

# BOROUGH OF WATCHUNG

OFFICE OF THE BOROUGH CLERK



June 18, 2013

Larry D'Antonio, Manager  
Stop & Shop  
1511 US Route 22 West  
Watchung, NJ 07069

Re: Go Green Event

Dear Mr. D'Antonio:

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you and the Stop & Shop organization for the generous donation of 100 reusable shopping bags that were used for distribution on June 15, 2013 at the Borough's "go green & shred" event.

This event, held in conjunction with Somerset County, provided a safe and secure method of document destruction for residents, in addition to a collection of styrofoam and scrap metal for recycling. When residents arrived at this collection, we offered a reusable shopping bag, along with information on recycling, clean water, idling, pesticide-free landscaping, and other environmentally friendly educational information.

I would especially like to thank Kristen from your facility for her assistance in obtaining the re-usable shopping bags for this event. The Borough appreciates the "good neighbor" relationship we have always had with Stop & Shop.

Sincerely,

Michelle DeRocco  
Clerk

C: Mayor Stephen K. Pote

## Go Green

Study after study has confirmed that global warming is already occurring and that it is caused primarily by human activities. The only uncertainties are how soon and in what ways it will disrupt our existence. Stronger storms? Flooded coastlines? Harsher droughts? More disease? Not to mention that our waterways, food, and air are already polluted to unsound levels in many areas, affecting our health and quality of life every day.

Below we offer a list of things you can do today that will not only reduce your ecological footprint, but also save you money and help you live a happier, healthier life.

- ◆ **Recycling** mail, catalogs, etc. will reduce the amount of fiber that must be obtained from wood to make new paper products, decrease landfill waste and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from incinerator and landfill. You can also donate old cell phone, PDA or pagers to worthwhile organizations.
  - ◆ When you receive unwanted catalogs, newsletters, magazines, or junk mail, request to be removed from the mailing list before you recycle the item.
- ◆ **Get an energy audit** –
  - ◆ Install additional insulation, replacement windows and doors or energy efficient heating & cooling systems to reduce energy costs.
- ◆ **Reduce energy use** –
  - ◆ Purchasing Energy Star lighting which provides bright warm light, but uses about 75% less energy than standard bulbs. (Lowe's has energy efficient bulbs for recessed lights with dimmers available).
  - ◆ Make it a habit to turn off the lights when you're leaving any room for 15 minutes or more and utilize natural light when you can.
  - ◆ Make it a policy to buy Energy Star-rated light bulbs and fixtures, which use at least two-thirds less energy than regular lighting, and install timers or motion sensors that automatically shut off lights when they're not needed.
  - ◆ **Change the thermostat setting and install energy saving devices** - Setting your thermostat a few degrees lower in the winter and a few degrees higher in the summer can translate to substantial savings on your utility bills.
  - ◆ Install low-flow showerheads and take shorter showers to save water and the energy used to heat it. Or, consider eventually installing a solar hot water heater on your property.
  - ◆ Wash clothes in cold water whenever possible and use a drying rack or clothesline.
  - ◆ When incandescent bulbs burn out, replace them with longer-lasting, low-energy compact fluorescent bulbs.
  - ◆ With the money you save from making these changes, consider buying wind energy from your local utility or purchasing renewable energy offsets. Renewables offer our best hope for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a host of other pollutants. In some cases, "green energy" options can be cheaper than electricity from conventional sources!
  - ◆ Replace old refrigerators, washing machines, dryers and dishwashers with energy star model. Front load washing machines use less energy and water conservation savings
  - ◆ Unplug little used extra refrigerators – a savings of approx. \$25.00 per month.
- ◆ Use **organic fertilizers & pesticides** on lawns & gardens – toxins penetrate the earth and pollute our water supply.
- ◆ **Re-route your commute.**
  - ◆ Walk or bike to work and save money on gas and parking while improving your cardiovascular health and reducing your risk of obesity.
  - ◆ If you live far from your office, investigate the option of telecommuting or carpooling.
  - ◆ If your streets are not conducive to biking or walking, lobby your municipal government to increase spending on sidewalks and bike lanes. With little cost, these improvements can pay huge dividends in decreased traffic and pollution.
- ◆ **Buy local.**
  - ◆ Shop at your local farmers' market. Though the offerings can be more expensive, you can generally count on a higher quality product—and the entire purchase price goes directly to the farmer. Buying any goods produced locally saves energy by reducing the fossil fuels needed to transport food and other items across the country and around the globe.
  - ◆ Start a local currency program in your town. This can ensure that money stay in your local economy, valuing local services and supporting local merchants.
- ◆ **Compost your food scraps.**

# Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

## *Easy Things You Can Do Every Day To Protect Our Water*

### **A Guide to Healthy Habits for Cleaner Water**

**P**ollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed by rain into storm drains, then directly to our drinking water supplies and the ocean and lakes our children play in. Fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings: You name it and it ends up in our water.

Stormwater pollution is one of New Jersey's greatest threats to clean and plentiful water, and that's why we're all doing something about it.

By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater. It all adds up to cleaner water, and it saves the high cost of cleaning up once it's dirty.

As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal requirements, many municipalities and other public agencies including colleges and military bases must adopt ordinances or other rules prohibiting various activities that contribute to stormwater pollution. Breaking these rules can result in fines or other penalties.



**As a resident, business, or other member of the New Jersey community, it is important to know these easy things you can do every day to protect our water.**

### **Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides**

- Do a soil test to see if you need a fertilizer.
- Do not apply fertilizers if heavy rain is predicted.
- Look into alternatives for pesticides.
- Maintain a small lawn and keep the rest of your property or yard in a natural state with trees and other native vegetation that requires little or no fertilizer.
- If you use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the instructions on the label on how to correctly apply it.



Make sure you properly store or discard any unused portions.

### **Properly use and dispose of hazardous products**

- Hazardous products include some household or commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze, and paints.
- Do not pour any hazardous products down a storm drain because storm drains are usually connected to local waterbodies and the water is not treated.

## *To Idle or Not to Idle, That is the Question*



The Environmental Commission would like to highlight different areas that you can focus on and point out ways you can help improve your environment. Today's topic deals with you and your automobile.

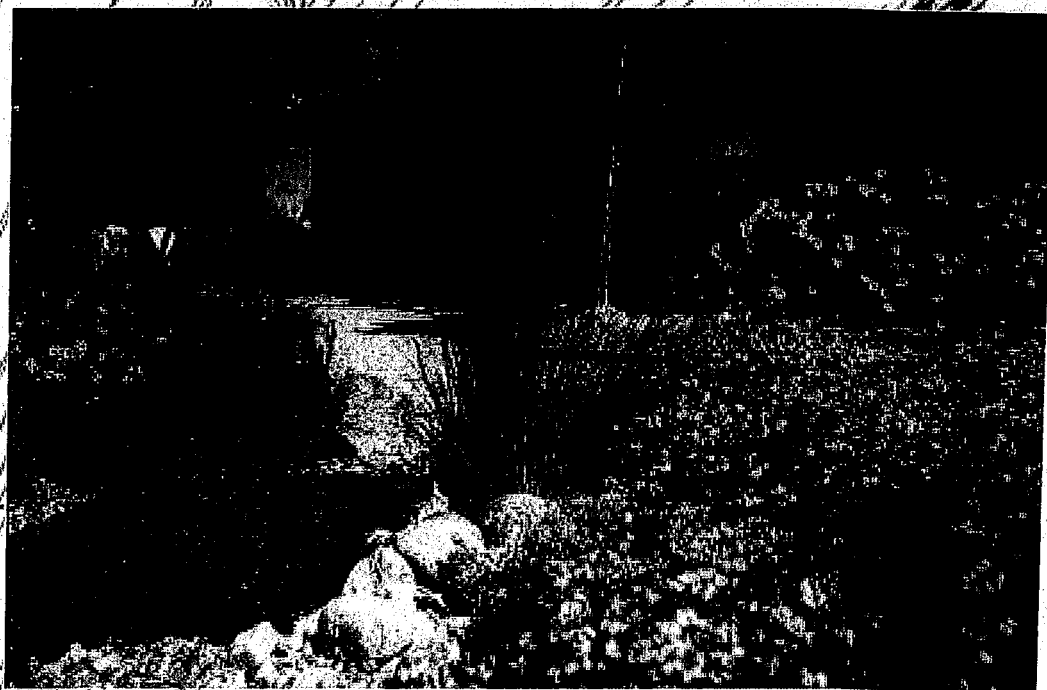
According to the EPA, driving a car is the single most polluting thing most of us do and in the State of New Jersey it is one of the largest source of pollutants. These particles and gases are a cause of asthma and allergies, especially among children, and increase the risk of cancer, heart and lung diseases.

Living in Watchung makes the automobile a necessity, but there are many things you can do to lessen your car's impact on the air that we breathe. Read the list below and see if some changes in your behavior can reduce the amount of diesel soot and vehicle exhaust you contribute.

- Idling your car for 10 seconds uses more fuel than turning the car off and on.
- Cars warm up faster when moving.
- It does not harm your car to turn it off and on.
- When idling, you get zero miles per gallon.
- Excessive idling can damage your car's engine.
- If you are waiting at a drive-thru you will use less fuel if you put the car in neutral.
- If the weather is nice and the establishment is open, park and go inside to transact your business. Burn calories not fuel.
- Idling for 20 minutes generated the same amount of hazardous emissions as driving nearly 320 miles.
- Idling more than 3 minutes is against the law in New Jersey.



# Water-Efficient Landscaping:

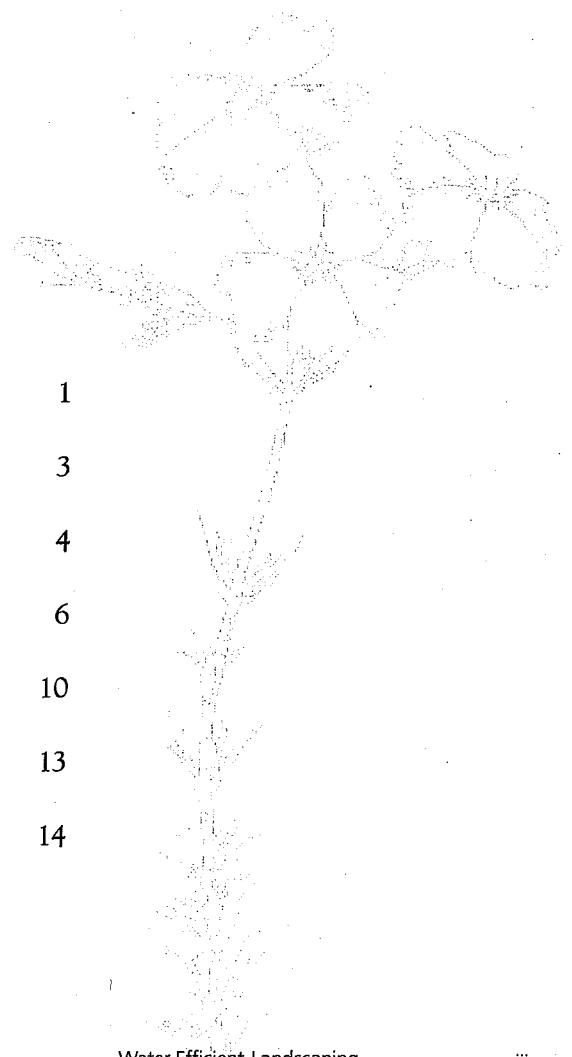


Preventing  
Pollution &  
Using Resources  
Wisely



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# What is Water-efficient Landscaping?

Water, many agree, is our most precious natural resource; without it, life ceases. Yet judging by our water use and consumption practices, many of us in the United States seem to take it for granted. A typical household uses approximately 260 gallons of water per day. "Water conscious" individuals often install high-efficiency shower heads and toilets and wash only full loads of clothes and dishes to reduce consumption. But in the summer, the amount of water used outdoors by a household can exceed the amount used for all other purposes in the entire year. This is especially true in hot, dry climates.

Gardening and lawn care account for the majority of this seasonal increase, but other outdoor activities, such as washing cars and filling swimming pools, also contribute. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, of the 26 billion gallons of water consumed daily in the United States<sup>1</sup>, approximately 7.8 billion gallons, or 30 percent<sup>2</sup>, is devoted to outdoor uses. The majority of this is used for landscaping. In fact, it is estimated that the typical suburban lawn consumes 10,000 gallons of water above and beyond rainwater each year (Vickers, p 140).

Many mistakenly believe that stunning gardens and beautiful lawns are only possible through extensive watering, fertilization, and pesticide application. As this booklet will demonstrate, eye-catching gardens and landscapes that save water, prevent pollution, and

protect the environment are, in fact, easily achieved by employing water-efficient landscaping. Water-efficient landscaping produces attractive landscapes because it utilizes designs and plants suited to local conditions.

This booklet describes the benefits of water-efficient landscaping. It includes several examples of successful projects and programs, as well as contacts, references, and a short bibliography. For specific information about how to best apply water-efficient landscaping principles to your geographical area, consult with your county



*Xeriscape garden at Denver Water*

extension service and local garden and nursery centers. Local governments and water utilities also possess a wealth of information and suggestions for using water more efficiently in all aspects of your life, including landscaping.

<sup>1</sup> W.B. Solley, R.R. Pierce, and H.A. Perlman. 1998. *Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1995* (USGS Circular 1200). USGS. Reston, VA. p.27.

<sup>2</sup> Amy Vickers. 2001. *Handbook of Water Use and Conservation*. WaterPlow Press. Amherst, MA. p. 140.

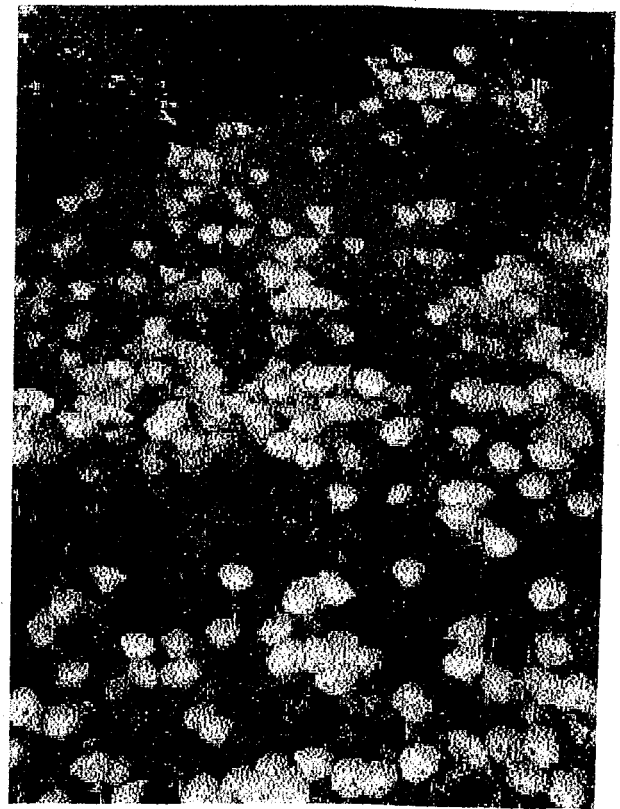
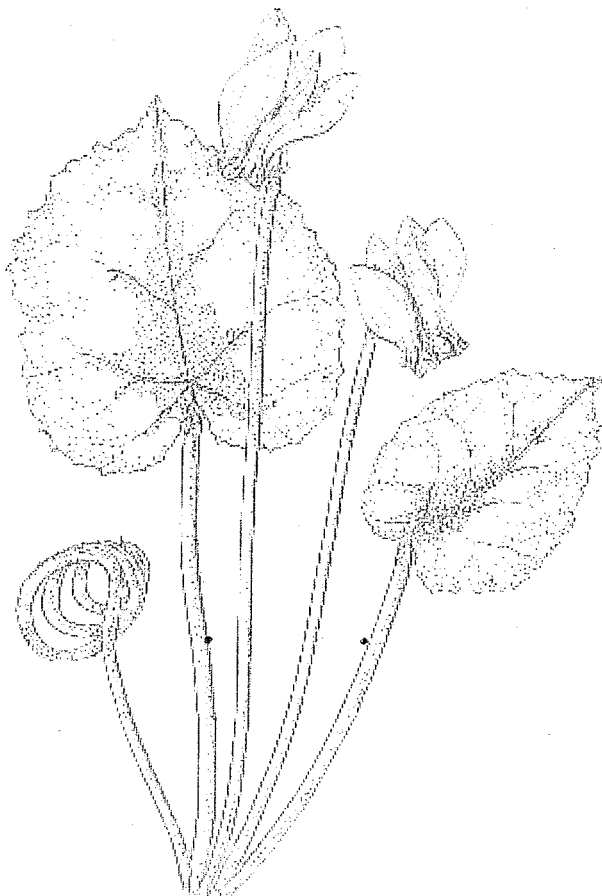
# Why Use Water-efficient Landscaping?

Proper landscaping techniques not only create beautiful landscapes, but also benefit the environment and save water. In addition, attractive, water-efficient, low-maintenance landscapes can increase home values.

Water-efficient landscaping offers many economic and environmental benefits, including:

- Lower water bills from reduced water use.
- Conservation of natural resources and preservation of habitat for plants and wildlife such as fish and waterfowl.
- Decreased energy use (and air pollution associated with its generation) because less pumping and treatment of water is required.
- Reduced home or office heating and cooling costs through the careful placement of trees and plants.

- Reduced runoff of stormwater and irrigation water that carries top soils, fertilizers, and pesticides into lakes, rivers, and streams.
- Fewer yard trimmings to be managed or landfilled.
- Reduced landscaping labor and maintenance costs.
- Extended life for water resources infrastructure (e.g., reservoirs, treatment plants, groundwater aquifers), thus reduced taxpayer costs.



Meadow Sage (*Salvia pratensis*) is the background for New Mexico Evening Primrose (*Oenothera berlandieri* 'siskiyou')



The key to successful planting and transplanting is getting the roots to grow into the surrounding soil as quickly as possible. Knowing when and where to plant is crucial to speeding the establishment of new plants. The best time to plant will vary from species to species. Some plants will thrive when planted in a dormant or inactive state. Others succeed when planted during the season when root generation is highest and sufficient moisture is available to support new growth (generally, spring is the best season, but check plant tags or consult with your local nursery for specific species).

## Practical turf areas

How and where turf is placed in the landscape can significantly reduce the amount of irrigation water needed to support the landscape. Lawns require a large amount of supplemental water and generally greater maintenance than other vegetation. Use turf where it aesthetically highlights the house or buildings and where it has practical function, such as in play or recreation areas. Grouping turf areas can increase watering efficiency and significantly reduce evaporative and runoff losses. Select a type of grass that can withstand drought periods and become dormant during hot, dry seasons. Reducing or eliminating turf areas altogether further reduces water use.

## Efficient irrigation

Efficient irrigation is a very important part of using water efficiently outdoors, and applies in any landscape—whether Xeriscape or conventional. For this reason, an entire section of this booklet addresses efficient irrigation; it can be found on page 6.

## Use of mulches

Mulches aid in greater retention of water by minimizing evaporation, reducing weed growth, moderating soil temperatures, and preventing erosion. Organic mulches also improve the condition of your soil as they decompose. Mulches are typically composed of wood bark chips, wood grindings, pine straws, nut shells, small



*Wine Cup (Callirhoe involucrata) and Sunset Hyssop (Agastache rupestris) in the Denver Water Xeriscape Garden*

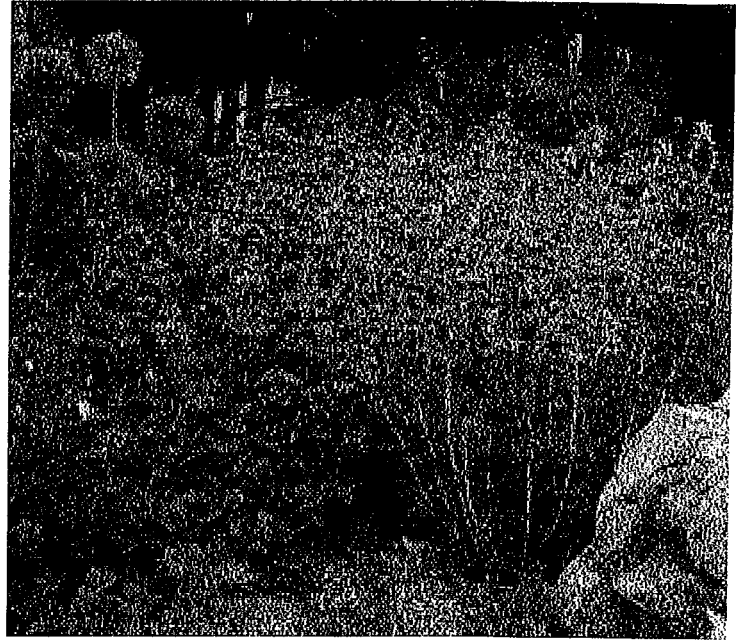
gravel, or shredded landscape clippings. Avoid using rock mulches in sunny areas or around non-arid climate plants, as they radiate large amounts of heat and promote water loss that can lead to scorching. Too much mulch can restrict water flow to plant roots and should be avoided.

## Appropriate maintenance

Water and fertilize plants only as needed. Too much water promotes weak growth and increases pruning and mowing requirements. Like any landscape, a water-efficient yard will require regular pruning, weeding, fertilization, pest control, and irrigation. As your water-efficient landscape matures, however, it will require less maintenance and less water. Cutting turf grass only when it reaches two to three inches promotes deeper root growth and a more drought-resistant lawn. As a rule of thumb, mow your turf grass before it requires more than one inch to be removed. The proper cutting height varies, however, with the type of grass, so you should contact your county extension service or local nursery to find out the ideal cutting height for your lawn. Avoid shearing plants or giving them high nitrogen fertilizers during dry periods because these practices encourage water-demanding new growth.

driven programming system. Drip-type irrigation systems are considered the most efficient of the automated irrigation methods because they deliver water directly to the plants' roots. It is also important to revise your watering schedule as the seasons change. Over-watering is most common during the fall when summer irrigation schedules have not been adjusted to the cooler temperatures.

To further reduce your water consumption, consider using alternative sources of irrigation water, such as gray water, reclaimed water, and collected rainwater. According to the AWWA Research Foundation, homes with access to alternative sources of irrigation reduce their water bills by as much as 25 percent.<sup>4</sup> Graywater is untreated household waste water from bathroom sinks, showers, bathtubs, and clothes washing machines. Graywater systems pipe this used water to a storage tank for later outdoor watering use. State and local graywater laws and policies vary, so you should investigate what qualifies as gray water and if any limitations or restrictions apply. Reclaimed water is waste water that has been treated to levels suitable for nonpotable uses. Check with local water officials to determine if it is available in your area. Collected rainwater is rainwater collected in cisterns, barrels, or storage tanks. Commercial rooftop collection systems are available, but simply diverting your downspout into a covered



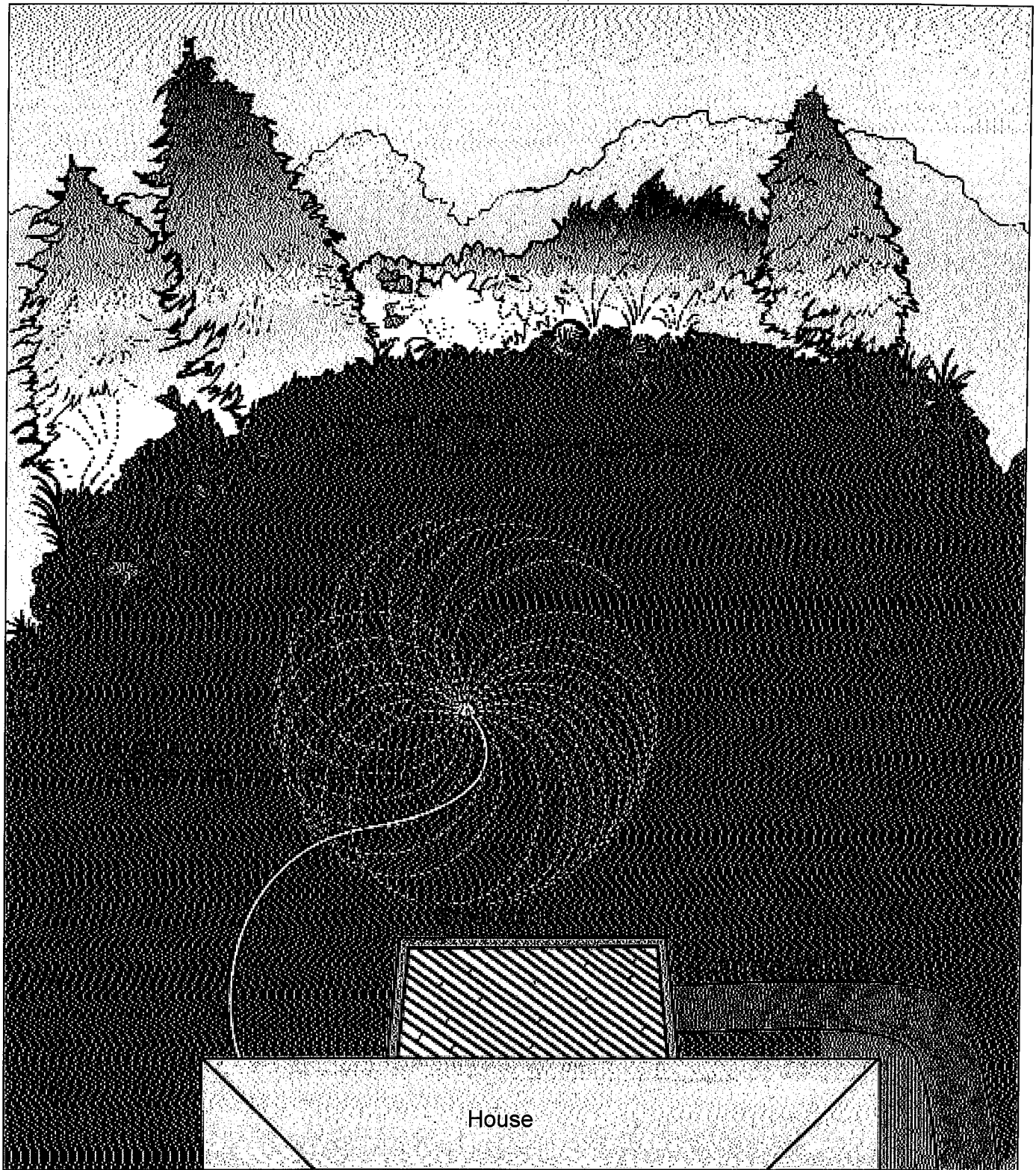
*Red Valerian (Centranthus ruber)*

barrel is an easy, low-cost approach. When collecting rainwater, cover all collection vessels to prevent animals and children from entering and to prevent mosquito breeding. Some states might have laws which do not allow collection of rainwater, so be sure to check with your state's water resource agency before implementing a rainwater collection system.

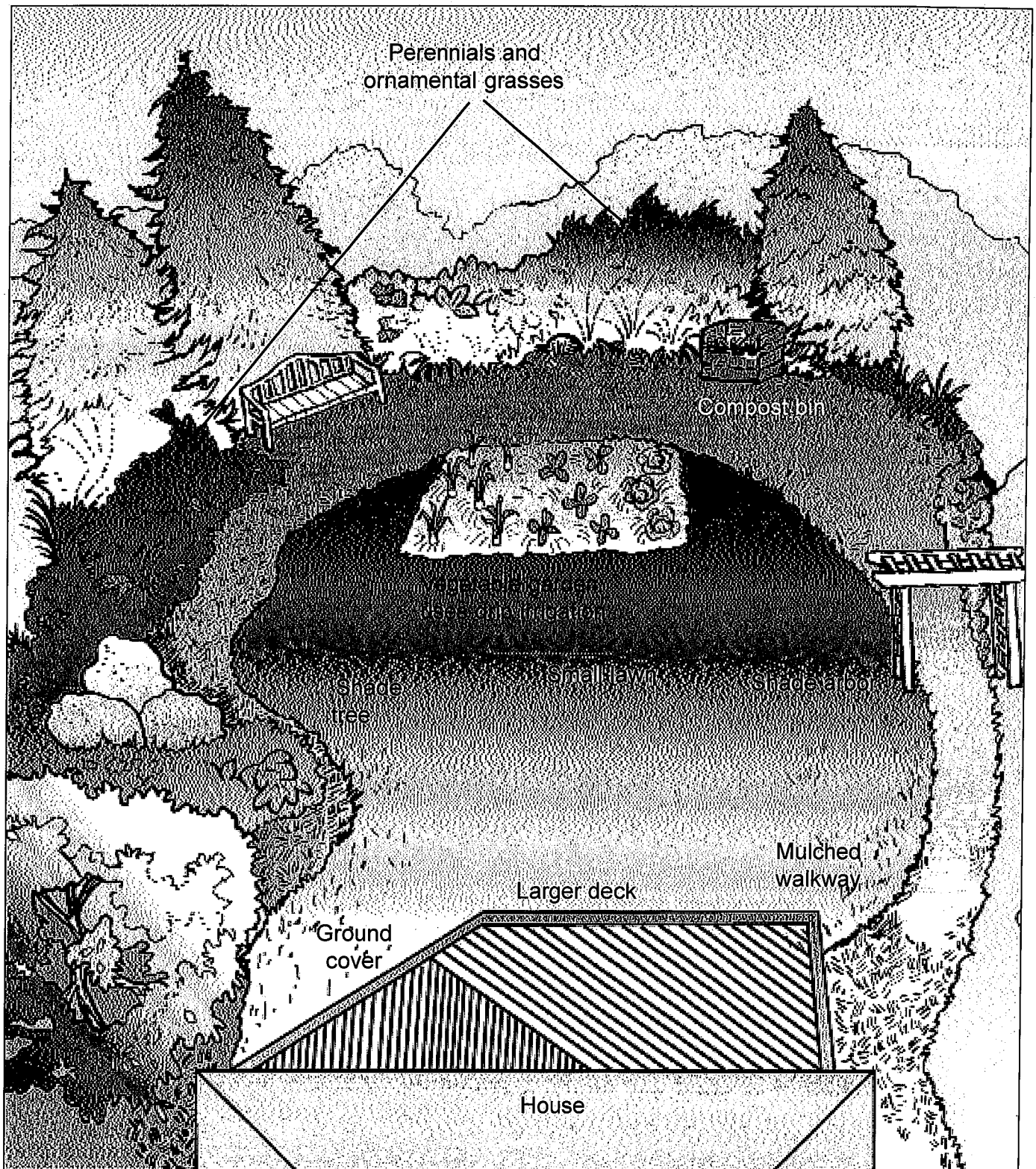
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<sup>4</sup> AWWA Research Foundation. 1999. *Residential End Uses of Water*. <[www.waterwiser.org](http://www.waterwiser.org)>

# Non-xeriscaping



# Xeriscaping



# Examples of Successful Water-efficient Landscaping Projects

**W**ater-efficient landscaping techniques can be used by individuals, companies, state, tribal, and local governments, and businesses to physically enhance their properties, reduce long-term maintenance costs, and create environmentally conscious landscapes. The following examples illustrate how water-efficient landscapes can be used in various situations.



*Oriental Poppies (Papaver orientale)*

## Homeowner—public/private partnership

- The South Florida Water Management District, the Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association, the Florida Irrigation Society, and local businesses worked together to produce a television video called "Plant It Smart with Xeriscape." The video shows how a typical Florida residential yard can be retrofitted with Xeriscape landscaping to save energy, time,

and money. The showcase yard (selected from 70 applicants) had a history of heavy water use—more than 90,000 gallons per month. After the retrofit, the yard's aesthetic value was enhanced; plus it now uses 75 percent less water and relies on yard trimmings for mulch and compost.

- The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), the City of St. Petersburg, and Pinellas County, Florida, produced a video called "Xeriscape It!" It shows a landscape being installed using the seven Xeriscape principles. The SWFWMD also funded several Xeriscape demonstration sites and maintains a Xeriscape demonstration garden at its Brooksville, Florida, headquarters. The garden features a variety of native and non-native plants and is available for public viewing, along with a landscape plant identification guide.
- Residents of Glendale, Arizona, can receive a \$100 cash rebate for installing or converting more than half of their landscapable area to non-grass vegetation. The Glendale Water Conservation Office conducts an inspection of the converted lawn to ensure compliance with rebate requirements and then issues a rebate check to the homeowner. The purpose of the Landscape Rebate Program is to permanently reduce the amount of water used to irrigate grass throughout Glendale.

## State government

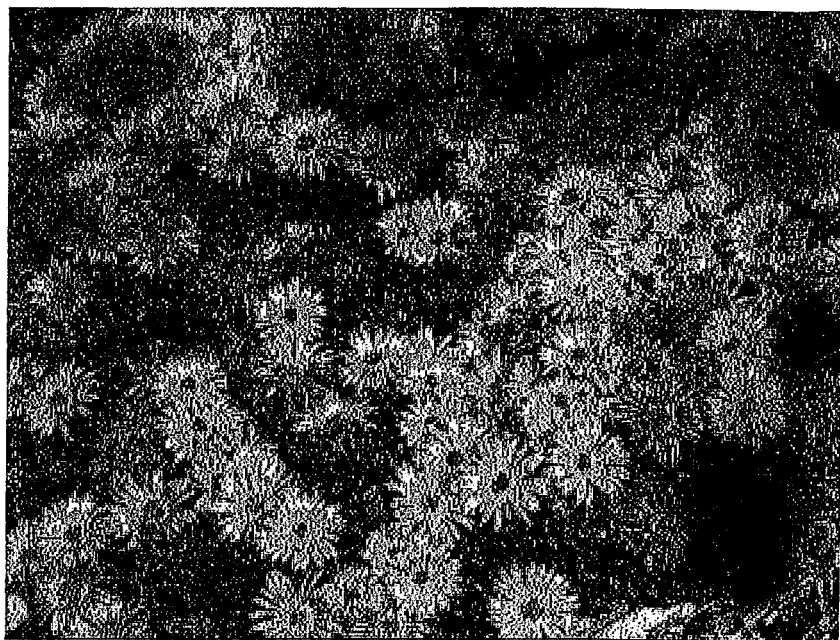
- Although perceived as a water-rich state, Florida became the first to enact a statewide Xeriscape law. Florida's legislature recognized that its growing population and vulnerable environment necessitated legal safeguards for its water resources. The Xeriscape law requires Florida's Departments of Management Ser-

vices and Transportation to use Xeriscape landscaping on all new public properties and to develop a 5-year program to phase in Xeriscape on properties constructed before July 1992. All local governments must also consider requiring the use of Xeriscape and offering incentives to install Xeriscaping.

- Texas also developed legislation requiring Xeriscape landscaping on new construction projects on state property beginning on or after January 1994. Additional legislation, enacted in 1995, requires the Department of Transportation to use Xeriscape practices in the construction and maintenance of roadside parks. All municipalities may consider enacting ordinances requiring Xeriscape to conserve water.

## City government

In Las Vegas, Nevada, homeowners can receive up to \$1,000 for converting their lawn to Xeriscape, while commercial landowners can receive up to a \$50,000 credit on their water bill. The city and several other surrounding communities hope these eye-catching figures will help Las Vegas meet its goal of saving 25 percent of the water it would otherwise have used by the year 2010; to date, it has saved 17 percent. Local officials plan to reach the target with the assistance of incentive programs encouraging Xeriscape, a city ordinance limiting turf to no more than 50 percent of new landscapes, grassroots information programs, and a landscape awards program specifically for Xeriscaped properties. Preliminary results of a five-year study show that residents who converted a portion of their lawns to Xeriscape reduced total water consumption by an average of 33 percent. The xeric vegetation required less than a quarter of the water typically used and one-third the maintenance (both in labor and expenditures) compared to traditional turf.



*Yellow Ice Plant (Delosperma nubigenum) close-up*

## Developers

Howard Hughes Properties (HHP), a developer and manager of more than 25,000 acres of residential, commercial, and office development property, has enthusiastically used drought tolerant landscaping on all of its properties since 1990. Most of the company's properties are located in Las Vegas, one of the country's fastest growing metropolitan areas. To conserve resources, the city and county have implemented regulations requiring developers to employ certain Xeriscape principles in new projects. Specifically, a limited percentage of grass can be used on projects, and it must be kept away from streets. As the area's first large-scale developer to recognize the need and value in incorporating drought tolerant landscaping in parks, streetscapes, and open spaces, HHP uses native and desert-adaptive plants that survive and thrive in the Las Vegas climate with minimal to moderate amounts of water.



Drip system irrigation controllers are linked to weather stations that monitor the evapotranspiration rate. This allows HHP to determine the correct amount of water to be applied to plants at any given time. HHP tests the irrigation systems regularly and adds appropriate soil amendments to promote healthy plant growth. The maintenance program also includes pest management, the use of mulching mowers, and the use of rock mulch top dressing on all non-turf planting areas. These measures combine to ensure a beautiful, healthy, and responsible landscape.

## Public/private partnerships

Even the most water-conscious homeowners in Southern California are over-watering by 50 to

70 gallons per day. The excess water washes away fertilizers and pesticides, which pollute natural waterways. The quantity of water wasted (and the dollars that pay for it) are even more substantial for large-scale commercial properties and developments.

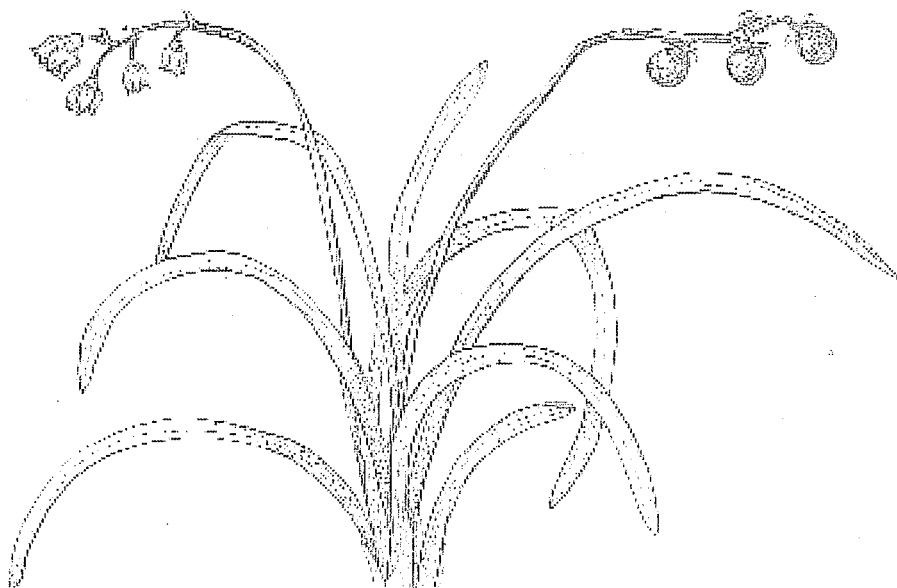
An innovative partnership in Orange County links landscape water management, green mate-

rial management, and non-point source pollution prevention goals into one program—the Landscape Performance Certification Program. This program emphasizes efficient landscape irrigation and features a “landscape irrigation budget” based on a property’s landscape area, type, and the daily weather. The Municipal Water District monitors actual water use through a system of 12,000 dedicated water meters installed by participating landscape managers.

Participants, including landscapers, property managers, and homeowner associations, can compare the actual cost of water used on their property with the calculated budget. Those staying within budget are awarded certification, a proven marketing tool. This new voluntary program is implemented by the Municipal Water District with input from the California Landscape Contractors’ Association, the Orange County Integrated Management Department, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and local nurseries and has the support of 32 retailing water suppliers. The program is already credited with increasing the use of arid-climate shrubs and landscaping to accommodate drip irrigation, and has resulted in cost savings to water customers.



*Miscanthus sinensis*  
(Miscanthus grass, also called  
Maiden grass) variety with  
leaves turning yellow for fall.



# For More Information

**T**he following list of organizations can provide more information on water-efficient landscaping. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list, rather it is intended to help you locate local information sources and possible technical assistance.

## Water Management Districts or Utilities

Your local water management district often can provide information on water conservation, including water efficient landscaping practices. Your city, town, or county water management district can be found in the Blue Pages section of your local phone book or through your city, town, or county's Web site if it has one. If you do not know your city, town, or county's Web site, check for a link on your state's Web site. URLs for state Web sites typically follow this format: <www.state.(two letter state abbreviation).us>.

## State/County Extension Services

Your state or county extension service is also an excellent source of information. Many extension services provide free publications and advice on home landscaping issues including tips on plant selection and soil improvement. Some also offer a soil analysis service for a nominal fee. Your county extension service can be found in the Blue Pages section of your local phone book under the county government section or through your county's Web site if it has one. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service ([www.reeusda.gov/statepartners/usa.htm](http://www.reeusda.gov/statepartners/usa.htm)) provides an online directory of land-grant universities which can help you locate your state extension service. Government Guide ([www.governmentguide.com](http://www.governmentguide.com)) is yet another online resource that might prove helpful in locating state or local agencies.

## Organizations

The following is a partial list of organizations located across the United States that provide helpful information on water-efficient landscaping.

### American Water Works Association (AWWA)

6666 West Quincy Avenue  
Denver, CO 80235

Telephone: 303 794-7711

and

1401 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 640  
Washington, DC 20005

Telephone: 202 628-8303

Web: <[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)>

### Arizona Municipal Water Users Association (AMWUA)

Web: <[www.amwua.org/program-xeriscape.htm](http://www.amwua.org/program-xeriscape.htm)>

### BASIN

City of Boulder Environmental Affairs  
P.O. Box 791

Boulder, CO 80306

Phone: 303 441-1964

E-mail: [basin@bcn.boulder.co.us](mailto:basin@bcn.boulder.co.us)

Web: <[bcn.boulder.co.us/basin/local/seven.html](http://bcn.boulder.co.us/basin/local/seven.html)>

### Denver Water

1600 West 12th Avenue  
Denver, CO 80204

Phone: 303 628-6000

Fax: 303 628-6199

TDDY: 303 534-4116

Office of Water Conservation hotline:

303 628-6343

E-mail: [jane.earle@denverwater.org](mailto:jane.earle@denverwater.org)

Web: <[www.water.denver.co.gov/conservation/conservframe.html](http://www.water.denver.co.gov/conservation/conservframe.html)>

### New Mexico Water Conservation Program/Water Conservation Clearinghouse

P. O. Box 25102

Santa Fe, NM 87504

Phone: 800 WATER-NM

E-mail: [waternm@ose.state.nm.us](mailto:waternm@ose.state.nm.us)

Fax: 505 827-3813

Web: <[www.ose.state.nm.us/water-info/conservation/index.html](http://www.ose.state.nm.us/water-info/conservation/index.html)>

### Project WET - Water Education for Teachers

201 Culbertson Hall

Montana State University

Bozeman, MT 59717

Phone: 406 994-5392

Web: <[www.montana.edu/wwwet](http://www.montana.edu/wwwet)>

### Rocky Mountain Institute

1739 Snowmass Creek Road  
Snowmass, CO 81654-9199

Phone: 970 927-3851

Web: <[www.rmi.org](http://www.rmi.org)>



*Turkish Speedwell (Veronica liwanensis) in background and tulips in foreground.*



**Southern Nevada Water Authority**  
1001 S. Valley View Boulevard, Mailstop #440  
Las Vegas, NV 89153  
Phone: 702 258-3930  
Web: <www.snwa.com>

**Southwest Florida Water Management District**  
2379 Broad Street  
Brooksville, FL 34604-6899  
Phone: 352 796-7211 or 800 423-1476 (Florida only)  
Web: <www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/watercon/xeris/swfxeris.html>

**Sustainable Sources Green Building Program: Sustainable Building Source Book**  
E-mail: info@greenbuilder.com  
Web: <www.greenbuilder.com/sourcebook/xeriscape.html>

**Water Conservation Garden – San Diego County**  
12122 Cuyamaca College Drive West  
El Cajon, CA 92019  
Phone: 619 660-0614  
Fax: 619 660-1687

E-mail: info@thegarden.org  
Web: <www.thegarden.org/garden/xeriscape/index.html> and <www.sdcwa.org/manage/conservation-xeriscape.phtml>\

**WaterWiser: The Water Efficiency Clearing House**  
(Operated by AWWA in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)  
6666 West Quincy Avenue  
Denver, CO 80235  
Phone: 800 559-9855  
Fax: 303 794-6303  
E-mail: bewiser@waterwiser.org  
Web: <www.waterwiser.org>

**Xeriscape Colorado!, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 40202  
Denver, CO 80204-0202  
Web: <www.xeriscape.org>

## Resources

The following is a partial list of publications on resource efficient landscaping. For even more information, particularly on plants suited to your locale, consult your local library, county extension service, nursery, garden clubs, or water utility.

Ball, Ken and American Water Works Association Water Conservation Committee. *Xeriscape Programs for Water Utilities*. Denver: American Water Works Association, 1990.

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