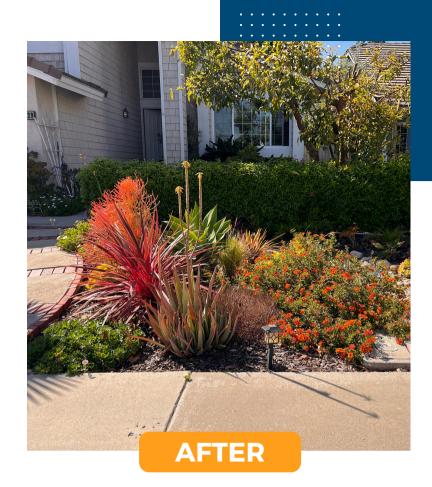


REAL SAVINGS

This transformation is expected to save



of water per year!





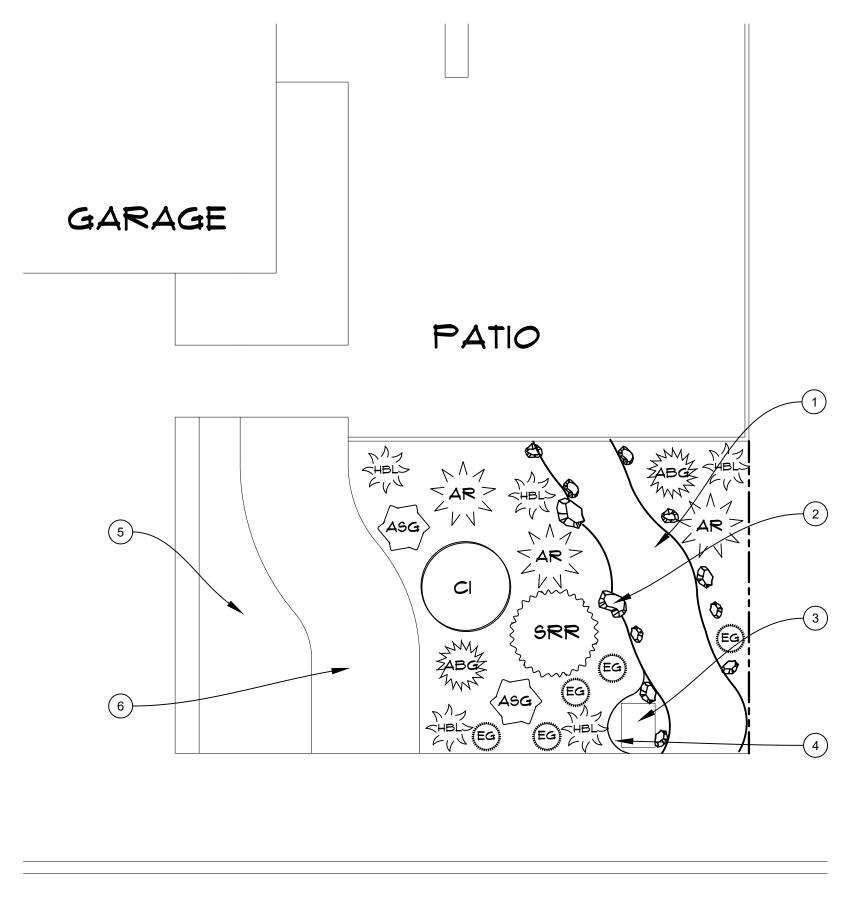
City of Irvine

This OC Resident received a rebate through MWDOC's Turf Replacement AND Spray-to-Drip Rebate Programs!

FEATURES

- ☑ 197 sq. ft. of grass removed
- Stormwater capture feature
- California Friendly® plant palette
- Drip irrigation throughout

QUESTIONS?



FRONT PLAN FOR MWDOC LDAP

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" K.PETROZZI, R.STELMACH 3.17.2022



PLANT LEGEND

CODE	QUA.	SIZE	BOTANICAL	COMMON NAME
ABG	2	5G	AGAVE 'BLUE GLOW'	BLUE GLOW AGAVE
ASG	2	5G	ALOE S. 'GHOST'	GHOST ALOE
AR	3	5G	ALOE 'ERIK THE RED'	ERIK THE RED ALOE
HBL	5	5G	HESPERALOE P. 'BRAKELIGHTS'	BRAKELIGHTS RED YUCCA
EG	5	IG	ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII	GOLDEN BARREL CACTUS
CI	1	IG	CUPHEA IGNEA	FIRECRACKER BUSH
SSR	1	1G	SALVIA ROMAN RED	RED ROMAN SAGE

SOFTSCAPE NOTES

- 1. SUSTAINABILITY FEATURE: DRY RIVER BED USING NATURAL BOULDERS AND LOWEST POINT IN THE DRY RIVER BED IS VISIBLE TO THE EYE.
- 2. APPROXIMATELY 500 LBS OF NATURAL BAJA CRESTA BOULDERS TO ADD INTEREST IN THE LANDSCAPE AND ANCHOR BERMS.
- 3. EXISTING WATER METER TO REMAIN.
- EXISTING PLANTING TO REMAIN.
- 3. EXISTING HARDSCAPE TO REMAIN.

ALL PLANTING AREAS UNSPECIFIED WILL BE MULCHED USING 3" OF ACORN TOP MULCH.

APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF REBATE AREA IS 191 SF.

ALL PLANTING AREAS WILL BE IRRIGATED USING COMMERCIAL GRADE NETAFIM TECHLINE. DRIP SYSTEM PARTS TO INCLUDE PRESSURE REGULATOR AND FILTER, CONNECTORS, STAKES AND NETAFIM HOSE LINE WITH NON-CLOGGING EMBEDDED/INLINE EMITTERS EVERY 12". DRIP HOSE SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER THE PLANT INSTALLATION IN ORDER TO SUPPLY WATER TO EACH PLANT AND STAKED FOR STABILITY.

TO QUALIFY FOR OUR TURF REPLACEMENT OR DRIP REBATES, PLEASE CONSULT OUR PROGRAM'S ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND QUALIFYING PRODUCT LIST (DRIP) AT MWDOC.COM/REBATES



COBBLE STONE BAJA CRESTA TO EDGE THE CREEK AND A MIX OF SMALL AND LARGE PEBBLES TO LINE THE BED BAJA CRESTA. THE DRY RIVER BED TO HAVE ENOUGH DEPTH SO THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LEVEL GROUND AND THE

4. PROPOSED BENDER BOARD EDGING TO MATCH EXISTING PLANTING AREA.

The Plant Nerd, Inc. Landscape design, Installation, Lighting LiC#903741 17621 Sampson Lane, Huntington Beach, Ca. 92647 website: www.theplantnerd.com phone: (714) 842-4100



SUSTAINABLE FEATURE: Dry Creek Bed Inspirations

Dry Creek Beds - A dry river bed or dry stream is an area designed to slow heavy flows of water from rainfall and correct erosion problems. It is made up of a shallow swale (see section on vegetated swales) lined with stone substantial enough to withstand a serious downpour. Large chunks of stone are used to slow the speed of storm water and prevent erosion. In a garden, the careful placement of water-worn stone, or river slicks along a swale can be a beautiful design that also provides an ideal place for plants. The dry river bed or stream should have enough of a side slope that the difference between level ground and the lowest point in the dry river bed is visible to the eye.





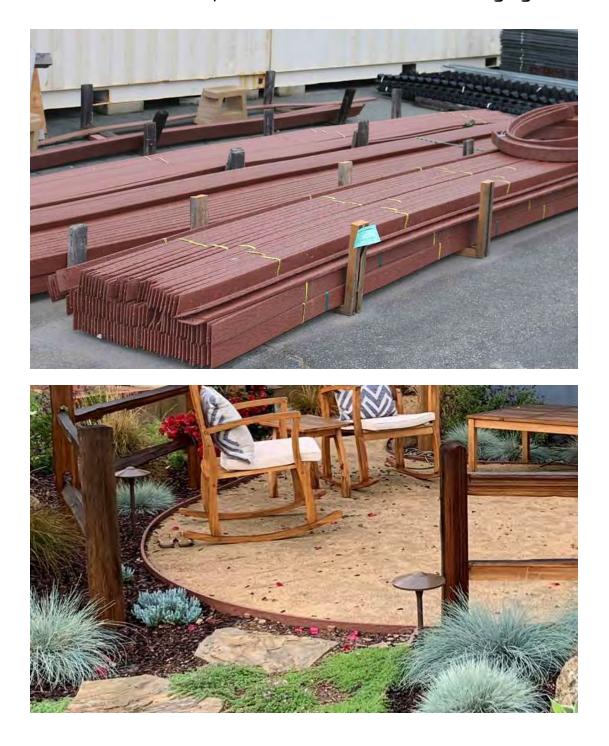
Acorn Top Mulch



Mulch product is 95% Fir Bark in 34" - 1" pieces. It has a deep rich brown color and even texture throughout. It decomposes at a rate of about 25 percent per year.

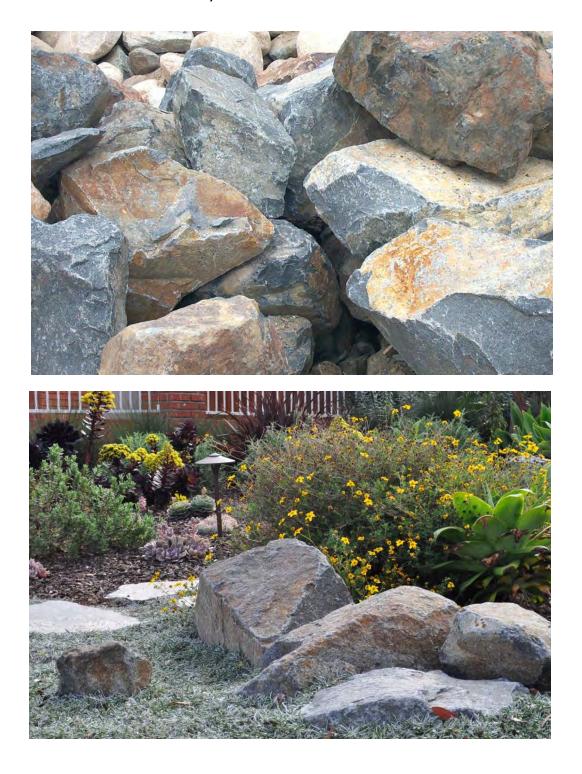


1" x 4" Brown Synthetic Header Board Edging





Gray Cresta Boulders





Rainbird 1800 Retro Conversion Head



Rain Bird® 1800-RETRO is the easiest and fastest way to convert a conventional spray zone to a low-volume irrigation zone. The 1800 Retro internal assembly is easily installed into any existing 1804, 1806, or 1812 spray head bodies to retrofit existing system to Xerigation products.

- The quick and easy way to convert from traditional pop-up spray heads to water-efficient drip irrigation.
- Includes both a low profile ½" FPT x Barb Elbow Fitting and ½" FPT x
 Barb Tee Fitting for easy connection to drip tubing
- Provides 30 psi (2,0 Bars) pressure regulation and 200-mesh (75 micron) screen that is easily accessible
- Internal assembly drops into any Rain Bird 1804, 1806, or 1812 spray head body to easily retrofit existing system to drip.
- · Can be installed above or below grade



NetafimTM Drip Hosing



Netafim continues to be the leader in innovation in the Landscape & Turf dripline market by introducing Techline CV manufactured with post-consumer recycled polyethylene. Techline CV Dripline has the most technologically advanced dripper available. Techline CV's Check Valve feature keeps water from draining out of the dripline after zone shut-down.



Suggestions for Do-It-Yourselfers

- Know what you are planting. If plants like a low pH soil, make sure to amend the soil properly. If the conditions are not preferable to the plant, it will not thrive. The best way to enjoy your garden is to treat it right from the beginning and it will take care of itself. Garden and Bloome makes soil amendments to accommodate all types of plants. We have enclosed some information about their products.
- Use organic fertilizers. The philosophy is that the plant lives in the soil, so keeping the soil healthy and active creates a much healthier environment. The organic fertilizers actually replenish the soil with the microorganisms that help to decompose organic material. As it decomposes, this organic material becomes the food source for the plants. Chemical fertilizer supply the plant with the nutrients they need right now, but they also deplete the soil and create an unfavorable environment for the plant. In a sense, chemical fertilizers are like creating a drug habit for you plant. The organic fertilizers can be used much less frequently and have a lasting effect on you soil and your plants. We have enclosed some information about this product.
- Mulch is a necessity in a finished landscape. Nothing is less attractive then bare exposed soil that is dried out and full of weeds. Applying a top dressing of mulch, decorative bark or pebbles creates a much more attractive finish to your garden. The real benefit is that it helps to retain moisture in the soil, it reduces the amount of weed germination and can adds nutrients back into the soil. It is an essential part of the garden.
- Slugs and snails can be a problem with any plants, but if they are truly a problem in your landscape, we recommend using Sluggo. We have enclosed some information about the product.



The Plant Nerd, Inc.

- Any time you add soil amendments and fertilizers to the soil, you should expect to see lots of weeds germinating. Seeds that have been dormant for long periods of time can suddenly germinate given the right conditions. I always recommend that a pre-emergent is used on the soil after planting. This is a product that can be topically applied to the soil to stop weeds from germinating. In order to be the most effective, it is best to use it every three to four months when a new cycle of weeds are sprouting. We recommend Preen and have enclosed some information about this product.
- Low flow irrigation and drip systems are key to reducing water usage and runoff. We suggest irrigating all non-lawn planting areas with Netifim techline. Existing irrigation systems can easily be converted to a drip system by maintaining the existing valves and lateral lines and changing existing risers to Rainbird 1800 Retro conversion heads. Often, existing systems with 15 spray nozzle risers may only need to use five conversion heads and cap off the rest to irrigate the area. With normal residential water pressure, one conversion head can support about 200 linear feet of dripline. We have provided some information about these irrigation products.
- Pruning methods are very important. Each cut has its own specific results, and it's to your advantage to know them well. In fact, it would be almost impossible to realize your goals in pruning without knowing the effect of each type of cut. The following are the most common types of pruning methods that are used in a residential garden:
 - Shearing or Box Hedging This involves shortening all stems by a certain amount, as in pruning a hedge with shears or an electric trimmer. Robust new growth occurs just below the cut. Shearing provides a formal appearance and must be repeated often and regularly to be effective. It is useful for hedges and topiary, but not for most shrubs or trees. The dense outer shell of leaves and stems blocks the light to the inside of the plant, killing off leaves and stems in the interior. If the outer shell is injured, the damage may lead to more serious problems. Many plants do not sprout in this



'dead zone', and an injury may prove fatal. REMEMBER: Shearing shortens stems to a similar height overall and encourages vigorous growth in a thin, outer layer of the plant.

Thinning - To thin a plant, you cut a lateral stem or limb all the way back to a main branch, the trunk or the ground. Thinning encourages the growth of the branches that remain while it maintains the natural habit of the plant. It also opens up the interior of the plant to sunlight, which helps to keep the internal branches healthy. You can keep a plant at the same height and width for many years through selective thinning. If an overgrown shrub is thinned instead of sheared, it will grow slower and will require less pruning in the future. This is because the terminal buds are not removed so they continue to control growth. REMEMBER: To thin, cut stems off completely, clipping them back to a main branch. Thinning helps shrubs maintain their natural habit. It opens up the plant and stimulates the remaining stems into growth.



The Doctor Earth Difference

There are great differences between materials used as plant fertilizers. Chemical Fertilizers tend to create forced and unnatural growth spurts in plants, which may leave them weak and vulnerable to diseases. Water-soluble chemical fertilizers frequently pass through the soil rather rapidly after application, limiting their availability to plant roots. Furthermore, it is known that the continued use of many chemical fertilizers may lead to environmental problems. On the over hand, traditional organic fertilizers, while safe and natural, typically take a long time before plant growth results are evident.

Dr. Earth Organic Fertilizers now offer a third alternative. By combining Champion Strains of beneficial soil microbes, endo and ecto micorrhizae and top quality all-natural ingredients, Dr. Earth Organic Fertilizers not only provide plants with steady, sustained, healthy growth but are able to achieve these results quickly. The products also contain soil conditioning humates and a wide range of trace minerals, further enhancing their contribution to the soil and plants. When applied properly, Dr. Earth Fertilizers become a part of the natural soil system so their use by plants is always effective, efficient and complete.

The combined technology found in Dr. Earth products is far superior to any other fertilizer or soil product available today. You can be confident that using Dr. Earth products will help every flower, shrub, vine, tree or vegetable in your garden to thrive.



Organic Fertilizers have combined technology that is far superior to any other fertilizer or soil product available today.



Single Ingredient Fertilizers include beneficial microbes which break down our organic fertilizer quickly and thoroughly in the soil providing plants with fast and sustained growth results.



Specialty Products

- Super Natural Lawn
 Fertilizer
- Compost Starter
- Potting Soil
- Planting Mix





Preen Weed Preventer stops weeds from germinating in flower and vegetable gardens, in ground covers and around trees and shrubs. Preen will not kill existing weeds. It will prevent new weeds from sprouting eliminating the need for difficult and time-consuming hand-weeding. Without weeds, your valuable plants can grow larger and stronger.

When to Apply

Apply Preen Garden Weed Preventer during the growing season around established plants and transplants. Preen should not be used on flower seeds. It can be used after flowering plants have germinated and are 2-3 inches tall. Preen may also be incorporated into the soil when seeding vegetables or applied after mulching beds. By applying Preen as early as possible, you can eliminate the need for hand-weeding.

Rain does not wash this product out of the soil. To keep beds weed-free all season long, reapply Preen weed preventer every 9 - 12 weeks.

Applying Around Established and Transplanted Plants

For flowers, roses, herbs, ground covers, ornamental grasses, shrubs, trees, and listed vegetables at least 2-3 inches tall, sprinkle Preen Garden Weed Preventer evenly over the entire soil surface, at the rate of 1 oz per 10 sq ft, being sure to keep granules away from plant roots and foliage. Immediately water if watering in is not convenient, lightly rake into soil surface. Always wash or brush off stray weed preventer granules from plant foliage to avoid damage or discoloration.

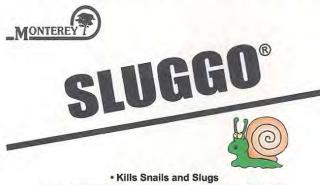
Applying with Mulch

For best weed control, we recommend applying Preen Garden Weed Preventer after spreading mulch on your flower and shrub beds. Sprinkle Preen on top of the mulch being sure to keep granules away from plant foliage. Immediately water this product into the mulch. If watering-in is not convenient, lightly rake into top layer of mulch. Always wash or brush off stray granules from plant foliage to avoid damage or discoloration.

This is not the product label. Always read and follow directions on the product label. Use only as directed.



NOTE: This is a specimen label for electronic distribution. Always refer to product label on container for specific directions for use.



Can be used around domestic animals and wildlife
 Iron phosphate occurs naturally in soil
 Easy-to-use granular formulation
 Remains effective after rain or sprinkling

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Iron Phosphale	1.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	
TOTAL:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 67702-3-54705 U.S. Patent Number 5,437,870 @ Registered Trademark of Western Farm Service, Inc.

Manufactured for:

Lawn and Garden Products, Inc.

P. O. Box 35000 • Fresno, CA 93745 • (559) 499-2100

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a unique blend of an iron phosphate active ingredient, originating from soil, with slug and snail bait additives. It is used as an ingredient in fertilizers. The bait which is not ingested by snails and slugs will degrade and become part of the soil in your garden.

The bait is attractive to slugs and snails and lures them from their hiding places and plants. Ingestion, even in small amounts, will cause them to cease feeding. This physiological effect of the bait gives immediate protection to the plants even though the slugs and snails may remain in the area. After eating the bait, the slugs and snails cease feeding, become less mobile and begin to die within three to six days. Dead slugs and snails may not be visible as they often crawl away to secluded places to die. Plant protection will be observed in the decrease in plant damage.

This product is effective against a wide variety of slugs and snails and will give protection to home lawns, gardens, greenhouses, outdoor ornamentals, vegetable gardens, fruits, berries and citrus. The bait can be scattered on the lawn or on the soil around any vegetables, flowers, fruit trees or bushes to be protected.

The slugs and snails controlled by this product include (but are not limited to): Deroceras reticulatum (Field slug), Deroceras laeve (Smooth slug), Arion subfuscus (Dusky slug), Arion circumscriptus (Gray garden slug), Arion hortensis (Black field slug), Arion rufus (Large red slug), Arios ater (Large black slug), Limax flavus (Spotted garden slug), Limax tenellus (Slender slug), Ariolimax columbianus (Banana slug), Helix spp., Helicella spp., and Cepaea spp.

HOW TO APPLY:

The slug and snail bait granules should be scattered on the soil around or near the plants to be protected. For broadcast application standard broadcast spreaders may be used such as: Cyclone. For row application standard granular spreaders may be used, such as: Gandy and Clampco. Apply bait evenly at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet (0.15 oz. or about 1 level teaspoon per square yard) and reapply as the bait is consumed or at least every two weeks. Do not place in piles. If the ground is dry, wet it before applying bait. The soil should be moist but with little or no standing water.

Reapply as the bait is consumed or at least every two weeks. Apply more heavily if the infestation is severe, if the areas is heavily watered or after long periods of heavy rain. See specific directions for different plant types and for inside greenhouses.

WHEN TO APPLY:

Evening is the best time to apply the bait, as slugs and snails travel and feed mostly by night or early morning.

WHERE TO APPLY:

All likely areas of infestation should be treated, especially around the perimeter of domestic garden plots because these pests travel into plant areas from daytime refuges. They favor damp places around vegetable plants such as beans, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, celery and squash. Other favorite areas are domestic flower gardens, rockeries, hedges, dichondra lawns, citrus groves, ivy patches and other ground cover where they obtain shelter by day.

VEGETABLES

The bait can be used to protect any domestic garden vegetables from slug and snail damage, including: artichokes, asparagus, beans, beets, blackeyed peas, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, garlic, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, radishes, rutabagas, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes and turnips. Scatter the bait around the perimeter of the vegetable plot at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet to provide a protective "barrier" for slugs entering the garden plot. If slugs or snails are inside the rows, then scatter the bait on the soil around the base of the plants and between the rows.

FRUITS Including Citrus

The bait can be used to protect fruits from slugs and snails, including: apples, avocados, apricots, cherries, grapes, melons, peaches, plums, citrus, pears. For seedlings, spread the bait around the base of the stem. Apply at 0.15 oz. or 1 level teaspoon per square yard in a 6-inch circular band around the base of the plants to be protected. For older trees, spread the bait around the base of the tree to intercept slugs and snails traveling to the trunk. Apply the bait at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet for orchards using standard fertilizer granular spreaders.

BERRIES

The bait can be used to protect berries from slugs, including: strawberries, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, loganberries, raspberries. Spread the bait around the perimeter of the plot to intercept slugs and snails migrating toward the berries. Use a rate of approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet and scatter by hand or with granular spreaders. If slugs and snails are already in the plots, then carefully spread bait between the furrows near the base of the plants. For small plots, treat around the base of the plants to be protected. Do not spread over the entire area, but apply selectively.

OUTDOOR ORNAMENTALS

Scatter bait in a 6-inch circular band around the base of the plants to be protected at 0.15 oz. or 1 level treaspoon per square yard. If plants are next to a grassy area, spread the bait between the ornamentals and the grass. Slugs and snails travelling to the plants will encounter the bait before reaching the plant. In these situations, scatter the bait around the perimeter of the plot at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet to intercept snails and slugs traveling to the plot.

GREENHOUSES

When slugs or snails are a problem in greenhouses, scatter the bait in the plant pots of plants being damaged or around pots on greenhouse benches. Apply about 1/2 teaspoon per 9-inch pot.

LAWNS

The bait can be used to protect lawns. When slugs or snails are detected, scatter the bait at a rate of approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet. Scatter by hand or with a granular spreader where slugs or snails are observed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide Storage: Store this product in its original container and keep in a secure

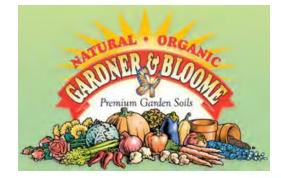
storage area out of reach of children and domestic animals. Container Disposal: Do not reuse container. Securely wrap original container in

several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. Buyer assumes all risk of any such use. Selfer makes no other warranties, either express or implied.





Description:

- A premium, all-purpose natural planting and garden soil amendment. Contains all-organic, long-lasting ingredients including chicken manure, bat guano and kelp meal.
- Helps break up clay soils, improves drainage, promotes healthy root growth and adds valuable micro-nutrients to the soil.

Suitable for:

- · Seed top-dressing for new or existing lawns
- Bare-root planting
- Mulching

Description:

- An all-purpose, all-natural, all-organic garden soil. Contains all-organic, long-lasting ingredients including chicken manure, bat guano, worm castings and kelp meal.
- Improves soil drainage and aeration, increases moisture retention in soils and loosens hard, compacted and heavy clay soils

Suitable for:

- · Seed top-dressing for new or existing lawns
- Bare-root planting
- Mulching
- Planting
- Soil amendment







Agave 'Blue Glow'

Blue Glow Agave

This beautiful succulent slowly reaches 2' tall and 3' wide. Leaves are thick, blue green, 18" long, 2.5" wide, with red and yellow margins. The tip of the leaf has a red spine. It tolerates full sun although it needs shade in low desert areas. It needs well draining soil. Sap from plant irritates some people's skin. It is drought tolerant once it's established.

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE Succulent
HEIGHT 1-2 ft.
widтн 1-2 ft.
FLOWER COLOR n/a
FLOWER SEASON n/a

LEAF COLOR Blue Green, Red, Yellow, Variegated

Culture

SUN Full, Half WATER Very Low SOIL TYPE Sandy, Rocky SOIL CONDITION Average, Poor, Well-drained GROWTH RATE Moderate TOLERANCES Heat





Aloe 'Erik the Red'

Erik the Red Aloe

A large tall-growing aloe to 6 feet tall or more with its stem topped by a rosette to about 2 feet wide with dark to mid-green leaves that have a prominent, but not dangerous whitish-green teeth along the leaf margins. The main stem often has new shoots early on to create a full shrubby plant but older stems are more solitary. The tall branching inflorescences of blood-red flowers appear in early winter and continue up to early spring with dark red buds as attractively colored as the flowers, which are one and a half inches long with yellow exerted stamens - a very attractive flowering aloe. Plant in full sun in a well-drained soil. Can get by with occasional to very infrequent irrigation, but also tolerant of more regular gardening watering. We have not had this plant through any very cold winters but it is noted as hardy to a medium frost so likely cold tolerant to temperatures down to the mid to high 20's F. Removing side shoots on the main stems can neaten up the plant and promote earlier flowering.

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE Succulent HEIGHT 8-12 ft. WIDTH 4-5 ft. FLOWER COLOR Red FLOWER SEASON Winter, Spring LEAF COLOR Green

Culture

n/a

SUN Full WATER Very Low SOIL TYPE Sandy, Clay, Loam, Rocky, Unparticular SOIL CONDITION Poor, Well-drained GROWTH RATE Moderate





Aloe s. 'Ghost Aloe'

Ghost Aloe

Chiseled, triangular leaves form ghostly colored rosettes up to 1.5 feet across, and never exceeding 8" tall. The frosty, light colored leaves pick up an interesting amethyst tint when dry, or during cool winter temperatures. Its winter/early spring blossoms will startle you with brilliant orange flowers suspended 2ft above the plant on tall candelabra stems. Pups, or offshoots, form around the base of the mother plant, eventually producing nice clumps of up to 3 feet across. Full sun to part shade, very salt tolerant at ocean-side locations, does well from regular garden watering to very water-wise.

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE Succulent

н<mark>еі</mark>бнт Under 1'

WIDTH

1-3'

FLOWER COLOR Orange

FLOWER SEASON

Winter, Spring

LEAF COLOR Grey Green, Red, Variegated

Culture

SUN Full, Half, Shade WATER Low SOIL TYPE Sandy, Rocky SOIL CONDITION Average, Poor, Well-drained GROWTH RATE Slow TOLERANCES Heat, Saline Soil, Deer, Rabbits





Cuphea ignea

Firecracker Bush

This perennial will grow 1.5'-2' tall and has attractive green foliage with slender red flowers. It will do best in partial shade to full sun and moist soil. Dark green leaves with brilliant orange-red flowers that look like firecrackers as they explode all year long. Grows to about 4 feet all around, but can be pruned and controlled to a much smaller size. Frost tender. Full sun to part shade. Attracts Hummingbirds to your garden! -Water Wise Botanicals

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE Perennial

HEIGHT Under 1'

wi<mark>D</mark>TH Under 1'

FLOWER COLOR Red

FLOWER SEASON Summer, Fall

LEAF COLOR Dark Green

Culture

SUN Full, Half, Shade WATER Medium SOIL TYPE Sandy, Loam SOIL CONDITION Average, Well-drained, Dry GROWTH RATE Moderate TOLERANCES n/a





Echinocactus grusonii

Golden Barrel Cactus

Golden Barrel Cactus has a globe shaped trunk and vertical ribs lined with thick rows of golden spines. It grows slowly to 3' tall. It looks handsome in containers. It can thrive in full sun but prefers some shade in low desert. This cactus prefers well drained soil and rots with poor drainage.

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE Cactus HEIGHT

Under 1', 1-3' widtн

Under 1', 1-3'

FLOWER COLOR n/a

FLOWER SEASON

n/a LEAF COLOR Gold, Yellow

Culture

SUN Full, Half WATER Very Low SOIL TYPE Sandy, Clay, Loam, Rocky, Unparticular SOIL CONDITION Average, Poor, Well-drained GROWTH RATE Slow TOLERANCES Salt Ocean Spray, Heat, Windy Conditions, Smog, Alkaline Soil





Echinopsis hybrid

Easter Lily Cactus

The Easter Lily Cactus is prized for its award winning flowers that come in colors such as peach, yellow, hot pink, lavender, red or frost pink during spring. An excellent potted or patio container plant that will bloom at night and offer a delicate fragrance. It grows slowly to around 1 to 2' tall with either columnar or barrel shape habit. This cactus prefers well draining, rich soil and will tolerate full sun in coastal areas. In warmer inland areas, it needs afternoon shade. It needs regular water during hot temperatures.

Anatomy	Culture
plant type	sun
Cactus	Full, Half
HEIGHT	WATER
1-3'	Low, Medium
width	SOIL TYPE
Under 1'	Loam
FLOWER COLOR	SOIL CONDITION
Lavender, Orange, Pink, Red, Yellow	Rich, Well-drained
flower season	growth rate
Spring	Slow
	TOLERANCES n/a



Hesperaloe p. Brakelights

Brakelights Red Yucca

This attractive succulent has foliage resembling blue green grass with white fraying fibers along margins that reaches. Red, bell shaped flowers rise above foliage in spring and summer on arching stems with overall height of 3'. This plant tolerates full to part sun with well draining soil. It is drought tolerant once it's established but will do better with occasional summer watering. Flowers attract hummingbirds. Tolerates alkaline soil. Will naturalize slowly.

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE
Succulent
HEIGHT
1-3'
WIDTH
1-3'
FLOWER COLOR
Red
FLOWER SEASON
Spring, Summer
LEAF COLOR

Blue Green

Culture

SUN Full, Half Very Low SOIL TYPE Sandy, Loam, Rocky SOIL CONDITION Average, Poor, Well-drained, Dry GROWTH RATE Moderate TOLERANCES Heat, Smog, Rabbits, Alkaline Soil





Salvia 'Roman Red'

Roman Red Sage

An important subshrub for xeriscape gardens with any theme. Shares similar water requirements as many western natives making it perfect for wild gardens. Preference for good drainage makes an excellent bank and slope coverage. Excellent source of bright color in the Mediterranean landscape, but equally suited to tropical looks. Important staple of desert garden compositions. The quintessential dry climate hummingbird plant for wildlife focused gardens.

Anatomy

PLANT TYPE
Shrub
HEIGHT
FLOWER COLOR
n/a
FLOWER SEASON
n/a

Culture

SUN WATER SOIL TYPE SOIL CONDITION GROWTH RATE TOLERANCES n/a

