

# IDENTIFYING YOUR PLANTS: COMMON PLANTS IN COACHELLA VALLEY

## Low Water Needs

Desert-adapted plants tend to have smaller leaves, which are often needle like or waxy, and frequently grayish in color.

### Trees



Acacia species



Palo Verde  
*Parkinsonia species*



Mesquite  
*Prosopis species*

### Shrubs



Texas Ranger  
*Leucophyllum species*



Red Yucca  
*Hesperaloe parviflora*



Brittlebush  
*Encelia farinosa*



Coral Fountain  
*Russelia species*



Trumpet Flower  
*Tacoma stans*



*Senna species*

### Cactus & Succulents



Ocotillo  
*Fouquieria splendens*



*Agave species*



Prickly Pear  
*Opuntia species*

Also: *Nolina species*, Desert Spoon (*Dasyliiron wheeleri*), Barrel Cactus (*Echinocactus species*), and *Yucca species*.

## Medium Water Needs

Plants that come from other regions need more water than our desert-friendly choices.

### Trees



Orchid Tree  
*Bauhinia species*



Olive Tree  
*Olea europaea*



Fan Palm  
*Washingtonia species*

### Shrubs



Bougainvillea



Deer Grass  
*Muhlenbergia species*



Lantana  
*Lantana species*



Bird of Paradise  
*Caesalpinia species*

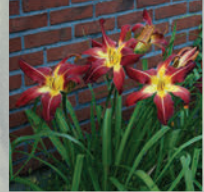


Sago Palm  
*Cycas revoluta*



Mock Orange  
*Pittosporum tobira*

### Perennials



Daylily  
*Heemerallis species*



*Gazania species*



Lily of the Nile  
*Agapanthus orientalis*

Also: Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus densiflorus 'Myers'*) and Butterfly Iris (*Diets species*).

## High Water Needs

Plants that come from tropical regions in South America and Asia, or those bearing fruit, often require a great deal of water.

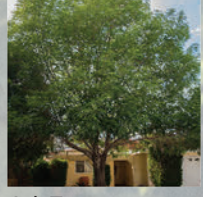
### Trees & Shrubs



*Hibiscus species*



Pink Powder Puff  
*Calliandra haematocephala*



Ash Tree  
*Fraxinus udhei*

### Annuals



Petunias



Geraniums



Snapdragons



Chrysanthemum



Pansy



Zinnia

### Fruit Trees & Vegetables



Citrus  
Orange, Lemon,  
Lime, Grapefruit



Tomato



Lettuces

## IDENTIFYING YOUR SPRINKLERS

### Pop-up with Spray Nozzles



Rain Bird VAN

### Pop-up with Rotary Nozzles



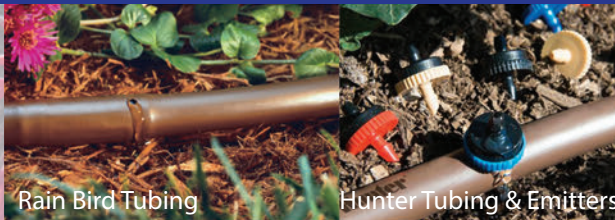
Hunter MP Rotator

### Rotors



Hunter PGP

### Drip Irrigation



Rain Bird Tubing

Hunter Tubing & Emitters

### Bubblers



TORO

Orbit

Rain Bird

## ABOUT YOUR WATER BILL

Your water bill consists of different parts. Some of these costs are fixed, but some of your bill is based on your actual water usage.

If you have a residential account, your water bill is based on your individual water budget. Part of this water budget is based on the size of your property and the actual weather which occurs during the billing period.

The schedules in this guide help you keep in touch with the monthly weather changes so your usage more closely tracks your water budget. The more you use, the more you pay for what you use.

Updating your controller might seem like a chore, or you may find it difficult, but you can save money and water by doing so.

### Residential Consumption Rates

**Tier 1 (Efficient Use).** This is your indoor water budget. If you have additional people living in your home, you can get this budget increased. Please call customer service at 760-391-4038 and ask for a variance. In 2016, this tier costs \$0.90 per 748 gallons. In 2017 it will be \$0.97.

**Tier 2 (Efficient Use).** This is your outdoor water budget. In 2016, this tier costs \$1.35 per 748 gallons. In 2017 it will be \$1.46.

**Tier 3 (Inefficient Use), Tier 4 (Excessive Use), Tier 5 (Wasteful Use).** If you are billed for water use in these tiers, you are likely overwatering or possibly have a leak that needs repair.

Tier 3 2016	\$1.81	Tier 3 2017	\$1.95
Tier 4 2016	\$2.71	Tier 4 2017	\$2.92
Tier 5 2016	\$3.60	Tier 5 2017	\$3.89

## OVERSEEDING INFORMATION

### Please Don't!

As the drought continues, we ask our customers not to overseed their lawns for the winter. Instead, please continue to water your lawn according to the schedule in this guide (it assumes warm-season grass).

Your grass will begin to turn brown when the temperatures drop into the 60s at night, and will green back up in the Spring.

### But If You Must...

Please understand, the common practice of overseeding assumes your goal is to get to germination as quickly as possible. You can overseed efficiently, albeit a bit more slowly, by following these rules and schedule:

- Do not overseed until nighttime temperatures dip below 65 degrees for a week.
- You do not need to water 5x per day to keep the seed moist.
- You also do not need to water 7 days per week. Water should be applied to comply with current IWA restrictions of 4 days per week.
- It is very important to update your watering schedule **AND** fertilize right after the first mow.

#### Week 1 until the first mow

Water at most 2x per day, 4 days per week  
Spray: 24-32 minutes per week  
Rotary: 72-88 minutes per week  
Rotor: 104-128 minutes per week

#### After the first mow

Water at least 1x per day, 4 days per week  
Spray: 16-24 minutes per week  
Rotary: 56-72 minutes per week  
Rotor: 88-104 minutes per week