Landscape Management for Water Conservation

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Earth-Kind program uses research-based information and "real-world" solutions to create a systematic approach to landscape management to create beautiful landscapes and prolific gardens & fruit plantings that require reduced maintenance and low-inputs.

- Blend of conventional and organic
- Maximum enjoyment
- Reduced maintenance
- Resource efficiency (environmentally sound)



Earth-Kind® Rose Cultivars

Please select a cultivar to see more information on that rose.

Dwarf Shrubs





The Fairy

Marie Daly

Souvenir de St. Anne's

Small Shrubs





Caldwell Pink Cecile Brunner

Perle d'Or

Medium Shrubs



Belinda's Dream



La Marne

Carefree

Beauty

Ducher

Madame

Antoine Mari



Duchesse de

Mutabilis



Else Poulsen



Spice







Georgetown Tea



Earth-Kind® Roses Home
About Earth-Kind® Roses
How Cultivars Are Selected
Earth-Kind® Rose Cultivars 🗷
Belinda's Dream
Caldwell Pink
Carefree Beauty ™
Cecile Brunner
Climbing Pinkie
Ducher
Duchesse de Brabant
Else Poulsen
Georgetown Tea
Knock Out®
La Marne
Madame Antoine Mari
Marie Daly
Mutabilis
New Dawn
Perle d'Or
Reve d'Or
Sea Foam
Souvenir de St. Anne's
Spice
The Fairy
Earth-Kind® Rose Press Room
Growing Tips for Earth- Kind® Roses

Knock Out







Earth-Kind Education

- Master Gardener Training
- Printed publications
- Videos
- Web-based modules
- Facebook
- Demonstration plantings
- Plant evaluation trials





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Training

Resources 🗳

Additional Earth-Kind®

Earth-Kind® Drought

Preparedness 🗳

- Landscape Water conservation
- <u>Reduction of fertilizer and pesticide use</u>
- Landscaping for energy conservation
- <u>Reduction of landscape wastes entering landfills</u>

Individuals using Earth-Kind landscaping principles and practices can create beautiful, easy-care landscapes, while conserving and protecting natural resources and the environment.

Ask an Expert

Goals of Earth-Kind

- 1. Conservation of water AND quality
- 2. <u>Reduction</u> of chemical and fertilizer use
- 3. Energy conservation
- 4. Reduction of solid waste



Is Texas Running out of Water?



Water: what role do we play?

● By 2060, 46,000,000 people will need 22 Million acre-feet

Only 15 Million acre-feet expected to be available (TWDB)

- 25-30% (60%) of <u>municipal</u> water used in landscapes.
- 9 Billion gallons per day across the nation for landscaping (EPA)

As much as 50% wasted





Seven principles of Earth-Kind:

- 1) Planning and design
- 2) Soil analysis and preparation
- 3) Practical turf areas
- 4) Appropriate plant selection
- 5) Efficient irrigation and rainwater harvesting
- 6) Effective use of mulches
- 7) Appropriate maintenance



Practical Turf

Among the heaviest water users in TX landscapes

• Benefits:

- Erosion control, water infiltration
- Cooling through transpiration (30° F)
- Effective design element

• Largely due to behavioral issues:

- Quality expectations
- Improper selection of turf
- Inefficient management
- Excessive use



Zoysiagrass

Casey Reynolds, PhD



Latin Name: Zoysia sp

Growth Habit: Rhizomatous and Stoloniferous

Vernation: Rolled

Leaf: Hairy on upper surface

Ligule: Fringe of hairs

Auricles: Absent

Inflorescence: Spike with 3-12 spikelets (Z. pacifica) or 10-50 spikelets (Z. japonica and Z. matrella)

Description: Zoysiagrass is a warm-season turfgrass that spreads laterally by rhizomes and stolons, and is one of the most diverse turfgrasses available for use. This is primarily due to the fact that there are at least 11 species of zoysiagrass

used as a turfgrass, with 2 species (Z. japonica and Z. matrella) being most predominate in the southern United States. Available varieties of Z. japonica typically possess coarser leaf texture and better cold tolerance relative to varieties of Z. matrella, while varieties of Z. matrella have improved shade tolerance

St. Augustinegrass

Casey Reynolds, PhD



https://aggieturf.tamu.edu/texasturfgrasses



St. Augustinegrass

St. Augustinegrass Areas of Adaptation

Latin Name: Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walt.) Kuntze

Growth Habit: Stoloniferous

Vernation: Folded

Leaf: Flat, smooth on both surfaces, with a blunt tip

Ligule: Fringe of hairs

Auricles: Absent

Inflorescence: Spicate, with spikelets partially embedded in the rachis

Description: St. Augustinegrass is a warm-season turfgrass that spreads laterally by stolons and is one of the most widely planted turfgrass species in Texas, particularly in urban

environments. This is due to its superior shade tolerance relative to other warm-season grasses as well as its deep rooting potential and drought tolerance. It also performs well when mowed with a rotary mower at higher mowing heights, relative to other warm-season species, which makes it a popular choice for use in

Bermudagrass

Casey Reynolds, PhD



Latin Name: Cynodon dactylon L. Pers and Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers x Cynodon transvaalensis Burtt Davy

Growth Habit: Rhizomatous and Stoloniferous

Vernation: Folded

Leaf: Smooth or hairy on both surfaces

Ligule: Fringe of hairs

Auricles: Absent

Inflorescence: Panicle with 2-9 spicate branches arranged in a digitate manner at the apex of the culm

Description: Bermudagrass is a warm-season, fine-textured

Buffalograss



Latin Name: (Bouteloua dactyloides (Nutt.) J.T. Columbus)

- Growth Habit: Stoloniferous
- Vernation: Rolled
- Leaf: Hairs on both surfaces; Ridges on upper surface
- Ligule: Fringe of hairs
- Auricles: Absent

Inflorescence: Staminate and pistillate spikelets in separate inflorescences; usually on different plants. Staminate spikelets in 1-4 spicate infloresences; Pistillate spikelets in 2-4 burlike clusters.

Description: Buffalograss is a warm-season, native turfgrass that spreads laterally by stolons and is best suited as a lowinput, low-use turfgrass. It is unique from other turfgrasses in



an Theore

Bermudagrass

Practical turf solutions

- Correct proportion (user-dependent)
- Appropriate selection (species/cultivar)
- Proper placement in landscape
- Sound management practices
 - Mulching of lawn clippings
 - Mowing at a taller height



Aeration and addition of compost to compacted areas ACRILIFE EXTENSION

General Turf Maintenance Tips

Sertilize based on soil testing:

- After 2nd or 3rd mowing
- August / September
- Excessive N promotes disease
- Mow at the correct height
 - Out to remove 1/3 of blade length
- Water established turf on as necessary
- Recycle ("mulch") grass clippings
- <u>Aeration and/or compost application</u>

Turf Coefficient Values (Tc)

Warm Season	0.6
Cool Season	0.8
Quality Factor	(Qf)
No Stress	1.0
Low Stress	0.8
Normal Stress	0.6
High Stress	0.5
Very High Stress	0.4

http://texaset.tamu.edu/coefs.php

Table 1. Mowing height recommendations for warm-season turfrass species according to intended use (Lawns & Public Spaces, Athletic Fields & Golf Course Fairways, and Golf Greens).

	Warm-Season Turfgrass Species			
	Recommended Height of Cut			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Lawns & Public Spaces	Athletic Fields & Golf Fairways*	Golf Greens*
Bermudagrass (Common)	Cynodon dactylon	1.5" to 3"	0.75" to 1"	NA
Bermudagrass (Hybrid)*	Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers and Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers × Cynodon transvaalensis Burtt Davy	1" to 2.5"	0.5" to 1"	
Bermudagrass (Dwarf and Ultradwarf) *		NA	NA	<0.15"
Buffalograss	Bouteloua dactyloides (Nutt.) J.T. Columbus	2" to unmowed	NA	NA
Centipedegrass	Eremochloa ophiuroides (Munro) Hack.	1.5" to 2"	NA	NA
Seashore Paspalum	Paspalum vaginatum Sw.	1" to 2"	0.75" to 1"	<0.15"
St. Augustinegrass	Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walt.) Kuntze	2.5" to 4"	NA	NA
Zoysiagrass (Coarse-textured)	Zoysia japonica	1" to 2.5"	NA	NA
Zoysiagrass (Fine-textured)*	Zoysia matrella	1" to 2"	0.5" to 1"	<0.15"



AggieTurf AgriLife Extension Locate Your County Agent Soil & Crop Soil & Water Testing Lab Texas Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab a share the state of the second HOME Turfgrass Faculty Turfgrass Research Turfgrass Program Events Useful Links For Agrilife Extension Agents

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Recent Posts

New AgriLife Extension specialist touts turfgrass practices for environmental, human health August 7, 2018

New statewide turfgrass specialist joins TAMU Soil and Crop Sciences faculty August 7, 2018

Information Pages

Texas Turfgrasses Turfgrass Weeds Turfgrass Insects Glossary Publications

Howdy! Welcome to the AggieTurf website!

Aggieturf.tamu.edu has been designed to provide information on Texas turfgrasses and the role they play in the lives of millions of Texans. Turfgrasses often serve as the backbone for residential and commercial landscapes, athletic fields, recreational areas, and golf courses while also playing a vital role in the Texas Green Industry.

AggieTurf is designed to be a comprehensive site for Texas turfgrasses, selection & management considerations, pest control (weeds, insects, & diseases), links to Texas A&M Agrilife Extension content, and other useful information.

Update (8/28/2018): Our website will be undergoing gradual renovations including a change to the overall look and feel, as well as added content. Sign-up to receive updates as we continue to develop new content and information for you!

Sign up for updates!

Get updates from AggieTurf to your inbox.

* Email

First Name



Hydrozoning: saving water and plants!



Hydrozoning: three main groups

1.) Regular (high) water use

- 1x or 2x per week
- Turf & most annuals

2.) Occasional (medium) use

- Ix to 2x per month
- Most perennials / groundcovers

3.) Natural rainfall (low) use

- Occasionally, during severe drought
- Native & adapted trees / shrubs





Ideal militype??? Milam Counties....



The never-ending battle with clay





Soil texture vs. structure









Soil Preparation

One-time incorporation of compost

- Fully-finished (avoid nitrogen sink)
- 3 inches, fully incorporated

Top-dressing with layer of organic mulch

- 3" maintained year-round
- Continuous nutrient and organic matter source

Raised beds in poorly-drained sites

- ≥12 inches and crowned in center
- Facilitation of drainage and greater rooting depth





Composts: choose wisely





Raised beds





Benefits of a Healthy Soil

- Drainage in clay soils through structure
- Better Water & nutrient retention (even in clay)
 - 1% SOM ≈ 1 acre inch of water
- Slow-release source of nutrients
- Greater diversity in soil microbes
- ✓ More expansive root system
- Buffering against pH & salinity



TEXAS A&*N*



What can your soil do for you?





Appropriate plant selection

Plant selection for drought-tolerance?



Some plants just don't belong in Texas









Native and Adapted Plants





u.edu

Earth-Kind® Plant Selector

Select your general region on the map or use the region list. You can W you to search for plants by specific characteristics, or view all plants

The Earth-Kind® Plant Selector DOES NOT provide information con a high Earth–Kind® index value will gene Invasiveness for more information. .ta



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mu.edu	Select Search Type	
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	Search by Region	
Please enter the Texas zip (region	Search by USDA Hardiness Zone	
5-Digit Zip Code Zip Code	Considerations	
Search by Region Q	Using the Plant Selector About Invasiveness	
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Region Choose a region	TEXAS A&M	
Search by USDA Hardine	TAGRILIFE EXTENSION	
Select the desired USDA Ha the selected zone(s). Click o the left for a larger view of	Earth-Kind. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension	
Hardiness Zone:		
6 🛛 7 🔲 8 💭 9 🔲 10 🔲 Sea	arch by Zone	
Additional Considerations	Q	
 <u>Using the Plant Selector</u> About Invasiveness 		



Landscaping

Search for plants in "Region G - Southeast Texas"

Fill in the information to refine your search, or select "Show ALL Plants for Region" to see all plants listed for your region/zone. Plants will be ordered by those most well adapted to your region. *Photos are not available for all plants at this time.*

	Your selections will return 116 results
~Name \$	
Common Name: Common Name	
-Scientific Name 🛦	,
Scientific Name: Scientific Name	
-Growth Habit 2	
Habit or Plant Use: shrub	
~Exposure &	
Partial sun 🗉 Shade 🔲 Sun 🗐	
-Blooming &	
Flower Color: Flower Color	
Bloom Period: Fall 🔲 Spring 🔲 Summer 🔲 Winter 📾	
-Leaf Character >	,
Annual 🗉 Deciduous 🗉 Evergreen 🗷 Herbaceous perennial 🗉 Semiever	green 🔲
-Firewise Index #	
Firewise Index: Choose a firewise index 🔻	
-USDA Hardiness Zone &	
The dropdown below only lists hardiness zones found in the current region	a
USDA Hardiness Zone: Choose a hardiness zone 🔻	
Click image for enlarged map of USDA Hardiness Zones	

CONTRACTOR AND A				
Copyright & Manual Assist	<u>Chinese Holly</u>	Ilex cornuta	sun, partial sun	10.00
Copyright & Mathemati Ansada	<u>Golden Bamboo</u>	Phyllostachys aurea	sun, partial sun, shade	10.00
Cipyregit & Mindler Atmos	<u>Chinese Photinia</u>	Photinia serratifolia (Photinia serrulata)	sun, partial sun	10.00
Copyregite G Machanael Annold	<u>Split-Leaf</u> <u>Philodendron</u>	Philodendron selloum	partial sun, shade	10.00
	<u>Pineapple Guava</u>	Feijoa sellowiana (Acca sellowiana)	sun, partial sun	10.00
	<u>Rockrose</u>	Pavonia lasiopetala	sun, partial sun	10.00
	<u>Black Bamboo</u>	Phyllostachys nigra	sun, partial sun, shade	10.00

Back to Search Results

Common Name:

Pineapple Guava

& Scientific Name:

Feijoa sellowiana (Acca sellowiana)

Myrtaceae

Description:

Pineapple guava is an underutilized medium to large evergreen shrub. The dark gray-green to blue-green foliage is attractive year-round. The most unique feature is the unusual fragrant flowers. Profusion of bloom varies among seedlings, but can be numerous. Individual flowers have petals that are purple inside, white outside, and with long red stamens. From a distance the overall effect is reminiscent of passion flowers (Passiflora spp.). In the USDA zone 9 (8B?) the edible green-red fruit are an added feature. The growth form tends to be a bit open and leggy, hence old specimens are sometimes limbed up to reveal the showy exfoliating bark.

Plant Habit or Use:

Shrub, medium shrub, large shrub

Exposure:

sun, partial sun

Flower Color:

Overall light purple, petals white and purple, stamens red

***** Blooming Period:

Spring

Fruit Characteristics:

Oval berry, green-red, 2 inch to 3 inch long, edible











I Height:

8 ft to 10 ft (12 ft)

110

- Width:

7 ft to 9 ft

Searth-Kind® Index:

10.00 Explanation of the Earth-Kind® Index numerical value

- Heat Tolerance: High Heat Tolerance
- Water Requirements: Low Water Use
- Soil Requirements: Low Soil Requirements
- Pest Tolerance: High Pest Resistance
- Fertility Requirements: Low Fertility Requirements

Explanation of the Earth–Kind® Index breakdown

Firewise Index

9.00 Explanation of the Firewise Index numerical value

& USDA Hardiness Zones:

8, 9, 10

Regions that intersect these hardiness zones:

Region A - Panhandle and High Plains • Region B - North and Central Texas • Region C - Northeast and East Texas • Region D - West Texas • Region E - Upper Rio Grande • Region F - Hill Country and Central Coast • Region G - Southeast Texas • Region H - Rio Grande Valley



Click image for enlarged map of USDA Hardiness Zones

Additional Comments:

Good drainage is critical, much more vigorous when shielded from direct afternoon sun. Fairly tolerant of soil salts. Can survive in humid areas, but is more vigorous in lower humidity locales. Scale insects and mealy bugs can be troublecome post.

Feijoa / Pineapple Guava Acca sellowiana

• USDA 8 to 11

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• Full sun to partial shade (some afternoon shade beneficial)

Showy (edible) pink flowers give way to tasty fruit in late fall

- Spread: 8'-12' high x 7'-9' wide with gray-green foliage
- Tolerant of a variety of soils, but prefers well-drained
- Moderate heat and drought tolerance













Water Clover Marsilea macropoda

- USDA 8 to 10
- Full sun to part shade
- Looks like four-leaved clover, but related to fern
- Native to Texas Hill Country
- Great for water gardens, but also as groundcover








How much does selection matter?



'Care-free Beauty' Rose (tolerant)

'Ivory Palace' Rose (susceptible)



Sprinkler Irrigation: 50% to 70% efficiency





Drip and Microirrigation

Low-volume emissionReduces runoff loss

At or near-ground application
Evaporation loss eliminated

Precise, targeted delivery





Soil texture & emitter spacing / volume





Additional benefits of drip irrigation



Retrofitting existing systems



http://www.rainbird.com/landscape/products/dripContro l/SprayToDripRetrofitKit.htm/







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18. How to Grow Blueberries in Containers

2 days ago · 7.2K Views



17. Indoor Gardening a week ago · 5.2K Views





16. Keys to Successful Peach Production

a week ago · 6.1K Views







Proper Tree Watering







Benefits of mulch

- Limiting of evaporation loss (25%-30%)
 - Soil temperature modification
- Inhibition of weed germination
- Erosion and runoff mitigation
- Improvement of soil structure
- Continuous, slow-release nutrient supply
- ✓ Avoidance of foliar disease



Effective use of mulch

2 to 3 inch layer under plant canopy



Sound Maintenance Practices

- Mulching of lawn clippings
- Maintaining taller grass height
- Fertilizing based on soil tests
- Regular irrigation audit / troubleshooting
- ✓ Integrated Pest Management (IPM)









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Thank You!





Other Resources:

http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/

http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/

http://texassuperstar.com/

http://urbanlandscapeguide.tamu.edu/

http://ipm.tamu.edu/

http://rainwaterharvesting.tamu.edu/

http://itc.tamu.edu/Drip%20Project.php

