your site's environmental conditions, not *against* them.
- Learn landscape practices so your garden will grow and prosper on minimal water.
- Protect your landscape investment by showing you how to have a garden that looks great and doesn't depend on whether it's a wet or dry year.

#1: *Xeriscape Concept* Dreaming & Scheming—Your Landscape Plan

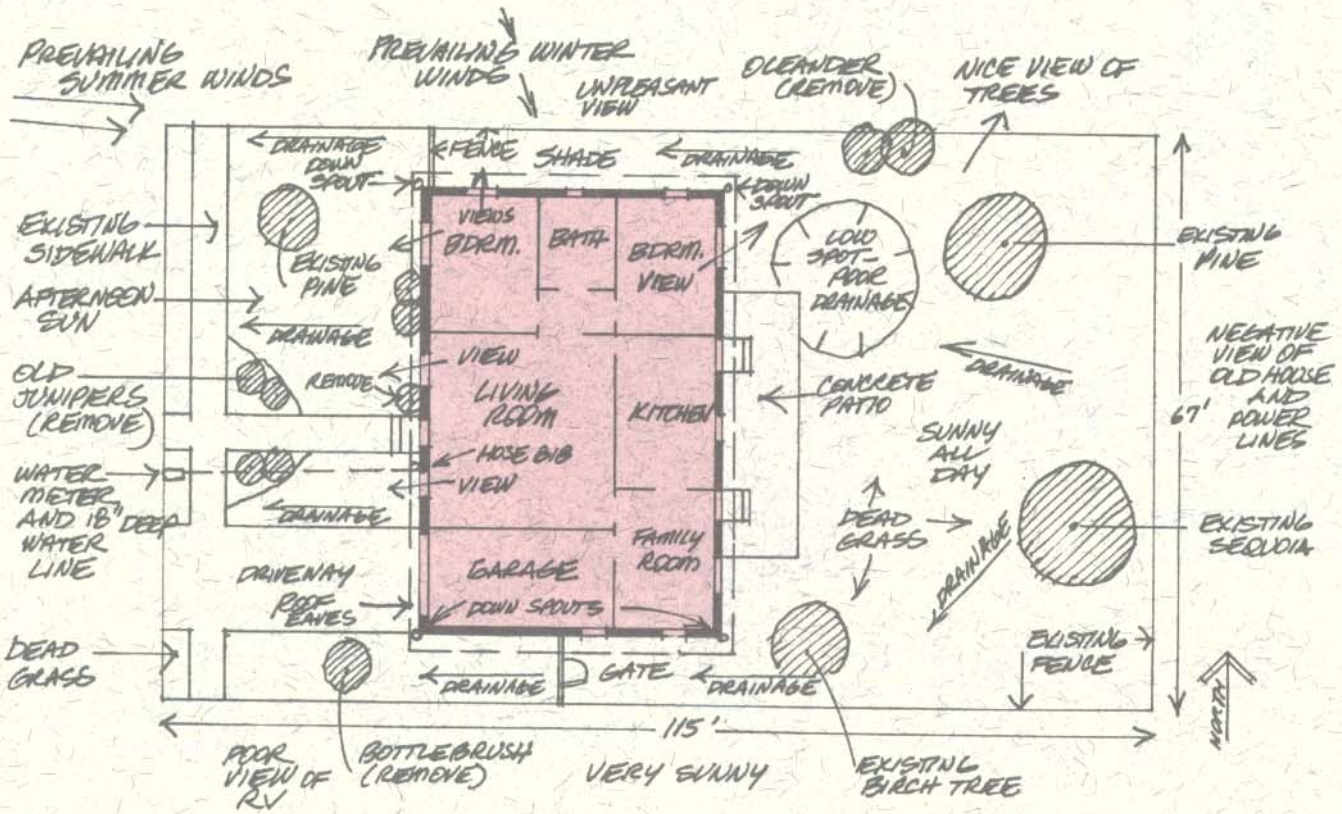
Developing a plan for your garden may sound difficult,but it's simply choosing plants and landscape elements based on a blend of three items:

- your site and soil conditions (the plant environment)
- what you want your garden to do for you (function)
- how you want your garden to look (aesthetics).

The critical element to Xeriscape is often ignored in regular landscape plans—planning *WITH* the environment instead of against it. In California, because we've relied on irrigation water for so long, people have imported water-thirsty plants and designs from all over the United States and the world without regard for the local climate. The plan you make in this step-by-step guide will match your current site and climate conditions with the appropriate plants.

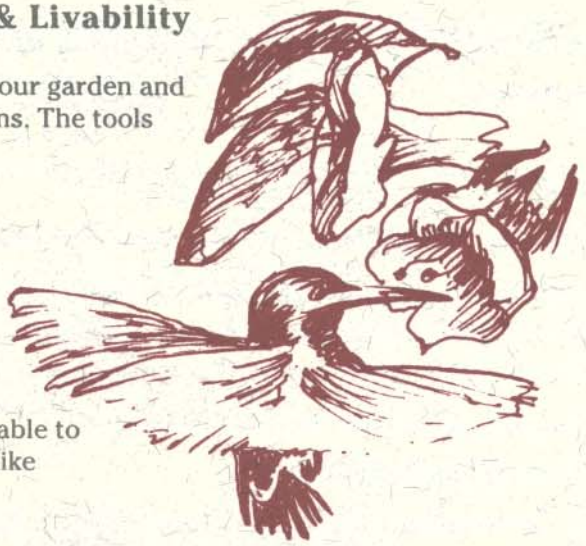
Your Site Conditions: What Your Garden is Like Now

Goal: To draw a map of your property that shows (1) the microclimate conditions you need to work with, (2) the current watering or *hydrozones* if you have them (high, low, or medium water use) and (3) existing elements you want to keep, views you want to enhance, and nuisances you want to minimize or eliminate.



What You Want: Paying Attention to Function & Livability

Goal: To determine the elements and/or functions you want in your garden and then to determine where to put them based on the site conditions. The tools used for this process are an Ideas List and a Bubble Diagram.



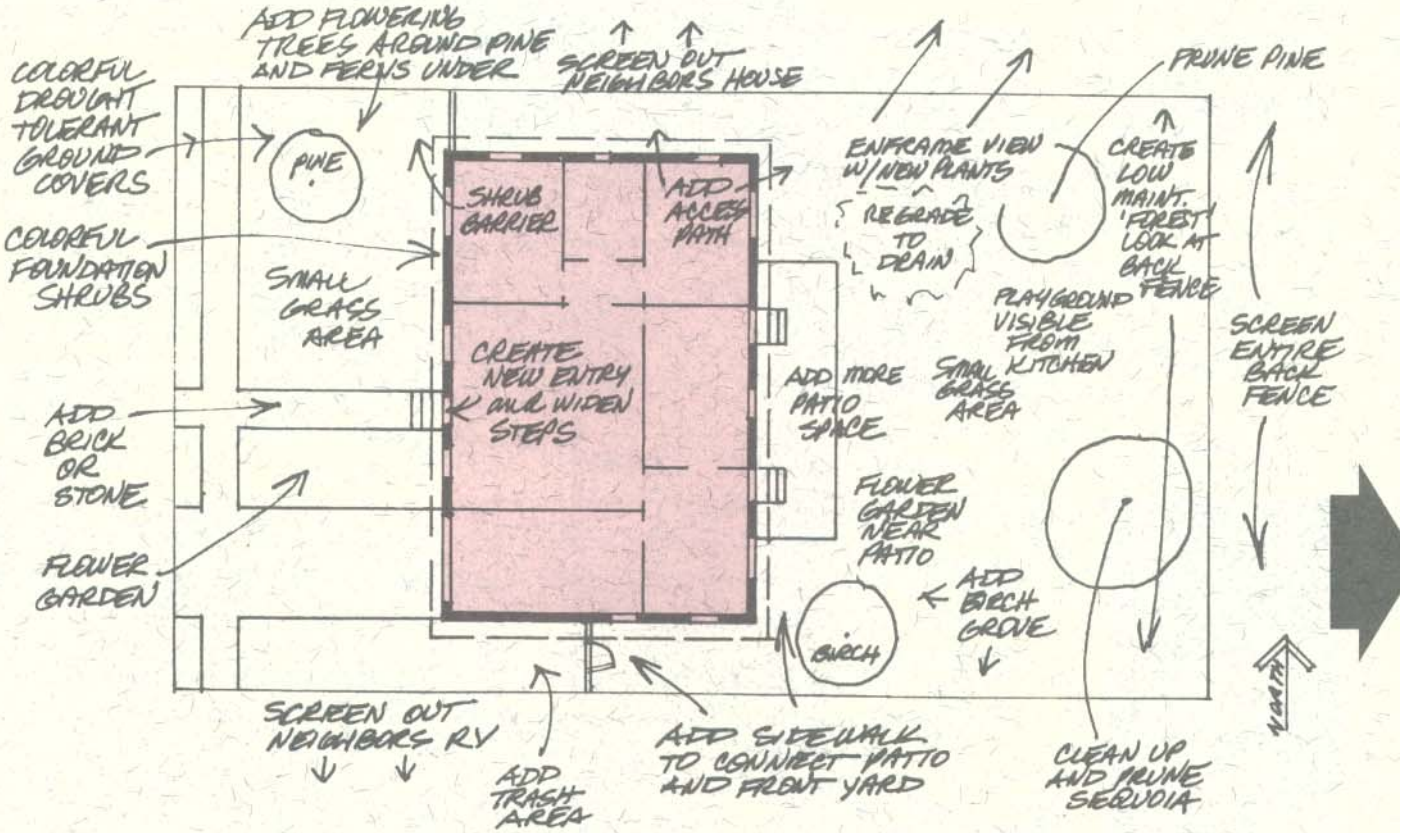
The Ideas List

This is a brainstorming exercise to determine what you want your garden to do for you. List your ideas in a general way without too many specifics built-in. Sometimes specific requirements, such as "hedge or fence," lock you into a plan. If you think instead "need to screen neighbor's deck" you may be able to plan a more creative and pleasing solution than just a "hedge" (like perhaps an arbor with a trumpet vine).

Some ideas for your list:

- *play area for children/visible from kitchen*
- *vegetable garden (small)*
- *path to get wheelbarrow to backyard*
- *area to sit that is shaded/sunbathing*
- *cut flowers*
- *area for compost pile/not far from kitchen door*
- *flowering plants with scent by outdoor sitting area*
- *want to attract birds*
- *low maintenance/bad back*
- *like to see seasonal change deciduous tree / shrub*
- *light from neighbor's porch needs screening*
- *want to see flowers from kitchen window*
- *use to extend "living room" for entertaining*
- *would like to "see the world go by" (front porch/sitting area to meet neighbors)*

"Ideas"



The Bubble Diagram

Now start making some preliminary decisions about where you want the elements of your garden to be, based on your site conditions and your ideas list. A Bubble Diagram is a collection of very loosely drawn "bubbles" or circles drawn on a copy of your site map that starts to show the location of the different parts of the garden.

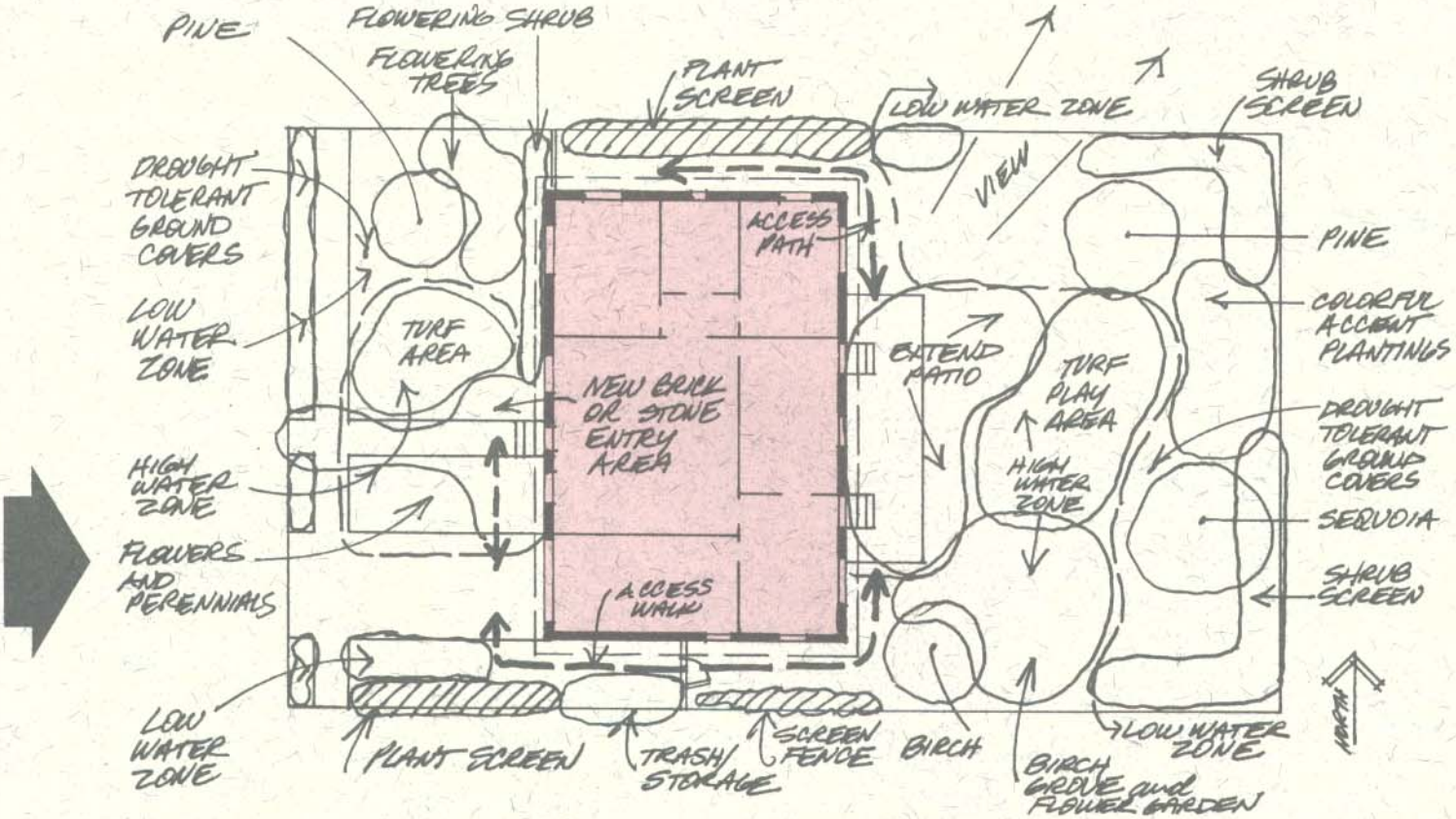
Plants with the same water requirements should always be placed together. Start by designating these water-similar areas (called *hydrozones*) for each planting area bubble—low, medium or high—depending on how much water will be used. Books in the reference section will help you with this task.

Review the relationship of the bubbles to each other, to the house and circulation patterns (are they practical?). Do you want the "kids play" area next to your bedroom window?

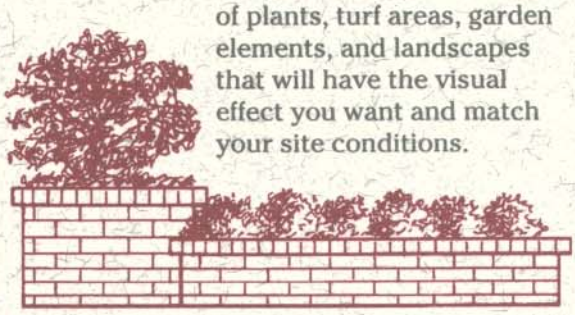
Designating hydrozones

- Take advantage of any environmental site conditions to guide water use factors. Areas which have sandy soils (fast drainage) and hot sun should be designated for low-water use plants. If there is an area where there are underground springs where there is poor drainage or clay soil, put your higher water use plants there.
- If you decide to use some high-water use plants, they should be grouped together so they can be watered effectively.
- Do not place high- and low-water use plant areas next to each other without some transition materials (hardscape or plant material).
- If you have existing plants and shrubs you want to keep, look them up in a reference book or call in a garden professional and note the climate characteristics and water needs for their best health. The watering requirement establishes the designated hydrozone for this plant area (example: Golden Bamboo needs no or occasional watering, hydrozone is low water).

"Bubbles"



Your Final Plan: What Goes Where?



Goal: To make your choices of plants, turf areas, garden elements, and landscapes that will have the visual effect you want and match your site conditions.

While there are many ways to start, one way is to visualize your landscape areas as a series of "outdoor rooms" — and design them to flow from the house and from one function to another. Most people begin this process by using their bubble diagram and settling on the positioning of pathways and garden elements (patios and fences, etc.) and where turf will be located before beginning final plant choices.

The use of non-plant materials can offer great flexibility, usefulness, and visual variety in your landscape as well as reduce the need for water and maintenance. On final choices of *hardscape* materials, be sure the function fits the material chosen. For example, choice of a pea gravel path would make the use of a wheelbarrow, wheelchair, or stroller difficult.

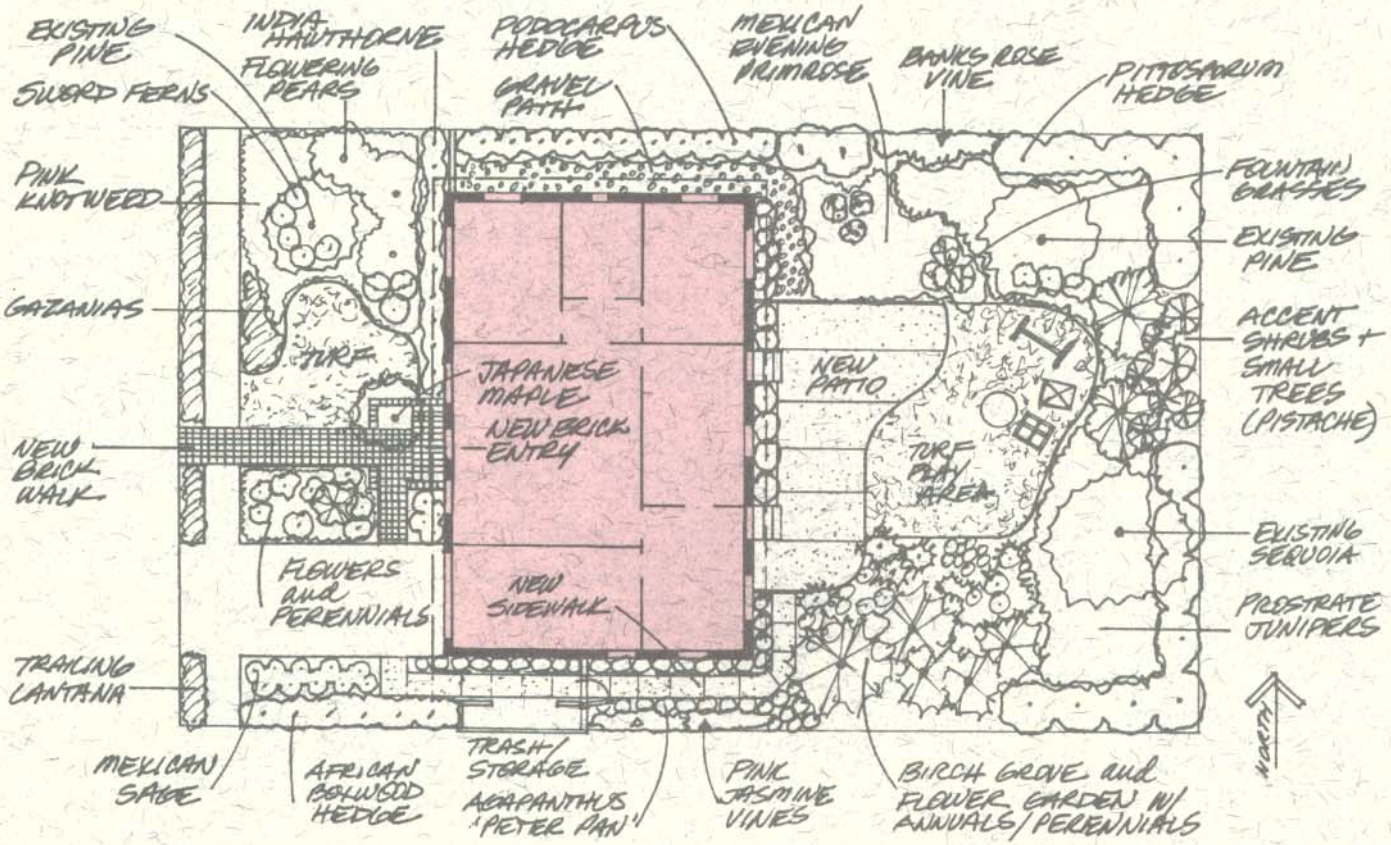
Xeriscape Concept #2: Creating Practical Turf Areas

Turf is the best plant there is for ACTIVE play and recreational areas (even cool sun-bathing). Here is a design checklist for water efficiency:

- If you would like a "sea-of-green-look" for areas you will not walk in, there are other less water-thirsty groundcovers that will require less maintenance and chemicals.
- Do not plant turf in narrow areas less than 8 feet wide or on berms with more than a 25% slope. There is no way to water these areas efficiently and runoff will always occur.
- Plan your irrigation system and turf together. Straight lines of turf, especially right up to a concrete walkway, are difficult to water without runoff. Soften the turf edges by using other plant materials, such as ground covers and shrubs. Then, any overspray from the lawn goes into the effective watering of other plants.

What Turf is Best for Santa Cruz?

Our recommendation is to choose a drought-tolerant turf. Our area receives little or no rain in the summer AND dry years can and do occur. The reference book, *Water Conserving Plants and Landscapes for the Bay Area,* has an excellent section "Water Conserving Grasses and Lawn Substitutes," which is helpful in deciding among turf varieties. Establishing root depth and irrigating efficiently is critical to the final amount of water used.



Xeriscape Concept

#3: Choosing Plants that will Thrive in Santa Cruz (& Your Garden)

STRAWBERRY TREE: *Arbutus unedo*

This native of southern Europe and Ireland can be grown as a large shrub (8') or pruned to produce a tree (35'). Its heavy green foilage is attractive and provides a good screen. It has beautiful seasonal fruit too.

It is critical that you let your site map guide your plant choices. When your plants are matched to the soil and climate conditions, and grouped by watering needs, they will be healthy; and healthy, well-chosen plants make aesthetic landscapes.

Developing a "Possible Plants List"

Most gardens have several different microclimates...some areas that are hot and sunny, some where there is some shade, etc. You will need many kinds of plants to serve these microclimates. Here are resources to start your Possible Plants List:

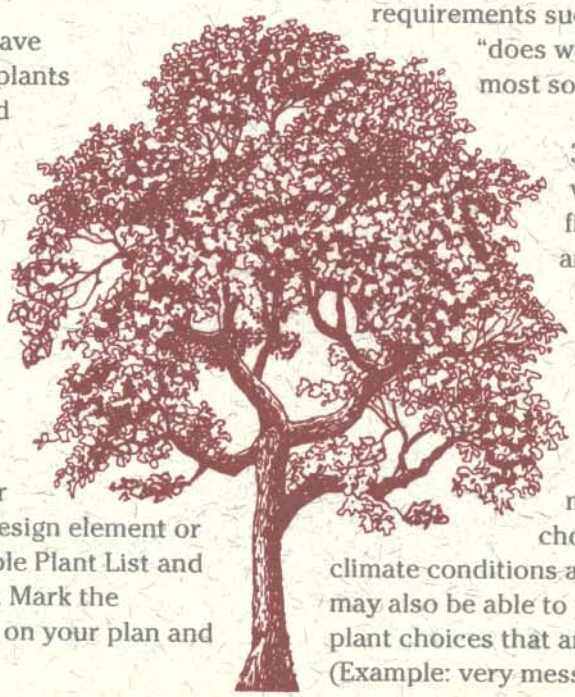
- "Window shop." The book, *Water Conserving Plants and Landscapes for the Bay Area*, covers drought tolerant plants for OUR climate area.
- Visit a local nursery. Our area nurseries have people who care about water conservation and are more than pleased to review the plants that do well with little water in Santa Cruz.
- Walk around your neighborhood. You'll see which plants are healthy in this climate and their full size.
- Two excellent local sources for information about native plants and where to purchase them are the UCSC Arboretum and California Native Plant Society. They are also knowledgeable about plants you should NOT use because they are invasive.

Sample Possible Plants List

Plant	*Height*	*Width*	*Water*	*Characteristics*	*Needs*
Plant Name #1	*8-25'*	*8-25'*	*low*	*flowers, deciduous*	*drainage , sun*
Plant Name #2	*7-20'*	*7-20'*	*low-med*	*evergreen , seacoast*	*part shade best*

Choosing plants for your plan...one at a time

With your Possible Plants List you have narrowed down the vast number of plants available to those you like and would "work" on your site. Now you are ready to finalize your choices.



1. Pick one planting area. Note the climate and plan elements you've detailed on your site map/bubble design (windy, sunny, medium drainage, need screening for neighbor's light).

2. Think how you want this "outdoor room" to look, including the major design element or problem of the area. Use your Possible Plant List and choose a plant that fits the situation. Mark the approximate position of the plant(s) on your plan and label it.

If you decide to use the soil you have without amending it, be sure you pay attention to the plant requirements such as: "must have good drainage," "does well even in heavy soil," "tolerant of most soils," and "can't stand wet soil."

3. Then look at the list again to see what plants might go with your first selection. Begin with function and aesthetics, then be sure water use and site conditions match.

4. Review your plan and plant choices with a local nursery, plant expert, a landscape architect or a designer. They might offer some new interesting choices which may match your climate conditions and function more closely. They may also be able to point out problems with specific plant choices that aren't listed in reference books (Example: very messy fruit drop, poisonous leaves).

Digging In: Turning Your Dream into Reality Using Little Water

Goal: Plant and water your landscape plants so they use the minimal water needed to keep them healthy and looking good and install the appropriate irrigation system based on your soil conditions and plant needs.

Season to Plant. The best season to plant is from the late fall through early spring. Plants experience less stress in cooler temperatures and have time to establish roots prior to hot summer weather. Rain provides natural irrigation. (Don't plant when the soil is soggy.)

Preparing the Soil. Whether you decide to use your soil "as is" or amend it to change its basic characteristics, successful plant establishment requires a soil that will absorb the water you give it without drowning the plant.

Review the soil types listed below to determine whether you want to amend the soil to change your watering patterns. Before planting, dig the soil to at least 6 inches deep. If you have *hardpan* (hard, poorly draining soil) underneath your top soil layer, you may want to dig further down or at least dig holes through the hardpan layer to allow water to drain. Most low-water use plants cannot tolerate soggy soil.

Xeriscape Concept

#4: Starting on Solid Ground—Understanding Your Soils

"Well-drained ... sandy soil ... acid-loving ... does well in clay"

Your best plant choices will match your soil types, and your watering techniques MUST match the soil type for efficiency and plant health.

Once you know your soil type (clay, loam, sand) and its chemical characteristics (pH, nutrients, salinity, etc.), you can add soil amendments to modify your soil types to fit your planting plan.

The simplest way to do this is to have a soil analysis done which costs about $100. You can take samples from 3 to 4 areas of your landscape and send them to a laboratory that will give you a soil report including how to amend your soil (see Soils Testing in the telephone book).

If you don't want to go to that expense, read the section in the Sunset *Western Garden Book* or *Waterwise Gardening* on "Soils" to help you identify your site's soil types.

Soil Type and Correct Watering Technique

Each soil type needs different watering techniques in order to use the same amount of water effectively:

Clay

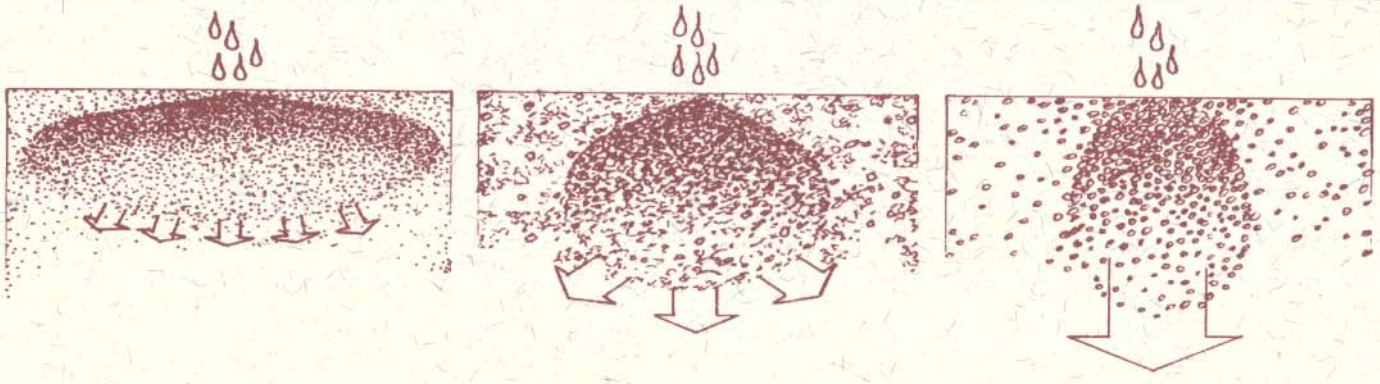
- densely packed particles with no air spaces
- the "infiltration rate" or rate at which the soil can absorb the water is very slow
- high volume sprinklers that put on water really fast will create almost instant runoff and very little water will get to the plant
- very slow watering is key to getting water to the plant reservoir
- use short, multiple cycles on same day and low volume sprinkler heads or drip emmiters

Loam

- medium packed soil with air spaces
- soil can absorb water at a moderate rate
- ideal planting soil with equal parts sand, silt, and clay
- low and medium impact sprinkler heads with moderate watering rate or drip irrigation are good choices for irrigation equipment
- best soil for most plants ("well-drained soil")

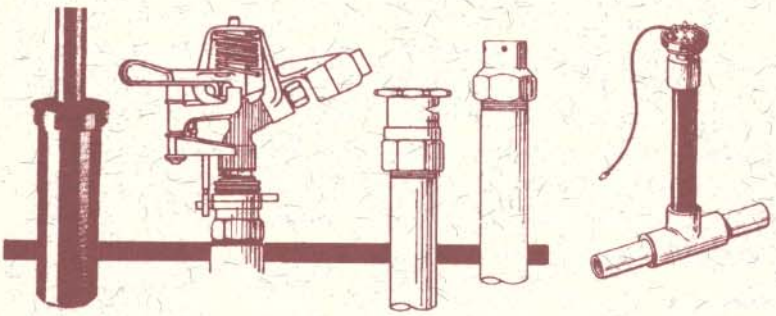
Sand

- very loose soil with lots of air spaces
- soil acts like a sieve, water runs quickly through the plant reservoir
- can take high volume sprinkler heads
- long watering periods will "waste" water since it will go very quickly below the plant reservoir and the plant cannot use it for growth
- use short, multiple cycles on same day



Xeriscape Concept

#5: Irrigating, Not "Error-gating"!



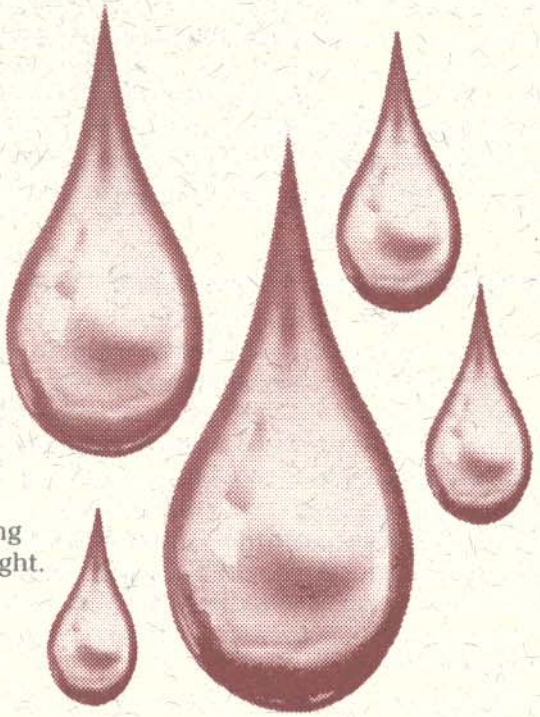
Most California landscapes are overwatered by about 50 percent. This is because of incorrect water management techniques, not because the plants chosen are necessarily water-thirsty. You HAVE to be a good water manager for the area's water supply and for your plant's health.

One of the most important secrets to a successful healthy landscape is to apply the correct amount of water *to the plant*. How much *useable* water a plant will get in five minutes depends on soil type, type of irrigation system and correct adjustment, and weather conditions (windy, still, hot, dry).

Establishment Watering—New Plants

New plant roots will be very short. Generally, you'll want to keep the roots moist every day for about two weeks.

1. Time your watering based on soil type. Watering below the root zone will not be effective in this period. Use a knife or soil probe to check how deep the water has gone.
2. After two weeks, gradually water a little less and a little below the root zone. As the water is depleted from the top of your soil, your plant roots will "reach" for the deeper water and thus grow deeper roots.
3. Continue watering less frequently and deeper to attain the root depth referenced in your plant book. Many plants will grow even deeper roots with correct watering.



Establishment Watering—New Turf

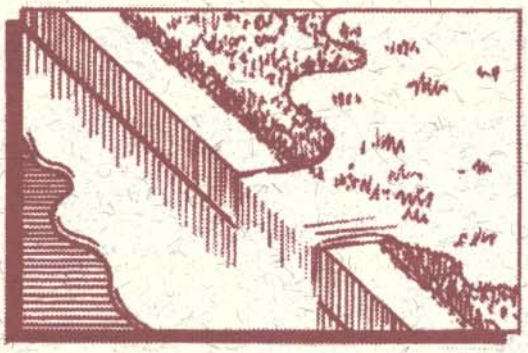
Some turf roots can grow as much as 6 to 8 feet deep. Daily, short watering cycles keep the roots short and the lawn vulnerable to hot spells or drought. Use same techniques as above to train or re-train your lawn to use less water. Then, follow the "Lawn Watering Guide" (see References) to determine the long term watering needs for your lawn in this climate.

Irrigation System Design Recommendations & Cautions

Use drip irrigation on shrubs, trees, perennials, annuals and vegetable gardens. DESIGN of your in-ground irrigation system for turf areas is critical. Our experience with many new systems is that a bad design causes problems that are not easily fixed once installed. This is generally because they are not adequately designed to give even coverage or prevent run-off and overspray. More importantly, they create unhealthy landscapes because some areas get too much or too little water. Before you install or contract to have an irrigation system installed, read the basics about irrigation design in *Water Conserving Plants & Landscapes for the Bay Area*, or *Waterwise Gardening*.

The main irrigation design features you should consider are:

- Runoff and overspray. The equipment and watering schedules should be designed so water is applied at a rate that matches the soil absorption rates. Controllers should have multiple repeat cycles and flexible calendar programs to permit several short duration waterings that will allow water to soak into the soil rather than runoff.
- Sprinkler heads and drip emitters. These should have consistent application rates within each control valve circuit.
- Valves. Plants requiring different amounts of water should be irrigated by separate valves. The system should be designed to be consistent with hydrozones.
- High distribution uniformity (minimum 70 percent water efficiency). If the system isn't designed to distribute water evenly, some areas may be overwatered and other areas may be underwatered by 20 to 40 percent or more.



Additional Smart Watering Techniques

- Don't water during the heat of the day or when it is windy. Most of the water will go into the air or onto sidewalks and driveways.
- Applying water slowly and splitting watering time into two or more cycles will avoid runoff.
- Wet the root zone of established plants and no more. Water shrubs down to 1 to 2 feet and trees down to 3 or 4 feet. Use a soil probe to check moisture levels.
- Remember your soil type and adjust your watering techniques, sprinkler heads and emitters, and watering schedule accordingly.
- Build basins around trees and shrubs to minimize runoff, but open them to drain during the rainy season.

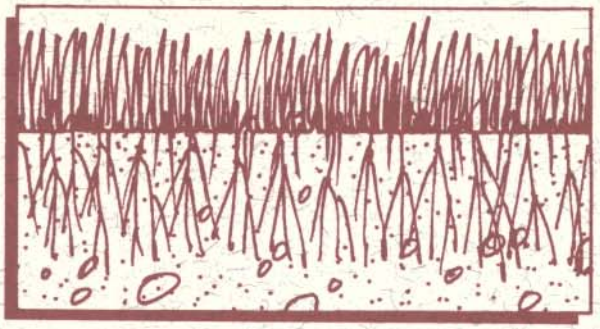
Training Plants How to Use Less Water and Develop Deeper Roots

Most plants adapt to the conditions you set for them. A "xeriscape, low-water use" plant can become a water-thirsty plant if you water it every day. Or, a typical water-thirsty rose can be "trained" so you only need water it once every two weeks or more. Your water-efficiency job is to train your plants' roots to go as deep as possible to seek out residual moisture in the soil. Deep roots are the greatest plant drought insurance you can have.

Watering every day creates shallow roots

Re-establishing Watering Patterns—Existing Plants

Watering infrequently develops deep roots and healthier plants



1. After watering your usual amount, take a knife or soil probe and dig down to find out how deep the water penetrated the soil (for established shrubs with a root depth greater than a soil probe's reach, it's not practical to check moisture levels. Watch closely for plant stress as described in #5. Use the information below to help you establish watering amounts.)
2. At the next watering time, water a little longer so the water goes another 1 or 2 inches deeper (check with a probe again).
3. At the next usual watering, take your probe and check to see if there is still moisture at the lower soil levels before watering again.
4. Continue to check the moisture level. As moisture evaporates from the surface, the plant roots "reach" deeper for moisture.
5. Watch for plant stress during this time as well. Water again when the soil has dried completely or if the plant displays signs of stress. Grass tends to lie flat after being stepped on if moisture is low. Some plants lose their gloss and start to droop a little before wilting.
6. Gradually water a little less often and a little longer to get the moisture level deeper and the roots will seek out moisture at lower and lower levels.

How Much Water is Enough?

Turf Watering

The Water Department's "Lawn Watering Guide" will show you how much water your lawn needs. It will take about 20 minutes to do. You will also learn how evenly your sprinkler system distributes the water and pinpoint problem equipment.

The Guide is based on the EvapoTranspiration rate ("ET"), or the amount of water *evaporated* from the surface of the ground and *transpired* by turf daily, translated to a seasonal figure (different amounts of watering time depending on spring, summer, fall and winter). If you have a large turf area and want to schedule irrigation closely to a daily "ET," call the Water Conservation Office at 429-3662 for information.

Drip Irrigation

Use "Taking the Guesswork out of Drip Irrigation" by Sunset Publishing to determine how much water various shrubs, trees, and perennials need. Just putting in a drip system will NOT save water unless the total amount of water applied decreases. This pamphlet is a great guide to demystifying drip irrigation watering schedules.

Xeriscape Concept

#6: Mulching It Over: The Plant Comforter

Think of mulch as a "soil & plant comforter" and a surprise textural landscape element. Mulch is a cornerstone to water management because it can reduce water use by 25 to 50 percent. Here's why:

- Mulch cools the soil surface reducing plant stress, thus the plant doesn't need as much water.
- The evaporation of water from the soil surface due to wind and heat is greatly reduced when the soil is covered and cool.
- When water temperature is about the same as the soil (because of mulch), water penetrates the soil more readily, preventing wasteful runoff.
- Mulches block sunlight from reaching weed seedlings thus controlling their growth. Weeds take up water you want the plant to use, and require more unnecessary maintenance time.

An ideal layer of mulch is one to three inches. Some fine textured mulches can absorb a lot of water without allowing any of the water to reach the soil. They should be applied in a thin layer or, have your drip system in place prior to mulching so the water gets to the soil directly. If you use chips from a tree company, try to make sure they are free from diseased or invasive materials.

Xeriscape Concept

#7: Implementing a Good Maintenance = Optimum Enjoyment Time

While there IS less maintenance with a xeriscape garden, a few tasks are necessary to preserve the health of the plants and continue water-wise management. Most water waste that is not the result of a poorly designed irrigation system is due to lack of maintenance and management.

Checking, checking, checking & adjusting, etc.

- Because nothing automatically runs smoothly all the time, check your sprinkler system coverage weekly and adjust heads when necessary.
- Seasonally re-adjust timing for irrigation.
- Conduct a yearly lawn water audit to check on the condition of your sprinkler heads and their coverage and irrigation system leaks.

Mulching, mulching, mulching

- Replenish organic mulches as they decompose to enhance water efficiency and soil condition.

Weeding, weeding, weeding

- Weeding will not automatically disappear when you have a xeriscape and mulched garden. Pull weeds to keep them from stealing your landscape water.

Lawn basics

- Keeping the lawn height as high as possible reduces watering needs because the higher grass shades and keeps roots cooler (1" for warm season, 2 1/2-3" for cool season). Dethatch annually.
- Aerate your lawn at least once yearly to help improve moisture penetration and reduce runoff.
- Use a soil probe to check root depths and adjust watering time. Probes are available at nursery stores and measure depths up to about 4 feet.

REFERENCES

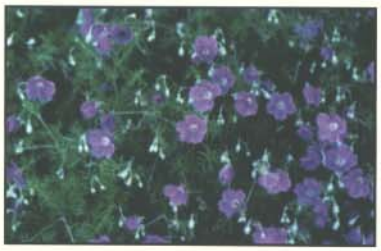
Here are a few of the many publications that will help you better understand the principles of XERISCAPE described in this brochure:

(available at Santa Cruz County-City Libraries)

- *Sunset Western Garden Book.* Sunset Publishing Corporation, Menlo Park, California, 1992.
- *Water Conserving Plants & Landscapes for the Bay Area.* B. Coate, East Bay Municipal Utilities District (EBMUD), Alamo, California, 1990.
- *Waterwise Gardening, Beautiful Gardens with Less Water.* Sunset Publishing Corporation, Menlo Park, California, (book) and (video tape) 1989.
(available free from Santa Cruz Water Department)
- "Lawn Watering Guide", City of Santa Cruz Water Department, Santa Cruz, California, 1990.
- "Taking the Guesswork Out of Drip Irrigation." Sunset Publishing Corporation, Menlo Park, California, 1988.
- "Drip Irrigation Guidelines." East Bay Municipal Utilities District (EBMUD), Alamo, California, 1992.

Bougainvillea
(Bougainvillea spectabilis)

Geranium
(Geranium incanum)



English Daisy
(Bellis perennis)

Plant With Style

Another element you may want to consider in designing your landscape is the architectural style of your home. Here are some ideas for plant materials that will enhance these styles of typical Santa Cruz homes—those you find on King, Centennial, Darwin, and other neighborhood streets. Architectural descriptions are from the Santa Cruz Historic Building Survey, Volume I, 1976.

Mission Revival:
Inspired by a romantic rediscovery of the state's Hispanic era in the early 1900's. Characterized by white walls, arches, hipped red tile roofs, and shaped curvilinear parapets or gable ends. Balconies and towers are common, but there is very little other ornament.

Trees	
Italian Cypress	Cupressus sempervirens
Fan Palm	Washingtonia filifera
Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Citrus	Citrus spp.
Windmill Palm	Trachycarpus fortunei
Olive (fruiting or fruitless cultivars)	Olea europaea
Shrubs	
California Lilac	Ceanothus spp.
Pineapple Guava	Feijoa sellowiana
Myrtle	Myrtus communis
Perennials/Groundcovers/Grasses/Vines	
Mexican Sage	Salvia leucantha
Mexican Evening Primrose	Oenothera berlandieri
Red-Hot Poker	Kniphofia uvaria
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spectabilis
Lantana	Lantana spp.
Geranium	Pelargonium spp.
Blue Fescue	Festuca ovina glauca
Lavender Cotton	Santolina chamaecyparissus

A Sample of Xeriscape Plant Choices ...

Trees	
Victorian Box	Pittosporum undulatum
Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba
London Plane	Platanus acerifolia
Scarlet Oak	Quercus coccinea
Shrubs	
Tobira	Pittosporum tobira
	P.t. 'variegata'
	P.t. 'Wheeler's Dwarf'
Mexican Orange	Choisya ternata
Smoke Bush	Cotinus coggygria
Frades Escallonia	Escallonia fradesii
Lilac	Syringa vulgaris
Perennials/Groundcovers/Grasses/Vines	
Small-leafed Ivy	Hedera spp.
Wisteria	Wisteria sinensis
Autumn Fern	Dryopteris erythrosora
Marguerite Daisy	Chrysanthemum frutescens
Daylily	Hemerocallis spp.

Bungalow:
Small, informal house, developed in California in the early 1900's and spread across the country. One or sometimes two story houses with low pitched roofs, typically designed with a broad gabled porch in front of a gabled house.

... to Enhance a Home's Architectural Style

Tudor Revival:
One of a range of historical styles revived during the 1920's from earlier periods. Often executed by builders who knew nothing of their sources. Tudor typified by steep gables and rustic shingled roofs. Some have a fairy tale quality.

Trees	
Forest Pansy Redbud	Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'
Aristocrat Flowering Pear	Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'
Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo
Raywood Ash	Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'
Shrubs	
McMinn Manzanita	Arctostaphylos densiflora Howard McMinn'
Pink Mallow	Anisodontea X hypomandrum
Australian Fuchsia	Correa X 'Carmine Bells'
Perennials/Groundcovers/Grasses/Vines	
Lady Banks' Rose	Rosa banksiae
Garden Penstemon	Penstemon gloxinioides

C R E D I T S

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