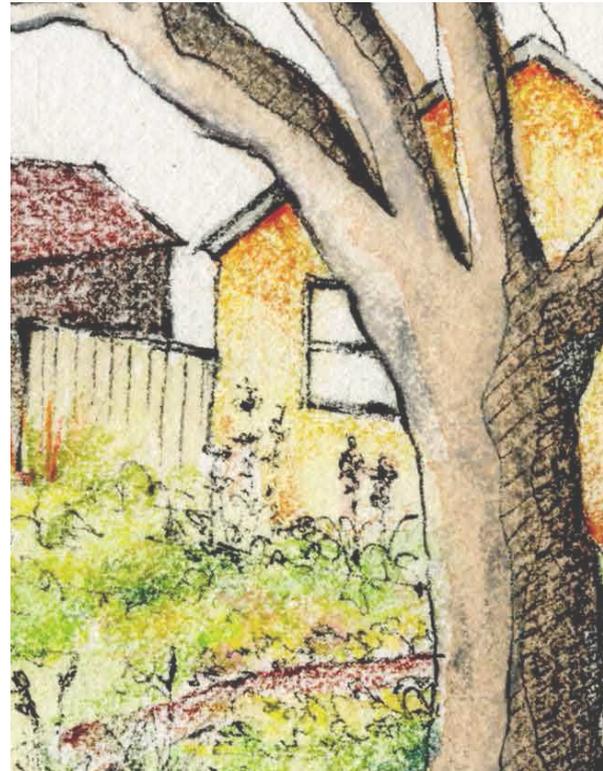




# GARDENS FOR SAN LORENZO



RECOMMENDATIONS FROM  
UC BERKELEY'S LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT





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## Credits

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

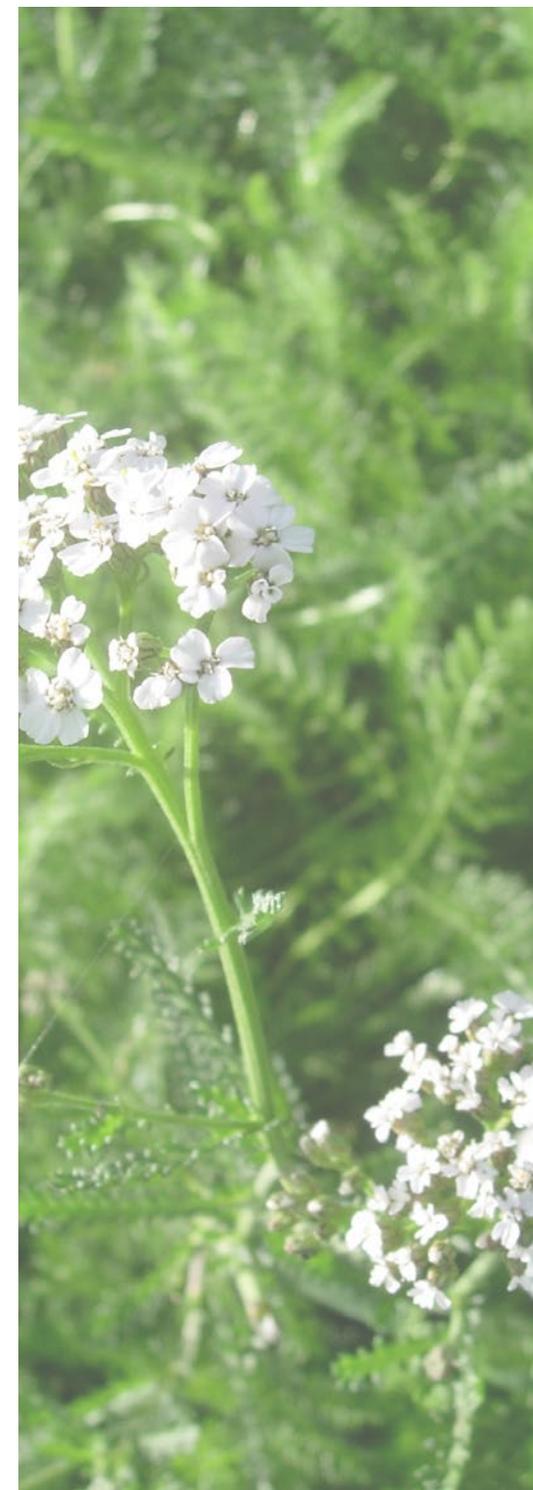
Photographs by Dawn Kooyumjian.



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## foreword



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

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

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

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

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



## introduction THE PROJECT

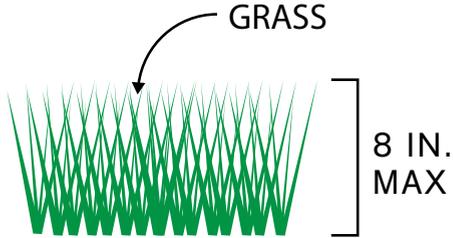


Since its founding, San Lorenzo Village Homes has prided itself as an ideal setting for indoor-outdoor living. Ads from the 1950's declare "Every Lot a Garden Spot." Today the community still takes pride in its homes while confronting issues specific to our time. California's dry summer climate means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

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

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

# housing association GUIDELINES



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



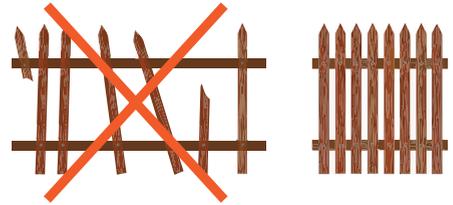
2 NO hazardous trees or vegetation that is unsightly or dangerous.



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



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



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



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

# housing association GUIDELINES



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



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



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



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



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



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

# housing association GUIDELINES



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



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



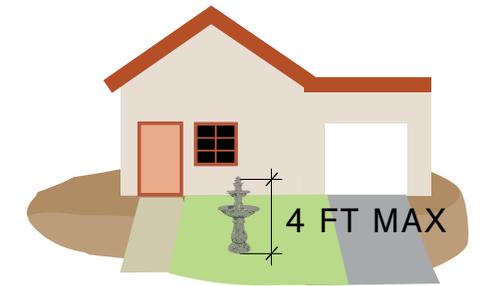
**15** No playground equipment or permanent structure in front yard.



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



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

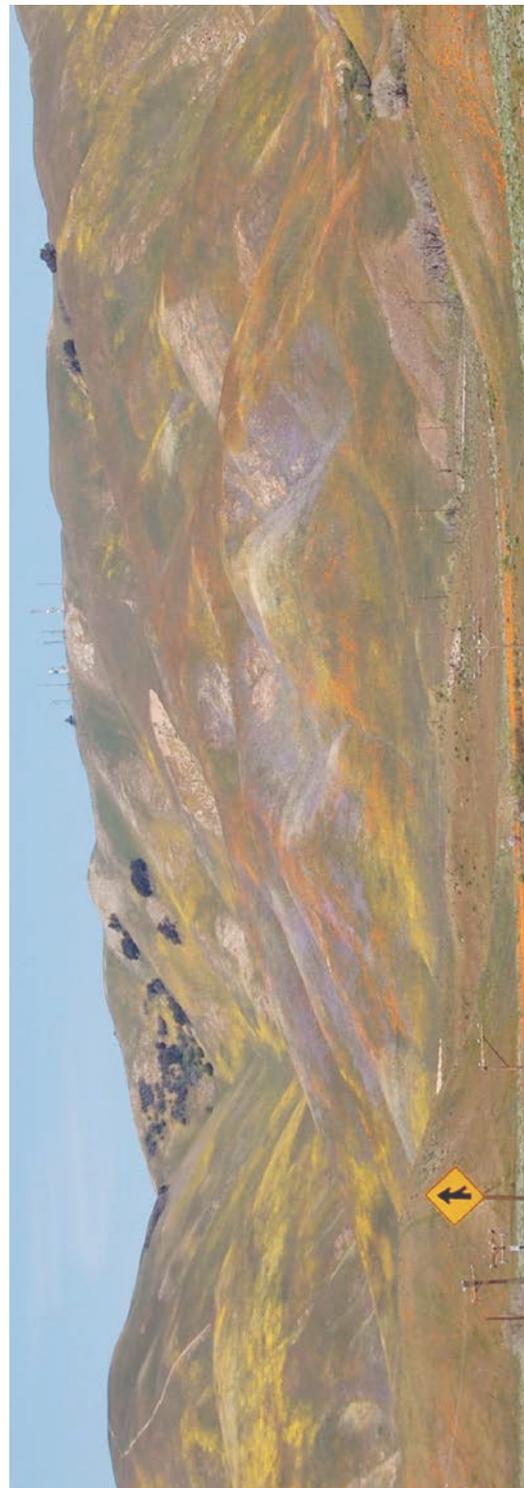


**18** Structures such as fountains, birdbaths, and other free standing items not to exceed 4 feet in height.

For more info, visit [www.slvha.com](http://www.slvha.com)



## gardens for THE GOLDEN STATE



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

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

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

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



## FAQS

### HOW CAN I REDUCE MY WATER BILL?

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

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

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

### ARE LOW WATER GARDENS COLORFUL AND ATTRACTIVE?

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

### WHAT IS THE COST OF INSTALLING A LOW WATER GARDEN?

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

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

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



## drought tolerant GARDEN

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

## traditional front GARDEN

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



## installation HOW TO'S

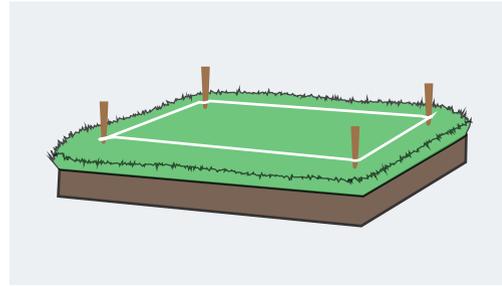


In this section you will find recommendations to guide you through the process of transforming your front yard into a beautiful, water-saving garden. From the first steps of getting rid of your lawn through a process called sheet mulching, to how to install a path, to selecting quality plants from the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

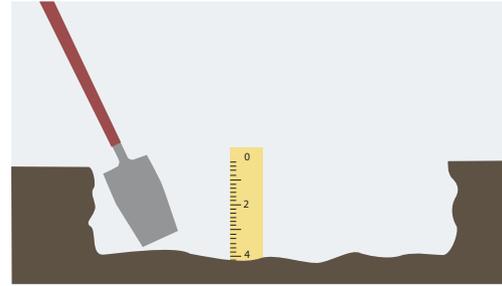
These simple steps and easy-to-follow diagrams will get you started on the path to your new garden.

# how to CRUSHED ROCK PATH

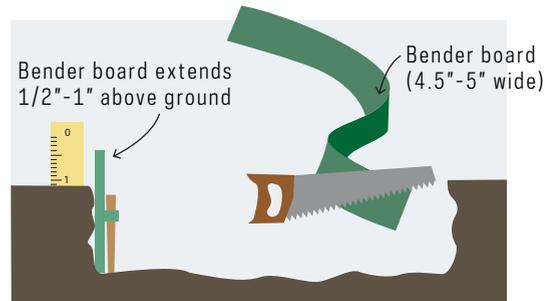
**MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS** The most popular crushed rock option is decomposed granite (DG), a tan-colored, locally-sourced material which provides an even walking surface and is used in many local gardens. Crushed rock and pea gravel are other options.



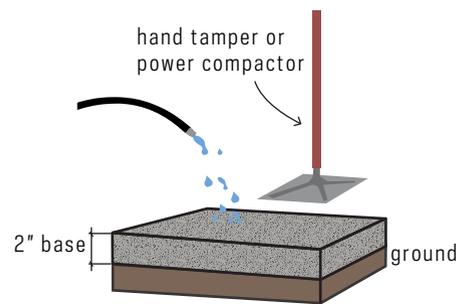
**1** Lay out the path with string and stakes.



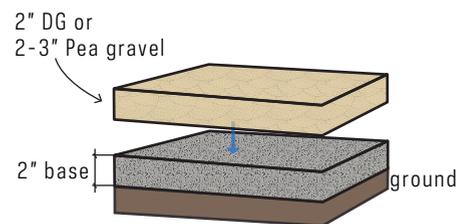
**2** Dig out a level 4 inches of soil using a garden spade.



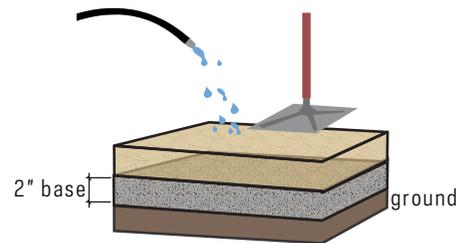
**3** Cut bender board to path length & place along path edge. Board extends 1/2"-1" above hole. Hammer stakes below surface.



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



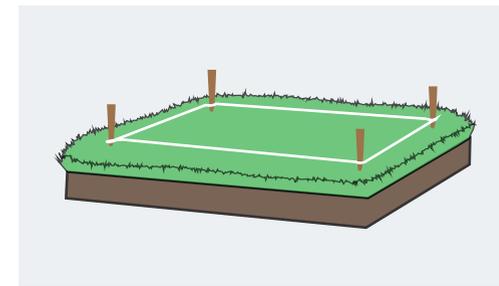
**5** Place 2 inches of DG or 2-3 inch layer of other rock. (More than 2-3" of loose material creates an uneven surface.)



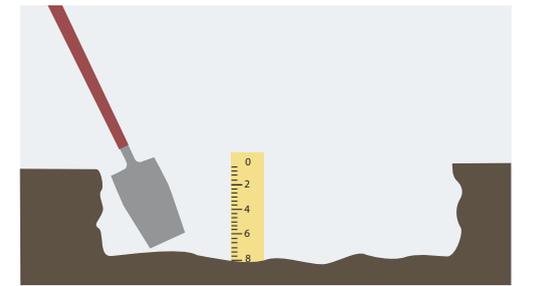
**6** Hose down entire surface of material and compact as in Step 4.

# how to PAVER PATH

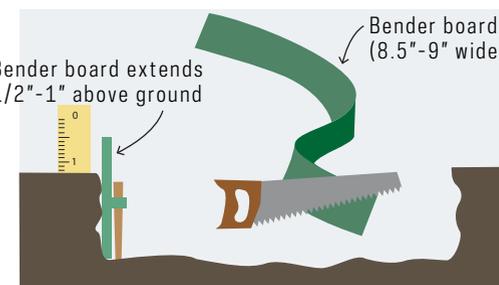
**CONSIDERATIONS** A paver path is a semi-permeable pathway option. Using sand or rock dust between pavers will allow water to percolate in. Spacing pavers 1/4 inch apart prevents tripage.



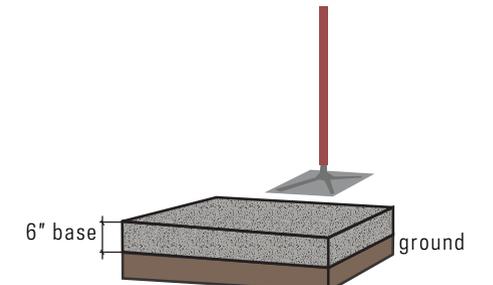
**1** Lay out the path with string and stakes.



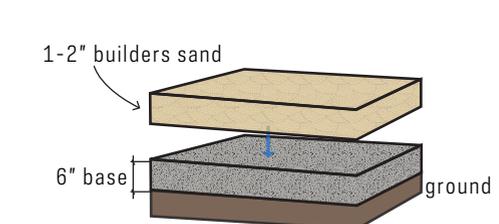
**2** Dig out 8 inches of soil using a garden spade to cut clean edges for your path.



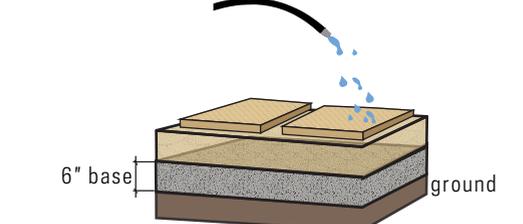
**3** Cut bender board (8.5"-9" wide) to path length. Board extends above surface. Hammer stakes below surface. Shovel 6" gravel into excavated area.



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



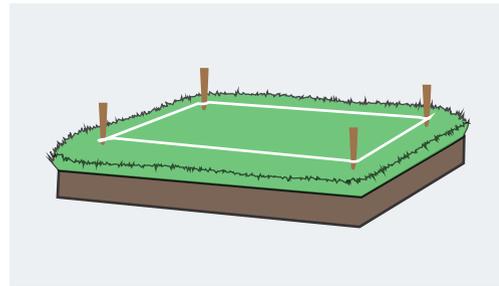
**5** Add 1-2" sand & rake smooth. Run stakes along the edge of the path and connect them with a string 1/2" above surrounding lawn or planter bed. This serves as a leveling guide.



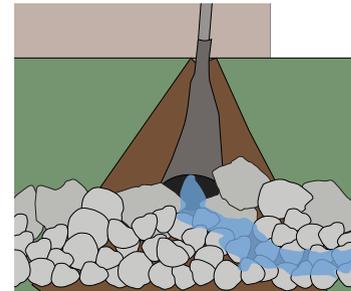
**6** Place pavers along path at string's level. Twist paver back & forth to secure then tap down with rubber mallet. Sweep sand into joints. Spray down & add sand until level.

# how to DRY CREEK

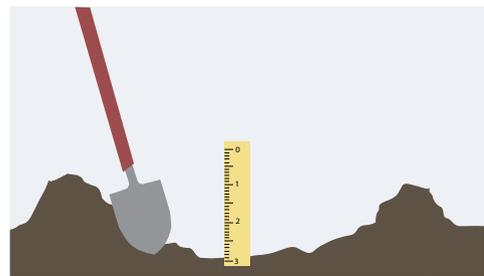
**DEFINITION** A dry creek is an arrangement of stones and rocks which imitates the look of a stream bed. It directs water runoff following heavy rains.



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



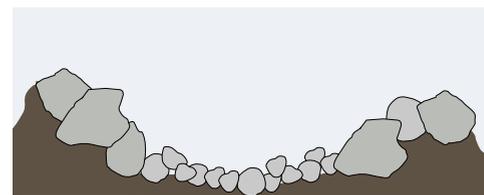
- 2 Dig a trench 6 in deep & wide from downspout to the start of your creek bed. Fit a downspout adapter to a PVC pipe and lay pipe in trench.



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



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



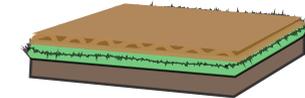
- 5 Cover the bottom with a layer of medium size round pebbles. Use larger stones and boulders along the sides. Where the creek bends put a large boulder to force the water to follow the bend.

# how to SHEET MULCH

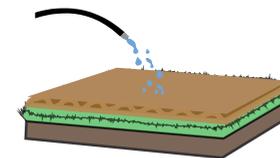
**DEFINITION** Sheet mulch is a technique of laying cardboard or newspaper over an existing lawn and then topping it off with layers of compost and wood mulch. The layers suppress weed growth, giving you healthier soil and plants.



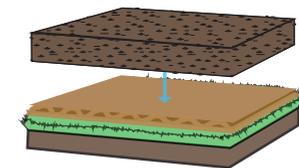
- 1 Mow or cut vegetation to the ground. Install any 5-gallon or larger plants which will require a large planting hole.



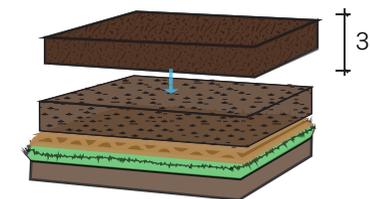
- 2 Lay down weed barrier, such as cardboard, newspaper or burlap. Make sure to have 4 to 6 inch overlap where sheets meet. Work around existing plants by ripping and folding the cardboard.



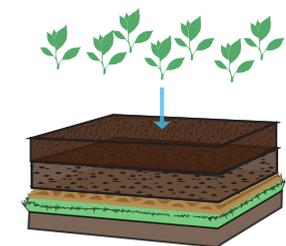
- 3 Wet the cardboard as you go to keep it in place and to shape it around obstacles.



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



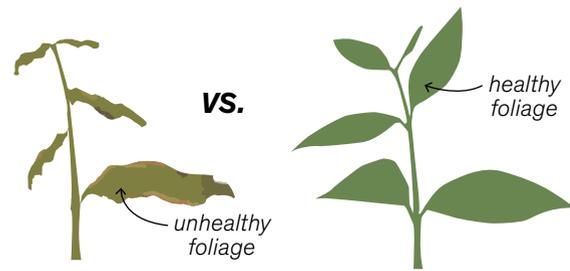
- 5 Now add the final top mulch layer, at least 3 inches thick. Water the whole bed thoroughly once again.



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

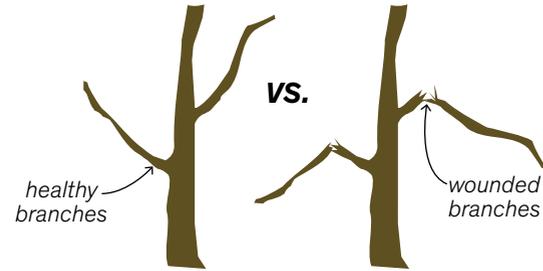
# how to CHOOSE A HEALTHY PLANT

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



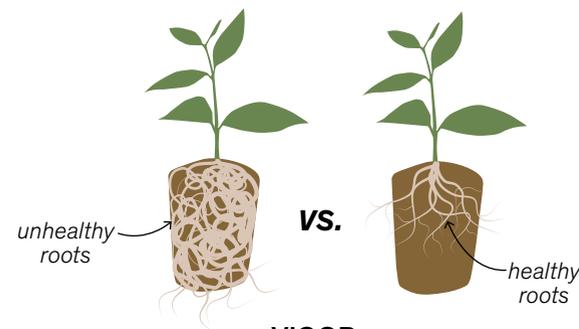
## FOLIAGE

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.



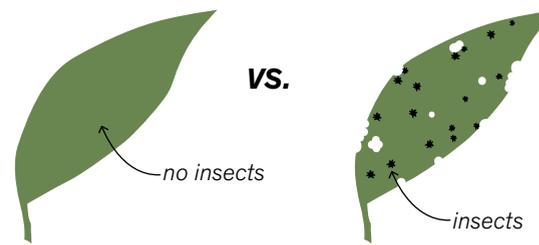
## BRANCHES

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



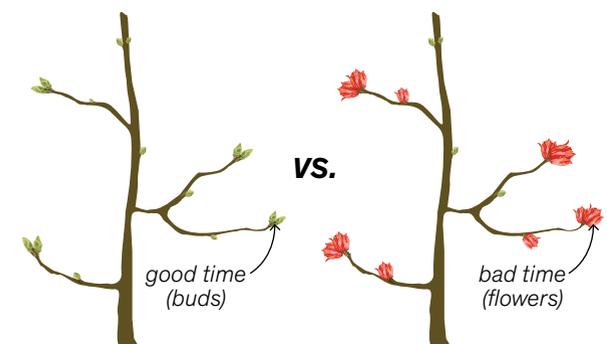
## VIGOR

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



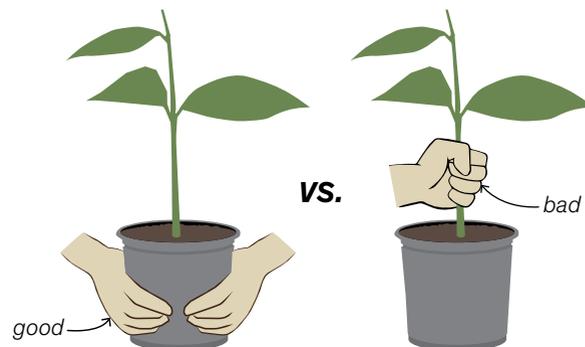
## INSECTS & DISEASES

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

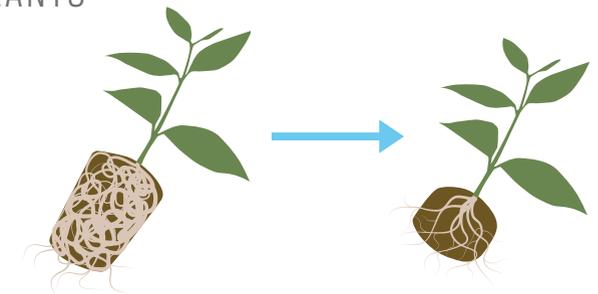
Do not pick up or carry a plant by the stem. Negligent handling may cause damage.

# how to PLANT FROM POTS

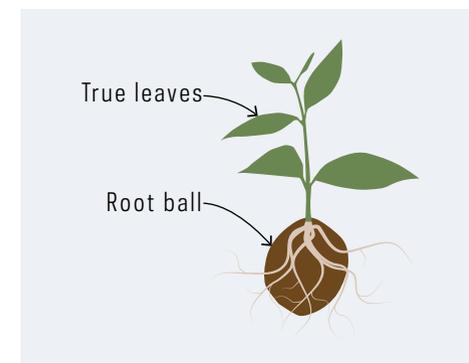
**BEFORE TRANSPLANTING** When plants have been in containers for too long their roots may start to grow in a circle around the inside of the container. This is called being "rootbound." Rootbound plants need to be broken up before you transplant them into your garden.

## how to: BREAK UP ROOTBOUND PLANTS

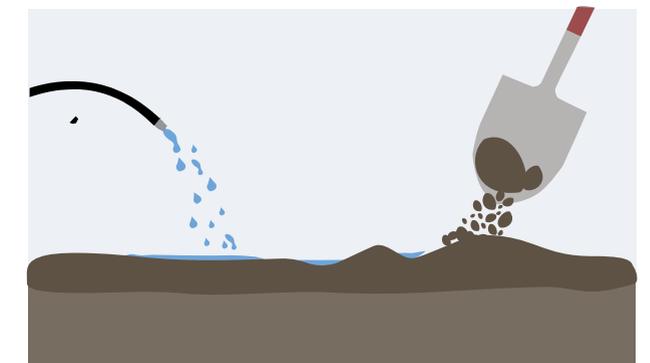
Remove the plant from the container by squeezing the pot loosening the root ball. Tease apart any circling roots. Keep the new and healthier roots intact. With larger plants you may need to use a sharp tool.



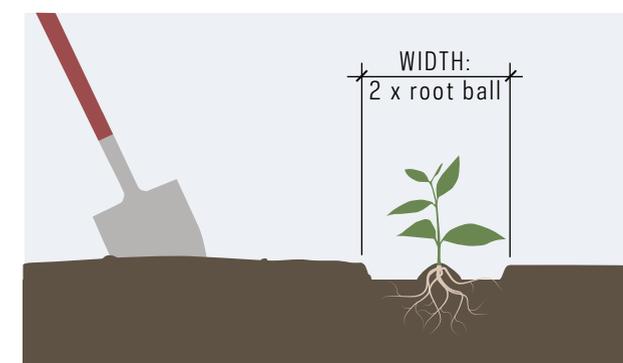
## how to: TRANSPLANT SEEDLINGS



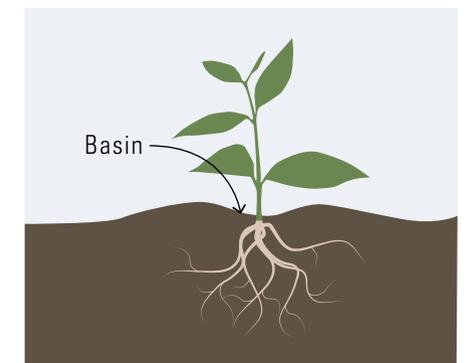
**1** When seedlings have two sets of true leaves and have developed roots they are ready to be transplanted.



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

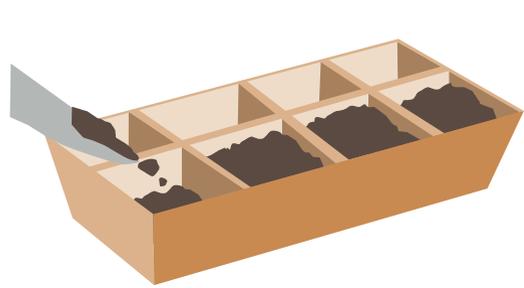


**3** Dig a hole about twice as wide as the root ball. If soil is dry, fill hole with water and let drain. Set plant into the soil so it is level with the surrounding soil.

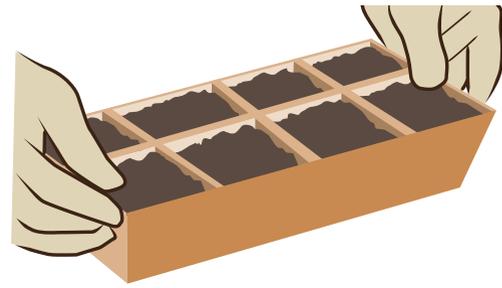


**4** Press soil around the rootball. Form a shallow basin around the base of plant. Water and keep an eye on it.

# how to PLANT FROM SEED



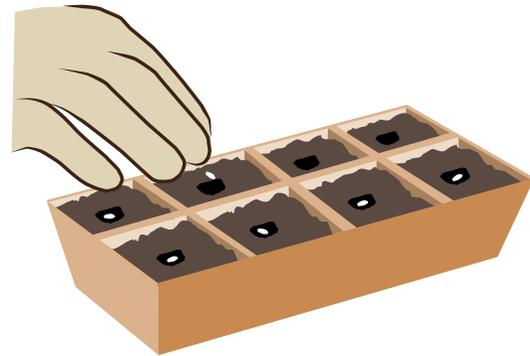
**1** Fill container with moist potting soil. The container should be about 2-3 inches deep with drainage holes.



**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.

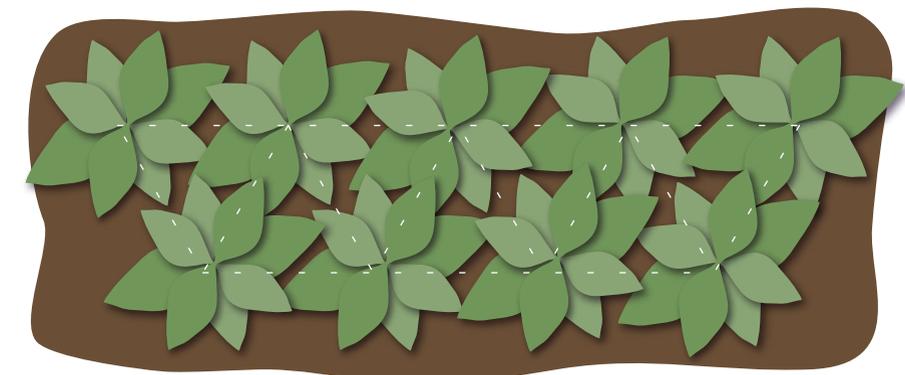
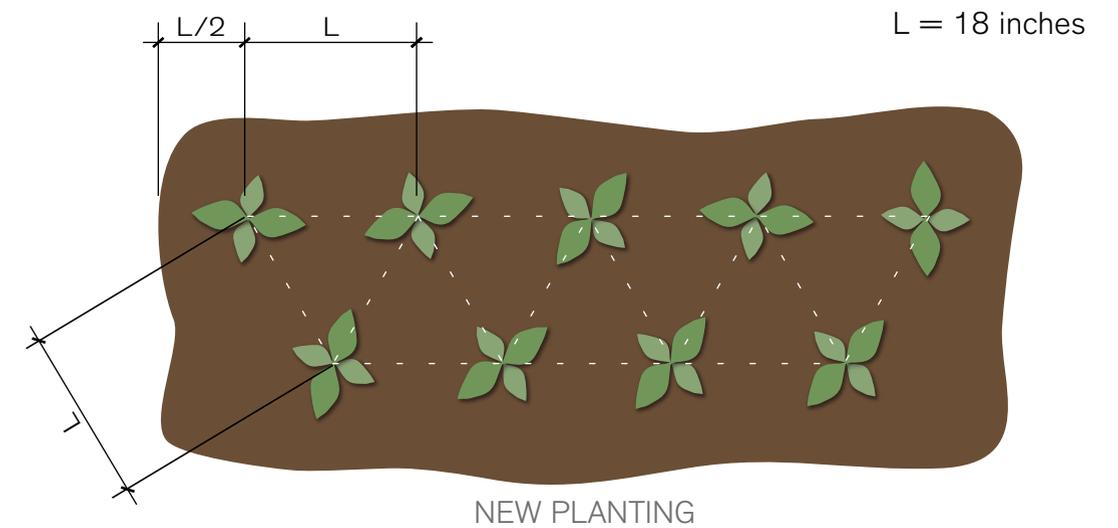
# how to MASS PLANTS

**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.

## how to: PLANT WITH TRIANGULAR SPACING

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





## choose your GARDEN



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

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

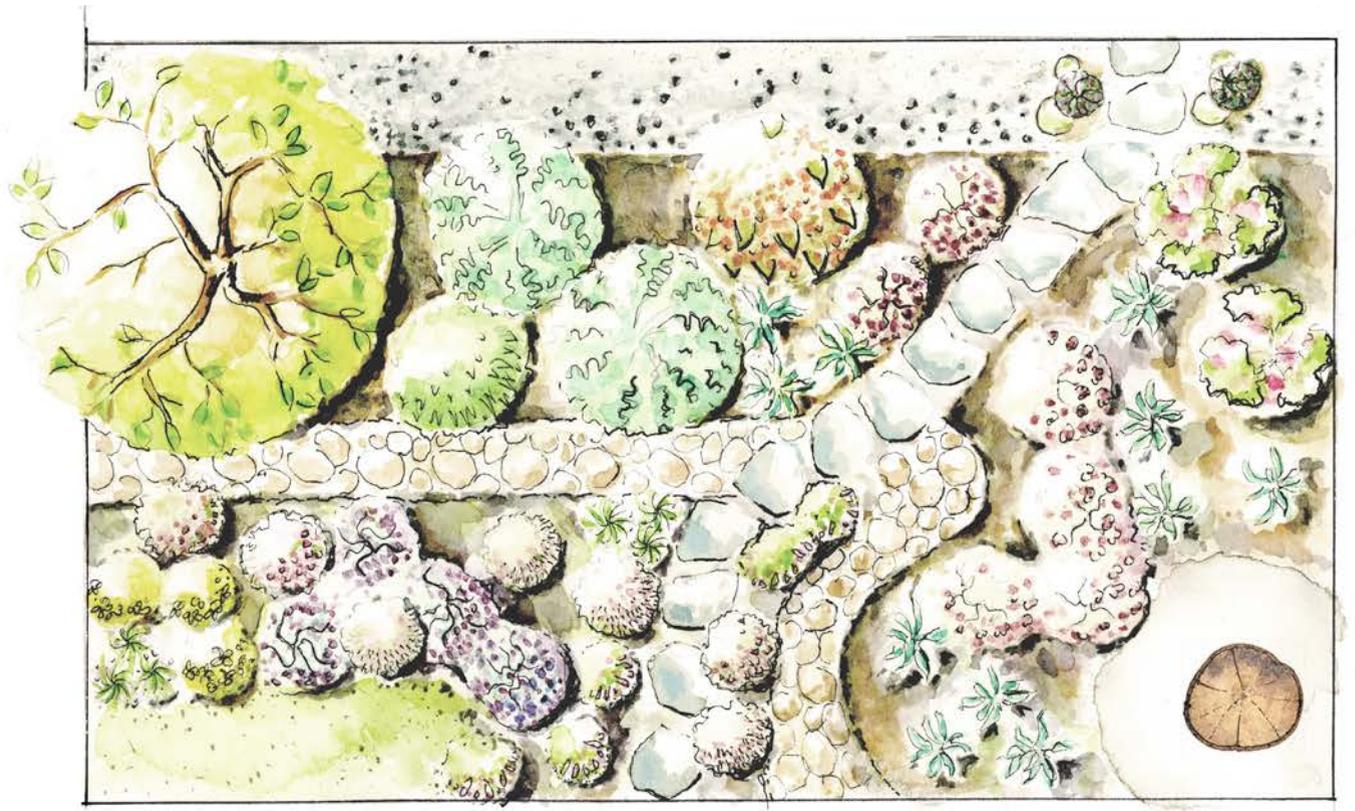
If your lot is a little larger or a little smaller than the typical lot, simply add a few more plants, or reduce their number. In the plant section, there are detailed descriptions of each plant in the designs including mature height and width. Use the width measurement of the mature plant to guide your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

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

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



# HERB GARDEN



**COST:** \$650-850

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

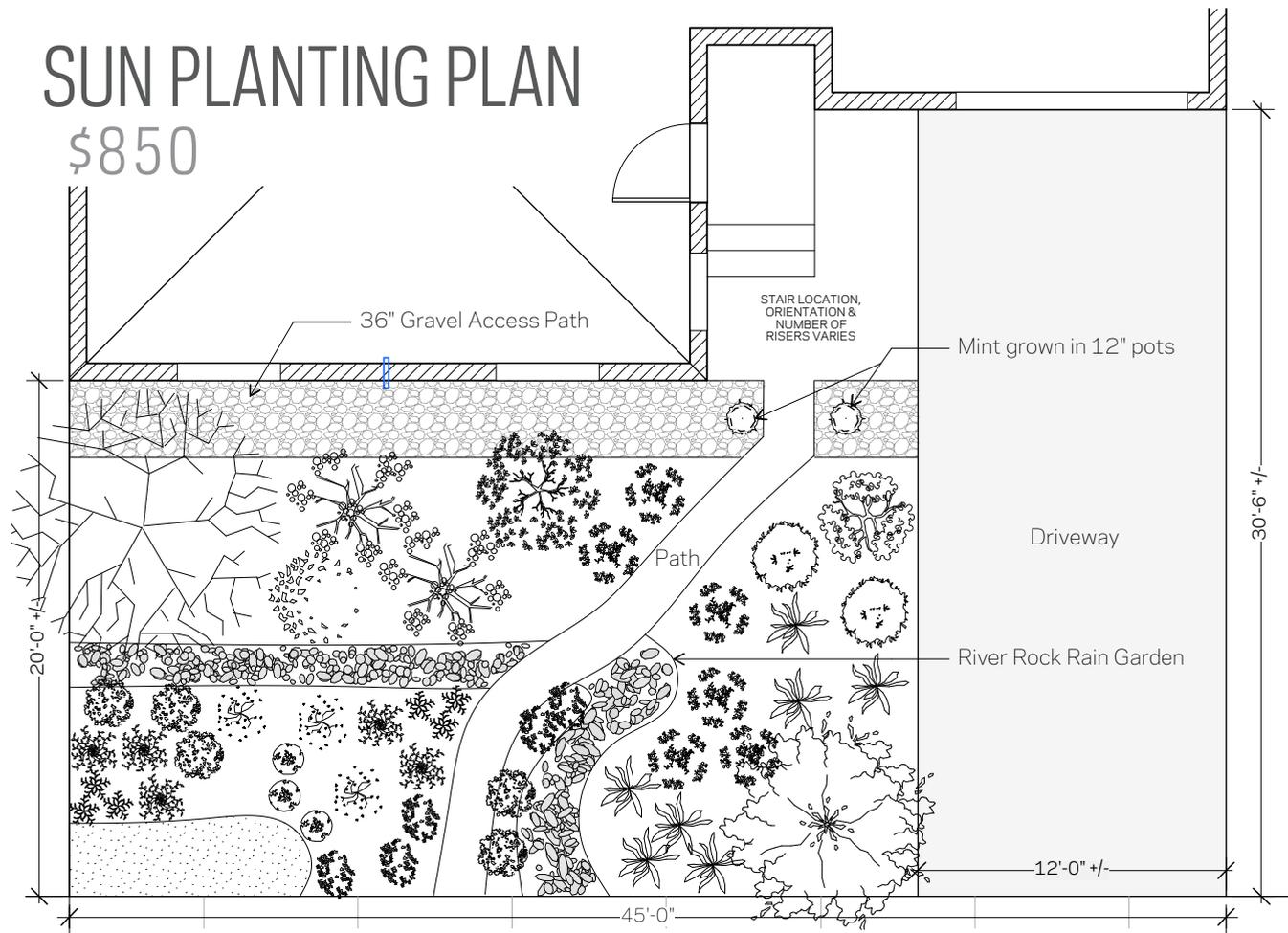
**MAINTENANCE:** low

**FEATURES:**

- useful plants
- formal style
- fragrant
- rainwater capture

# SUN PLANTING PLAN

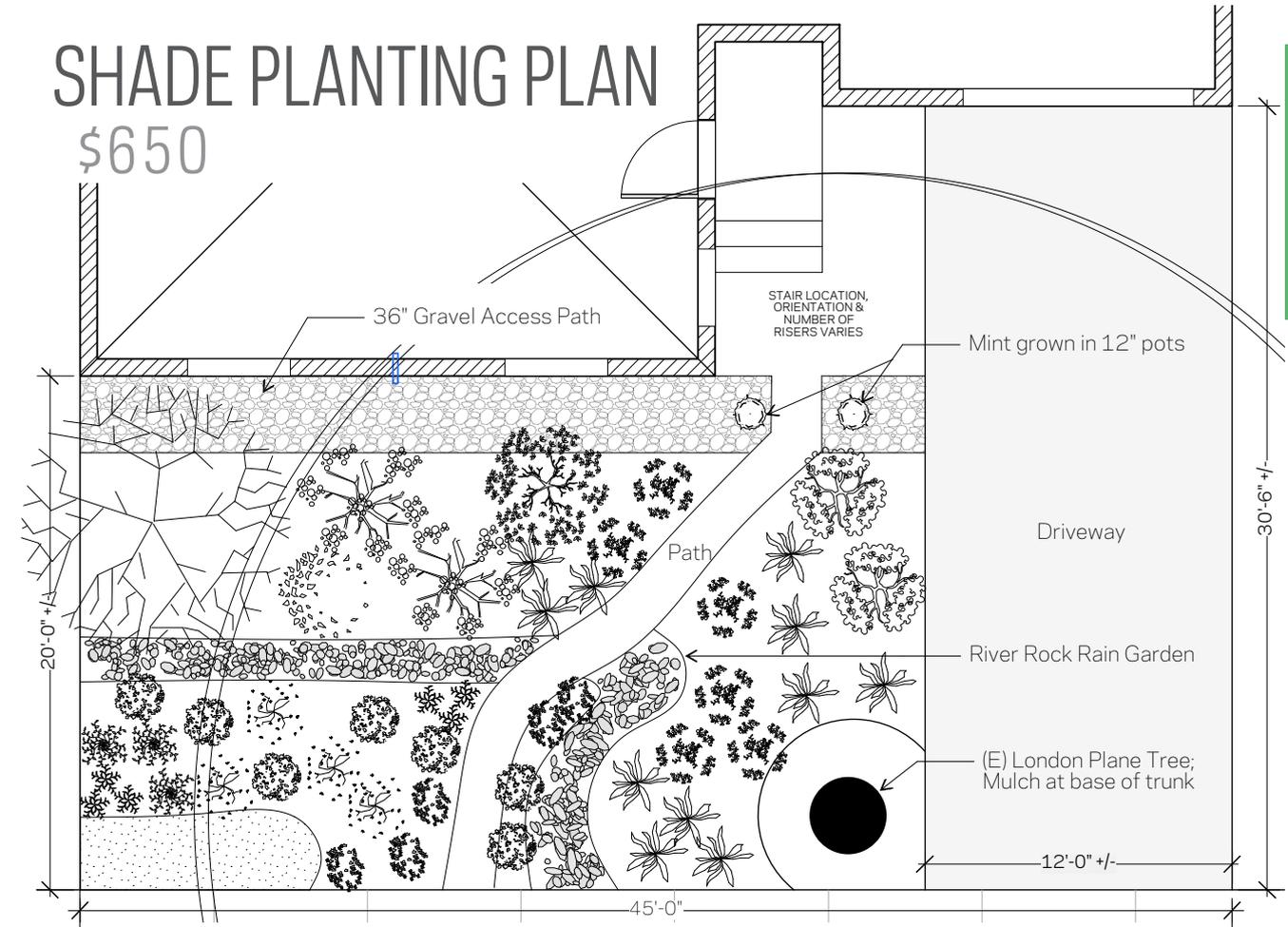
\$850



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

# SHADE PLANTING PLAN

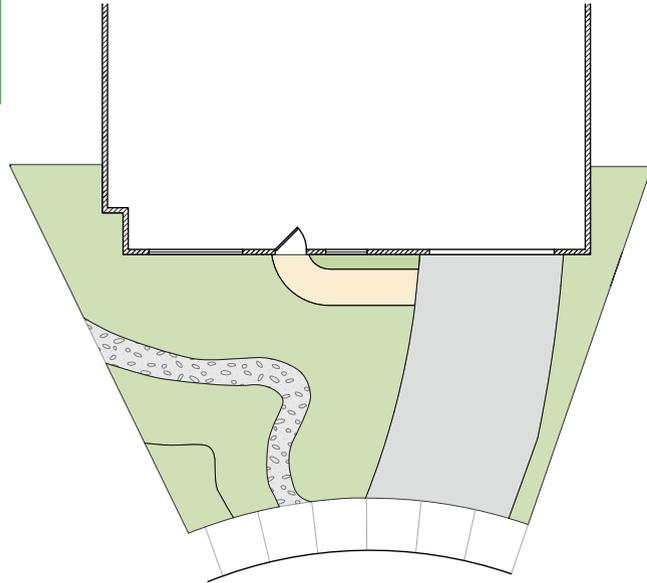
\$650



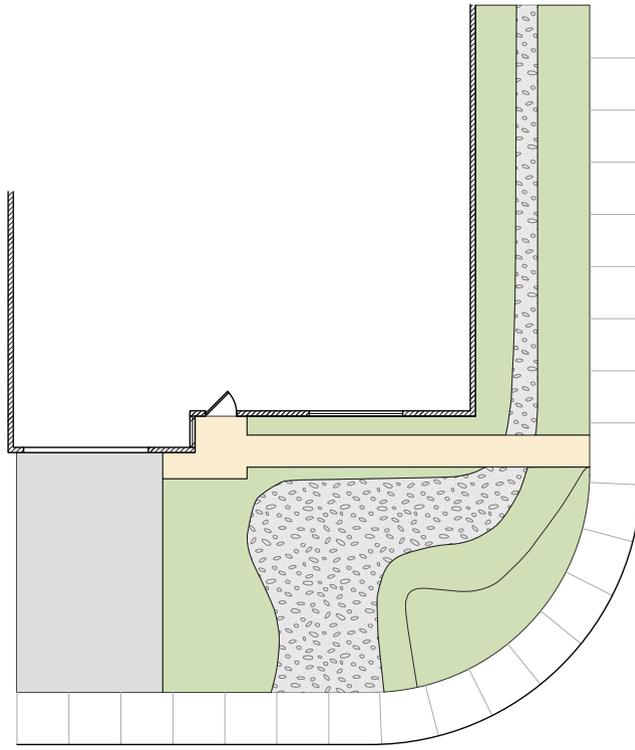
(E) = Existing (N) = New

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

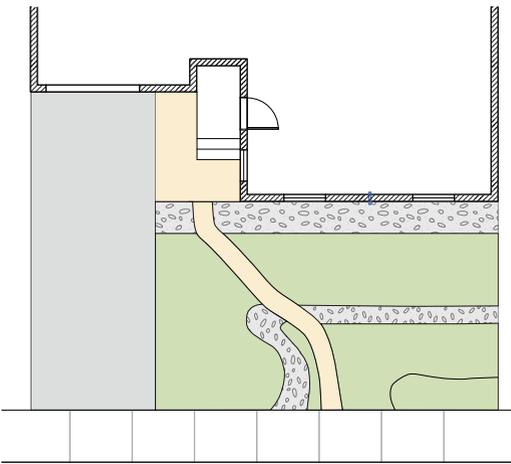
# ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES



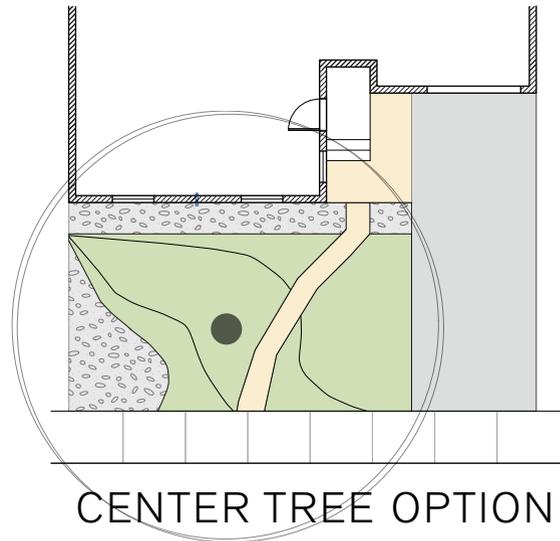
CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN



CORNER GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



CENTER TREE OPTION

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



SECTION



# CALIFORNIA NATIVE GARDEN



NATIVE GARDEN

**COST:** \$500-700

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

**MAINTENANCE:** low

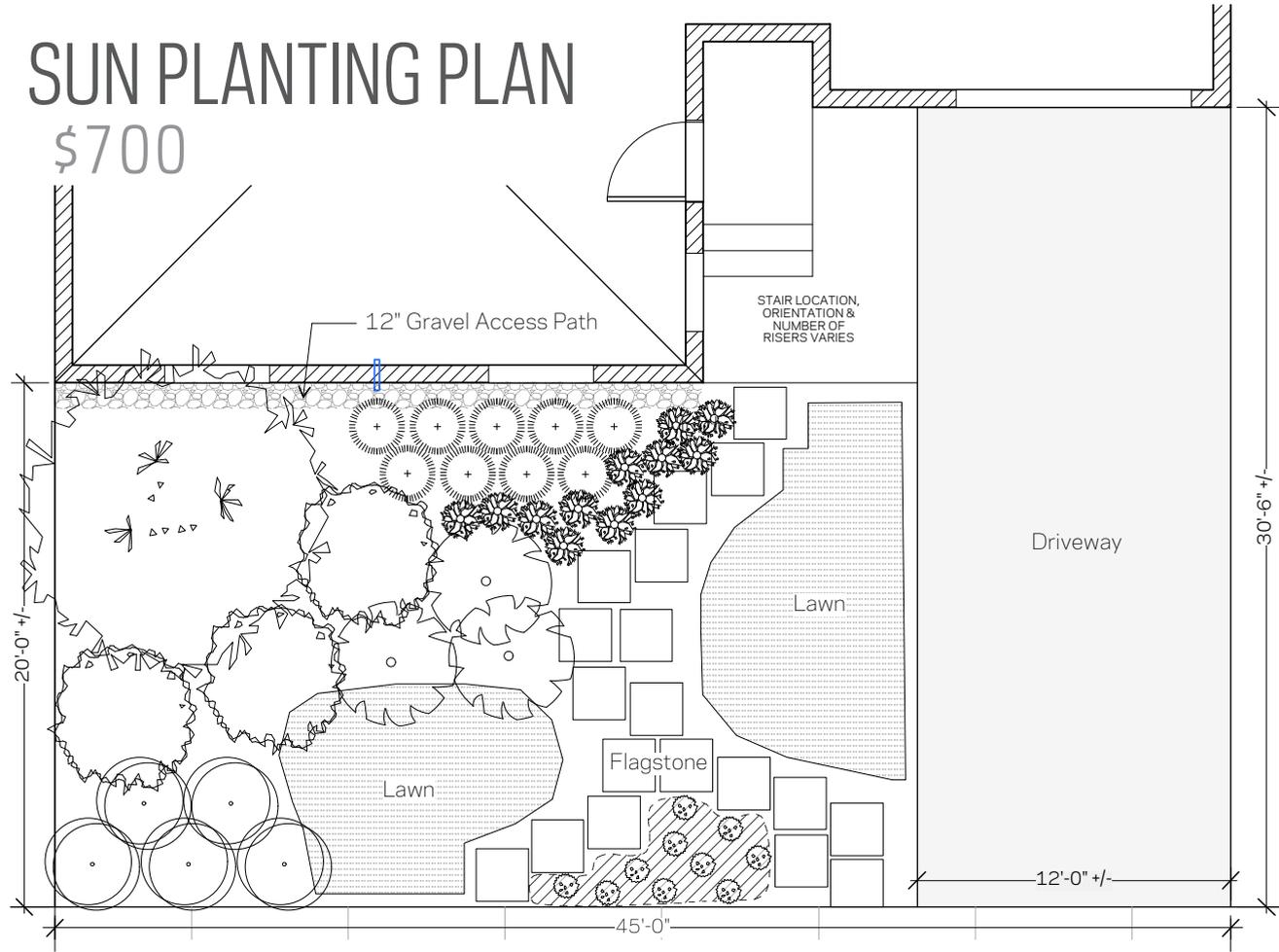
**FEATURES:**

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

# SUN PLANTING PLAN

\$700

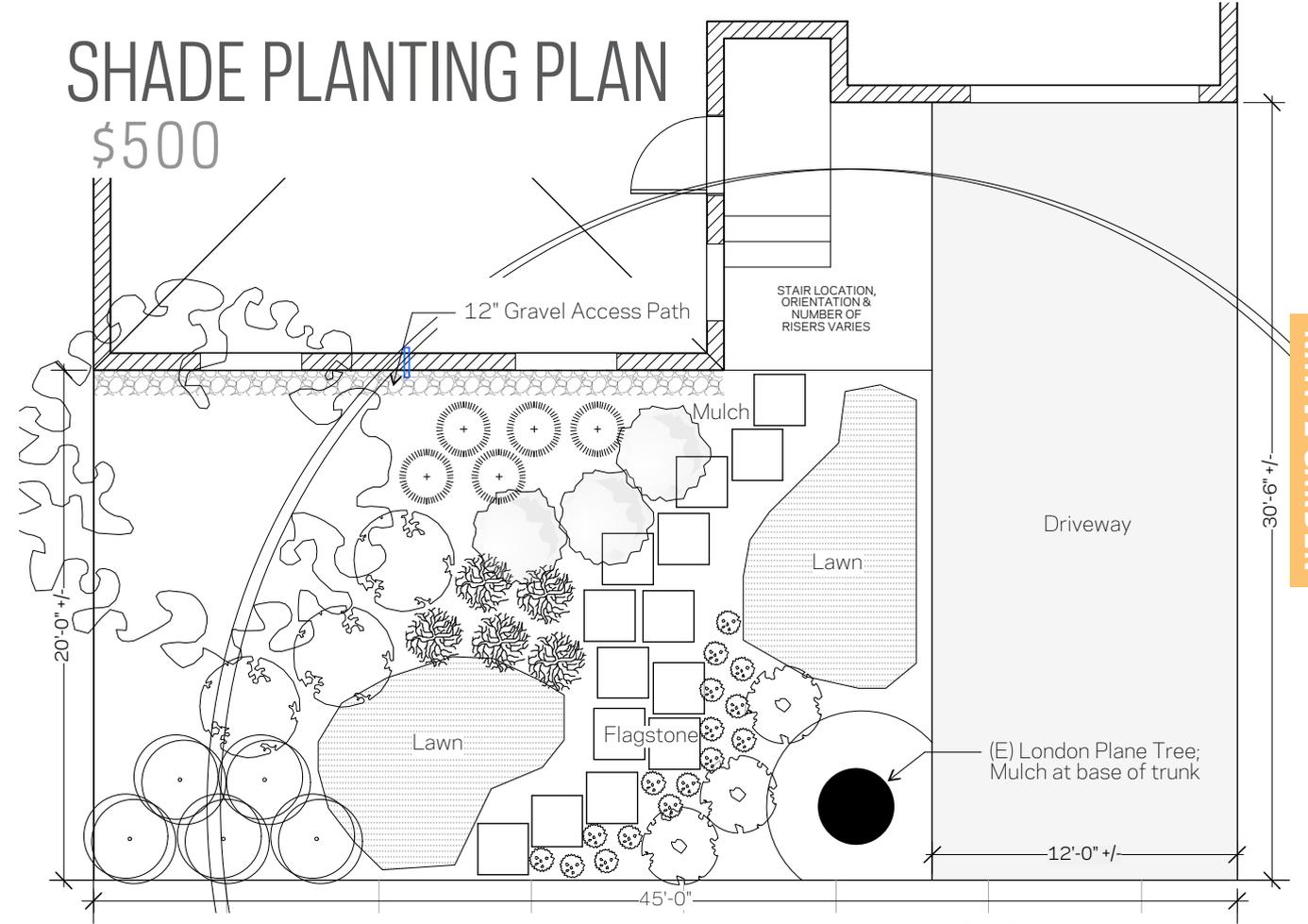
NATIVE GARDEN



# SHADE PLANTING PLAN

\$500

NATIVE GARDEN



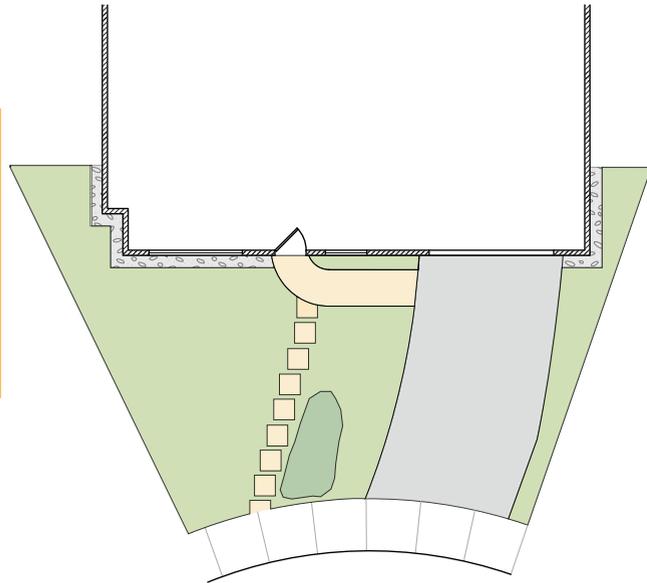
(E) = Existing (N) = New

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

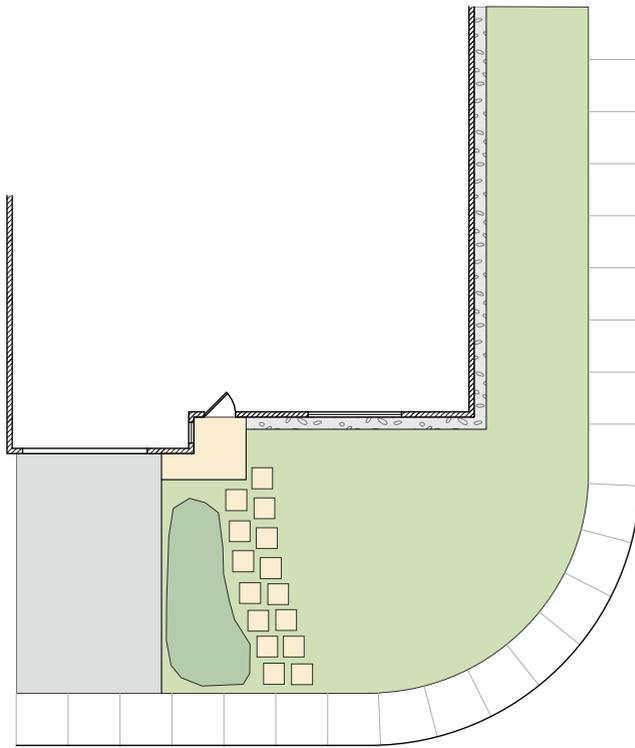
SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	<b>California Fuchsia</b>	<i>Epilobium canum</i>	1G	3
	<b>California Woodland Strawberry</b>	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	4"	5
	<b>Douglas Iris</b>	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	1G	5
	<b>Flowering Currant</b>	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	5G	3
	<b>Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry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

# ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

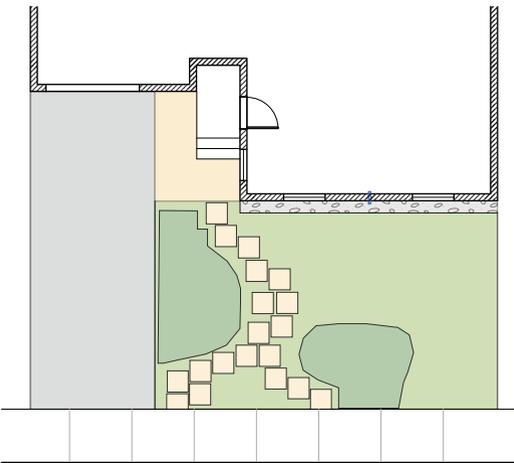
NATIVE GARDEN



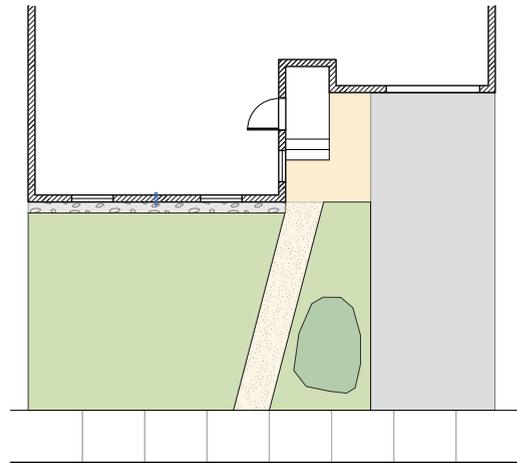
CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN



CORNER GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



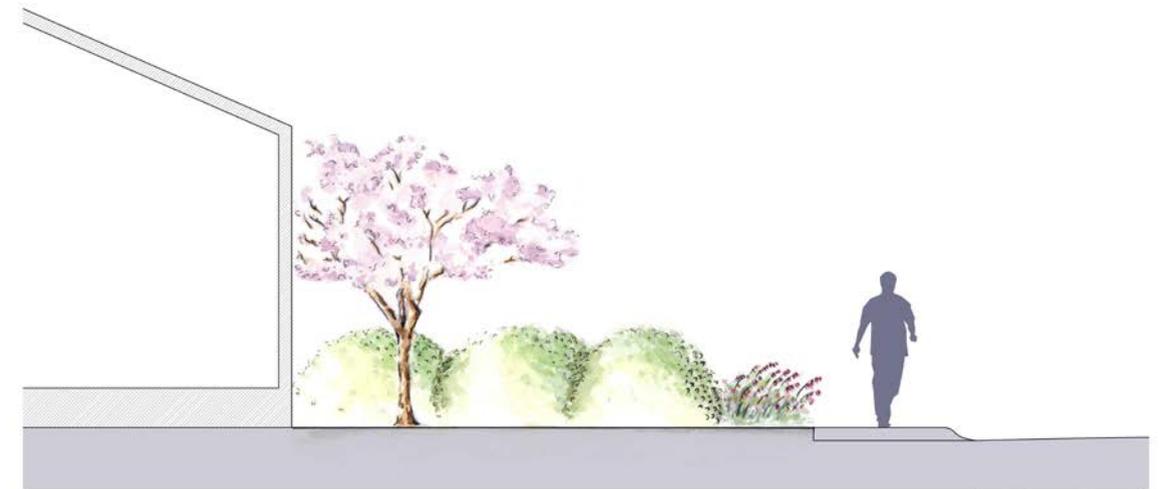
BUDGET OPTION

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

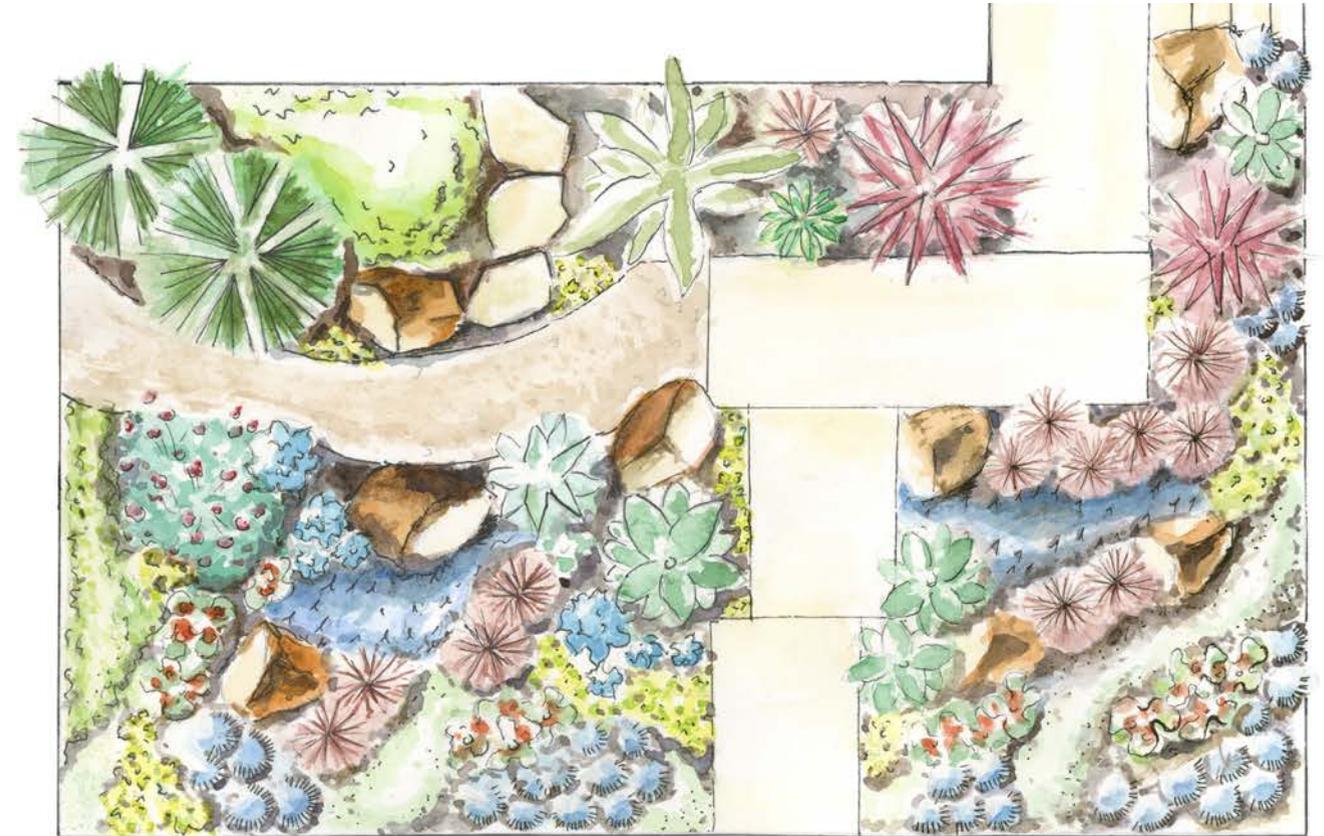
NATIVE GARDEN



SECTION



# LUSH AND DRY GARDEN



LUSH AND DRY

**COST:** \$1,875-2,550

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

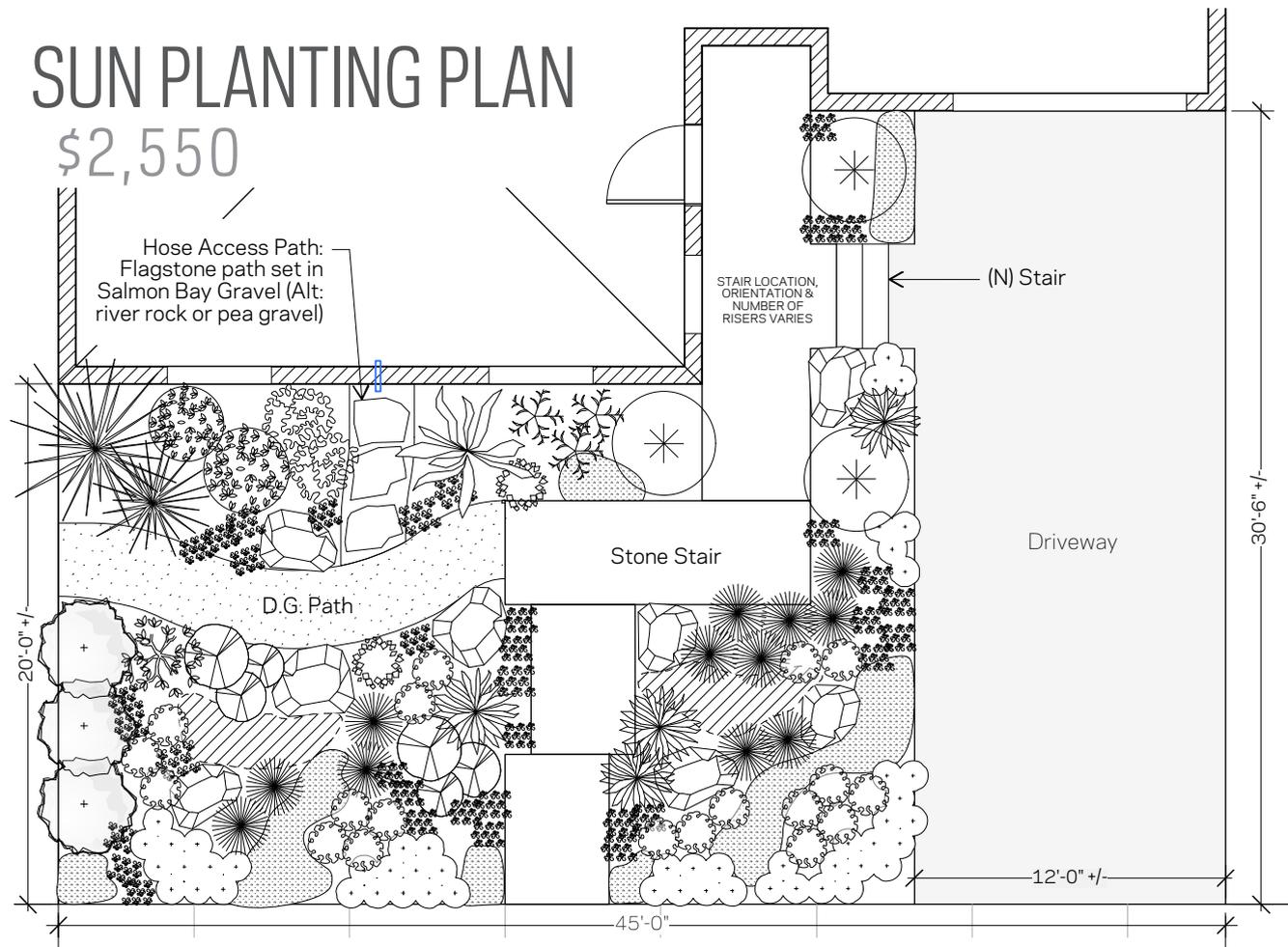
**MAINTENANCE:** very low

**FEATURES:**

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

# SUN PLANTING PLAN

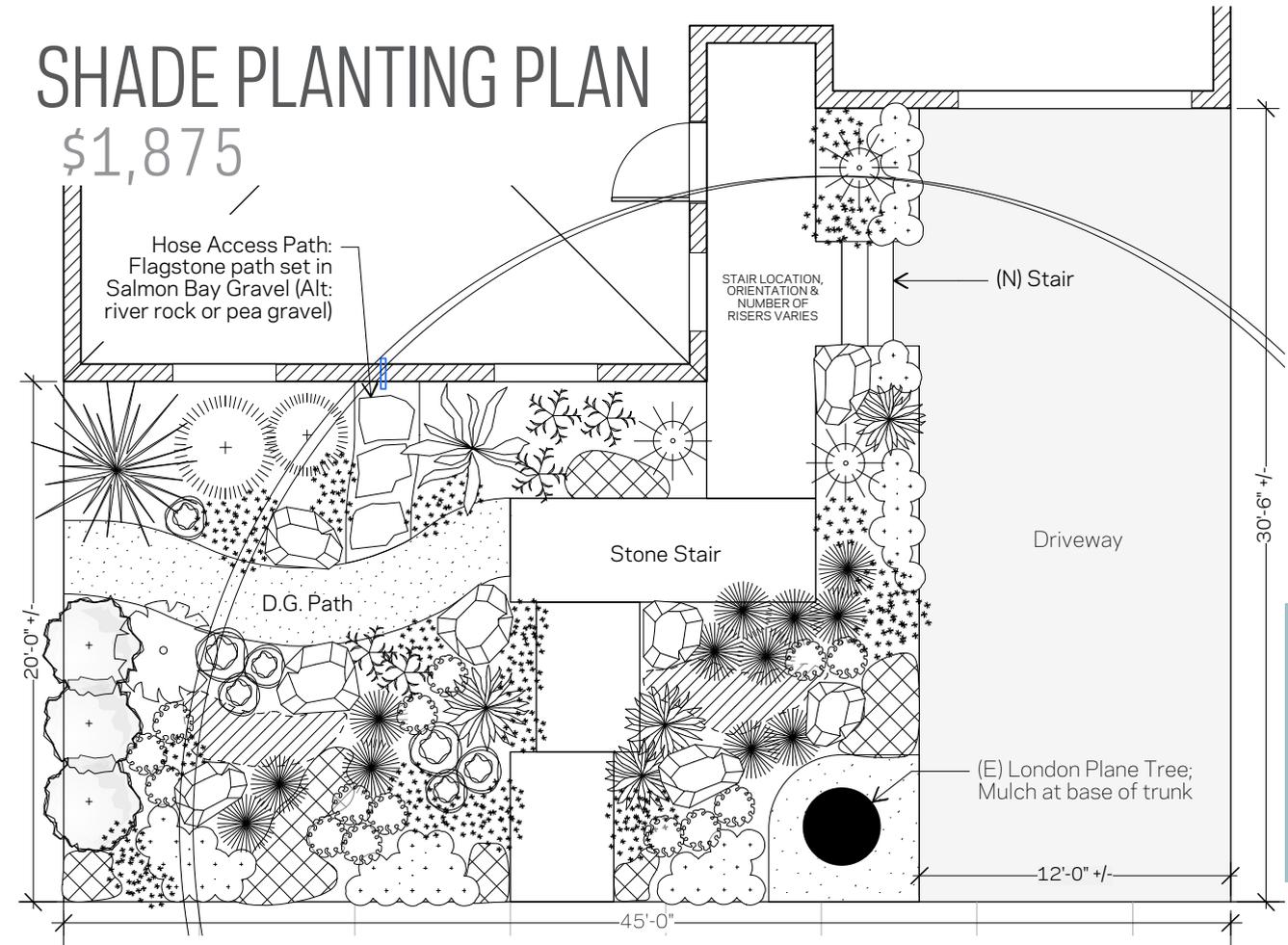
\$2,550



LUSH AND DRY

# SHADE PLANTING PLAN

\$1,875



LUSH AND DRY

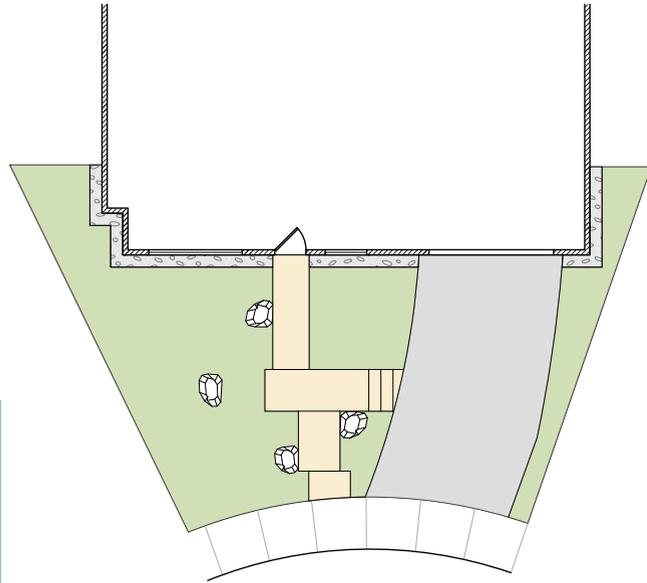
(E) = Existing (N) = New

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

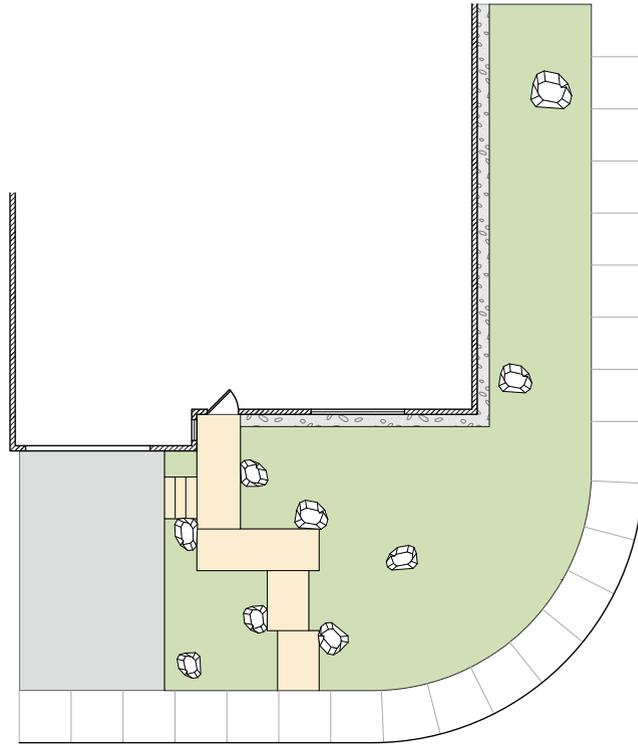
SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	<b>Big Bend Yucca</b> (Tree)	<i>Yucca rostrata</i>	15G	1
	<b>African Iris</b>	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	5G	3
	<b>Blue Fescue</b>	<i>Festuca glauca</i> 'Elijah Blue'	1G	50
	<b>Breath of Heaven</b>	<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i> 'Sunset Gold'	1G / 5G	3-4
	<b>Campfire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

# ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES

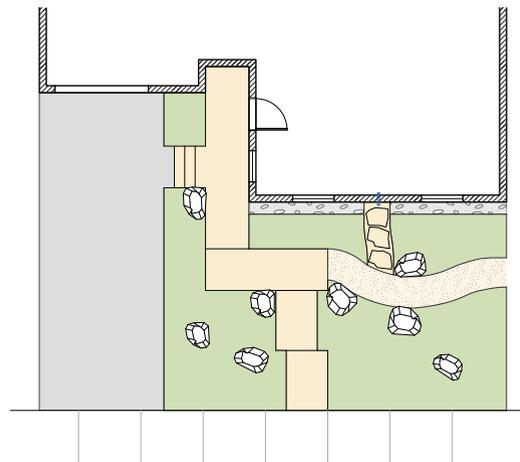
LUSH AND DRY



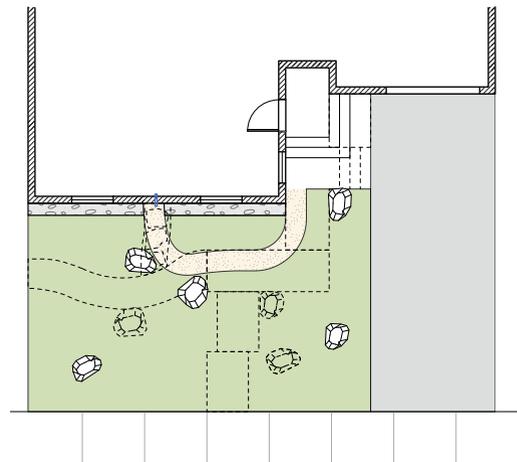
CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN



CORNER GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



BUDGET OPTION  
*(Dashed line = To be removed)*

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

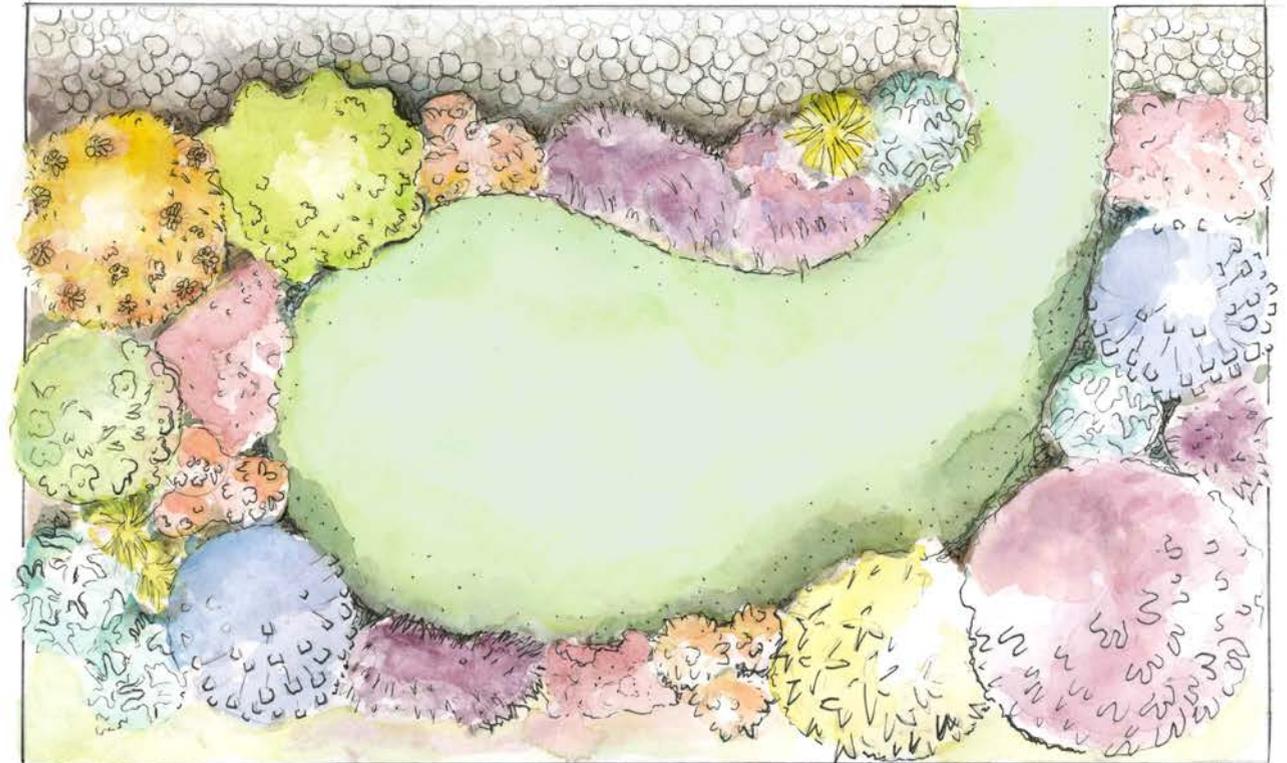
LUSH AND DRY



SECTION



# COTTAGE GARDEN



COTTAGE GARDEN

**COST:** \$700-950

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

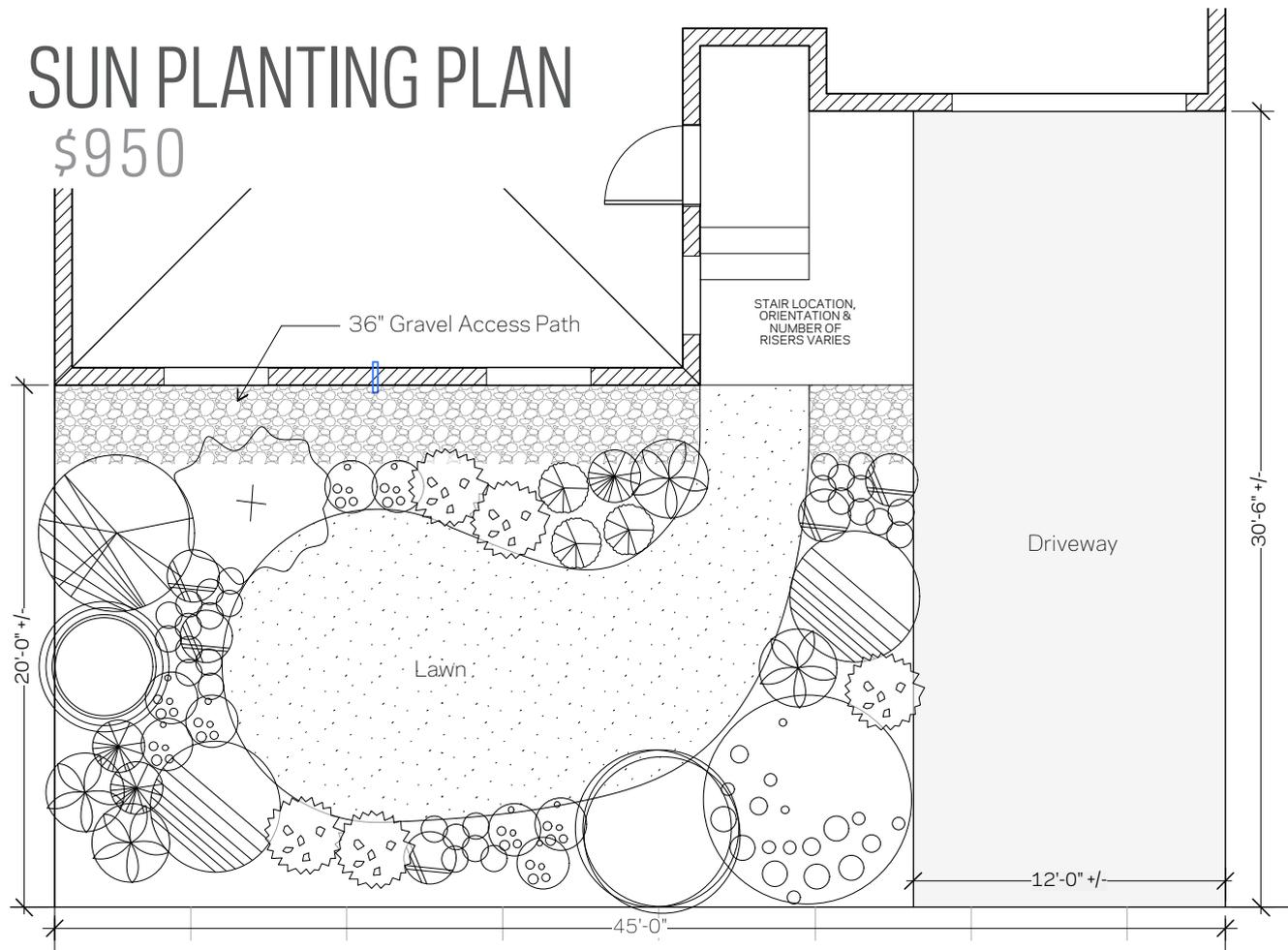
**MAINTENANCE:** medium

**FEATURES:**

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

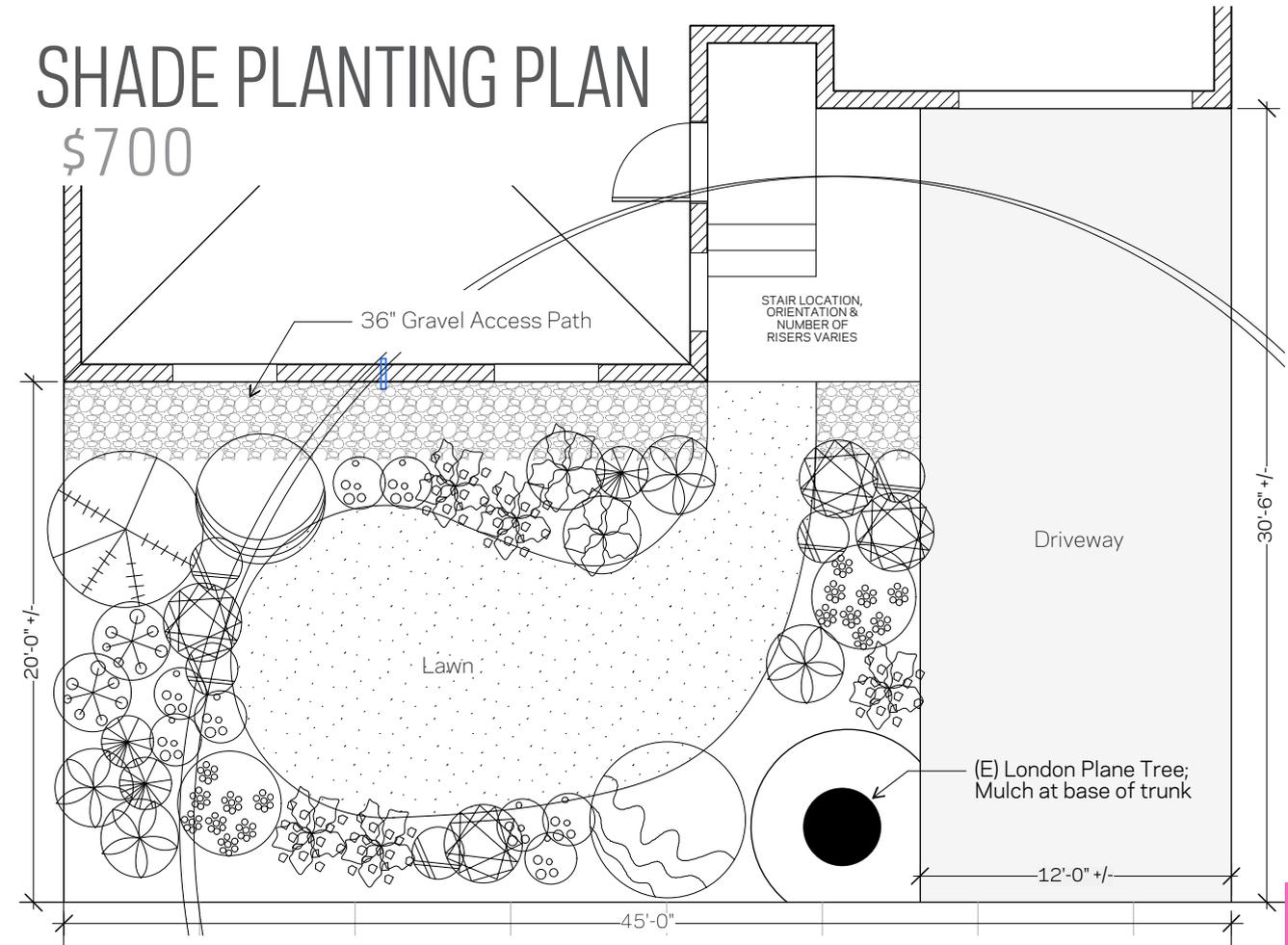
# SUN PLANTING PLAN

\$950



# SHADE PLANTING PLAN

\$700



(E) = Existing (N) = New

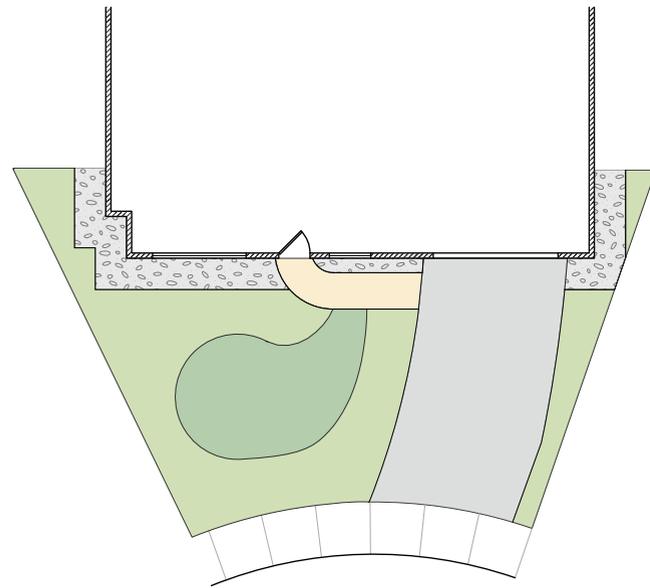
COTTAGE GARDEN

COTTAGE GARDEN

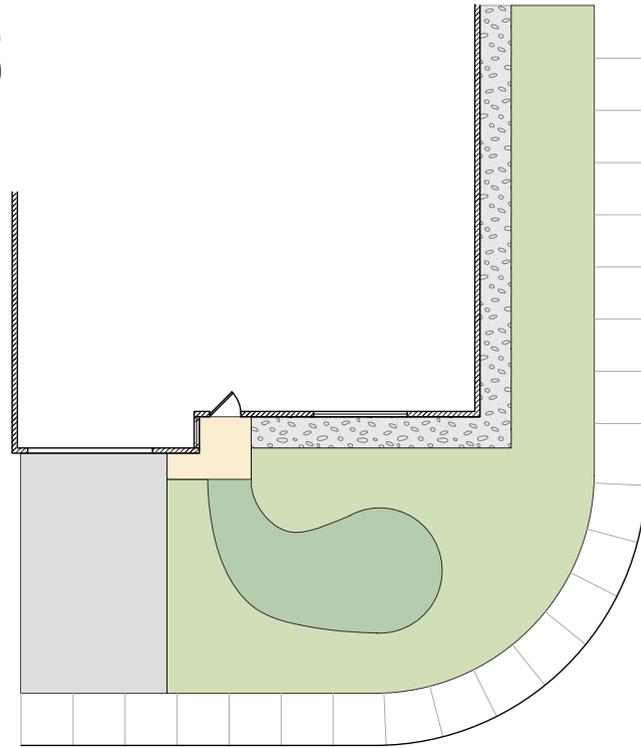
SYMBOL	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	QTY
	<b>Blue Sage</b>	<i>Salvia clevelandii</i>	5G	2
	<b>Dusty Miller</b>	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	1G	4
	<b>English Lavender</b>	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	1G	3
	<b>Jerusalem Sage</b>	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	1G	1
	<b>Lantana</b>	<i>Lantana</i> x 'Sunburst'	1G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

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

# ALTERNATIVE LOT SIZES



CUL-DE-SAC GARDEN

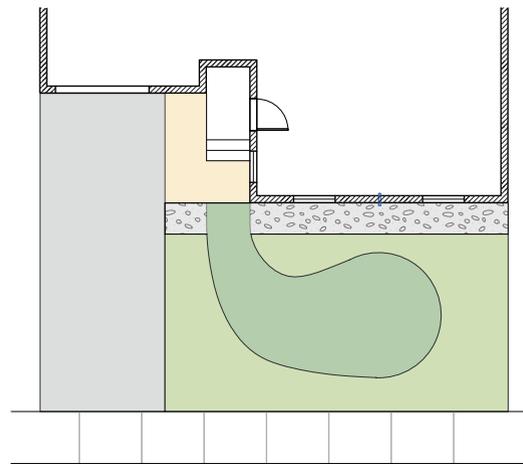


CORNER GARDEN

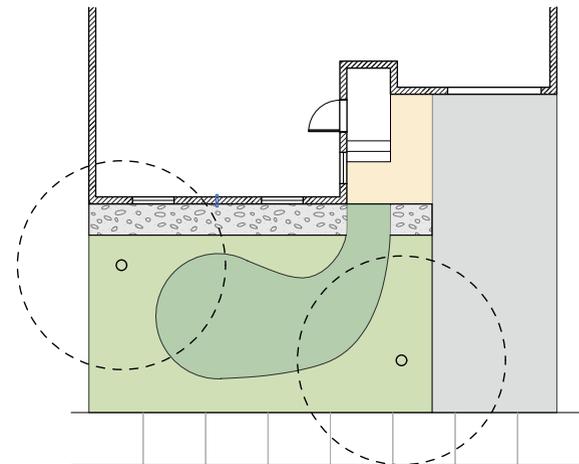


ELEVATION

COTTAGE GARDEN



MIRRORED GARDEN



SMALL TREE OPTION

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

PLANTING  
AREA

LAWN

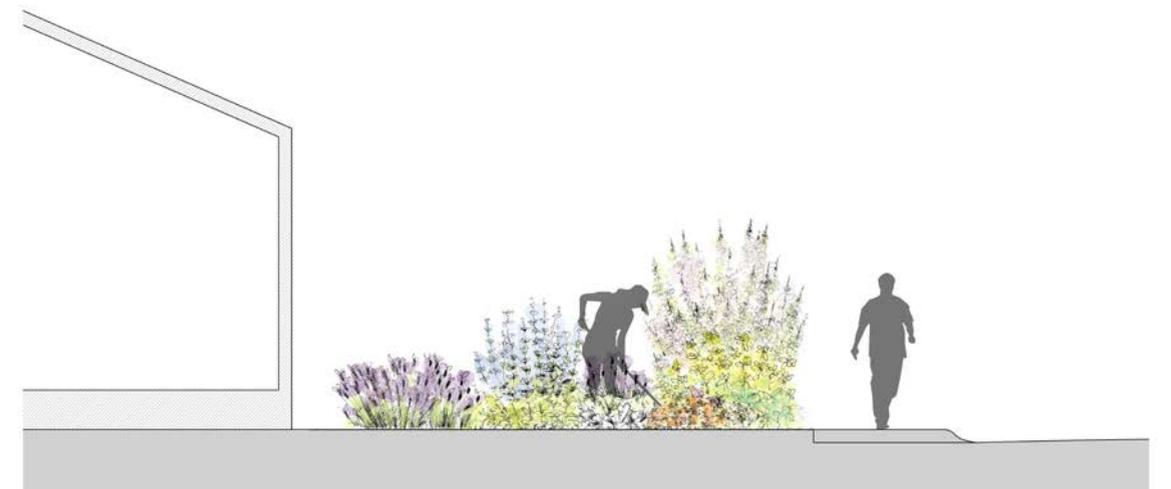
HARDSCAPE

DG / OTHER

GRAVEL /  
RIVER ROCK

CONCRETE

COTTAGE GARDEN



SECTION



## plants INFO & CARE



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

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

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

**Disclaimer:**

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

# AFRICAN IRIS

*Dietes iridioides*



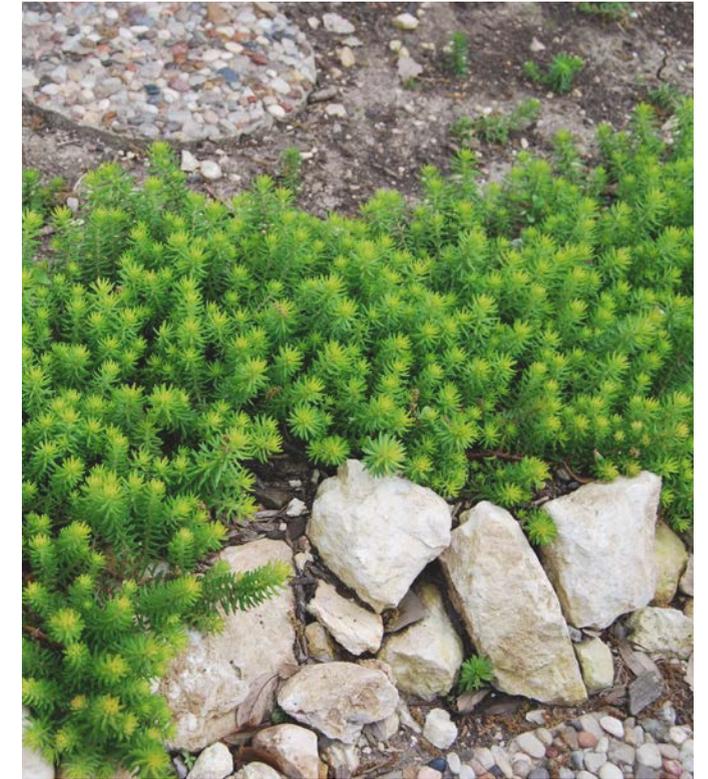
**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Light shade  
**WATER NEEDS:** Low  
**HEIGHT:** 18 to 24 in  
**WIDTH:** 12 to 15 in  
**GROWTH RATE:** Fast  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Grassy, clumping

## CARE DETAILS

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

# ANGELINA STONECROP

*Sedum reptans* 'Angelina'



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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# ARTICHOKE

*Cynara cardunculus* var. *scolymus*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 4 to 6 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright and open

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Light green

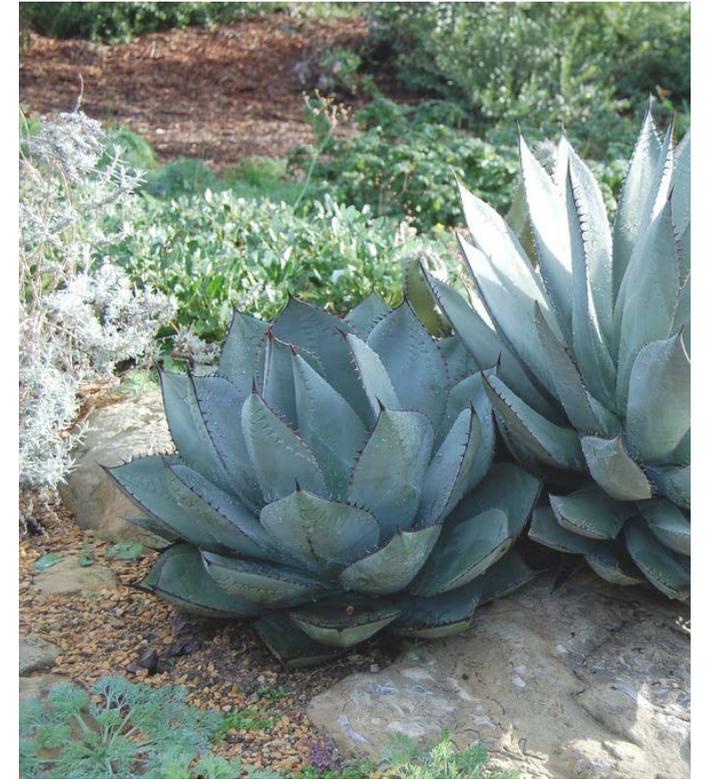
**FLOWER COLOR:** Purple

**BLOOM TIME:** Early to mid-fall

**COMMON USES:** Accent, specimen, vegetable garden

# ARTICHOKE AGAVE

*Agave parryi* var. *truncata*



**PLANT TYPE:** Succulent

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3ft

**WIDTH:** 3 to 4 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Slow to moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Basal rosettes

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Silver blue

**FLOWER COLOR:** Golden yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** Infrequent (after 20 years)

**COMMON USES:** Succulent gardens, accent, containers

# BIG BEND YUCCA

*Yucca rostrata*



**PLANT TYPE:** Succulent  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun to light shade  
**WATER NEEDS:** Very low  
**HEIGHT:** 6 to 15 ft  
**WIDTH:** 8 ft  
**GROWTH RATE:** Slow  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Tree-like

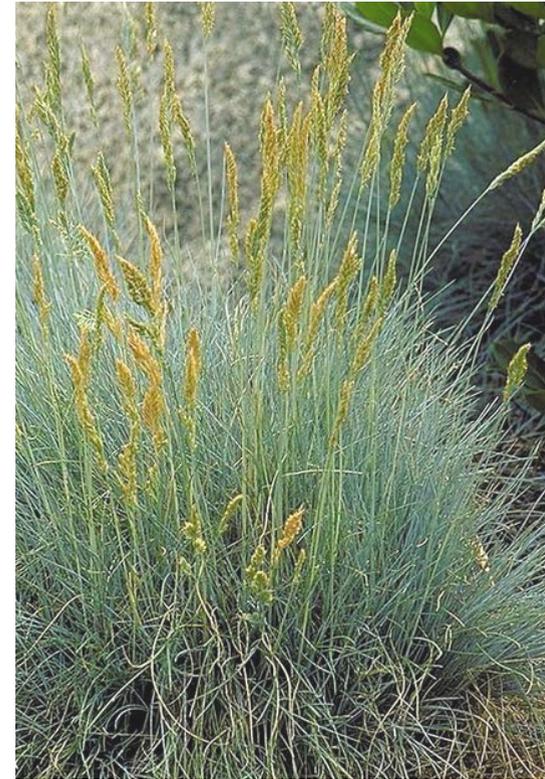
## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Blue green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer  
**COMMON USES:** Bold accent, silhouette

# BLUE FESCUE

*Festuca glauca* 'Elijah Blue'



**PLANT TYPE:** Ornamental grass  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade  
**WATER NEEDS:** Low  
**HEIGHT:** 8 to 12 in  
**WIDTH:** 8 to 12 in  
**GROWTH RATE:** Fast  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Dense mound

## CARE DETAILS

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

**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

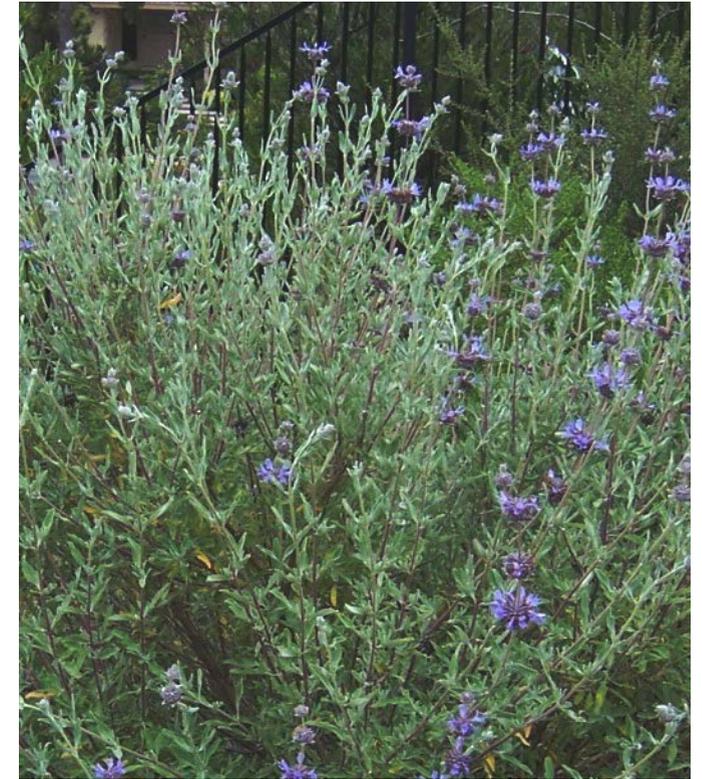
**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Blue gray  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer  
**COMMON USES:** Groundcover

## 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

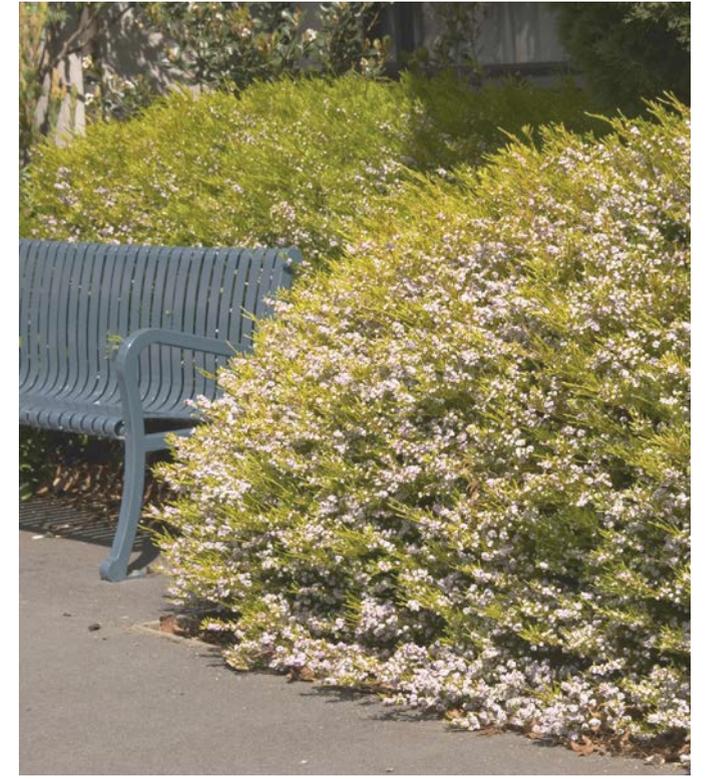
## CARE DETAILS

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.

**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

# BREATH OF HEAVEN

*Coleonema pulchrum* 'Sunset Gold'



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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# BRONZE NEW ZEALAND FLAX

*Phormium tenax* 'Atropurpureum Compactum'



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 5 ft

**WIDTH:** 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping, grassy

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Burgundy bronze

**FLOWER COLOR:** Red

**BLOOM TIME:** Summer

**COMMON USES:** Accent, border, texture

# CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA

*Epilobium canum*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 2 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright or sprawling

## CARE DETAILS

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

# CALIFORNIA POPPY

*Eschscholzia californica*



**PLANT TYPE:** Annual or perennial  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun  
**WATER NEEDS:** Very low  
**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 in  
**WIDTH:** 12 to 18 in  
**GROWTH RATE:** Fast  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping, upright

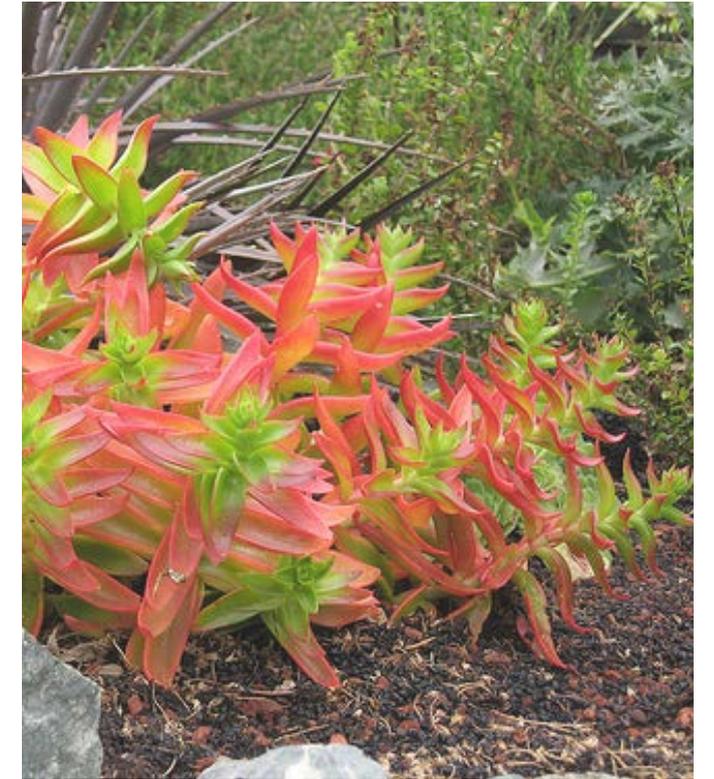
**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Light blue green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Bright orange-yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** April to July  
**COMMON USES:** Country gardens, fields, along drives or walkways, secondary planter beds

## CARE DETAILS

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

# CAMPFIRE CRASSULA

*Crassula capitella* 'Campfire'



**PLANT TYPE:** Succulent  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Light shade  
**WATER NEEDS:** Low  
**HEIGHT:** 6 in  
**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft  
**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate to fast  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Erect, branched

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Bright green with red margins  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer  
**COMMON USES:** Groundcover, planting beds, rock garden

## CARE DETAILS

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

# CARMEL CREEPER

*Ceanothus griseus horizontalis*



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

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# CHIVES

*Allium schoenoprasum*



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

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# COFFEEBERRY

*Frangula californica*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Very low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 ft

**WIDTH:** 6 to 8 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Open branching

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark leathery green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow-green; insignificant

**BLOOM TIME:** May to July

**COMMON USES:** Hedge, massing, wall, screening

# CROCOSMIA

*Crococsmia* × *crococsmiiflora*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 3 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 1 to 2 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright, grass-like

## CARE DETAILS

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

# DOUGLAS IRIS

*Iris douglasiana*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to full shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 2 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Medium green

**FLOWER COLOR:** White, lavender to dark purple

**BLOOM TIME:** February to June

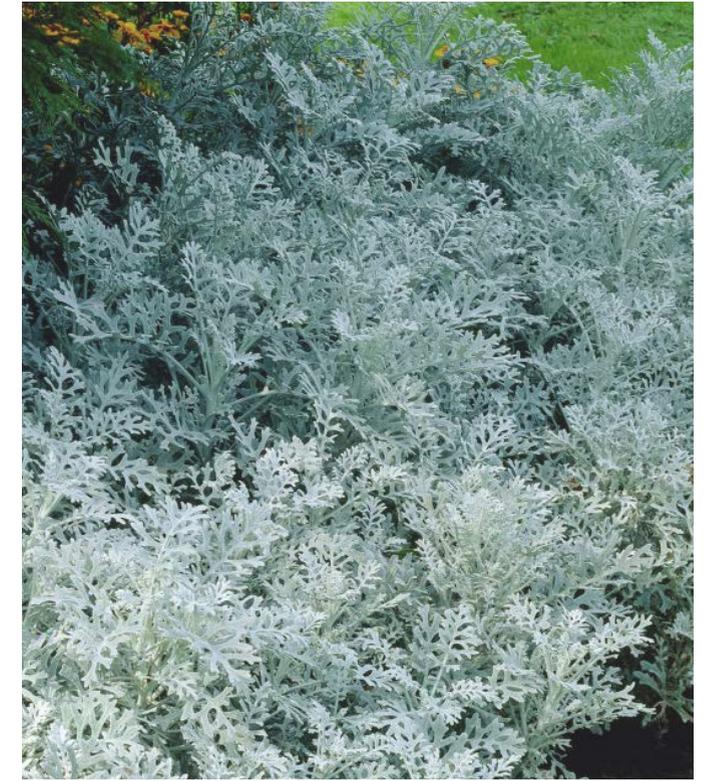
**COMMON USES:** Planting beds, between rocks, borders, accent, under trees

## CARE DETAILS

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

# DUSTY MILLER

*Senecio cineraria*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 in

**WIDTH:** 9 to 12 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Low and spreading

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Grayish white

**FLOWER COLOR:** Bright yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** Year-round

**COMMON USES:** Edging, ground cover, planter beds, massing, color interest, container

## CARE DETAILS

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

# DWARF BOTTLEBRUSH

*Callistemon viminalis* 'Little John'



**PLANT TYPE:** Shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 3 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 to 8 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Slow to moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Dense and round

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Blue green

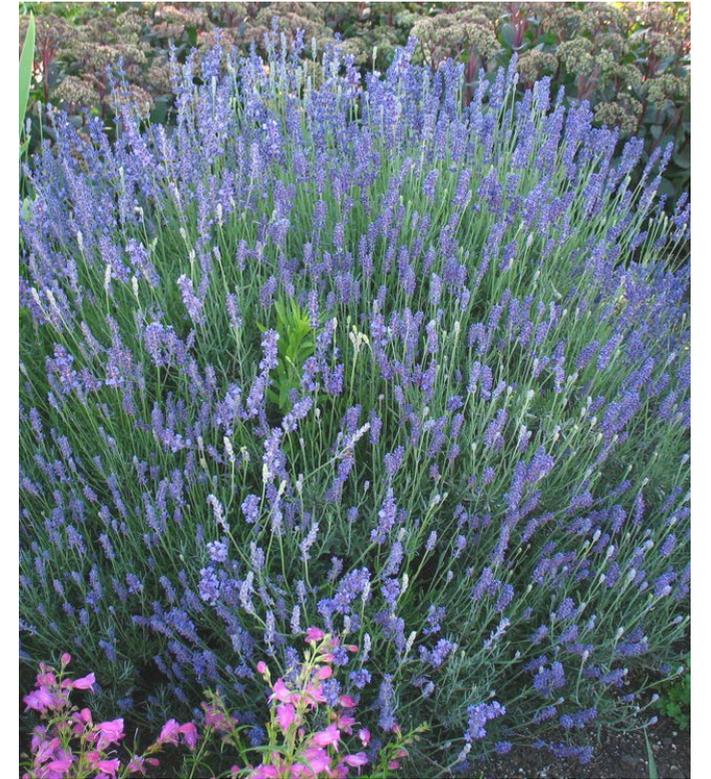
**FLOWER COLOR:** Red

**BLOOM TIME:** Year-round

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

# ENGLISH LAVENDER

*Lavandula angustifolia*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 12 to 18 in

**WIDTH:** 18 to 24 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Mounding, upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

# FLOWERING CURRANT

*Ribes sanguineum*



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

## CARE DETAILS

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

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

# FLOWERING PLUM

*Prunus cerasifera*



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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# FLOWERING QUINCE

*Chaenomeles 'Texas Scarlet'*



**PLANT TYPE:** Deciduous shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 3 to 5 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Spreading

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Red

**BLOOM TIME:** Early spring

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

# FOX RED CURLY SEDGE

*Carex buchananii*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial sedge

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping

## CARE DETAILS

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

# FOXTAIL AGAVE

*Agave attenuata*



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

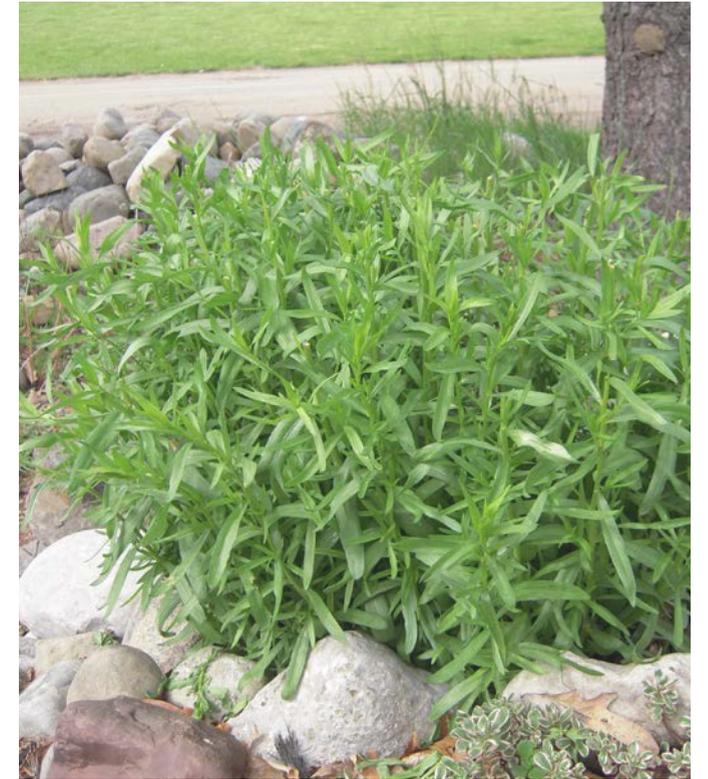
**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Soft green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow-green  
**BLOOM TIME:** Infrequent  
**COMMON USES:** Pots, accent

## CARE DETAILS

Blooms after about 10 years in the garden.

# FRENCH TARRAGON

*Artemisia dracunculus*



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

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# FUCHSIA-FLOWERING GOOSEBERRY

*Ribes speciosum*



**PLANT TYPE:** Deciduous shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 4 to 8 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 to 6 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Arching

## 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

# 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.

# GOLDEN CURRANT

*Ribes aureum*



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

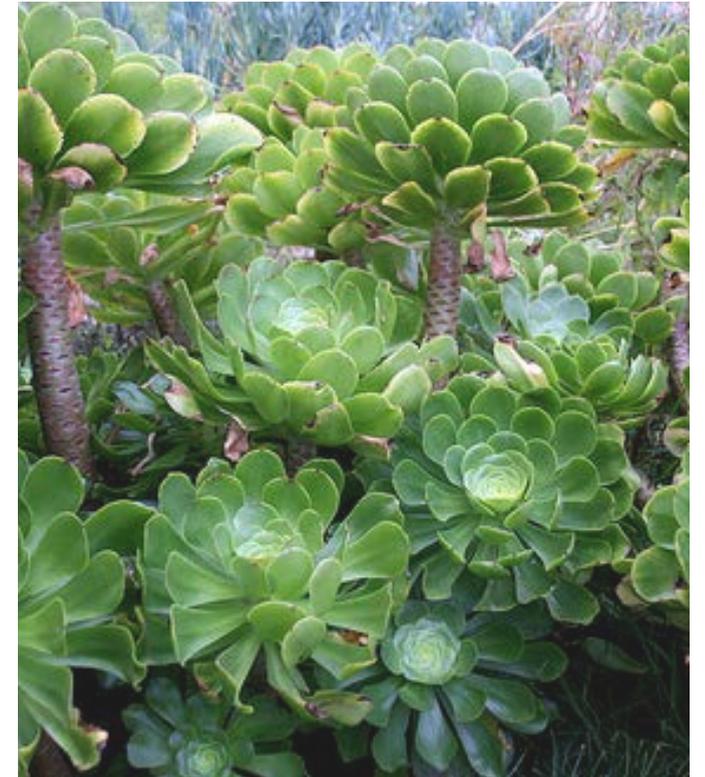
**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Light green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** April to May  
**COMMON USES:** Woodland garden, rain garden planter, planter beds

## CARE DETAILS

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

# GREEN AEONIUM

*Aeonium* 'Mint Saucer'



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

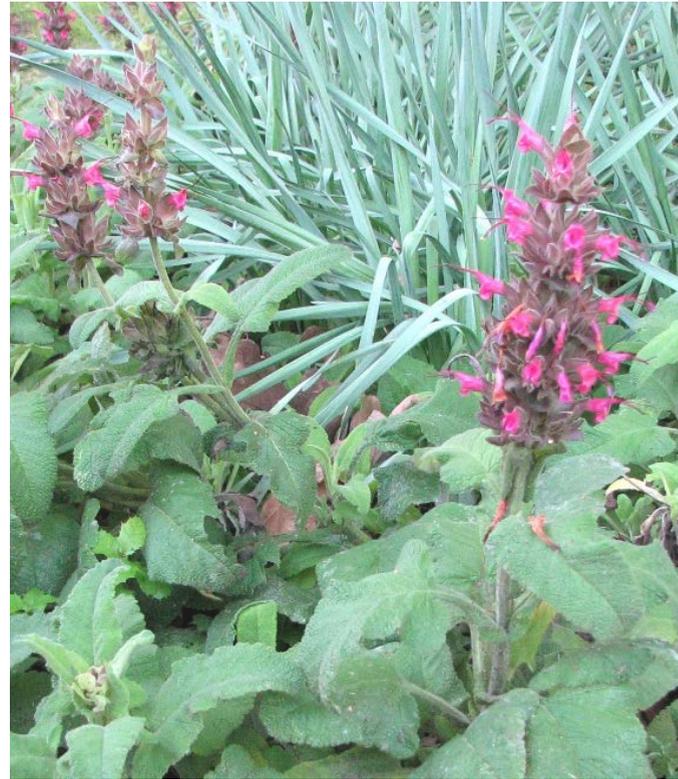
**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Light green  
**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow  
**BLOOM TIME:** Summer  
**COMMON USES:** Bold accent, succulent gardens, rock gardens

## CARE DETAILS

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

# HUMMINGBIRD SAGE

*Salvia spathacea*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 18 to 24 in

**WIDTH:** 12 to 15 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Mounding

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Yellow green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Fuchsia

**BLOOM TIME:** Late fall to early winter

**COMMON USES:** Habitat/butterfly garden

# HYSSOP

*Hyssopus officinalis*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 2 ft

**WIDTH:** 1 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Bushy and upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

# JERUSALEM SAGE

*Phlomis fruticosa*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 4 to 6 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright mounding

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Silvery gray green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** Late spring to early fall

**COMMON USES:** Habitat/butterfly garden

# LANTANA

*Lantana* × 'Sunburst'



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 6 to 8 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Spreading

## CARE DETAILS

Trim lightly to shape in spring. Attracts butterflies.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green

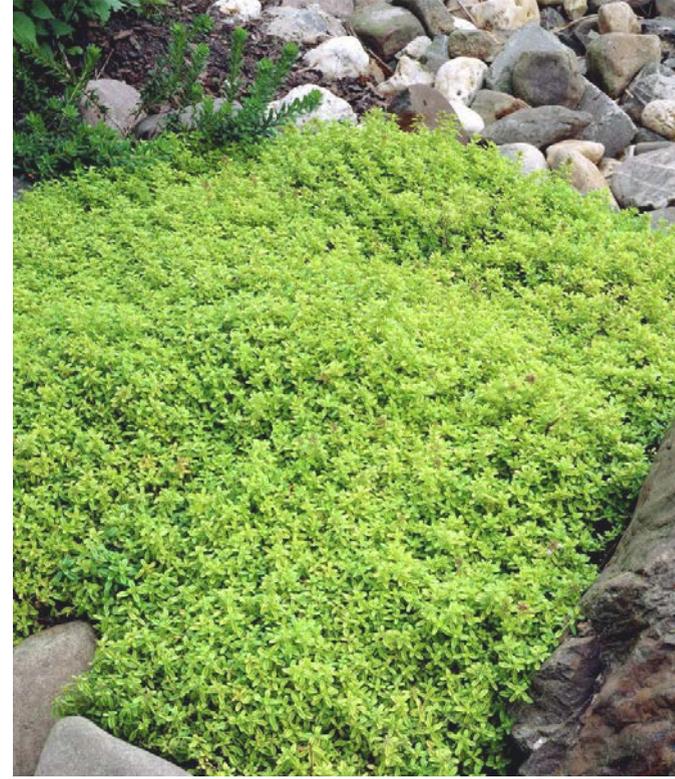
**FLOWER COLOR:** Golden yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** Year round

**COMMON USES:** Planter beds, groundcover, containers

# LEMON THYME

*Thymus × citriodorus*



**PLANT TYPE:** Groundcover

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 6 in

**WIDTH:** 6 to 12 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Low and spreading

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green with yellow margins

**FLOWER COLOR:** Purple, white

**BLOOM TIME:** Summer

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# LEMON VERBENA

*Aloysia citriodora*



**PLANT TYPE:** Deciduous shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 8 to 10 ft

**WIDTH:** 10 to 15 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Multi-stemmed

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Yellow green

**FLOWER COLOR:** White

**BLOOM TIME:** Late summer to fall

**COMMON USES:** Herb garden, containers, planter beds

## CARE DETAILS

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

# LENTEN ROSE

*Helleborus orientalis*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Part to full shade  
**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate  
**HEIGHT:** 12 to 18 in  
**WIDTH:** 15 to 18 in  
**GROWTH RATE:** Slow to moderate  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Low and open

## CARE DETAILS

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

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

# LION'S TAIL

*Leonotis leonurus*



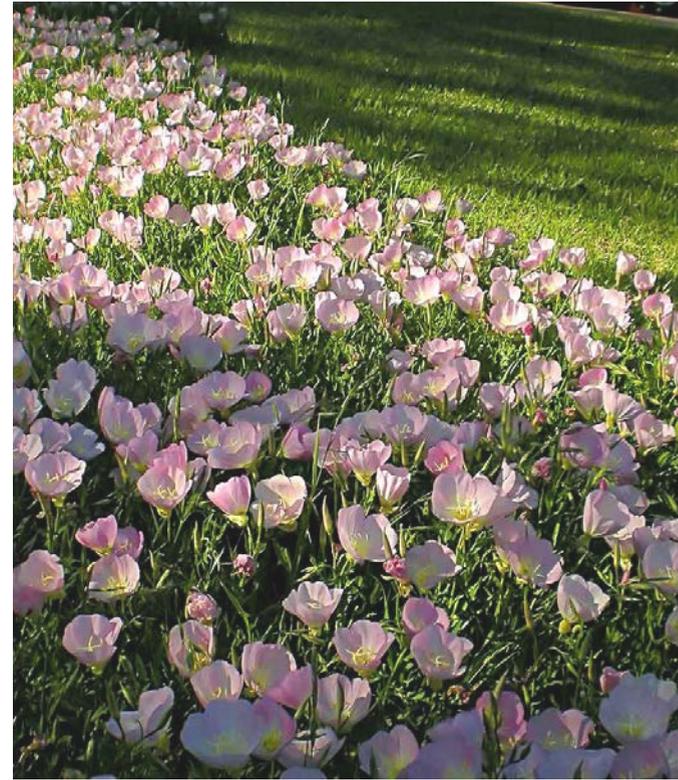
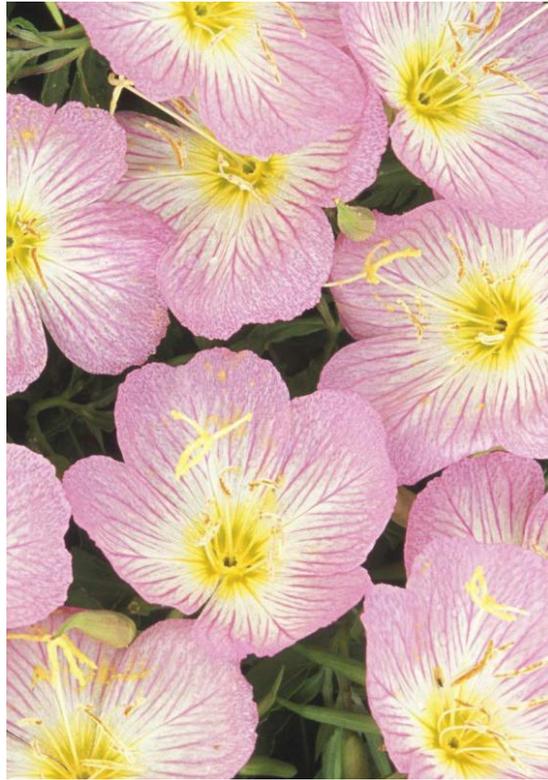
**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub  
**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun  
**WATER NEEDS:** Low  
**HEIGHT:** 4 to 8 ft  
**WIDTH:** 4 to 6 ft  
**GROWTH RATE:** Fast  
**GROWTH HABIT:** Multi-branching

## CARE DETAILS

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

# MEXICAN EVENING PRIMROSE

*Oenothera berlandieri*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 2 ft

**WIDTH:** 9 to 12 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Low and spreading

## CARE DETAILS

Prune and deadhead to encourage new growth.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Pale pink

**BLOOM TIME:** Spring

**COMMON USES:** Groundcover,  
planting beds

# MEYER LEMON

*Citrus × meyeri*



**PLANT TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 10 ft

**WIDTH:** 7 to 15 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Rounded

## CARE DETAILS

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

# ORANGE KANGAROO PAW

*Anigozanthos 'Orange Cross'*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright, clumping

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Medium green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Orange

**BLOOM TIME:** Late spring to fall

**COMMON USES:** Mass planting, accent, planting beds

# ORCHID ROCKROSE

*Cistus incanus*



**PLANT TYPE:** Shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 3 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

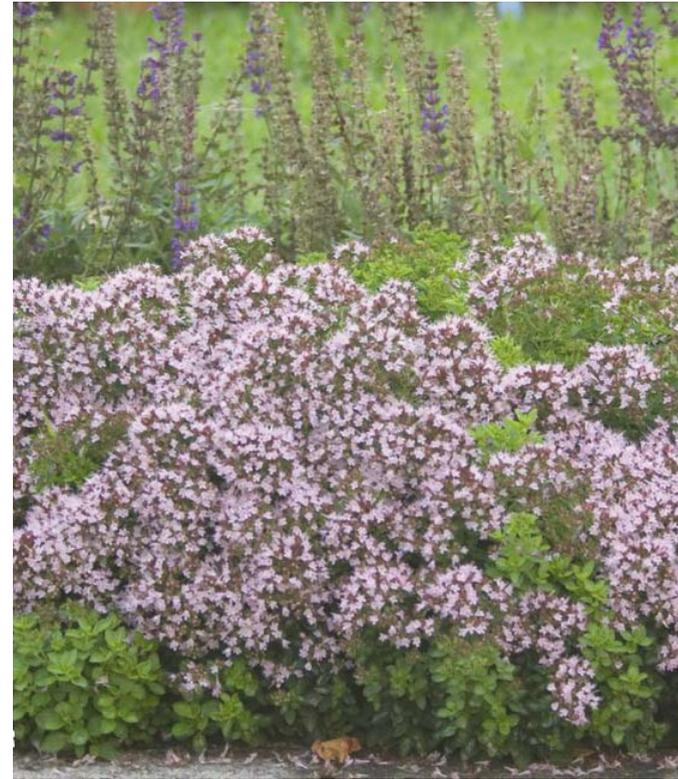
**GROWTH HABIT:** Bushy and compact

## CARE DETAILS

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

# OREGANO

*Origanum vulgare*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 3 to 6 in

**WIDTH:** 1 to 2 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Slow to moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Mounding

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Bright green, yellow

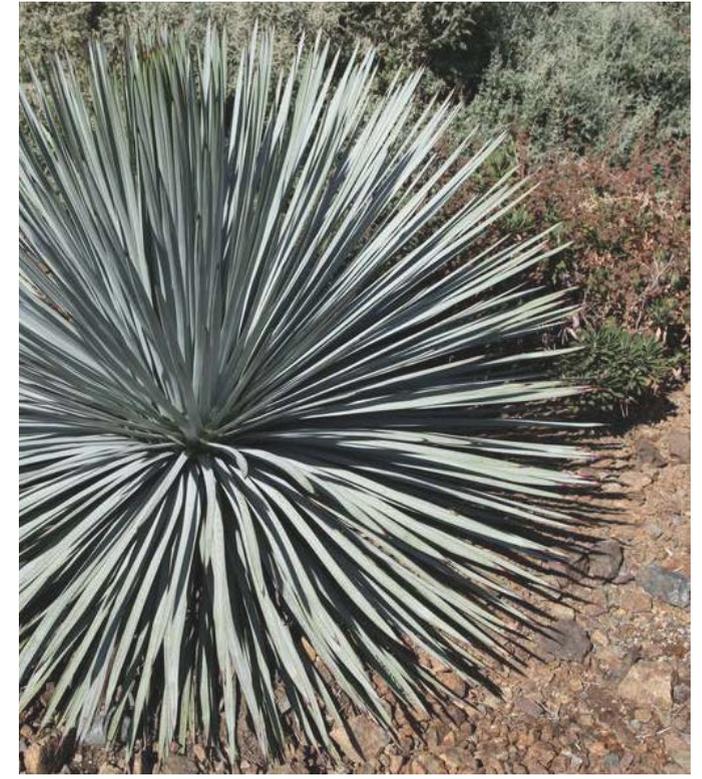
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink

**BLOOM TIME:** Midsummer to fall

**COMMON USES:** Groundcover, planter beds, edging, containers

# OUR LORD'S CANDLE

*Hesperoyucca whipplei*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 3 to 4 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate to slow

**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Gray green

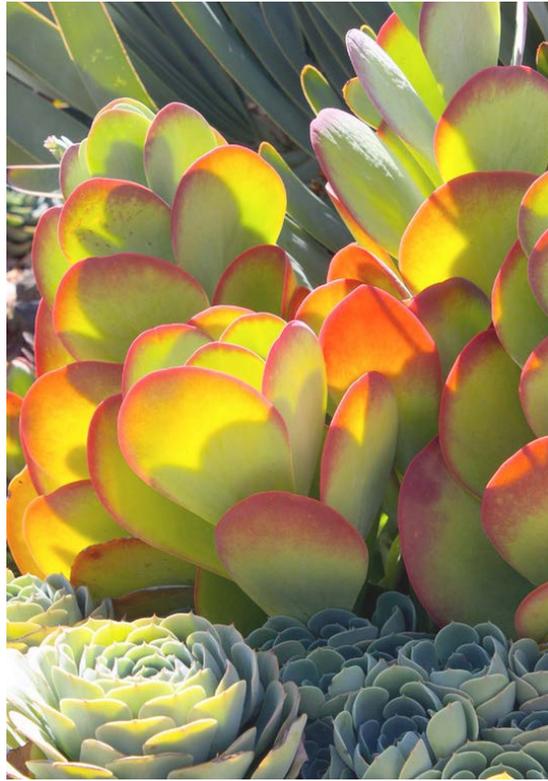
**FLOWER COLOR:** White

**BLOOM TIME:** Spring

**COMMON USES:** Rock garden, accent, background

# PADDLE PLANT

*Kalanchoe luciae*



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

## CARE DETAILS

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

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

# PEPPERMINT

*Mentha × piperata*



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

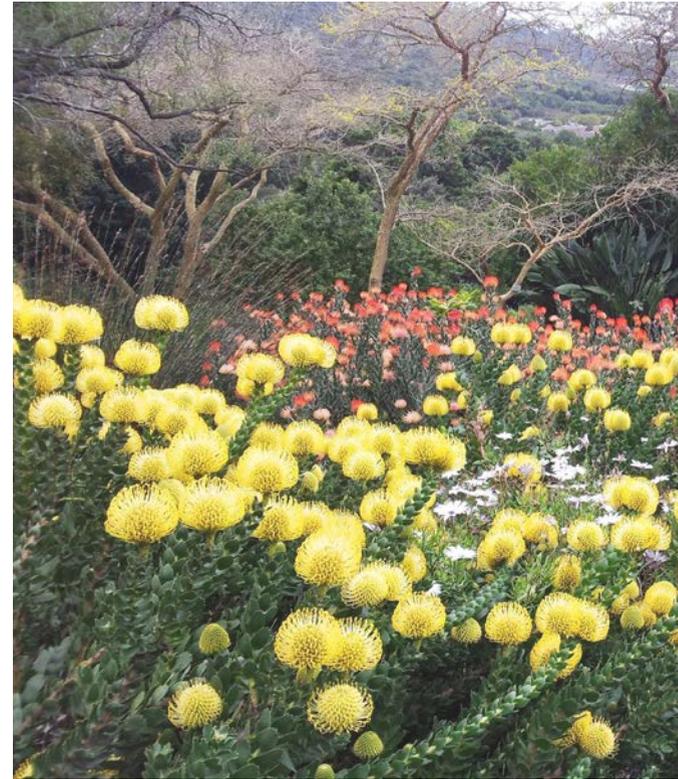
## CARE DETAILS

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

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

# PINCUSHION

*Leucospermum cordifolium* 'Yellow Bird'



**PLANT TYPE:** Shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 4 to 5 ft

**WIDTH:** 6 to 8 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Rounded

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Bright green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** Spring to early summer

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

# PINELEAF BEARDTONGUE

*Penstemon pinifolius*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 12 to 18 in

**WIDTH:** 18 to 24 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Dense mound

## CARE DETAILS

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

# PITCHER SAGE

*Lepechinia hastata*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 3 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 3 to 4 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Multi-branched

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Blue green

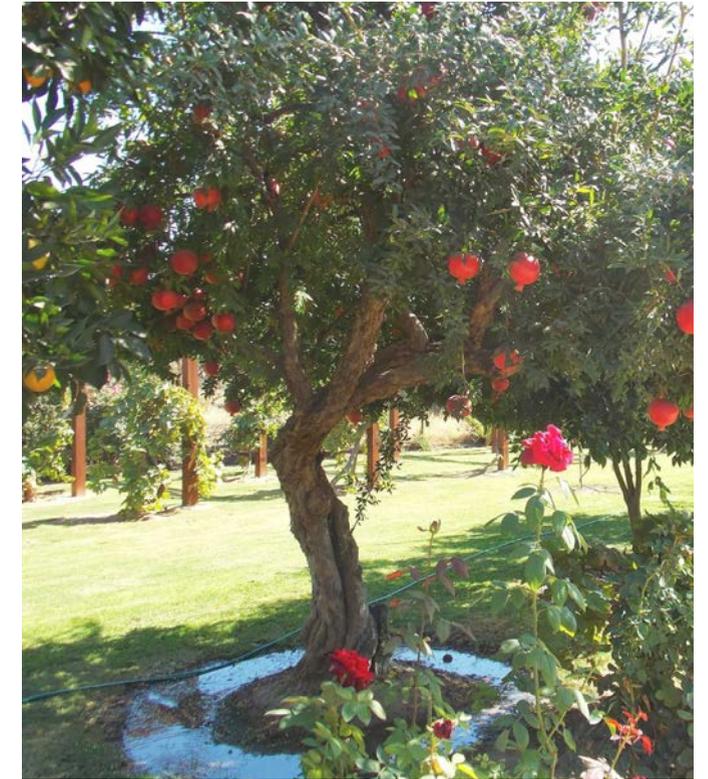
**FLOWER COLOR:** Magenta

**BLOOM TIME:** August to October

**COMMON USES:** Groundcover,  
hummingbird garden

# POMEGRANATE

*Punica granatum*



**PLANT TYPE:** Fruit tree

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 15 to 20 ft

**WIDTH:** 15 to 20 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Dense and round

## CARE DETAILS

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

# RED BUCKWHEAT

*Eriogonum grande* var. *rubescens*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 in

**WIDTH:** 15 to 18 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Low, mounding

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green

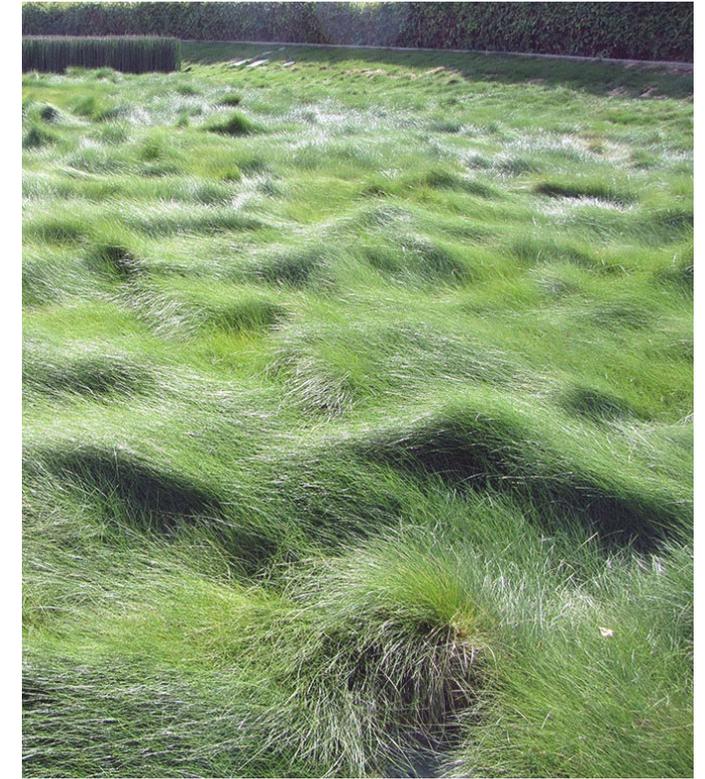
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink, red

**BLOOM TIME:** April to October

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

# RED FESCUE

*Festuca rubra* var. *rubra*



**PLANT TYPE:** Grass

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun or shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 24 in

**WIDTH:** 1 to 2 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Slow

**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping

## CARE DETAILS

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

# RED HOT POKER

*Kniphofia uvaria*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 18 to 36 in

**WIDTH:** 18 to 36 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Clumping, grass-like

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow, orange, red

**BLOOM TIME:** Summer

**COMMON USES:** Border, accent

# ROSE GERANIUM

*Pelargonium graveolens*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 18 to 24 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

# ROSEMARY

*Rosmarinus officinalis*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 to 5 ft

**GROWTH RATE:**

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green

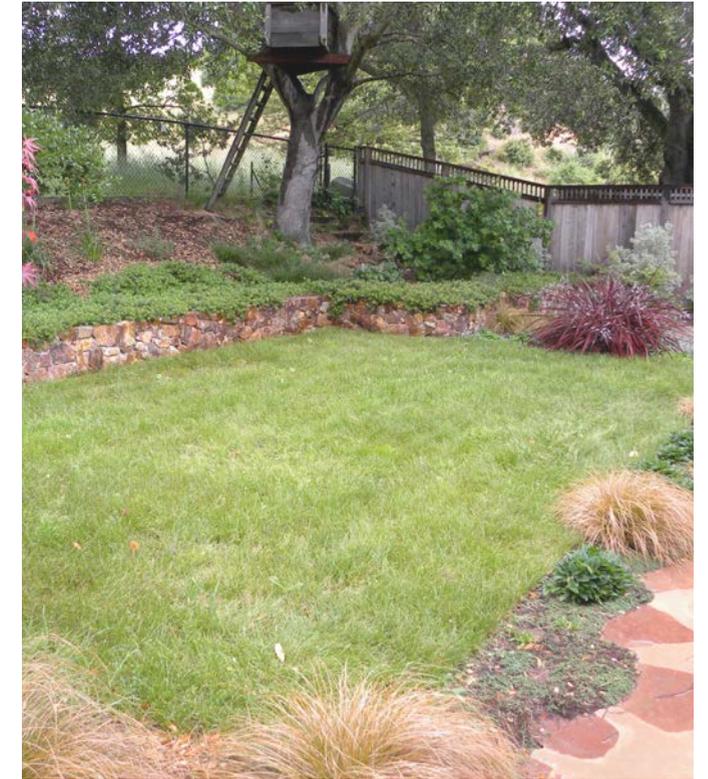
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink, blue, white

**BLOOM TIME:** Year-round

**COMMON USES:** Habitat/butterfly garden, xeriscape garden

# SAND DUNE SEDGE

*Carex pansa*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial sedge

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 in

**WIDTH:** 6 to 12 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

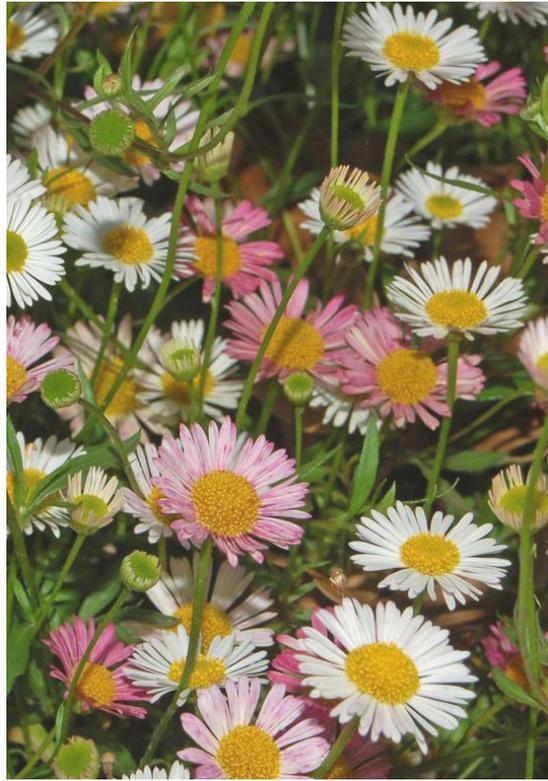
**GROWTH HABIT:** Low, creeping

## CARE DETAILS

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

# SANTA BARBARA DAISY

*Erigeron karvinskianus*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 in

**WIDTH:** 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

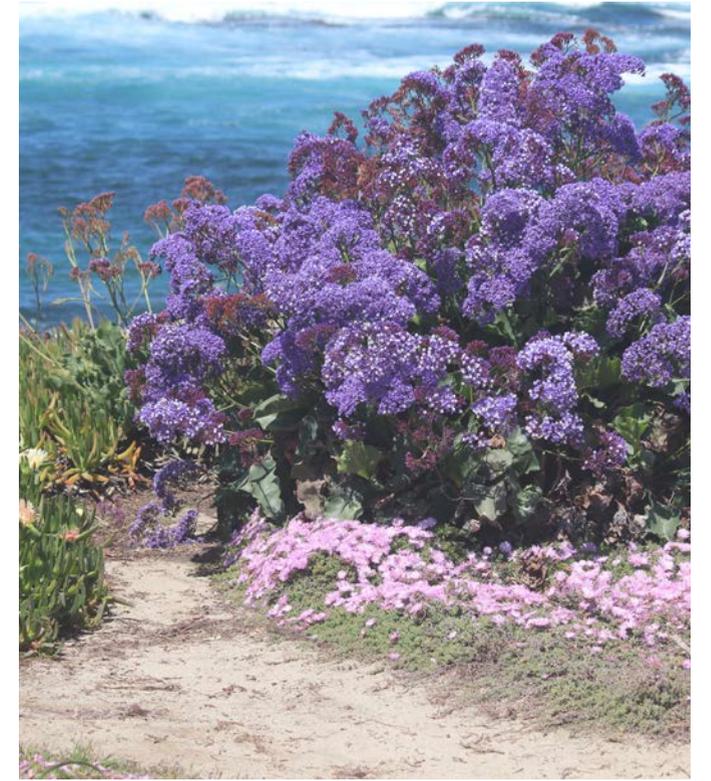
**GROWTH HABIT:** Mounding

## CARE DETAILS

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

# SEA LAVENDER

*Limonium perezii*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 2 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright flower stalks

## CARE DETAILS

Good cut and dry arrangement flowers.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green

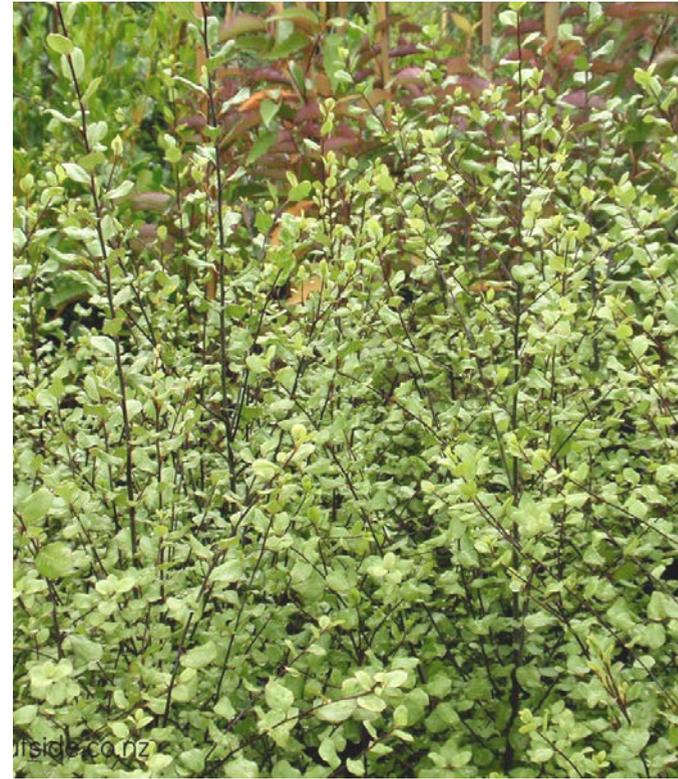
**FLOWER COLOR:** Purple

**BLOOM TIME:** March to September

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

# SILVER SHEEN

*Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Silver Sheen'



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

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# SMOKE TREE

*Cotinus coggygria*



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

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# SNOW-IN-SUMMER

*Cerastium tomentosum*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 6 in to 8 in

**WIDTH:** 2 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Low and spreading

## CARE DETAILS

Deer and rabbit resistant. Dies back in winter.

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Silver gray green

**FLOWER COLOR:** White

**BLOOM TIME:** Late spring to early summer,

**COMMON USES:** Border, groundcover, massing

# SPANISH LAVENDER

*Lavandula stoechas*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 2 ft

**WIDTH:** 2 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Dense mound

## CARE DETAILS

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

# STICKY MONKEY FLOWER

*Mimulus aurantiacus*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Very low

**HEIGHT:** 1 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 1 to 3 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Orange, yellow

**BLOOM TIME:** March to August

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

# STRAWBERRY TREE

*Arbutus unedo*



**PLANT TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 20 to 30 ft

**WIDTH:** 15 to 30 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate to slow

**GROWTH HABIT:** Round

## CARE DETAILS

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

# STRIPED CENTURY PLANT

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



**PLANT TYPE:** Succulent

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 3 to 4 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 to 6 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Slow

**GROWTH HABIT:** Rosette

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Medium green with central light yellow stripe

**FLOWER COLOR:** Yellow-green

**BLOOM TIME:** Approximately every 10 years

**COMMON USES:** Specimen, accent

## CARE DETAILS

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

# SUNSHINE CONEBUSH

*Leucadendron* 'Jester'



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 4 to 5 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 to 5 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Slow

**GROWTH HABIT:** Narrow upright

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Green with bright red and yellow margins

**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink, red

**BLOOM TIME:** Late winter to spring

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# SWEET MARJORAM

*Origanum marjorana*



**PLANT TYPE:** Annual

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 2 to 3 ft

**WIDTH:** 15 to 18 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green

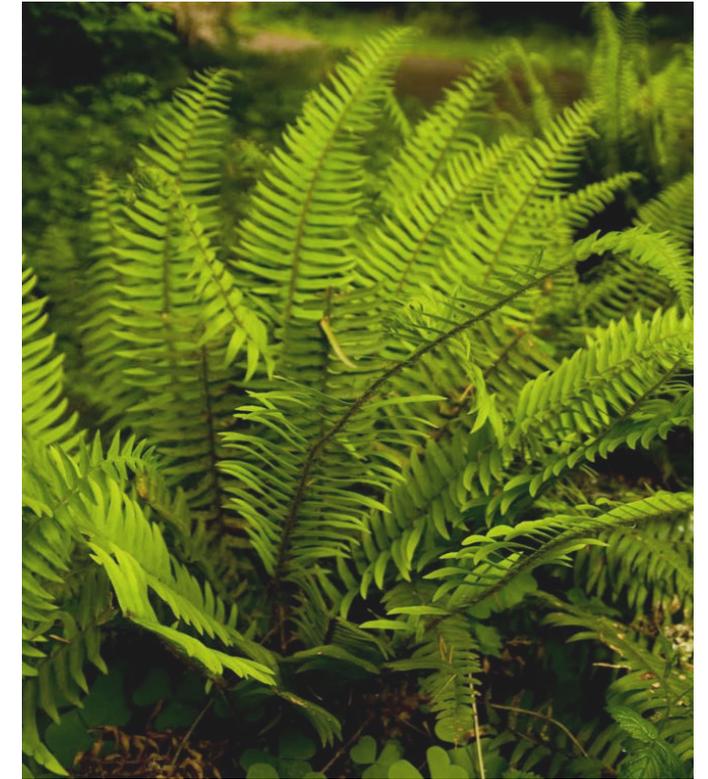
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink or white

**BLOOM TIME:** Late spring to early fall

**COMMON USES:** Habitat/butterfly garden

# 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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# TEXAS SAGE

*Leucophyllum frutescens*



**PLANT TYPE:** Evergreen shrub

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 8 ft

**WIDTH:** 6 to 8 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Round

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Silver

**FLOWER COLOR:** Purple

**BLOOM TIME:** Summer to fall

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

# TORCH ALOE

*Aloe arborescens*



**PLANT TYPE:** Succulent

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun or shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Low

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 10 ft

**WIDTH:** 4 to 6 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Rosette, upright

## CARE DETAILS

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

# TOYON

*Heteromeles arbutifolia*



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

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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# VARIEGATED CENTURY PLANT

*Agave lophantha* 'Quadricolor'



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

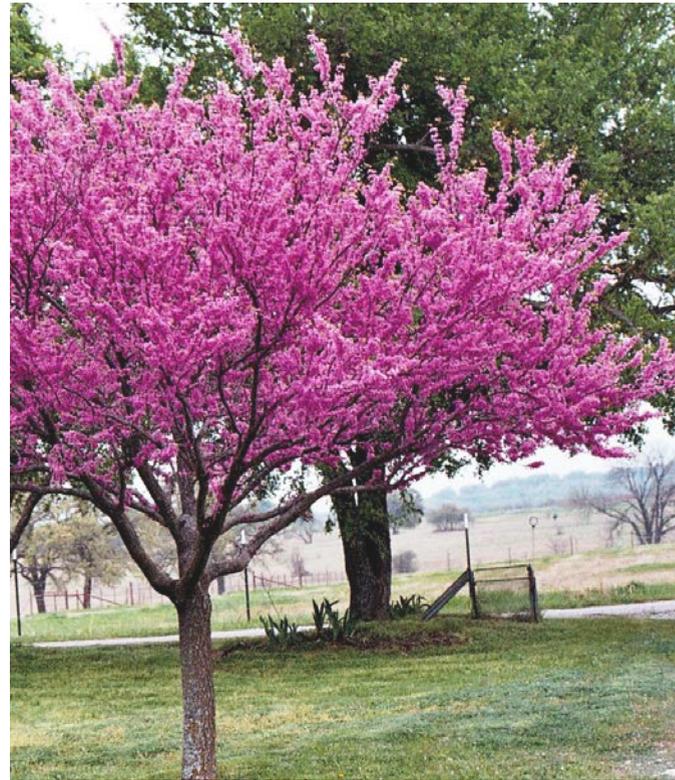
**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Dark green, edged with yellow with a pale green mid-stripe  
**FLOWER COLOR:** White  
**BLOOM TIME:** Infrequent  
**COMMON USES:** Succulent gardens, accent, containers

## CARE DETAILS

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

# WESTERN REDBUD

*Cercis occidentalis*



**PLANT TYPE:** Deciduous tree

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Sun or shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Very low

**HEIGHT:** 10 to 20 ft

**WIDTH:** 10 to 15 ft

**GROWTH RATE:** Fast

**GROWTH HABIT:** Rounded

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Pale green

**FLOWER COLOR:** Magenta

**BLOOM TIME:** February to April

**COMMON USES:** Specimen tree, seasonal interest, habitat garden

# WINTER SAVORY

*Satureja montana*



**PLANT TYPE:** Perennial

**LIGHT NEEDS:** Full sun to part shade

**WATER NEEDS:** Moderate

**HEIGHT:** 6 to 12 in

**WIDTH:** 9 to 12 in

**GROWTH RATE:** Moderate

**GROWTH HABIT:** Round

## CARE DETAILS

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

**FOLIAGE COLOR:** Light green

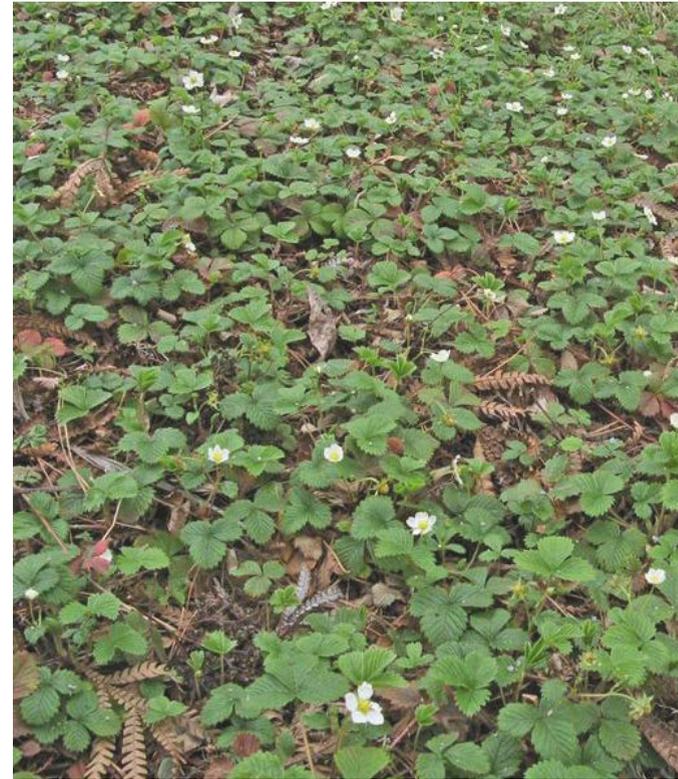
**FLOWER COLOR:** Pink

**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

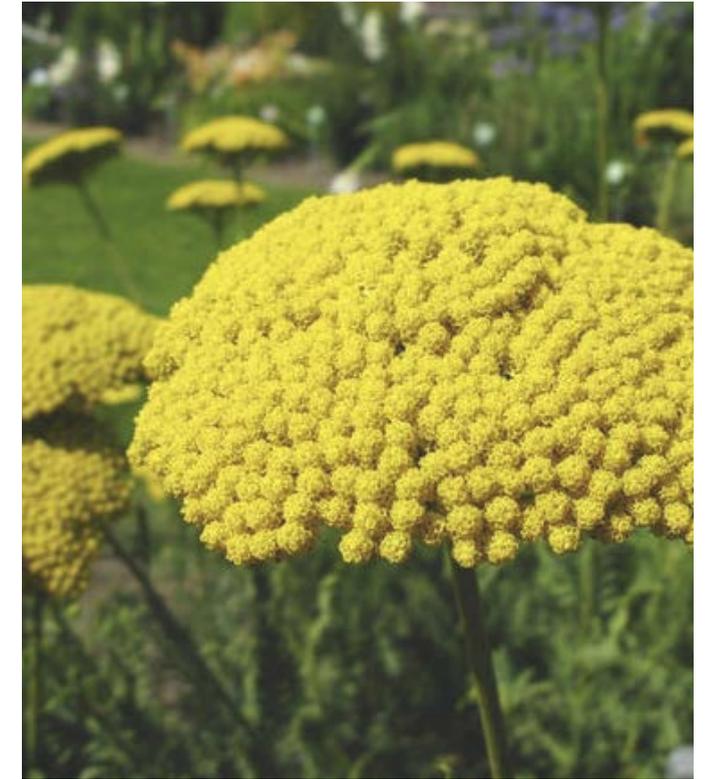
## CARE DETAILS

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.

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

# 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

## CARE DETAILS

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

# resources

## *Organizations*

### STOPWASTE

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

1537 Webster St, Oakland, CA 94612  
(510) 891-6500  
[www.stopwaste.org](http://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](http://www.bayfriendlycoalition.org)

### EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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

[www.ebmud.com](http://www.ebmud.com)

### QUALIFIED WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPER (QWEL)

Find a certified water efficient landscape contractor.

[www.QWEL.net](http://www.QWEL.net)

### CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION (CLCA)

Find a licensed landscape contractor.

[www.CLCA.org](http://www.CLCA.org)

### ALAMEDA COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS

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

[www.acmg.ucanr.edu](http://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](http://www.ebcnps.org)

### IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT CO.

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

[www.irrigationequipmentcompany.com](http://www.irrigationequipmentcompany.com)

### THE URBAN FARMER STORE

Provide energy efficient irrigation and lighting solutions for home gardens.

[www.urbanfarmerstore.com](http://www.urbanfarmerstore.com)

### MERRITT COLLEGE, LANDSCAPE HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

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

<http://merrittlandhort.com/>

### GREY WATER ACTION

Information on grey water reuse and rainwater harvesting.

[www.greywatergaction.org](http://www.greywatergaction.org)

# resources

## *Nurseries*

### EVERGREEN NURSERY

350 San Leandro Blvd  
San Leandro, CA 94577

(510) 632-1522

[www.theevergreennursery.com](http://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](http://www.thedrygardennursery.com)

### EAST BAY NURSERY

2332 San Pablo Ave  
Berkeley, CA 94702

(510) 845-6490

[www.eastbaynursery.com](http://www.eastbaynursery.com)

### CACTUS JUNGLE

1509 4th St,  
Berkeley, CA 94710

(510) 558-8650

[www.cactusjungle.com](http://www.cactusjungle.com)

### BERKELEY HORTICULTURAL NURSERY

1310 McGee Avenue  
Berkeley, California 94703

(510) 526-4704

[www.berkeleyhort.com](http://www.berkeleyhort.com)

### ANNIE'S ANNUALS

740 Market Avenue  
Richmond, CA 94801

(510) 215-3301

[www.anniesannuals.com](http://www.anniesannuals.com)

### NAVLET'S GARDEN CENTER

800 Camino Ramon  
Danville, CA 94526

(925) 837-9144

[www.navletsgardens.com](http://www.navletsgardens.com)

### WESTBRAE NURSERY

1272 Gilman St  
Berkeley, CA 94706

(510) 526-5517

[www.westbrae-nursery.com](http://www.westbrae-nursery.com)

# resources

## *Rock and Stone*

### ACAPULCO ROCK AND STONE

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

### AMERICAN STONE AND SOIL

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

### CLARK'S ROCKERY - SAN LEANDRO

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

### CLARK'S ROCKERY - OAKLAND

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

## *Books*

### MEDITERRANEAN GARDENING: A WATERWISE APPROACH

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

### PACIFIC HORTICULTURE SOCIETY MAGAZINE

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

### PLANTING THE DRY SHADE GARDEN

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

### PLANTS AND LANDSCAPES FOR SUMMER DRY CLIMATES

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

### SUNSET WESTERN GARDEN BOOK

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

# resources

## *Public Gardens*

### BLAKE GARDEN

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

### THE GARDENS AT HEATHER FARM

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

### TILDEN BOTANIC GARDEN

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

### THE RUTH BANCROFT GARDEN

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

### SAN LORENZO HIGH SCHOOL NATIVE PLANT GARDEN

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

### UC BOTANICAL GARDEN

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

## *Upcoming Events*

### BRINGING BACK THE NATIVES TOUR

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

# glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# acknowledgments

## 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

Susan Kleebauer, Administrator  
Valerie Ramsey, Accounting/Hall Manager  
Kathleen Harrigan, Operations Manager  
Beverly Horrocks, Administrative Assistant/  
Title & Transfer Specialist

## ALAMEDA COUNTY OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Nate Ivy, Coordinator of Service  
Learning Waste Reduction  
Project

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Students of the Druids Club

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Madeline Christopher, Garden Specialist

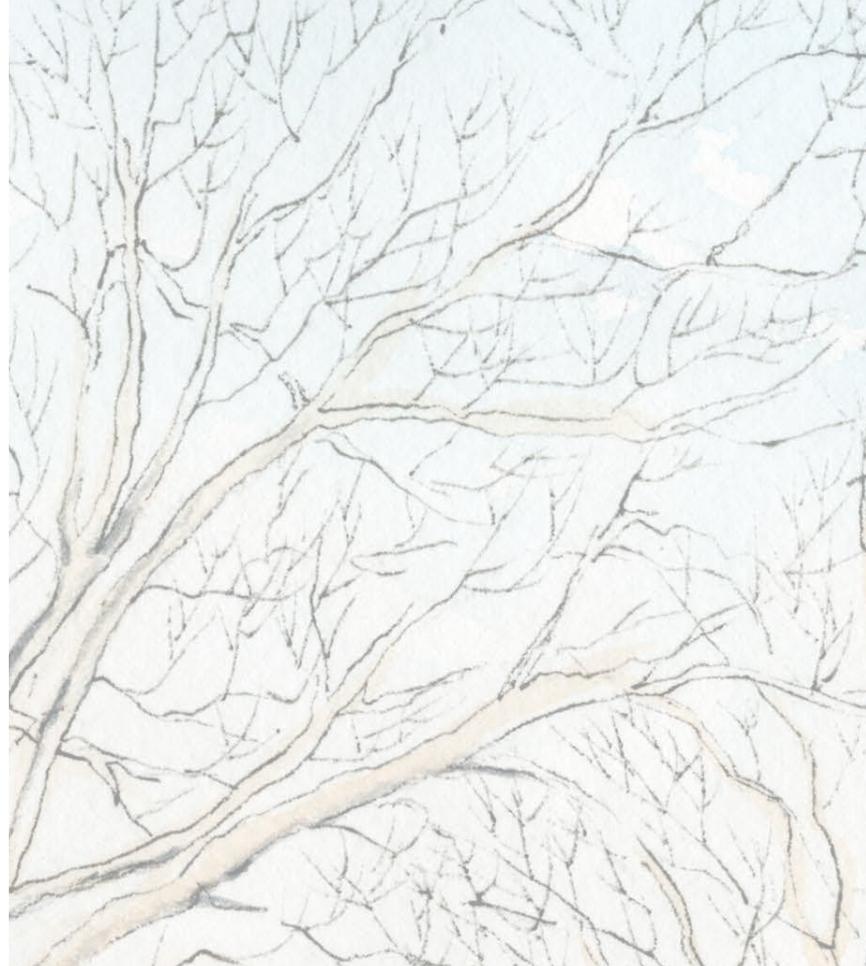
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Californians are learning that their front yard lawns are expensive and detrimental to the environment. If you'd like to convert your yard to a drought tolerant garden, this book can help. UC Berkeley students have designed four gardens for San Lorenzo,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

