



Live, Learn and Thrive.

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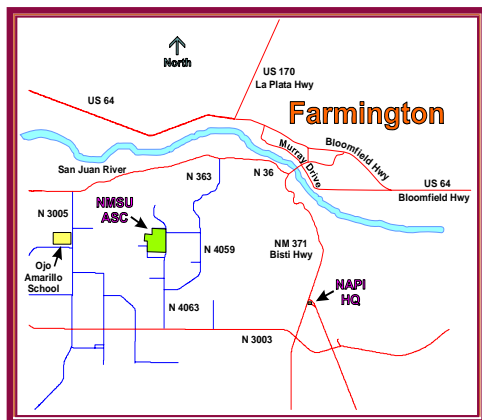
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## Location

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



# Resources

## Informational Websites

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>

Xeriscape Colorado, Inc.  
<http://xeriscape.org/index.html>

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

## Acknowledgement

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# Xeriscape

## 2007 Xeric Garden Mid-Summer Weekly Water Requirements



**Spanish broom**  
*Spartium junceum*



Foreground: **Blanket flower**  
*Gaillardia grandiflora*  
Background: **Red-hot poker**  
*Kniphofia uvaria*

Agricultural Science Center  
Farmington, New Mexico

## Very Low (0-2 gallons)

- 1) Abuelita penstemon, *Penstemon cardinalis* 'Abuelitas'
- 2) Apache plume, *Fallugia paradoxa*
- 3) Banana yucca, *Yucca baccata*
- 4) Big sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata*
- 5) Black sagebrush, *Artemisia nova*
- 6) Bush (Sand) penstemon, *Penstemon ambiguus*
- 7) California bricklebrush, *Brickellia californica*
- 8) Chocolate flower, *Berlandiera lyrata*
- 9) Curl-leaf Mtn mahogany, *Cercocarpus ledifolius*
- 10) Desert globemallow, *Sphaeralcea ambigua*
- 11) Desert penstemon, *Penstemon pseudospectabilis*
- 12) Fremont barberry, *Berberis fremontii*
- 13) Fringed sagewort, *Artemisia frigida*
- 14) Indian ricegrass, *Achnatherum hymenoides*
- 15) James' buckwheat, *Eriogonum jamesii*
- 16) Mariola, *Parthenium incanum*
- 17) Narrowleaf penstemon, *Penstemon angustifolia*
- 18) New Mexico locust, *Robinia neomexicana*
- 19) Pale desert-thorn, *Lycium pallidum*
- 20) Rubber rabbitbush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*
- 21) Screwbean mesquite, *Prosopis pubescens*
- 23) Showy four o'clock, *Mirabilis multiflora*
- 24) Siberian peashrub, *Caragana arborescens*
- 25) Soaptree yucca, *Yucca elata*
- 26) Tufted evening-primrose, *Oenothera caespitosa*
- 27) Utah serviceberry, *Amelanchier utahensis*
- 28) Winterfat, *Krascheninnikovia lanata*

## Low (2 - 4 gallons)

- 29) Bird-of-paradise, *Caesalpinia gilliesii*
- 30) Blue mist, *Caryopteris clandonensis*
- 31) Common white yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*
- 32) Curry Plant, *Helichrysum angustifolium*
- 33) Desert willow, *Chilopsis linearis*
- 34) Firecracker penstemon, *Penstemon eatonii*
- 35) Giant sacaton, *Sporobolus wrightii*
- 36) Mexican cliffrose, *Cowania (Purshia) Mexicana*
- 37) Mexican hat, *Ratibida columnifera*
- 38) New Mexico privet, *Forestiera neomexicana*
- 39) Organ Mtn evening-primrose, *Oenothera organensis*
- 40) Palmer's penstemon, *Penstemon palmeri*
- 41) Pineleaf penstemon, *Penstemon pinifolius*
- 42) Prairie sagewort, *Artemisia ludoviciana*
- 43) Red yucca, *Hesperaloe parviflora*
- 44) Red-hot poker, *Kniphofia uvaria*
- 45) Rocky Mtn juniper, *Juniperus scopulorum*
- 46) Scarlet cinquefoil, *Potentilla thurberi*
- 47) Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*
- 48) Threadgrass, *Nassella tenuissima*
- 49) True Mtn mahogany, *Cercocarpus montanus*
- 50) Upright rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*
- 51) Western sandcherry, *Prunus pumila*
- 52) Western wheatgrass, *Agropyron smithii*

## Medium (4 - 6 gallons)

- 53) Autumn joy sedum, *Sedum telephium*
- 54) Berlandieri sundrops, *Calylophus berlandieri*
- 55) Fernbush, *Chamaebatiaria millefolium*
- 56) Giant hyssop, *Agastache sp.*
- 57) Goldenrain tree, *Koeleruteria paniculata*
- 58) Lamb's ear, *Stachys byzantina*
- 59) Mexican evening-primrose, *Oenothera speciosa*
- 60) Native potentilla, *Potentilla fruticosa*
- 61) Pubescent squawbush, *Rhus trilobata var. pilosissima*
- 62) Purple iceplant, *Delosperma cooperi*
- 63) Rocky Mtn zinnia, *Zinnia grandiflora*
- 64) Rock sage, *Salvia pinguifolia*
- 65) Russian sage, *Perovskia atriplicifolia*
- 66) Scarlet bugler penstemon, *Penstemon barbatus*
- 67) Shasta daisy, *Chrysanthemum maximum*
- 68) Sunrose, *Helianthemum nummularium*
- 69) Three-leaf sumac, *Rhus trilobata*

The common names used in this brochure may vary from plant nurseries and the USDA NRCS web plant database.

<http://plants.usda.gov>



Red yucca  
*Hesperaloe parviflora*

## High (6 - 10 gallons)

- 70) Black (Austrian) pine, *Pinus nigra*
- 71) Blanket flower, *Gaillardia aristata*
- 72) Cherry sage, *Salvia greggii*
- 73) Dragon's blood, *Sedum spurium*
- 74) Golden currant, *Ribes aureum*
- 75) Hummingbird plant, *Zauschneria californica*
- 76) Lanceleaf coreopsis, *Coreopsis lanceolata*
- 77) Maximilian's sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*
- 78) Perennial blueflax, *Linum perenne*
- 79) Purple coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea*
- 80) Rocky Mtn penstemon, *Penstemon strictus*
- 81) Snow-in-summer, *Cerastium tomentosum*
- 82) Southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*
- 83) Squaw apple, *Peraphyllum ramosissimum*
- 84) Trumpet vine, *Campsis radicans*
- 85) Utah agave, *Agave utahensis*
- 86) Yellow euphorbia, *Euphorbia myrsinites*

## New Plants (insufficient data)

- 87) Blue Fescue, *Festuca glauca*
- 88) Butterfly Weed, *Asclepias tuberosa*
- 89) Crete White, *Chrysanthemum sp.*
- 90) Dotted gayfeather, *Liatris punctata*
- 91) Jupiter's Beard, *Centranthus ruber*
- 92) Maltese Cross, *Lychnis chalconica*
- 93) Ozark sundrops, *Oenothera missouriensis*
- 94) Pyrethrum, *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*
- 95) Wine cup, *Callirhoe involucrata*

## 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 90 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.