



GARDENS FOR SAN LORENZO



RECOMMENDATIONS FROM
UC BERKELEY'S LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

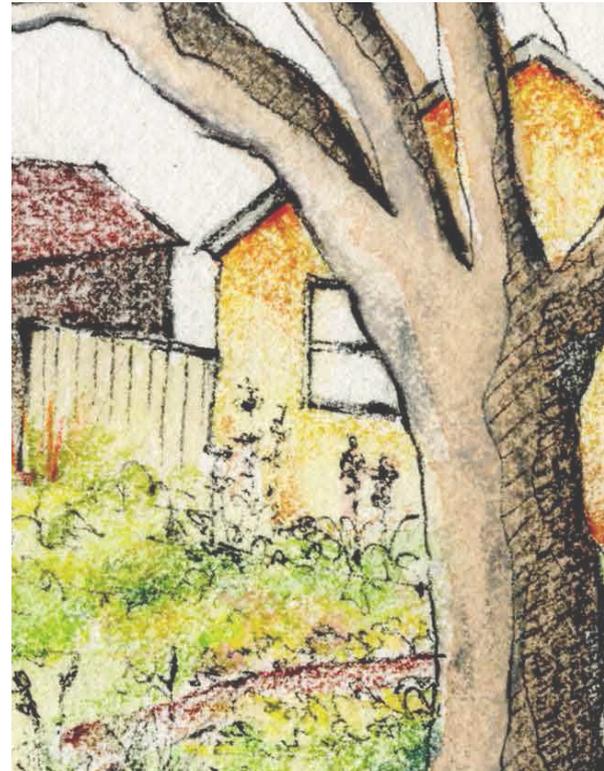




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Credits

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Image on page 8 courtesy of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Photographs by Dawn Kooyumjian.

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foreword



In the spring of 2014, Steve Kirk from the San Lorenzo Village Homes Association (SLVHA) sent an inquiry to UC Berkeley's Landscape Architecture Department: Would students be interested in developing four prototypes for low water gardens, embracing strong design, beauty, function, and accessibility to the homeowner? The answer: of course. This unique opportunity would provide students a means to engage with the community, and apply what they have learned about design and ecological processes to a local project.

Established in 1945, San Lorenzo Village is the oldest planned unit development in the country. Being in an unincorporated area of Alameda County with no direct municipal representation, the SLVHA's Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions (CC&Rs) have been instrumental in maintaining the aesthetics of its homes, and the preservation of its seventy year old community. An early marketing brochure proclaiming "Every Lot a Garden Spot" demonstrates the early commitment and pride in the beauty of the neighborhoods.

As is typical in suburban developments, both before and after World War II, the central feature of the front yard is a perfectly manicured, verdant, and well-watered lawn. The origins of the front lawn have many sources, from grand European estate gardens to the popularity of golf in the late 19th and early 20th century in the United States.

A commonality between Europe and most of the United States is a climate where summer rains are typical. However, in California's mediterranean climate, where summers typically receive no rain, the question arises about the appropriateness of the lawn as the default feature of the front yard.

With California facing one of the most severe droughts on record, Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency in January 2014. State agencies are preparing for water shortages and SLVHA wants to encourage its homeowners to keep their front yards in presentable condition and yet be water efficient. With over 5,700 single family homes, and over 20,000 residents the potential water savings is significant. Equally important is that SLVHA is on the vanguard of encouraging a re-evaluation of what is acceptable in the suburban front yard, leading the way to a new look for California's suburbs.



introduction THE PROJECT

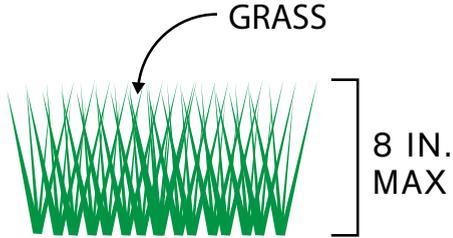


Since its founding, San Lorenzo Village Homes has prided itself as an ideal setting for indoor-outdoor living. Ads from the 1950's declare "Every Lot a Garden Spot." Today the community still takes pride in its homes while confronting issues specific to our time. California's dry summer climate means we must adapt our conceptions of the ideal front yard to match our environment. Many residents want to move towards gardens which use less water, yet don't have the tools to do so. We're here to help.

This book was created to help San Lorenzo homeowners adapt their front yards to be more drought tolerant while meeting the standards set by the San Lorenzo Village Homeowner's Association guidelines. Our designs incorporate these guidelines and—we hope—the values of the community as well. We have considered plants based upon many criteria including: climate-appropriateness, drought tolerance, habitat value, seasonality, texture, scent, and edible, or otherwise useful, plants.

The resulting four designs presented here offer modern, creative and simple transformations from lawn to garden spot. The book goes on to guide residents in adapting these designs to their own unique property. We hope you find this useful and can't wait to see your new gardens in the spring!

housing association GUIDELINES



1 NO lawn areas that exceed a height of six to eight inches from grade.



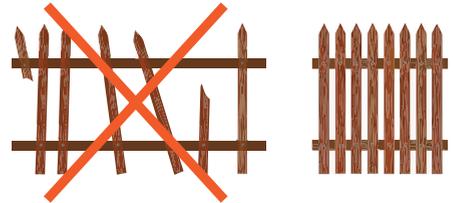
2 NO hazardous trees or vegetation that is unsightly or dangerous.



3 The accumulation of discarded or dilapidated objects is NOT allowed.



4 NO overgrown vegetation likely to harbor rats, vermin or other nuisances.



5 NO fences or gates which are leaning, have missing boards, or are in an unsafe condition.



6 NO vehicle may be parked on any lawn or unpaved area in the front half of the lot or side yard adjacent to a street.

housing association GUIDELINES



7 Vegetable gardens are NOT permitted in the front yard. Backyard veggie gardens are A-OK!



8 The majority of the front yard (50% or more) will consist of grass, ground cover, or maintained vegetation.



9 Front and side yards (visible) must be kept free of unmanaged vegetation.



10 Decorative rock gardens & certain artificial turf are permitted if pre-approved by the Association.



11 All front and side yard (visible) landscaping shall be maintained in good condition, removing weeds & trimming plants as necessary.



12 Yard debris, including lawn clippings and tree and shrub trimmings, must be removed from view until trash pick-up day.

housing association GUIDELINES



13 Trees and shrubs may not extend over paved areas in a manner that interferes with the usage of the paved area.



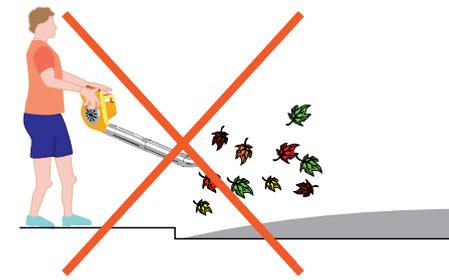
14 Trees not permitted to be trimmed or removed from the right of way.



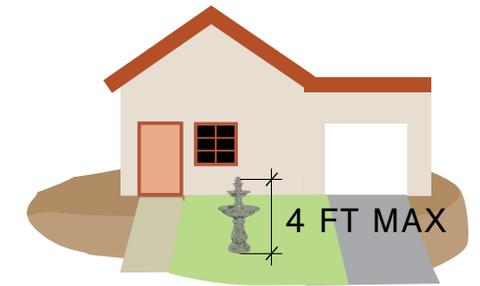
15 No playground equipment or permanent structure in front yard.



16 Outdoor lawn furniture, fountains, and other decor must be in harmony with other structures and/or landscaping.



17 Blowing, raking or sweeping lawn clippings and leaves into the street is not permitted.

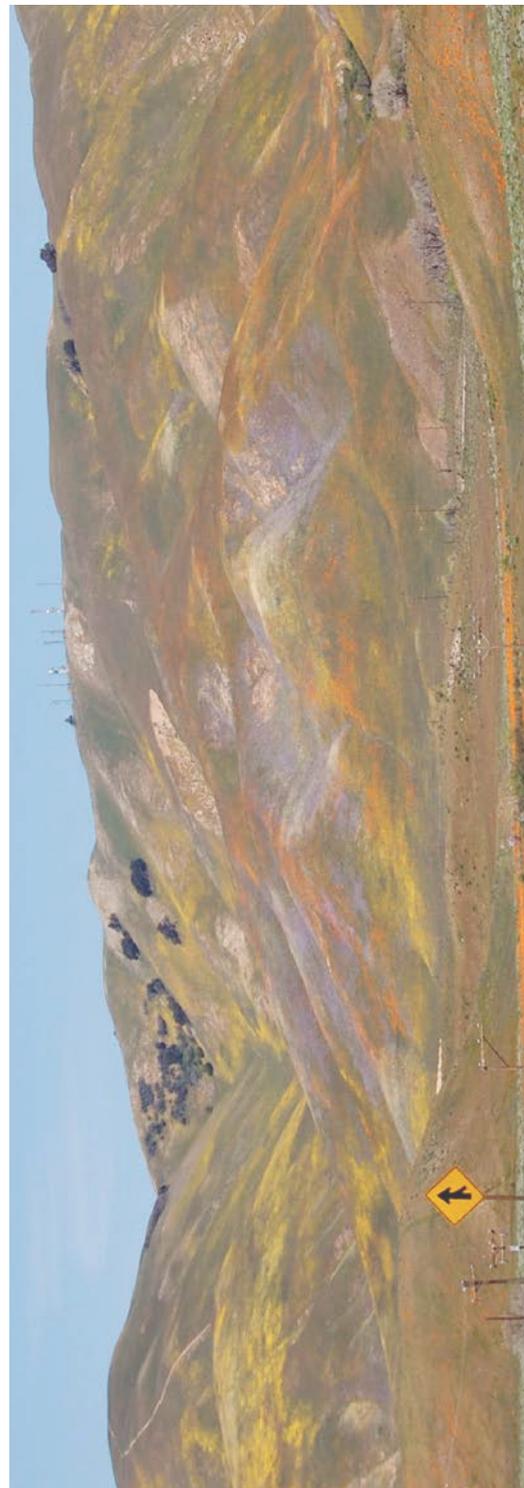


18 Structures such as fountains, birdbaths, and other free standing items not to exceed 4 feet in height.

For more info, visit www.slvha.com



gardens for THE GOLDEN STATE



Short, mild, rainy winters and long, dry summers make up the distinctive climate of the Bay Area. When winter rainfall is low, drought typically occurs. The most recent drought has made national headlines due to its duration and severity.

The region's wet winters and dry summers contribute to the unique mediterranean climate experienced in the Bay Area. The regions surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, the western Cape Province of South Africa, central Chile, southern and western Australia, and California are the only locations on Earth which support this climate.

Many native plants have adapted to this particular climate by developing means to survive the long, arid summers. These adaptations include small, light-colored leaves with oily surface textures that trap water within the plant, and dense roots systems that store water underground.

When compared with garden plants from regions with summer rain, drought-adapted plants require much less water and maintenance. This saves homeowners money and time while also conserving water for other purposes.



FAQS

HOW CAN I REDUCE MY WATER BILL?

Most households use 70% of their water in the garden. By installing a low water garden, plants thrive with less water and require little pruning or maintenance. Because water is not an unlimited resource, the state of California has implemented restrictions.

HOW MUCH CAN BE SAVED BY INSTALLING A LOW WATER GARDEN?

You can save as much as 51,000 gallons of water per year, reducing your water bill significantly. Expect water rates to go up as water becomes less available. The City of Santa Monica compared a traditional garden to a native garden and monitored them for ten years—the results are compelling. “On average the Native Garden uses 83% less water; generates 56% less green waste and requires 68% less maintenance than the Traditional Garden.” www.smgov.net/departments/ose/categories/landscape/garden-garden.aspx

ARE LOW WATER GARDENS COLORFUL AND ATTRACTIVE?

Yes! There is a wide variety of low water plants and many have colorful flowers. These plants also provide habitat for beneficial insects and birds. In these garden designs, you'll find a wide variety of drought tolerant and low water plants, just take your pick!

WHAT IS THE COST OF INSTALLING A LOW WATER GARDEN?

The installation cost may be slightly more expensive than a traditional garden installation, but water and maintenance costs are significantly less, resulting in long term savings.

CAN I STILL HAVE SOME LAWN IN A LOW WATER GARDEN?

Yes, you can use a native turf grass with lower water requirements. You can also reduce the size of your existing lawn and install less thirsty plants in the remaining area.



drought tolerant GARDEN

- Conserves water due to reduced water needs during arid summer months
- Lowers maintenance needs such as mowing and shearing
- Eliminates the need to use chemical fertilizers because plants are adapted to the existing soil conditions
- Restores soil health by avoiding erosion and lowering pollution from groundwater runoff
- Creates habitat for beneficial birds and insects by providing food and shelter
- Supports local businesses through purchase of native and other climate-adapted plants
- Provides variety of options to meet a wide range of aesthetic tastes

traditional front GARDEN

- Requires heavy water use to maintain plant health, especially during summer months
- Costs more to water during summer months due to increased water usage
- Erodes soil due to excessive watering which can damage the house's foundation
- Requires extensive use of fertilizer to support plant growth, contributing to groundwater pollution
- Demands more maintenance due to regular mowing and trimming
- Uses mono-cultures (lawns for example) which reduce habitat value
- Crowds out local plants and often helps invasive plants and pests thrive



installation HOW TO'S

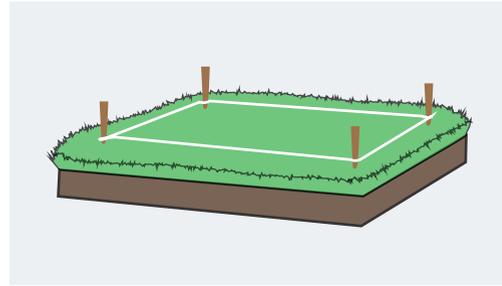


In this section you will find recommendations to guide you through the process of transforming your front yard into a beautiful, water-saving garden. From the first steps of getting rid of your lawn through a process called sheet mulching, to how to install a path, to selecting quality plants from the nursery and planting them, this is meant to help your garden succeed.

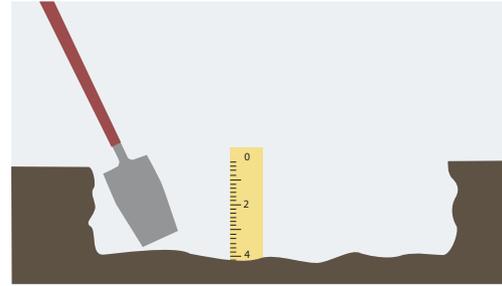
These simple steps and easy-to-follow diagrams will get you started on the path to your new garden.

how to CRUSHED ROCK PATH

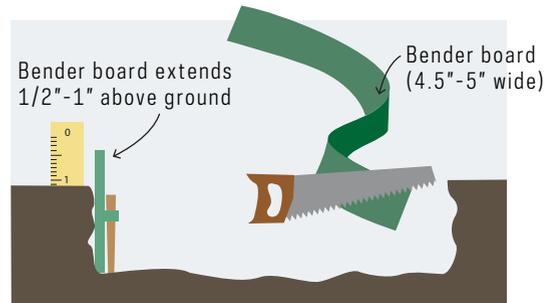
MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS The most popular crushed rock option is decomposed granite (DG), a tan-colored, locally-sourced material which provides an even walking surface and is used in many local gardens. Crushed rock and pea gravel are other options.



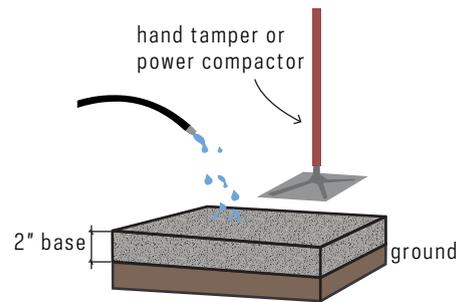
1 Lay out the path with string and stakes.



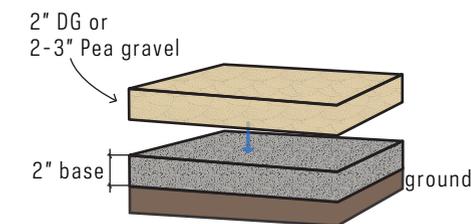
2 Dig out a level 4 inches of soil using a garden spade.



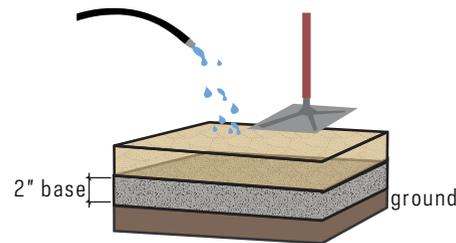
3 Cut bender board to path length & place along path edge. Board extends 1/2"-1" above hole. Hammer stakes below surface.



4 Place 2 inches of base rock into the pit. Use a rake to level out. Hose down and compact the base rock.



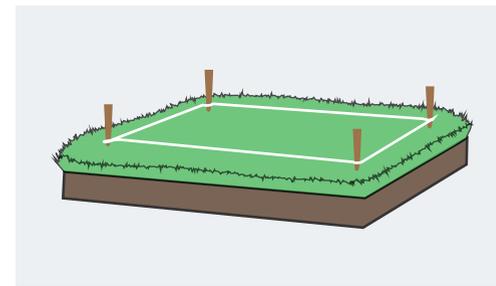
5 Place 2 inches of DG or 2-3 inch layer of other rock. (More than 2-3" of loose material creates an uneven surface.)



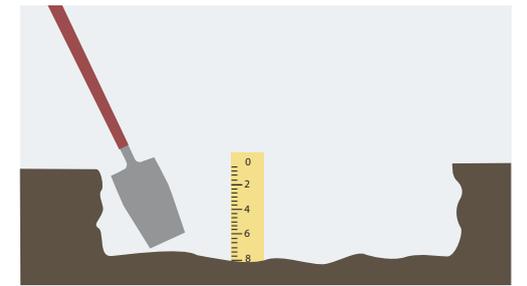
6 Hose down entire surface of material and compact as in Step 4.

how to PAVER PATH

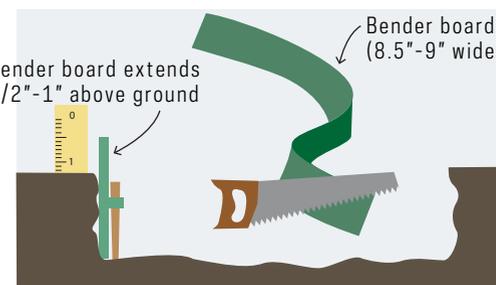
CONSIDERATIONS A paver path is a semi-permeable pathway option. Using sand or rock dust between pavers will allow water to percolate in. Spacing pavers 1/4 inch apart prevents tripage.



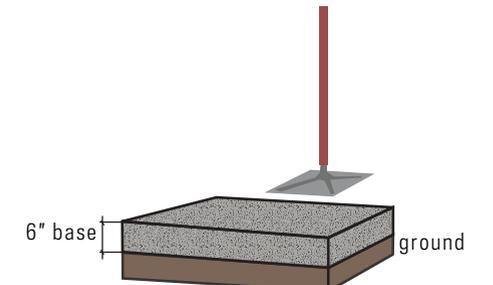
1 Lay out the path with string and stakes.



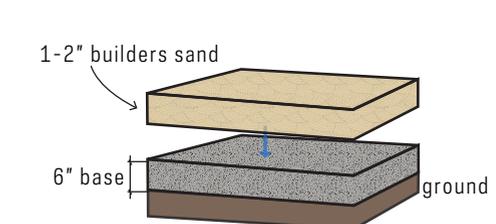
2 Dig out 8 inches of soil using a garden spade to cut clean edges for your path.



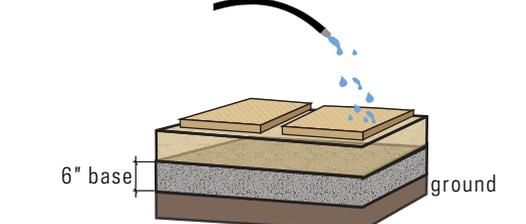
3 Cut bender board (8.5"-9" wide) to path length. Board extends above surface. Hammer stakes below surface. Shovel 6" gravel into excavated area.



4 Rake the surface flat then compact the gravel using a tamper or power compactor. Use a hand tamper in hard to reach spots.



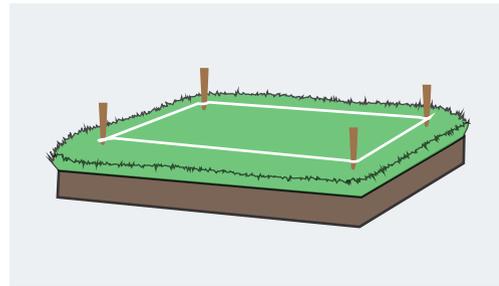
5 Add 1-2" sand & rake smooth. Run stakes along the edge of the path and connect them with a string 1/2" above surrounding lawn or planter bed. This serves as a leveling guide.



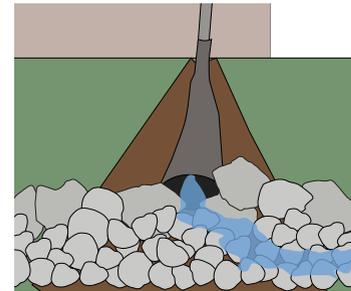
6 Place pavers along path at string's level. Twist paver back & forth to secure then tap down with rubber mallet. Sweep sand into joints. Spray down & add sand until level.

how to DRY CREEK

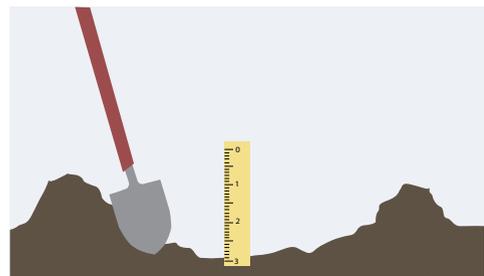
DEFINITION A dry creek is an arrangement of stones and rocks which imitates the look of a stream bed. It directs water runoff following heavy rains.



- 1 Outline the perimeter of your creek bed with string and stakes.



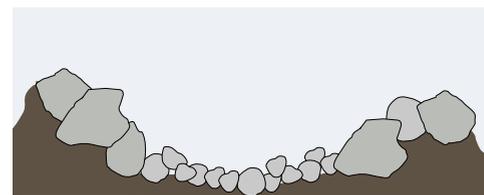
- 2 Dig a trench 6 in deep & wide from downspout to the start of your creek bed. Fit a downspout adapter to a PVC pipe and lay pipe in trench.



- 3 Dig a trench along your marked creek bed, between 2-3 feet deep, using the soil you dig out to build berms on both sides.



- 4 Lay weed barrier fabric down the creek bed with the edges floying over the mounds of dirt on both sides. Use large rocks along the edges to hold fabric in place.



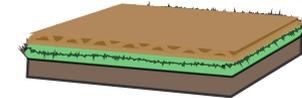
- 5 Cover the bottom with a layer of medium size round pebbles. Use larger stones and boulders along the sides. Where the creek bends put a large boulder to force the water to follow the bend.

how to SHEET MULCH

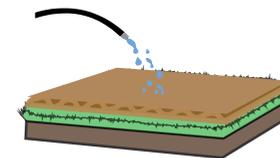
DEFINITION Sheet mulch is a technique of laying cardboard or newspaper over an existing lawn and then topping it off with layers of compost and wood mulch. The layers suppress weed growth, giving you healthier soil and plants.



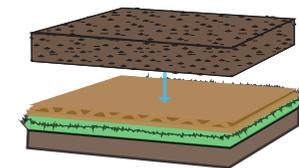
- 1 Mow or cut vegetation to the ground. Install any 5-gallon or larger plants which will require a large planting hole.



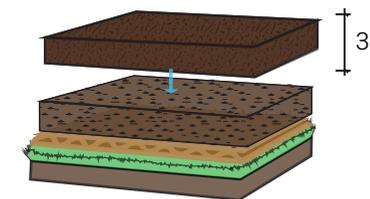
- 2 Lay down weed barrier, such as cardboard, newspaper or burlap. Make sure to have 4 to 6 inch overlap where sheets meet. Work around existing plants by ripping and folding the cardboard.



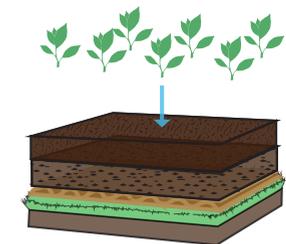
- 3 Wet the cardboard as you go to keep it in place and to shape it around obstacles.



- 4 Spread compost directly over the cardboard. Adding 1 to 2 inches of compost will help build soil and provide planting medium for 4-inch or smaller pots.



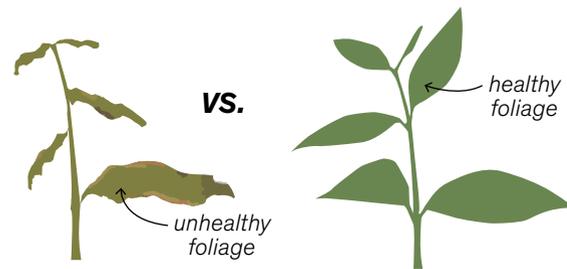
- 5 Now add the final top mulch layer, at least 3 inches thick. Water the whole bed thoroughly once again.



- 6 You are ready to plant your plants. Smaller plants can be planted right into the mulch/compost layers on top of the cardboard. For larger plants punch a hole in cardboard. Keep mulch away from base of the plants.

how to CHOOSE A HEALTHY PLANT

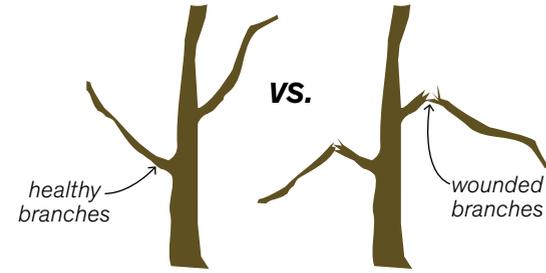
NURSERY PLANTS At first glance, all plants in a nursery may look green, healthy and lush. Most of them likely are. There are a few things that are important to keep in mind when picking out new plants for your garden. Following these simple guidelines will prevent disappointment back in your garden.



VS.

FOLIAGE

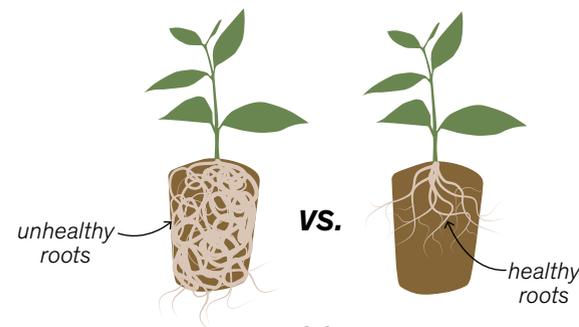
Make sure the leaves are healthy and lush. Steer clear of dead, wilted, yellowing and shriveled leaves. These can be signs of stress or disease.



VS.

BRANCHES

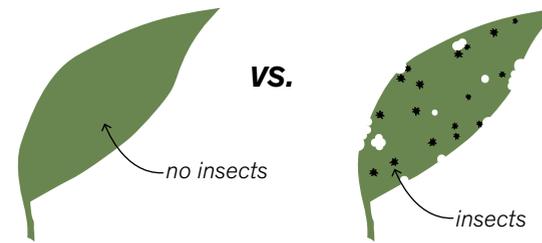
Branches should be undamaged. There should be no scars or cracks. Compact and full stems are often better than tall and thin.



VS.

VIGOR

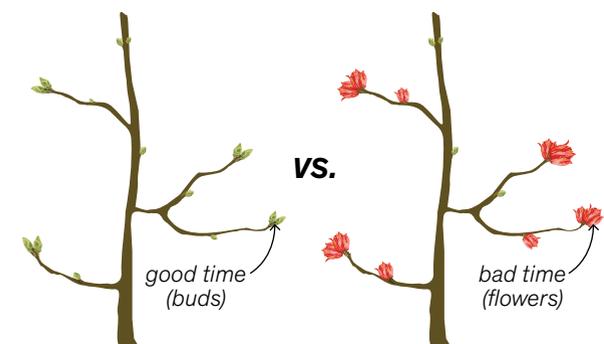
New growth and strong roots are signs of a vigorous plant. Roots should not be root bound. Avoid kinks and stem girdling.



VS.

INSECTS & DISEASES

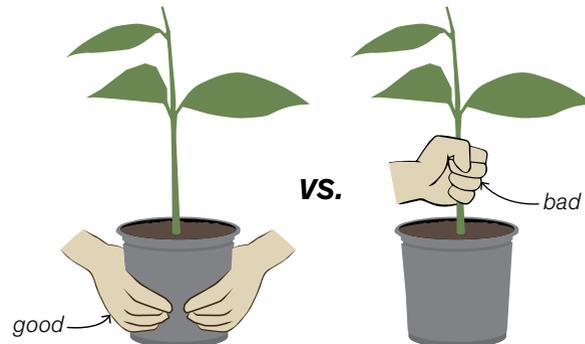
Check the top and bottom of the leaf. Signs to look for include holes, spots, discoloration, blackened areas and mushy areas.



VS.

BUDS OR FLOWERS?

Plants that are in bud will transplant and thrive better than plants that are in flower.



VS.

HANDLING

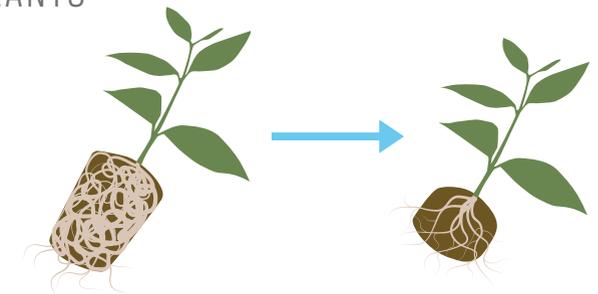
Do not pick up or carry a plant by the stem. Negligent handling may cause damage.

how to PLANT FROM POTS

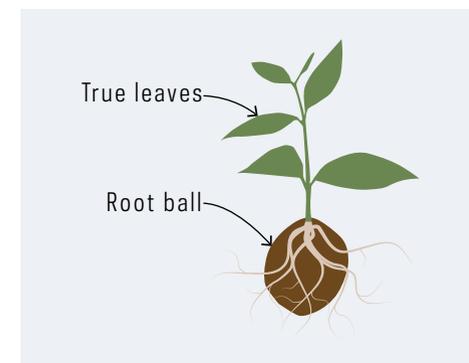
BEFORE TRANSPLANTING When plants have been in containers for too long their roots may start to grow in a circle around the inside of the container. This is called being "rootbound." Rootbound plants need to be broken up before you transplant them into your garden.

how to: BREAK UP ROOTBOUND PLANTS

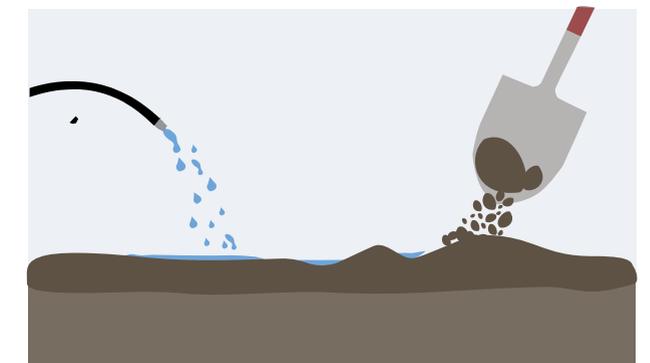
Remove the plant from the container by squeezing the pot loosening the root ball. Tease apart any circling roots. Keep the new and healthier roots intact. With larger plants you may need to use a sharp tool.



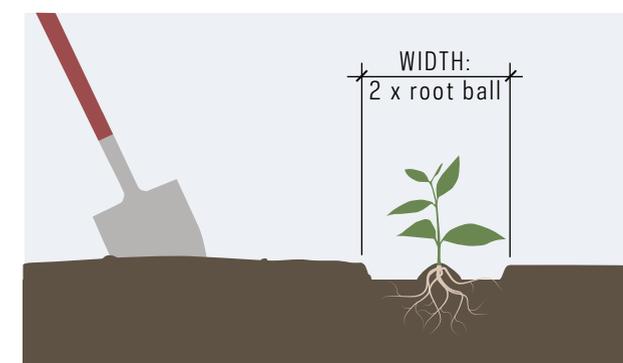
how to: TRANSPLANT SEEDLINGS



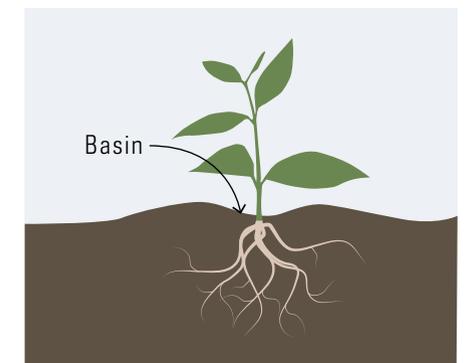
1 When seedlings have two sets of true leaves and have developed roots they are ready to be transplanted.



2 Prepare your planting area by mixing a layer of compost into the soil. Water thoroughly and allow to drain. Repeat.

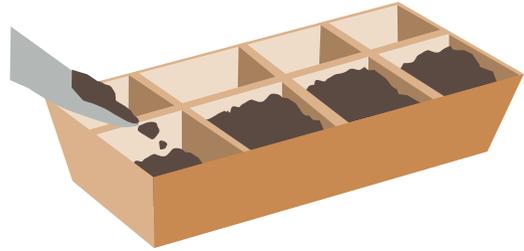


3 Dig a hole about twice as wide as the root ball. If soil is dry, fill hole with water and let drain. Set plant into the soil so it is level with the surrounding soil.

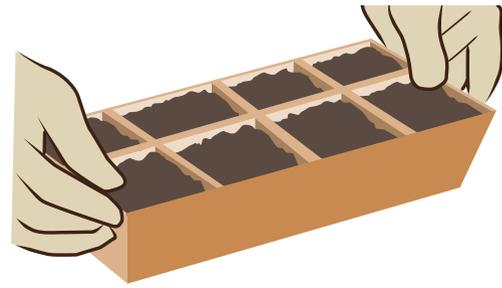


4 Press soil around the rootball. Form a shallow basin around the base of plant. Water and keep an eye on it.

how to PLANT FROM SEED



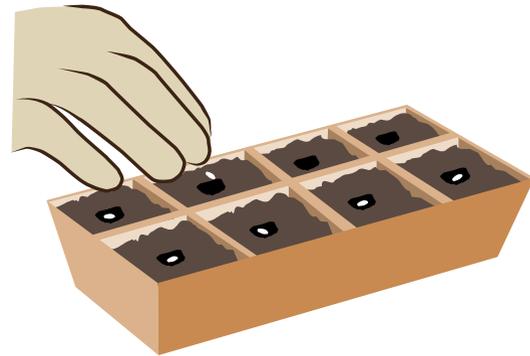
1 Fill container with moist potting soil. The container should be about 2-3 inches deep with drainage holes.



2 Use your hand or tap container on a hard surface to level out the soil.



3 Using your finger or a pencil, poke holes in the soil for your seeds. For exact depth check the seed package.



4 Drop seeds into the holes and cover them back up with the potting soil.



5 Gently water the growing medium to ensure good contact between the seeds and the soil.



6 Time to germinate! Label your container with name and date. Follow the instructions on the seed packet for the amount of light, water and temperature your seeds need.

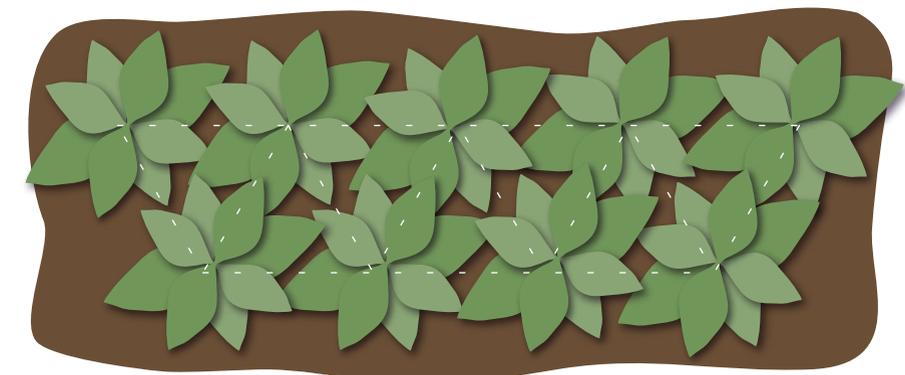
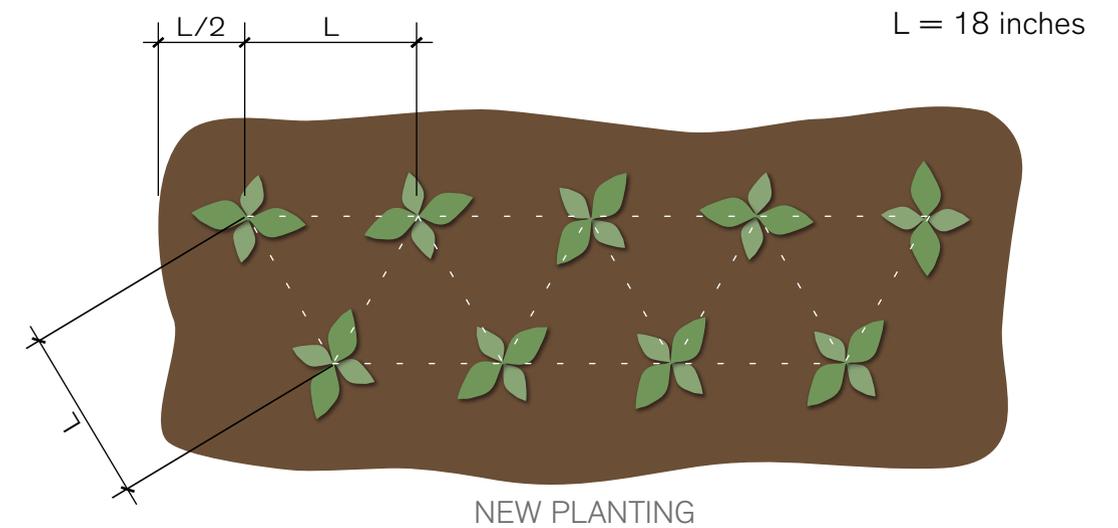
how to MASS PLANTS

PLANT SPACING How you position plants in your garden is very important. The two most common planting patterns are **triangular spacing** and **square spacing**. To correctly space your plants, you must take the mature plant spread into consideration. If plants are too close together, they will compete for light, nutrients and space.

When planting groundcover or when massing plants, we recommend **triangular spacing**. With triangular spacing, groundcover will eventually fill in and form a solid mass. For a filled-in look, the spacing is usually 75% of the mature plant diameter. This depends on how fast you want your plants to fill in, but it is a good starting place.

how to: PLANT WITH TRIANGULAR SPACING

EXAMPLE For a plant whose mature spread is 2 feet in diameter, the spacing between plants would be 18 inches on center.





choose your GARDEN



These four designs are based on a typical San Lorenzo front yard. If your front yard is not typical, do not despair. Following each design are diagrams on how to adapt each plan to different situations, for example, a corner lot or a cul-de-sac lot. We have included a cost-saving, budget diagram as well. Although we have made recommendations to plant size, using smaller plants would result in greater cost savings. The plants would take longer to fill in and initially require more attention.

Each design has a planting plan for a sunny garden, and one for a garden under the dappled shade of San Lorenzo's iconic London plane trees.

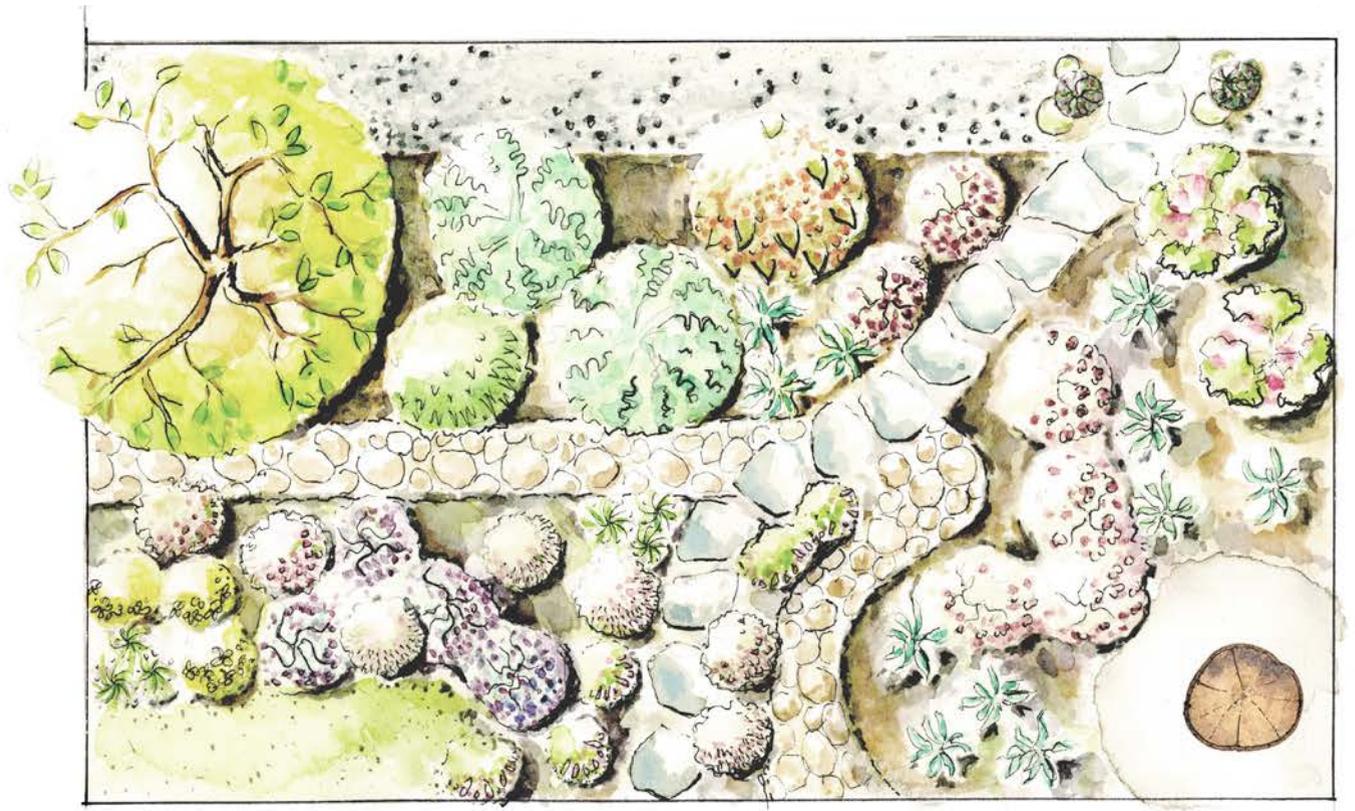
If your lot is a little larger or a little smaller than the typical lot, simply add a few more plants, or reduce their number. In the plant section, there are detailed descriptions of each plant in the designs including mature height and width. Use the width measurement of the mature plant to guide your decision on how to add or remove plants. Even though it may look sparse, leave plenty of space for your plants to grow and thrive.

Cost estimates are for plant material only and does not include labor and hardscape.

Disclaimer:
These designs and how-to pages were developed by the students of UC Berkeley's Landscape Architecture Department and are suitable for use as a guide to homeowners for site and plant layout. They are NOT to be considered comprehensive construction documents, but may be used to communicate style and design intent to a design/build contractor. Irrigation plans have been purposely omitted since an efficient irrigation design must be tailored to each specific site. For a list of qualified landscape and irrigation contractors, please refer to the professional organizations in the *Resources* section.



HERB GARDEN



COST: \$650-850

WATER SAVINGS: 35,200 gallons
per year compared to traditional lawn

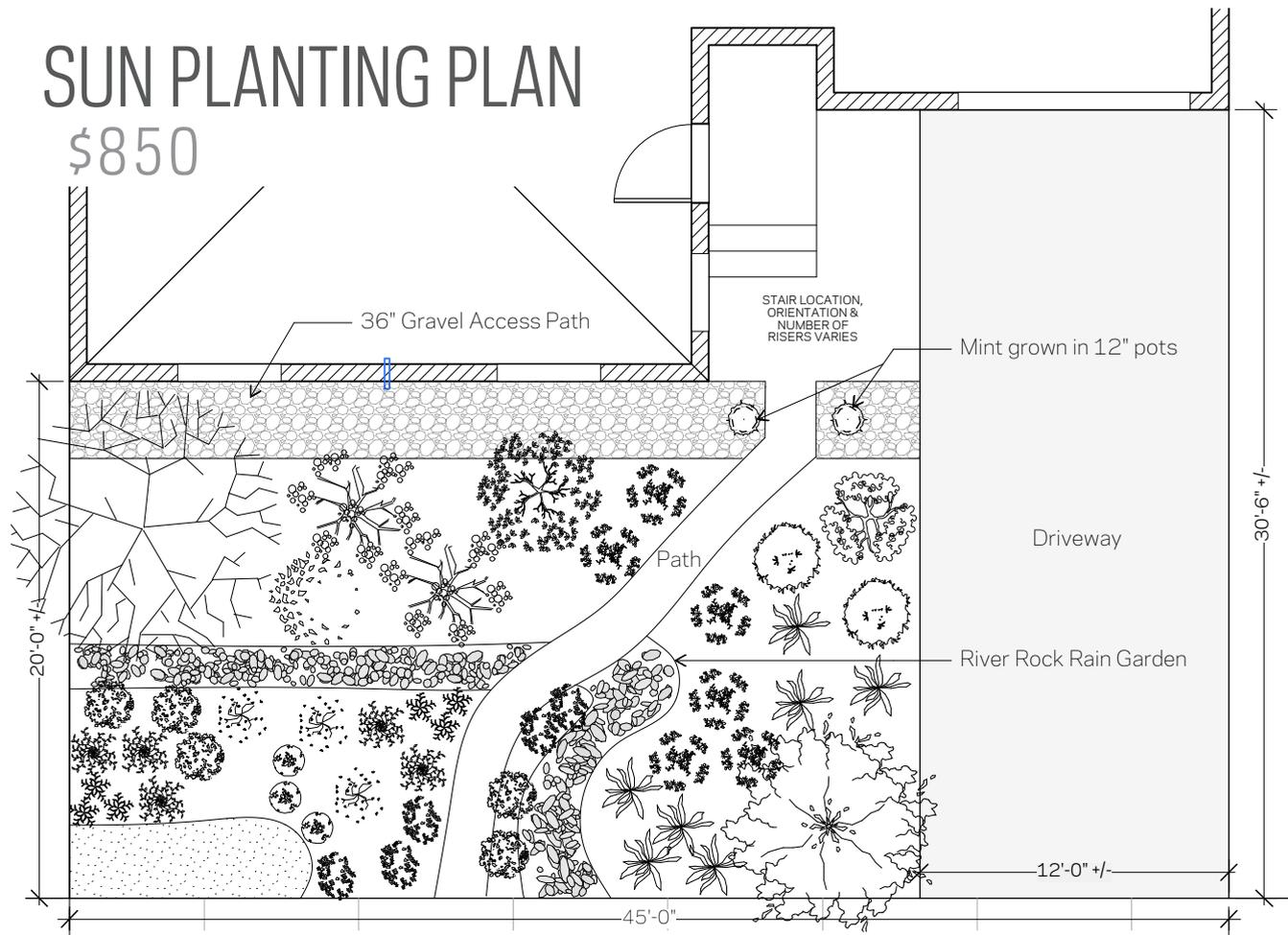
MAINTENANCE: low

FEATURES:

- useful plants
- formal style
- fragrant
- rainwater capture

SUN PLANTING PLAN

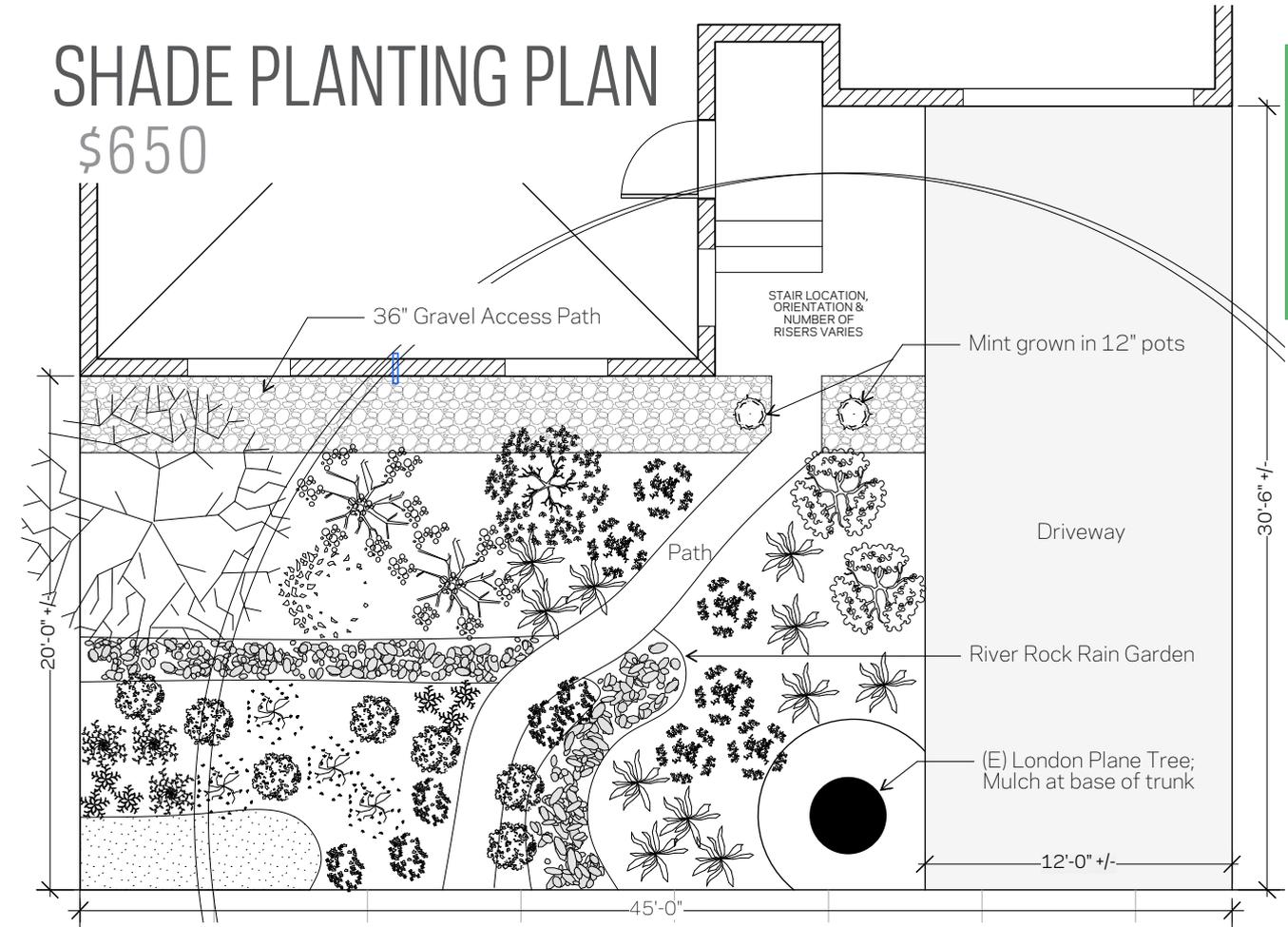
\$850



SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Improved Meyer Lemon (Tree - Standard)	<i>Citrus x meyeri</i> 'Improved'	15G	1
	Pomegranate (Tree)	<i>Punica granatum</i>	15G	1
	Artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> var. <i>scolymus</i>	1G	2
	Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	4"	6
	French Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	1G	3
	Germander	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	1G	7
	Hummingbird Sage	<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	1G	6
	Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	1G	3
	Lemon Verbena	<i>Aloysia citriodora</i>	5G	1
	Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	1G	5
	Peppermint (Plant in 12" pots)	<i>Mentha x piperita</i>	4"	2
	Pitcher Sage	<i>Lepechinia hastata</i>	5G	1
	Rose Geranium	<i>Pelargonium graveolens</i>	1G	1
	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	1G	3
	Sweet Marjoram	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	1G	3
	Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	1G	7
	Winter Savory	<i>Satureja montana</i>	1G	5
	Lemon Thyme (Groundcover, 10" spacing)	<i>Thymus x citriodorus</i>	FLAT(S)	2

SHADE PLANTING PLAN

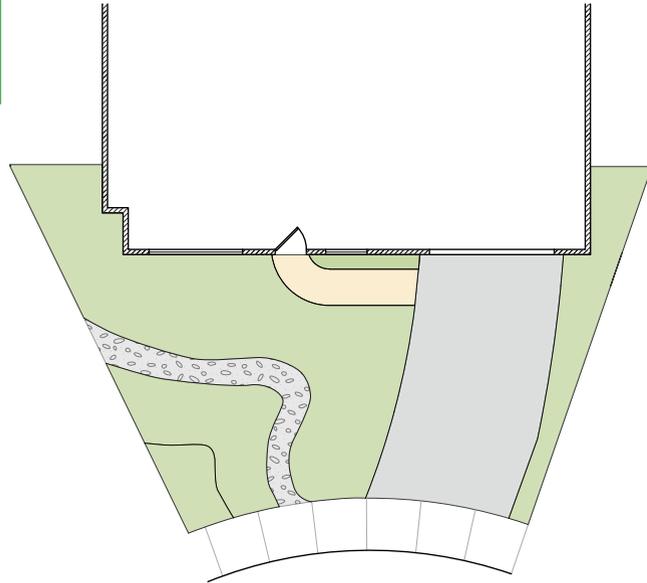
\$650



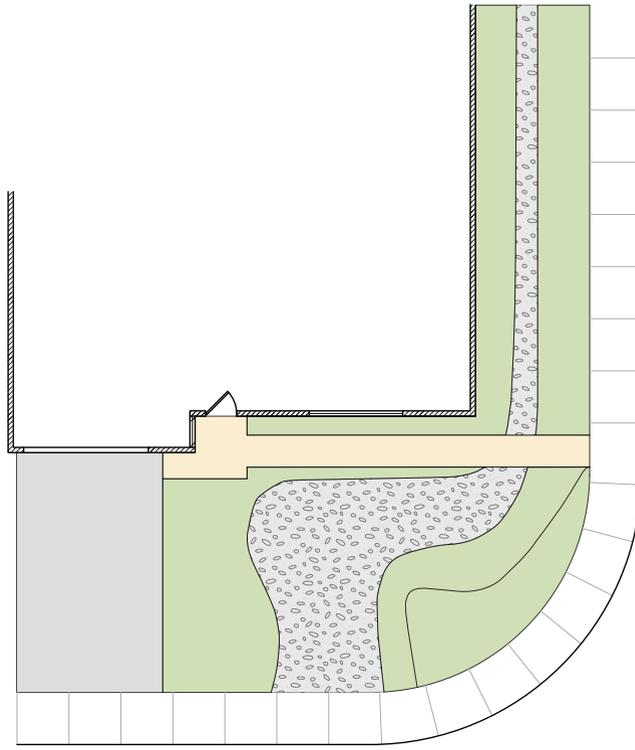
(E) = Existing (N) = New

SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Improved Meyer Lemon (Tree - Standard)	<i>Citrus x meyeri</i> 'Improved'	15G	1
	Artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> var. <i>scolymus</i>	1G	2
	Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	4"	6
	Germander	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	1G	7
	Hummingbird Sage	<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	1G	6
	Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	1G	4
	Lemon Verbena	<i>Aloysia citriodora</i>	5G	1
	Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	1G	3
	Peppermint (Plant in 12" pots)	<i>Mentha x piperita</i>	4"	2
	Pitcher Sage	<i>Lepechinia hastata</i>	5G	1
	Rose Geranium	<i>Pelargonium graveolens</i>	1G	2
	Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	1G	11
	Winter Savory	<i>Satureja montana</i>	1G	5
	Lemon Thyme (Groundcover, 10" spacing)	<i>Thymus x citriodorus</i>	FLAT(S)	2

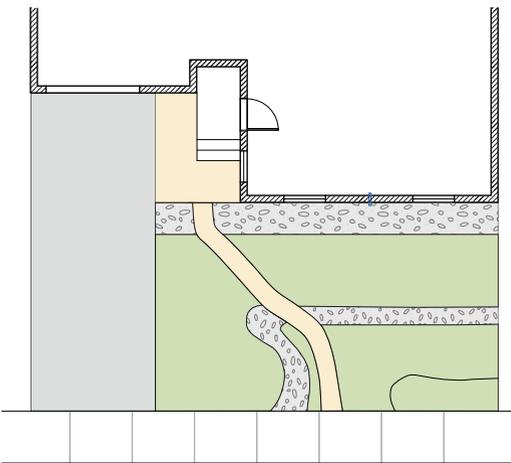
ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES



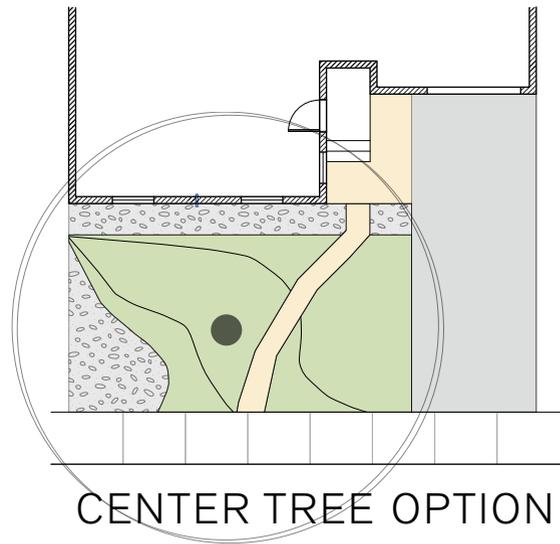
CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN



CORNER GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



CENTER TREE OPTION

PLANTING AREA	LAWN	HARDSCAPE	DG / OTHER	GRAVEL / RIVER ROCK	CONCRETE
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ELEVATION



SECTION



CALIFORNIA NATIVE GARDEN



NATIVE GARDEN

COST: \$500-700

WATER SAVINGS: 35,800 gallons
per year compared to traditional lawn

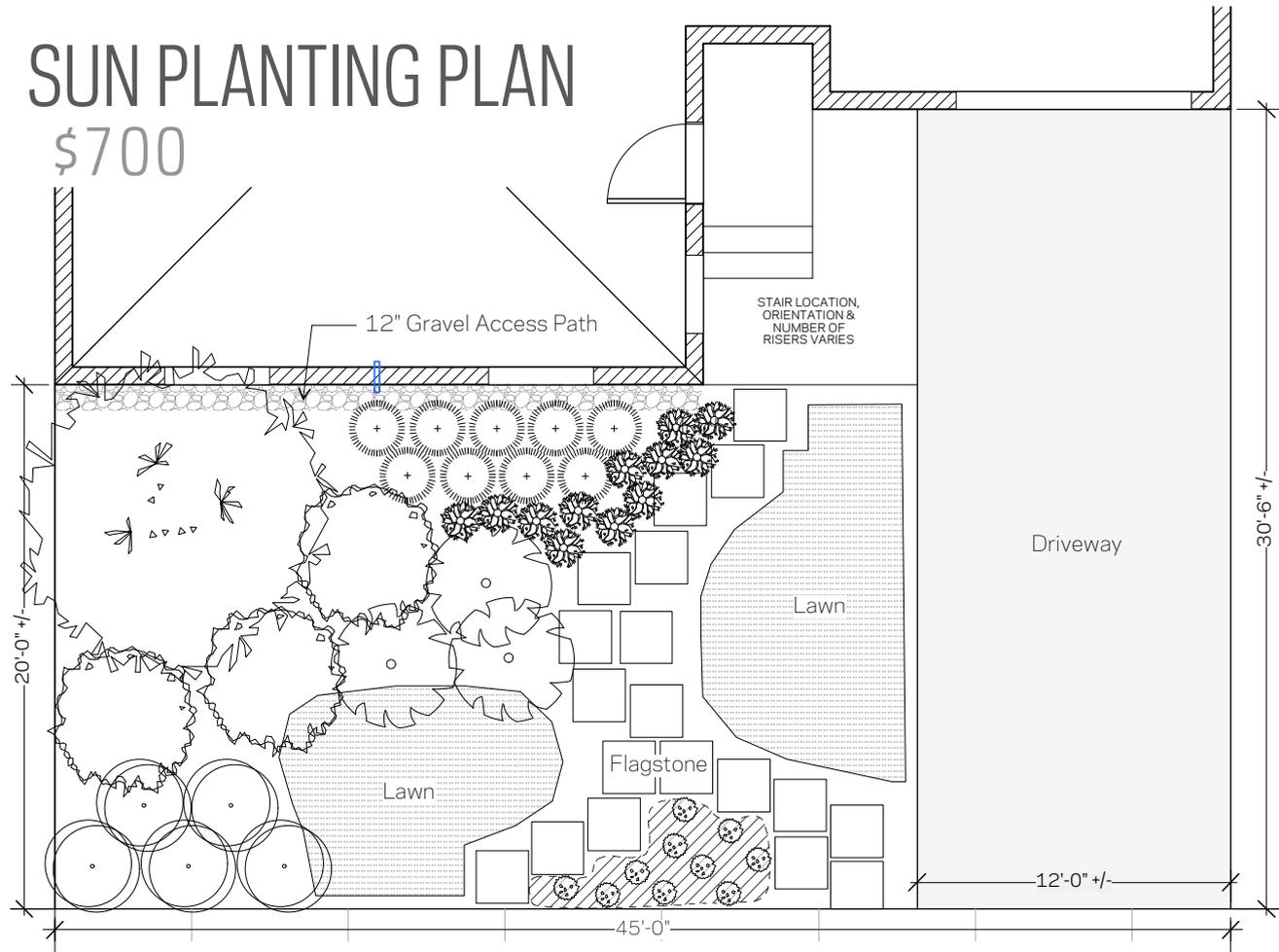
MAINTENANCE: low

FEATURES:

- year-round color
- plants locally available
- easy installation
- cost effective

SUN PLANTING PLAN

\$700

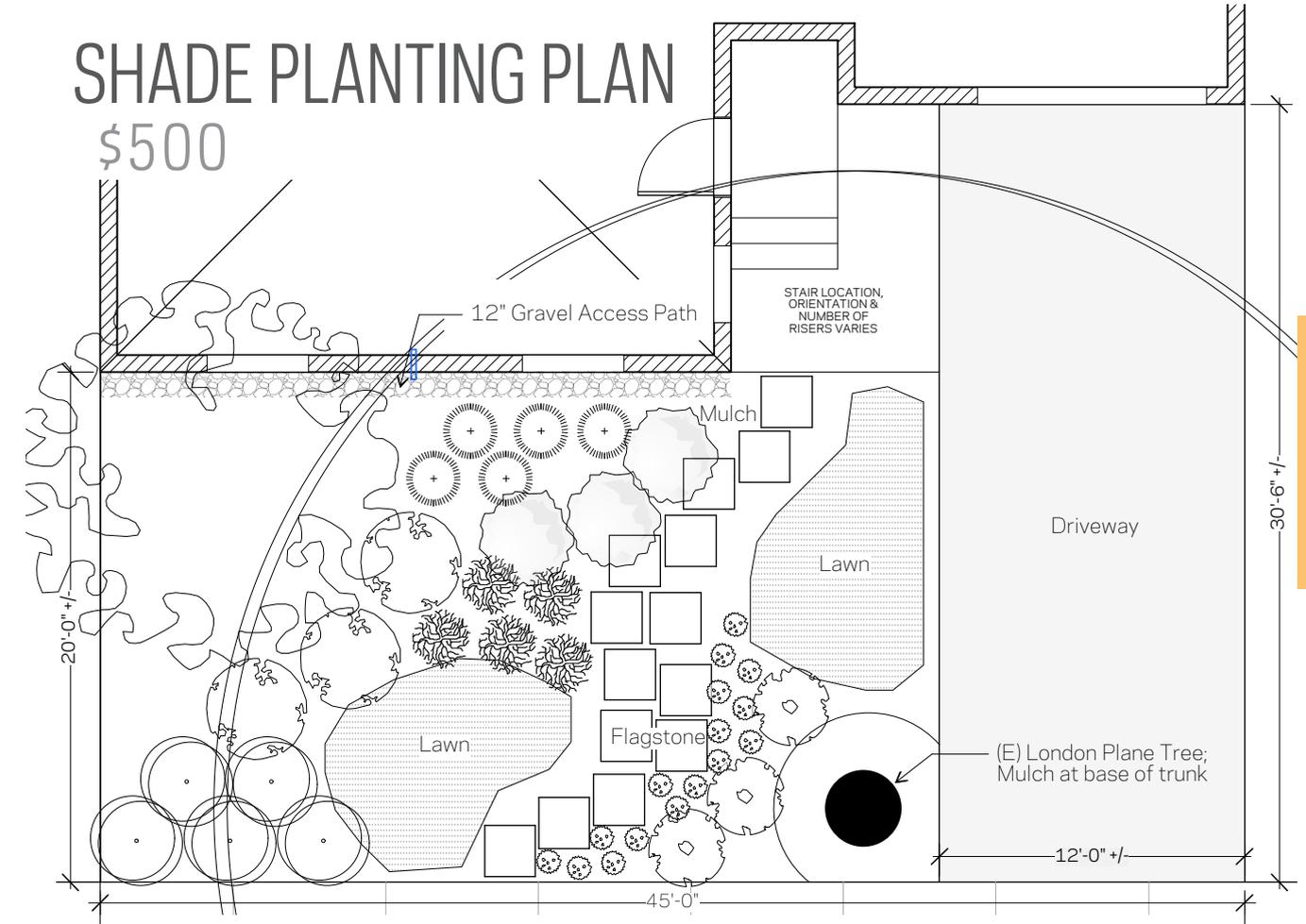


NATIVE GARDEN

SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Western Redbud (Tree - Standard)	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	15G	1
	Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	4" / 1G	12
	California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	4" / SEED	11
	Carmel Creeper	<i>Ceanothus griseus horizontalis</i>	1G	3
	Coffeeberry	<i>Frangula californica</i>	5G	3
	Douglas Iris	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	1G	12
	Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry	<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	1G / 5G	5
	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	4"	10
	Sand Dune Sedge (Lawn)	<i>Carex pansa</i>	SOD	160 sq ft

SHADE PLANTING PLAN

\$500



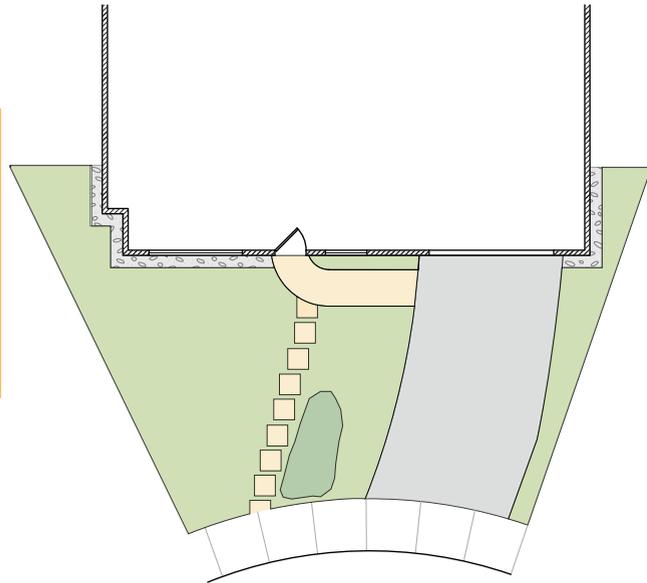
NATIVE GARDEN

(E) = Existing (N) = New

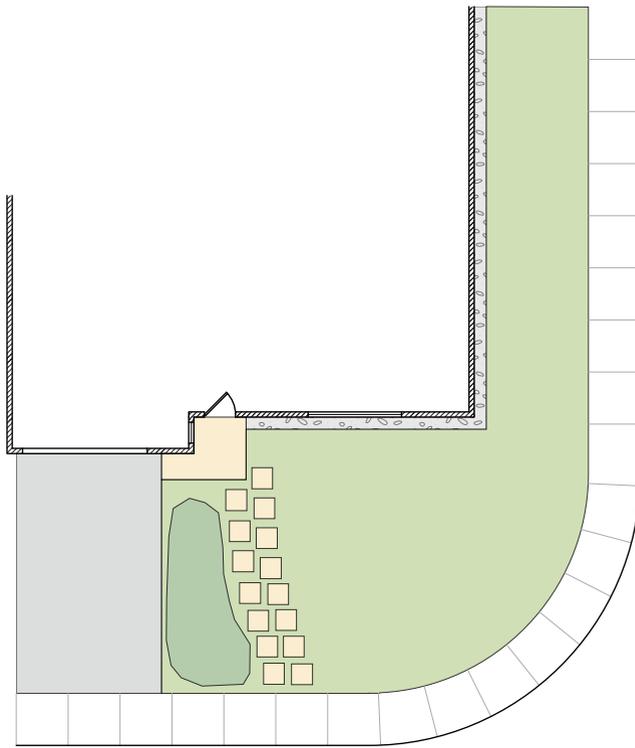
SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	California Fuchsia	<i>Epilobium canum</i>	1G	3
	California Woodland Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	4"	5
	Douglas Iris	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	1G	5
	Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	5G	3
	Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry	<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	1G / 5G	5
	Hummingbird Sage	<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	1G	6
	Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	5G	1
	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	4"	16
	Sand Dune Sedge (Lawn)	<i>Carex pansa</i>	SOD	120 sq ft

ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

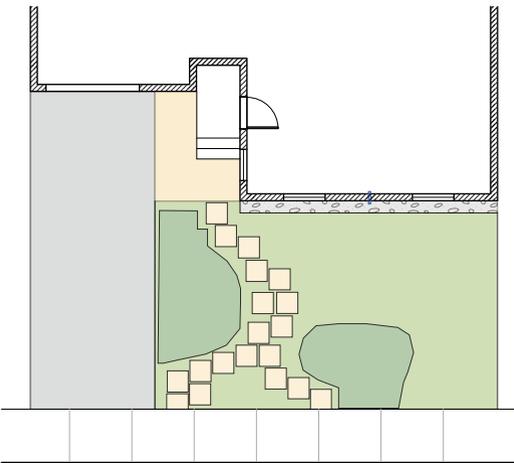
NATIVE GARDEN



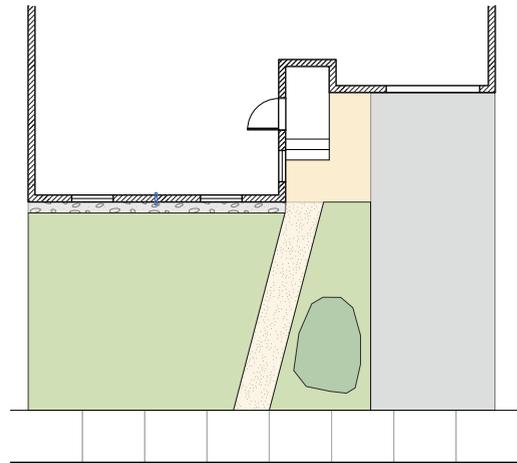
CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN



CORNER GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



BUDGET OPTION

PLANTING AREA	LAWN	HARDSCAPE	DG / OTHER	GRAVEL / RIVER ROCK	CONCRETE
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ELEVATION

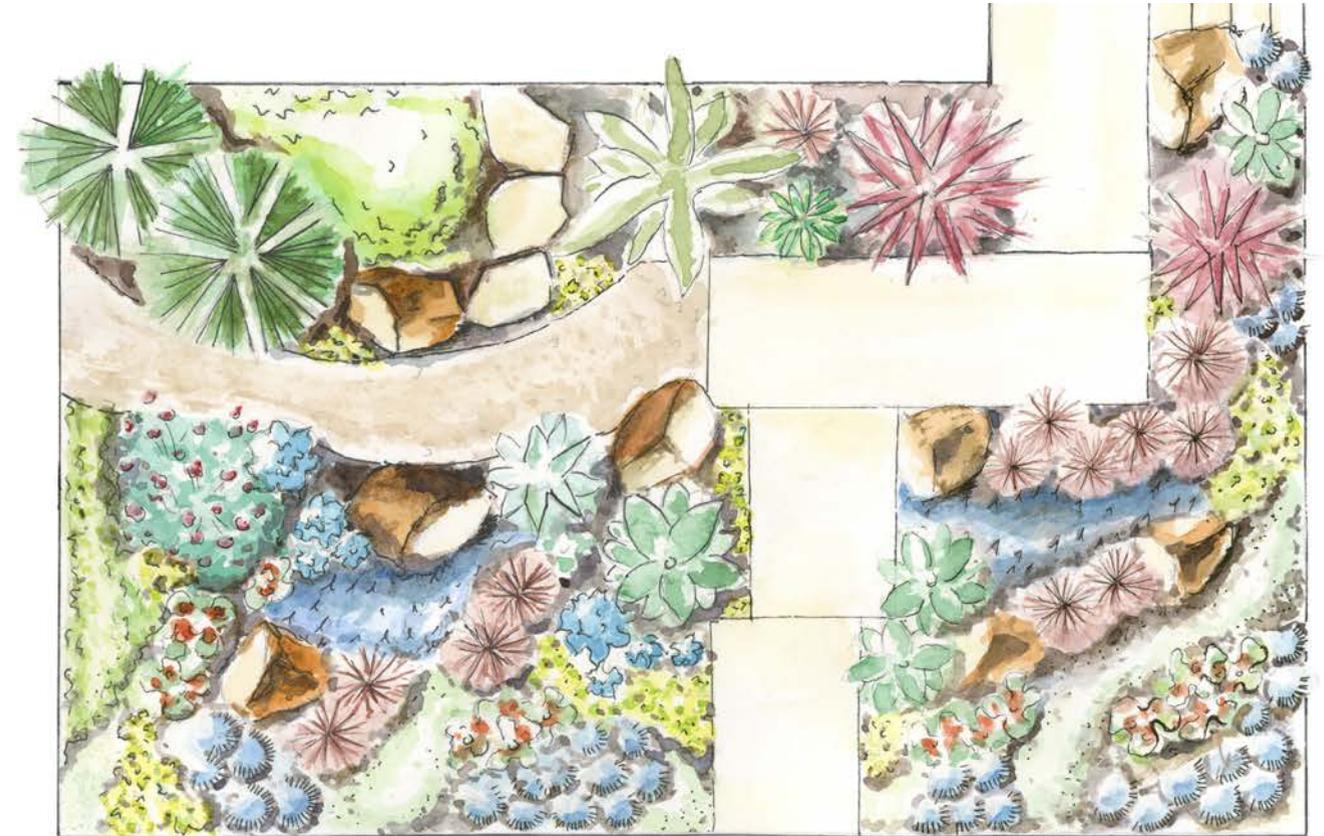
NATIVE GARDEN



SECTION



LUSH AND DRY GARDEN



LUSH AND DRY

COST: \$1,875-2,550

WATER SAVINGS: 35,800 gallons
per year compared to traditional lawn

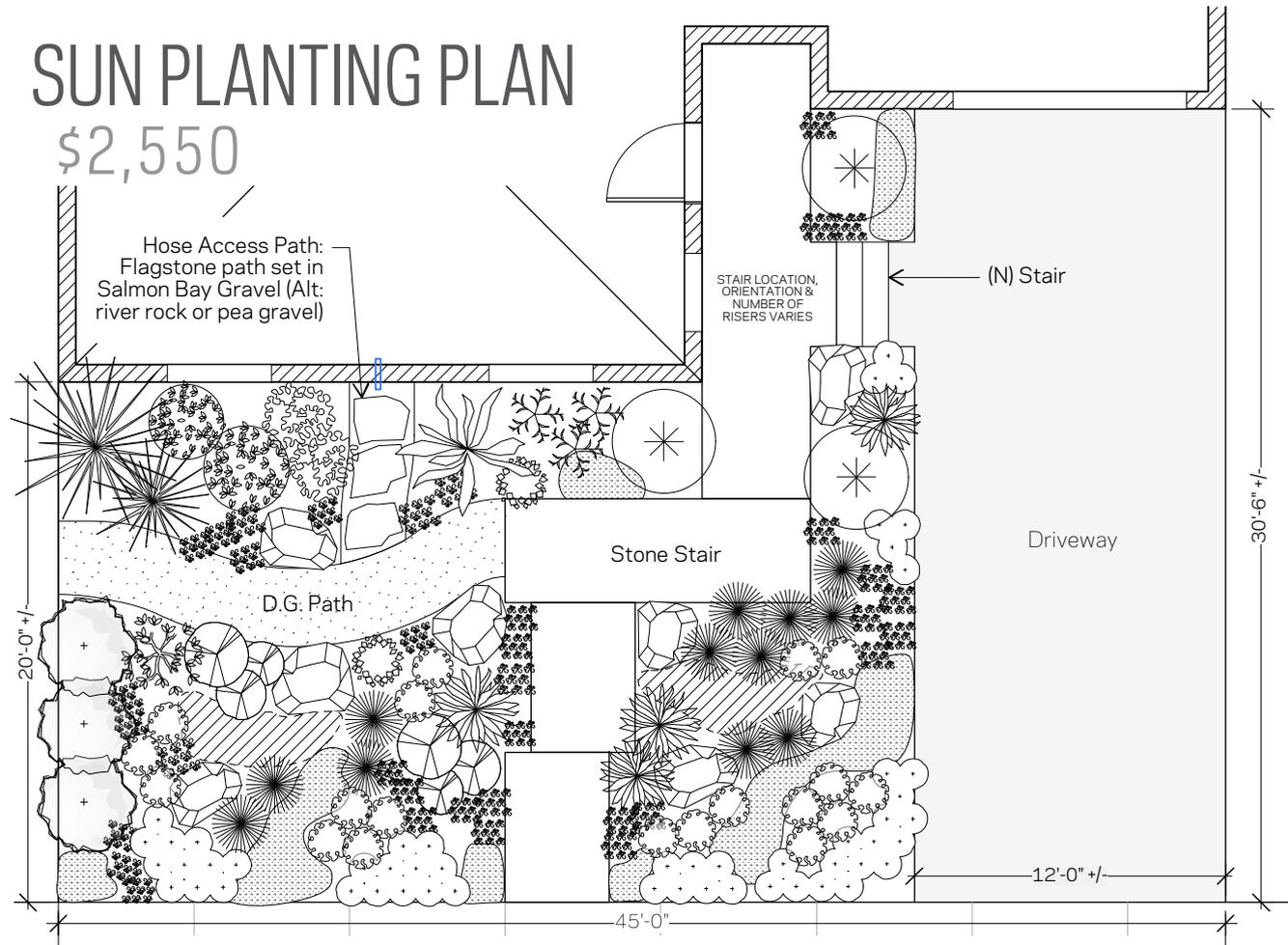
MAINTENANCE: very low

FEATURES:

- year-round interest
- long lasting
- hardy plants
- variety of texture

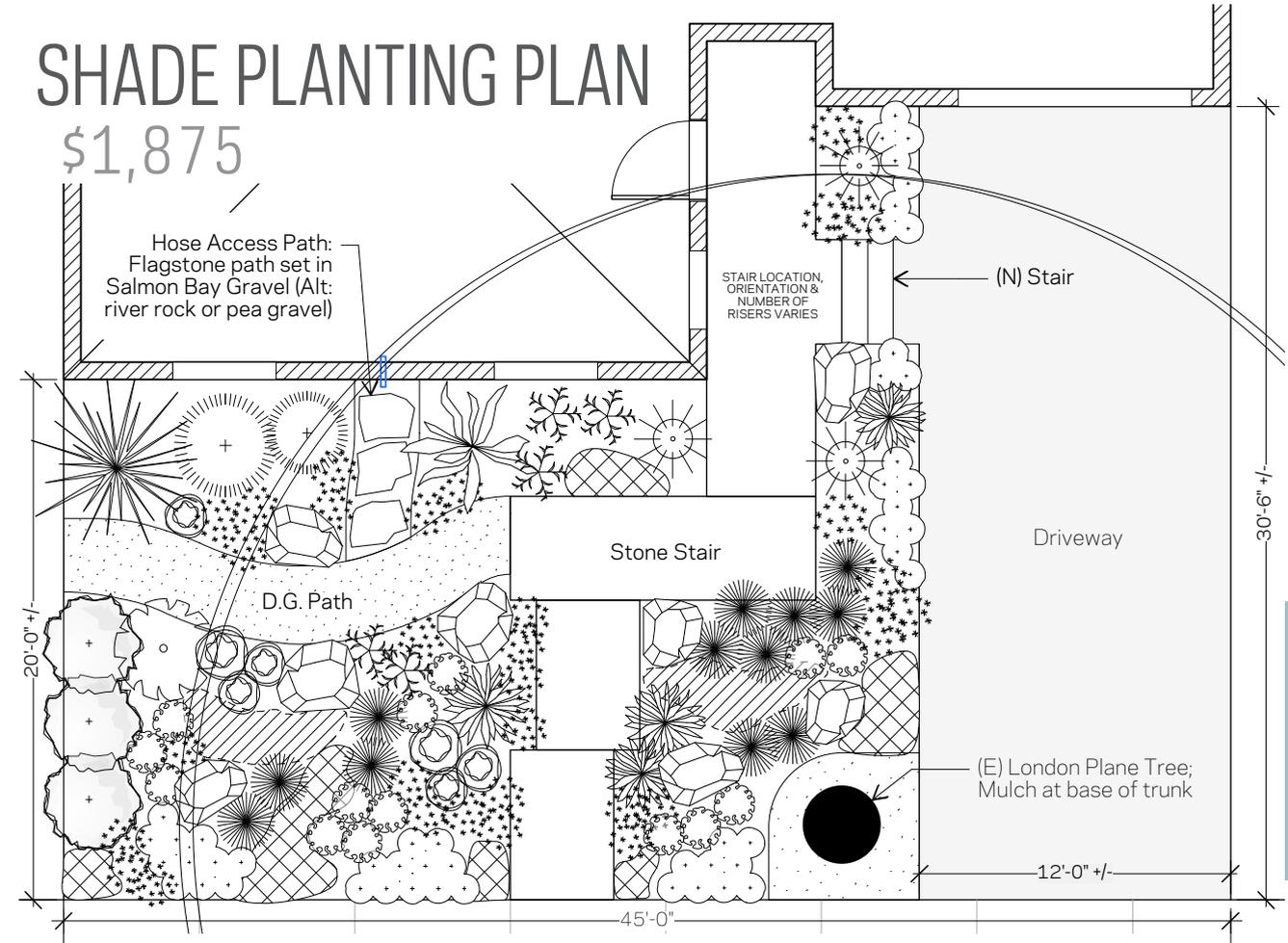
SUN PLANTING PLAN

\$2,550



SHADE PLANTING PLAN

\$1,875



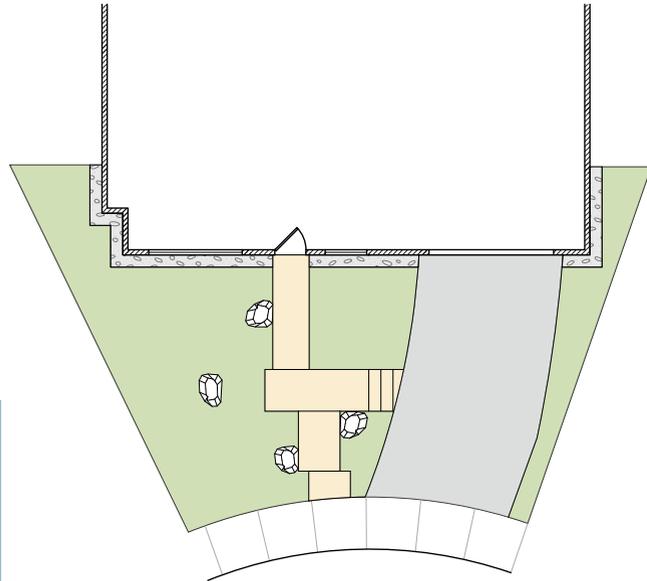
(E) = Existing (N) = New

SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Big Bend Yucca (Tree)	<i>Yucca rostrata</i>	15G	1-2
	Angelina Stonecrop	<i>Sedum rupestre</i> 'Angelina'	4"	48
	Artichoke Agave	<i>Agave parryi</i> var. <i>truncata</i>	2G	5-6
	Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca glauca</i> 'Elijah Blue'	1G	52
	Breath of Heaven	<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i> 'Sunset Gold'	5G	3-4
	Bronze New Zealand Flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i> 'Atropurpureum Compactum'	5G	3
	Fox Red Curly Sedge	<i>Carex buchananii</i>	1G	12
	Foxtail Agave	<i>Agave attenuata</i>	5G	4
	Orange Kangaroo Paw	<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Orange Cross'	1G / 5G	3
	Paddle Plant	<i>Kalanchoe luciae</i>	1G	19
	Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	1G	1-2
	Silver Sheen	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> 'Silver Sheen'	5G	3
	Striped Century Plant	<i>Agave americana</i> var. <i>medio-picta</i> 'Alba'	10G / 15G	1
	Sunshine Conebush	<i>Leucadendron</i> 'Jester'	5G	2
	Variegated Century Plant	<i>Agave lophantha</i> 'Quadricolor'	5G	2
	Blue Fingers (Groundcover, 14" spacing)	<i>Senecio mandraliscae</i>	4"	24
	Snow-in-Summer (Groundcover, 12"-14" spacing)	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	4"	51

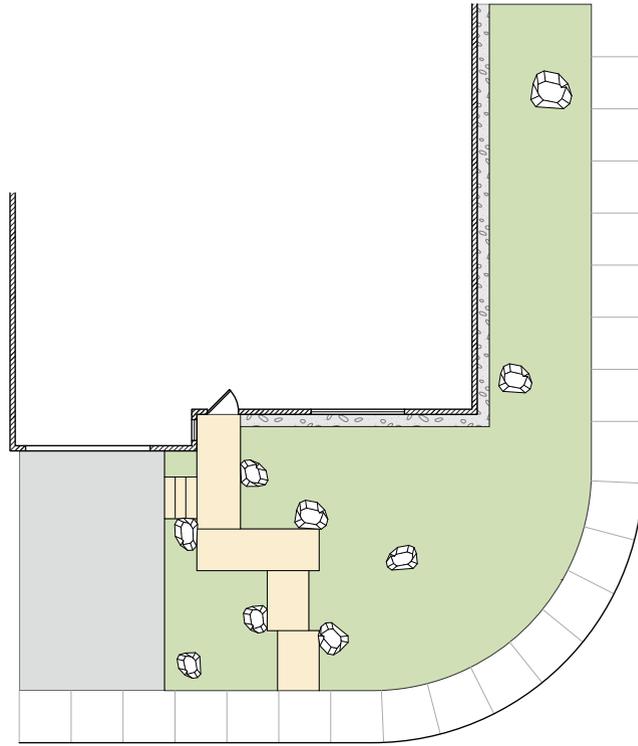
SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Big Bend Yucca (Tree)	<i>Yucca rostrata</i>	15G	1
	African Iris	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	5G	3
	Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca glauca</i> 'Elijah Blue'	1G	50
	Breath of Heaven	<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i> 'Sunset Gold'	1G / 5G	3-4
	Campfire Crassula	<i>Crassula capitella</i> 'Campfire'	4"	32
	Fox Red Curly Sedge	<i>Carex buchananii</i>	1G	12
	Foxtail Agave	<i>Agave attenuata</i>	5G	4
	Green Aeonium	<i>Aeonium</i> 'Mint Saucer'	2G / 5G	6
	Kangaroo Paw	<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Orange Cross'	1G / 5G	3
	Our Lord's Candle	<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	5G	1-2
	Paddle Plant	<i>Kalanchoe luciae</i>	1G	14
	Striped Century Plant	<i>Agave americana</i> var. <i>medio-picta</i> 'Alba'	5G / 10G	1
	Torch Aloe	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	5G	1
	Blue Fingers (Groundcover, 14" spacing)	<i>Senecio mandraliscae</i>	4"	22
	Santa Barbara Daisy (Groundcover, 24" spacing)	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	4"	20

ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

LUSH AND DRY



CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN

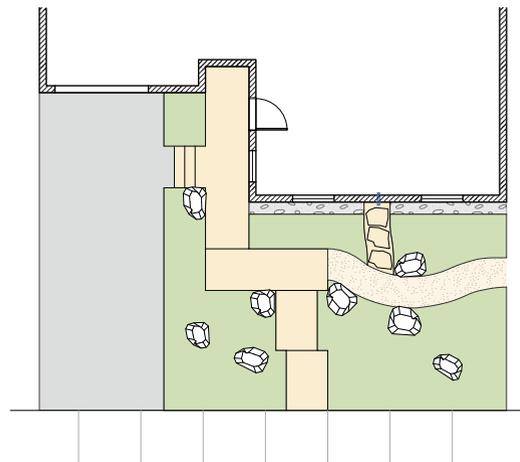


CORNER GARDEN

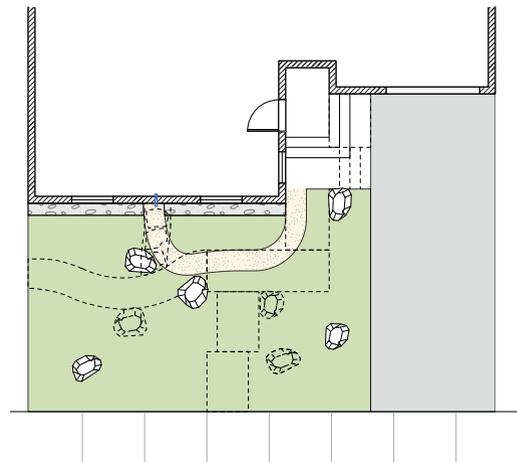


ELEVATION

LUSH AND DRY



MIRRORED GARDEN



BUDGET OPTION

(Dashed line = To be removed)

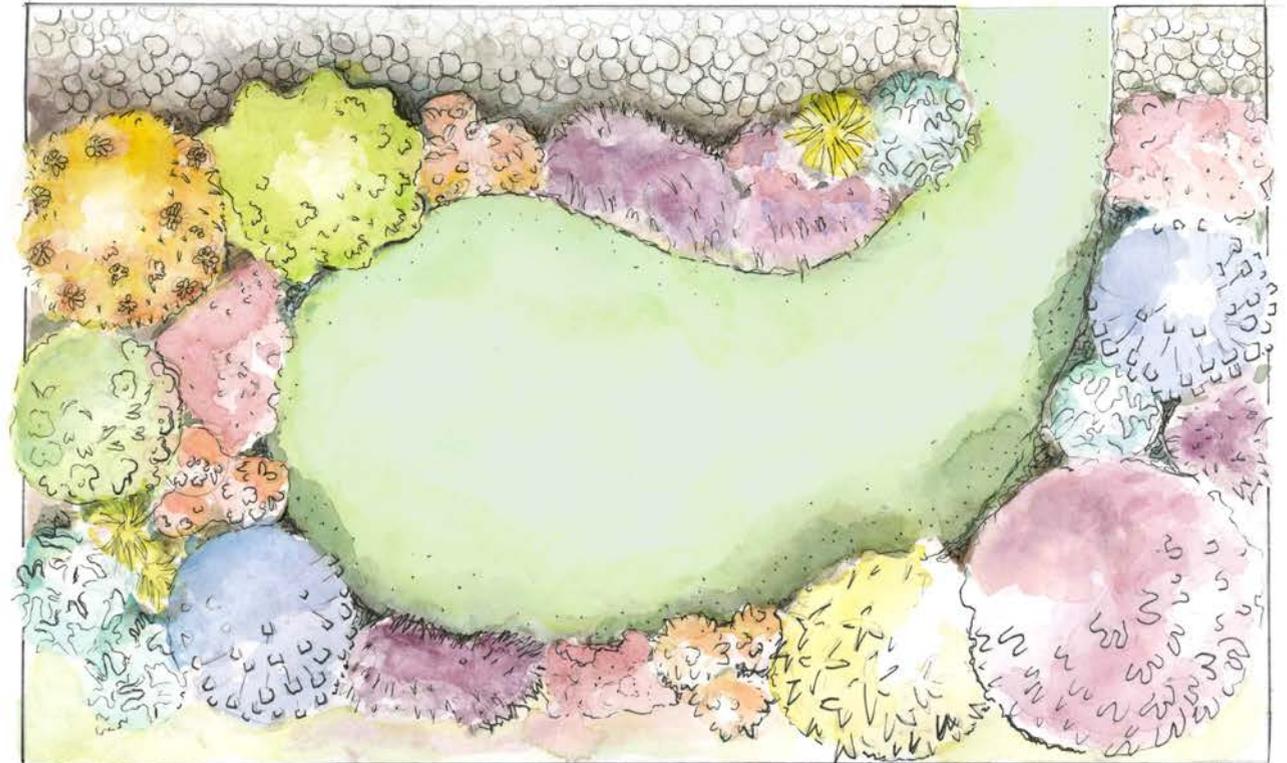


SECTION

PLANTING AREA	LAWN	HARDSCAPE	DG / OTHER	GRAVEL / RIVER ROCK	CONCRETE
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COTTAGE GARDEN



COTTAGE GARDEN

COST: \$700-950

WATER SAVINGS: 35,800 gallons
per year compared to traditional lawn

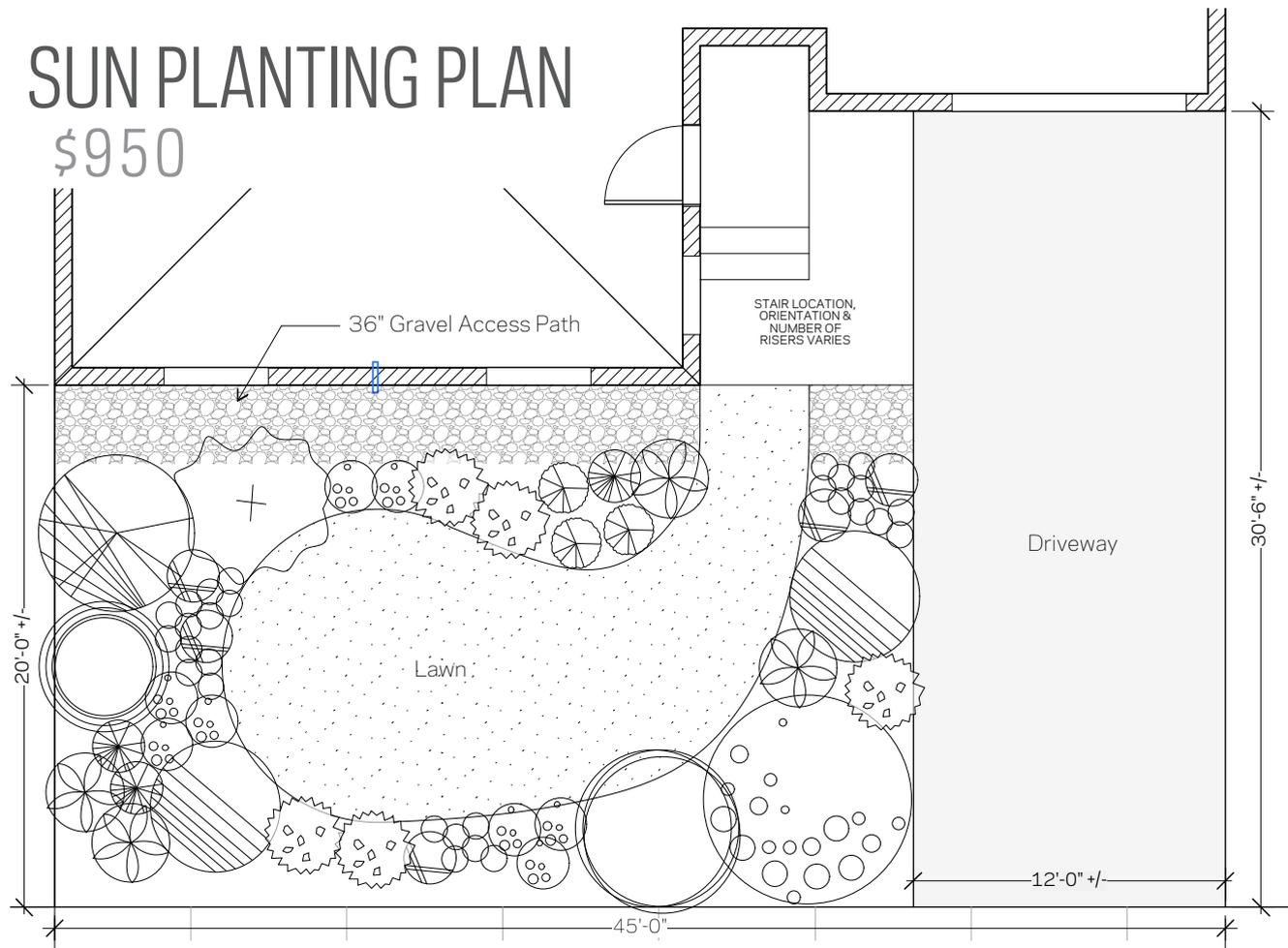
MAINTENANCE: medium

FEATURES:

- seasonal interest
- colorful flowers
- lawn
- semi-private space

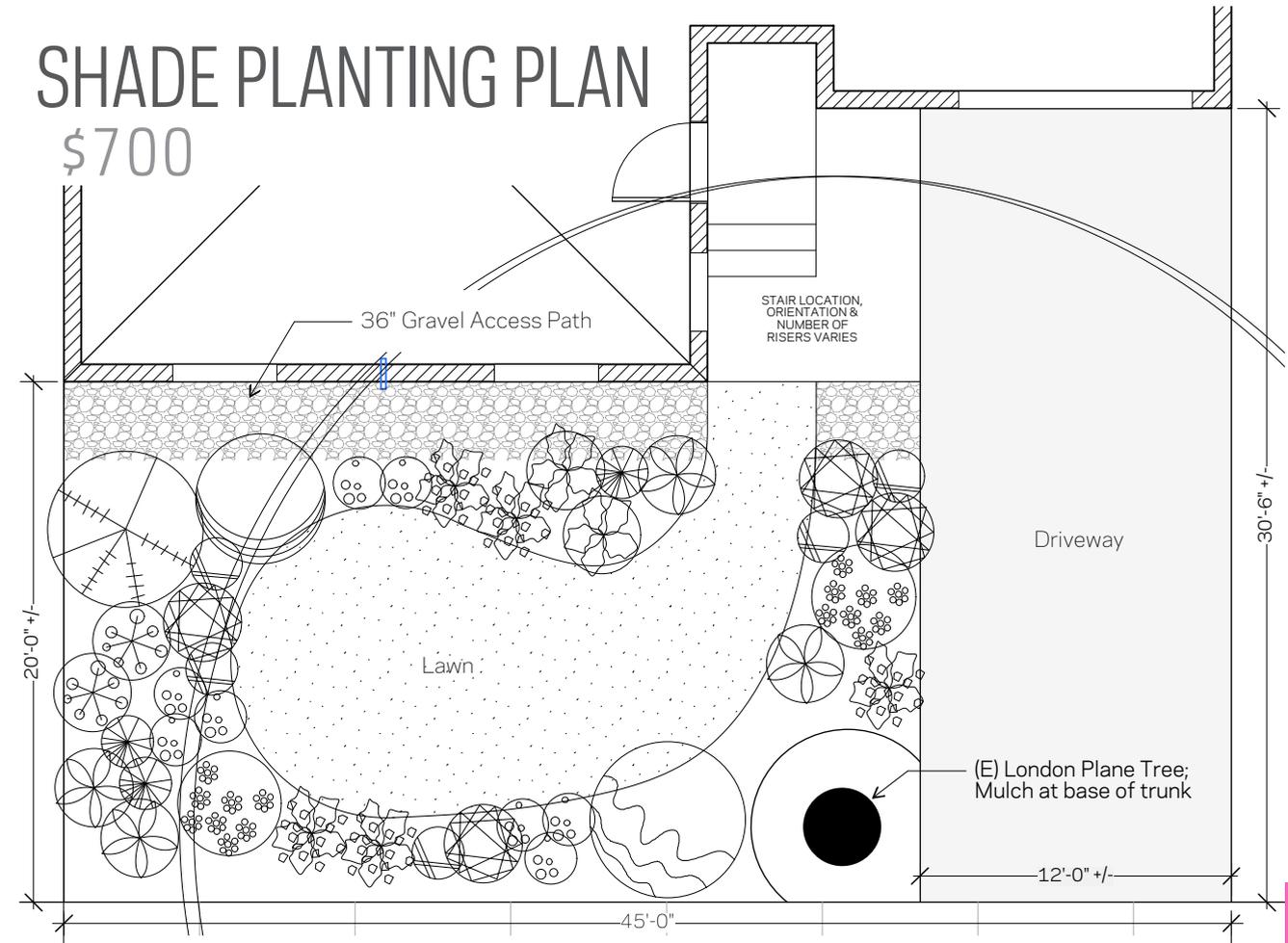
SUN PLANTING PLAN

\$950



SHADE PLANTING PLAN

\$700



(E) = Existing (N) = New

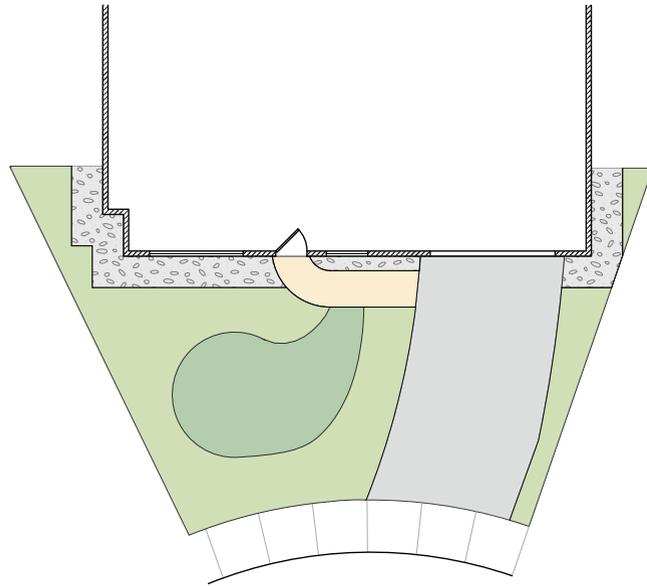
COTTAGE GARDEN

COTTAGE GARDEN

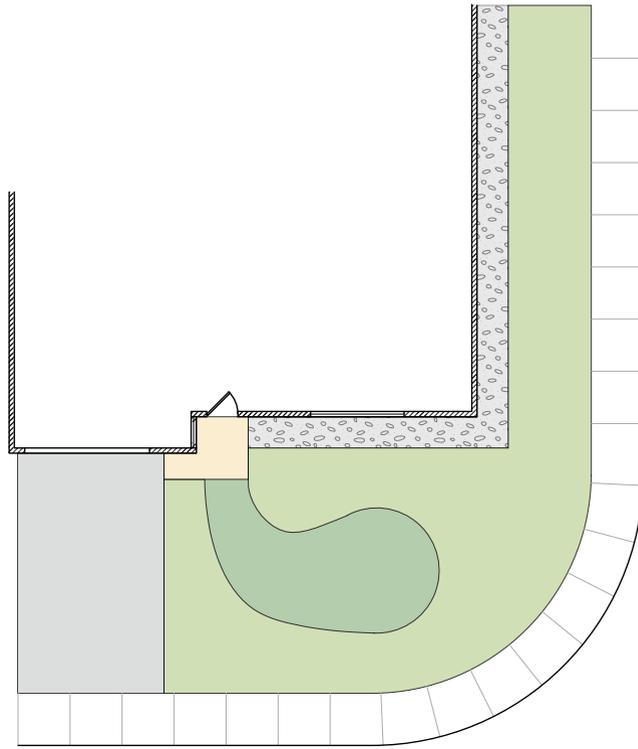
SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Blue Sage	<i>Salvia clevelandii</i>	5G	2
	Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	1G	4
	English Lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	1G	3
	Jerusalem Sage	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	1G	1
	Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> x 'Sunburst'	1G	8
	Lion's Tail	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	5G	1
	Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia</i> x <i>crocsmiiflora</i>	1G	3
	Orchid Rockrose	<i>Cistus incanus</i>	1G	1
	Pincushion	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> 'Yellow Bird'	5G	1
	Pineleaf Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	1G	5
	Spanish Lavender	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	1G	5
	Texas Sage	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	5G	1
	Red Buckwheat (Groundcover, 12" spacing)	<i>Eriogonum grande</i> var. <i>rubescens</i>	1G	28
	Red Fescue (Lawn)	<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>rubra</i>	SOD	220 sq ft

SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	1G	4
	Dwarf Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> 'Little John'	5G	1
	Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> 'Texas Scarlet'	5G	2
	Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	5G	1
	Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> x 'Sunburst'	1G	8
	Lenten Rose	<i>Helleborus orientalis</i>	1G	5
	Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia</i> x <i>crocsmiiflora</i>	1G	3
	Pineleaf Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	1G	5
	Pitcher Sage	<i>Lepechinia hastata</i>	1G	2
	Sea Lavender / Statice	<i>Limonium perezii</i>	1G	3
	Sticky Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	1G	1
	Mexican Evening Primrose (Groundcover, 3' spacing)	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>	1G	4
	Red Fescue (Lawn)	<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>rubra</i>	SOD	220 sq ft

ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES



CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN

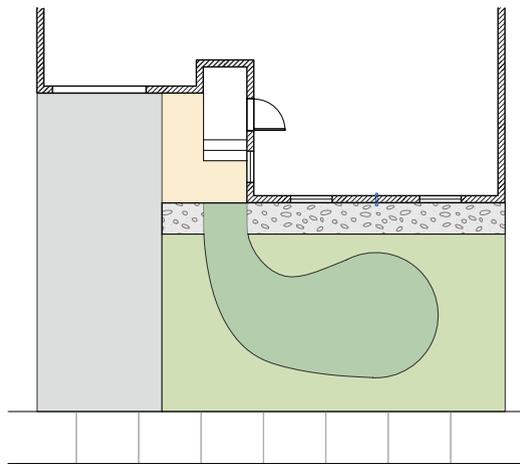


CORNER GARDEN

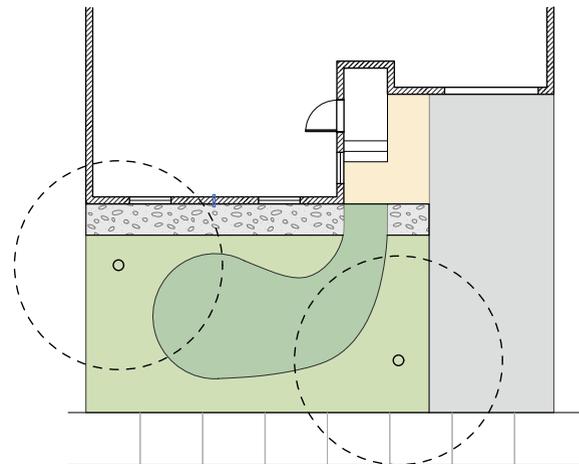


ELEVATION

COTTAGE GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



SMALL TREE OPTION

Suggestions: Smoke Tree (*Cotinus coggygria*),
Flowering Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), Strawberry Tree
(*Arbutus unedo*), Western Redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*)

PLANTING
AREA

LAWN

HARDSCAPE

DG / OTHER

GRAVEL /
RIVER ROCK

CONCRETE



SECTION

COTTAGE GARDEN



plants INFO & CARE



Plants are the life of your new garden. Care for plants adapted to the Bay Area can differ greatly from that of a traditional lawn and planter beds. The plants have been chosen for their suitability to our climate, therefore once established will require much less care and water. Small plants planted in spring may need water their first summer, but not the following summer. Shrubs and trees generally establish after 2-3 years.

The plants are listed alphabetically by the common name. This section will help with:

- Preparing your plant shopping list
- Installing your plants
- Caring for your plants, especially when first installed
- Maintenance guidance
- Learning about the plants' usefulness and characteristics

Disclaimer:

Plants lists are for design reference only. There is no guarantee that recommended plants are available in nurseries at the time of planting. All recommended plants are generally available for purchase. If a particular plant is not available, consult your local nursery. They may be able to special order it, or make suggestions for alternate plants that will do well in your garden. Be sure to tell them the mature size of the plant in the design (height and width), and how much sun or shade it receives. Taking a copy of the garden plan will also help the nursery staff in making alternate suggestions.

AFRICAN IRIS

Dietes iridioides



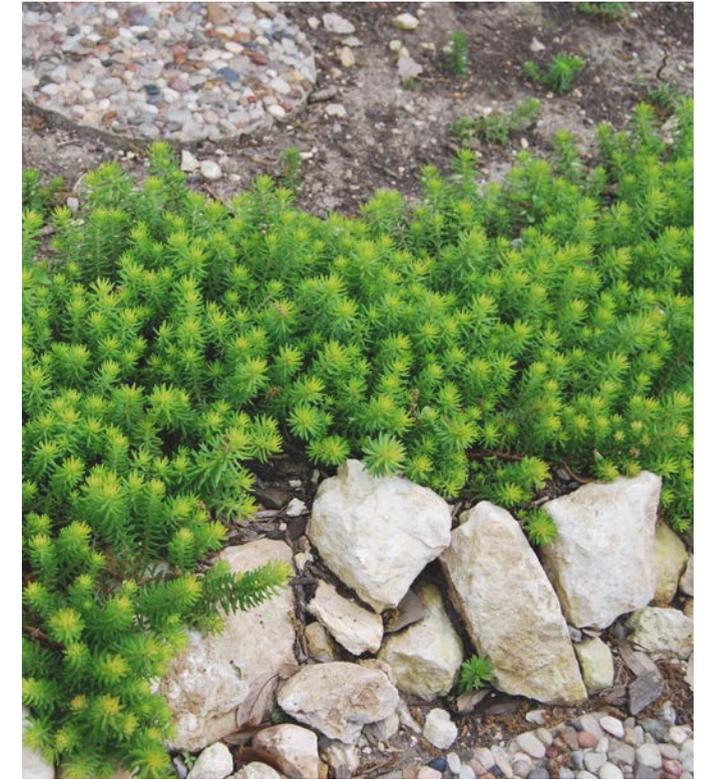
PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Light shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 18 to 24 in
WIDTH: 12 to 15 in
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Grassy, clumping

CARE DETAILS

Plant will spread through root system so thinning can be done by digging up and splitting overly dense sections root and all. Seed pods can be removed to avoid seeding but do not remove flower stems as they will rebloom. This plant is tough and can be cut back at base of leaves.

ANGELINA STONECROP

Sedum reptans 'Angelina'



PLANT TYPE: Succulent
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: Less than 6 in
WIDTH: 18 in to 24 in
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Groundcover

CARE DETAILS

Provide well-drained, gravelly soil in full sun. It can also take a bit of shade. Give this freely spreading plant room to grow.

ARTICHOKE

Cynara cardunculus var. *scolymus*



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 4 to 6 ft

WIDTH: 4 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Upright and open

CARE DETAILS

Plant in heavily composted soil 6 inches deep. Water once a week and fertilize with a nitrogen-rich organic fertilizer monthly. In fall cut back artichoke stems leaving leaf crown and add mulch or straw.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green

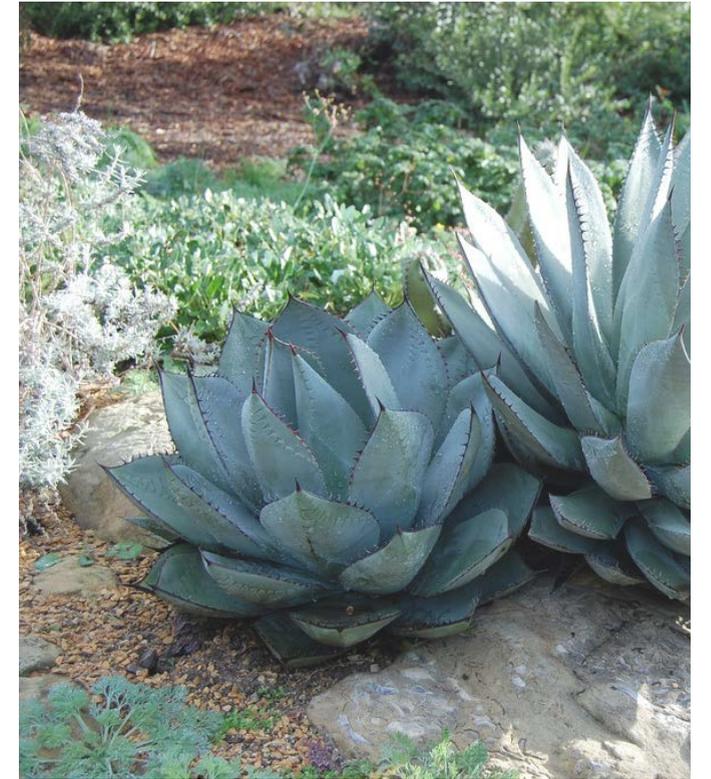
FLOWER COLOR: Purple

BLOOM TIME: Early to mid-fall

COMMON USES: Accent, specimen, vegetable garden

ARTICHOKE AGAVE

Agave parryi var. *truncata*



PLANT TYPE: Succulent

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 2 to 3ft

WIDTH: 3 to 4 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow to moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Basal rosettes

CARE DETAILS

Mother plant will die after flowering as new rosettes form to perpetuate the plant.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Silver blue

FLOWER COLOR: Golden yellow

BLOOM TIME: Infrequent (after 20 years)

COMMON USES: Succulent gardens, accent, containers

BIG BEND YUCCA

Yucca rostrata



PLANT TYPE: Succulent

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun to light shade

WATER NEEDS: Very low

HEIGHT: 6 to 15 ft

WIDTH: 8 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow

GROWTH HABIT: Tree-like

CARE DETAILS

Year-round interest. Deer resistant. Cut out dead flower stalks after flowering. Leaf tips are spined.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Blue green

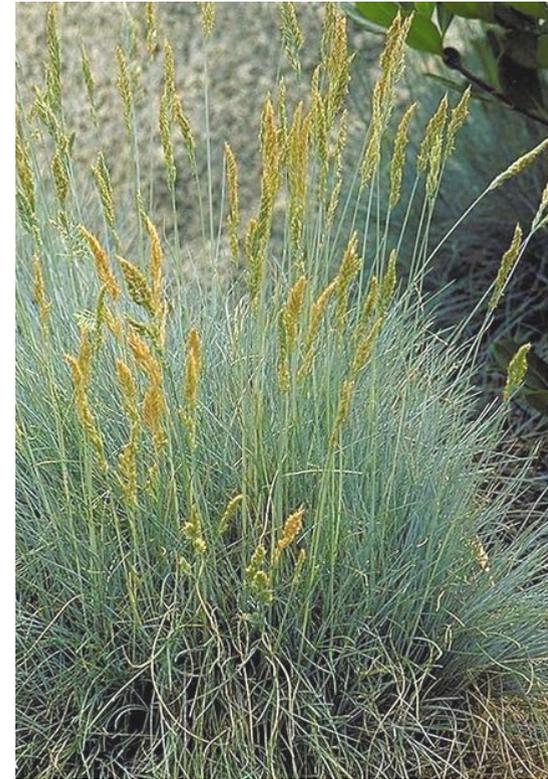
FLOWER COLOR: White

BLOOM TIME: Summer

COMMON USES: Bold accent,
silhouette

BLUE FESCUE

Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'



PLANT TYPE: Ornamental grass

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 8 to 12 in

WIDTH: 8 to 12 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Dense mound

CARE DETAILS

Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish extensive root system. For a neat appearance, remove old foliage before new leaves emerge. Divide clumps every 2 to 3 years in early spring.

BLUE FINGERS

Senecio mandraliscae



PLANT TYPE: Succulent
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 1 ft
WIDTH: 2 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Groundcover

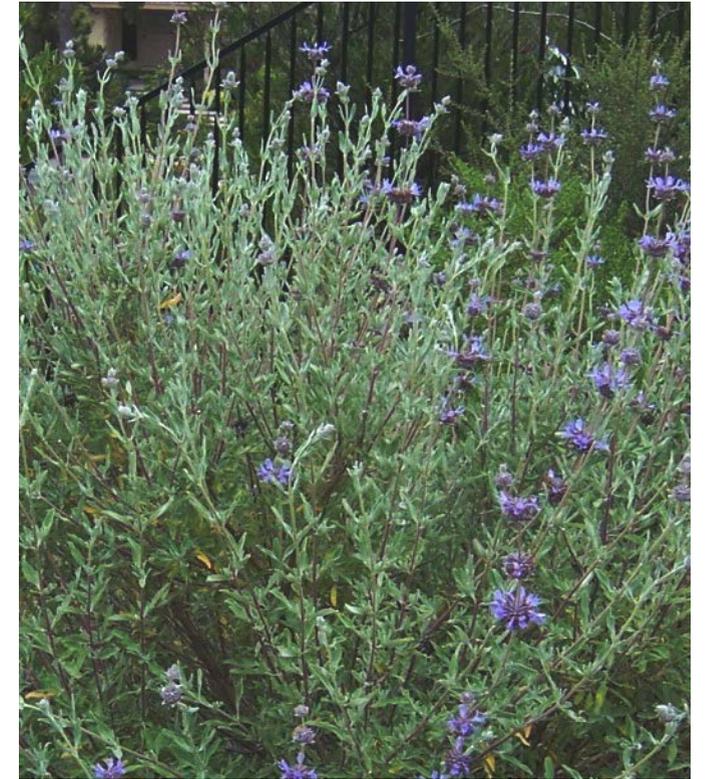
FOLIAGE COLOR: Blue gray
FLOWER COLOR: White
BLOOM TIME: Summer
COMMON USES: Groundcover

CARE DETAILS

Provide well-drained soil. Water regularly during the first growing season. Watering can be reduced once established. Requires minimal care. Prune lightly in early spring to rejuvenate. Stem cuttings will easily root when planted in the ground or in pots.

BLUE SAGE

Salvia clevelandii



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 4 to 5 ft
WIDTH: 4 to 5 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Upright mounding

FOLIAGE COLOR: Gray green
FLOWER COLOR: Blue-purple
BLOOM TIME: May to August
COMMON USES: Hedge, background massing, habitat and native garden, fragrant garden

CARE DETAILS

Can be kept dense by pruning back by one third in the winter. Avoid pruning woody stems in older years. Provides strong fragrance and flowers that attract hummingbirds. Can be used in dry arrangements.

BLUE-EYED GRASS

Sisyrinchium bellum



PLANT TYPE: Grass-like perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Very Low
HEIGHT: 1 ft
WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Compact tufts

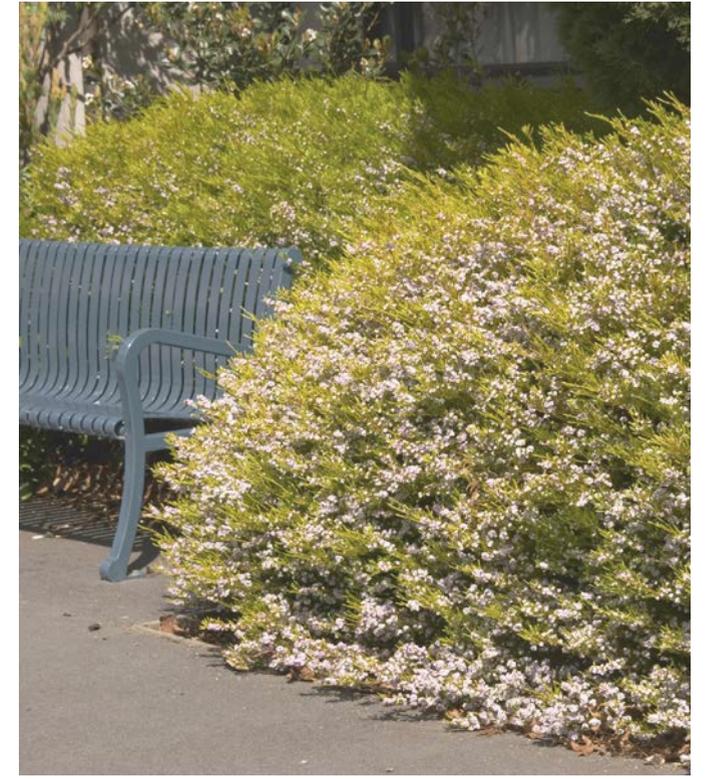
FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green
FLOWER COLOR: Bright blue with yellow center
BLOOM TIME: March to May
COMMON USES: Planting bed, edging, meadow, rock garden, under trees

CARE DETAILS

Water once weekly for the first year. Tufts can be divided in fall to keep from overcrowding and looking fresh. Dry dormant leaves can be cut to the ground and will resprout.

BREATH OF HEAVEN

Coleonema pulchrum 'Sunset Gold'



PLANT TYPE: Shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Moderate
HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 4 to 6 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Spreading

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green yellow
FLOWER COLOR: Pink
BLOOM TIME: Winter to spring
COMMON USES: Border, container, massing

CARE DETAILS

Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. For a formal appearance, shear annually after flowering.

BRONZE NEW ZEALAND FLAX

Phormium tenax 'Atropurpureum Compactum'



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 5 ft

WIDTH: 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping, grassy

CARE DETAILS

Cut out flower stalks after blooming. Cut out older (outer) leaves as close to the base as possible to maintain best appearance.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Burgundy bronze

FLOWER COLOR: Red

BLOOM TIME: Summer

COMMON USES: Accent, border, texture

CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA

Epilobium canum



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft

WIDTH: 4 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Upright or sprawling

CARE DETAILS

Do not prune during the first year. After that, cut back hard yearly after flowering, in fall or winter, to encourage lush, new spring growth. Attracts hummingbirds.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

Eschscholzia californica



PLANT TYPE: Annual or perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Very low

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 in

WIDTH: 12 to 18 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping, upright

FOLIAGE COLOR: Light blue green

FLOWER COLOR: Bright orange-yellow

BLOOM TIME: April to July

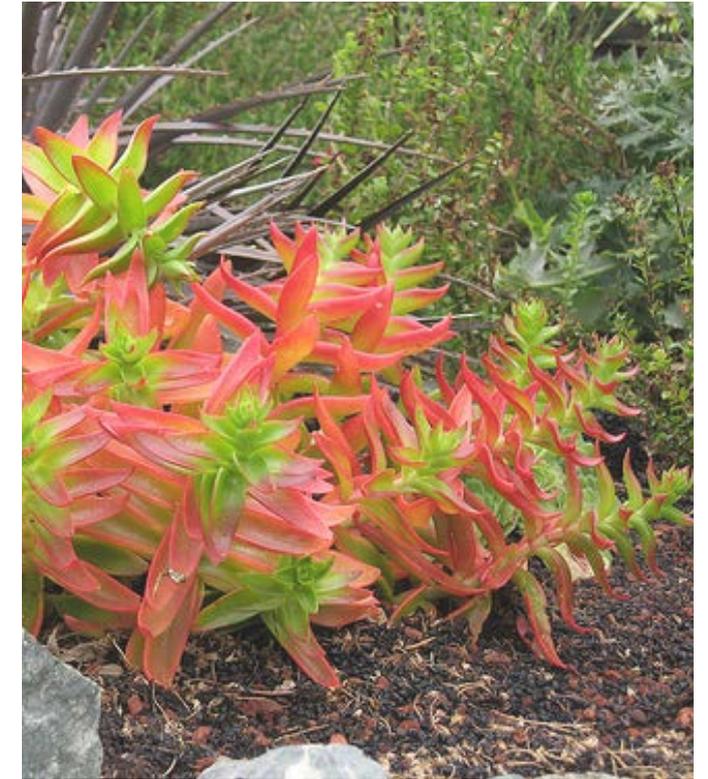
COMMON USES: Country gardens, fields, along drives or walkways, secondary planter beds

CARE DETAILS

Scatter seeds in the fall in sheet mulched bed with ample organic matter. Remove dead flowers to encourage rebloom. Plant will reseed itself.

CAMPFIRE CRASSULA

Crassula capitella 'Campfire'



PLANT TYPE: Succulent

LIGHT NEEDS: Light shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 in

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate to fast

GROWTH HABIT: Erect, branched

FOLIAGE COLOR: Bright green with red margins

FLOWER COLOR: White

BLOOM TIME: Summer

COMMON USES: Groundcover, planting beds, rock garden

CARE DETAILS

Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. For a neat appearance, remove old foliage before new leaves emerge. Divide clumps every 2 to 3 years in early spring.

CARMEL CREEPER

Ceanothus griseus horizontalis



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft
WIDTH: 10 to 15 ft
GROWTH RATE: Slow
GROWTH HABIT: Low and dense

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: Light blue
BLOOM TIME: Winter to spring
COMMON USES: Massing, ground cover, hillside

CARE DETAILS

Plant far enough apart to allow plants to spread. Water once a week for one year to establish deep roots. Minimal to no water needed after that. Takes well to pruning or shaping, can be cut with hedge trimmers. Best pruned in late winter.

CHIVES

Allium schoenoprasum



PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Moderate
HEIGHT: 1 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 6 to 12 in
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Upright

FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green
FLOWER COLOR: Lilac
BLOOM TIME: Mid-spring to early summer
COMMON USES: Herb gardens, containers, planter beds, edging

CARE DETAILS

Sow seeds in the fall and water daily. Seeds will germinate in approximately 20 days. Sow in rich compost layer. Once reaching a substantial size plants may be trimmed a little at a time for culinary use. Do not cut flower heads as they will self-seed or can be dried and saved to plant. Flowers are edible.

COFFEEBERRY

Frangula californica



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Very low

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 ft

WIDTH: 6 to 8 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Open branching

CARE DETAILS

Plant in the fall to take advantage of winter rain. Mulch around base. Prune to control size and shape. Occasional deep watering only during dry spells. Develops red berries in summer which turn black in fall. Great habitat plant attracts bees, butterflies, and birds.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark leathery green

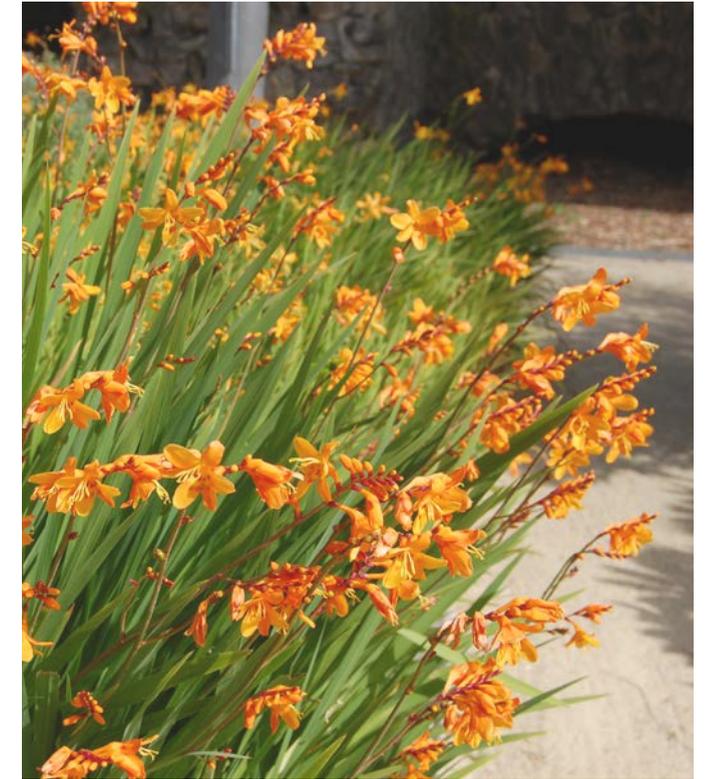
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow-green; insignificant

BLOOM TIME: May to July

COMMON USES: Hedge, massing, wall, screening

CROCOSMIA

Crococsmia × *crococsmiiflora*



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 3 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

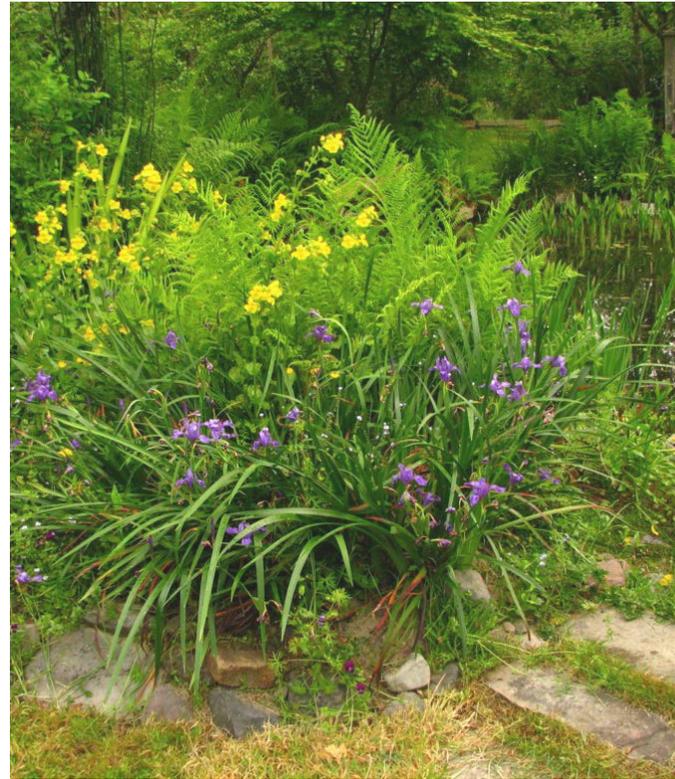
GROWTH HABIT: Upright, grass-like

CARE DETAILS

Divide clumps every three years. Good for fresh cut flowers. Cut back dead foliage in fall.

DOUGLAS IRIS

Iris douglasiana



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to full shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping

FOLIAGE COLOR: Medium green

FLOWER COLOR: White, lavender to dark purple

BLOOM TIME: February to June

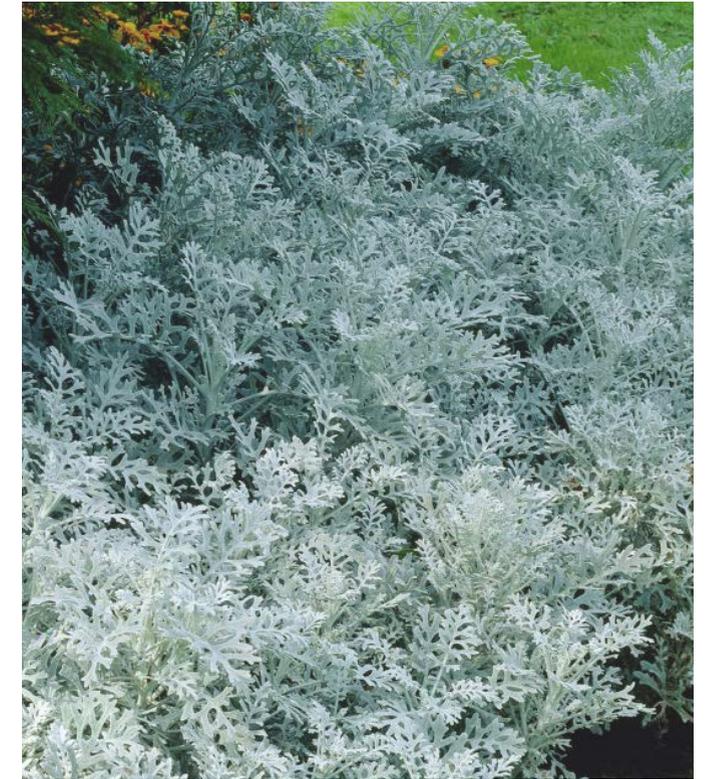
COMMON USES: Planting beds, between rocks, borders, accent, under trees

CARE DETAILS

Plant seedlings in April or May and water once a week for one year. Can be located in areas of temporary water pooling (near gutter outlet or in rain garden.) Prune dead flower stalks and brown leaves in fall and add mulch.

DUSTY MILLER

Senecio cineraria



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 in

WIDTH: 9 to 12 in

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Low and spreading

CARE DETAILS

Feed plants by top dressing with compost in early spring and late summer. May be cut back every few years to encourage fresh new growth.

DWARF BOTTLEBRUSH

Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'



PLANT TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 3 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 4 to 8 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow to moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Dense and round

CARE DETAILS

Water occasionally with a slowly dripping hose drip for first two years. Fertilize in early spring and prune lightly after bulk of summer blooms are gone. Leaves will not resprout on bare wood.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Blue green

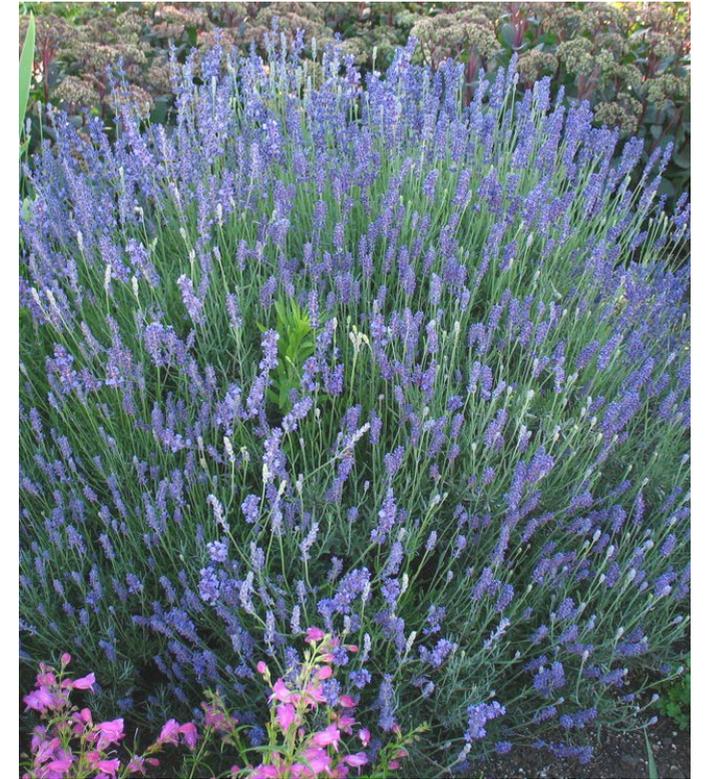
FLOWER COLOR: Red

BLOOM TIME: Year-round

COMMON USES: Foundation planting, planter beds, tall ground cover/hedge

ENGLISH LAVENDER

Lavandula angustifolia



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 12 to 18 in

WIDTH: 18 to 24 in

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Mounding, upright

CARE DETAILS

Deer resistant. Prune or cut lightly for use once new spring growth is well established. Cut back a third of shrub every three years if it becomes unsightly. Can be used in dry arrangements, soaps and sachets.

FLOWERING CURRANT

Ribes sanguineum



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Part to full shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 5 to 12 ft
WIDTH: 5 to 12 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast to moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Multi-branched

CARE DETAILS

Occasional, deep summer watering will keep plant looking full and fresh. Attracts hummingbirds.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: Pink
BLOOM TIME: Winter to spring
COMMON USES: Woodland garden, background, foundation

FLOWERING PLUM

Prunus cerasifera



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous tree
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 12 to 30 ft
WIDTH: 10 to 20 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate to fast
GROWTH HABIT: Rounded vase

CARE DETAILS

Water with a slow dripping hose for first year to establish roots. Prune every late spring after flowering to manage form. Fragrant flowers can be used in cut arrangements.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Chaenomeles 'Texas Scarlet'



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 2 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 3 to 5 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Spreading

CARE DETAILS

This shrub can be pruned into small tree if desired. Avoid heavy pruning as flowers bloom on old growth. Prune in spring after flowers are spent. Fruit is showy and used in jelly. Can spread through root suckers, remove if undesired.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green

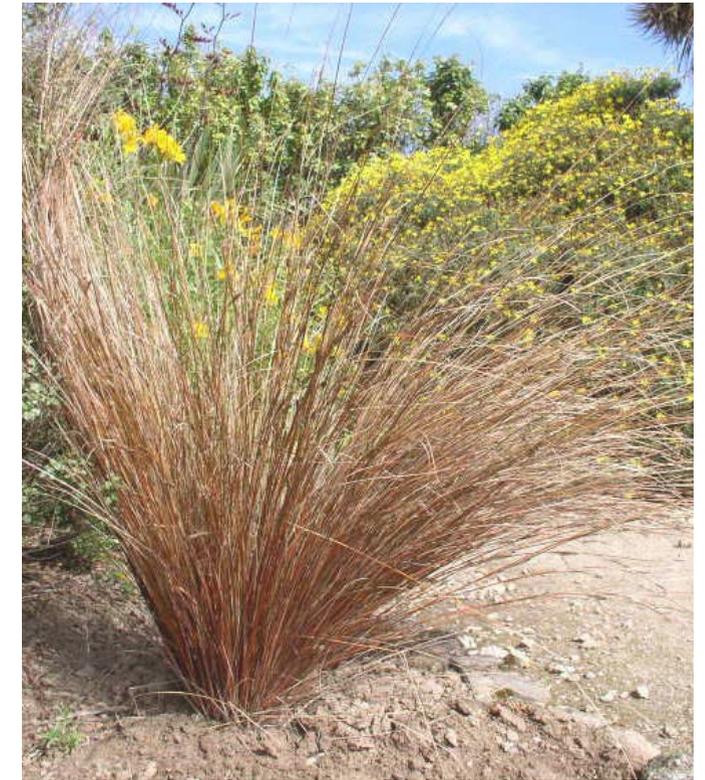
FLOWER COLOR: Red

BLOOM TIME: Early spring

COMMON USES: Background, accent, against walls, hedge, slope

FOX RED CURLY SEDGE

Carex buchananii



PLANT TYPE: Perennial sedge

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping

CARE DETAILS

For a neat appearance, remove old foliage before new leaves emerge.

FOXTAIL AGAVE

Agave attenuata



PLANT TYPE: Succulent
LIGHT NEEDS: Sun or shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 4 to 5 ft
WIDTH: 4 to 8 ft
GROWTH RATE: Slow
GROWTH HABIT: Rosette

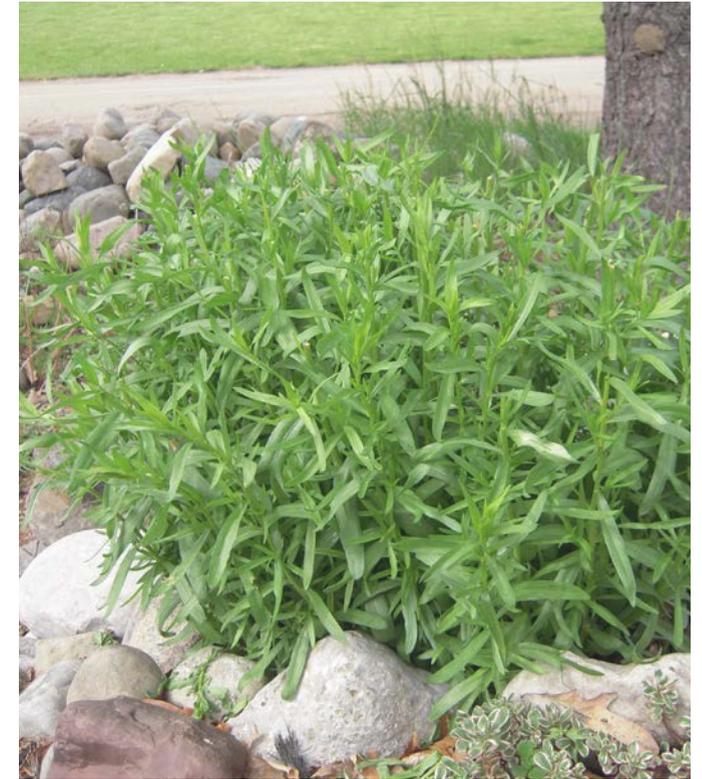
FOLIAGE COLOR: Soft green
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow-green
BLOOM TIME: Infrequent
COMMON USES: Pots, accent

CARE DETAILS

Blooms after about 10 years in the garden.

FRENCH TARRAGON

Artemisia dracunculus



PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 1 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Upright, branching

FOLIAGE COLOR: Bright green
FLOWER COLOR: Green
BLOOM TIME: August to October
COMMON USES: Herb gardens, containers, planter beds

CARE DETAILS

Plant in late winter to early spring into organic compost. Add more organic matter every winter. Replace plant every six or seven years. Prune lightly for continuous use. Can be cut back to 6 inches to encourage new growth.

FUCHSIA-FLOWERING GOOSEBERRY

Ribes speciosum



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 4 to 8 ft
WIDTH: 4 to 6 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Arching

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark shiny green
FLOWER COLOR: Deep red
BLOOM TIME: January to May
COMMON USES: Specimen, under trees, barrier

CARE DETAILS

Plant in the fall to take advantage of winter rains. Water deeply for first year to establish. Prune out dead branches and spent flowers. Water during dry spells to shorten dormancy. This plant is ideal for hummingbirds. Avoid planting near foot traffic as plant had significant thorns.

GERMANDER

Teucrium chamaedrys



PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft
WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Upright mounding

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: Magenta
BLOOM TIME: Summer
COMMON USES: Habitat/butterfly garden

CARE DETAILS

Provide gritty, well-drained, neutral to alkaline soil in full sun. The plant may be trimmed back after flowering and pruned back to within 2 inches of the ground in spring.

GOLDEN CURRANT

Ribes aureum



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 4 to 6 ft
WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Upright, arching

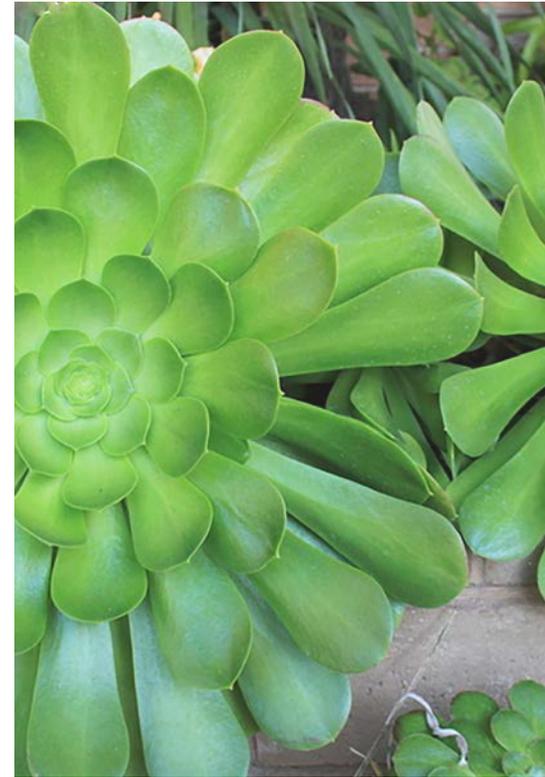
FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow
BLOOM TIME: April to May
COMMON USES: Woodland garden, rain garden planter, planter beds

CARE DETAILS

California native. Fruit is edible and attracts birds and butterflies. Used in jelly. Prune back crossing or touching branches and after flowering. Cut to ground any branches three years or older. Do not remove more than 1/4 of total growth.

GREEN AEONIUM

Aeonium 'Mint Saucer'



PLANT TYPE: Succulent
LIGHT NEEDS: Light shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Rosette

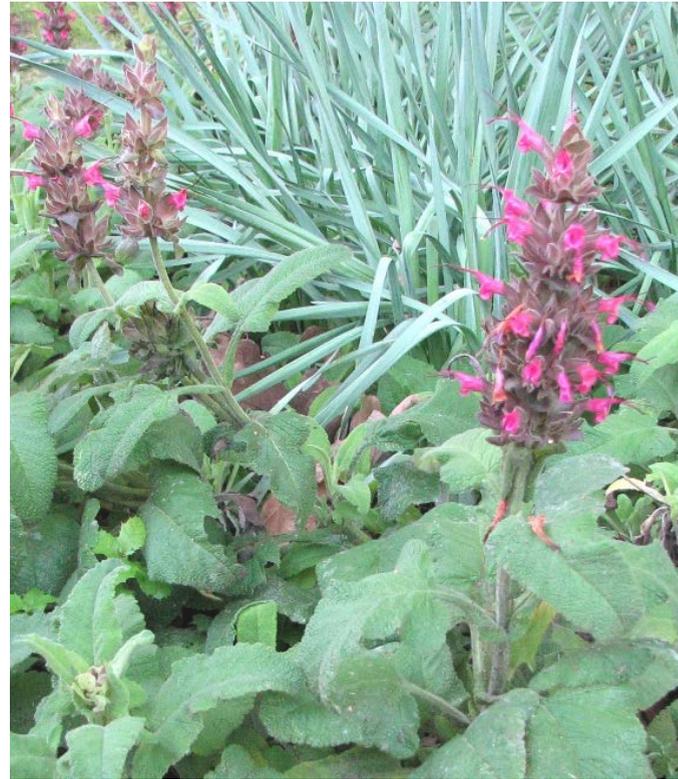
FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow
BLOOM TIME: Summer
COMMON USES: Bold accent, succulent gardens, rock gardens

CARE DETAILS

Plant in soil amended with a bit of gravel. Avoid over-watering. Rosette will die back after blooming.

HUMMINGBIRD SAGE

Salvia spathacea



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 18 to 24 in

WIDTH: 12 to 15 in

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Mounding

CARE DETAILS

Cut spent flower stalks to the ground. Fragrant leaves and flowers. Attracts hummingbirds.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Yellow green

FLOWER COLOR: Fuchsia

BLOOM TIME: Late fall to early winter

COMMON USES: Habitat/butterfly garden

HYSSOP

Hyssopus officinalis



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft

WIDTH: 1 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Bushy and upright

CARE DETAILS

Sow seeds or plant seedlings in early spring. Once established plants may be cut back the following spring to maintain appearance. Can be used as a cut flower or use the leaves to flavor stews and meat dishes.

JERUSALEM SAGE

Phlomis fruticosa



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 4 to 6 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Upright mounding

CARE DETAILS

Prefers full sun but will tolerate a little shade. Soil should be well-drained and fertile. Deadhead.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Silvery gray green

FLOWER COLOR: Yellow

BLOOM TIME: Late spring to early fall

COMMON USES: Habitat/butterfly garden

LANTANA

Lantana × 'Sunburst'



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft

WIDTH: 6 to 8 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Spreading

CARE DETAILS

Trim lightly to shape in spring. Attracts butterflies.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green

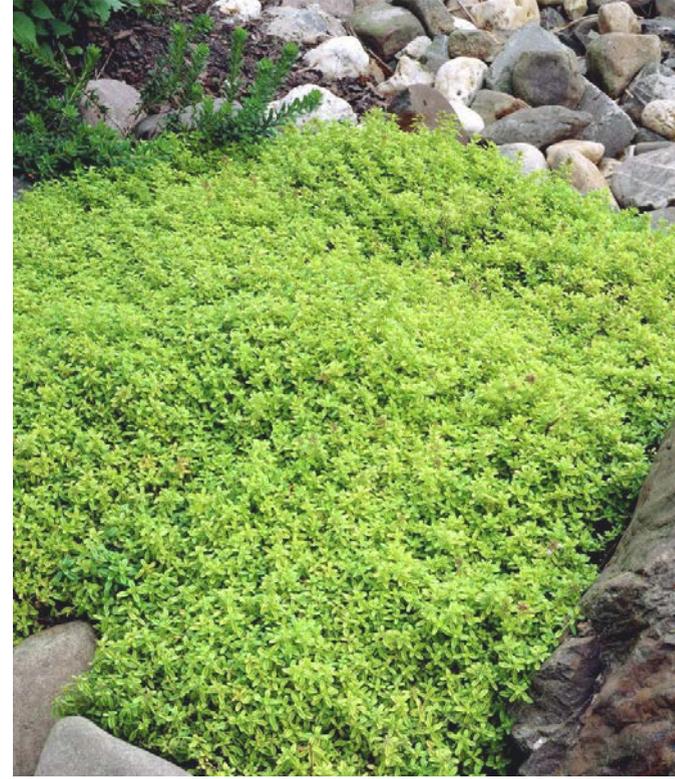
FLOWER COLOR: Golden yellow

BLOOM TIME: Year round

COMMON USES: Planter beds, groundcover, containers

LEMON THYME

Thymus × citriodorus



PLANT TYPE: Groundcover

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 6 in

WIDTH: 6 to 12 in

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Low and spreading

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green with yellow margins

FLOWER COLOR: Purple, white

BLOOM TIME: Summer

COMMON USES: Planter beds, groundcover, rock garden, between paver

CARE DETAILS

Water once a week in dry months until plants fill in. Shear in early spring and lightly trim after flowering. Use as herb to season main dishes.

LEMON VERBENA

Aloysia citriodora



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 8 to 10 ft

WIDTH: 10 to 15 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Multi-stemmed

FOLIAGE COLOR: Yellow green

FLOWER COLOR: White

BLOOM TIME: Late summer to fall

COMMON USES: Herb garden, containers, planter beds

CARE DETAILS

Water early in the day if plant shows wilting. Keep mulch layer fresh at 2-3 inches. Fertilize if desired once every two months but not while plant is dormant. Leaves can be lightly pruned and dried for use in teas, main dishes and desserts. Can be pruned hard in early spring.

LENTEN ROSE

Helleborus orientalis



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Part to full shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 12 to 18 in

WIDTH: 15 to 18 in

GROWTH RATE: Slow to moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Low and open

CARE DETAILS

Water during dry periods. Fertilize with ample organic compost. Can be cut back to low foliage if becomes unsightly.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green

FLOWER COLOR: White, green, purple

BLOOM TIME: Late fall to spring

COMMON USES: Planter beds,
woodland gardens

LION'S TAIL

Leonotis leonurus



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 4 to 8 ft

WIDTH: 4 to 6 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

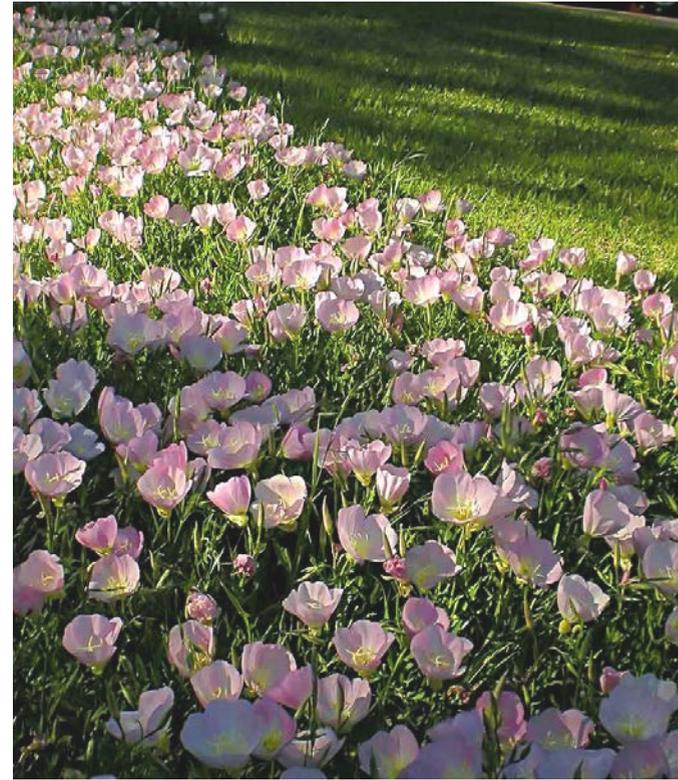
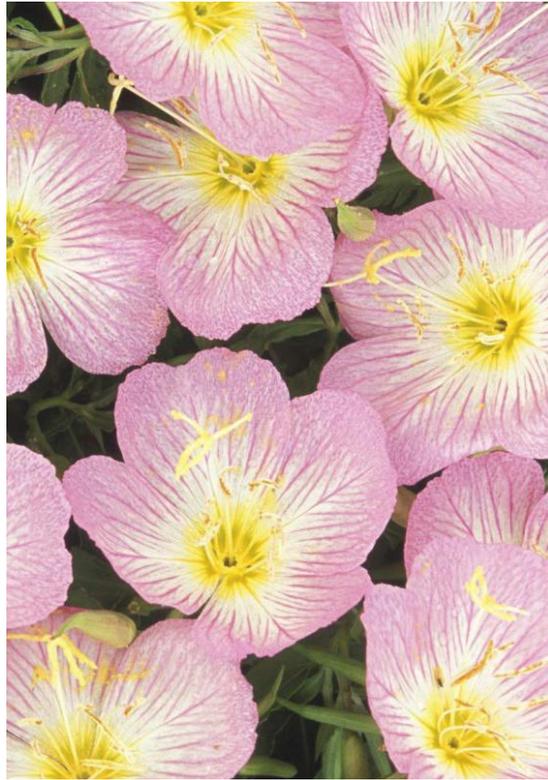
GROWTH HABIT: Multi-branching

CARE DETAILS

Plant responds well to pruning after flowers are spent. Good for flower arrangements birds and butterflies.

MEXICAN EVENING PRIMROSE

Oenothera berlandieri



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft

WIDTH: 9 to 12 in

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Low and spreading

CARE DETAILS

Prune and deadhead to encourage new growth.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green

FLOWER COLOR: Pale pink

BLOOM TIME: Spring

COMMON USES: Groundcover,
planting beds

MEYER LEMON

Citrus × meyeri



PLANT TYPE: Tree

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 6 to 10 ft

WIDTH: 7 to 15 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Rounded

CARE DETAILS

Water to establish roots and during dry periods. Fertilize initially with compost and later with citrus specific fertilizer 3 times per year. Re-apply mulch yearly 6 inches from trunk. Produces less acidic lemons year round. Flowers are fragrant.

ORANGE KANGAROO PAW

Anigozanthos 'Orange Cross'



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Upright, clumping

CARE DETAILS

Plant in sunny spot and use a low phosphorus fertilizer in spring. When flowers are spent cut leaves and spikes to the ground to resprout. Good for flower arrangements.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Medium green

FLOWER COLOR: Orange

BLOOM TIME: Late spring to fall

COMMON USES: Mass planting, accent, planting beds

ORCHID ROCKROSE

Cistus incanus



PLANT TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 3 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

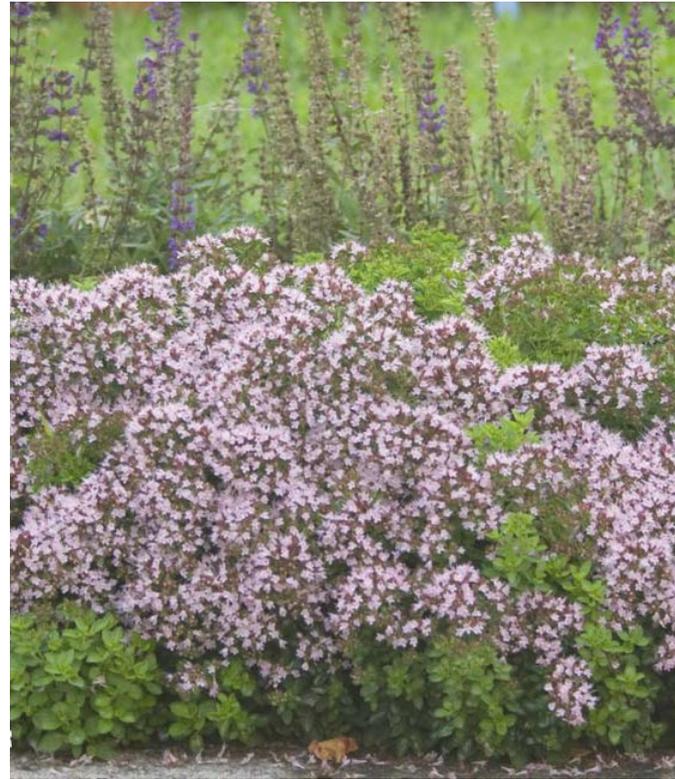
GROWTH HABIT: Bushy and compact

CARE DETAILS

Cut back old growth to encourage dense tidy growth. Dried leaves can be used to make a medicinal cleansing tea.

OREGANO

Origanum vulgare



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 3 to 6 in

WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow to moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Mounding

CARE DETAILS

Water biweekly for a few months until established. Trim after blooming. Plant will rebloom after trimming. Maintain a rich compost layer. May thin out (divide) in spring.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Bright green, yellow

FLOWER COLOR: Pink

BLOOM TIME: Midsummer to fall

COMMON USES: Groundcover, planter beds, edging, containers

OUR LORD'S CANDLE

Hesperoyucca whipplei



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft

WIDTH: 3 to 4 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate to slow

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping

CARE DETAILS

Spine tipped leaves. If placed it too close for comfort, the very end of the spiny leaf tips can be pruned off. Fragrant flowers.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Gray green

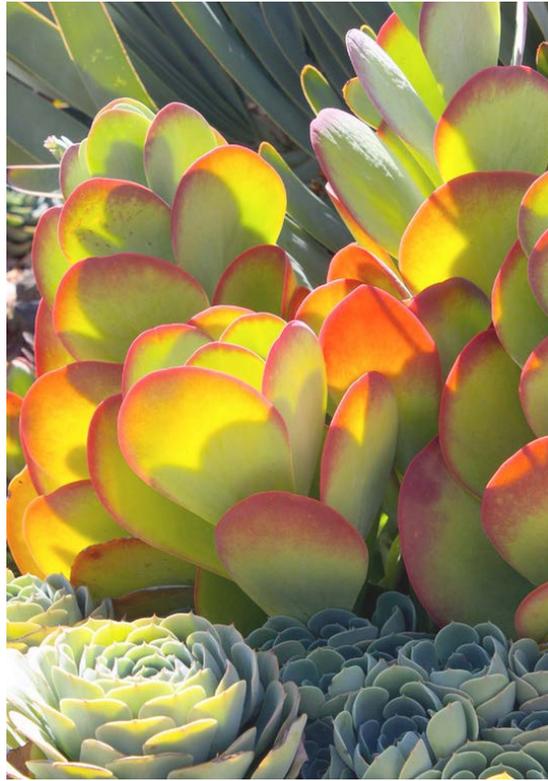
FLOWER COLOR: White

BLOOM TIME: Spring

COMMON USES: Rock garden, accent, background

PADDLE PLANT

Kalanchoe luciae



PLANT TYPE: Succulent
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft
WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Basal rosette

CARE DETAILS

Leaf edges take on a reddish hue during cooler winter months if grown in bright light. Otherwise, the leaves remain uniformly green.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green with reddish margin when grown in sun
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow
BLOOM TIME: Late winter to spring
COMMON USES: Accent, border, texture, rock garden

PEPPERMINT

Mentha × piperata



PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: up to 3 ft
WIDTH: up to 3 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Mounding

CARE DETAILS

Plant in pots to prevent aggressive spreading. Fragrant. Used for flavoring.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: Purplish white
BLOOM TIME: Summer
COMMON USES: Herb garden

PINCUSHION

Leucospermum cordifolium 'Yellow Bird'



PLANT TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 4 to 5 ft

WIDTH: 6 to 8 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Rounded

CARE DETAILS

Plants prefer well-drained acidic soil. Water plants with a slowly dripping hose for the first year or two. Fertilize with low phosphorus fertilizer. Pine bark or pine needles will help to acidify the soil.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Bright green

FLOWER COLOR: Yellow

BLOOM TIME: Spring to early summer

COMMON USES: Coastal garden, cut flower garden, rock garden, planter beds

PINELEAF BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon pinifolius



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 12 to 18 in

WIDTH: 18 to 24 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Dense mound

CARE DETAILS

Replace every four years or as plants die off. Likes well-drained gravelly and low-nutrient soil. A slow-release low-nitrogen fertilizer in spring to support bloom is optional. Trim dead flowers when spent.

PITCHER SAGE

Lepechinia hastata



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 3 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 3 to 4 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Multi-branched

CARE DETAILS

Cut back spent foliage in winter. Happy in poor soils. Needs little compost. Has a minty smell and large flower stalks.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Blue green

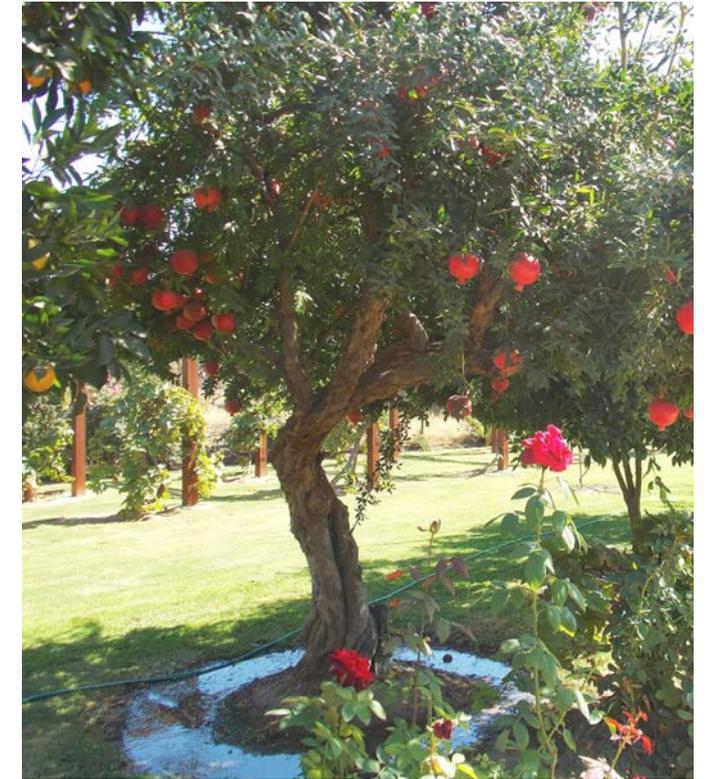
FLOWER COLOR: Magenta

BLOOM TIME: August to October

COMMON USES: Groundcover,
hummingbird garden

POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum



PLANT TYPE: Fruit tree

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 15 to 20 ft

WIDTH: 15 to 20 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Dense and round

CARE DETAILS

Add sand if planting in heavy clay soils. To establish new plant water and fertilize once a month starting in early spring when new growth begins to appear, and continue. Topdress yearly with compost. Takes well to pruning or shearing. Prune out suckers to keep from spreading.

RED BUCKWHEAT

Eriogonum grande var. rubescens



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 in

WIDTH: 15 to 18 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Low, mounding

CARE DETAILS

This plant loves clay soil. Plant in fall and can prune back dead flower stalks.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green

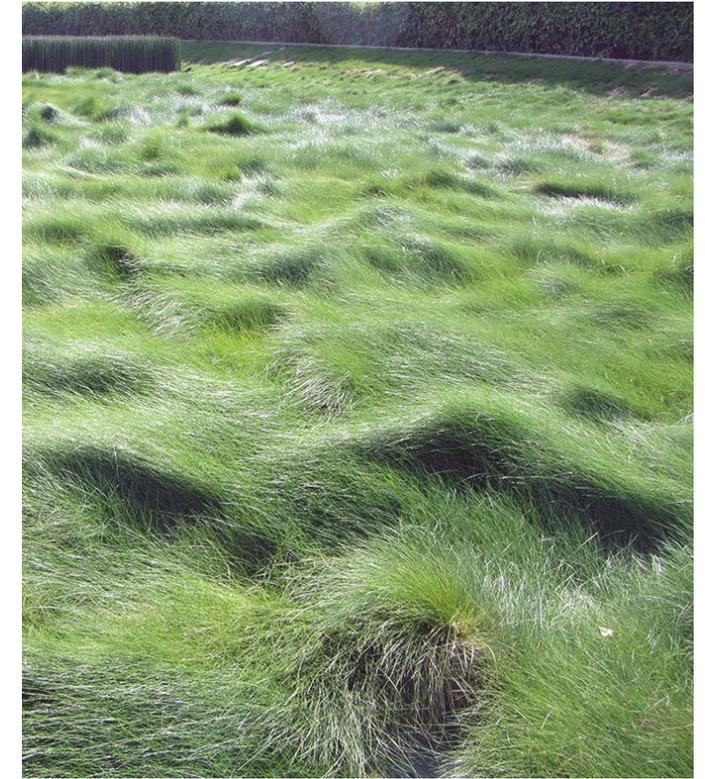
FLOWER COLOR: Pink, red

BLOOM TIME: April to October

COMMON USES: Rock gardens, beach gardens, butterfly garden, against walls

RED FESCUE

Festuca rubra var. rubra



PLANT TYPE: Grass

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun or shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 to 24 in

WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping

CARE DETAILS

Sow seeds in the fall and water frequently until dense. Can be mown to 1 to 2 inches but best unmown. Mow once per year at highest mower setting to remove seed heads. Can add 1/4 inch of compost in fall or early spring as a fertilizer.

RED HOT POKER

Kniphofia uvaria



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 18 to 36 in

WIDTH: 18 to 36 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Clumping, grass-like

CARE DETAILS

Attracts hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Great flowers for cutting.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green

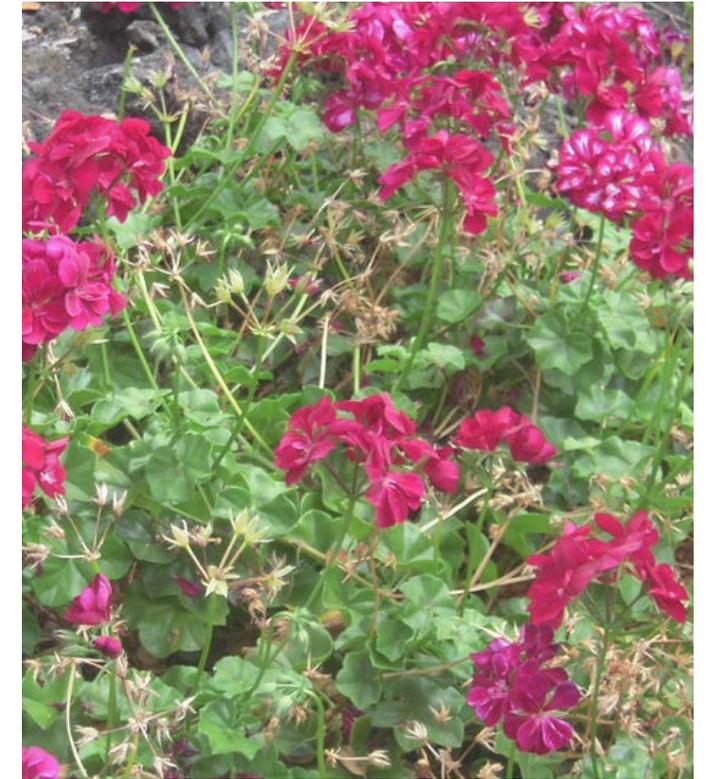
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow, orange, red

BLOOM TIME: Summer

COMMON USES: Border, accent

ROSE GERANIUM

Pelargonium graveolens



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft

WIDTH: 18 to 24 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Upright

CARE DETAILS

Pinch growing tips of young plants to promote bushiness. Remove faded flowers regularly to encourage new bloom. Leaves have a rose fragrance.

ROSEMARY

Rosmarinus officinalis



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 2 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 4 to 5 ft

GROWTH RATE:

GROWTH HABIT: Upright

CARE DETAILS

Grow in poor to moderately fertile soil with plenty of drainage.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green

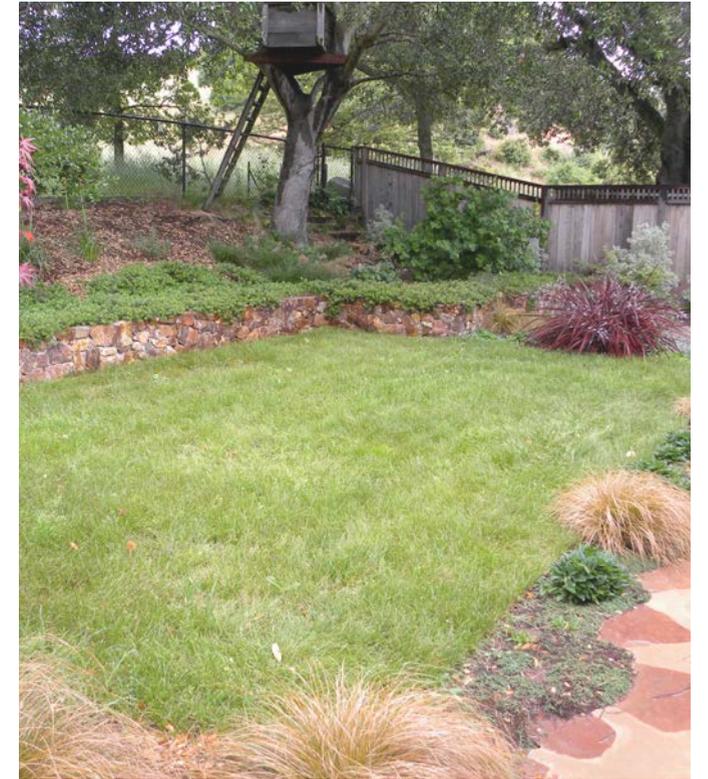
FLOWER COLOR: Pink, blue, white

BLOOM TIME: Year-round

COMMON USES: Habitat/butterfly garden, xeriscape garden

SAND DUNE SEDGE

Carex pansa



PLANT TYPE: Perennial sedge

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 in

WIDTH: 6 to 12 in

GROWTH RATE: Fast

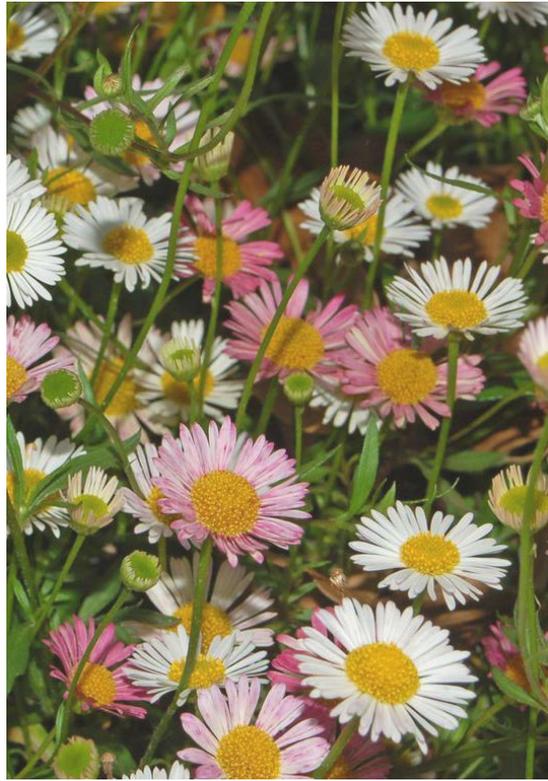
GROWTH HABIT: Low, creeping

CARE DETAILS

Plant sod in winter on top of compost layer. Can be mown but looks best unmown or weed wacked two to three times a year. Water deeply and occasionally during dry spells to keep lawn looking green. Best in partial shade. Example lawn can be seen at the Tilden Botanical Garden and Sonoma State College Environmental Technology Center.

SANTA BARBARA DAISY

Erigeron karvinskianus



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 in

WIDTH: 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

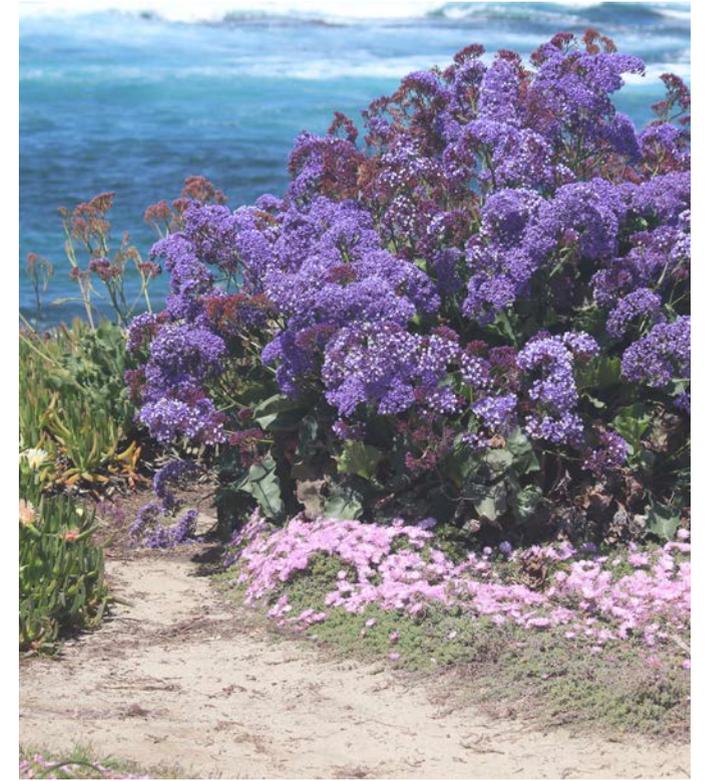
GROWTH HABIT: Mounding

CARE DETAILS

Cut back once in winter to keep neat, and encourage fresh new growth. Attracts beneficial insects and butterflies.

SEA LAVENDER

Limonium perezii



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

GROWTH HABIT: Upright flower stalks

CARE DETAILS

Good cut and dry arrangement flowers.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green

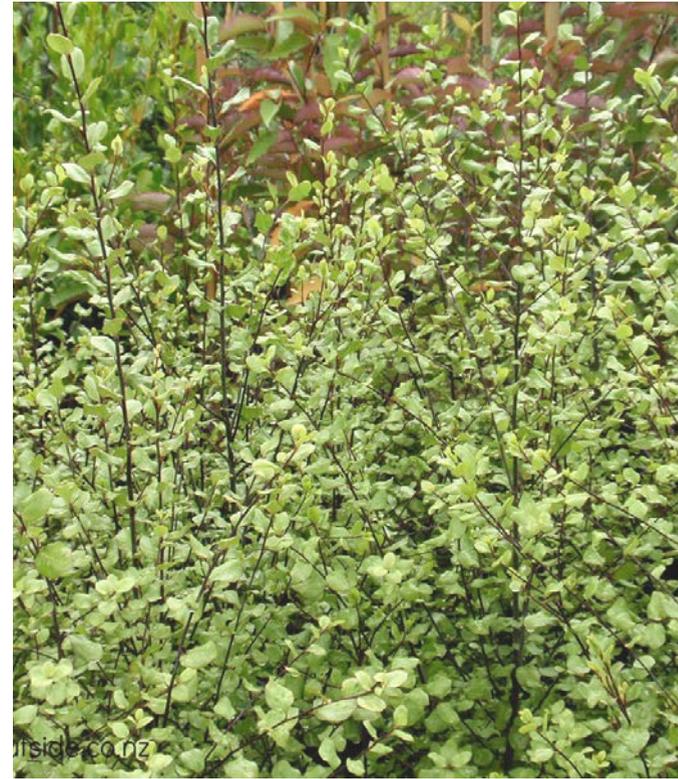
FLOWER COLOR: Purple

BLOOM TIME: March to September

COMMON USES: Coastal garden, cut flower garden, rock garden, planter beds

SILVER SHEEN

Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Silver Sheen'



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Moderate
HEIGHT: 12 to 16 ft
WIDTH: 6 to 8 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Upright

FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green
FLOWER COLOR: Purple
BLOOM TIME: Late spring to early summer
COMMON USES: Hedge, screening

CARE DETAILS

For a tidy, neat appearance, shear annually to shape.

SMOKE TREE

Cotinus coggygria



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous tree
LIGHT NEEDS: Sun or shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 12 to 15 ft
WIDTH: 12 to 15 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Round

FOLIAGE COLOR: Maroon, burgundy
FLOWER COLOR: Pink
BLOOM TIME: Late spring to early summer
COMMON USES: Planter beds, hedge, specimen, flowering tree

CARE DETAILS

Requires little pruning and maintenance. Best time to prune is early spring before new growth develops. Blooms will only develop on year old wood.

SNOW-IN-SUMMER

Cerastium tomentosum



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 6 in to 8 in

WIDTH: 2 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Low and spreading

CARE DETAILS

Deer and rabbit resistant. Dies back in winter.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Silver gray green

FLOWER COLOR: White

BLOOM TIME: Late spring to early summer,

COMMON USES: Border, groundcover, massing

SPANISH LAVENDER

Lavandula stoechas



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 1 to 2 ft

WIDTH: 2 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

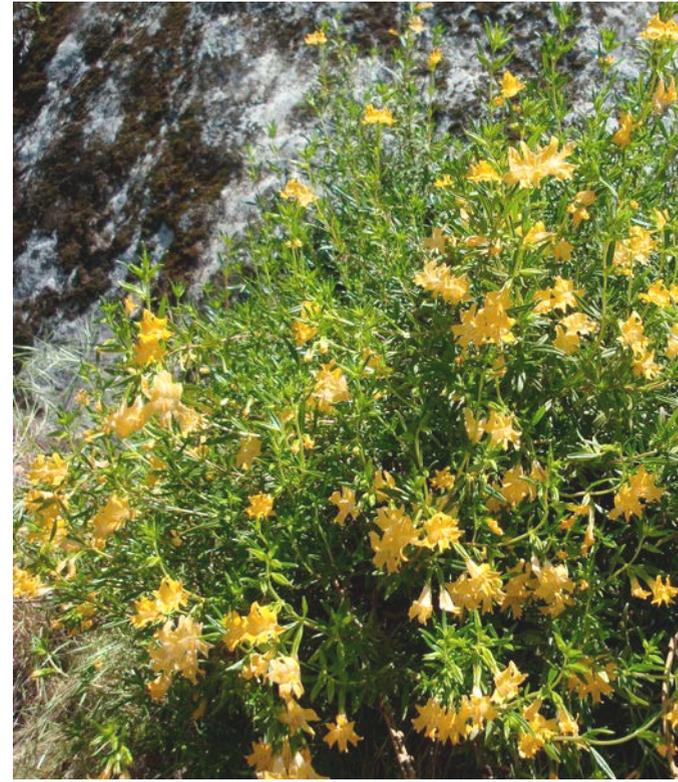
GROWTH HABIT: Dense mound

CARE DETAILS

Deer resistant. Prune or cut lightly for use once new spring growth is well established. Cut back a third of shrub every three years to encourage new growth.

STICKY MONKEY FLOWER

Mimulus aurantiacus



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Very low

HEIGHT: 1 to 3 ft

WIDTH: 1 to 3 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Upright

CARE DETAILS

Plant in the fall to take advantage of winter rain. Do not overwater. Pinch back dead flowers in winter and spring. Flower stems may be cut back in winter to encourage compact form.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green

FLOWER COLOR: Orange, yellow

BLOOM TIME: March to August

COMMON USES: Colorful accent, floral garden, habitat/ butterfly garden, rock garden

STRAWBERRY TREE

Arbutus unedo



PLANT TYPE: Tree

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 20 to 30 ft

WIDTH: 15 to 30 ft

GROWTH RATE: Moderate to slow

GROWTH HABIT: Round

CARE DETAILS

Water for first year to establish roots. Prune in late winter to remove dead growth, crossing branches and to shape. Compost regularly, fruit is edible when red and slightly soft.

STRIPED CENTURY PLANT

Agave americana var. *medio-picta* 'Alba'



PLANT TYPE: Succulent

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 3 to 4 ft

WIDTH: 4 to 6 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow

GROWTH HABIT: Rosette

FOLIAGE COLOR: Medium green with central light yellow stripe

FLOWER COLOR: Yellow-green

BLOOM TIME: Approximately every 10 years

COMMON USES: Specimen, accent

CARE DETAILS

Plant has very sharp spines. Choose location carefully as is difficult to move. Place away from foot traffic and do not trim leaves as sap is an irritant. Water first month of planting only. Plant thrives on neglect.

SUNSHINE CONEBUSH

Leucadendron 'Jester'



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 4 to 5 ft

WIDTH: 4 to 5 ft

GROWTH RATE: Slow

GROWTH HABIT: Narrow upright

FOLIAGE COLOR: Green with bright red and yellow margins

FLOWER COLOR: Pink, red

BLOOM TIME: Late winter to spring

COMMON USES: Accent, hedge, massing, privacy, screening

CARE DETAILS

Plant in well-drained gritty acidic soil away from other plants to ensure air circulation. Water deeply, only during dry periods with slow trickling hose 1-2 hours. Protect from strong wind and avoid calcium and phosphorus fertilizers. Prune flowers and lightly to shape in spring. Flowers and foliage great for arrangements.

SWEET MARJORAM

Origanum marjorana



PLANT TYPE: Annual
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun
WATER NEEDS: Moderate
HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 15 to 18 in
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Upright

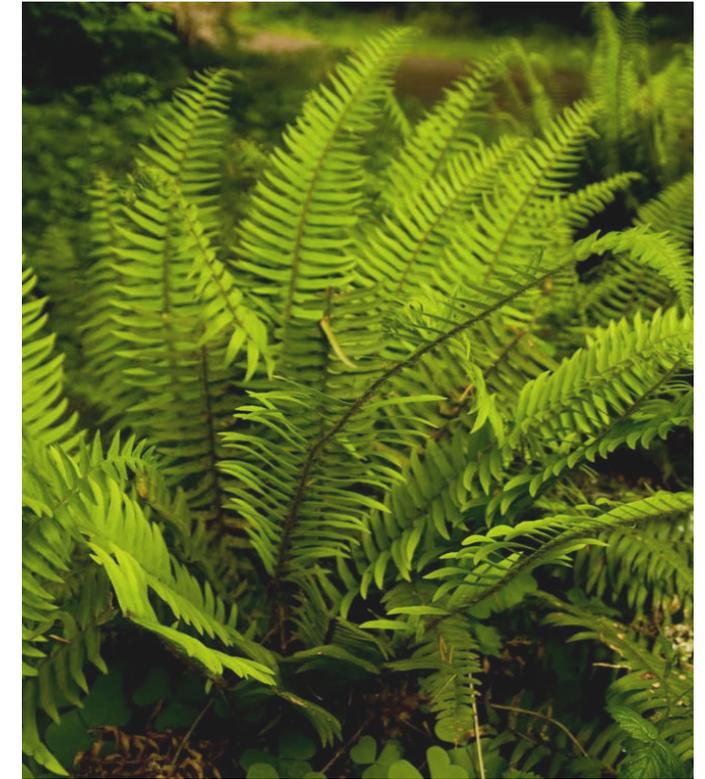
FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: Pink or white
BLOOM TIME: Late spring to early fall
COMMON USES: Habitat/butterfly garden

CARE DETAILS

Keep blossoms cut off to encourage fresh growth. Culinary herb.

SWORD FERN

Polystichum munitum



PLANT TYPE: Fern
LIGHT NEEDS: Part to full shade
WATER NEEDS: Moderate
HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 2 to 4 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Clumping, arching

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: N/A
BLOOM TIME: N/A
COMMON USES: Woodland garden, shade, containers, tidy edging, high groundcover

CARE DETAILS

Water weekly in the absence of rain to establish. Apply compost in spring before new growth appears. May go dormant in winter. Do not remove dead fronds until new spring growth appears. Established ferns may be dug up and divided.

TEXAS SAGE

Leucophyllum frutescens



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 to 8 ft

WIDTH: 6 to 8 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Round

CARE DETAILS

Tolerates heat, wind, alkaline soil. Prune lightly in late winter or early spring.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Silver

FLOWER COLOR: Purple

BLOOM TIME: Summer to fall

COMMON USES: Hedge, accent, habitat/butterfly garden, cut flowers

TORCH ALOE

Aloe arborescens



PLANT TYPE: Succulent

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun or shade

WATER NEEDS: Low

HEIGHT: 6 to 10 ft

WIDTH: 4 to 6 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Rosette, upright

CARE DETAILS

Plant is very resilient and tolerates gross neglect. Water very minimally newly planted plants. Leaves can be cut and pulp used to alleviate burns, rashes and ulcers. Can be cut and planted straight into ground after cutting dries a day or two.

TOYON

Heteromeles arbutifolia



PLANT TYPE: Evergreen shrub
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 8 to 15 ft
WIDTH: 8 to 15 ft
GROWTH RATE: Moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Dense and round

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: White
BLOOM TIME: Early summer
COMMON USES: Habitat garden, foundation planting, hedge, specimen

CARE DETAILS

Light pruning will promote berry production. Berries beloved by birds. California native.

VARIEGATED CENTURY PLANT

Agave lophantha 'Quadricolor'



PLANT TYPE: Succulent
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 1 ft
WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft
GROWTH RATE: Slow to moderate
GROWTH HABIT: Clumping rosette

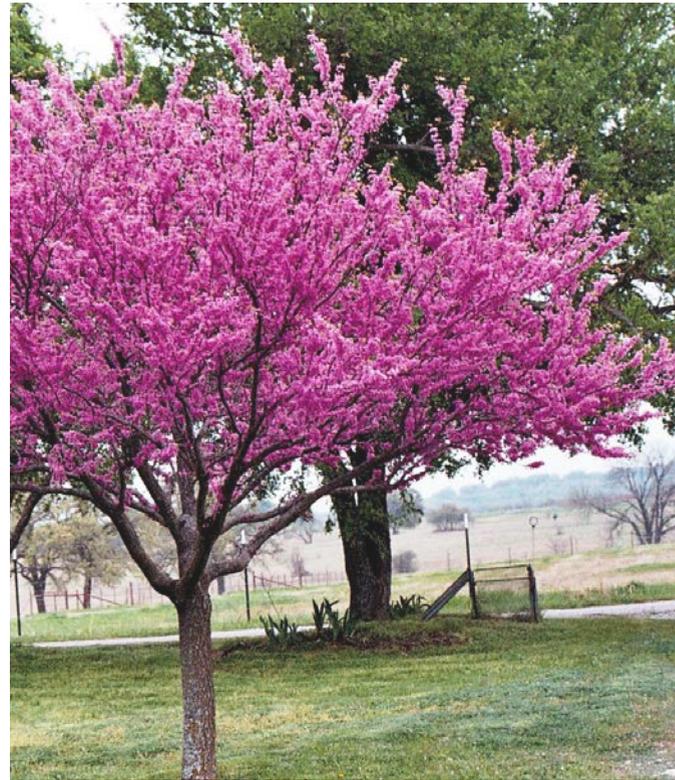
FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green, edged with yellow with a pale green mid-stripe
FLOWER COLOR: White
BLOOM TIME: Infrequent
COMMON USES: Succulent gardens, accent, containers

CARE DETAILS

Plant has sharp spines, choose location carefully as is difficult to move.

WESTERN REDBUD

Cercis occidentalis



PLANT TYPE: Deciduous tree

LIGHT NEEDS: Sun or shade

WATER NEEDS: Very low

HEIGHT: 10 to 20 ft

WIDTH: 10 to 15 ft

GROWTH RATE: Fast

GROWTH HABIT: Rounded

CARE DETAILS

Water with a slowly dripping hose bi-monthly for 2 years. Prune once blooms have died off to maintain form. Retains seedpods through winter.

FOLIAGE COLOR: Pale green

FLOWER COLOR: Magenta

BLOOM TIME: February to April

COMMON USES: Specimen tree, seasonal interest, habitat garden

WINTER SAVORY

Satureja montana



PLANT TYPE: Perennial

LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade

WATER NEEDS: Moderate

HEIGHT: 6 to 12 in

WIDTH: 9 to 12 in

GROWTH RATE: Moderate

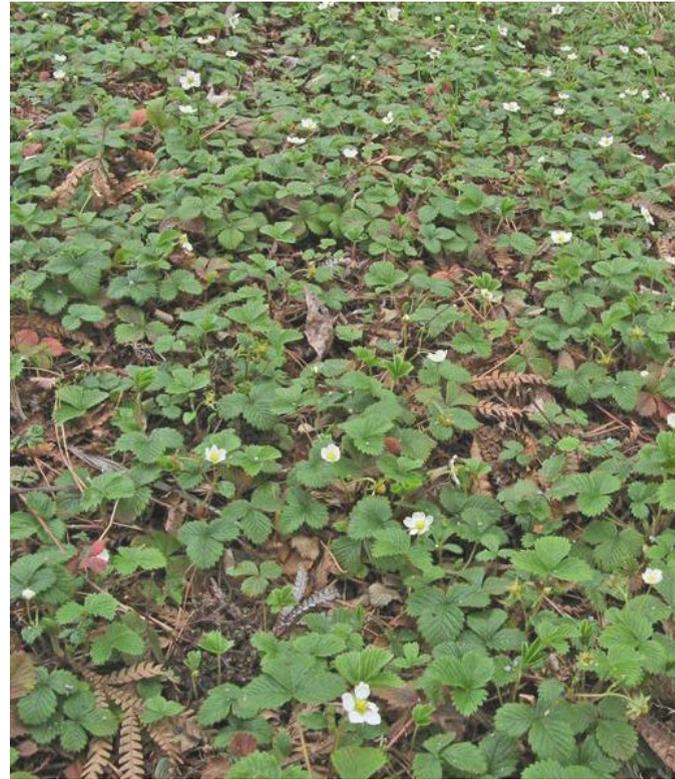
GROWTH HABIT: Round

CARE DETAILS

Cut back as needed to keep compact. Use fresh or dried leaves in cooking.

WOODLAND STRAWBERRY

Fragaria vesca



PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Moderate
HEIGHT: 4 to 6 in
WIDTH: 3 to 5 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Low and spreading

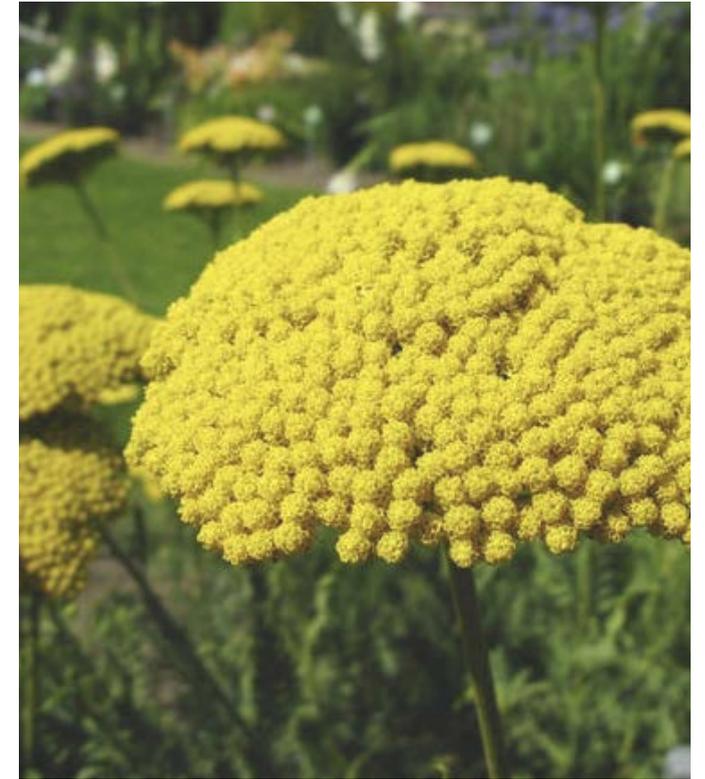
FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: White
BLOOM TIME: February to May
COMMON USES: Woodland garden, groundcover, habitat garden, under trees

CARE DETAILS

Plant in early spring. Remove plants' flowers the first year to encourage vigorous growth. In the second year, edible strawberries will be ripe in May or June.

YARROW

Achillea millefolium



PLANT TYPE: Perennial
LIGHT NEEDS: Full sun to part shade
WATER NEEDS: Low
HEIGHT: 2 to 3 ft
WIDTH: 1 to 2 ft
GROWTH RATE: Fast
GROWTH HABIT: Tall flower stalks

FOLIAGE COLOR: Light green
FLOWER COLOR: White, yellow, pink and/or red
BLOOM TIME: April to August
COMMON USES: Planter beds, perennial borders, lawn substitute

CARE DETAILS

Water well after planting, then weekly for the first six months until established. Cut back spent flowers to maintain appearance and encourage rebloom. Divide clumps as needed every 2-3 years.

resources

Organizations

STOPWASTE

StopWaste aims to help Alameda County reduce waste through a comprehensive approach.

1537 Webster St, Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 891-6500
www.stopwaste.org

BAY-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING & GARDENING COALITION

Bay-Friendly offers free landscape guidelines and plant lists on how to create sustainable and drought-tolerant gardens. Their website features a list of qualified landscape professionals.

3354 Freeman Rd, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
(925) 930-7901
www.bayfriendlycoalition.org

EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Water conservation tips as well as information on lawn conversion rebates.

www.ebmud.com

QUALIFIED WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPER (QWEL)

Find a certified water efficient landscape contractor.

www.QWEL.net

CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION (CLCA)

Find a licensed landscape contractor.

www.CLCA.org

ALAMEDA COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS

The Alameda County Master Gardeners are available to answer your gardening questions.

www.acmg.ucanr.edu

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Non-profit organization dedicated to protecting California's native plants today and into the future.

www.ebcnps.org

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT CO.

Experts in the field of irrigation, can help plan and provide a renovated irrigation system.

www.irrigationequipmentcompany.com

THE URBAN FARMER STORE

Provide energy efficient irrigation and lighting solutions for home gardens.

www.urbanfarmerstore.com

MERRITT COLLEGE, LANDSCAPE HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The Landscape Horticulture Department's course offerings include weekend workshops on pruning and irrigation. Their biannual plant sale offers a variety of plants that will thrive in our climate.

<http://merrittlandhort.com/>

GREY WATER ACTION

Information on grey water reuse and rainwater harvesting.

www.greywatergaction.org

resources

Nurseries

EVERGREEN NURSERY

350 San Leandro Blvd
San Leandro, CA 94577

(510) 632-1522

www.theevergreennursery.com

GRAND LAKE ACE HARDWARE NURSERY

4001 Grand Ave
Oakland, CA 94610

(510) 652-9143

THE DRY GARDEN

6556 Shattuck Ave.
Oakland, CA 94609

(510) 547-3564

www.thedrygardennursery.com

EAST BAY NURSERY

2332 San Pablo Ave
Berkeley, CA 94702

(510) 845-6490

www.eastbaynursery.com

CACTUS JUNGLE

1509 4th St,
Berkeley, CA 94710

(510) 558-8650

www.cactusjungle.com

BERKELEY HORTICULTURAL NURSERY

1310 McGee Avenue
Berkeley, California 94703

(510) 526-4704

www.berkeleyhort.com

ANNIE'S ANNUALS

740 Market Avenue
Richmond, CA 94801

(510) 215-3301

www.anniesannuals.com

NAVLET'S GARDEN CENTER

800 Camino Ramon
Danville, CA 94526

(925) 837-9144

www.navletsgardens.com

WESTBRAE NURSERY

1272 Gilman St
Berkeley, CA 94706

(510) 526-5517

www.westbrae-nursery.com

resources

Rock and Stone

ACAPULCO ROCK AND STONE

3251 Jacuzzi St.
Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 526-3800
www.acapulcorock.com

AMERICAN STONE AND SOIL

2121 San Joaquin Street, Bldg. A
Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 292-3000
www.americansoil.com

CLARK'S ROCKERY - SAN LEANDRO

14305 Washington Ave
San Leandro, CA 94578
(510) 632-1522
www.clarkshomeandgarden.net

CLARK'S ROCKERY - OAKLAND

9370 MacArthur Blvd
Oakland, CA 94605
(510) 569-0867

Books

MEDITERRANEAN GARDENING: A WATERWISE APPROACH

Illustrated handbook for beginning and advanced gardeners on techniques to create and maintain a garden that will thrive in a mediterranean climate.
Gildemeister, Heidi. Univ of CA Press, 2002

PACIFIC HORTICULTURE SOCIETY MAGAZINE

Journal that is written by a non-profit organization dedicated to environmental stewardship, follows the latest gardens designs, and is specific to horticulture of the West Coast.
www.pacifichorticulture.org

PLANTING THE DRY SHADE GARDEN

List of plants that thrive in the shade and explanation of pruning techniques to manipulate amounts of shade entering gardens.
Rice, Graham. Timber Press, 2011

PLANTS AND LANDSCAPES FOR SUMMER DRY CLIMATES

Photos and descriptions of plants for our climate, with a focus on native plants.
East Bay Municipal Utility District (2004)

SUNSET WESTERN GARDEN BOOK

Photos and drawings of plants that have been used in our climate for decades. Use along with other resources as invasive species are not highlighted.

resources

Public Gardens

BLAKE GARDEN

The teaching and research garden for UC Berkeley's Landscape Architecture Department showcases site appropriate planting design. Open most weekdays 8a-4:30p.
70 Rincon Road, Kensington, CA 94704
www.laep.ced.berkeley.edu/blakegarden

THE GARDENS AT HEATHER FARM

The Gardens demonstrate sustainable gardening practices including integrated pest management and water conservation.
1540 Marchbanks Dr, Walnut Creek, CA 94598
www.gardenshf.org

TILDEN BOTANIC GARDEN

The premier garden in northern California to see California native plants. Open every day except holidays, 8:30a-5p.
Wildcat Canyon Road and South Park Drive, Tilden Regional Park, Berkeley, CA
www.nativeplants.org

THE RUTH BANCROFT GARDEN

A dry garden featuring a unique display of succulents, cacti, and other drought-tolerant plants as well as California natives.
1552 Bancroft Road, Walnut Creek, CA 94598
www.ruthbancroftgarden.org

SAN LORENZO HIGH SCHOOL NATIVE PLANT GARDEN

The garden is open after school hours and by appointment. To visit please contact Alan Fishman (afishman@slz.usd.org) or Steve Wiley (stevewiley63@yahoo.com)
50 E. Lewelling Blvd, San Lorenzo, CA 94580
(510) 317-3000

UC BOTANICAL GARDEN

A fine collection of plants from Mediterranean climates around the world. Plants available for purchase from the Garden Shop.
200 Centennial Drive, Berkeley, CA 94720-5045
botanicalgarden.berkeley.edu

Upcoming Events

BRINGING BACK THE NATIVES TOUR

This free, award-winning tour features Alameda and Contra Costa County gardens that are pesticide-free, conserve water, provide habitat for wildlife, and contain 60% or more native plants.
www.bringingbackthenatives.net
Sunday, May 3, 2015

glossary

ANNUAL PLANT - a type of plant that complete its entire life-cycle within a year.

COMPOST - a nutrient rich material comprised of organic materials that is used as natural fertilizer to support plant growth; humus.

CROSSING BRANCHES - when two branches cross over each other, the friction can lead to wounds in the branch's exterior which may allow diseases to enter.

DECIDUOUS - a type of plant that sheds its leaves on an annual basis, oftentimes in fall, but can occur at any time of the year.

DG/DECOMPOSED GRANITE - weathered granitic rock that is broken down and combined with other rock types into crumbled mixtures that serve as material for pathways or walkways.

DORMANT - when a plant is alive, but not growing or actively changing.

DROUGHT TOLERANCE - the extent to which a plant has adapted to dry or arid conditions.

ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD - the amount of time it takes after being planted for a particular plant to begin independent growth in its new environment.

EVERGREEN - a type of plant that maintains green leaves all year and does not experience a specific period of leaf loss.

EXPOSURE - the amount of sun or shade a plant receives in order to grow. This can range from little sunlight (full shade) to full sunlight.

FOLIAGE - term used to describe a plant's leaves collectively.

GERMINATE - when a seed begins to grow and sprout out of its casing.

HARDINESS - the measure of a plant's ability to survive cold temperatures. The greater the hardiness the lower temperatures the plant can survive.

MASSING - the use of a group of plants to create a mass or visual bulk of plants, often used to fill in blank spaces to create balance and fullness in gardens.

MONOCULTURES - the cultivation or growth of a single plant in a given area.

MULCH - material (usually organic) that is used to conserve soil moisture, improve soil health, reduce unwanted weed growth, and contribute to a more appealing aesthetic; wood chips are an excellent example of an easily accessible mulch.

PERENNIAL PLANT - a type of plant whose life-cycle lasts more than two years.

PLUGS - often used to plant a lawn or groundcover plant, often 3"x3" in size. They are equally spaced and planted, eventually growing into a single mass.

glossary

ROOT CROWN - the area of the root system where the stem begins to arise.

SOIL AMENDMENT - material added to soil to improve its physical properties which can then increase water retention, permeability and infiltration.

SOW - to spread or scatter seeds over an area of ground with the intention of them growing.

STANDARD - a plant that has been pruned or grafted to have a single upright trunk.

SUCCULENT - a type of plant native to dry climates with thick, fleshy leaves and stems that retain moisture efficiently.

SUCKERS - the vertical growths sprouting up from the roots or lower parts of plants stem—often viewed as undesirable or pesky.

THIN - the practice of pruning plants in order to maintain space for growth and to avoid competition for resources like water and sunlight.

TOPDRESSING - to add a layer of material, such as compost, around the base of your plant without working it in.

acknowledgments

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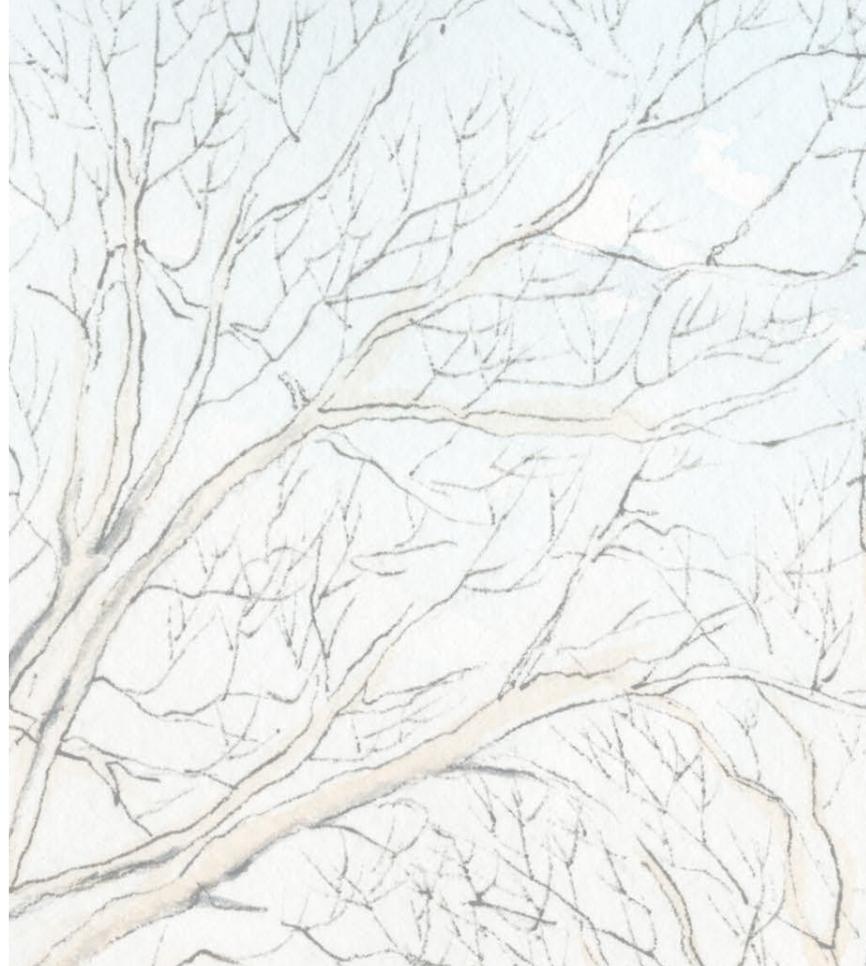
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Californians are learning that their front yard lawns are expensive and detrimental to the environment. If you'd like to convert your yard to a drought tolerant garden, this book can help. UC Berkeley students have designed four gardens for San Lorenzo, California.

We hope that these guidelines can also help others in summer-dry climates. Converting your lawn to a drought tolerant garden can be done in 5 easy steps:

1. Choose your design
2. Choose plants for sun or shade
3. Gather your tools and materials
4. Install your garden elements
5. Enjoy and maintain your garden

