

## Contact information

New Mexico State University's  
Agricultural Science Center-Farmington  
300 Road 4063  
PO Box 1018  
Farmington, NM 87499-1018

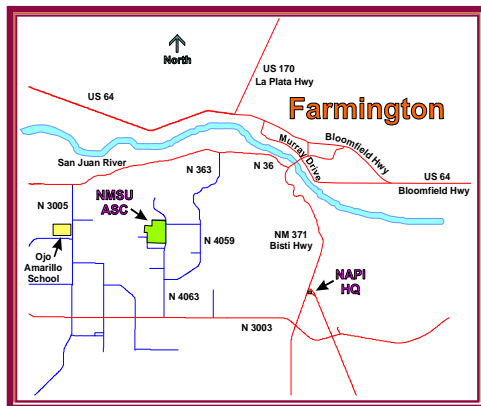
Phone: 505.960.7757 or 505.960.7758  
Fax: 505.960.5246

Email: [farmingt@nmsu.edu](mailto:farmingt@nmsu.edu)  
URL: <http://farmingtonsc.nmsu.edu>

## Location

The NMSU ASC-Farmington  
Xeriscape Research garden is open for public  
viewing Monday - Friday, 8:00a.m. to 4:00p.m.

Group tours available by calling the NMSU  
Agricultural Science Center at 505.960.7757.



## Informational Websites

**Center for Landscape Water Conservation**  
<http://www.xericcenter.com>

**City of Albuquerque: Xeriscape**  
<http://www.cabq.gov/waterconservation/xeric.html>

**Colorado Springs Utilities Xeriscape  
Demonstration Garden**  
<http://www.csu.org/environment/conservation/xeriscape>

**High Country Xeriscape Council of Arizona**  
<http://www.xeriscapeaz.org>

**New Mexico State Engineer Office**  
<http://www.seo.state.nm.us/water-info/conservation/h2o-outreach.html>

**NMSU's Agricultural Science Center-Farmington**  
<http://farmingtonsc.nmsu.edu>

**NMSU's Irrigation Management**  
<http://irrigationmanagement.nmsu.edu/index.html>

**NMSU's Pollinator Project**  
<http://aces.nmsu.edu/ipm/pollinator-project.html>

**Xeriscape Council of New Mexico**  
[http://www.xeriscapenm.com/xeriscape\\_info.html](http://www.xeriscapenm.com/xeriscape_info.html)

## Acknowledgement

Supplemental funding for establishment of the xeric  
plant demonstration/research garden was  
provided by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the  
New Mexico Office of the State Engineer.  
Continued funding is provided by a William Blythe  
Mayfield endowment.

**Disclaimer:** Plant quality ratings were subjective. Results may vary with locations, microclimate, soil characteristics, etc. Many species listed under 'High' and 'Medium Irrigation' exhibited acceptable quality at lower irrigation levels but are listed in these categories because of increased flowering, reduced daytime wilting, size, etc. While efforts have been made to insure accuracy of the data and documentation, complete accuracy cannot be guaranteed. New Mexico State University shall not be liable for damages resulting from any use or misinterpretation of data. New Mexico State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educator. NMSU and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.  
Rev. 01/2015

# Xeriscape

## Xeric Garden Mid-Summer Weekly Water Requirements



Fernbush  
*Chamaebatiaria millefolium*



Chocolate flower  
*Berlandiera lyrata*

# Mid-Summer Weekly Water Requirements

Very Low (VL) = 0-2 gallons; Low (L) = 2-4 gallons; Medium (M) = 4-6 gallons; High (H) = 6-10 gallons; New Plant (NP); Irrigation undetermined (UI)

Abuelita penstemon, *Abuelitas*' (VL)  
Apache plume, *Fallugia paradoxa* (VL)  
Autumn joy sedum, *Hylotelephium telephium* (L)  
Banana yucca, *Yucca baccata* (VL)  
Beargrass, *Nolina microcarpa* (L)  
Berlandieri sundrops, *Calylophus berlandieri* (M)  
Big sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata* (VL)  
Black (Austrian) pine, *Pinus nigra* (VL)  
Blanket flower, *Gaillardia aristata* (M)  
Blue giant hyssop, *Agastache foeniculum* (M)  
Blue mist, *Caryopteris clandonensis* (L)  
Broom dalea, *Psoralea scoparius* (NP)  
Bush penstemon, *Penstemon ambiguus* (VL)  
Butterfly bush, *Buddleja davidii* (M)  
California bricklebrush, *Brickellia californica* (VL)  
Cherry sage, *Salvia greggii* (L)  
Chocolate flower, *Berlandiera lyrata* (VL)  
Cliff fender bush, *Fendlera rupicola* (NP)  
Cliffrose, *Cowania Mexicana* (VL)  
Curlleaf Mtn mahogany, *Cercocarpus ledifolius* (L)  
Desert globemallow, *Sphaeralcea ambigua* (L)  
Desert penstemon, *pseudospectabilis* (UI)  
Desert willow (Willow-leaf catalpa), *Chilopsis linearis* (VL)  
Desert Zinnia, *Zinnia grandiflora* (L)  
Dotted gayfeather, *Liatris punctata* (L) (shade)  
Engelmann's Daisy, *Engelmannia pinnatifida* (NP)  
Fernbush, *Chamaebatiaria millefolium* (VL)  
Firecracker penstemon, *Penstemon eatonii* (L)  
Flowering crabapple, *Malus sp.* (UI)  
Fremont barberry, *Berberis fremontii* (VL)  
Fringed sagewort, *Artemisia frigid* (L)  
Giant four o'clock, *Mirabilis multiflora* (L)  
Giant sacaton, *Sporobolus wrightii* (L)  
Golden currant, *Ribes aureum* (M)  
Goldenrain tree, *Koeleruteria paniculata* (L)  
Greek germander, *Teucrium aroanium* (L)  
Hummingbird trumpet, *Zauschneria californica* (H)  
Indian ricegrass, *Achnatherum hymenoides* (VL)  
James' buckwheat, *Eriogonum jamesii* (L)  
Jupiter's beard, *Centranthus ruber* (H)  
Lamb's ear, *Stachys byzantina* (M)  
Lanceleaf coreopsis, *Coreopsis lanceolata* (H)  
Licorice hyssop, *Agastache ruprestris* (M)  
Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (NP)  
Mariola, *Parthenium incanum* (VL)  
Maximilian's sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani* (H)  
Mountain Mahogany, *Cercocarpus montanus* (VL)  
Nanking cherry, *Prunus tomentosa* (NP)  
Narrow-leaf beardtongue, *Penstemon angustifolia* (VL)  
Native potentilla, *Potentilla fruticosa* (M)  
New Mexico locust, *Robinia neomexicana* (L)  
New Mexico olive, *Forestiera neomexicana* (VL)  
Organ Mtn evening primrose, *Oenothera organensis* (M)  
Palmer penstemon, *Penstemon palmeri* (VL)  
Penstemon Sunset Crater, *Penstemon clutei* (L)  
Perennial blueflax, *Linum perenne* (L)  
Pineleaf penstemon, *Penstemon pinifolius* (L)  
Prairie coneflower, *Ratibida columnifera* (M)  
Prairie sagewort, *Artemisia ludoviciana* (M)  
Pubescent squawbush, *Rhus trilobata pilosissima* (L)  
Purple coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea* (H)  
Purple iceplant, *Delosperma cooperi* (M)  
Red cinquefoil, *Potentilla thurberi* (M)  
Red yucca, *Hesperaloe parviflora* (VL)  
Rock sage, *Salvia pinguifolia* (L)  
Rocky Mtn juniper, *Juniperus scopulorum* (L)  
Rocky Mtn penstemon, *Penstemon strictus* (M)  
Rubber rabbitbush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (VL)  
Russian sage, *Perovskia atriplicifolia* (VL)  
Sacred datura, *Datura meteloides* (M)  
Scarlet bugler penstemon, *Penstemon barbatus* (M)  
Siberian peashrub, *Caragana arborescens* (VL)

Snow in summer, *Cerastium tomentosum* (M)  
Soaptree yucca, *Yucca elata* (VL)  
Southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum* (H)  
Squaw apple, *Peraphyllum ramosissimum* (L)  
Stanley dwarf prune, *Prunus domestica 'Stanley'* (UI)  
Statice, *Limonium sp.* (NP)  
Superb beardtongue, *Penstemon superbus* (NP)  
Threadgrass, *Nassella tenuissima* (M)  
Three-leaf sumac, *Rhus trilobata* (VL)  
Tree cholla, *Cylindropuntia imbricate* (VL)  
Trumpet vine, *Campsis radicans* (H)  
Tufted evening primrose, *Oenothera caespitosa* (VL)  
Utah agave, *Agave utahensis* (M)  
Utah serviceberry, *Amelanchier utahensis* (VL)  
Western sandcherry, *Prunus besseyi* (L)  
Western spike verbena, *Verbena macdougalii* (M)  
White yarrow, *Achillea millefolium* (M)  
Wine cups, *Callihoe involucrate* (M)  
Winterfat, *Krascheninnikovia lanata* (VL)  
Wood's rose, *Rosa woodsii* (NP)  
Yellow euphorbia, *Euphorbia myrsinites* (M)  
Yerba mansa, *Anemopsis californica* (H)

NMSU Agricultural Science Center  
Farmington, New Mexico  
<http://farmingtonsc.nmsu.edu>

The common names used in this brochure may vary from plant nurseries and the USDA NRCS web plant database.  
<http://plants.usda.gov>

## Research Background

Irrigation of landscapes accounts for about 50% of total domestic summer water-use in urban areas of the southwest. Surveys suggest that more than 70% of this water could be saved by converting cool-season turfgrass lawns into xeriscapes. To achieve these savings, irrigations must be adjusted to provide the minimum water requirements of the species included in the xeriscape.

A xeric plant demonstration/research garden was established at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Farmington to identify these water requirements. Four irrigation treatments (0, 20, 40 and 60% of reference ET) were provided to more than 100 species potentially suitable for northern New Mexico landscapes. Plants were assigned relative subjective quality ratings at the different treatment levels.

## Preliminary Findings

Most plants exhibited acceptable quality at the low (20% ET) and/or medium (40% ET) irrigation treatment levels. Only a few species exhibited better quality at the highest level of irrigation (60% ET) than at lower levels. The list, at left, categorizes each species into the suggested weekly irrigation range required to maintain acceptable landscape quality, during the summer. Most plants benefited from some supplemental watering during the summer but the quality of many plants decreased at relatively high (10 gallons per week) irrigation levels. ■