



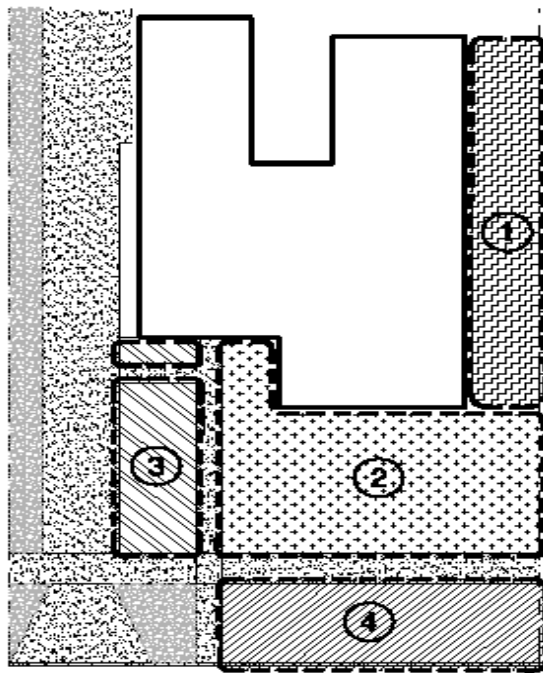
## Creating Drought Tolerant Landscapes

### Step 1: How Much Turf to Remove?

While it is true that removing more grass will directly increase water savings and rebate size, removing all the grass on site is not mandatory. Grass is the best plant for areas in the yard that need to take wear. If you need a play area for children or pets, grass is the best plant for that purpose. Keeping grass only in areas that are subjected to wear is a good compromise between reducing landscape water demand and maintaining a lawn that is practical.

### Separate Hydrozones in your Landscape: Let Your Sprinklers be Your Guide

In order to determine the grass areas to be removed from your lawn, it is essential to know how many hydrozones there are in your landscape area. To determine the size and shape of each hydrozone, turn on each sprinkler set that waters the grass, and observe the area wetted by the sprinklers. If you have an automatic sprinkler system – each valve waters a separate zone. Count how many valves you have and that will tell you how many zones you have. Each zone that contains grass has an opportunity to reduce water use by installing low water use plants.



### LEGEND

- ① HYDROZONE 1
- ② HYDROZONE 2
- ③ HYDROZONE 3
- ④ HYDROZONE 4



## Look at the Plant Tags and Group the Plants with the Same Water Requirements

Plants are usually classified as High, Medium, Low or Very Low water use. Group the plants with the same water requirements, in the same area of the landscape, in order to water efficiently. Review the plant tags to determine the water requirements for each plant.



It is critical to remove all the grass in a zone. Mixing grass with other plants will result in mixing plants with different water requirements, and there will be no water savings (the zone will still need to be watered as though the whole area has grass, and the lower water demand plants will get too much water).