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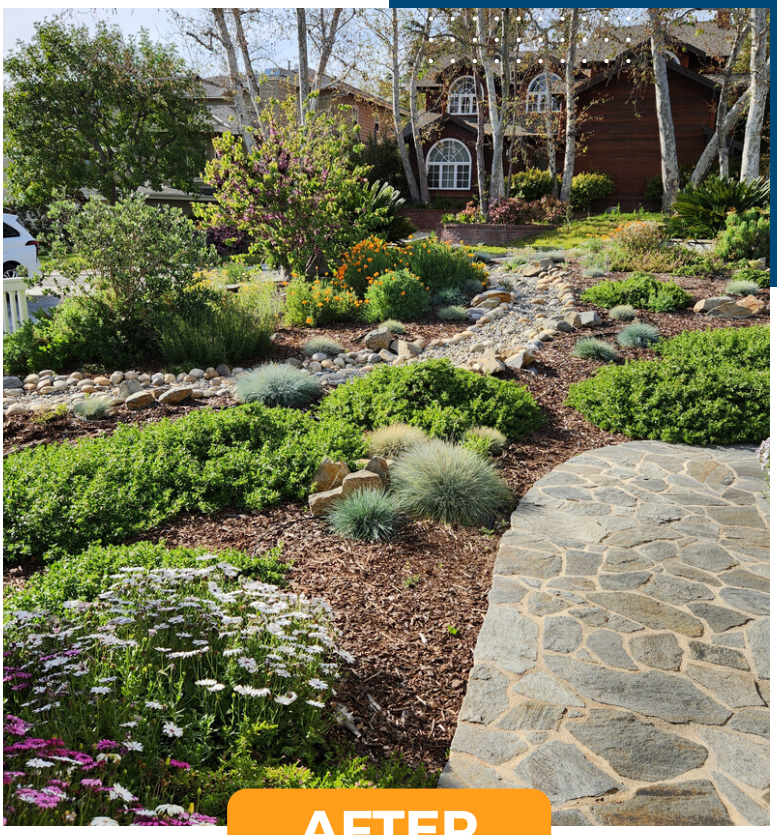
REAL SAVINGS

This transformation is expected to save

37.6k gallons

of water per year!



AFTER

BEFORE

Coto De Caza

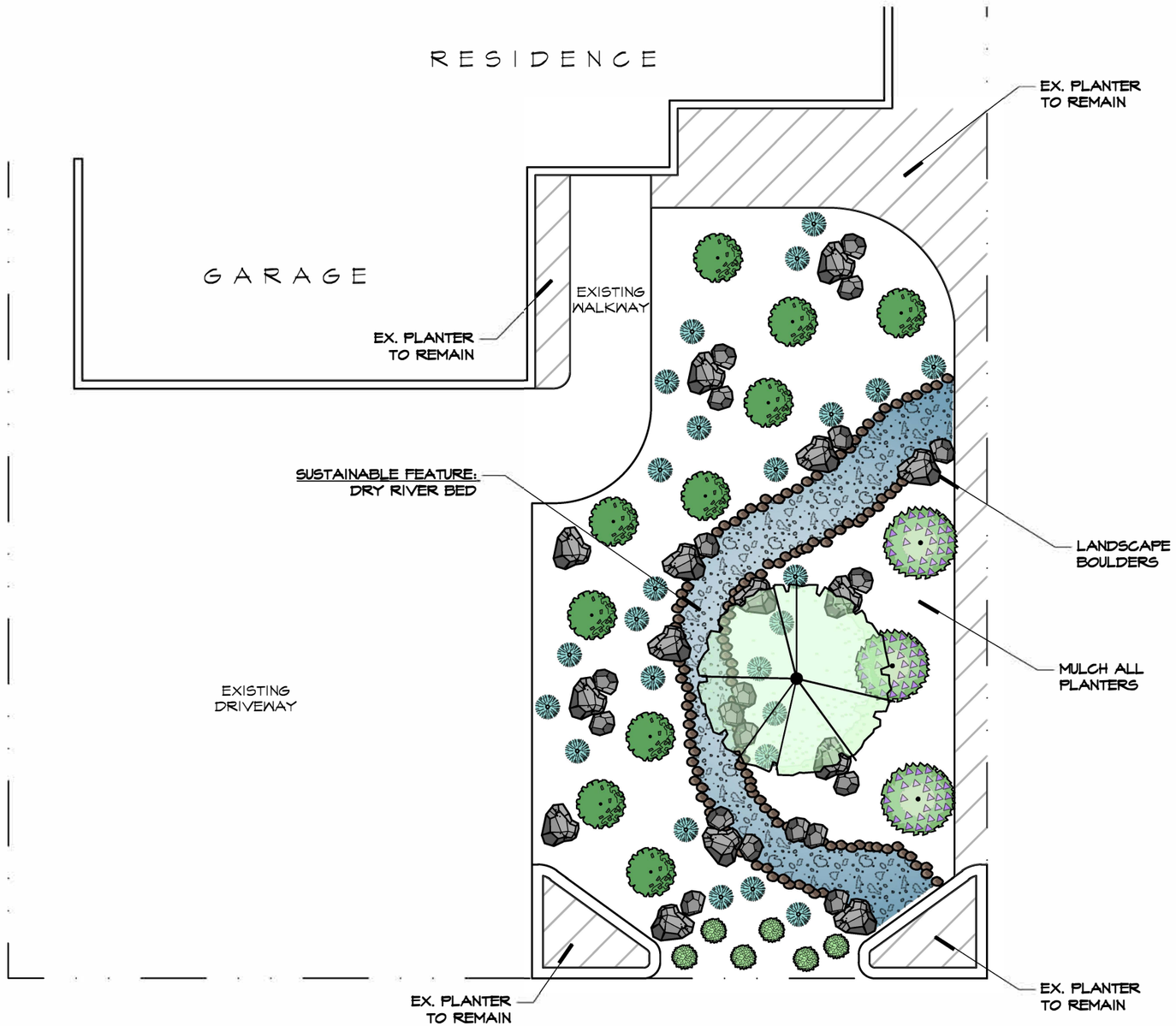
This OC Resident received a rebate through MWDOC's Turf Replacement Program!

FEATURES

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

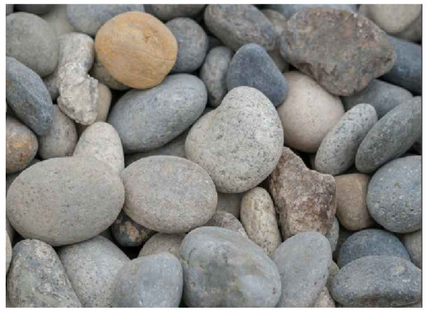
QUESTIONS?

turfremoval@mwdoc.com 714-593-5036 mwdoc.com/ocresidentialrebates

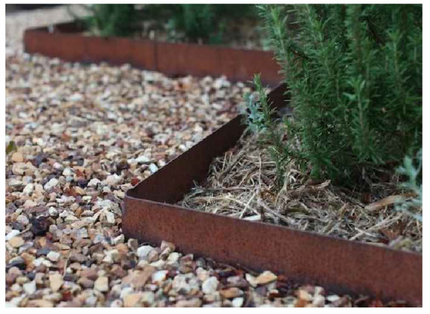


SUGGESTED LANDSCAPE MATERIALS:

SUSTAINABLE FEATURE: A dry river bed is an area designed to slow heavy flows of water from rainfall and correct erosion problems. It is made up of a shallow swale lined with stone large enough to slow the speed of storm water and prevent erosion.



SANTA FE COBBLESTONE: Dry River Bed feature to be lined with stones ranging in size from 4" - 8" and filled with 1-3" stones.



LANDSCAPE EDGING: Divides materials to avoid mixing and adds interest and shape to landcape. Can use metal, plastic or bend-a-board.

RED MOUNTAIN BOULDERS: Landscape boulders ranging in size 9", 12", 18" to be used throughout.

MULCH: Mini Decorative Bark is a flat-screened bark nugget material containing very little wood and graded carefully by particle size. This material is commonly used as a ground cover to provide all the mulching benefits as well as aesthetic value.

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PLANT SCHEDULE

TREES	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CONT	QTY
	Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	15 GAL	1
SHRUBS	**BOTANICAL NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**CONT**	**QTY**
	Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Brush	5 Gallon	10
	Dymondia margaretae	Silver Carpet Dymondia	4" Pots	6
	Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'	Elijah Blue Fescue	1 Gallon	25
	Salvia leucophylla	Purple Leaf Sage	5 Gallon	3
GROUND COVERS	**BOTANICAL NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**CONT**	**QTY**
	1" - 3" Gravel Rock inside dry river bed	Santa Fe Stone	Sq. Ft.	157 sf
	BD White Mini Bark	Mulch	Sq. Ft.	635 sf
	9-12" Landscape Boulders	Red Mountain Stone	#	30
	4"-8" Cobble stones	Santa Fe stone	Lin. Ft.	156 lf


Acer palmatum


Salvia leucophylla


Festica glauca 'Elijah Blue'


Baccharis pilularis


Dymondia margaretae

SUSTAINABILITY LEGEND

***All Turf Replacement Program Projects must include a minimum of 3 plants per 100 square feet of turf removed and at least one approved sustainability feature. Refer to the MWDOC Turf Replacement Program's website for more information.

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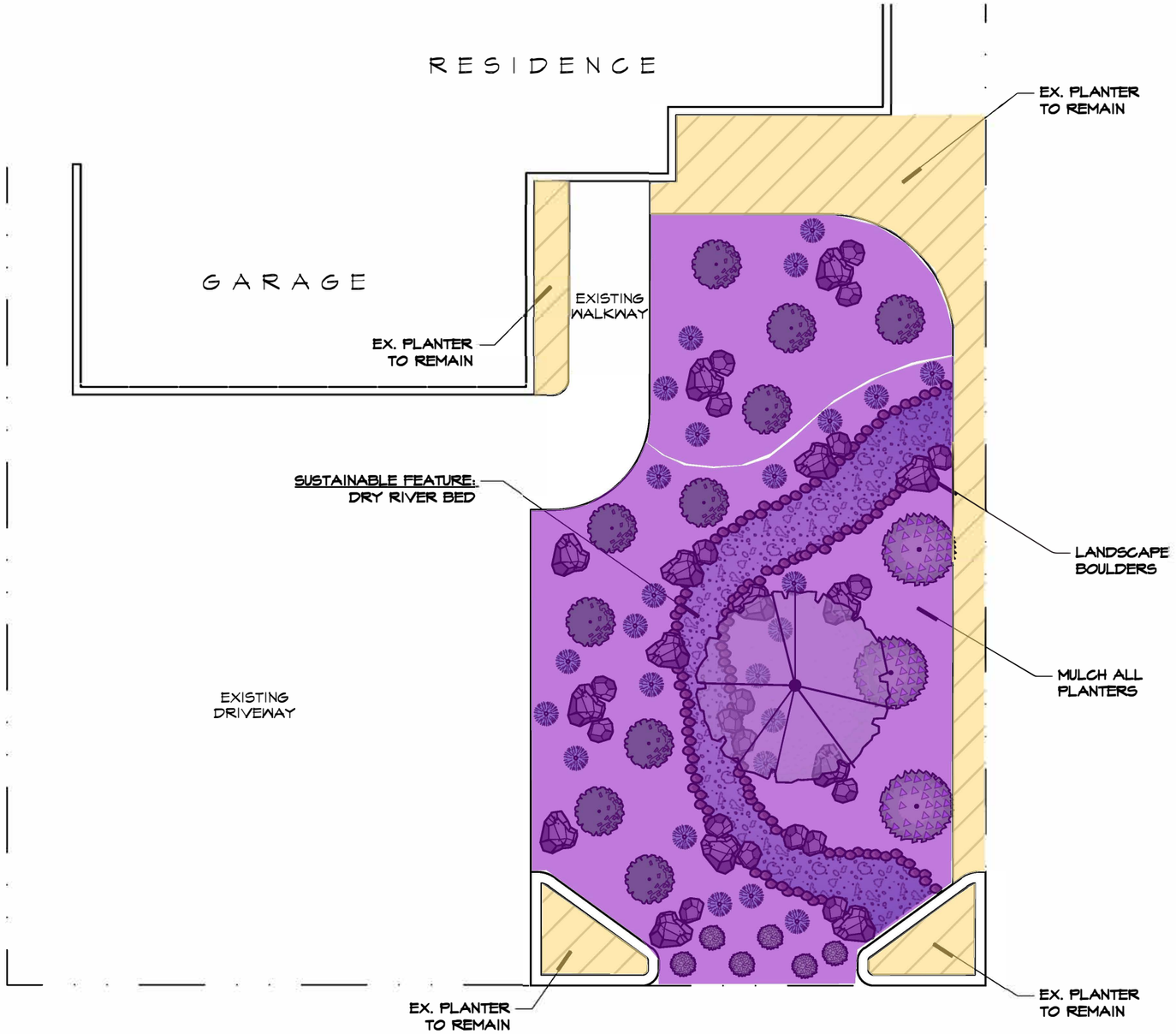

NORTH

8' 4' 0 8' 16'

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$"=1'-0"

PROPOSED IRRIGATION PLAN:

Pictured is the proposed hydro-zoning of the new landscape to be installed as new drip irrigation zones. Each hydro-zone has a designated valve to control separate irrigation run times that are appropriate for the variety of plant water needs. Additional valves may be necessary in order to expand the existing system. It is highly recommended that the irrigation system is connected to a smart, weather-based irrigation controller. Additional rebate funds may be available for drip irrigation systems and smart irrigation controllers. Check with your local water agency for availability.

IRRIGATION LEGEND:

Zone 1: In-Line Drip Emitter Irrigation

Zone 2: Existing Irrigation Zone to Remain

Smart Irrigation Controller:
There are many different smart controllers on the market that are excellent for residential applications. Price points vary but features can include local weather data & adjustments, rain shut-off, Wi-Fi connectivity, access from a smart phone, and detailed water-use reporting.

Anti-Siphon Irrigation Control Valve
Above Ground, install drip filter and pressure regulator on downstream outlet side.

In-Line Emitter Drip
Above Ground, install drip filter and pressure regulator on downstream outlet side.

In-Line Filter for Dripline
Internal screen/ mesh prevents clogging of drip components. Install downstream of valve.

Pressure Reducer
Pressure reduced to 30 psi for proper operation of drip system. Install downstream of valve.

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MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES:

Your new landscape is an investment, don't waste it! Commit to regular maintenance and you will have a beautiful OC Friendly landscape to enjoy for years to come. As your new plants get established, the first two years of maintenance are particularly important.

The most important part of this process is to make sure that your grass is completely dead and removed. Proper removal of your turf will reduce your maintenance needs significantly right from the start. Grass that has not been properly eradicated will eventually grow back, suffocating your new plants and competing with them for water.

WATER:

Do not expect to see significant water savings immediately. Even though your new landscape was designed for low water use, these plants require ample irrigation during their establishment period. The best time to water is in the early morning when heat evaporation is low.

Each watering should allow for a deep soaking of the soil to encourage deep root growth. Long, slow irrigation applications are best to avoid runoff and get deep penetration. Water often enough during the first 2-3 months to prevent the root ball from drying out. Most plants will fully establish once they go through two summers and two winters.

With that said, be careful not to overwater your new landscape. Give enough time between waterings to allow the top few inches of soil to dry out. Soil that is never allowed to dry out will likely foster plant disease and fungus.

IRRIGATION:

The irrigation system is the lifeline of your new landscape. It is important to maintain the efficiency of the system to conserve water and to ensure that your plants establish properly. Low-pressure drip systems can eventually become clogged with soil and other debris. Irrigation filters and emitters should be opened and cleaned at least once a month. Flush the entire system at least once each season and every time a repair is made.

A note about smart irrigation controllers: This technology can only irrigate efficiently when programmed with accurate information. Proper research into your landscape's soil type, plant factors, runoff time, or any other data that the controller can accept will greatly benefit the longterm success of your landscape.

MULCHING:

Mulching is a very important step in your landscape transformation and provides many benefits. Mulch will suppress many existing weeds and seeds that are already in the soil, as well as prevent new seeds from landing on soil and rooting. The best type of mulch for weed suppression is a large and coarse grind made from recently chipped pine, oak, juniper or camphor trees. Mulch also greatly reduces the evaporation of water out of the soil, making more irrigation water available for plants.

Once you have planted your landscape, apply a layer of mulch at least 3" to 4" thick to the areas between plants. Lease a small srea around each plant bare so that no piece of mulch is touching the crown of the plant to prevent plant rot.

You will need to re-apply mulch throughout the years as it eventually breaks down over time and enriches the soil.

WEEDING:

Controlling weeds in your garden will most likely demand the majority of your hands-on maintenance time. Weeding is key to preserving the aesthetic of your landscape as well as ensuring that water, sunlight and soil nutrients are being used effectively. Weed thoroughly on a regular basis to prevent unwanted plants from having a chance to produce seeds and spread. There are plenty of chemical and non-chemical control methods, but nothing will put you more in tune with your landscape like spending time outside to hand pull weeds.

PESTS:

Pests that pose a threat to plants can often be controlled by maintaining the health of your landscape. Avoid over-watering and ensure that your soil has good drainage. Soil that is perpetually wet will attract unwanted insects and create rot. Do not prune out of season. An open cut on a plant during that wrong time of year can take years to heal properly and will invite pests.

PRUNING:

Many plants require pruning to cut away dead or overgrown branches or stems as well as to shape the growth. Pruning also encourages new growth and flowering. Research each of your plant species to familiarize yourself with its habits and what time of year is best to prune them. Choose the proper pruning technique based on plant species and desired outcome.

PINCHING: Removes terminal growth and stops the stem from elongating. This technique encourages bushy growth. It is typically done on annual and perennial flowers and on some vegetables; it's also effective for directing growth on small-leafed shrubs to give the plant an even shape. Pinching will also allow your annual plants to bloom for a longer period of time. Simply pinch off a terminal bud with your thumb and forefinger.

HEADING: A more aggressive technique that removes part of the shoot to shape certain small shrubs and flowering perennials. Heading stimulates the buds just below the cut, encouraging denser growth. Use small, hand-held pruners or a sharp blade.

THINNING: Eliminates an entire shoot to reduce the bulk of a plant with minimal re-growth. Each cut removes an entire stem or branch, either back to its point of origin on the main stem or to the point where it joins another branch. Use hand-held pruners, loppers, or a pruning saw to make thinning cuts, depending on the thickness of the member being cut.

REBATE:

All Potential program participants must review the following Terms and Conditions at https://mwdoc.dropletportal.com/rebate/turf/terms.

To qualify for our other Turf Removal or Drip Rebates, please consult our Program's Eligibility Requirements, the Terms and Conditions, and Qualifying Product List (Drip) at mwdoc.Dropletportal.com

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