

**South Bay Botanic Garden
California Native Garden Plant List**

Arctostaphylos species (Ericaceae) Known for their striking red to brown to grey bark, often peeling. Their red fruits provide food for many mammals and birds. Late winter/early spring bloom.

Arctostaphylos bakeri 'Louis Edmunds' Louis Edmunds Manzanita: Grey-green leaves, deep maroon bark, forms an open branching vase-like 7'+ multi-trunked tree. Pink flowers. Full to part sun.

Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn' Howard McMinn Manzanita: Generally easy manzanita to find and grow. Can reach 8x 15', but also be kept pruned to 5-6' h/w. Tolerates less than full sun. White to dark pink flowers; glossy green leaves, twisted brown bark. Used as espalier, hedge, specimen, and topiary. (see *Arctostaphylos species*)

Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Sentinel' sentinel/vine hill manzanita: Upright with open habit, grey-green leaves and many pinkish white flowers, 6-10'x6-8'. Full to part sun. (see *Arctostaphylos species*)

Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Carmel Sur' Carmel Sur/bronze mat Manzanita: Groundcover Manzanita to 1'x6' or so, with dark green leaves, light pink flowers. Full to part sun. (see *Arctostaphylos species*)

Arctostaphylos hookeri franciscana Franciscan manzanita: Groundcover, dark green foliage, red bark. 2'x4', white flowers. Full to part sun. (see *Arctostaphylos species*)

Arctostaphylos manzanita 'Dr. Hurd' Dr Hurd manzanita: Upright, treelike manzanita to 15'h. with sculptural maroon branches. White flowers. Full sun. (see *Arctostaphylos species*)

Arctostaphylos X 'Sunset' Hardy mounding manzanita that can reach 5' h/w+. Shiny green leaves, copper tinted new growth; whitish-pink flowers early spring. Full to part sun. Tolerates wide range of soils.

Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point' pigeon point coyote brush (Asteraceae): Fast-growing groundcover to 1'x10' or so. Full sun. Rinse off regularly. Food source for native insects and butterflies. Can shear.

Baccharis sarothroides broom baccharis (Asteraceae): Drought-deciduous shrub. 3-10'x5-10'. White flowers in fall/winter. Full to part sun. Male/female plants. Fast grower, erosion control, insectary.

Bauhiopsis (viguiera) laciniata San Diego sunflower (Asteraceae): Insect-friendly local perennial to 3'x5'+ with up to 12 mo. bloom time. Sun/part shade.

Carpenteria californica bush anemone (Philadelphaceae): Evergreen shrub 5'-8' h, beautiful summer-blooming white flowers with yellow centers. Needs part shade. Prefers sheltered coastal conditions, min. water. Much used in England.

Cercis occidentalis Western redbud (Fabaceae): Deciduous tree-shrub 7-20' h. Striking magenta blooms late winter/early spring before leaves appear, sometimes again in fall. Sun/part shade. Likes heat. Good specimen or accent plant.

Cercocarpus alnifolius island mountain mahogany (Rosaceae): Narrow evergreen tree-shrub to 12'x4-6'. Nitrogen-fixer that makes an excellent narrow screen or hedge, has been called "the most luxuriant and lush of all the Cercocarpus."

Cupressus arizonica (most likely) Arizona cypress (Cupressaceae): Evergreen conifer tree. Fast grower to 30-40'x15-20'. Sun. Likes hot, dry sites. Foliage thins in shade. Windbreak, specimen.

Cupressus forbesii tecate cypress (Cupressaceae): Evergreen conifer tree, Usually multi-trunked. Fast to 12-15', slower to 30'+. Full sun. Good windbreak, screen, specimen tree. fire-adapted.

Cupressus macrocarpa Monterey cypress (Cupressaceae): Evergreen conifer tree. 25-40'h/w+. Sun. Horizontal branching, famous windswept sculptural form. Coryneum Canker-prone.

Dendromecon harfordii bush island poppy (Papaveraceae): Striking evergreen shrub from Channel Islands. 5-8' h/w; yellow flowers much of the year, blue-green foliage. A show-stopper. Needs great drainage. Protect from afternoon sun.

Dudleya virens hassei Catalina island dudleya (Crassulaceae): Succulent endemic to Santa Catalina Island. Dense rosettes 6"-1'h/w, spreading. Full to part sun. Tolerates heavy soils.

Encelia Californica California sunflower (Asteraceae): Evergreen shrub 2-4'x3-5'. Yellow flowers in spring/autumn. Sun. Wildlife favorite. Deadhead regularly, prune hard late fall.

Eriogonum giganteum St. Catherine's lace (Polygonaceae): Evergreen shrub. 4-7'x6'. Creamy white flowers summer-fall. Sun to part sun. Wildlife food source, attracts butterflies.

Eriogonum grande rubescens red-flowered buckwheat (Polygonaceae): Evergreen shrub native to Channel Islands. To 2'x1-2' with pink/red flowers in warm seasons. Part sun inland. Attracts native birds, butterflies, insects.

Eriogonum umbellatum 'Shasta' Shasta buckwheat (Polygonaceae): Evergreen shrub to 1'x2-3'. Grey-green leaves. Bright yellow flowers late spring/early summer. Sun. Food source for birds, butterflies, insects, small mammals.

Eschscholzia californica California poppy (Papaveraceae): Perennial wildflower. State flower, now available in many colors, though will generally revert to orange within a couple of seasons as they reseed. Easy to grow from seed, best planted in fall.

Fragaria chiloensis beach strawberry (Rosaceae): Evergreen groundcover. Sun to shade. Shiny leaves. Fruit not particularly tasty or prolific (Fragaria CA better). Spreads aggressively; plant with care.

Galvezia juncea Baja bush snapdragon (Scrophulariaceae): Evergreen shrub. To 3'x2'. Dark green leaves on arching stems, red tubular flowers through the year. Full to part sun. Hummingbird plant.

Galvezia speciosa 'Firecracker' Firecracker island snapdragon (Scrophulariaceae): Evergreen shrub endemic to the Channel Islands. Red flowers most of the year. Full to part sun. Can get woody without regular pruning. Attracts hummingbirds.

Garrya elliptica 'James Roof' (on arbor) coast silk-tassel (Garryaceae): Evergreen shrub to 10-12' h/w if left unpruned. Long creamy white tassels in winter. Tolerates pruning well and does best in part shade.

Hazardia detonsa island goldenbush (Asteraceae): Perennial endemic to the Channel Islands. Silver/grey-leaved, small yellow flower. To 3-4' h/w. Full/part sun. Needs heavy fall prune for best form.

Heteromeles arbutifolia toyon (Rosaceae): Evergreen tree-shrub to 35', or keep to 6-8'. Red berries in December are important winter food source for native fauna. Full/part sun. Fireblight with excess water.

Heuchera maxima (white or pink) island alum root (Saxifragaceae): Perennial to 1'x1-2'. Pinkish white flowers in spring. Likes part shade, especially in summer.

Iris douglasiana species iris (Iridaceae): Bulb, 1-2', spreading. Blue flowers in spring. Plant in part shade inland. Divide in winter annually after established.

Iris douglasiana 'Canyon Snow' canyon snow iris (Iridaceae): Bulb, 1-2', spreading. White flowers in spring. Plant in part shade inland. Divide in winter annually after established.

Isomeris arborea bladderpod (Capparaceae): Shrub, drought-deciduous. Yellow flower in spring and summer. Full to part sun. Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees.

Iva hayesiana poverty weed/San Diego marsh elder (Asteraceae): Evergreen shrub 1-3'x8-12'. Scented leaves. Full to part sun. Fast growth. Great erosion control. Tolerates many soil types. Fire resistant.

Lavatera assurgentiflora malva rosa (Malvaceae): Evergreen shrub 5-10' h/w. Showy rose to lavender flowers through much of the year. Full to part sun. Prune regularly, do not fertilize, water sparingly.

Lepechinia fragrans pitcher sage (Lamiaceae): Perennial. Fuzzy grey-green leaves, lavender/pink flowers much of the year. Protect from hot afternoon sun. Attracts hummingbirds.

Lessingia [Corethrogyne] filaginifolia 'Silver Carpet' California beach aster (Asteraceae): Perennial groundcover 1'x4-8'. Silvery foliage, pink flowers in summer/fall. Full to part sun. Attracts butterflies.

Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince' canyon prince wild rye (Poaceae): Grass. 2-3'+h, spreads quickly. Grey-blue leaves. Full sun.

Lyonothamnus floribundus asp. Santa Cruz Island ironwood (Rosaceae): Evergreen tree now endemic only to Channel Islands. 15-35'x15-20'. Creamy white, to brown flower clusters in summer. Full/part sun.

Mimulus aurantiacus puniceus sticky monkey flower (Scrophulariaceae): Sub-shrub with eye-catching flowers of varying colors in winter/spring. 2-3'x2-4' h/w. Need well-drained soil and prefer part shade. Often short-lived. Attract hummingbirds.

Muhlenbergia rigens deer grass (Poaceae): Perennial grass to 5' x 3-6'. Full to part sun. Rake out dead stalks periodically. Use alone or massed.

Penstemon spectabilis royal penstemon (Scrophulariaceae): Perennial. 3-4' h/w. Blue violet flowers in spring/summer. Full sun. Attracts hummingbirds.

Penstemon X 'Margarita B.O.P.' Margarita BOP foothill penstemon (Scrophulariaceae): Perennial. 1-2'x2-3'. Purple flowers spring and fall. Full to part sun. Striking, hardy, an easy penstemon to grow.

Pinus edulis Colorado piñon (Pinaceae): Evergreen conifer to 30'. Sun. Edible pine nuts. Food source for native piñon jay. Native to southeastern California.

Prunus ilicifolia ssp ilicifolia hollyleaf cherry (Rosaceae): Evergreen shrub/small tree to 30'. Fragrant spring white flowers. Full to part sun. Edible cherries. Bird/animal food. Medicinal leaves/bark/roots. A wonderful and underused plant!

Prunus ilicifolia ssp lyonii Catalina cherry (Rosaceae): Evergreen shrub/small tree. Similar to Catalina chery but gets taller, to 45', though both respond well to heavy pruning. They hybridize freely, so many nursery plants are hybrids.

Quercus agrifolia coast live oak (Fagaceae) Evergreen tree 20-80'h/w. Sun to shade. Graceful flowing limbs. Fast to 15'. Specimen, shade tree, pruned screen. Wildlife habitat, food.

Rhamnus californica 'Leatherleaf' leatherleaf coffeeberry (Rhamnaceae): Evergreen shrub 6-9' h/w. Longer, darker leaves than other coffeeberries. Showy fall/winter berries. Part sun. Butterfly larval host, food for many bird species.

Rhamnus californica 'Mound San Bruno' Mound San Bruno coffeeberry (Rhamnaceae): Evergreen shrub 3-6' h/w. Handsome foundation shrub. Red to black berries. Protect from hot afternoon sun. Minimal water in summer. Butterfly larval host, food for many bird species.

Rhus ovata sugarbush (Anacardiaceae): Evergreen shrub min. 5-20' h/w. White to pink flowers. Red berries are important animal food source. Sun to shade. Screen, hedge, erosion control, pruned into specimen tree.

Ribes viburnifolium Catalina perfume (Grossulariaceae): Evergreen shrub. 3-5' fountaining branches. Pleasing scent. Part sun to shade. Prune to keep dense. Rock gardens, within tree canopy, on slopes.

Romneya coulteri matilija poppy (Papaveraceae): Drought-deciduous perennial. The "fried-egg poppy" with striking spring/summer blooms 5-10' tall. Full to part sun. Bees. Plant with care: very aggressive.

Salvia columbariae chia Lamiaceae Annual, self-seeding. 1-2' plant with purple flowers in summer. Seed was important food source for Native Americans. Insectary and hummingbird plant.

Salvia spathacea hummingbird sage (Lamiaceae): Perennial to 1' with 2' flower spikes. Scented leaves, showy pink flowers in spring and beyond. Sun to shade. Attracts hummingbirds. Keep pruned.

Salvia X 'Poza Blue' pozo blue sage (Lamiaceae): Shrub 3-5' h/w. Intoxicating scent, blue flowers much of the year. Full to part sun. A hardy hybrid. Butterfly favorite, hummingbirds. Prune 50% in fall.

Simmondsia chinensis jojoba (Simmondsiaceae): Evergreen shrub to 4-10' h/w and spreading. Blue/grey-green leaves. Sun. Slow grower. The source of Jojoba oil. Hege, windbreak, screen.

Venegasia carpesoides canyon sunflower (Asteraceae): Semi-evergreen sub-shrub 3-6' h/w. Yellow blooms half the year. Sun to deep shade. Likes water, survives with little. Prune back hard after bloom.

Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina' lilac verbena (Verbenaceae): Perennial. Endemic to Cedros Island, Baja. 1-2'x3-6'. Lacy textured foliage, profusion of purple blossoms in warm months. Full to part sun.

Vitis californica 'Roger's Red' Roger's red California wild grape (Vitaceae): Deciduous vine. Fast-growing. Full to part sun. Stunning red fall foliage before leaves drop. Prune hard in winter for larger fruit. Food for many birds and native insects.

Xylococcus bicolor mission manzanita (Ericaceae): Evergreen shrub 8-12'h. Pink/white flowers in winter. Sun. Deep red, smooth bark. Wildlife. SoCal native. Underused and now rare. Use this plant!

Zauschneria (Epilobium) canum 'Catalina' Catalina fuschia (Onagraceae): Perennial to 1-2'x3-4'+. Silver/grey foliage, striking orange-red blooms in autumn. Full to part sun. Hummingbirds. Spreads aggressively. Prune back hard in winter.

Non-natives

Rhus lancea African sumac (Anacardiaceae) Pre-existing on the site, and used in plant identification classes. Native to South Africa. Reseeds and suckers very freely.

Schinus molle California pepper (Anacardiaceae) Pre-existing on the site. The CA pepper is actually a misnamed Peruvian native. The CA Invasive Plant Council asks us to plant neither this tree nor the Brazilian pepper, as both have rapidly displaced native flora and their related fauna and can be extremely difficult to eradicate. To learn more, visit the following website.

<http://www.cal-ipc.org/landscaping/dpp/plantpage.php?region=socal&type=Trees>