

THE *new*

UC DAVIS ARBORETUM AND PUBLIC GARDEN FRONT YARD

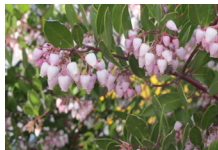
ATTRACTIVE, REGION-APPROPRIATE PLANTS THAT SAVE WATER AND SUPPORT WILDLIFE

Aesculus californica
California buckeye



This small, summer deciduous tree grows to about 15 feet tall and wide. In spring it produces 6 inch long creamy scented flowers attractive to many kinds of native butterflies. It is green only in late winter, spring and early summer, but its smooth gray bark and sculptural form is very attractive year round.

Arctostaphylos spp.
manzanitas



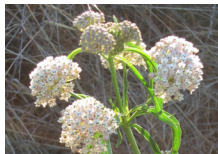
Manzanitas are evergreen, native shrubs with lovely white or pink urn-shaped flowers in spring that provide nectar for hummingbirds and early native bees. Many forms are available from ground covers to large shrubs. They need little to no water once established.

Aristolochia californica
California pipevine



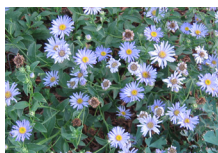
This vigorous deciduous vine is the beloved larval food plant for the iridescent blue and black pipevine swallowtail. Native here in riparian areas in spring it produces curious "pipe-shaped" flowers on new growth. Shade or sun and low water once established let it twine up into your native shrubs.

Asclepias fascicularis
narrow leaf milkweed



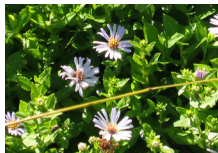
Narrowleaf milkweed is a deciduous perennial that blooms in summer and goes dormant in the winter. It grows to 3 feet tall with long, narrow leaves. It's the larval food plant of the Monarch butterfly, a creature in decline over much of its range. Use in dry gardens only.

Aster x frikartii 'Mönch'
Frikart's aster



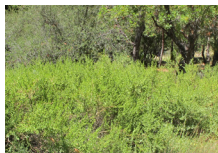
While many aster species are fall blooming *Aster x frikartii* 'Mönch' is a herbaceous perennial that flowers throughout summer. Its lavender-blue daisies pairs well with silver foliage plants. An absolute butterfly magnet it also attracts many types of bees and will boost the wildlife viewing in any garden.

Symphotrichum chilense
'Point Saint George'
California aster



California aster, a very vigorous herbaceous ground cover, can be useful for covering steep banks and as a groundcover for very low water gardens. In summer and fall its soft lavender flowers attract butterflies then birds once the blooms turn to seed.

Baccharis pilularis
dwarf forms coyote brush



An excellent plant for attracting butterflies, coyote brush is an , evergreen and drought-tolerant, medium-sized native shrub. Its apple-green leaves and "furry" brushes of flowers bloom in late summer and fall. Cultivars like 'Pigeon Point' and 'Twin Peaks' are recommended because they will not spread by seed.

Berberis aquifolium var. *repens*
creeping Oregon grape



This "quiet" plant is a great choice for use in dry, part-shade or sun with its broad foliage tinged with red in winter and topped with golden yellow flowers in early spring (February). Blue fruits that form will be gobbled up by songbirds visiting the garden.

Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition'
blonde ambition blue grama grass



A new form of the winter deciduous blonde ambition blue grama grass, this cultivar is larger than the species and is reported to have lighter colored flowers that are held in "brush" or "eyebrow"-shaped clusters. Wants sun and low water. Mow to ground as needed in winter to refresh.

Calycanthus occidentalis
western spicebush



A large, deciduous native shrub perfect for dry shade its attractive green leaves produce curious wine-red flowers in summer. Tough and adaptable in a variety of situations.

Ceanothus 'Concha'
concha ceanothus



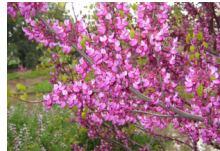
An evergreen shrub to 5' tall and wide Concha is smothered in dark blue flowers in spring. A favorite of bumblebees and early season insects it thrives with low to no water in summer once established. Will not tolerate standing water in winter.

Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'
Ray Hartman's California lilac



A large evergreen shrub to multi-trunk small tree Ray Hartman California lilac is one of the most dependable and adaptable of the California lilacs. In spring it is covered with masses of blue flowers that provide food and nectar for native bumblebees and a host of other creatures.

Cercis occidentalis
western redbud



An important feature of our natural landscapes this small multi-trunk tree produces masses of magenta flowers in early spring visited by a wide variety of native bees. It does well with only occasional irrigations in the dry season

Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blanchae*
Island mountain mahogany



An evergreen tree with small white flowers and interesting fuzzy seed this low water, small tree is great for screening and for use in narrow spaces. The ssp. *blanchae* has broader, shinier foliage and a narrow upright form.

Epilobium canum
California fuchsia



Tough and sun loving, this upright perennial to 2 feet tall has silver or green foliage and orange-red flowers. This dependable bloomer is perfect for low-water landscapes. Look for named forms like 'Bowman's #1' and 'Everett's Choice' that have superior flowering. Mow to ground in winter.

Eriogonum fasciculatum
California buckwheat



This tough species of buckwheat blooms with fluffy masses of cream-colored flower heads in summer. Many forms and selections are available from flat, prostrate ground covers to mounding shrubs. Beloved by beneficial critters, it draws predator insects to the garden to provide natural pest control.

Eriogonum giganteum
St. Catherine's lace



The attractive silvery-gray evergreen foliage of this 3-4 feet tall medium-sized drought tolerant shrub produces large, flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Stunning when sited in full sun and good drainage it will draw a fascinating variety of creatures to the garden.

Garrya elliptica
coast siltassel



A large, evergreen California native shrub that produces long and delicate silvery tassels of flowers that make a fabulous show in winter. It grows with little irrigation once established, but will also tolerate moisture if the soil has adequate drainage. Grow it under tall trees—it likes shade from afternoon sun.

Heliotropium curassavicum
salt heliotrope



This little-known herbaceous perennial is sun and heat tolerant, blooms in summer and early fall, and provides native butterflies with an important nectar source. Its bluish colored, low and flat mat of leaves emerge in May and June to produce masses of small, white-to-lavender, curled clusters of delicate flowers.

Heteromeles arbutifolia
toyon



The dark evergreen foliage of this large shrub can be used for screening and background in a low water landscape. The white flat-topped flowers in spring attract many native insects and are followed in winter by large clusters of red or orange fruit—a tasty repast for migrating cedar waxwings.

Lantana montevidensis
purple lantana



An evergreen perennial ground cover, purple lantana is a better behaved version of its prickly and weedy cousin *Lantana camara*. Lavender-colored rounded clusters of blooms appear in summer and early fall and attract butterflies. Growing to only 2' tall, it will spread to fill a larger area.

Lavandula x gingsisii
'Goodwin Creek Grey'
Goodwin Creek lavender



Larger in size than some lavenders this selection has the benefit of being amenable to pruning just about any season of the year. Its dark flower spikes are attractive to butterflies and other insects.

Phyla nodiflora turkey tangle fogfruit
cape weed



An evergreen, perennial ground cover, turkey tangle fogfruit is low-water and sun-tolerant. Its small lilac-white flowers bloom in summer and early fall to attract native pollinators and provide nectar. It withstands some foot traffic, and is useful for erosion control on banks.

Mimulus aurantiacus
monkey flower



This type of monkey flower, long-lasting in well-drained conditions, is native to rocky slopes on either side of the Central Valley. Its attractive open-faced flowers—available in a variety of colors from cream to red—are produced on small, shrubby plants with woody bases.

Muhlenbergia rigens
deergrass



Insects need places to overwinter and hide from their predators and deer grass provides a tough and adaptable choice for just that. A large grass it can get up to 5 feet across and 4 feet tall when happy. Summer infrequent irrigation and mowing every few years will help keep it green.

Origanum laevigatum 'Hopleys'
Hopley's purple oregano



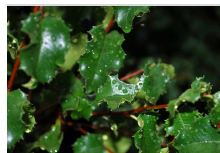
Hopley's purple oregano is a tough, heat-tolerant perennial that produces masses of flowers in summer and early fall. Loved by bees, butterflies and other insects, this plant starts as a low flat mat of leaves in early spring and June then begins to produce masses of purple flowers that last throughout summer.

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



This foothill penstemon selection has beautiful golden flower buds that open to lavender pink and age to sky blue. It seems to like some water in summer as long as it drains away and is in full sun. An amazing color contribution in the spring garden.
Photo by Flickr user Dan and Raymond.

Prunus ilicifolia
hollyleaf cherry



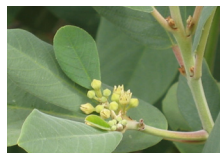
The hollyleaf cherry, a large shrub to small tree, is useful for screen and hedging in low-water gardens, and tolerant of clay soils. White flowers in spring provide pollen and nectar for insects and are followed by edible (although perhaps not palatable) fruits—Native Americans fermented the fruit to drink.
Photo by Flickr user Bri Weldon.

Quercus douglasii
blue oak



This California native tree is adapted to the interior's dry summer conditions. Relatively slow growing, it will reach greater than 50 feet tall with age. The tree's fairly small stature combined with a preference for unwatered landscapes, makes it useful for small, very low-water gardens.

Frangula californica
California coffeeberry



California coffeeberry, a tough, evergreen shrub, is useful as a background or screen plant and likes sun or part shade. The small greenish flowers that bloom in spring are not showy but provide an important source of nectar and pollen for the beneficial insects. After it flowers, the fruit it produces attracts birds.

Ribes malvaceum
pink chaparral currant



Native to the foothills around the central valley this currant blooms in fall and winter with drooping clusters of pink flowers followed by red fruits that the birds will find probably before you do. It likes dry shade and appreciates a little extra water in spring and early summer. *Photo by Mathesont.*

Ribes sanguineum var. *glutinosum*
flowering currant



The pink flowering currant is an attractive, deciduous, small shrub that produces decorative clusters of pink flowers from January through March that hummingbirds love. Reportedly tolerant of clay soils, it needs shade and some summer irrigation in the Valley. *Photo by Peggy A. Lopipero-Langmo.*

Ribes viburnifolium
Santa Catalina Island currant



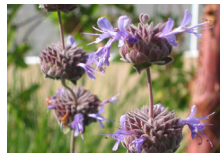
Shiny, evergreen leaves and tiny maroon flowers in winter are the highlight of this little to no water ground cover perfect for ground cover under native oaks. It needs full shade to prevent burning of the foliage in the Central Valley and is maintenance free.

Salvia apiana
white sage



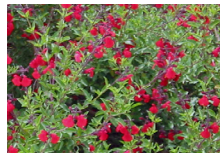
A large perennial with silvery-white foliage in summer this sage produces large branches that arch up and outward up to 6-7 feet tall covered with curious white flowers attractive to bees. Removing awkward and unwanted branches at the base will make room for new sprouts and create a more rounded form.

Salvia clevelandi
Cleveland sage



This California native is a woody evergreen shrub to 4 feet tall and 4 feet wide that produces lovely whorles of lavender flowers from mid-spring to early summer. The gray-green leaves have a deliciously strong fragrance. It is sun, heat and drought tolerant but not for gardens where water pools in winter.

Salvia greggii cultivars and hybrids
autumn sage



Autumn sage is a variable perennial that forms a wooden base. It flowers heavily in fall and is especially attractive to hummingbirds and "nectar robbing" bees. Hybrids available span the color wheel from red and purple to cream and apricot to white providing a rainbow of color choices

Salvia leucantha 'Midnight'
Santa Barbara sage



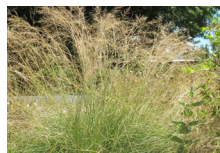
Santa Barbara sage is a low-water, late-blooming, herbaceous perennial that produces long, dark-purple wands of fuzzy flower stalks in fall. It's excellent for adding a late season display to any planting. Cut to the base in winter.

Solidago californica
'Cascade Creek'
Cascade Creek California goldenrod



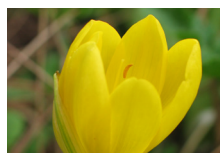
Goldenrod is a goldmine for smaller pollinators. The summer and fall flowers of this true herbaceous perennial provide much needed late season nectar and pollen for these creatures. Cut the spent stems to the ground and this low water plant will overwinter as a short green mat of leaves.

Sporobolus airoides
alkali sacaton



A non-weedy, tough, low-water native grass, the alkali sacaton produces fluffy masses of tiny and delicate flowers atop a large tuft of green foliage. Like all bunch grasses it provides habitat for beneficial insects where they can hide from their predators while adding a soft and delicate texture to the garden.

Sternbergia lutea
yellow autumn crocus



Bulbs that are dormant in summer do not need any supplemental irrigation making them the perfect choice for the low-water, no water garden. The autumn crocus springs into bloom in September with beautiful clear-yellow, crocus blooms followed by strappy green leaves over the winter.

Vitis californica 'Roger's Red'
Roger's red grape



Roger's red grape is a large, vigorous, deciduous vine native to California and southern Oregon, and an important habitat plant along the Sacramento River. Known for providing great shade in summer when trellised and brilliant color in the fall, this twisting vine needs little irrigation to thrive. Prune hard annually.