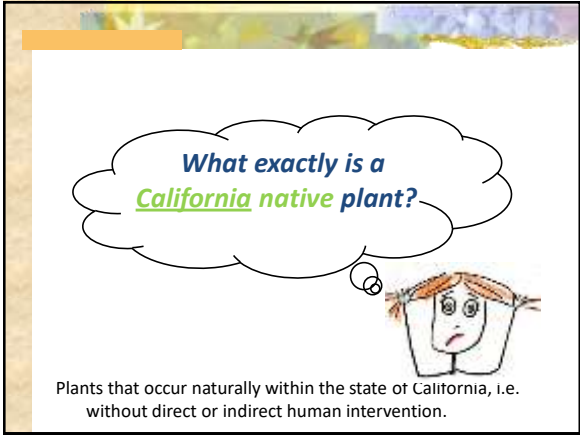




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Innate Survival Strategies



Hummingbird Sage
(Hairy, resinous leaves)



Giant Chalk Dudleya
(White, succulent leaves)



California Buckeye
(Summer deciduous)



White Sage
(Small leaves in summer, big ones in winter.)



Coast Live Oak
(Leathery leaves, the edges of the leaves curl under when stressed)

Photos on this slide by N. McLenny

7



Photo by N. McLenny

Myth:

Native plants are unattractive.

- Early settlers wrote glowing accounts of California flora.
- Plant hunters, started visiting California in the 18th century, documenting its flora and taking seeds back to Europe.
- Appreciation of our native flora was lost due to:
 - Our insistence that our gardens look like those where we migrated from, areas with summer rain.
 - The ability to irrigate (abundant and inexpensive water)
 - Corporate Nurseries wanting to grow and sell the same plants throughout California and the US.
 - Many California native plants don't like being in pots and are unattractive at the nursery.

8

Myth:

Native plants are hard to grow.



Photos by Sally Coverdale

Any plant does poorly if its needs aren't met. Select appropriate plants!

9

Myth: Native plants are hard to find...and expensive.

CA native nurseries:

- Yerba Buena Nursery, 12511 San Mateo Rd. (Hwy 92)
- Other nurseries can be found at
- calscape.cnps.org/plant_nursery.php

General nurseries with some CA natives:

- SummerWinds Nursery 725 San Antonio Rd, Palo Alto
- Half Moon Bay Nursery, 11691 San Mateo Rd. (Hwy 92),

Other sources:

- Annual CNPS-SCV plant sales at Hidden Villa, Los Altos
- San Bruno Mountain Mission Blue Nursery plant sales, Brisbane
- For a complete list of nurseries, sales, events, helpful info, go to: cnps.org/gardening#bay

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Myth: If a plant is a California native, it must be drought-tolerant. Right?

- All newly planted native plants require water until established in the garden.

Provide deep watering at planting time, during the first one or two summers and thereafter based on the plant species.
- Once established, native plants have evolved to survive in their native range.

Their native range might be a moist environment: fog-belt, riparian, seep, wetland

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What Does Drought-Tolerant Mean?

- Plants that survive in average or less-than average rainfall in your region.

A redwood that is drought-tolerant in Half Moon Bay 29.6"rain/yr) will likely NOT be drought-tolerant in San Jose (15.9" rain/yr).
- A plant that tolerates our six-month summer dry season once established except when we have a winter drought

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WUCOLS/MWEO

How do I know if a plant is drought tolerant: WUCOLS
(*Water Use Classification Of Landscape Species*)

- Classifies plants as Very Low, Low, Medium, and High water use
- Developed by the California Center for Urban Horticulture, University of California, Davis.
- Find the list at ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS (We are region 1, North Central Coast)

MWEO: Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
In 2015 the state of California adopted the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance to be implemented and enforced by either county or city ordinances.

- Plant selection: average WUCOLS plant factor of 0.3 for 75% of the plant area
- Turf area not to exceed 25% of the landscape area
- Mulch: A minimum 3-inch layer should be applied in planting areas

13

Benefits of Native California Plants In the Garden

Create a diverse, beneficial, and beautiful ecosystem

- **Reduced water use**
- **Get paid to take out your lawn**
The Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency's (BAWSCA)
Lawn be Gone (Ends June 30)
bawasca.org/conserve/rebates/lawn
- **A healthier ecosystem**
 - Habitat for native birds and insects**
 - Reduced pesticide and fertilizer use.**
- **No introductions of non-native invasive plants**

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Do not plant milkweed if you live near the coast

- Milkweed should only be planted if you are more than **5 miles inland**. (From the Ocean and the SF Bay)
- You should instead focus on nectar plants.

www.openspacetrust.org/blog/monarch

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Do not plant milkweed within 5 miles of coast



17

Habitat and Pesticide Use

- Our native plants host native insects.
- The effects of the absence of insects moves rapidly up the food-chain, especially influencing bird populations.

Bringing Nature Home: How Plants Sustain Wildlife in our Gardens,
Douglas Tallamy, Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology,
University of Delaware

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Natural Systems and Fertilizer Use

- Natural systems are inherently beautiful
- Nothing goes to waste
- Inputs are limited

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Don't Plant an Invasive!

Invasive Non-Natives

- Calla Lily: Zantedeschia aethiopica*
- Iceplant: Carpobrotus edulis and Carpobrotus chilensis*
- Mexican Feather Grass: Stipa tenuissima*
- Montbretia: Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*
- Pampas grass: Cortaderia selloana*
- Periwinkle: Vinca major*
- Pride-of-Madeira: Echium candicans*
- Scotch Broom: (Cytisus scoparius)*
- Spruge: Euphorbia (several species)*

For a complete list go to the California Invasive Plant Inventory
www.cal-ipc.org

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How to Begin in Your Yard

- Basic Principles of Garden Design
- Identify the microclimates found in your yard
- Use local, natural plant communities as models
Go on field trips!
- Choose plants from those native plant communities associated with the microclimates in your yard
- The more diverse your garden is the more stable it will be

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Basic Principles of Garden Design

- Balance
- Contrast
- Focal Points
- Repetition

Native plants are best suited for informal landscapes

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General Microclimates found in the Average Yard and the Associated Plant Community

Forest: Forests have a continuous canopy

In your yard: shady areas such as North facing planting areas and areas shaded by neighboring houses and fences

Woodland: Woodlands have a discontinuous breaks in the canopy cause patterns of sunlight and shade.

In your yard: East facing planting areas (morning sun, afternoon shade) and West facing planting areas (morning shade, afternoon sun)

Coastal scrub and Chaparral: Both generally areas of full sun.
In your yard: South facing planting areas

Meadows: Can occur within all the communities.

Riparian: Can occur within all the communities.

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A fun way to study the natives near you:

Local Field Hikes: The Best Education



MILK MAIDS, Pinnacles, Feb. 2011



CHECKERBOARD, Bean Hollow Beach, May, 2014



MARIPOSA LILY, Pinnacles, April 2014



TIDY TIPS, Edgewood Park, May, 2014



LARKSPUR, Edgewood Park

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A fun way to study the natives near you:

Local Field Hikes: The Best Education

Photos by Sally Goverdell



Garrya, Mt. Tamalpais



Mimulus, Ojai



Arctostaphylos, Sedona, AZ



Ribes, Mt. Tamalpais



Heuchera, Carson Pass



Calycanthus, Bidwell Park, Chico

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Going Native Garden Tour 2019

Organized by the
California Native Plant Society
(Santa Clara Valley Chapter)
in association with
UCCE Master Gardeners of Santa Clara County.

South: Sat, May 04, 2019, 10:00am to 4:00pm
North: Sun, May 05, 2019, 10:00am to 4:00pm

A free tour of native gardens in Santa Clara Valley & Peninsula, San Francisco Bay Area

GNGT.ORG

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The Mission of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is...

To conserve California native plants and their natural habitats.

To increase understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants.

Please consider joining the California Native Plant Society
www.CNPS.org

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Our Mission

POST protects open space on the Peninsula and in the South Bay for the benefit of all.

openspacetrust.org

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Selecting the Plants

- Start big, work to small
 - Build your garden's foundation and focal points
 - Decorate with the small stuff
- Select appropriate plants, think about:
 - Can the plant that can grow to its natural shape and size in the space allotted
 - Will the plant grow into powerlines
 - Is the plant summer dormant
 - Is the plant deciduous
 - Does the plant spread by underground stems or rhizomes
 - Does the plant have thorns
 - Can the plant tolerate summer water
 - Should the plant be planted on a slope
 - Should the plant be cut back yearly
 - Are you identifying hydrozones
 - Are you thinking about fire-wise landscaping

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Interesting Plants



Photo by Sally Coverdell

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Interesting Garden



Photo by Sally Coverdell

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Soil Drainage Test

- Dig hole 18-24" deep (width is not important)
 - Use shovel or posthole digger
- Fill hole with water to the top
- Let drain overnight (pre-wet)
- Re-fill hole to within a couple inches of the top
- Measure drop in water level after 30 minutes and after 1 hour
 - Less than 1/2 inch per hour - Poorly drained soil
 - 1/2 inch to 1 inch per hour - Moderately well drained soil
 - More than 1 inch per hour - Well drained soil

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How to Plant




Diagram from Sunset Western Garden Book
Planting steps from Theodore Payne Foundation website

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Mulch

Moderates soil temperature and helps retain moisture

- Use weed and disease-free mulch
- Spread 2-4" around landscaped area
- Leave 2-3" clear around the crown of each plant

Different California native plants prefer different types of mulch.
Know what mulch plants prefer by visiting Calscape.org.

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What to Expect

"The first year they sleep, the second year they creep,
the third year they leap."

Remember:
*Summertime is our dormant season.
Many of our native plants are not looking their best!*

Remember:
*Gardening is part knowledge and a lot trial and error.
Observe and learn from failures.*

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References

California Native Plants for the Garden; Carol Bornstein, David Fross, Bart O'Brien
Ceanothus; David Fross and Dieter Wilken
Sunset Western Garden Book
Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines; www.stopwaste.org
California Invasive Plant Inventory; www.cal-ipc.org
California Native Plant Society; www.cnps.org

Usefull Websites

- Calflora
- Calscape
- Las Pilitas Nursery
- Theodore Payne Foundation
- www.firesafesanteo.org

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The Big and Little Four

The Big Four	The Little Four
• <i>Arctostaphylos</i>	• <i>Salvia</i>
• <i>Ceanothus</i>	• <i>Eriogonum</i>
• <i>Ribes</i>	• <i>Diplacus (Mimulus)</i>
• <i>Berberis</i>	• <i>Penstemon</i>

Bloom late fall – late spring Bloom late spring – dry season

*Found in most plant communities in California
Provide bloom all year round
Attract hummingbirds, native bees, and butterflies*

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**20+ Easy-to-Grow,
Drought-Tolerant-Once-Established
Native Plants for the Bay Area**

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TREES

- VALLEY OAK** (*Quercus lobata*)
- COAST LIVE OAK** (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- ISLAND OAK** (*Quercus tomentella*)
- CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE** (*Aesculus californica*)
- CATALINA IRONWOOD** (*Lyonothamnus floribundus* ssp *aspleniifolius*)*
- BLUE ELDERBERRY** (*Sambucus nigra* ssp.*caerulea*)
- DESERT WILLOW** (*Chilopsis linearis*)

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Photo by Arvind Kumar

VALLEY OAK (*Quercus lobata*)

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Coast Live Oak
(*Quercus agrifolia*)

Photo by Sally Coverdell

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ISLAND OAK (*Quercus tomentella*)



Photos by Sally Coverdell

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CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE
(*Aesculus californica*)

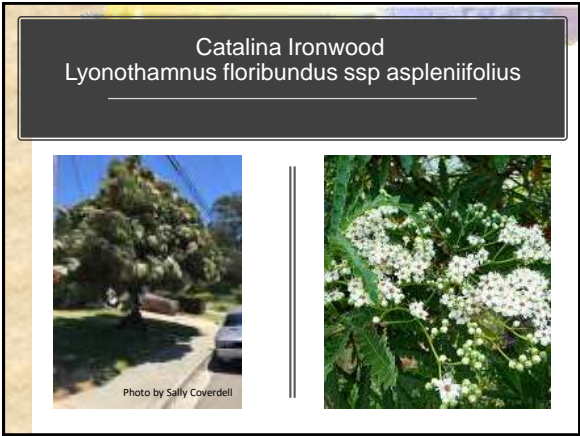


Photo by Arvind Kumar

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SHRUBS

- MANZANITA (ARCTOSTAPHYLOS)
- WILD LILAC (CEANOTHUS)
- FLOWERING CURRANT (RIBES)
 - Ribes sanguineum* var *glutinosum*
 - Ribes sanguineum* 'White Icicle'
 - Ribes viburnifolium*
- OREGON GRAPE (BERBERIS)
 - Berberis aquifolium* var. *repens*
- COFFEEBERRY (*Frangula californica*)
- COYOTE BUSH (*Baccharis pilularis*)
- FLANNEL BUSH (*Fremontodendron*)
- BUSH POPPY (*Dendromecon*)
- A VINE: CALIFORNIA GRAPE (*Vitis californica*)

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Ceanothus
thyrsiflorus
'Snow Flurry'

60

Ribes sanguineum var glutinosum
(Pink-Flowering Currant)



Photo by Sally Coverdell

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Ribes sanguineum 'White Icicle'
(White Icicle Flowering Currant)



Photo by Sally Coverdell

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Ribes viburnifolium (Catalina perfume)



© 2010 Calscape

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Berberis aquifolium var. repens (Creeping Oregon grape)



Photos © LasPilitas.com

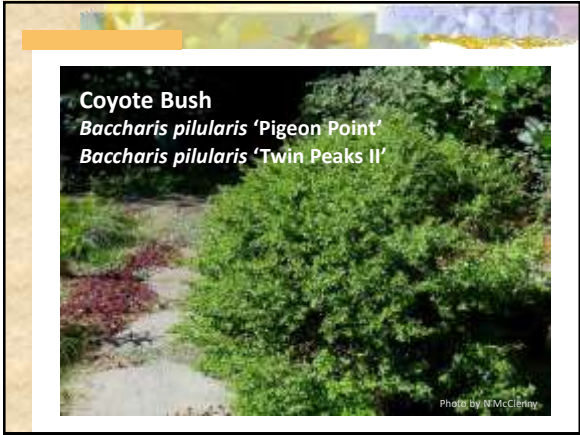
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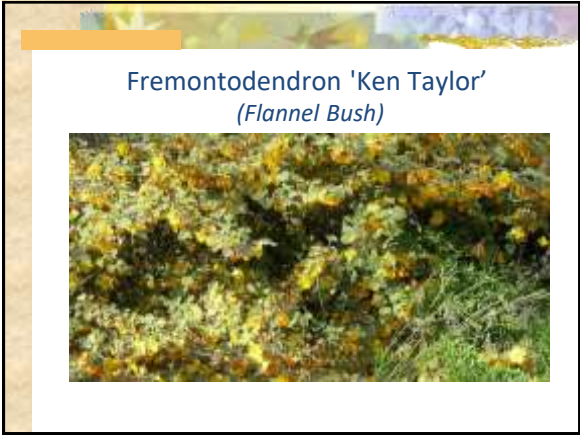
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SHRUBBY PERENNIALS

- SAGE - SALVIA
Salvia mellifera 'Terra Seca'
Salvia clevelandii x *leucophylla* 'Pozo Blue'
Salvia spathacea
- BUCKWHEAT - ERIOGONUM
Eriogonum fasciculatum
Eriogonum fasciculatum 'Theodore Payne' or 'Warriner Lytle'
Eriogonum giganteum
- MONKEYFLOWER - DIPLACUS (MIMULUS)
Diplacus aurantiacus
Diplacus 'White'
- BEARDOUGUE - PENSTEMON
Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita BOP'

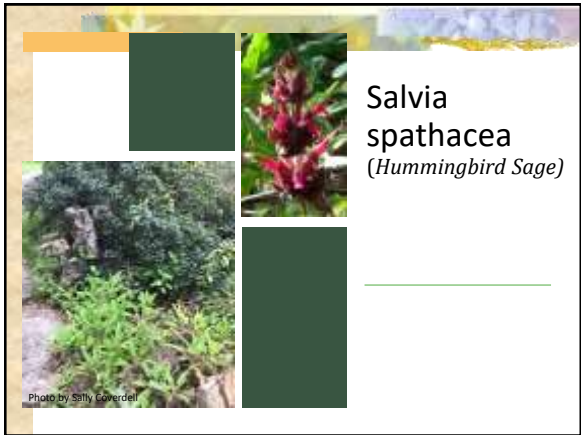
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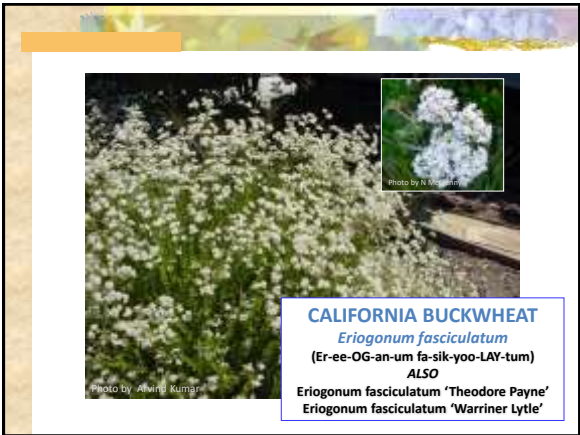
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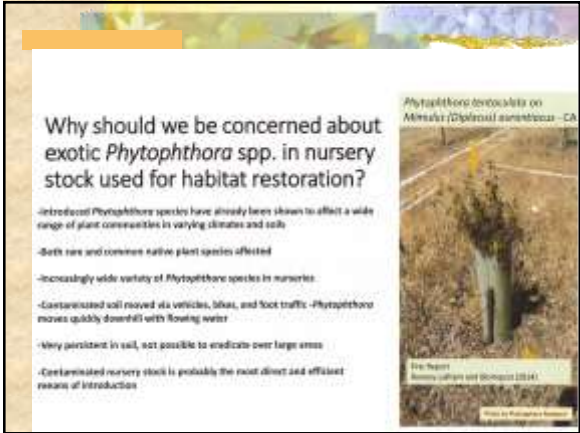
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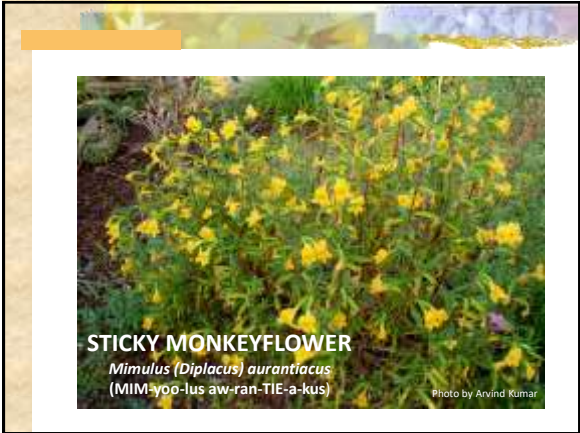
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Perennials, Fern, and Grasses

- DOUGLAS IRIS (*Iris douglasiana*)
- COYOTE MINT (*Monardella villosa*)
- YARROW (*Achillea millefolium*)
- ALUM ROOT/CORAL BELLS
 - ISLAND ALUM ROOT (*Heuchera maxima*)
 - CORAL BELLS (*Heuchera* 'Canyon Series')
- BLUE FLAX (*Linum lewisii*)
- CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA
 - Epilobium canum*
 - Epilobium septentrionale*
- WOODLAND STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria vesca*)
- CALIFORNIA POLYPODY (*Polypodium californicum*)
- CALIFORNIA FESCUE (*Festuca californica*)
- DEER GRASS (*Muhlenbergia rigens*)

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DOUGLAS IRIS (*Iris douglasiana*)



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COYOTE MINT
(*Monardella villosa*)



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YARROW
Achillea millefolium
(ak-ILL-ee-a mil-eh-FO-lee-um)



87

Island Alumroot
(*Heuchera maxima*)



88

Coral Bells 'Canyon Series'
(*Heuchera 'Canyon Series'*)



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Western Blue Flax
(*Linum lewisii*)



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CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA
Epilobium canum



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CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA
Epilobium septentrionale 'Select Mattole'



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Woodland Strawberry
(*Fragaria vesca*)



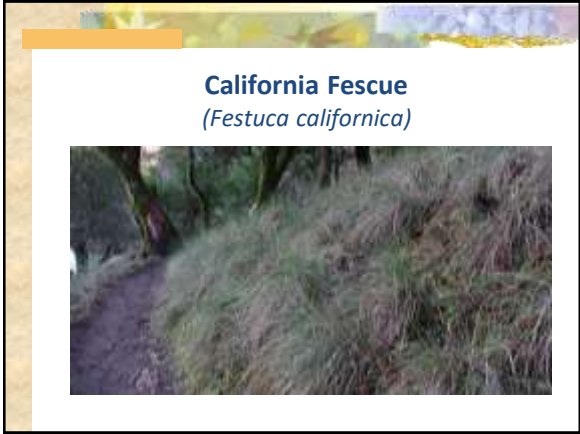
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CALIFORNIA POLYPODY
(*Polypodium californicum*)



Photos © LasPillitas.com

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