

**Table 1. Percentage of reference ET (ET<sub>o</sub>) for established landscape plants, turfgrasses, and home garden crops to provide acceptable performance in California <sup>1, 4</sup>**

Plant Type	Percentage of ET <sub>o</sub>
Tree, Shrubs, Vines, Groundcovers (woody plants) & Non-woody Perennials	0.5
Desert Native Plants	0.2
Annual Flowers & Bedding Plants	0.8
Lawns, cool-season (fescues, ryegrass, bluegrass, bentgrass)	0.8 <sup>2, 3</sup>
Lawns, warm-season ( Bermuda, zoysia, buffalo, St.Augustine)	0.6 <sup>2, 3</sup>
Fruit Crops, Deciduous (apples, apricots, peaches, berries, etc.)	0.8 <sup>2</sup>
Fruit Crops, Evergreen (citrus, avocado, etc.)	1.0
Vegetable Crops	1.0 <sup>2</sup>
Mixed Plantings	Percentage of the planting is that of the plant type present with the highest percentage

<sup>1</sup> Values do not apply to any plant production operations, such as nurseries, greenhouses, sod farms, or commercial farms.

<sup>2</sup> Plant Factor shown is the annual average value; monthly or seasonal factors may be available if more precision is desired.

<sup>3</sup> Plant Factor does not apply to sports fields, golf greens or tees.

<sup>4</sup> Data adapted from:

ANSI/ASABE Standard S623, Determining Landscape Plant Water Requirements, 2015. Online at <http://www.asabe.org/standards/landscape-irrigation-standards.aspx>.

Meyer, J.L., V.A. Gibeault, and V.B. Youngner. 1985. Irrigation of turfgrass below replacement of evapotranspiration as a means of water conservation: Determining crop coefficient of turfgrasses. Proc. 5th Intl. Turfgrass Research Conf.

Snyder, R.L. 2014. Irrigation scheduling: Water balance method. Online at [http://biomet.ucdavis.edu/irrigation\\_scheduling/bis/ISWBM.pdf](http://biomet.ucdavis.edu/irrigation_scheduling/bis/ISWBM.pdf).