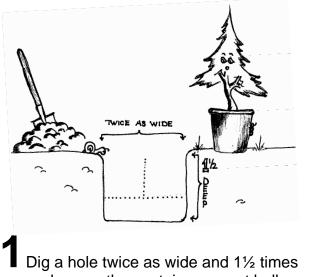
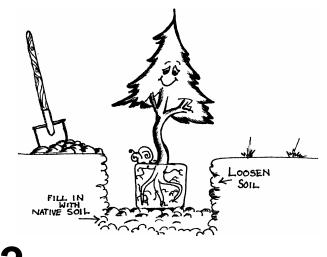
How to Plant Low-Water-Use Plants

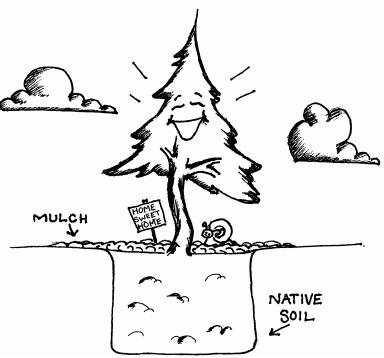


as deep as the container or root ball.



Loosen the soil around the edges and along the bottom of the hole. Fill the hole one-third full with the native soil. Set the plant in the hole.

Continue filling the hole with native soil until the soil is ground level. Put a layer of mulch 1 to 3 inches deep on top of the ground all around the plant. Water the plant well. Even though the plant is a low-water-use plant, regular watering is necessary to help get the plant established and growing vigorously. As the plant's roots go deeper, less watering will be required. In times of drought, regular watering may again be necessary.





Conserve Water - Plant in Zones



The first concept of Xeriscape is to create zones for water use. By grouping plants with similar water requirements together, you design a landscape that is both water-efficient and beautiful.

ZONE 1 is the water zone nearest your house. This zone can serve as a mini-oasis, utilizing the highest water use plants in your landscape. The shady east and north sides of your home are good places for foundation plantings. The areas shaded by adjacent structures, such as carports and patio roofs can be included in this zone, utilizing run-off from rooflines and downspouts. Usually drives, walkways, planter beds and patios interrupt the planting areas in this zone, making it the smallest as far as square footage is concerned.

ZONE 2 serves as a transition zone, blending the lush area with the dry area of your landscape. The plants for this zone will range from moderate to low water use, and should require little supplemental watering (once a week or less) once established.

ZONE 3 is the arid zone. This is a great place to include the native vegetation that occurs naturally in our area. The plants chosen for this area should require no supplemental water once established. This area would be located the farthest from the house and away from high traffic areas.

