GARDENS
FOR
SAN LORENZO

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM
UC BERKELEY’S LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT
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Credits

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Front garden designs by Elizabeth Christine Bailey, Yael Hadar, Wan-Chi Luo and Kathleen Degnan O’Leary. Renderings by HanZhen Li and Wan-Chi Luo.


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

Photographs by Dawn Kooyumjian.
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.
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.

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.slhva.com
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.
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.
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

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
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.
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.

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.
**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. 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.

2. 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.

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

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

5. 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 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 6 in deep & wide, using the soil you dig out to build berms on both sides.

4. Lay weed barrier fabric down the creek bed with the edges folding 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.

6. 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.

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

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

11. 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.

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.

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

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

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

BUDS OR FLOWERS?
Plants that are in bud will transplant and thrive better than plants that are in flower.

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.

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

![Diagram of triangular spacing example]
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.
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

**Price:** $850

**Herb Garden Diagram**

#### SYMBOL | COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | SIZE | QTY
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
01 | Improved Meyer Lemon (Tree - Standard) | Citrus × meyeri 'Improved' | 15G | 1
02 | Pomegranate (Tree) | Punica granatum | 15G | 1
03 | Artichoke | Cynara cardunculus var. acutiloba | 1G | 2
04 | Chives | Allium schoenoprasum | 4" | 6
05 | French Tarragon | Artemisia dracunculus | 1G | 4
06 | Germander | Teucrium chamaedrys | 1G | 7
07 | Hummingbird Sage | Salvia spathacea | 1G | 6
08 | Hyssop | Hyssopus officinalis | 1G | 3
09 | Lemon Verbena | Aloysia citriodora | 5G | 1
10 | Oregano | Origanum vulgare | 1G | 3
11 | Peppermint (Plant in 12" pots) | Mentha × piperita | 4" | 2
12 | Pitcher Sage | Lepechinia hastata | 5G | 1
13 | Rose Geranium | Pelargonium graveolens | 1G | 1
14 | Rosemary | Rosmarinus officinalis | 1G | 3
15 | Sweet Marjoram | Origanum majorana | 1G | 3
16 | Sword Fern | Polystichum munitum | 1G | 3
17 | Winter Savory | Satureja montana | 1G | 6
18 | Lemon Thyme (Groundcover, 10" spacing) | Thymus × citriodorus | FLAT(S) | 2

---

**Shade Planting Plan**

**Price:** $650

**Herb Garden Diagram**

#### SYMBOL | COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | SIZE | QTY
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
01 | Improved Meyer Lemon (Tree - Standard) | Citrus × meyeri 'Improved' | 15G | 1
02 | Chives | Allium schoenoprasum | 4" | 6
03 | Germander | Teucrium chamaedrys | 1G | 7
04 | Hyssop | Hyssopus officinalis | 1G | 6
05 | Lemon Verbena | Aloysia citriodora | 5G | 1
06 | Oregano | Origanum vulgare | 1G | 3
07 | Peppermint (Plant in 12" pots) | Mentha × piperita | 4" | 2
08 | Pitcher Sage | Lepechinia hastata | 5G | 1
09 | Rose Geranium | Pelargonium graveolens | 1G | 1
10 | Rosemary | Rosmarinus officinalis | 1G | 3
11 | Sweet Marjoram | Origanum majorana | 1G | 3
12 | Sword Fern | Polystichum munitum | 1G | 3
13 | Winter Savory | Satureja montana | 1G | 6
14 | Lemon Thyme (Groundcover, 10" spacing) | Thymus × citriodorus | FLAT(S) | 2

---

**Note:**

- Mint grown in 12" pots
- Driveway
- River Rock Rain Garden
- 36" Gravel Access Path
- $650
- $850
- (E) = Existing
- (N) = New
- (S) = Standard
ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN

CORNER GARDEN

MIRRORED GARDEN

CENTER TREE OPTION

ELEVATION

SECTION
CALIFORNIA 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>QTY</th>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Western Redbud (Tree - Standard)</td>
<td>Cercis occidentalis</td>
<td>15G</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Blue-eyed Grass</td>
<td>Stanystichium bellum</td>
<td>4&quot; / 1G</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>California Poppy</td>
<td>Echinochloa californica</td>
<td>4&quot; / 5G / 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Carmel Creeper</td>
<td>Ceanothus griseus horizontalis</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Coffeeberry</td>
<td>Frangula californica</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Douglas Iris</td>
<td>Iris douglasiana</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry</td>
<td>Ribes speciosum</td>
<td>1G / 5G</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Sand Dune Sedge (Lawn)</td>
<td>Carex pansa</td>
<td>SOD</td>
<td>160 sq ft</td>
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**SUN PLANTING PLAN**

$700

**SHADE PLANTING PLAN**

$500

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<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
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<td>California Fuchsia</td>
<td>Epilobium canum</td>
<td>1G</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>California Woodland Strawberry</td>
<td>Fragaria vesca</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>Douglas Iris</td>
<td>Iris douglasiana</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Flowering Current</td>
<td>Ribes speciosum</td>
<td>SG</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry</td>
<td>Ribes speciosum</td>
<td>1G / 5G</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Hummingbird Sage</td>
<td>Salvia spathacea</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Sand Dune Sedge (Lawn)</td>
<td>Carex pansa</td>
<td>SOD</td>
<td>120 sq ft</td>
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**SYMBOL</dict>
ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN

CORNER GARDEN

MIRRORED GARDEN

BUDGET OPTION

ELEVATION

SECTION
LUSH AND DRY GARDEN

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**

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

### SHADE PLANTING PLAN

**$1,875**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>QTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big Bend Yucca (Tree)</td>
<td>Yucca rostrata</td>
<td>15G</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African Iris</td>
<td>Dietes indica</td>
<td>5G</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Blue Fescue</td>
<td>Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breath of Heaven</td>
<td>Coleoreme pulchrum 'Sunset Gold'</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>3-4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Campfire Cressula</td>
<td>Crassula capillaris 'Campfire'</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fox Red Curly Sedge</td>
<td>Carex buchananii</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frock Agave</td>
<td>Agave attenuata</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green Aeonium</td>
<td>Aeonium 'Mint Saucer'</td>
<td>2G / 5G</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kangaroo Paw</td>
<td>Anigozanthos 'Orange Cross'</td>
<td>10G / 5G</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our Lord's Candle</td>
<td>Hesperoyucca whipplei</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paddle Plant</td>
<td>Kalanchoe luciae</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Striped Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave americana var. medio-platya 'Alba'</td>
<td>5G / 1G</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Torch Aloe</td>
<td>Aloe arborescens</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue Fingers (Groundcover, 14&quot; spacing)</td>
<td>Seneio mandraliscae</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Barbara Daisy (Groundcover, 24&quot; spacing)</td>
<td>Erigeron karvinskianus</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN

CORNER GARDEN

MIRRORED GARDEN

BUDGET OPTION

(Dashed line = To be removed)

ELEVATION

SECTION

PLANTING AREA

LAWN

HARDSCAPE

DG/OTHER

GRAVEL/RIVER ROCK

CONCRETE
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>QTY</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blue Sage</td>
<td>Salvia clevelandii</td>
<td>5G</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Dusty Miller</td>
<td>Senecio cineraria</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>English Lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula angustifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jerusalem Sage</td>
<td>Phlomis fruticosa</td>
<td>1G</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td>Lantana × ‘Sunburst’</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lent’s Tail</td>
<td>Leontice leucotoma</td>
<td>1G</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Montbretia</td>
<td>Crocosmia × crocosmiiflora</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Orchid Rockrose</td>
<td>Cistus incanus</td>
<td>1G</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pincushion</td>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td>1G</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pineleaf Beardtongue</td>
<td>Penstemon pinnifolius</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Spanish Lavender</td>
<td>Lavandula stoechas</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Texas Sage</td>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Red Buckwheat (Groundcover, 12’ spacing)</td>
<td>Eriogonum grande var. rubens</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Red Fescue (Lawn)</td>
<td>Festuca rubra var. rubra</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>220 sq ft</td>
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</table>

**SUN PLANTING PLAN**

**SHADE PLANTING PLAN**

$950

$700
ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

SUGGESTIONS:

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White with bits of yellow and purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** Late spring to summer  
**COMMON USES:** Hedges, borders, planter beds  

**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 replestre ‘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  

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Yellow green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** Midsummer  
**COMMON USES:** 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.

---

**ARTICHOKE AGAVE**  
*Agave parryi var. truncata*

*Plant Type:* Succulent  
*Light Needs:* Full sun to part shade  
*Water Needs:* Low  
*Height:* 2 to 3 ft  
*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.
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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Blue green
**FLOWER COLOR:** Cream
**BLOOM TIME:** Late summer
**COMMON USES:** Edging, borders, contrast mass planting as ground-cover
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.

---

BREATHE 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.

- **FOLIAGE COLOR:** Gray green  
- **FLOWER COLOR:** Scarlet  
- **BLOOM TIME:** Summer to fall  
- **COMMON USES:** Planter bed, among rocks, slope stabilization
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

**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.

**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

---

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

**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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Bright green with red margins

**FLOWER COLOR:** White

**BLOOM TIME:** Summer

**COMMON USES:** Groundcover, planting beds, rock garden
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

**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.

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

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

**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.

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

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark leathery green
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow-green; insignificant
BLOOM TIME: May to July
COMMON USES: Hedge, massing, wall, screening

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.

CROCOISMIA
Crocosmia × crocosmiiflora

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

FOLIAGE COLOR: Bright green
FLOWER COLOR: Yellow, orange, red
BLOOM TIME: June to September
COMMON USES: Cut flowers, planter beds

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

**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.

**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

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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Grayish white
**FLOWER COLOR:** Bright yellow
**BLOOM TIME:** Year-round
**COMMON USES:** Edging, ground cover, planter beds, massing, color interest, container
**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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Violet-blue  
**BLOOM TIME:** Midsummer to fall  
**COMMON USES:** Edging, herb garden, planter beds
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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Purple or green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** February to April  
**COMMON USES:** Privacy screen, patio, specimen, showy flowers
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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Reddish bronze

**FLOWER COLOR:** Inconspicuous

**BLOOM TIME:** Inconspicuous

**COMMON USES:** Border, container, texture
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

**CARE DETAILS**  
Blooms after about 10 years in the garden.

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

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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

**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.

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

**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.

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

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**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  

**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.

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

**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.

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

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**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  

**CARE DETAILS**

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

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Blue, violet, white and pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** Mid- to late summer  
**COMMON USES:** Planter beds, edging, herb garden, rock gardens
**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

**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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green with yellow margins  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Purple, white  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer  
**COMMON USES:** Planter beds, groundcover, rock garden, between paver

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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

**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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Yellow green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Late summer to fall  
**COMMON USES:** Herb garden, containers, planter beds
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  

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White, green, purple  
**BLOOM TIME:** Late fall to spring  
**COMMON USES:** Planter beds, woodland gardens  

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

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  

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Orange  
**BLOOM TIME:** Late summer to fall  
**COMMON USES:** Screening, cut flower bed, structural form  

*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

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**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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Bright green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Year-round  
**COMMON USES:** Accent, patio, shade, screen, for fragrance and fruit
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

FOLIAGE COLOR: Medium green  
FLOWER COLOR: Orange  
BLOOM TIME: Late spring to fall  
COMMON USES: Mass planting, accent, planting beds

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.

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

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark gray green  
FLOWER COLOR: Pink  
BLOOM TIME: April to June  
COMMON USES: Planter bed, rock garden, hedge, habitat garden, medicinal garden

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

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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 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
**PIN CUSHION**
*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

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**PINELEAF BEARD TONGUE**
*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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** True green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Red, pink, orange  
**BLOOM TIME:** Early to midsummer  
**COMMON USES:** Rock gardens, planter beds, hummingbird garden
**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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Blue green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Magenta  
**BLOOM TIME:** August to October  
**COMMON USES:** Groundcover, hummingbird garden

**CARE DETAILS**  

**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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Yellow green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Red, orange  
**BLOOM TIME:** March to May  
**COMMON USES:** Hedge, background massing, habitat garden, edible garden

**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

FOLIAGE COLOR: Dark green
FLOWER COLOR: Pink, red
BLOOM TIME: April to October
COMMON USES: Rock gardens, beach gardens, butterfly garden, against walls

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

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

FOLIAGE COLOR: Blue green
FLOWER COLOR: Cream
BLOOM TIME: Spring to early summer
COMMON USES: Lawn alternative, meadow, planter bed accent, edging

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow, orange, red  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer  
**COMMON USES:** Border, accent

**CARE DETAILS**
Attracts hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Great flowers for cutting.

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**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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Gray green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink to lavender  
**BLOOM TIME:** Year-round  
**COMMON USES:** Habitat/butterfly garden, xeriscape garden

**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.

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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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Gray green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White or pinkish  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer, but some flowers year-round  
**COMMON USES:** Planter beds, edging, rock gardens

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**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
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.

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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.
**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  

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Gray green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Lavender  
**BLOOM TIME:** April to August  
**COMMON USES:** Planter beds, herb gardens, habitat gardens  

**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.

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**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  

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Silver gray green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Late spring to early summer,  
**COMMON USES:** Border, groundcover, massing  

**CARE DETAILS**  
Deer and rabbit resistant. Dies back in winter.
**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

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**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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Fall to winter  
**COMMON USES:** Specimen, screen, accent
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.

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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.
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.

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

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

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

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

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

**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
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.

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.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Pale green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Magenta  
**BLOOM TIME:** February to April  
**COMMON USES:** Specimen tree, seasonal interest, habitat garden

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Light green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink  
**BLOOM TIME:** Late summer to fall  
**COMMON USES:** Rock garden, herb garden, planter bed, groundcover
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.
## 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://merrillandhort.com/

### GREY WATER ACTION
Information on grey water reuse and rainwater harvesting.
www.greywateraction.org

## 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

## Resources

### 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.

PLANTS AND LANDSCAPES FOR SUMMER DRY CLIMATES
Photos and descriptions of plants for our climate, with a focus on native plants.

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.

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.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 California natives.
1552 Bancroft Road, Walnut Creek, CA 94598
www.ruthbancroftgarden.org

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

SAN LORENZO HIGH SCHOOL NATIVE PLANT GARDEN
The garden is open after school hours and by appointment. To visit please contact Alan Fishman (afishman@slzusd.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
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.

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

SAN LORENZO VILLAGE HOMES ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Catherine Kavasch, President
Wes Auten
Steve Kirk, Secretary/Treasurer
Cheryl Hoffmann
Kyle Carlson

SAN LORENZO VILLAGE HOMES ASSOCIATION ADMINISTRATION
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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