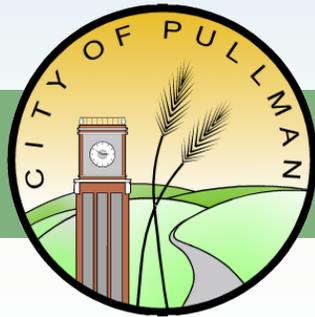


Wisescape® Guidebook

Water-Efficient Landscaping on the Palouse



A Partnership of the City of Moscow
and the City of Pullman



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Introduction

With the historic decline of the Palouse Basin's Grande Ronde aquifer, local municipalities, universities, and other water-pumping entities in the area have collaborated to reduce the demand on the local water supply. In 1967, the group now known as the Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee (PBAC) formed with the mission "to ensure a long-term, quality water supply for the Palouse Basin region." In 1992, PBAC generated a groundwater management plan which established voluntary pumping goals. Each member has implemented various water conservation programs. The City of Pullman promotes and implements water efficient landscaping practices and has an active Water Conservation Plan. The City of Moscow has an active conservation program, recently expanded by a Water Conservation Plan adopted in 2016. Both programs showcase many examples of water efficient landscaping known as Xeriscaping. The City of Moscow Xeriscape program has been refined for the Palouse region and given the name of Wisescape. With a shared water resource and common conservation goals, the communities of Moscow and Pullman have taken the next step in enhanced water conservation efforts through the formation of a partnership to promote water efficient landscaping on the Palouse. This partnership will develop the use of the Wisescape Program in both communities.

What is Wisescape?

Wisescape promotes water-efficient landscaping on the Palouse, taking into consideration landscape design, reduction of resource use, soil enhancements, and plant selection. A practical and aesthetically pleasing design for all seasons, limiting traditional turf, plant selection based on local climate, and efficient irrigation methods are also key elements.

Why Wisescape?

To reduce outdoor water use while still maintaining an attractive yard. Other benefits include the reduction of fertilizers and pesticides, year round color, and once established, limited maintenance requirements. Not sure where to start? This guidebook includes step-by-step instructions and planting plans to help you on your way to a Wisescape.

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Design

Imagine a beautiful landscape that has color, shape, texture, and beauty during all seasons. A yard that is less work, uses fewer resources, and one you can spend your time relaxing in instead of maintaining.



Design is the important first step to accomplishing your dream Wisescape. Clearly identify your goals and keep them in mind as you create your design. Is it for aesthetics, for privacy screening, a gathering place for friends and family, to attract pollinators, or to provide shade for your home?

Consider the space you are

working with and create a diagram of your existing property. Include in the diagram your home, driveway, sidewalks, patios, pathways, high-traffic areas, microclimates, large rocks, and any existing vegetation that will not be removed.

Once you have decided on your overall design concept and identified your site details, start thinking about what you want to plant. Do you want visual interest throughout the seasons, evergreens, bulbs for spring colors, or plants that will attract birds?

Do not be overwhelmed by this step. Start with larger plants as your focal points and fill in the areas with smaller perennials and shrubs. Plant placement is key to your Wisescape success. Group plants with similar water and sunlight needs together. Remember your microclimates to ensure proper plant placement.



To keep the work load and cost down, an alternative to redesigning your whole yard is to work on a smaller section and add to that as time and money allows.

Having “designer’s block,” or looking for ideas and inspiration? Look inside for planting plans created by local Wisescapers (pp 17-22). Have fun, be creative, and start planning!

Consider the following:

- It may help you to visualize your design if you stake out the area you will be converting.
- Limit turf areas. Use alternatives to turf, or design turf to be surrounded by plants. That way overspray will be used to water plants and not hardscapes.
- Select plants based on water requirements, climate zone, microclimates, and light requirements. Group plants with like needs together.
- Do you prefer an automated or manual watering process?
- Do you have or are you interested in creating your own compost system?
- Rain barrels can be used to collect water for your plants.
- Large boulders can enhance your design and further reduce water needs.
- If you are a pet owner, research and confirm that your plant selections are not poisonous or harmful to pets.

Turf Removal

There are multiple options when it comes to removing existing turf, and it is the first step to preparing the ground for your new Wisescape.

Removing turf sets the stage for adding nutrients, creating a quality soil base, and placing new water-efficient plants. Options for removing turf include excavation, solarizing, and tilling.

Excavation involves the use of a sod cutter for larger areas or a square shovel to remove sod from smaller areas. For successful lawn removal, let the grass die before excavating it and make certain to cut deep enough to remove the root system from the grass.



Solarizing requires the summer heat and a period of at least six weeks, so it is a good method if starting early in

the spring for fall planting, or in fall for planting that next spring. To begin, mow your lawn on the lowest setting. Next, wait until rain or

wet the soil to 12” deep, which aids in decomposition. Cover your freshly cut and watered lawn with breathable landscape fabric, newspaper, or cardboard. Come planting time, you can cut holes in the landscape fabric for planting, while newspaper and cardboard will break down on its own. Check to see if the grass is dead after six weeks, checking in two-week intervals

if not ready at the six-week mark. Once the grass is dead and decomposed, you can now turn the soil if you used newspaper or cardboard. Another approach is to just add top soil and plant through the layers. Be aware that the heat from solarizing kills essential nutrients, microorganisms, and worms in the soil. Adding back the necessary nutrients through soil amendments is addressed in the next section.

Tilling utilizes a rototiller to break up compacted soil and root networks. Well-established turf may require a larger tiller. After tilling the area, remove and shake the soil

from any remaining clumps of grass. Advantages to tilling are that nutrients and beneficial microorganisms are retained and it allows for immediate planting. Tilling may also turn up weed seeds, requiring more weeding in the early stages.

Keep any remaining lawn from spreading into your new garden space by edging eight inches deep around the perimeter or adding an edging barrier. Edging barriers can be made from brick, concrete, plastic, or other materials. Be sure to leave four inches of barrier exposed above ground level to help hold the mulch in place.

Consider the following:

- How do you plan on removing turf?
- What type of edging barrier do you prefer? Check your local gardening center for options. Are there materials you can repurpose?
- Allow the removed sod to break down into compost for later soil amendments.

Soil Amendments



Now that your lawn is removed, it is time to take a look at your soil. Since healthy soil grows healthy plants, this step will save you a lot of time and resources later. An environment that is full of nutrients with water-

holding capabilities creates the perfect foundation for your plants to flourish.

Start by removing any large rocks that are not placed for drainage purposes. Large woody debris and dead, unwanted root systems should be removed as well.

The type of soil amendments appropriate for your area depends on your particular needs. It is a good idea to have your soil tested for nutrients so you know what you are starting with. There are a variety of organic soil amendments such as compost and peat

Consider the following:

- Do you have, or do you plan on creating, a home composting bin?
- What amendments are needed to make your existing soil the best environment for your new plants?
- Have you left at least four inches of space between the top of your soil and the top of the edging? This will be needed when you add in mulch during a later step?
- If you create your own compost bins, use products that will not leach toxins.

that are often used. Soil amendments made from organic materials improve the soil's properties, which results in a stable supply of nutrients to encourage healthy plant growth. Soil improvement can be seen quickly when using fast-decomposing organic materials such as manure or grass clippings. Longer-lasting soil improvement goals can be achieved with the use of composts. Peat and wood chips will decompose much more slowly. Make certain the wood variety you choose will not leach compounds that will hinder plant growth. In addition to nutrient-building additions, incorporating some sand can be helpful for our Palouse soil. Any amendment you are using should be well mixed into the existing soil in order to improve its physical properties.



Once your amendments are all done, create a gentle grade leading away from your home. This prevents water from settling near your foundation. If your design includes topographic changes to your landscape, now is the time to move the soil to your preferred shape. Finish up by leaving a few inches below any hardscapes or edging to keep in mulch (added later). A mulch layer four or more inches deep suppresses weeds.

Irrigation - Phase I

You can choose to water manually or with an automatic irrigation system. To save time and water it is recommended that an automatic irrigation system be installed. Installation of below-ground irrigation should be done before planting.

Automatic irrigation is a wonderful way to conserve water, reduce the long-term work of watering, preserve soil structure and nutrients, help to prevent plant diseases, and reduce weed growth.

Underground water lines, connections, and other equipment need to be in place ahead of planting to avoid disturbing plants. If you are installing an automatic irrigation system, it is recommended that you contact an irrigation or plumbing professional. You will also need to contact your local governing agency to obtain the

appropriate permits. Components to include in your irrigation system include:

- A backflow device that is properly installed to prevent water contamination. Your backflow device will require annual testing to maintain compliance.
- A control box that enables you to customize your irrigation system for the watering requirements of different zones.

- Sensors and smart timers with weather stations water only when the plants really need it. They are also able to detect when there is enough existing moisture in the soil, helping to save water and money.

Once your system is in place, set your timer so that it is in compliance with City irrigation codes or voluntary restrictions that may be in place. After plants are in place, you will want

Consider the following:

- Automated irrigation is not your only option, hand watering with a soaker hose is another good option.
- Drip irrigation is an efficient choice.

to encourage deep root growth by setting your timer to water deeply and infrequently.

Planting

Your hard work preparing the site is going to pay off now that it is time to plant. Make sure to meet the needs of your foliage by reviewing the plant label. Arrange plants according to their needs, and consider future growth. Laying out your plants in position, according to your design, before planting them will provide you with the advantage of seeing what your Wisescape looks like prior to planting. Consider the size your plants will be when established and place them far enough from structures and other plants to allow them room to grow. Since you have already completed soil amendments, your plants will be healthy once in the ground. Dig a hole wider than the plant's root base. When you remove the root base from the pot, carefully loosen the roots so they are

not compacted. Partially fill the hole and firm up the soil. Add enough soil to fill the remainder of the hole and firmly pack. You can shape a water-holding basin around plants on a slope. There will be a fair amount of space between plants, but within a few seasons it will fill in with plant growth and provide you a low-maintenance, water-saving, beautiful Wisescape.

Consider the following:

- Native plants tend to be hearty and grow deep roots quickly. For other ideas see Themes (pp 15-16).
- Have you grouped plants with like needs together?
- Have you thought about color throughout the seasons?
- Do you want to attract pollinators or urban wildlife?
- Beautiful ground covers that are prolific once established can help crowd out weeds and fight soil erosion.

Irrigation - Phase II

With your plants in place, the second step to your automatic irrigation system is necessary so that the appropriate amount of water for growth and plant establishment is applied. The goal is to water deeply and infrequently. In-line drip and drip tubing are optimal to get water to your plants. In-line drip, pictured below, works well when a lot of small plants are grouped together to form a single ground cover. Drip irrigation is an excellent way to get the water to the roots where it is needed. Other options for above-ground watering include hand watering and soaker hoses. Avoid using sprinklers, as they tend to apply water inefficiently

and often end up applying water to areas that do not actually need it, such as impervious surfaces or weed seeds between plants. Recognize the different zones as you set up a system to water. Appropriate spacing and the use of irrigation emitters will help you meet your specific watering needs. Also consider your microclimates for different zones. A sunny, dry area may need more frequent watering than a shady area. Putting those into different zones gives you the freedom of only watering the higher need zone. It is key that you get the water to the roots, and meet, but not exceed, the needs of each plant.



Mulch

Mulch offers cover for your above-ground irrigation and contributes to moisture retention while providing the visual appeal of a finished space. It also insulates roots and works as a weed suppressant, cutting down on the labor needed to maintain your new water-efficient landscape. Mulch may consist of shredded wood chips,

bark, straw, or other woody debris. Distribute a 4-inch layer of mulch evenly over exposed soil and irrigation lines, meeting or slightly below the top of the edging barrier you installed in the second step, Turf Removal (pp 5-6). Water plants thoroughly after mulch has been distributed.



Management

The installation steps described in this guidebook will reduce the long-term management needs of your new Wisescape. The first year will be the most labor-intensive, but eventually less water will be needed and fewer weeds will emerge. After one year, most perennial and native plants have had time to establish and develop deep roots that require little to no water.

As plants grow, you may want to move some or add others. Add rock accents and other low-maintenance additions. Rocks have zero upkeep requirements and can serve as accent pieces and weed barriers. Plants which act as ground covers prevent soil erosion and weed growth.

Check your mulch coverage annually, adding as much mulch as necessary to maintain a 4-inch cover. The area in mulch will typically lessen as your plants grow and spread.

Do not be discouraged if your water conserving design is not as effective during the first year. Establishing your new plants will require more water at first, with substantially less required in following years.

By the third year, you will see a significant reduction in labor and water needs. Once established, a Wisescape may only require a spring or fall cleanup and trimming. Water use will be reduced significantly compared to a traditional lawn.



Summary

With a bit of imagination and hard work, you can switch from a traditional turf lawn to a new water-efficient Wisescape. It can be like those pictured in this book, or created uniquely as your own. Each step of the process is one you can do yourself, but you may prefer to hire a professional to help with the desired updates.

You can look forward to saving resources, labor, energy, and water. Your yard's ecosystem will benefit from increased microorganic activity in the soil and less demand will be placed on our local aquifers.

Continue to evaluate your newly created Wisescape in subsequent years to see if you would like to add further diversity, which can increase year-round interest and assist with plant survival if a pest invades. Certain plants attract pollinators, while other planting selections can create inviting shelter for birds and other urban wildlife.

Most important, make sure to enjoy your beautiful and water-efficient space! Enjoy the process, enjoy the immediate result, and enjoy seeing the positive impact grow over time.



Themes

You may want to tie together the design and layout by setting a theme for your Wisescape. The following suggested themes are included to help inspire you. Be creative and experiment with the different approaches. Feel free to mix and match themes.

Pollinators: Attracting pollinators is beneficial for your and surrounding gardens. Pollinators come in many forms and so do the plants that can invite them. Plan for a diversity of plants and pollinators in your space.

Native Species: After a year of establishment, the deep roots of native species require very little resources. Because they are adapted to our specific region and climate, natives are an excellent addition. For a diverse and colorful look, you can combine

them with your favorite ornamentals.

Edibles: Edible berries, plants and herbs can provide water-saving ground cover and a healthy snack.

Bulbs: Add variety and color for the spring and summer months without adding more work.

Shade: Shade does not always have to mean moist. There are plenty of dry shade loving plants to choose from!

Wildlife Attractors: Incorporate food, water and shelter to provide a backyard habitat for local critters.

Evergreens: Plants that provide foliage year round, minimize water use, and look vibrant during all seasons are a great addition to any yard.

Color Year Round: Check bloom times to design for plants that encourage color throughout the year.

Propagators: Have fun spreading the plants you love the easy way! Produce new plants from the parent stock already in your yard.

Weed Control: Experiment with ground covers that are prolific. Ground covers will crowd out weeds, spread

easily, and do well on slopes to prevent erosion. An additional benefit is that ground covers will act as a living mulch to retain water.

Pet Friendly: Don't forget our furry family members. Wisescape safe outdoor areas for your pet.

Glossary of Terms

Hardscape: Concrete, pavement, or any other nonliving or man-made fixtures of a planned outdoor area.

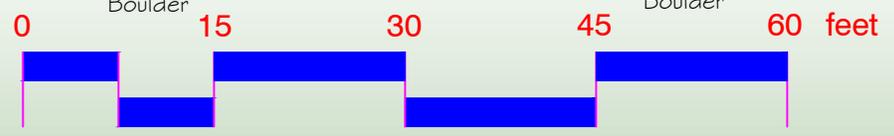
Microclimate: Distinct atmospheric zone within the landscape where the climate differs significantly from the surrounding area, and may be different in temperature, moisture received, lighting received, or slope gradient. An

example is the area next to pavement, where the excess heat from that surface radiates into your landscape.

Planting Zone: A geographically defined zone in which a specific category of plant life is capable of growing, as defined by temperature hardiness or ability to withstand the minimum temperatures of the zone.

PLANTING CONCEPT #1

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Landscape Designs by Kim



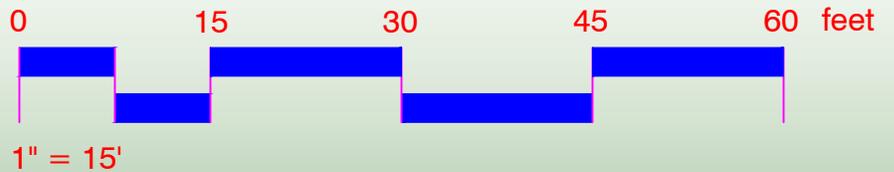
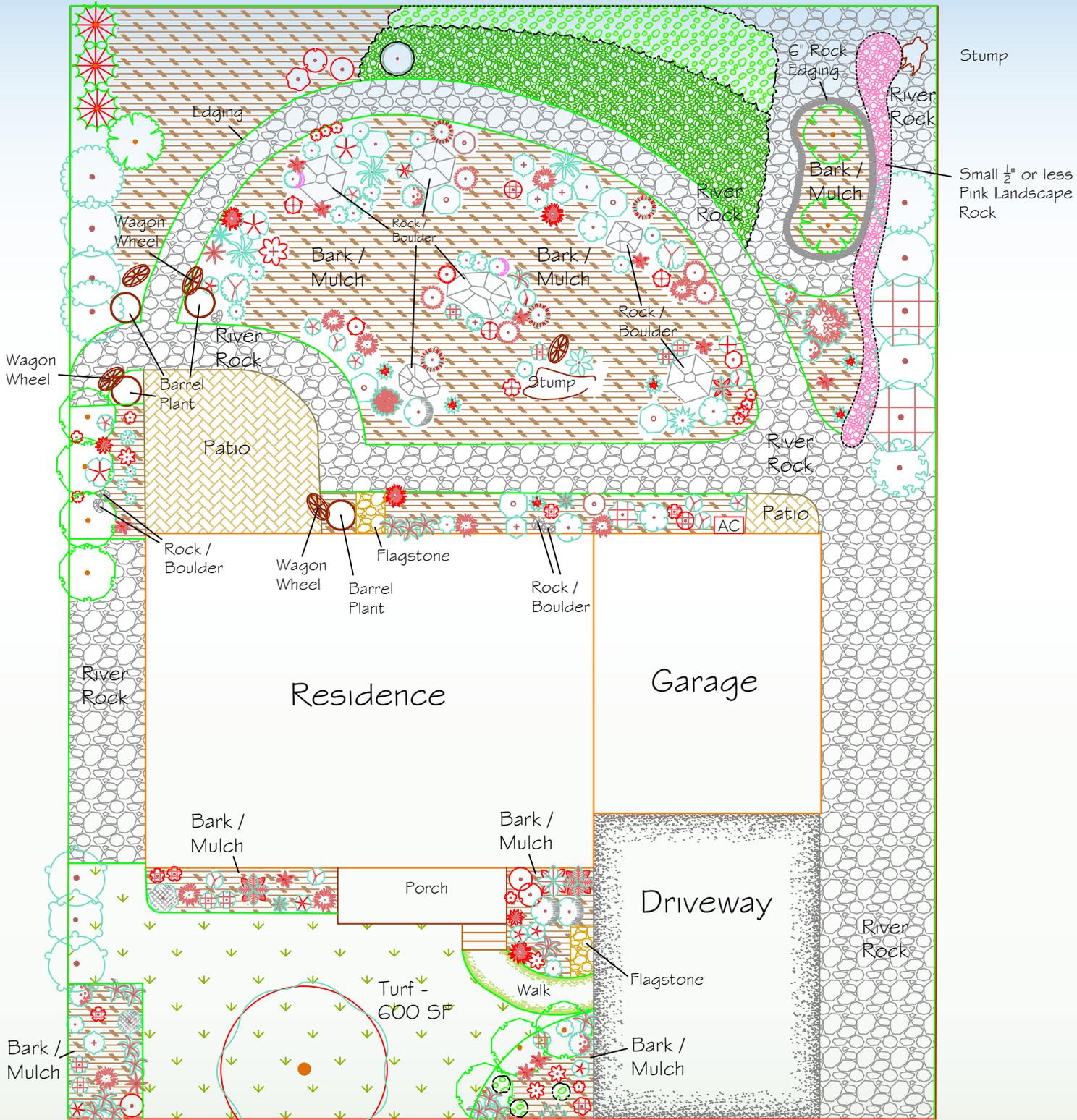
1" = 15'

PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #1		
TREES	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 Picea pungens `Baby Blueeyes` / Baby Blue Eyes Spruce	1
	 Pyrus calleryana `Chanticleer` / Chanticleer Pear	1
	 Vitex agnus-castus / Chaste Tree	1
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 Berberis thunbergii `Crimson Pygmy` / Crimson Pygmy Barberry	3
	 Berberis thunbergii `Kobold` TM / Kobold Barberry	1
	 Berberis thunbergii `Rose Glow` / Rosy Glow Barberry	3
	 Cornus sericea `Kelseyi` / Kelsey Dogwood	3
	 Cornus sericea `Redosier` / Red Twig Dogwood	3
	 Forsythia x intermedia `Kolgold` / Magical Gold Forsythia	1
	 Ligustrum vulgare `Lodense` / Lodense Privet	4
	 Lonicera sempervirens `Major Wheeler` / Honeysuckle	5
	 Nepeta x faassenii `Walkers Low` / Walkers Low Catmint	7
	 Paxistima myrsinites / Oregon Boxwood	3
	 Physocarpus malvaceus / Mallow Ninebark	1
	 Prunus besseyi / Sand Cherry	1
	 Ribes sanguineum / Red Flowering Currant	5
	 Spiraea nipponica `Snowmound` / Snowmound Spirea	1
	 Spiraea x bumalda `Dolchica` / Dolchica Spirea	3
	 Syringa meyeri `Palibin` / Dwarf Korean Lilac	3
	 Thuja occidentalis `Bobazam` / Mr. Bowling Ball™ Arborvitae	3
	 Thuja occidentalis `Emerald` / Emerald Arborvitae	3

PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #1		
ANN/PER	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 Achillea millefolium `Moonshine` / Yarrow	4
	 Alchemilla spp. / Lady's Mantle	12
	 Asclepias tuberosa subsp. interior / Butterfly Milkweed	34
	 Centranthus ruber / Red Valerian	5
	 Dianthus gratianopolitanus `Firewitch` / Firewitch Cheddar Pinks	35
	 Echinacea purpurea / Purple Coneflower	8
	 Hemerocallis spp. / Daylily	30
	 Iris spp. / Ins	17
	 Penstemon digitalis `Husker Red` / Beardtongue	4
	 Rosa x `Meigalpio` / Red Drift Rose	5
	 Rudbeckia amplexicaulis / Black-eyed Susan	9
	 Salvia nemorosa `May Night` / May Night Sage	5
	 Sedum spathulifolium `Cape Blanco` / Cape Blanco Sedum	26
	 Sedum spectabile `Autumn Joy` / Stonecrop	4
	 Thymus serpyllum `Pink Chintz` / Pink Chintz Thyme	50
	 Zauschneria garrettii `Orange Carpet` / Hummingbird Trumpet	5
GRASS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 Calamagrostis x acutiflora `Karl Foerster` / Feather Reed Grass	7
	 Festuca glauca `Boulder Blue` / Boulder Blue Fescue	30
	 Helictotrichon sempervirens / Blue Oat Grass	23
	 Miscanthus sinensis `Gracillimus` / Maiden Grass	3
GR AREA	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 Buchloe dactyloides / Buffalo Grass	757 SqFt

PLANTING CONCEPT #2

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Don Regan & Maureen Taylor Regan

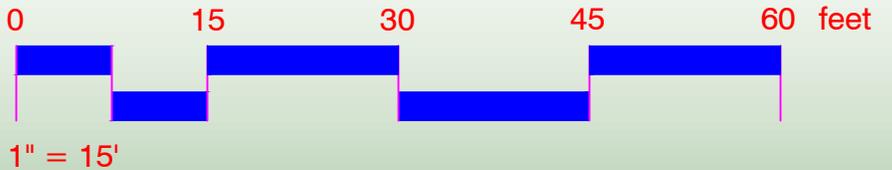
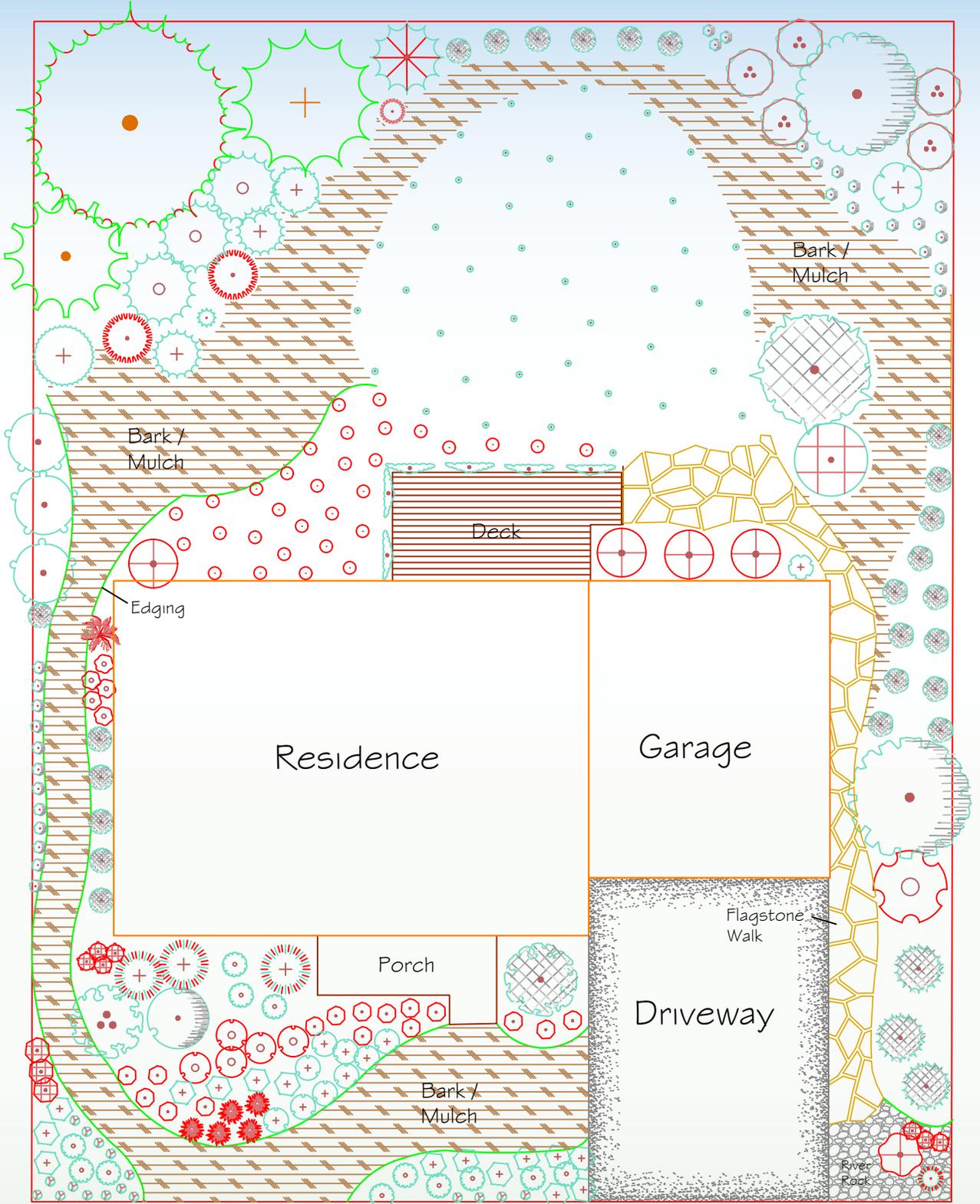


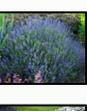
PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #2		
TREES	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Populus tremuloides / Quaking Aspen	7
	Prunus cerasifera / Flowering Plum	1
	Pyrus communis `Bartlett` / Bartlett Pear	2
	Pyrus communis `Comice` / Comice Pear	1
	Thuja spp / Arborvitae	3
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Arctostaphylos spp / Manzanita	1
	Berberis thunbergii `Crimson Pygmy` / Crimson Pygmy Barberry	3
	Euonymus alatus / Winged Euonymus	1
	Juniperus squamata `Blue Star` / Blue Star Juniper	5
	Lavandula spp / Lavender	5
	Ligustrum spp / Privet	2
	Perovskia atriplicifolia / Russian Sage	2
	Picea abies `Nidiformis` / Nest Spruce	2
	Rosa x `Barn Dance` / Barn Dance Rose	2
	Rosa x `Golden Unicorn` / Golden Unicorn Rose	1
	Rosa x `Griff's Red` / Griff's Red Rose	3
	Spiraea japonica `Little Princess` / Little Princess Japanese Spirea	1
	Syringa meyeri / Korean Lilac	1
	Syringa vulgaris `Alba` / Common White Lilac	1
	Syringa vulgaris `Lavender Lady` TM / Common Lilac	6
	Viburnum opulus `Roseum` / European Snowball Viburnum	3
ANNIFER	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Achillea millefolium `Moonshine` / Yarrow	1
	Achillea millefolium `New Vintage White` / Vintage White Yarrow	1
	Achillea millefolium `Red Beauty` / Red Beauty Yarrow	1
	Allium spp. / Ornamental Chives	6
	Antennaria neglecta / Field Pussy-toes	1
	Aquilegia x / Columbine	4
	Arenaria alfacarensis / Sandwort	1
	Artemisia schmidtiana / Silver Mound Artemisia	1
	Aster jessicae / Jessica's Aster	3
	Aurnia saxatilis / Basket of Gold	5
	Camassia quamash / Small Camas	2
	Centranthus ruber `Coccineus` / Jupiter's Beard	4
	Coreopsis grandiflora `Early Sunrise` / Early Sunrise Coreopsis	3
	Coreopsis x `Red Elf` / Red Elf Tickseed	1
	Crocus spp. / Crocus	2
	Dianthus deltoides / Maiden Pink	1
	Dicentra spectabilis `Alba` / White Japanese Bleeding heart	1

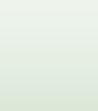
PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #2		
ANNIFER	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Dicentra spectabilis `Old Fashioned` / Bleeding Heart	2
	Echinacea spp. / Coneflower	9
	Ernogonum umbellatum / Sulflurflower Buckwheat	1
	Ernogonum umbellatum `Kannah Creek` / Kannah Creek Sulphur Flower	1
	Eschscholzia californica / California Poppy	233 SqFt
	Geranium ssp. / Cranesbill	3
	Geum chiloense `Mrs. Bradshaw` / Mrs. Bradshaw Geum	2
	Geum triflorum / Prairie Smoke	2
	Hemerocallis x `Stella de Oro` / Stella de Oro Daylily	1
	Heuchera x `Apple Crisp` / Apple Crisp Coral Bells	6
	Heuchera x `Fire Alarm` / Fire Alarm Coral Bells	2
	Iris cristata / Cream Iris	5
	Iris spp. / Iris	17
	Linum lewisii / Lewis Flax	3
	Lithodora diffusa / Lithodora	1
	Lupinus spp. / Lupine	125 SqFt
	Muscari armeniacum / Grape Hyacinth	12
	Narcissus spp. / Daffodil	4
	Paeonia lactiflora `Bowl of Beauty` / Double Pink Peony	1
	Paeonia lactiflora `Karl Rosenfield` / Karl Rosenfield Peony	1
	Penstemon eatonii / Firecracker Penstemon	1
	Penstemon schmidel `Red Riding Hood` / Red Riding Hood Penstemon	2
	Penstemon x / Penstemon	2
	Phlox spp. / Phlox	5
	Phlox stolonifera / Creeping Phlox	4
	Rudbeckia spp. / Coneflowers	5
	Salvia nemorosa `May Night` / May Night Sage	5
	Salvia nemorosa `Snow Hill` / Woodland Sage	2
	Sedum x `Autumn Joy` / Autumn Joy Sedum	5
	Solidago rugosa `Fireworks` / Wrinkleleaf Goldenrod	1
	Sphaeralcea ambigua / Desert Globemallow	1
	Tulipa spp. / Tulip	10
	Tulipa tarda / Tulip	2
	Yucca filamentosa / Adam's Needle	3
GRASS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	Calamagrostis x acutiflora `Karl Foerster` / Feather Reed Grass	9
	Calamagrostis x acutiflora `Overdam` / Overdam Feather Reed Grass	1
	Deschampsia cespitosa `Northern Lights` / Northern Lights Hair Grass	2
	Festuca glauca / Blue Fescue	4
	Glycena canadensis / Rattlesnake Grass	1
	Helictotrichon sempervirens / Blue Oat Grass	4

PLANTING CONCEPT #3

Landscape Design by Nichole Baker, City of Moscow



PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #3		
TREES	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Picea glauca</i> `Densata` / Black Hills Spruce	1
	 <i>Picea pungens</i> / Colorado Spruce	1
	 <i>Thuja standishii</i> x <i>plicata</i> `Green Giant` / Green Giant Arborvitae	1
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> / Chokeberry	1
	 <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> / Big Sagebrush	1
	 <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> `Atropurpurea` / Red Leaf Japanese Barberry	2
	 <i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i> / Desert Sweet	1
	 <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> / Smoke Tree	1
	 <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> / Rock Cotoneaster	1
	 <i>Daphne x burkwoodii</i> `Carol Mackie` / Carol Mackie Daphne	1
	 <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> `Gold Coast` TM / Gold Coast Juniper	1
	 <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> `Wichita Blue` / Wichita Blue Juniper	3
	 <i>Juniperus squamata</i> `Blue Star` / Blue Star Juniper	1
	 <i>Juniperus x pfitzeriana</i> / Sea of Gold Juniper	2
	 <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> / English Lavender	3
	 <i>Mahonia repens</i> / Creeping Mahonia	12
	 <i>Picea abies</i> `Nidiformis` / Nest Spruce	1
	 <i>Picea pungens</i> `Globosa` / Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce	1
	 <i>Pinus mugo</i> `Pumilio` / Mugo Pine	1
	 <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> `Glauca Nana` / Dwarf Scotch Pine	1
	 <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> `Otto Luyken` / Luykens Laurel	4
	 <i>Rosa woodsii</i> / Mountain Rose	5
	 <i>Rubus idaeus</i> / Raspberry	3

PLANT SCHEDULE LANDSCAPE #3		
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Spiraea japonica</i> `Goldflame` / Spirea	1
	 <i>Spiraea nipponica</i> `Snowmound` / Snowmound Spirea	1
	 <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> `Lavender Lady` TM / Common Lilac	3
	 <i>Viburnum opulus</i> / European Cranberrybush	1
	 <i>Weigela florida</i> `Bokraspiwi` / Spilled Wine Weigela	1
ANNUALS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Centranthus ruber</i> / Red Valerian	12
	 <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> / Sulfurflower Buckwheat	16
	 <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> / California Poppy	17
	 <i>Helianthus nummularum</i> `Wisley Pink` / Wisley Pink Sunflower	9
	 <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. / Daylily	17
	 <i>Heuchera</i> spp. / Coral Bells	5
	 <i>Iris germanica</i> `City Lights` / German Iris	7
	 <i>Iris pallida</i> `Variegata` / Variegated Sweet Iris	3
	 <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> `Aurea` / Golden Creeping Jenny	12
	 <i>Penstemon clutei</i> / Sunset Penstemon	5
	 <i>Penstemon pinifolius</i> / Threadleaf Beardtongue	15
	 <i>Polystichum munitum</i> / Western Sword Fern	1
	 <i>Stachys byzantina</i> / Lamb's Ear	12
	 <i>Veronica liwanensis</i> / Turkish Veronica	43
	 <i>Zauschneria garrettii</i> / Hummingbird Trumpet	31
GRASS	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Festuca glauca</i> / Blue Fescue	5
	 <i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i> / Blue Oat Grass	1
VINE	BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	QTY
	 <i>Vitis vinifera</i> / Grape	6

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Pullman: PullmanConserves.com

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