

Right Plant, Right Place (March 12, 2014)

Handouts for “Selecting Water-Wise Plants” – (Yolo County Master Gardeners)

1. Some water efficient landscape plants for Yolo County, CA (2 pages) <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/files/53338.pdf>
2. Recommended water-efficient vines for Yolo County (2 pages) <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/files/53033.pdf>
3. From UC Davis Arboretum - Garden Plans (3 pages) http://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plan_wildlife.aspx
http://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plan_lowmaintenance.aspx
<http://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/downloads/canativeplan.pdf>
4. From Sunset – Plant a dazzling low-water bed (1 page)
<http://www.sunset.com/garden/landscaping-design/plant-dazzling-low-water-bed-00400000020765/>
5. Water-Wise Gardening: “Incorporating Native Plants into Your Landscape” (3 pages)
http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/newsletters/The_Yolo_Gardener41472.pdf
6. Plants for Specific Locations – pool-side, under oaks, full shade, visual screen, dry creek, south-west landscape, edible landscape (12 pages)

General Information for Gardeners

Yolo County Master Gardeners Free Garden Publications: <http://ucanr.edu/sites/YCMG/MoreInfo/>

Yolo County Master Gardeners Garden Links:

http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/Gardening_and_Master_Gardening/Selected_Websites_for_Gardeners/

Edible Landscaping

UC California Garden Web: <http://cagardenweb.ucanr.edu/Vegetables/>

Master Gardener Vegetable Planting Guide: <http://ceyolo.ucdavis.edu/files/53274.pdf>

Plant Search tools

Arboretum All-Stars Plant Search: http://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/plant_search.aspx

Sunset Plant Finder: <http://plantfinder.sunset.com/plant-home.jsp>

UC IPM Website – Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program

UC IPM Pest Guide: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/index.html>

Home Garden, Turf, & Landscape Pests: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/menu.homegarden.html>

Pest Notes Library: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/index.html>



SOME WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE PLANTS FOR YOLO COUNTY, CA

<u>Name</u>	<u>CA Native</u>	<u>Approx. Height x Width</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Groundcovers</u>			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> and its hybrids – yarrow	Some	6" x 2'	Flowers on 8" to 18" stalks, white to pink, red, orange or pale yellow depending on cultivar; carefree and generously blooming; can be maintained as turf, mown quarterly or yearly.
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> 'Twin Peaks' & 'Pigeon Point' – dwarf coyote bush	Yes	3' x 5'	Dependable bank and flatland cover for low-maintenance areas in sun.
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> 'Compacta' & var. <i>repens</i> – dwarf Oregon grape	Yes	2' x 4'	Yellow, fragrant flowers in spring; looks best with pm shade. Often listed as <i>Mahonia</i> . Fruit used for jelly.
<i>Bulbine frutescens</i> – Cape balsam	No	1' x 3'	Long-blooming 2' spikes of yellow flowers. Fleshy, bright green foliage; orange flower selections too.
<i>Heuchera maxima</i> – island alumroot & its hybrids – giant coral bells	Yes	2' x 2' or less	Good informal groundcover for dry shade; tolerates heavy clay soils, frilly green leaves look good all year.
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i> – Aaron's beard	No	8" x 2'	Tough and easy, sun or shade; yellow flowers; mow to ground in March every two to three years.
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Arcadia', 'Buffalo', 'Scandia', etc. – dwarf savin juniper	No	1' x 4'	Traditional and unchanging; will develop root rot if soil is too wet.
<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> – evergreen currant	Yes	2' x 4'	Needs shade; fragrant foliage; maroon flowers, fruit and young stems.
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'Prostratus' & 'Renzels' – creeping rosemary & Irene™ rosemary	No	10" x 4'	Blue flowers; needs sunny sites and well-drained soil; leaves used as an herb to flavor food.
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> 'Nanum' – creeping wall germander.	No	5" x 20"	Easy, hardy cover; dark pink flowers in late spring; full sun or part shade.
<u>Grasses</u>			
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i> – blue grama grass	Yes	18" x 12"	Green flowers age to tan. Retains tidy, upright shape.
<i>Festuca californica</i> – California fescue	Yes	2' x 2'	Tolerates summer drought and is long-lived. Has graceful, gray-green leaves. Best with part shade.
<i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i> – Mexican deergrass	No	3' x 6'	Requires little maintenance; adds texture and movement to the garden; graceful flower stalks persist year round.
<i>Stipa gigantea</i> – giant feather grass	No	4' x 4'	Dramatic large grass; waving wands of flowers add light and movement to the garden. Looks good all year.
<u>Bulbs, Corms, Tubers</u>			
<i>Muscari armeniaca</i> – grape hyacinth	No	6" x 6"	Easy care, likes heat. Don't cut back leaves until dead. Blue flowers bloom in spring; summer dormant.
<i>Narcissus</i> , miniature selections – dwarf daffodil and dwarf narcissus	No	8" x 1'	Easy care, likes heat. Don't cut back leaves until dead. Fragrant yellow flowers bloom in spring.
<i>Rhodophiala bifida</i> – red Argentine amaryllis	No	1' x 4"	Showy, easy to grow bulb; dark red trumpet-shaped flowers bloom in late summer, attracts hummingbirds.
<i>Sprekelia formosissima</i> – Aztec lily	No	8" x 1'	Deep-red flowers attract hummingbirds in spring and summer. Low maintenance. Full sun.
<i>Sternbergia lutea</i> – yellow autumn crocus	No	6" x 9"	Goblet-shaped yellow flowers blossom in early fall. Foliage lasts through winter. Full sun, summer dormant.
<i>Triteleia laxa</i> 'Koningin Fabiola' – north coast Ithuriel's spear	Yes	9" x 7"	Easy care, likes heat. Don't cut back leaves until dead. Blue flowers bloom in late spring; summer dormant.
<i>Zephyranthes candida</i> – Argentine rain lily	No	6" x 6"	Grows from bulbs and forms clumps of shiny, grassy leaves; white 2" funnel shaped flowers in early fall.
<u>Perennials</u>			
<i>Ballota pseudodictamnus</i> – false dittany	No	18" x 2'	Soft, gray leaves and whorls of tiny pink flowers in late spring/early summer.
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i> – ivy leaf cyclamen	No	6" x 6"	Scented rose-pink or white flowers bloom in late summer/early fall. Silver-marked foliage. Needs shade.

<u>Name</u>	<u>CA Native</u>	<u>Approx. Height x Width</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Perennials, continued			
<i>Echeveria</i> ‘Imbricata’ – hens and chicks	No	3” to 6” x 6”	Edging plant for partial shade; coral flowers in late spring; spreads by plantlets that slowly form a groundcover.
<i>Epilobium canum</i> dwarf forms such as ‘Everett’s Choice’ – California fuchsia	Yes	to 6” x 3’ or less	Scarlet flowers summer and fall; leaves gray or green; dormant in winter; hummingbirds love them; a bit invasive; groundcover. Often listed as <i>Zauschneria</i> .
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> – Santa Barbara daisy	No	9” x 2’	White daisies turn red; blooms for eight months or more; can be used as a groundcover.
<i>Helleborus argutifolius</i> – Corsican hellebore	No	1’ x 2’	Long-lasting, pale-green flowers brighten the winter garden. Best in dry shade. Needs little maintenance
<i>Hemerocallis</i> , hybrids & species – daylily	No	2’ x 2’ or less	Lily-like flowers stand well above the curved leaves. Evergreen low forms are groundcovers.
<i>Sedum palmeri</i> – Palmer’s sedum	No	6-12” x 1’	Golden-yellow, star-shaped flowers in spring; shade tolerant; low growing.
Shrubs			
<i>Callistemon</i> ‘Violaceus’ – purple bottlebrush	No	9’ x 7’	Rosy-purple flowers bloom in winter/spring. Tough and adaptable, grows best in full sun. Attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects.
<i>Ceanothus maritimus</i> ‘Valley Violet’ – valley violet maritime ceanothus	Yes	2’ x 3’	Best small ceanothus for Central Valley gardens; clusters of dark-violet flowers bloom in early spring.
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i> – California redbud	Yes	12’ x 14’	Purple-pink flowers in March; several trunks from base; all year interest.
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> – pineapple guava (<i>Acca sellowiana</i>)	No	15’ x 12’	Red and white edible flowers in summer; edible fruit in fall; can take almost any amount of pruning to shape; nice hedge or small tree.
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i> – coral yucca	No	3’ x 6’ or less	Coral flowers on pink stalks from April to November above narrow evergreen curved leaves with soft points.
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> , <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> dwarf forms – Spanish lavender, dwarf English lavender	No	2’ or less	Fragrant spikes of flowers; needs fast draining soil.
<i>Leucophyllum</i> species – cenizo	No	6’ x 8’	Striking silvery foliage, showy flowers; very heat tolerant; attracts beneficial insects.
<i>Nandina domestica</i> – heavenly bamboo	No	To 7’ x 5’ or less	Size depends on the cultivar; cane-like stems and fine-textured foliage; white flowers, red berries; not a true bamboo.
<i>Phlomis purpurea</i> – pink phlomis	No	3’ x 4’	Showy, lavender-pink flowers bloom in spring and summer. Tolerant of heat; velvety, yellow-green leaves.
<i>Photinia</i> x <i>fraseri</i> – red leaf photinia	No	12’ x 15’	Red new growth turns bronze then green; evergreen; moderate to fast growth; white flowers.
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> – Japanese pittosporum	No	15’ x 20’	Fragrant ivory flowers in spring; clean-looking dense foliage.
<i>Punica granatum</i> ‘Nanum’ – dwarf pomegranate	No	3’ x 4’	Orange-red flowers; small red fruit; yellow fall color; orange new growth in spring.
<i>Salvia greggii</i> and hybrids – autumn sage	No	2’ x 4’	Flowers vary by cultivar: anything but blue, green, and pure yellow; best with afternoon shade.
<i>Teucrium fruticans</i> – bush germander	No	3’ x 6’	Gray leaves; flowers pale to rich blue depending on cultivar; tough plants; need good drainage.

The plants listed here look good in Yolo County landscapes even if they are watered well only once every two weeks. Note that watering requirements will be less with afternoon shade, wind protection, mulch, and water from nearby lawns or a neighboring yard.

Compiled by Warren G. Roberts, Superintendent of the University of California Davis Arboretum, June 2009. Assisted by Christine Joshel, Yolo County Master Gardener. All contents copyright © 2009 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

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RECOMMENDED WATER-EFFICIENT VINES FOR YOLO COUNTY

	NAME	CA NATIVE?	LEAVES	FLOWER	COMMENTS
++	<i>Aristolochia californica</i> California pipevine	yes	deciduous	green & maroon	Does well and blooms in shade. Swallowtail butterfly fodder!
++	<i>Billardiera bicolor</i> painted marianthus	no	evergreen	cream & maroon	Hard to find.
++	<i>Campsis radicans</i> & hybrids trumpet vine	no	deciduous	Orange, scarlet or yellow	Rampant grower! Best on free- standing pole.
+	<i>Clematis flammula</i> evergreen virgin's bower	no	evergreen	white, fragrant	Hard to find.
+	<i>Clytostoma calystegioides</i> violet trumpet vine	no	evergreen	pale violet, fragrant	Good on a fence.
+	<i>Ficus pumila</i> creeping fig	no	evergreen	green	Rampant grower; good on wire fence.
+	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> Carolina jessamine	no	evergreen	yellow, fragrant	Full sun.
+F	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> lilac vine	no	evergreen	violet (also white or pink)	Exuberant growth.
+	<i>Hedera</i> , little-leaved forms little-leaf ivy	no	evergreen	green	Afternoon shade. Keep it away from trees.
+	<i>Heteropterys lanceolata</i> mariposa	no	deciduous	yellow	Red-winged seeds; hard to find.
+	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> poet's jasmine	no	evergreen	white, fragrant	The true jasmine.
+	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> forma <i>affine</i> Spanish jasmine	No	evergreen	white, fragrant	Flowers larger and vine shorter than poet's jasmine
+	<i>Lonicera</i> × <i>hekrottii</i> coral honeysuckle	no	deciduous	coral pink with yellow	Slight fragrance.
+F	<i>Lonicera hildebrandiana</i> Burmese honeysuckle	no	semi- evergreen	yellow, fragrant	Big flowers.



+	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i> Californian honeysuckle	yes	evergreen	pink	Red fruit; hard to find.
+	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> woodbine	no	deciduous	yellow & purple, fragrant	Red fruit.
+	<i>Mandevilla laxa</i> Chilean jasmine	no	deciduous	white, fragrant	Good with evergreen vines.
+F	<i>Passiflora</i> × <i>alatoaerulea</i> hybrid passion vine	no	semi- evergreen	violet	Heliconid butterfly fodder; rampant.
+	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i> blue crown passion vine	no	semi- evergreen	violet	Heliconid butterfly fodder; rampant.
+	<i>Parthenocissus henryana</i> Silvervein creeper	no	deciduous	red fall color	Less aggressive than other <i>Parthenocissus</i> species.
+	<i>Rosa</i> all climbing roses	no	semi- evergreen	any color but blue	Many are fragrant.
+	<i>Rosa banksiae</i> Lady Banks rose	no	semi- evergreen	yellow or white, fragrant	Rampant growth
+	<i>Solanum crispum</i> Chilean potato vine	no	evergreen	violet	Hard to find; red berries.
+F	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i> potato vine	no	semi- evergreen	white	Rampant growth.
+F	<i>Sollya heterophylla</i> Australian bluebell creeper	no	evergreen	blue, also white or pink	Needs afternoon shade.
+	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> Japanese star jasmine	no	evergreen	ivory	Good groundcover, too.
+	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> star jasmine	no	evergreen	white, fragrant	Exuberant growth. Also blooms a bit in shade.
+	<i>Vitis 'Roger's red'</i> Roger Raiche's grapevine	yes	deciduous	red fall color	Rampant growth. Edible fruit.

+ = water every two weeks.

++ = no watering required once the plant has been fully established.

F = some damage with extremely cold weather.

The vines listed here look good in Yolo County landscapes, even if they are watered well only once every two weeks. Watering requirements will be less with afternoon shade, wind protection, mulch and water from nearby lawns or neighboring gardens.

All of these vines will grow in shade but only a few will bloom without some full sun during the day.

Compiled by Warren G. Roberts, Superintendent of the University of California – Davis Arboretum, 2004; updated 2007, with assistance by Thelma Lee Gross, Yolo County Master Gardener. References: 2001 and 2007 editions of the Sunset Western Garden Book and the U.C. Davis Arboretum.

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Erigeron karvinskianus
Santa Barbara daisy



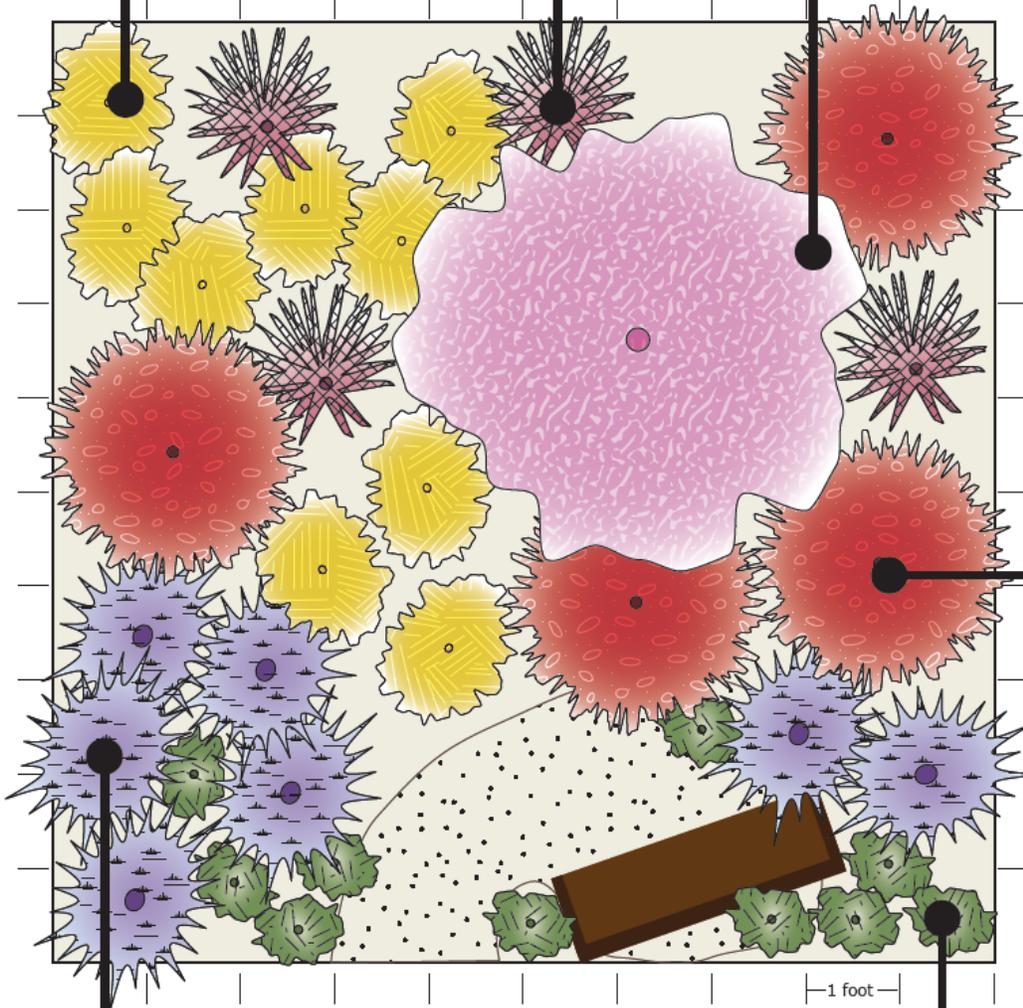
Hesperaloe parviflora
coral yucca



Ceanothus x pallidus 'Marie Simon'
Marie Simon ceanothus



WILDLIFE ATTRACTING PLAN



Salvia x jamensis 'Scott's Red'
red autumn sage



Lavandula x gingsii 'Goodwin Creek Grey'
Goodwin Creek lavender



Origanum vulgare 'Betty Rollins'
dwarf oregano

Teucrium fruticans
bush germander



details

Callistemon 'Violaceus'
purple bottlebrush



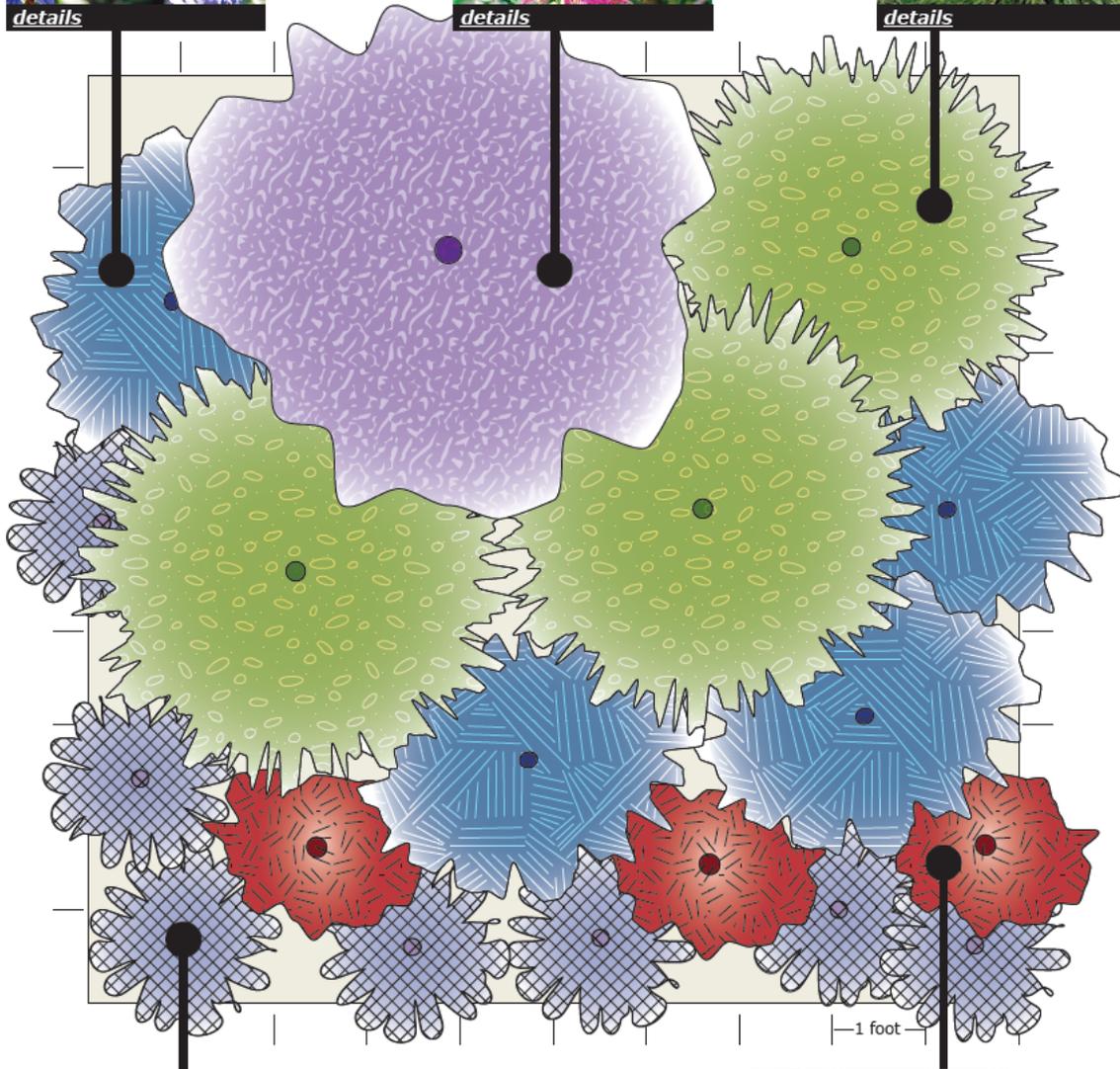
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Muhlenbergia dubia
pine muhly



details

LOW-MAINTENANCE PLAN



details



Nepeta x faassenii
hybrid catmint

details



Epilobium canum
California fuchsia



Berberis aquifolium
'Compacta'
 compact Oregon grape



details

Bouteloua gracilis
 blue grama grass



details

Heteromeles arbutifolia
 toyon, christmas berry
 California holly



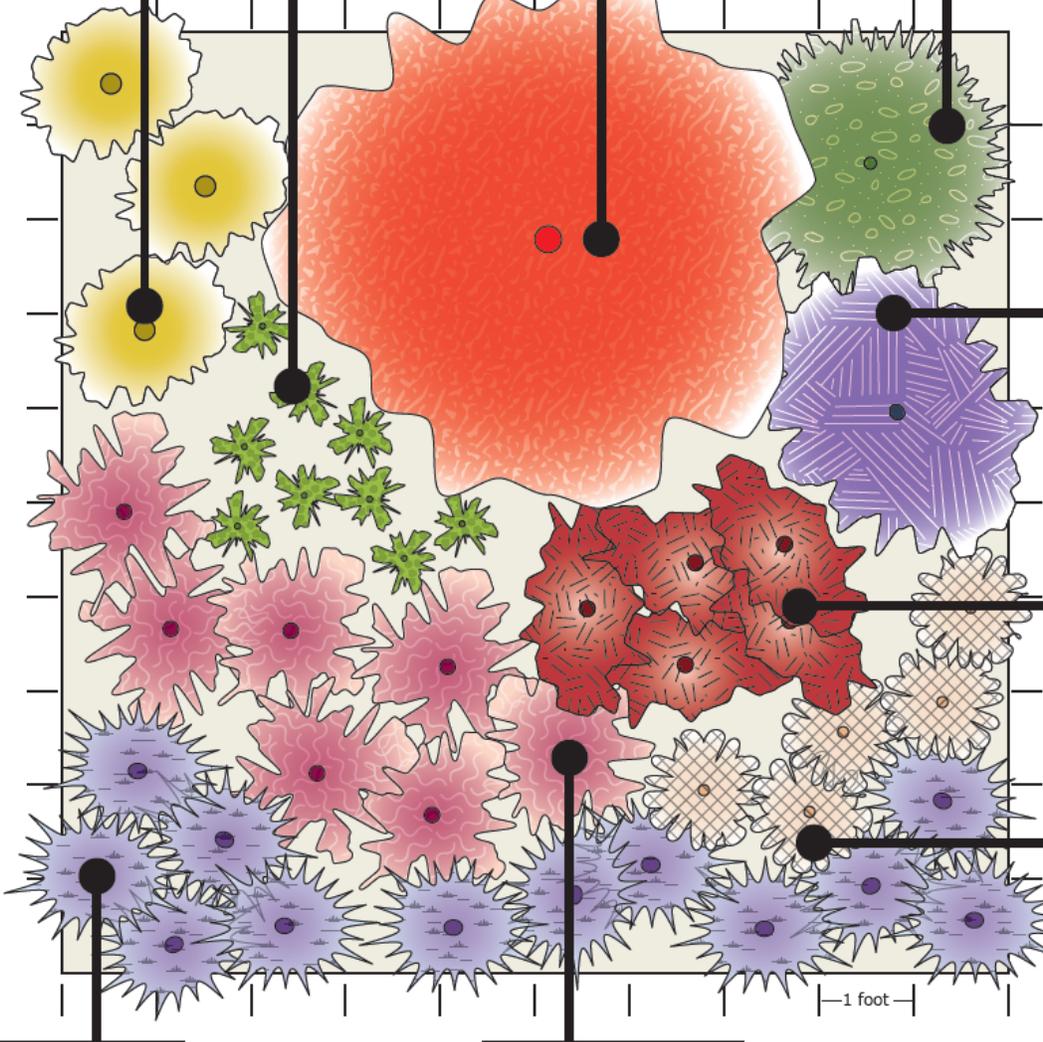
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Muhlenbergia rigens
 deergrass



details

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLAN



details

Ceanothus maritimus
'Valley Violet'
 valley violet
 maritime ceanothus



details

Epilobium canum
 California fuchsia



details

Iris 'Canyon Snow'
 canyon snow
 Pacific iris



details

Penstemon heterophyllus
'Margarita B.O.P.'
 Santa Margarita
 foothill penstemon



details

Salvia spathacea
 hummingbird sage



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Sunset

« Return to Plant a dazzling low-water bed

Plant a dazzling low-water bed

Plants you need for this flower-bed



A shrubby tree mallow forms the backdrop; penstemon and yarrow offer colorful splashes; grasses and Russian sage are accents. Numbers of plants needed for a 6- by 11-foot bed are shown in parentheses in list below:

Lois Lovejoy

zones (3).

K. Cranesbill (*Geranium endressii* 'Wargrave Pink'); zones 1-3, 7-9, 14-24 (1).

L. Coreopsis lanceolata 'Goldfink'; all zones (2).

M. Tree mallow (*Lavatera thuringiaca* 'Barnsley'); zones 8-9, 14-24 (2).

N. Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea* 'Bright Star'); all zones (1).

O. Gayfeather (*Liatris spicata* 'Kobold'); zones 1-3, 7-9, 14-24 (6).

A. Cushion spurge (*Euphorbia epithymoides*); all zones (12 plants).

B. Lamb's ears (*Stachys byzantina* 'Silver Carpet'); all zones (5).

C. Santa Barbara daisy (*Erigeron karvinskianus*); zones 8-9, 13-24 (4).

D. Fountain grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*); opt for the less invasive purple variety; zones 3, 7-9, 11, 13-24 (9).

E. Fernleaf yarrow (*Achillea filipendulina* 'Coronation Gold'); all zones (2).

F. Butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*); all zones (7).

G. Yarrow 'Moonshine'; all zones (7).

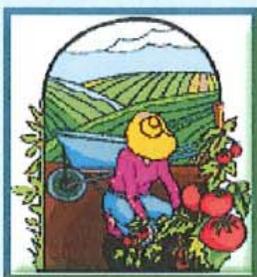
H. Russian sage (*Perovskia* 'Blue Spire'); zones 2-24 (6).

I. Cupid's dart (*Catananche caerulea*); all zones (2).

J. Border penstemon (*P. gloxinoides* 'Apple Blossom'); all

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Water-Wise Gardening: Incorporating Native Plants into Your Landscape

Ann Daniel, Yolo County U.C.C.E. Master Gardener

Native plants do much more than add beauty to the landscape; by incorporating natives into our landscape we are protecting our environment as well.

North American native plants, defined as those that existed here without human introduction, are disappearing at an alarming rate due to human activities such as urban development, agribusiness, and the introduction of invasive species. The loss of native plant communities has reduced wildlife habitat and the genetic diversity necessary for a balanced ecosystem. Our landscape is in peril, but there are things that we can do to encourage people to incorporate native plants into their landscapes.

The benefits to our environment of using natives are numerous. Native plants are adapted to our soils, temperatures, nutrients, and rainfall. Once established natives require little, if any, supplemental water, fertilizer, pesticides or other chemicals. With properly selected native plants, it may not be necessary to modify soil characteristics at all to have thriving gardens.

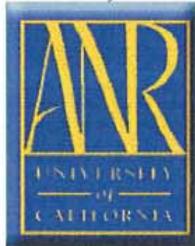
Here are a few tips for growing natives—

- *Plant species native to our region. Prepare site carefully—Remove non-native species*
- *Plant in the fall to reduce heat stress and enable roots to get established*
- *Know when to water—Do not over water*
- *Use mulch to reduce moisture evaporation, to reduce water run-off, and to keep soil and roots cool*
- *Be patient—Most perennials will spend a year establishing their roots before they flower*

We have many natives to consider for the landscape. Selecting the right plant for the right spot is critical, so make use of the many excellent books and websites available. Below you will find information about just a few natives, including many featured in this year’s Yolo County Fair Master Gardener Display Garden designed by Master Gardener Linda Magrum:

Achillea millefolium ‘Island Pink’- island pink yarrow; colorful pink flowers in spring, summer, and fall make good cut flowers; ferny green foliage will spread; flowers attract butterflies and beneficial insects.

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Aquilegia eximia - serpentine columbine; larger and showier than most columbines; attractive delicate foliage in basal mound; attracts hummingbirds.

Aristolochia californica - California pipevine; leaves provide food for pipevine swallowtail butterfly larvae; versatile plant that can be used as a climbing vine or a groundcover.

Bouteloua gracilis - blue grama grass; green flowers age to tan by the end of the summer; retains tidy, upright shape even when dormant.

Calycanthus occidentalis - western spice bush; maroon-red flowers attract pollinating beetles; leaves have a sharp, clean fragrance and turn yellow in the autumn, adding seasonal color to the garden.

Ceanothus 'Concha' - concha ceanothus; one of the best California lilacs for the garden with dark-green leaves all year; showy, deep blue flowers with reddish bracts bloom in spring; attracts beneficial insects.

Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman' - Ray Hartman California lilac; one of the best ceanothus cultivars for gardens because it can tolerate some summer irrigation; makes a good screen or small garden tree.

Ceanothus maritimus 'Valley Violet' - valley violet maritime ceanothus; best small ceanothus for Central Valley gardens; clusters of dark-violet flowers bloom in spring; attracts beneficial insects.



Ceanothus 'Concha'

Epilobium canum - California fuchsia; easy to grow and tolerates heat and drought; different varieties can have narrow or broad leaves that range from silver to bright green.

Eriogonum giganteum - Saint Catherine's lace; large clusters of white flowers appear in summer and attract beneficial insects; fast growing and quickly develops into a large, rounded shrub with woolly, whitish-gray foliage.



Heteromeles arbutifolia

Eriogonum grande var. *rubescens* - Red Buckwheat; rosy red flowers in the summer.

Heteromeles arbutifolia - toyon, christmas berry, California holly; shrub with leathery, dark-green leaves and profuse red berries all winter that are popular with cedar waxwings, a species of migrating bird in the Central Valley

Heuchera 'Lillian's Pink' - Lillian's pink coral bells; bright pink flowers attract bees and hummingbirds; excellent groundcover for small shady areas or borders.

Heuchera 'Rosada' - rosada coral bells; one of the best flowering perennials for dry shade; introduced to the nursery trade by the UC Davis Arboretum.

Isomeris arborea - bladderpod; one of the only native shrubs that blooms year round; yellow flowers attract beneficial insects and hummingbirds to the garden and then develop into attractive seed pods.

Muhlenbergia rigens - deergrass; makes a low informal screen; needs almost no maintenance; remove old leaves

at any time; adds texture and movement to the garden.

Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita B.O.P.' - Santa Margarita foothill penstemon; flowers are golden yellow as buds, bright blue as blooms, then change to purple-pink; unlike many California native penstemons, it thrives in garden conditions.

Ribes aureum - golden currant; flowers have a light, spicy fragrance; good choice for planting under native oaks; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.

Ribes viburnifolium - evergreen currant; good shade-tolerant groundcover under native oaks and in other dry, shady areas; shiny and fragrant foliage looks attractive all year; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects.

Salvia apiana - California white sage; spring flowers attract pollinating bees; leaves contain fragrant oils.



Salvia clevelandii

Salvia clevelandii 'Winnifred Gilman' - Winnifred Gilman Cleveland sage; evergreen shrub produces maroon-stemmed, blue-violet flowers; heat and drought tolerant; attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, and beneficial insects.

Salvia spathacea - hummingbird sage; leaves have a pleasant, fruity fragrance; excellent drought-tolerant groundcover for sun or partial shade; attracts hummingbirds.

Solidago californica 'Cascade Creek' - Cascade Creek California goldenrod; bears bright yellow flowers in summer and fall that attract butterflies and beneficial insects; ideal for native grass meadow.



Mublenbergia rigens

Viguiera parishii - desert goldeneye; golden daisies blossom from early spring until mid-fall among triangular-shaped green leaves; tolerates full sun or part shade and is low maintenance.

Woodwardia fimbriata - giant chain fern; plant needs little care once established; great for a shady oasis near a pond or fountain.

The native plants of California are unlike any other in the world. Now is the time to GO NATIVE. You will help our environment and enjoy knowing that you are a water-wise, eco-friendly gardener. ✨