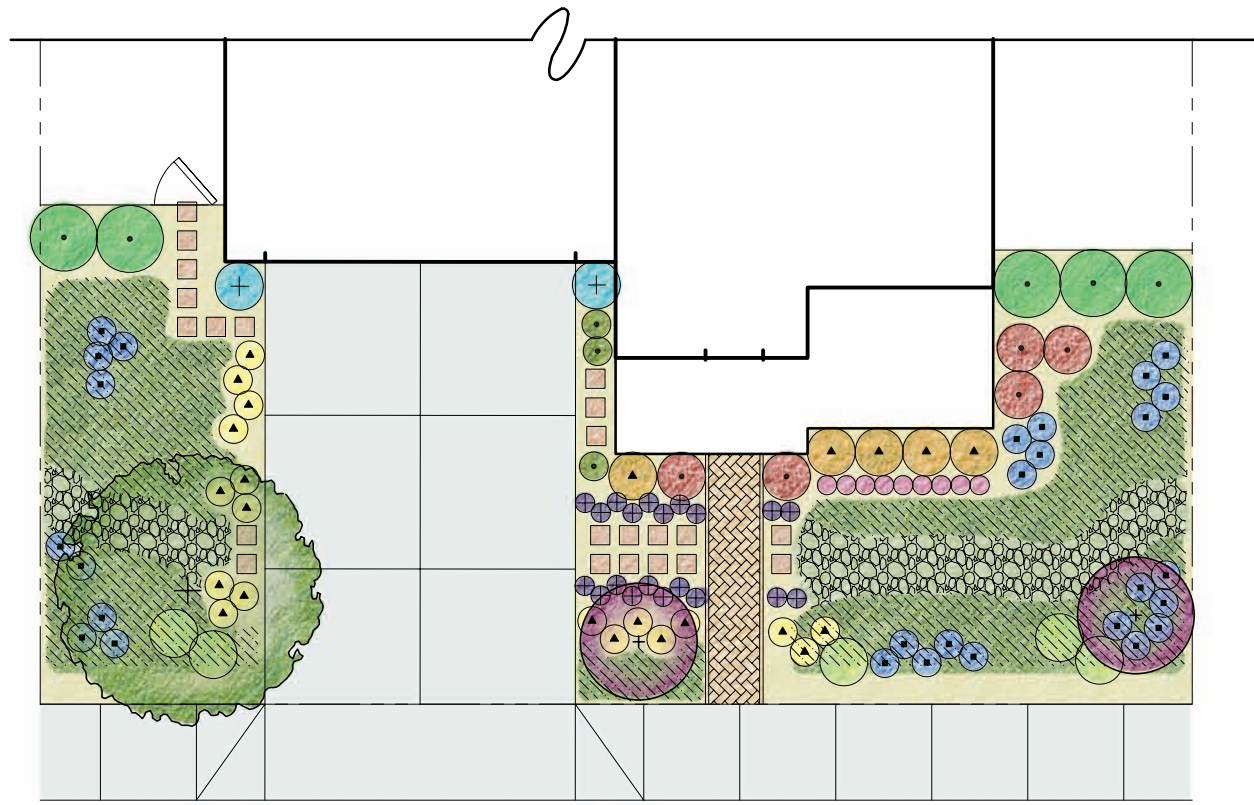


**"TYPICAL" SIZED LOT HOUSE**  
SOUTH FACING FRONT GARDEN, TYPICAL

**60'x80' LOT**



**PLANT COUNT**

**TREES** 3  
**SHRUBS** 100

**GROUNDCOVER** 476 SF

**PLANT CLIMATE:**

Sierra Foothill summers are warm and dry with afternoon breezes and occasional thunderstorms. Winter temperatures drop below freezing and any snow accumulation will greatly limit plant options.

**DESIGN:**

The Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance allows drip, drip line, or other low-flow, non-spray irrigation within two feet of any non-permeable surface; it does not allow spray irrigation in these areas. There are no restrictions on the irrigation system if the landscaped area is adjacent to permeable surfacing. Planting and irrigation must be designed appropriately adjacent to non-permeable paving to meet this Ordinance.

**PAVING:**

Entry and side walkway to be sand-set permeable unit pavers, decomposed granite, pebbles or other surface light in color for low heat emission. Driveway to be permeable concrete, permeable asphalt or upgraded to sand-set permeable paver units. Impervious surface should be minimized.

**MULCH:**

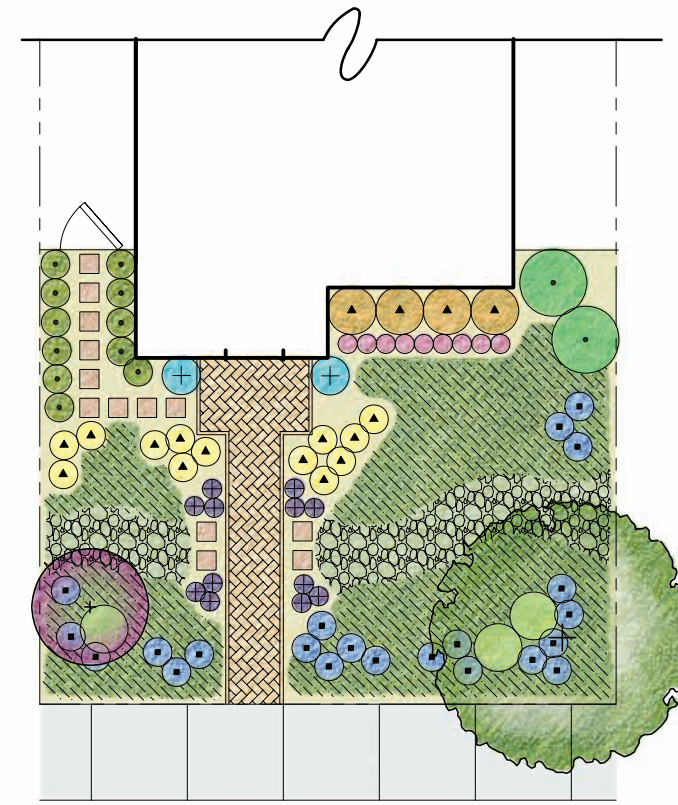
Two (2) inches of mulch in all areas. Sheet mulching and recycled green waste mulch are recommended.

**FIRE:**

Templates are based on individual lots within a subdivision. When developing up against wildlands or other fire sensitive areas for an individual parcel or a project, a fire management plan should be created.

**ZERO-LOT LINE HOUSE**  
SOUTH FACING FRONT GARDEN, TYPICAL

**30'x80' LOT**



**PLANT COUNT**

**TREES** 2  
**SHRUBS** 77

**GROUNDCOVER** 354 SF

**DRAINAGE:**

Downspouts should be directed into landscape with grading for proper drainage away from house. Runoff during plant establishment must be accommodated on-site.

**PLANT RESOURCES:**

The sample plant legend above provides guidance for appropriate plant selection. Selections should be modified to address different solar orientations, soil conditions, and other micro-climatic factors of a particular building site. Resources for additional plant selections and substitutions include Sunset's Western Garden Book, edited by Kathleen Norris Brenzel; Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS), <http://www-facilities.stanford.edu/environment/landscape.pdf> and your local chapter of the California Native Plant Society ([www.cnps.org](http://www.cnps.org)).

**SIERRA FOOTHILLS  
FRONT YARD**

**June 2009**

**SAMPLE PLANT LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>LARGE TREES</b>		
	Acer nigrum Quercus agrifolia Quercus kelloggii	Black Maple Live Oak Black Oak
<b>SMALL TREES</b>		
	Cercis occidentalis Cotinus coggygria	Redbud Smoke Tree
<b>LARGE SHRUBS</b>		
	Cercocarpus betuloides Arctostaphylos d. 'Howard McMinn' Raphiolepis i. 'Clara' Juniperus s. 'Skyrocket' Cistus ladanifer	Mountain Ironwood Manzanita Indian Hawthorn Juniper Column Crimson-spot Rockrose
<b>SMALL SHRUBS &amp; PERENNIALS</b>		
	Nandina 'Fire Power**' Festuca 'Siskiyou Blue' Mimulus aurantiacus Iris douglasiana Penstemon heterophyllus	Heavenly Bamboo** Blue Fescue Monkey Flower Pacific Coast Iris Beard Tongue
<b>GROUNDCOVER</b>		
	Achillea millefolium Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet' Eriogonum fasciculatum*	Common Yarrow Emerald Carpet Buckwheat*
<b>HARDSCAPE</b>		
	Pavers Sand-set Brick Dry Rock Fire Break Mulch	

Note: Trees to be limbed up 10' above ground with no roof overhang.

\* Can tolerate light traffic  
\*\*Can tolerate shade



NORTH



**SUNSET ZONE - 7**

0 5 10 20

1" = 10'-0"

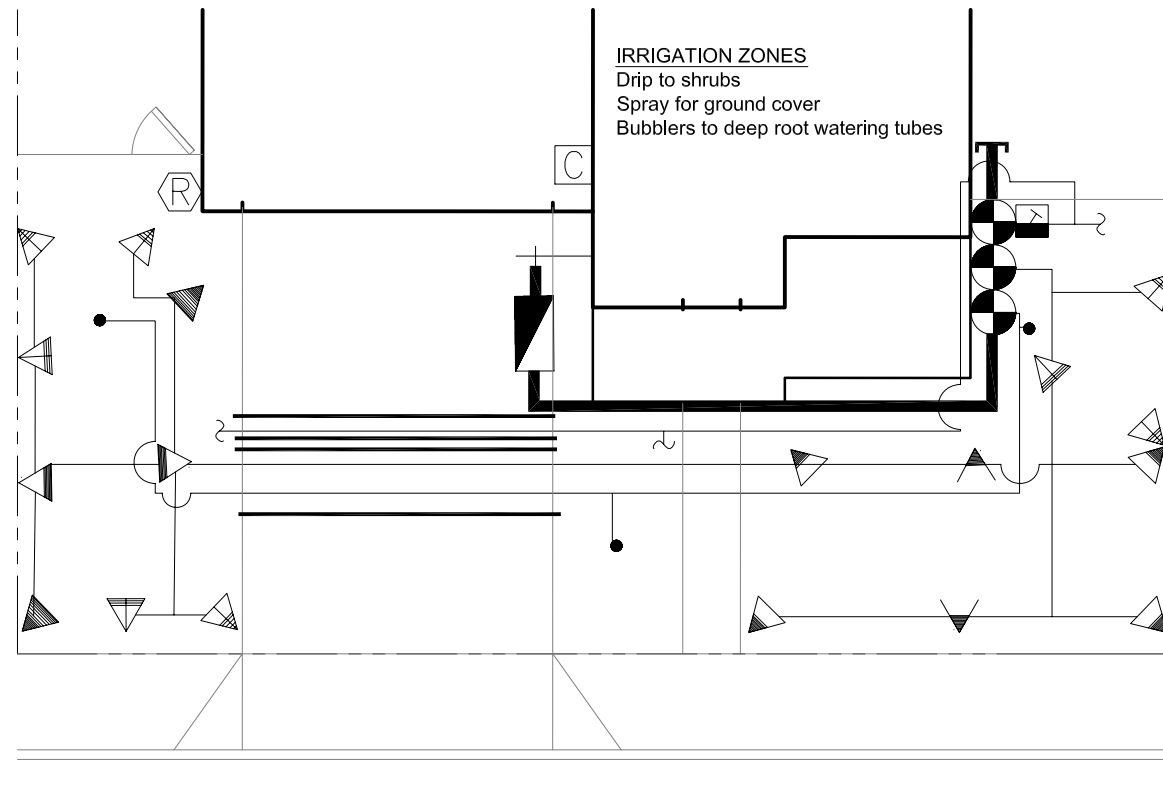
Note: For additional information regarding design and installation, please see back yard template and CUWCC's Water Smart Landscape Checklist at [www.cuwcc.org](http://www.cuwcc.org).  
Funded by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Southern California Office.

## "TYPICAL" SIZED LOT HOUSE

SOUTH FACING FRONT GARDEN, TYPICAL

60'x80' LOT

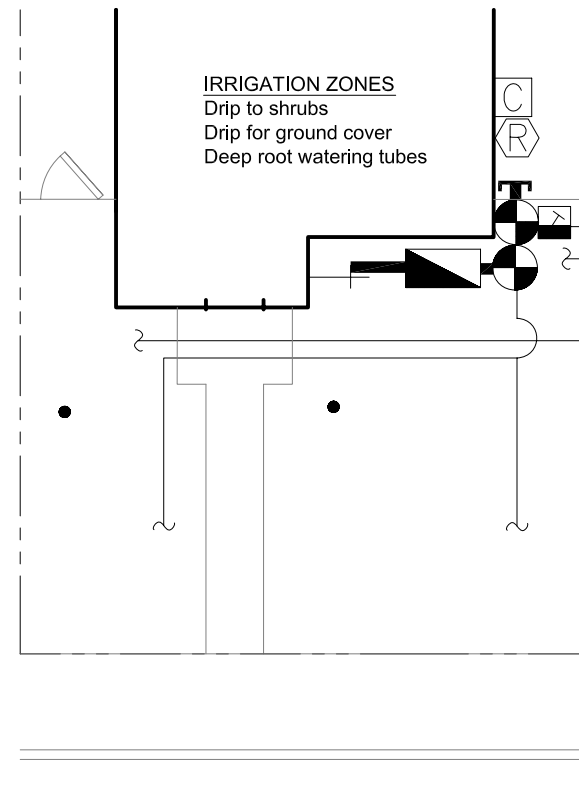
Refer to back yard templates for back yard examples



## ZERO-LOT LINE HOUSE

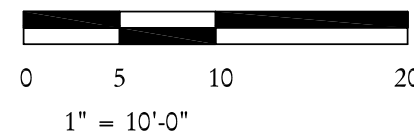
SOUTH FACING FRONT GARDEN, TYPICAL

30'x80' LOT



## SIERRA FOOTHILLS FRONT YARD

June 2009



### SAMPLE WATER USE PROJECTIONS FOR TEMPLATE PLANTING/IRRIGATION

Estimated Water Use-Auburn - Typical Lot														
Valves	SQ FT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN GAL
Spray Ground Cover	495	0	0	40	357	714	952	1097	965	694	304	0	0	5,121
Drip Ground Cover	313	0	0	19	175	351	468	539	474	341	149	0	0	2,519
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,640</b>
Estimated water use 7,640 gal/yr; MAWA = 17,830 gal/yr; projected use = 43% of MAWA														
Estimated Water Use-Auburn - Zero Lot Line														
Valves	SQ FT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN GAL
Drip Ground Cover	565	0	0	35	317	634	845	974	857	616	270	0	0	4,547
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,547</b>
Estimated water use 4,547 gal/yr; MAWA = 12,468 gal/yr; projected use = 36% of MAWA														
Rainwater potential for 980 sq ft roof = 19,241 gal/yr														
Greywater Potential for 2 showers/day = 17,800 gal/yr														

### SAMPLE BASE SCHEDULES FOR ESTABLISHED LOW WATER USING PLANT MATERIAL

Auburn Base Schedule (Placer County)																		
STA	PRECIP	RUN TIME	CYC	CYC TIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
Spray Ground Cover	1.8	48	10	5	0	0	0	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.6	0.7	0	0		
Drip Shrub	0.4	267	12	23	0	0	0	0.5	1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1	0.4	0	0		
Subsurface Drip - Ground Cover	1.1	61	7	8	0	0	0	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.6	0.7	0	0		
Drip Ground Cover	0.4	167	7	23	0	0	0	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.6	0.7	0	0		
Deep root watering-Trees in planting	8	35	31	1	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0	0		

PRECIP = Precipitation Rate is the application rate of irrigation in inches per hour

Assumed precipis: Spray heads -1.8, Drip -.4, Subsurface drip - 1.1, Deep root watering -8

MAWA = Maximum Annual Water Allotment (in gallons and based upon 70% of area historical annual ET)

ETo = Reference evapotranspiration is the quantity of water evaporated from the soil and transpired by the planting and is measured in inches per month

ANN GAL = Annual gallons

RUNTIME = Total amount of minutes required for planting root depth in native soil

CYC = Total number of repeat cycles required for native soil

CYC TIME = Rounded minutes of each cycle to be repeated by "CYC allowing infiltration monthly number = number of times/month to apply runtime (refer to example below)

SPRAY HEAD = Spray head with one of the following: standard matched precipitation spray nozzles - 1.8"/hr, low precipitation nozzles - 1"/hr, or mini rotor nozzles - .4"/hr

During establishment period, root depth is shallower, thus requiring more frequent irrigation with shorter run times, stretching out the frequency and extending the total runtimes as the planting matures and roots penetrate into native soil conditions over a 3-5 year span. Establishment irrigation frequency depends upon the time of year initial planting takes place.

BASE SCHEDULE for established plant material with historical weather data (10 year average) and assumed precipis. Note, if low precipitation heads or mini rotors are used in lieu of conventional spray heads, then the base run times will need to be extended to provide water down to the planting root zones.

Monthly example:  
The number under the month indicates the number of times that zone needs to be irrigated during that month. For fractions of runtimes per month, multiply the # of CYC by the decimal (example: drip/ground cover requires .6 runtimes per month of March = .6 X 7(# of CYC)= 4 cycles of 23 minutes each (CYC). This would equate to 92 minutes total runtime one time during the month of March.

Front Yards: Refer to front yard design templates for layout ideas.

Note: Some plants respond better to overhead spray while many others do better with drip. The irrigation design will need not only to take into consideration plant preferences, but also runoff and potential blockage where the planting grows in front of the spray heads. Drip and spray are both shown on the templates to show differences in system costs and projected water use.

Also see back yard templates.

### IRRIGATION SYSTEM LEGEND

	1" Shut-off valve-domestic supply	-By other section of contract-providing 12 gpm at 55 psi min.
	Irrigation backflow prevention device-1"	-12" Above grade to protect domestic supply
	Irrigation controller	-Smart technology indoor or exterior mount
	Rain sensor	-Adjustable rain shut-off device with unobstructed installation
	Remote Control Valves	-Below grade in valve box with 2 cu feet of gravel below
	Drip control assembly	-120 Mesh filter and 40 psi regulator where psi is excessive
	Irrigation main stub-out-1"	-Provide all spare station wires and common in valve box
	12" Spray heads (24" from walks)	-Matched precip with check valves-10H,T,Q -10' radius
	12" Spray heads (24" from walks)	-Matched precip with check valves-8H,T,Q -8' radius
	NOTE: 6" Spray head body is to be used where mature plant material is less than 5" height.	
	All spray heads to be installed 24" from hardscape and 12" from permeable surfaces and fences.	
	Deep root watering tube	-Use 1 GPM bubbler as alternate to hand watering
	Irrigation main-1"	-1120/Schedule 40 PVC pipe -18" Cover
	Irrigation lateral	-1120/Class 200 PVC pipe -12" Cover
	Electrical conduit-1"	-1120/Schedule 40 PVC pipe -24" Cover
	Sleeving-3"	-1120/Schedule 40 PVC pipe -24" Cover
	To drip irrigation	-Point source or multi-outlet emitters -6" Cover