

Scientific Name	English Name	Arabic Name	Growth Form	Indigenous/ Introduced
Stipagrostis plumosa	Plumose triple awned grass	Nussi, sabat, rahim, bathoot, tubaynee, thighaam, dawit	Grass	Indigenous
Sporobolus spicatus	Drop seed grass	Dhafrem, defera, sakham, rashad, halfa barri	Grass	Indigenous
Sueda vermiculata	Sea blite	Suweda, meliah, tuwaim, girm, hamd, tahmar	Bush	Indigenous
Tamarix nilotica/ arabica	Tamarisk	Tarfa, athl	Tree	Indigenous
Zizyphus spina cristi	Christ thorn	Sidr, ber Fruit: Nabaq, dum	Tree	Indigenous
Zygophyllum qatarense	Bean caper	Haram, rotreet, balbal, theromet	Bush	Indigenous

Note:

1. When calculating the area planted with local species, the area of the trunk of local trees planted in a grassed space is to be used in the calculation not the area covered by the tree's branches. This is because the grass under the tree will still need irrigation at a higher volume than local plants would require.
2. *Regulation 601.04* requires that all irrigation be with non-potable water or by drip or sub-surface irrigation systems.

Following are additional recommendations for the management of a water efficient landscape.

Soil Improvement

- Routine soil cultivation and adding organic matter (such as compost) improves soil's ability to retain moisture.
- Heavy or compacted soil around trees should be loosened and aerated by manual digging.
- Organic mulches include shredded bark or chips, wood grindings, compost, aged sawdust, or even low-growing ground cover. Organic mulches improve the organic matter content of the soil as they decay. However, this may be undesirable for plants that require excellent drainage and dislike wetter soil conditions. Inorganic mulches, such as gravel or rock, allows water drainage and are frequently used with plants susceptible to crown rot. 5 cm to 10 cm layer of mulch can help to even out temperature extremes and keep soil cooler on hot days. It also prevents soil from crusting, allowing better water penetration. By mulching around trees and planting beds, moisture is retained in the soil and weeds are discouraged.

Landscape Maintenance

- Proper maintenance keeps plants healthy and helps conserve water. For example, by weeding regularly, landscape plants do not have to compete with weeds for water.
- Fertility requirements of the plants should be considered. An adequate amount of nutrients is necessary, but over-applying fertilizers may create excessive growth and increase in maintenance requirements. Excessive addition of fertilizers may also leave plants more susceptible to insects and diseases.