

Sun 10x10 Garden Plan					
Habitat Component (plant or feature)	Habitat Function	Plant Information	substitute species	# of plants for plan	Bloom Time
<b>Plants</b>					
Common yarrow ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> )	nectar and pollen for pollinators; seeds for birds; anti-microbial nesting material for birds; hollow stems for overwintering insects; host plant to several butterfly and moth species	Flat-topped clusters of white flowers rise above the feathery foliage in summer and fall. Perennial, evergreen, 18 inches tall. A California native. Water deeply every 2 weeks. Plants can be used to create a mowed turf. The leaves have been used for centuries as antiseptic styptics for wounds. USDA zones 3-9.	Achillea millefolium 'Apricot Delight' PP18738 (Tuffi Frutti™ Series)	7-9	April-August
Valley Violet maritime ceanothus ( <i>Ceanothus maritimus</i> 'Valley Violet')	nectar and pollen for early season pollinators; plants in this genus are hosts to many different moths and butterflies; erosion control; provides cover for birds like quail and sparrows	Showy deep violet, fragrant flowers bloom in the spring. Shrub, evergreen, 3 feet tall and 5 feet wide. A California native. A UC Davis Arboretum All-Star. Water deeply every 2 to 4 weeks. Attracts beneficial insects. USDA zones 8-10.	Ceanothus 'Centennial'	2	February- May
narrow-leaf milkweed (Asclepias fascicularis)	nectar and pollen for a large diversity of pollinators; monarch butterfly host plant	Round clusters of fragrant green-white flowers, sometimes purple-tinged, cover the plant in summer. Perennial, deciduous, 3 feet tall and 2 foot wide with narrow leaves. Water deeply every month or so. Milkweeds are food for monarch butterfly caterpillars. Attracts butterflies and beneficial insects. USDA zones 6-10.	Showy Milkweed <i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	3-5	April- July
Kannah Creek sulphur buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. aureum)	attract a variety of beneficial insects, including bees & butterflies; seeds for birds	Bright yellow springtime flowers mature to orange in summer. Green foliage takes on tones of red and purple in fall. Perennial, evergreen, 15 inches tall and 2 feet wide. Water deeply every 2 weeks or monthly. Excellent drainage needed, and best in poor soils. USDA zones 3-9.	San Miguel island buckwheat <i>Eriogonum grande rubescens</i>	6	
annual wildflowers	nectar and pollen for pollinators; living mulch, green mulch; can support pollinators spring through fall	Annual wildflowers follow specific seasons and should be planted accordingly. Many of the annual flowers do well without any additional water or fertilizer. If they are in full sun, supplemental watering during a low rainfall year is helpful. Annual plants will complete their full cycle in one year, so after they flower they will produce seeds and die until the next season comes and the new generation of seeds emerge.	Clarkia, lupines, Phacelias	2-3 seed packets	Varies from species to species, but in general it is from Mar-Aug
<b>Habitat Feature</b>					
fallen branch	wood provides nesting for solitary nesting bees; provides shelter for wildlife; material for detritivores to break down; can provide sunning location for many species (ectotherms); display perch for lizards	In order to maximize habitat, use branches with soft wood or hollow insides. This makes it easier for insects and other animals to benefit from them.			
tree stump	can be used by solitary wood nesting bees; can provide shelter and shade for wildlife; can provide sunning location for many species (ectotherms); display perch for lizards				
water fountain/dish	water source for all types of wildlife; <b>clean water</b> attracts birds and hummingbirds especially; <b>adding rocks, mud or other debris</b> supports insect pollinators and garden allies by providing vital minerals and nesting material;	It is important to make sure your water feature is periodically cleaned to avoid potential spread of disease among the wildlife. This will be most vital during the hottest times of the year so make sure you adjust your cleaning schedule accordingly.			
large rock	can provide shelter and shade for wildlife; can provide sunning location for many species (ectotherms); display perch for lizards and such	Large rocks can provide a great touch of decoration for your garden, but they are also great for creating habitat. They can be strategically placed to decrease predator activity. For example, adding a few rocks around a water fountain serves as decoration as well as a deterrent of cats that are curious about the birds in the fountain.			
bee box	provides nesting area for solitary nesting bees	Instead of one big box, think about spreading several small boxes or "hotels" around the garden to decrease the spread of disease. This will also dissuade predators from targeting the whole population all at once.			
open space for ground nesting and annual flowers	allows solitary ground nesting bees to make nests; clear ground for germinating annual wildflowers that benefit many pollinators	ground nests are easier to build in looser soils.			

Shade 10x10 Garden Plan					
Habitat Component (plant or feature)	Habitat Function	Plant Information	substitute species	# of plants for plan	Bloom Time
California pipevine <i>Aristolochia californica</i>	host plant for pipevine swallowtail; also very beneficial for a variety of insects	Golden brown, pipe-like flowers with red-purple veins bloom in winter before the heart-shaped leaves appear. Vine, deciduous, 20 feet long. A California native. Water deeply weekly. Well-drained soil. Host plant for the blue-black pipevine swallowtail butterfly. USDA zones 8-10.		1-3	Jan-April
California coffeeberry <i>Frangula californica</i> ( <i>Rhamnus californica</i> )	host plant to several butterfly and moth species; fruits are edible and attract mammals, birds, and other wildlife	Reddish berries nestle in the dusky green leaves and ripen from green to red 1 to 10 feet tall with red stems. aka: <i>Rhamnus californica</i> . A California native. 6 weeks. Attractive to bees. Many critters love the berries. Vulnerable to sudden	Eve Case coffeeberry <i>Frangula californica</i> 'Eve Case' ( <i>Rhamnus</i> )	1	July-August
Creeping Oregon grape <i>Berberis aquifolium</i> var. <i>repens</i>	native bee pollination; fruits are edible; provides shelter for wildlife in its dense cover; fruits are edible; provides shelter for wildlife in its dense cover	Blue green leaves temporarily turn purple in winter. Bright yellow fragrant flowers in spring and early summer precede blue berries in fall. Old leaves turn red before they fall one by one. Shrub, evergreen, 2 feet tall and slowly spreading. A California native. Water deeply every 2 weeks or weekly. Berries attract birds. USDA zones 4-10.	Oregon grape <i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	3	March-May
Wood Strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca</i>	while pollen can be transported by wind and rain for the flowers, the most efficient pollination is completed with bee pollination; fruits are edible	White flowers in late spring through summer give way to exceptionally flavorful, 1" strawberries. A gourmet treat. Perennial, evergreen, 6 inches tall and spreading to 1 foot wide. A California native. Water deeply once a week, or as needed. Protect from birds and slugs. USDA zones 5-9.	Cascade Creek California goldenrod <i>Solidago velutina</i> subsp. <i>californica</i> 'Cascade Creek'	5-7	Feb-May
Red Flowering Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var. <i>glutinosum</i> 'Strybing Pink'	attracts hummingbirds; host plant to several butterfly and moth species; fruits are edible but best for birds	Loved by hummingbirds, long pendulous racemes of rich rose-pink flowers bloom February to April. Shrub, deciduous, to 6 feet tall and 5 feet wide. Water deeply every 3 weeks. Well-drained soil. Fruits are edible – if you beat the birds to them! USDA zones 6-9.	Montara Rose chaparral currant <i>Ribes malvaceum</i> 'Montara Rose'	3	Feb-April
hummingbird sage <i>Salvia spathacea</i>	very attractive to hummingbirds, bees and butterflies; large seeds are food resource	Lemon-sized whorls of 1-inch magenta flowers on erect stalks bloom from spring through summer. The dark burgundy calyxes provide an attractive display after the flowers finish. Shrub, evergreen, 2 feet tall and 4 feet wide. Water deeply every 2 to 3 weeks. Attracts hummingbirds. USDA zones 7-10.	Douglas's iris <i>Iris douglasiana</i>	5-7	Feb-July
annual wildflowers	nectar and pollen for pollinators; living mulch, green mulch; can support pollinators spring through fall	Annual wildflowers follow specific seasons and should be planted accordingly. Many of the annual flowers do well without any additional water or fertilizer. If they are in full sun, supplemental watering during a low rainfall year is helpful. Annual plants will complete their full cycle in one year, so after they flower they will produce seeds and die until the next season comes	Gilia, Nempohila, Phacelia, Clarkia	2-3 seed packets	Varies from species to species, but in general it is from Mar-Aug
<b>Habitat Feature</b>		<b>Additional Info</b>			
fallen branch	wood provides nesting for solitary nesting bees; provides shelter for wildlife; material for detritivores to break down; can provide sunning location for many species (ectotherms); display perch for lizards	In order to maximize habitat, use branches with soft wood or hollow insides. This makes it easier for insects and other animals to benefit from them.			
tree stump	can be used by solitary wood nesting bees; can provide shelter and shade for wildlife; can provide sunning location for many species (ectotherms); display perch for lizards				
water fountain/dish	water source for all types of wildlife; <b>clean water</b> attracts birds and hummingbirds especially; <b>adding rocks, mud or other debris</b> supports insect pollinators and garden allies by providing vital minerals and nesting material;	It is important to make sure your water feature is periodically cleaned to avoid potential spread of disease among the wildlife. This will be most vital during the hottest times of the year so make sure you adjust your cleaning schedule accordingly.			
large rock	can provide shelter and shade for wildlife; can provide sunning location for many species (ectotherms); display perch for lizards and such	Large rocks can provide a great touch of decoration for your garden, but they are also great for creating habitat. They can be strategically placed to decrease predator activity. For example, adding a few rocks around a water fountain serves as decoration as well as a deterrent of cats that are curious about the birds in the fountain.			
bee box	provides nesting area for solitary nesting bees	Instead of one big box, think about spreading several small boxes or "hotels" around the garden to decrease the spread of disease. This will also dissuade predators from targeting the whole population all at once.			
open space for ground nesting and annual flowers	allows solitary ground nesting bees to make nests; clear ground for germinating annual wildflowers that benefit many pollinators	ground nests are easier to build in looser soils.			

Sun 5x15 Garden Plan					
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Ray Hartman California Lilac <i>Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'</i>	attracts birds, butterflies, and hummingbirds; provides cover	Large light to medium blue 4-inch spike-like clusters of flowers bloom in spring and summer amid big shiny leaves. Shrub, evergreen, 15 feet tall with erect flowers. Can be trained as a small tree or garden screen. A California native. A UC Davis Arboretum All-Star. Water deeply every 2 to 4 weeks. Tolerates some summer irrigation. USDA zones 8-10.	<i>Ceanothus 'Concha'</i>	2	March-May
California fuchsia <i>Epilobium canum</i>	late blooming period is helpful for pollinators, especially hummingbirds; likely host plant to several butterfly and moth species	Hummingbirds love the red-orange trumpet-shaped flowers atop gray leaves in late summer and fall. Perennial, deciduous, 16 inches tall and 3 feet wide. A California native. A UC Davis Arboretum All-Star. Water deeply every 2 to 3 weeks. Cut to the ground in late fall after flowering. Spreads underground. USDA zones 7-11.	<i>Epilobium canum</i> 'Cloverdale' or 'Calisto'	5-7	August-October
Great Valley gumweed <i>Grindelia camporum</i>	flowers through late summer; important for late season bees and butterflies; late blooming period is helpful for pollinators, mostly bees and butterflies	Yellow daisy flowers have soft thistly base and bloom in summer over gray-green foliage. A need to have plant for the pollinator garden. Perennial, evergreen, 3 feet tall and 30 inches wide. Water deeply every 2 to 3 weeks. A white gummy substance adds interest to the flowerhead centers. Deer resistant. USDA zones 7-10.	<i>Point Saint George</i> <i>Symphytotrichum chilense</i>	5-7	April- October
toyon ( <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> )	bees attracted to the flowers; birds LOVE the berries;	Clusters of white flowers in May mature to vibrant, bright red berries in winter. Shrub, evergreen, 16 feet tall and spreading almost as wide. A California native. Water deeply every 2 to 3 weeks. Well-drained soil. Flowers attract bees and butterflies. Berries attract birds. USDA zones 7-10.	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	1	July-August
annual wildflowers	nectar and pollen for pollinators; living mulch, green mulch; helpful for keeping blooms that support pollinators spring through fall	Annual wildflowers follow specific seasons and should be planted accordingly. Many of the annual flowers do well without any additional water or fertilizer. If they are in full sun, supplemental watering during a low rainfall year is helpful. Annual plants will complete their full cycle in one year, so after they flower they will produce seeds and die until the next season comes and the new generation of seeds emerge.	Clarkia, lupines, Phacelias	2-3 seed packets	Varies from species to species, but in general it is from Mar-Aug
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Island alumroot <i>Heuchera maxima</i>	attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies; we have also observed bees, especially the smaller native bee species as well as hoverflies	In spring, tall spikes of white and pink flowers bloom, above oversized, frilly green leaves. Evergreen perennial, to 14 inches tall, and 30 inches wide; to 20 inches tall with flowers. A UC Davis Arboretum All Star. Water deeply once every two weeks, or as needed. Tolerates heavy clay soil. Attracts hummingbirds. USDA zones 8-10.	Heuchera 'Rosada'	10-12	Feb-May
Douglas's iris <i>Iris douglasiana</i>	bee and butterfly pollination	Rhizomatous perennial; 0.6 inches to 3 ft tall, 2-4ft wide; prefers richer clay soils; grows more quickly on the coast; slower growing and prefers afternoon shade inland	Wayne Roderick seaside daisy	4-5	Feb-June
California honeysuckle <i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	hummingbirds are most common pollinator but butterflies also visit; fruit attracts birds; provides cover; host plant to several butterfly and moth species	Vining shrub; 4ft tall 8 ft wide; pink flowers in spring and summer	chapparral honeysuckle <i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	2-3	April-July
bush anemone <i>Carpenteria californica</i>	attractive to pollinators, especially butterflies	Bright white flowers with central yellow stamens bloom profusely during May and June. Shrub, evergreen, 8 feet tall and as wide. Glossy foliage undergoes drooping and in-rolling in summer. Bark on older branches is pale tan and papery. A California native. Water deeply every 2 weeks. Well-drained soil. USDA zones 8-10.	Elizabeth's bush anemone <i>Carpenteria californica</i> 'Elizabeth'	2	May - June
annual wildflowers	nectar and pollen for pollinators; living mulch, green mulch; can support pollinators spring through fall	Annual wildflowers follow specific seasons and should be planted accordingly. Many of the annual flowers do well without any additional water or fertilizer. If they are in full sun, supplemental watering during a low rainfall year is helpful. Annual plants will complete their full cycle in one year, so after they flower they will produce seeds and die until the next season comes and the new generation of seeds emerge.	Gilia, Nemophila, Phacelia, Clarkia	2-3 seed packets	Varies from species to species, but in general it is from Mar-Aug
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