

Dormant Schedule

Listed below is a partial listing of plants which go dormant part of the year. This means the plant looks as though it is dying; no flowers, no leaves, brown in color, etc.

Winter Dormant	Summer Dormant
Chinese Elm Tree	Blackfoot Daisy
Desert Willow	Brittle Brush
Mesquite Tree	Bursage
Pistache Tree	Desert Marigold
Ash Trees	Mexican Primrose
Lantana	Penstemon
Lysiloma	Salvia Greggii
Red Bird of Paradise	Verbena
Ruellia Brittonia	
Katie Ruellia	

Frost Tender Plants

Some of your plants may be frost tender. You must cover these plants with fabric when the temperature drops below 35 degrees. DO NOT use plastic to cover plants; use dry bed sheets, burlap, frost cloth fabric...

Citrus Tree	Hibiscus	Sago Palms
Ficus Tree	Cape Honeysuckle	Natal Plums
Thevetia	Lantanas	Pittosporum
Agaves	Bougainvillea	Katie Ruellia
Plumbago	Tropical Bird of Paradise	Ruellia Brittonia
Wedelia	Pigmy Date Palms	Ice Plant
Dwarf Oleander	Orange Jubilee	Plumbago
Tecoma Stans		Yellow Bells

Weed Control

Pre-emergent applied twice per year is the best weed control agent in granite areas. Plastic overlays are no longer used. Some weed growth will occur even after treatment and should be manually removed.

Tree Staking

The standard stake supplied with your tree is NOT able to withstand strong winds. As your tree becomes larger, you must supply larger stakes and cables to provide proper support. It is ideal to loosen guide wires to allow the tree to supper itself and eventually remove stakes.

Watering

First 30 Day

	Summer (Above 85 Daytime High)	Winter (Below 85 Daytime High)
New plant & trees:	(2) x 20 min. each day	(1) x 30 min. each day
New sod:	(3) X 6 min. each day	(1) x 8 min. each day

Between 30 Days and 6 Months

	Summer (Above 85 Daytime High)	Winter (Below 85 Daytime High)
plant & trees:	(1) X 40 min. every other day	(1) x 45 min. every 3 days
sod:	(1) X 12 min. every other day	(1) x 10 min. every other day

After 1 Year

	Summer (Above 85 Daytime High)	Winter (Below 85 Daytime High)
plant & trees:	(1) x 60 min. every 3 days	(1) x 45 min. every 4 days
sod:(not over seeded)	(1) x 12 min. every other day	(1) X 12 min. per week

REMEMBER: During periods of extreme heat or wind, increase the duration of water time. During wet periods, be sure to turn off the watering system at the controller.

Drainage

Your yard has been pre-graded by your builder to drain water off your property to the city street. The landscape design is built around your drainage plan.

Termite Barrier

Your home's foundation perimeter has been treated with a chemical to prevent termites. No plants are allowed to be installed within this 24" perimeter.

Granite

Rocks are a natural product and will vary in size and color from delivery to deliver. Minus or decomposed rock contains 60% to 80% crushed granite sand. Screened rock contains approximately 40% to 60% crushed granite sand. All rock should be raked often to prevent the rock from migrating into the subsoil on an as needed basis.



Landscape, Warranty, & Care Guide



Thank you for choosing POCO Verde Pools and Landscape for your project. If you have a warranty request, please visit us at:

www.pocoverde.com/service/work_order

This guide was developed to help answer most of the questions new homeowners have concerning the care and maintenance of their new landscape installation. Please familiarize yourself with everything in this pamphlet which pertains to the basic essentials of maintaining your investment.

Phone: (480)893-3948

www.pocoverde.com

Irrigation System Components

Irrigation Controller

You must learn to adjust your irrigation controller's watering schedule. This schedule needs to be changed according to the change in seasons, and with the change in maturity of the plants. Your irrigation controller will always be located next to your outside electric panel. Please visit our website for a tutorial on using your irrigation controller.

Vacuum Breaker

This is installed next to your front yard hose bib. It prevents irrigation water from entering your drinking water. It has two handles which can be turned to shut off the system.

Electric Valves

The electric valves are located below ground in a plastic box. The grass valves need no maintenance. The drip valves have a filter that needs to be cleaned out once per year.

Grass Sprinkler heads

Grass sprinkler heads should be checked for adjustment every 90 days. The filter in each head needs to be cleaned as needed.

Plant & Tree Emitters

The water lines should be moved away from the trunk as the tree matures. Failure to move the water away from the tree trunk will cause your tree to blow over in high winds. Plant & tree emitter's should be checked at least twice per year for proper water flows and/ or damage.

Irrigation Troubleshooting

Water Emergency Shut-off

If your system will not shut off from the irrigation controller, go to the front yard hose bib. Off to the side of the bib, you will see a small metal device which has two handles. Turn either handle in the opposite direction and this will stop water to your irrigation system.

Irrigation Maintenance

To properly maintain your landscape, it is recommended that the system be inspected at least every 30 days. Manually turn on each valve from your controller and physically walk your yard and check every plant, tree and turf area.

Sodded Lawn Care

All turf is a form of Bermuda, therefore your lawn will go dormant (turn brown) in the cooler months unless it has been over seeded with winter rye grass.

New turf will require water 3 times per day, 3-5 minutes each interval for the first 3 weeks. Don not walk on the turf area during this time. After 3 weeks, reduce the watering to once per day for 8-10 minutes at sunrise. New turf will be uneven. Turf area will level out over time with weekly mowing. If you desire a quicker leveling, you may fix seams and low spots with a mixture of 50% sand and 50% fine garden mulch.

Mowing should start after the first 2 weeks. Make sure your sod is dry, and that you're mowing at a higher setting for the first 90 days.

In summer, fertilize with ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) every 30 days and gypsum every 45 days. In winter (for winter rye) fertilize with ammonia nitrate (34-0-0) every 30 days and gypsum every 45 days. No fertilizer is required in winter if you choose not to over seed your lawn.

To avoid a lumpy, uneven grass area, please do not walk on your grass for the first 3 weeks.

Ocotillos

This type of cactus requires supplemental water during dry periods and takes up to three years to produce any signs of life.

Queen Palms

Queen palms, unlike Mexican fan palms, require special care. Queen palms preferably should be on a separate irrigation line from shrubs to provide deep watering. Queen palms also need to be watered more often than other palms. You will need to fertilize your Queen palm with ¼ cup of ammonium sulfate once per month, Epsom salt ¼ cup once every 90 days, and palm tree food every 90 days or you may purchase Dr. Bob's Queen Palm Remedy at Poco Verde Landscape. Queen palms also prefer to have enriched compost around the top of the root ball.

Citrus Trees

Do not fertilize citrus trees for the first year. After one year, apply ammonium sulfate or you can purchase Dr. Bobs Citrus Fertilizer at Poco Verde Landscape three to four times per year (February, May, and August). Apply in accordance with the manufacturer recommendation. Citrus trees also prefer to be on a separate irrigation system from shrubs. These trees should be deep watered and then allowed to dry out before being watered again. (once per week is a general guide)

Desert Trees

Desert trees are native to this area and do not require any fertilization. Your drip emitters will be close to the root ball of the tree when first installed, and should be pulled away as the tree matures to approximately one half the diameter of the canopy. This will help prevent the tree from blowing over and assist in developing a healthier root system. Once the tree is established you should eliminate the drip system to the tree and water deeply with the hose two times per month.

Non-Desert Trees

Non desert trees such as citrus, ficus, elms, and palms (just to name a few) Prefer additional water supplied from a separate irrigation line. These trees will require more fertilizers and generally do better when planted as a young tree (15 gal. or smaller)vs. a mature specimen, which will have a hard time with acclimation.

Shrub Care

Desert shrubs require no fertilization. Non desert shrubs require fertilization twice per year with ammonium sulfate or a general fertilizer (16-8-4), once in the spring and once in the fall.

Cactus

Cacti that are grown in pots from the nursery need irrigation. Cacti that come from the nursery with the roots exposed do not need irrigations. Cacti need good drainage away from the roots and do not require any fertilization.