

CATALOG OF PROJECTS REFERENCE SHEET



Rain Garden

Rain Gardens are sunken planted areas that slow, capture, clean, and often infiltrate stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. Benefits of rain gardens include recharging groundwater, increasing in-stream flows, reducing downstream flood risks, and providing habitat for birds, insects, and small animals. Rain Gardens are critical living infrastructure for healthy water systems.



Bioswale

Bioswales are vegetated ditches or channels that collect, convey, filter and infiltrate stormwater. Bioswales receive and slow runoff generated during storms and provide minimal flood storage, and remove contaminants from stormwater runoff that would otherwise be carried downstream without treatment.



Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater includes precipitation collected from roof surfaces or other man-made aboveground collection surfaces. Rain barrels and rain tanks are typically located above-ground and store rainwater harvested from building roofs



Greywater Systems

Greywater includes drain water from baths, showers, bathroom sinks and washing machines. Greywater can be used directly for landscape irrigation, or can be treated and disinfected for toilet flushing, spray irrigation and other non-potable water needs, helping to save water supply and lower your water bill.



Climate Appropriate Planting

Climate Appropriate Plants are easier to maintain than plants that are not suited to your local climate. Climate appropriate fruit trees and vegetable gardens provide food resilience and conserve more water than irrigated lawns. In most circumstances, they can be irrigated using greywater or rainwater, helping to save money on your water bill. A well-placed shade tree helps create much-needed shade during the summer, in turn saving energy and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Native plants provide habitat for wildlife, including pollinators like butterflies and hummingbirds.



Pollinator Corridor

Pollinator corridors are pesticide-free paths of native plants that provide habitat and nutrients for pollinators and other small wildlife. These corridors create an opportunity for people to engage with nature in a meaningful way, and to contribute to beautiful, climate appropriate landscapes



Fire Resilient Plantings/Fire Buffer Zone

Wildfire is an increasing concern to landowners throughout California. If you live in an urban-wildland interface, fire resilient plantings help to create fire buffer zones around your property that keep the soil moist using rainwater, greywater and other soil building tools.



Lawn Removal/Respeciation

By replacing an irrigated lawn with climate appropriate plants or drought-tolerant groundcover, you are helping conserve valuable water supply and create a resilient landscape



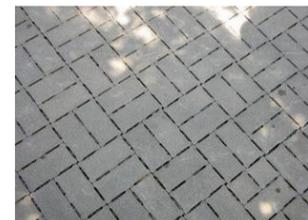
Curb Cuts

Curb Cuts enable water quality improvement, increased infiltration of stormwater flows, and hold stormwater in soils to be utilized by shrubs and trees planted in parkways/medians. Cutting or coring concrete curbs allows stormwater flows from streets to be harvested in permeable bioswales at distributed points throughout communities. Street-side bioswales armored with plants and stone allow water to safely infiltrate into heavily paved urban areas during storm events.



Fixture/Irrigation Audits & Retrofits

Indoor Fixture Audits are conducted to provide an accounting of fixture types, flow rates and other data in order to make recommendations about how water efficiency can be improved by simply updating indoor plumbing fixtures. Examples include changing out an old, inefficient toilet for a new one, or adding a faucet aerator to a kitchen sink. Similarly, Irrigation Audits are conducted to identify opportunities for efficiency gain by evaluating existing irrigation systems for leaks, distribution uniformity, emitter types, and more. Switching out spray irrigation for dripline or fixing leaks are some of the cost-effective water saving strategies that can result from an audit.



Permeable Paving

When it rains, stormwater runs off paved and roofed surfaces onto the ground. When large quantities of stormwater run off of impervious surfaces it harms water quality, causes flooding and erodes creeks. Permeable paving allows stormwater to infiltrate to groundwater supplies, reducing runoff, improving water quality in our creeks, rivers and streams and contributing to long-term water security. Alternatives to impervious surfaces include permeable pavers, permeable concrete, permeable asphalt, pavers with permeable gaps, decomposed granite without