

GROUND COVERS

All the ground covers in the garden like full sun and moderate to little water. Garden Penstemon (*Penstemon Gloxinioides*) is attractive to hummingbirds and is best massed in borders or grouped with other summer-flowering plants. Trailing Lantana (*Lantana Montevidensis*) grows to about 18-inches high, blooms continuously with small lilac flowers, and sports more flowers when grown in full sun. And Mexican Evening Primrose (*Oenothera Speciosa*) is excellent for dry slopes or parking strips, grows a foot high and three feet wide, and blooms fragrant, two-inch flowers during the day, despite its name. Baby Sun Rose (*Aptenia Cordifolia*) tolerates poor soils, flowers in summer and autumn, and trails along the ground filling in bare spaces quickly and completely.



**BABY SUN ROSE,
ICE PLANT**
Aptenia cordifolia



**PENSTEMON
GLOXINIOIDES**
Garden penstemon



**LANTANA
MONTEVIDENSIS**
Trailing lantana, weeping lantana



**MEXICAN EVENING
PRIMROSE**
Oenothera speciosa

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT'S WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN

The Dublin San Ramon Services District's Water Conservation Garden occupies approximately 24,000 square feet and displays cacti, ground covers, shrubs, and trees. The garden demonstrates a wide variety of plants that thrive in our climate. Many of them+ need only low to moderate irrigation.

From 1964 to 1992, the area now occupied by the Garden housed the District's Administrative Offices. In 1992, the District constructed its current Administrative Offices on what had been its corporation yard. In 1995, the garden landscaping was designed, organized, and completed by the District Property Management Staff under the guidance of Howard Yamamoto and with many helping hands from Boy Scout Troop 905. Sections of the garden were refurbished in 2008. An Eagle Scout project added new signs in 2010.

For more information about the District, visit our website at www.dsrzd.com.



PLANTS AND LANDSCAPES FOR THE TRI-VALLEY'S SUMMER-DRY CLIMATE



DSRSD'S WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN

The Valley is moist enough for coast redwood trees to thrive, yet warm and dry enough to grow Agave cacti.



INTRODUCTION

It is possible to conserve water and energy in the garden. Ornamental landscapes can be created and maintained in ways that consume minimal amounts of water.



AGAVE
Americana, Century Plant



DWARF HEAVENLY BAMBOO
Nandina domestica, Nana



FLOWERING QUINCE, CAMEO
Chaenomeles x superba



EVE CASE COFFEEBERRY
Rhamnus californica



STRAWBERRY TREE
Arbutus Marina



JAPANESE CORAL MAPLE
Sangu Kaleu



NEW ZEALAND TEA
Leptospermum scoparium



COAST REDWOOD
Sequoia sempervirans, Aptos Blue



JAPANESE PERSIMMON
Fuyu



WEeping ATLANTIC CEDAR
Cedrus atlantica, glaucus pendula



ENGLISH LAVENDER
Lavandula angustifoli



INDIAN HAWTHORN
Raphiolepis indica



DEODAR CEDAR
Cedrus deodara



MAIDENHAIR
Ginkgo Biloba Ginkgoaceae



WEeping CHERRY TREE
Prunus subhirtella, Pendula



EVERGREEN
Dwarf Escallonia, Terri



QUASTI SPANISH LAVENDER
Lavandula stoechas, Otto Quast



EVERGREEN PEAR TREE
Pyrus kawakamii

CACTUS

SHRUBS

TREES

CEDARS - True cedars are among the most widely grown in the West and once established, all species are deep rooted and drought tolerant.

TEA TREES - Native to Australia and New Zealand, tea trees received their name because Captain Cook brewed a tea from their leaves and gave it to his crew to prevent scurvy. If planted in well-drained, slightly acid soil, tea trees are long-lived and require little care. They prefer full sun and little to moderate water.