2010 EDITION

INTRODUCING

UC DAVIS
ARBORETUM

All-Stars

100 Plants Recommended for California Gardens

UC DAVIS
CENTENNIAL

About the Arboretum All-Stars Program

The Arboretum All-Stars program is a joint project of the UC Davis Arboretum and the California Center for Urban Horticulture (CCUH) in collaboration with other partners throughout the state. Together they are working to help you, the home gardener, make eco-friendly plant choices that will enhance the beauty and sustainability of your landscape.

About the UC Davis Arboretum

The UC Davis Arboretum is a 100 acre public garden and living museum located on the campus of UC Davis – it's free and open to the public every day of the year. The Arboretum is a leader in practicing, promoting and teaching about sustainable horticulture for California's Central Valley and beyond. Home gardeners rely on the Arboretum for eco-friendly gardening advice, demonstrations and workshops. Visitors of all ages attend classes, take guided tours, participate in art experiences in the gardens or simply enjoy the beauty of the Arboretum.

About CCUH

The California Center for Urban Horticulture's mission is to help Californians develop sustainable gardens, landscapes and public parks with timely horticultural information. The Center is located at the University of California, Davis, and draws upon the knowledge and expertise of partners in academia, industry and the public. CCUH coordinates public programs, workshops, demonstration gardens and research to provide Californians with horticultural information to create and maintain environmentally sound landscapes.

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Do you need help picking plants for your sustainable home garden?

Selecting from this list of 100 Arboretum All-Stars is an easy way to start making "green" choices for your great looking garden.

What is an Arboretum All-Star?

Arboretum All-Stars are top plants recommended by the horticultural staff of the UC Davis Arboretum. They thrive in California's Mediterranean climate and have qualities that make them great choices for sustainable home gardens.

What makes a plant an Arboretum All-Star?

Each All-Star plant must have the following features:

- Attractive for most of the year
- Thrives in California's Mediterranean climate
- Tested in the UC Davis Arboretum

Many All-Stars also have one or more of the following features:

- Low maintenance
- Drought tolerant
- Attracts beneficial wildlife, including pollinator insects
- Power line friendly*

The Arboretum All-Stars Program Supports River-Friendly Landscaping's 7 Principles

Choosing Arboretum All-Stars will help you create a healthy and balanced home garden that looks beautiful, is easy to maintain with minimal fertilizers or pesticides, and supports your local eco-systems. Use Arboretum All-Stars information on growth habit, size, and water and sunlight requirements to select the *"right plant for the right place."* This is a key concept of River-Friendly Landscaping for improving plant health, reducing pest problems (and pesticide use), and conserving water and energy. Use mulch around your All-Stars to further conserve soil moisture, build soil health, suppress weeds, and reduce runoff. To learn more about the seven principles of River-Friendly Landscaping please visit **RiverFriendly.org.**

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company recommends planting vegetation that is power line friendly in areas near power distribution lines. Power line friendly plantings grow to a mature height of 25 feet or less.*

Will Arboretum All-Stars grow in my area?

Arboretum All-Stars grow well in California's Mediterranean climate. All of the plants have been grown and tested at the UC Davis Arboretum and field trials of All-Stars are being conducted in test gardens throughout the state. Please refer to Sunset climate zones listed to help determine which plants will grow best in your area. Visit **www.sunset.com** to learn more about Sunset climate zones and find your zone.

Where can I see Arboretum All-Stars?

You can see Arboretum All-Stars growing throughout the gardens of the UC Davis Arboretum. Many All-Stars in the Arboretum are identified with beautiful, brightly colored signs, each with a photo of the plant in bloom, a list of its outstanding qualities and information on how to grow it. Also, look for metal plant labels with the All-Stars logo. The Arboretum is free and open to the public every day of the year and free public tours and programs are scheduled on many weekends. For a map of the Arboretum gardens, information on planning your visit and a list of upcoming public events, please visit **arboretum.ucdavis.edu**

Where can I purchase Arboretum All-Stars?

Many Arboretum All-Stars are available for sale at selected retail garden centers participating in the Arboretum All-Stars program. For a complete list of participating garden centers in your area and a searchable plant database to help you find the perfect plant for your garden, visit the Arboretum All-Stars resource pages at: **arboretum.ucdavis.edu/arboretum_all_stars.aspx.**

Arboretum All-Stars can also be purchased at public plant sales held at the UC Davis Arboretum Teaching Nursery each spring and fall. In 2010, the Arboretum will launch a new **Tour and Shop** program for garden clubs, Master Gardener chapters and other special interest groups of up to 20 people. These programs will include a one-hour tour of the Arboretum Teaching Nursery, featuring many All-Stars in raised demonstration beds, followed by one hour for shopping in the nursery. Please contact the Arboretum at (530) 752-4880 to schedule a **Tour and Shop** program.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

PLANT TYPE AND SIZE

PERENNIALS Perennials are long-lived, soft-stemmed plants that don't form woody branches. This category includes ornamental grasses, ferns, succulents, bulbs, and other showy flowering plants. Many perennials need seasonal care such as removing spent blossoms or cutting back dormant stems to the ground.

Small perennial - Grows to 1 foot or less

Medium perennial - Grows 1-3 feet tall

Large perennial - Grows over 3 feet tall

GROUNDCOVERS Groundcovers are low-growing plants that can spread to cover a wide area.

VINES Vines can climb fences or other structures to create a living screen. Many vines can also grow on the ground to form a groundcover.

SHRUBS Shrubs are woody plants that stay below 15 feet tall. Shrubs tend to have deeper root systems than perennials and many boast showy flowers. They form the foundation and structure of a drought-tolerant garden.

Small shrub - Grows to 4 feet or less

Medium shrub - Grows 4-6 feet tall

Large shrub - Grows 6-15 feet tall

TREES Trees are woody plants that have a single trunk or multiple trunks that grow to 15 or more feet tall. Trees less than 25 feet tall are considered power line friendly.

Small tree - Grows 15-20 feet tall

Medium tree - Grows 20-40 feet tall

Large tree - Grows over 40 feet tall

WATER NEEDS

VERY LOW Water deeply once a month during the dry season

LOW Water deeply every two weeks during the dry season

MEDIUM Water deeply once a week during the dry season
Note: no extra water needed during rainy season

EXPOSURE

FULL SUN Plant requires direct sunlight for most of the day.

FULL SUN OR PART SHADE Plant will do well in direct sunlight for most of the day or shade for part of the day. Plant can tolerate exposure to hot afternoon sun.

PART SHADE Plant will do well in dappled shade. Plant will tolerate sun exposure in the morning but must be protected from hot afternoon sun.

PART SHADE OR SHADE Plant will do well in dappled shade or full shade. Plant will tolerate some sun exposure in the morning but must be protected from hot afternoon sun.

SHADE Plant requires full shade. Plant will do best if it never gets direct sun exposure during the hot summer months.

ARBORETUM LOCATION

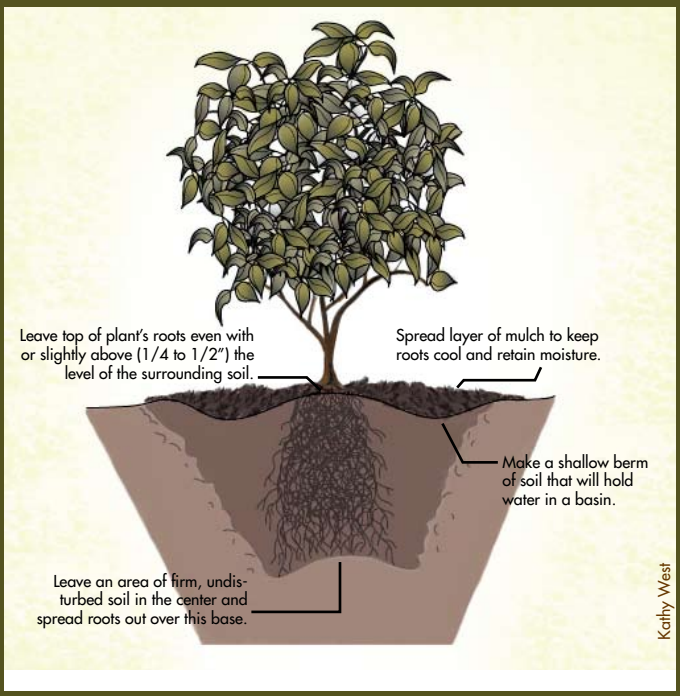
AUST	Australian Collection	**EASI**	East Asian Collection
ACAC	Acacia Grove	**MWB**	Mary Wattis Brown Garden (California Native Plants)
TERR	Arboretum Terrace Garden	**MEDI**	Mediterranean Collection
NURS	Arboretum Teaching Nursery	**STOR**	Ruth Risdon Storer Garden - a Valley-Wise Garden
CONI	Conifer Collection	**SWUS**	Southwest USA Collection
DESE	Desert Collection	**GAZE**	White Flower Garden (Gazebo)

Want Ideas for Designing with All-Stars?

Creating a landscape design can be challenging, whether you're starting from scratch or improving an existing garden. Visit **arboretum.ucdavis.edu** to download free All-Star planting plans for your home garden. Plans feature a California native garden, low-maintenance garden, and a wildlife-attracting garden using a variety of Arboretum All-Stars.

How do I plant and care for Arboretum All-Stars?

Arboretum All-Stars are low-maintenance plants that require only a little regular care once they are established. Getting them off to a good start in your garden will provide you with many years of enjoyment. Please refer to the basic planting instructions below.



Preparation

- Identify a planting location with the correct amount of sun or shade for your plant.
- Dig planting hole as shown in diagram. Make hole just deep enough so top of plant's roots will be even with, or slightly (1/4" to 1/2") above, the level of the surrounding soil. If soil in planting hole is hard, loosen it with a shovel but leave a base of firm, undisturbed soil in the center of the planting hole.

Planting

- Tap pot firmly on sides and bottom to loosen root ball. Slide plant out of pot. Gently loosen exposed roots, especially if thickly matted.
- Place plant in center of hole, spreading roots out over firm soil base.
- Backfill using original soil from hole. Add the soil in several stages, breaking up large chunks. Use your hands to firm soil around the roots at each stage.
- Once hole is filled, use any extra soil to make a berm of soil around the plant as shown. This berm will hold water in a basin around the plant. Water gently and thoroughly immediately after planting.
- Spread a layer of mulch around plant to help keep roots cool and retain moisture. When planting trees and shrubs, leave a 2-inch gap between stem or trunk of plant and mulch ring.

Establishment and Maintenance

- In fall, cooler temperatures help plants establish quickly and rains keep new plants watered. For spring planting, or during a dry fall, all new plants need frequent irrigation at first (every two to three days if it's warm). After a few weeks, change to twice a week watering until weather cools and rains begin.
- During first season after planting, monitor your new plants regularly for signs of wilting and give extra water as needed. Do not let plants dry out while they are becoming established. Even drought-tolerant plants need regular water at first.
- Once plants are established, follow regular pruning and watering recommendations for each species.

PERENNIALS

NEW *Achillea millefolium* 'Island Pink' – island pink yarrow: California native plant; colorful pink flowers in spring, summer, and fall make good cut flowers; ferny green foliage will spread; flowers attract butterflies and beneficial insects.

Aquilegia eximia – serpentine columbine: California native plant; larger and showier than most columbines; attractive delicate foliage in basal mound; attracts hummingbirds.

Aster 'Purple Dome' – purple dome Michaelmas daisy: This dwarf daisy has deep-violet flowers in late summer; attractive to butterflies and beneficial insects; resists mildew and tolerates wet soils.

Bergenia crassifolia – pigsqueak: Dense clusters of pink flowers bloom in winter and early spring; classic California garden plant for dry or moist shady border; broad, shiny leaves provide textural contrast to small-leaved plants; attracts beneficial insects.

Bletilla striata – Chinese ground orchid: Easiest orchid to grow in the Central Valley and plants spread to form small colonies over time; tough and hardy perennial that blooms dependably in shady gardens; vivid coloration and unusual shape give a tropical effect; attracts beneficial insects.

Bouteloua gracilis – blue grama grass: California native plant; green flowers age to tan by the end of the summer; retains tidy, upright shape even when dormant.

Bulbine frutescens – Cape balsam: Small, evergreen perennial is a wonderful addition to dry perennial borders with its long-blooming spikes of delicate, star-shaped yellow flowers; fleshy, bright green foliage adds a sculptural element to the garden; tolerates drought and poor soils.

NEW *Calamagrostis × acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster' – Karl Foerster feather reed grass: Attractive, upright dark green foliage; fluffy blooms in spring turn into attractive buff spikes that last all summer and fall; a vertical plant that performs well in narrow spaces.

Cyclamen hederifolium – ivy leaf cyclamen: Scented rose-pink or white flowers bloom in late summer and early fall before the leaves emerge; ornamental silver-marked foliage sparkles in dry shady gardens; tolerates a wide variety of soil types and can also grow well in containers.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
MWB A1-A3: 1-24	medium	spring, summer, fall		remove old flower stalks; divide when clumps get crowded		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB A1-A3: 1-11, 14-24	medium	spring, summer		remove old flower stalks and foliage in the fall		water deeply every one to two weeks
TERR 1-24	medium	summer		cut to ground in winter to renew		water deeply every one to two weeks
STOR A1-A3: 1-9, 12-24	small	winter		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every one to two weeks
EASI 2B-9, 12-24:	medium	spring		cut stems to ground in winter for tidy appearance		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB 1-3, 7-11, 14, 18-21	medium	summer, fall		mow once in late fall or winter to renew		water deeply every two weeks
NURS, STOR 8, 9, 12-24	medium	spring, summer, fall		remove old flower stalks for tidy appearance		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR, STOR 2B-24	large	spring, summer		cut to ground in winter		water deeply every one to two weeks
TERR 2-9, 14-24	small	summer, fall		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month

PERENNIALS

Cyrtomium falcatum – Japanese holly fern: Evergreen fern with dramatic, dark-green glossy fronds that resemble holly leaves; provides a lush look in dark shady areas of the garden; can tolerate high-mineral irrigation water.

Echeveria 'Imbricata' – hen and chicks: Lovely, drought-tolerant edging plant for partial shade; sculptural foliage rosettes look like blue-green succulent "flowers;" spreads by producing plantlets that slowly form a groundcover.

Epilobium canum – California fuchsia: California native plant; easy to grow and tolerates heat and drought; different varieties can have narrow or broad leaves that range from silver to bright green.

Erigeron karvinskianus – Santa Barbara daisy: Good in containers or for trailing over a wall; spreads sparingly by seed in the garden; blooms profusely from spring through fall; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.

Erigeron 'W.R.' – Wayne Roderick seaside daisy: California native plant; flowers through the spring, summer, and fall; long-blooming daisy for home gardens; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.

Festuca californica – California fescue: California native plant; tolerates summer drought and various soil types, and is long lived; has graceful, gray-green leaves and airy flowers that mature to a golden yellow color.

Helleborus argutifolius – Corsican hellebore: Long-lasting, pale-green flowers brighten the winter garden; needs little maintenance and tolerates dry shade; stiff, gray-green foliage adds sculptural interest to the garden year round.

Helleborus × hybridus – lenten rose: Requires little maintenance and tolerates semi-dry shade; evergreen foliage looks good all year; nodding, rose-like flowers brighten winter gardens.

Heuchera 'Lillian's Pink' – Lillian's pink coral bells: California native plant; bright pink flowers attract bees and hummingbirds; excellent groundcover for small shady areas or borders.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
EASI, TERR, GAZE 5-9, 14-24	medium	none		little or none; remove old fronds for tidy appearance		water deeply every one to two weeks
STOR 8, 9: 12-24	small	spring		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every two weeks
MWB 2-11, 14-24	medium	summer, fall		cut to ground after flowering in late fall		water deeply once or twice a month
GAZE 8-11, 12-24	small	spring, summer, fall		cut to ground in winter to renew		water deeply every two weeks
TERR, MWB 1-9, 14-24	small	spring, summer, fall		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB 4-9, 14-24	medium	spring		remove old flower stalks in fall for tidy appearance		water deeply every two weeks in sun, once a month in shade
NURS, GAZE 3B-9, 14-24	medium	winter, spring		remove old flower stalks in summer for tidy appearance		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR, STOR 2B-10, 14-24	small	winter, spring		remove old flower stalks in fall		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB, TERR	medium	spring		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every two weeks

PERENNIALS

Heuchera maxima – island alumroot: California native plant; a good informal groundcover for dry shade; tolerates heavy clay soils; frilly green leaves look good all year.

Heuchera 'Rosada' – rosada coral bells: California native plant; one of the best flowering perennials for dry shade; introduced to the nursery trade by the UC Davis Arboretum.

Hunnemannia fumariifolia – Mexican tulip poppy: Bright yellow poppy flowers bloom spring through fall; bushy perennial with lacy, gray-green foliage; heat and drought tolerant with seeds that grow to replace the mother plant.

Iris 'Canyon Snow' – canyon snow Pacific iris: California native plant; most dependable hybrid iris of the Pacific coast; white orchid-like flowers light up shady gardens; grows with little maintenance; narrow leaves form an attractive evergreen, grass-like mound.

Kniphofia 'Christmas Cheer' – Christmas cheer poker plant: Dramatic plant brightens up the winter garden; at the top of its tall flowering stems, brilliant orange buds open to deep-gold tubular flowers; long, narrow leaves form an attractive, medium-large clump over time; attracts hummingbirds.

Miscanthus sinensis (dwarf varieties) – Japanese silver grass: Leaves may turn red, orange, and yellow in the fall; many varieties are available, with different leaf patterns and a range of sizes; thrives in clay soil.

Muhlenbergia dubia – pine muhly: Great accent plant for a low-water garden; requires little maintenance; adds texture and movement to the garden; flower stalks persist and look attractive year round.

Muhlenbergia rigens – deergrass: California native plant; makes a low informal screen; needs almost no maintenance; remove old leaves at any time; adds texture and movement to the garden.

Neomarica caerulea – walking iris: Accent plant with arching, sword-like leaves; produces clusters of gorgeous, intricately-patterned, violet-blue flowers; blooms repeatedly in partial shade during the hottest part of the summer.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
MWB 15-24	medium	spring		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every two weeks
MWB, STOR 15-24	medium	spring		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 1-24: H1, H2	medium	spring, summer, fall		cut back old flower stalks for tidy appearance and prolonged bloom		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR, MWB 4-9, 14-24	medium	spring		little or none; can dig up and divide in fall		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 2-9, 14-24	large	winter		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 2-24	large	summer		cut to ground in winter		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 4-24	medium	summer		cut to ground every three years		water deeply every two weeks
TERR, MWB 4-24	large	summer		cut to ground every three years		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR 16, 17, 21-24: H2; or indoors	large	summer		remove old flower stalks		water deeply once or twice a month

PERENNIALS

Nepeta × faassenii – hybrid catmint: Lavender-blue flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators; dependable, low-growing plant has aromatic, gray-green foliage; tolerates different soil types.

Origanum vulgare 'Betty Rollins' – dwarf oregano: Pink tubular flowers attract butterflies from mid-summer to early fall; low-maintenance groundcover; leaves can be used in cooking.

Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita B.O.P.' – Santa Margarita foothill penstemon: California native plant; flowers are golden yellow as buds, bright blue as blooms, then change to purple pink; unlike many California native penstemons, it thrives in garden conditions.

Rhodophiala bifida – red Argentine amaryllis: Showy, easy-to-grow bulb; dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers bloom in late summer; heat and drought tolerant; attracts hummingbirds.

Russelia equisetiformis – coral fountain: Very adaptable plant with tubular, bright coral-red flowers from spring to autumn; show-stopping fountain of flowers attracts hummingbirds; low maintenance and drought tolerant.

Salvia spathacea – hummingbird sage: California native plant; leaves have a pleasant, fruity fragrance; excellent drought-tolerant groundcover for sun or partial shade; attracts hummingbirds.

Saponaria × lempergii 'Max Frei' – hybrid soapwort: Bright pink flowers bloom in hot summer months and early autumn; suitable for the rock garden or around roses and taller perennials; low maintenance and dependable.

Sedum palmeri – Palmer's sedum: Deep golden-yellow, star-shaped flowers in spring; drought and shade tolerant; low growing and can be used as a groundcover for small areas; prefers well-drained soils and containers.

Solidago californica 'Cascade Creek' – Cascade Creek California goldenrod: California native plant; bears bright yellow flowers in summer and fall that attract butterflies and beneficial insects; ideal for native grass meadow.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
STOR 1-24	small	spring, summer, fall		cut to ground in winter to renew		water deeply every two weeks
TERR 1-24	small	spring, summer, fall		remove old flower stalks in winter		water deeply every two weeks
MWB 7-24	small	spring, summer		remove old flower stalks		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 8, 9, 12-24	small	summer, fall		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
SWUS 14, 19-24; H1, H2: or indoors	large	spring, summer, fall		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB 7-9, 14-24	medium	winter, spring		remove old flower stalks at end of season		water deeply every one to two weeks
NURS 1-11, 14-24	small	spring, summer, fall		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply every two weeks
SWUS	small	spring		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
MWB 1-11, 14-23	medium	spring, summer, fall		cut to ground after flowering in late fall		water deeply every two weeks

Search the Arboretum All-Stars database at www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu

PERENNIALS

Sprekelia formosissima – Aztec lily: Dramatic, deep-red flowers attract hummingbirds in spring and summer; encourage blooming several times a year by withholding and then applying water; low maintenance.

Sternbergia lutea – yellow autumn crocus: Goblet-shaped yellow flowers blossom in early fall; lustrous, deep-green foliage emerges soon after bloom and lasts through the winter; does well in full sun and is extremely drought tolerant.

Stipa gigantea – giant feather grass: Dramatic large grass is an excellent garden accent; waving wands of flowers add movement to the garden; low mound of evergreen leaves looks good year round.

Woodwardia fimbriata – giant chain fern: California native plant; plant needs little care once established; great for a shady oasis near a pond or fountain.

Zephyranthes candida – Argentine rain lily: Grows from bulbs and forms clumps of shiny, grassy leaves; good edging plant or groundcover; attracts beneficial insects.

GROUNDCOVERS

Cerastium tomentosum – snow-in-summer: Gives a cool look to hot Central Valley gardens; can thrive in low to medium amounts of irrigation; silver foliage good for contrast with green-leaved plants.

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides – dwarf plumbago: Attractive groundcover with clusters of intense blue flowers in summer and continuing into fall; leaves turn a colorful maroon in autumn; tolerant of sun or shade. Deciduous.

NEW *Delosperma cooperi* – Cooper's ice plant: Linear succulent foliage creeps along the ground, making an attractive apple-green mat; bright pink-purple flowers bloom in spring, summer, and fall.

Ribes viburnifolium – evergreen currant: California native plant; good shade-tolerant groundcover under native oaks and in other dry, shady areas; shiny and fragrant foliage looks attractive all year; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
SWUS 9, 12-24	small	spring, summer, fall		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
NURS, MEDI 3-10, 14-24	small	fall		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month or not at all
STOR 4-9, 14-24	large	spring		remove old flower stalks in fall or winter		water deeply every two weeks
MWB, TERR 2B-9, 14-24	large	none		remove old fronds for a tidier appearance		water deeply once a week
TERR, GAZE 4-9, 12-24, H1, H2	small	summer, fall		little or none		water deeply every two weeks
GAZE A1, A2: 1-24	ground-cover	spring, summer		little or none		water deeply once a week in sun, every two weeks in shade
STOR, EASI 2B-10, 14-24	ground-cover	summer, fall		cut to ground in winter for tidy appearance		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 2-24	ground-cover	spring, summer, fall		little or none		water deeply every two weeks
MWB 8, 9, 14-24	ground-cover	spring		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month

Search the Arboretum All-Stars database at www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu

GROUNDCOVERS

Teucrium chamaedrys 'Nanum' – dwarf germander: Low-growing groundcover with dark-pink flowers in early summer; does well in both full sun or part shade; good for planting under roses and other shrubs; attracts beneficial insects.

VINES

Aristolochia californica – California pipevine: California native plant; leaves provide food for pipevine swallowtail butterfly larvae; versatile plant that can be used as a climbing vine or a groundcover. Deciduous.

Clytostoma calystegioides – violet trumpet vine: Vigorous climber for covering walls and fences and can also be grown as a groundcover; trumpet-shaped violet flowers with purple veins blossom in late spring to summer; attracts hummingbirds. Evergreen.

Hardenbergia violacea – lilac vine: Vigorous evergreen vine can be used to cover an arbor, pergola or wall; small, purple, pea-like flowers bloom in late winter to early spring; other cultivars have white or pink flowers.

Mandevilla laxa – Chilean jasmine: Attractive, twining vine; clusters of white, funnel-shaped flowers blossom in the summer with a delightful tropical fragrance; tolerant of both full sun and partial shade. Deciduous.

SHRUBS *All shrubs listed are power line friendly*

Acacia boormanii – Snowy River wattle: Fragrant yellow flowers add color to the winter garden; very adaptable and hardy, grows best in well-drained soils; heat and drought tolerant. Evergreen.

Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn' – Vine Hill manzanita: California native plant; known for its smooth, wine-red bark; one of the few manzanitas that tolerates our clay-loam soils; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Berberis aquifolium 'Compacta' – compact Oregon grape: California native plant; dark, grape-like fruits provide food for native birds and can be made into preserves; tough plant that tolerates a variety of garden conditions; attracts beneficial insects and birds. Evergreen.

Callistemon 'Violaceus' – purple bottlebrush: Rosy-purple "bottlebrush" flowers bloom in early winter and spring, and sporadically year round; medium to large evergreen shrub that is tough and adaptable; grows best in full sun and tolerates infrequent watering; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
STOR 2-24	ground-cover	spring, summer, fall		mow in early spring to maintain a compact form		water deeply once or twice a month
MWB 5-10, 14-24	vine	winter		little or none; train stems up trellis or support		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR 8, 9; 12-24	vine	spring		prune in winter to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
AUST, TERR 8-24	vine	winter, spring		trim to fit available space annually; cut back after bloom to prevent tangling		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR 4-9, 14-24	vine	spring, summer		little or none; prune in winter to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
ACAC 8, 9, 12-24	large	winter		Little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR 7-9, 14-21	medium	winter		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR 5-9, 14-24	small	winter, spring		little or none		water deeply every two weeks
NURS	large	winter, spring, summer		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month

SHRUBS

Calycanthus occidentalis – western spice bush: California native plant; maroon-red flowers attract pollinating beetles; leaves have a sharp, clean fragrance and turn yellow in the autumn, adding seasonal color to the garden. Deciduous.

Carpenteria californica – bush anemone: California native plant; has clusters of large, sweetly-scented white flowers in late spring and early summer; glossy, dark-green leaves stay on the plant all year; older stems have attractive, pale, papery bark.

Ceanothus 'Concha' – concha ceanothus: California native plant; one of the best California lilacs for the garden with dark-green leaves all year; showy, deep blue flowers with reddish bracts bloom in spring; attracts beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Ceanothus maritimus 'Valley Violet' – valley violet maritime ceanothus: California native plant; best small ceanothus for Central Valley gardens; clusters of dark-violet flowers bloom in spring; attracts beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Ceanothus × pallidus 'Marie Simon' – Marie Simon ceanothus: Large, loose clusters of soft-pink flowers complement maroon-red stems; nectar-rich flowers attract bees and other beneficial insects; semi deciduous to evergreen.

Cercis occidentalis – western redbud: California native plant; early spring bloom before leaves appear; attractive reddish seed pods in summer; new stems, cut in winter, are used to add color to Native American baskets; attracts beneficial insects. Deciduous.

Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae* – island mountain mahogany: California native plant; thrives in full sun and dry soil; tiny flowers attract pollinating insects; seed pods are curly and fuzzy; vertical growth makes this a great screen. Evergreen.

Daphne odora 'Aureomarginata' – winter daphne: Shiny variegated leaves are attractive all year; requires little maintenance; intensely fragrant flowers perfume cool winter air. Evergreen.

Dasylirion wheeleri – desert spoon: Evergreen desert plant with long, narrow, blue-gray leaves; cream-colored flowers emerge in summer on tall spikes; drought tolerant and makes a striking accent plant; attracts beneficial insects.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
MWB 4-9, 14-24	large	spring		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
DESE, MWB 5-9, 14-24	medium	spring		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
NURS, MWB 6-9, 14-24	medium	spring		little or none; prune to shape after spring flowering		water deeply once or twice a month
MWB 5-9, 14-24	small	winter		little or none; prune to shape after spring flowering		water deeply once or twice a month
STOR 5-9, 14-24	medium	spring		prune in early spring to shape and remove old, twiggy growth		water deeply every two weeks
MWB 2-24	large	winter, spring		little or none; may be trained as a small tree		water deeply once or twice a month
MWB, STOR 3, 5, 7-10, 13-24	large	winter		little or none; prune to shape; may be trained as a small tree		water deeply once or twice a month
STOR 4-10, 12, 14-24	small	winter		little or none		water deeply every one to two weeks
STOR 10-24	small	spring, summer		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month or not at all

SHRUBS

Eriogonum giganteum – Saint Catherine's lace: California native plant; large clusters of white flowers appear in summer and attract beneficial insects; fast growing and quickly develops into a large, rounded shrub with woolly, whitish-gray foliage. Evergreen.

Hesperaloe parviflora – coral yucca: Adds a strong architectural note to the garden with its attractive spiky-looking leaves; very heat and drought tolerant; blooms all summer long; attracts hummingbirds.

Heteromeles arbutifolia – toyon, christmas berry, California holly: Shrub with leathery, dark-green leaves and profuse red berries all winter that are popular with cedar waxwings, a species of migrating bird found in many parts of California in winter. Evergreen.

Isomeris arborea – bladderpod: California native plant; one of the only native shrubs that blooms year round; yellow flowers attract beneficial insects and hummingbirds to the garden and then develop into attractive seed pods. Evergreen.

Jasminum nudiflorum – winter jasmine: Bright yellow flowers cheer up the winter garden; use as an arching shrub or can be trained as a cascading vine; glossy, dark-green stems are revealed in winter. Deciduous.

Lavandula × ginginsii 'Goodwin Creek Grey' – Goodwin Creek lavender: Long bloom season; easy to renew with pruning; more heat resistant than English lavenders; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Lavandula stoechas 'Otto Quast' – Otto Quast Spanish lavender: Showiest of all the lavenders; thrives in sunny dry conditions; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Leucophyllum frutescens – cenizo ("Texas ranger"): Striking silvery foliage; very heat and drought tolerant; requires little pruning as a shrub but can be successful as a hedge if sheared; attracts beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Leucophyllum langmaniae 'Lynn's Legacy' – Lynn's legacy leucophyllum: Showy, bright, lavender-violet flowers bloom through spring and summer; dense-growing, medium-sized shrub has fuzzy, light-green leaves all year; very adaptable plant that tolerates heat, wind, and alkaline soil. Evergreen.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
CONI 5, 7-9, 14-24	medium	summer		remove old flower stalks; prune to maintain compact form		water deeply once or twice a month
STOR 2B, 3, 7-16, 18-24	small	summer, fall		remove old flower stalks in winter		water deeply once or twice a month
MWB 5-9, 14-24	large	spring		little or none		water deeply every two weeks
DESE	medium	winter, spring, summer, fall		little or none		water deeply once a month
STOR 2-21	small	winter		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
STOR 8, 9, 12-24	small	spring, summer, fall		cut back after flowering		water deeply every two weeks
TERR, STOR 4-24	small	spring		cut back to remove old flowers and keep compact		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 7-24	large	summer		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
STOR 7-24	medium	spring, summer		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month

SHRUBS

Lonicera standishii – winter honeysuckle: Distinctive fountain-shaped shrub; deliciously fragrant white flowers adorn the semi-leafless stems during winter and early spring; attracts hummingbirds in winter. Semi-deciduous.

Osmanthus × fortunei – hybrid tea olive: Makes a dependable, low-maintenance screen in partial shade; does well on the north side of buildings; can thrive with low or medium irrigation and tolerates clay soils; fabulous fragrance. Evergreen.

Philadelphus 'Belle Etoile' – purple spot mock orange: Good choice for the back of a perennial border; spring bloom is very showy and stands out in the moonlight; attractive vase-shaped form. Deciduous.

Phlomis purpurea – pink phlomis: Showy, lavender-pink flowers bloom in summer, with scattered blossoms all year long; small shrub that is tolerant of heat and dry soils; velvety, yellow-green leaves stay on the plant all year. Evergreen.

Ribes aureum – golden currant: California native plant; flowers have a light, spicy fragrance; good choice for planting under native oaks; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects. Deciduous.

Ribes malvaceum – chaparral currant: California native plant; pale-pink winter flowers attract hummingbirds; drought tolerant with scented leaves. Deciduous.

Rosa 'Korbin' – Iceberg® rose: Tough and disease resistant; tolerates some shade; can be trained, with pruning, to be a medium or large shrub. Semi-deciduous.

Rosa 'Perle d'Or' – golden pearl polyantha rose: Fine shrub rose for home gardens; has fewer thorns than most roses; drought resistant. Semi-deciduous.

Rosa 'Pink Grüss an Aachen' – pink grüss an Aachen floribunda rose: Showy, fragrant pink flowers bloom in clusters in spring and summer; naturally graceful form and practically thornless stems; flowers last longer with some afternoon shade; leaves remain evergreen in mild winters and turn a beautiful burgundy color. Semi-deciduous.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
EASI	medium	winter		little or none		water deeply every one to two weeks
GAZE 4-10, 14-24	large	spring, summer		little or none		water deeply every one to two weeks
GAZE 2B-17	large	spring, summer		cut older stems to ground to rejuvenate		water deeply every one to two weeks
MEDI 7-24	small	spring, summer		remove old flower stalks; prune to maintain compact form		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR, MWB A2, A3, 1-12, 14-23	large	winter, spring		little or none		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB 6-9, 14-24	medium	fall, winter		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
GAZE ALL ZONES	medium	spring, summer, fall		prune in winter; remove old flowers through bloom season		water deeply every one to two weeks
STOR ALL ZONES	medium	spring, summer, fall		prune in winter; remove old flowers through bloom season		water deeply every one to two weeks
STOR ALL ZONES	medium	spring, summer, fall		prune in winter; remove old flowers through bloom season		water deeply every one to two weeks

SHRUBS

Rosa × odorata 'Mutabilis' – butterfly rose: Has showy, single flowers nearly year round; flowers attract pollinating bees and other beneficial insects; new burgundy stems complement multi-colored flowers. Semi-deciduous.

Rosmarinus officinalis 'Mozart' – Ed Carman's rosemary: Shrub with dark-green leaves that are rich in aromatic oils and prized for cooking; this variety has one of the darkest blue flowers of any rosemary; blooms from winter through spring through and often again in fall; attracts beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Salvia apiana – California white sage: California native plant; spring flowers attract pollinating bees; leaves contain fragrant oils. Evergreen.

Salvia clevelandii 'Winnifred Gilman' – Winnifred Gilman Cleveland sage: California native plant; shrub produces maroon-stemmed, blue-violet flowers; heat and drought tolerant; attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Salvia greggii and *Salvia × jamensis* – autumn sage: Showy flowers attract hummingbirds and beneficial insects; flowers profusely in the spring and fall. Evergreen.

Salvia microphylla – mint bush sage: Leaves have a fruity smell; good for growing under native oaks; thrives with little care in sun or part shade; attracts hummingbirds. Evergreen.

Sollya heterophylla – Australian bluebell creeper: Bushy, evergreen climber can be used either as a small shrub or vine; bell-shaped blue flowers bloom from summer through fall; drought tolerant with glossy, deep-green leaves.

Syringa × laciniata – cut leaf lilac: Attractive, lacy foliage; more drought tolerant and disease resistant than other lilacs; fragrant flowers. Deciduous.

Teucrium fruticans – bush germander: Tough, drought-tolerant shrub with no disease problems; makes a low, informal hedge; silvery leaves and stems brighten sunny or shady gardens; attracts beneficial insects. Evergreen.

Viguiera parishii – desert goldeneye: California native plant; golden daisies blossom from early spring until mid-fall among triangular-shaped green leaves; tolerates full sun or part shade and is low maintenance. Evergreen.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
EASI, NURS, TERR ALL ZONES	large	spring, summer, fall		prune in winter to keep compact		water deeply every one to two weeks
NURS, STOR 4-24; H1, H2	small	winter, spring, fall		little or none; prune to maintain compact form		water deeply once or twice a month
MWB, TERR 7-9, 11, 13-24	small	spring		shape when young; remove old flower stalks once a year		water deeply once or twice a month
NURS 8, 9, 12-24	small	spring		remove old flower stalks in summer; prune to maintain compact form		water deeply once or twice a month
STOR, TERR 8-24	small	spring, summer, fall		remove old flower stalks; prune to maintain compact form		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 7-24	small	winter, spring, summer, fall		little or none		water deeply every two weeks
AUST 8, 9, 14-24; H1, H2	medium	summer, fall		little or none		water deeply every two weeks
STOR 3-12, 14-16, 18-22	large	spring		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply every one to two weeks
TERR, STOR 4-24	small	spring, fall, winter		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
NURS 10-24	small	spring, summer, fall		prune plants in late winter to encourage tidy, compact form		water deeply once or twice a month

TREES *All trees listed as small are power line friendly*

Acca sellowiana (Feijoa sellowiana) – pineapple guava: Attractive spring flowers are edible and sweet; large green berries have a pineapple-like flavor; can be used as hedging or as a screen; attracts hummingbirds. Evergreen.

NEW *Arbutus* 'Marina' – Marina madrone: Shiny evergreen leaves and large drooping clusters of pink flowers are followed by red berries that last into late winter; attractive smooth coppery bark; tolerant of heat and alkaline water; very attractive to hummingbirds.

Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman' – Ray Hartman California lilac: California native plant; one of the best ceanothus cultivars for gardens because it can tolerate some summer irrigation; makes a good screen or small garden tree. Evergreen.

Chionanthus retusus – Chinese fringe tree: Attractive grooved or peeling bark provides winter interest; leaves turn yellow before falling off in the winter; has no known diseases. Deciduous.

Crataegus phaenopyrum – Washington hawthorn: Provides year-round interest with profuse white spring flowers, brilliant scarlet foliage in fall and ornamental fruit clusters in winter; graceful, open-limb structure makes it an attractive patio specimen; disease free in our area; attracts birds. Deciduous.

Crinodendron patagua – Chilean lily-of-the-valley tree: Drought tolerant; makes a good screen or patio tree with its upright form and narrow profile; attractive, shiny, evergreen leaves; white bell-shaped flowers.

Koelreuteria elegans subsp. *formosana* – Formosan flame tree: Tropical-looking shade tree; has broad clusters of bright yellow flowers in fall, followed by coral-red seed pods; adaptable to various soils and watering schedules. Deciduous.

Lagerstroemia hybrids and cultivars – crape myrtle: Provides year-round interest with summer flowers, fall color, and handsome ornamental bark in winter; comes in pink, white, lavender-purple, or red-flowering varieties; hybrid forms are more mildew resistant; attracts beneficial insects. Deciduous.

Quercus lobata – valley oak: California native plant; provides shelter and food for many native insects and other animals; tolerates high heat, drought, and alkaline soil; provides refreshing summer shade; attracts beneficial insects and birds. Deciduous.

Arboretum Location / Sunset Zone	Size	Bloom Season	Exposure	Pruning Needs	Water Needs	Water Instructions
TERR 7-9, 12-24; H1, H2	small	spring		little or none; prune to shape		water deeply once or twice a month
NURS, TERR 8, 9: 14-24	small to medium	fall, winter		prune to shape and expose beautiful stems		water deeply every two weeks
MWB 5-9, 14-24	small	spring		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR 3-9, 14-24	medium	spring		little or none; prune to shape in winter		water deeply every one to two weeks
TERR 2-12, 14-17	medium	spring		little or none		water deeply every one to two weeks
GAZE 14-24	medium	spring, summer		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month
EASI 14-24; H1, H2	medium	fall		little or none; prune to shape in winter		water deeply once or twice a month
TERR, GAZE 7-10, 12-14, 18-21	medium	summer		prune in winter to shape		water deeply every one to two weeks
MWB 3B-9, 12-24	large	flowers not showy		little or none		water deeply once or twice a month or not at all

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PAGE
PERENNIALS		
NEW *Achillea millefolium* 'Island Pink'	island pink yarrow	8
Aquilegia eximia	serpentine columbine	8
Aster 'Purple Dome'	purple dome Michaelmas daisy	8
Bergenia crassifolia	pigsqueak	8
Bletilla striata	Chinese ground orchid	8
Bouteloua gracilis	blue grama grass	8
Bulbine frutescens	Cape balsam	8
NEW *Calamagrostis* × *acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster'	Karl Foerster feather reed grass	8
Cyclamen hederifolium	ivy leaf cyclamen	8
Cyrtomium falcatum	Japanese holly fern	10
Echeveria 'Imbricata'	hen and chicks	10
Epilobium canum	California fuchsia	10
Erigeron karvinskianus	Santa Barbara daisy	10
Erigeron 'W.R.'	Wayne Roderick seaside daisy	10
Festuca californica	California fescue	10
Helleborus argutifolius	Corsican hellebore	10
Helleborus × *hybridus*	lenten rose	10
Heuchera 'Lillian's Pink'	Lillian's pink coral bells	10
Heuchera maxima	island alumroot	12
Heuchera 'Rosada'	rosada coral bells	12
Hunnemannia fumariifolia	Mexican tulip poppy	12
Iris 'Canyon Snow'	canyon snow Pacific iris	12
Kniphofia 'Christmas Cheer'	Christmas cheer poker plant	12
Miscanthus sinensis (dwarf varieties)	Japanese silver grass	12
Muhlenbergia dubia	pine muhly	12
Muhlenbergia rigens	deergrass	12
Neomarica caerulea	walking iris	12
Nepeta × *faassenii*	hybrid catmint	14
Origanum vulgare 'Betty Rollins'	dwarf oregano	14
Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita B.O.P.'	Santa Margarita foothill penstemon	14
Rhodophiala bifida	red Argentine amaryllis	14
Russelia equisetiformis	coral fountain	14
Salvia spathacea	hummingbird sage	14
Saponaria × *lempergii* 'Max Frei'	hybrid soapwort	14
Sedum palmeri	Palmer's sedum	14
Solidago californica 'Cascade Creek'	Cascade Creek California goldenrod	14
Sprekelia formosissima	Aztec lily	16
Sternbergia lutea	yellow autumn crocus	16
Stipa gigantea	giant feather grass	16
Woodwardia fimbriata	giant chain fern	16
Zephyranthes candida	Argentine rain lily	16
GROUNDCOVERS		
Cerastium tomentosum	snow-in-summer	16
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	dwarf plumbago	16
NEW *Delosperma cooperi*	Cooper's ice plant	16
Ribes viburnifolium	evergreen currant	16
Teucrium chamaedrys 'Nanum'	dwarf germander	18
VINES		
Aristolochia californica	California pipevine	18
Clytostoma calystegioides	violet trumpet vine	18
Hardenbergia violacea	lilac vine	18
Mandevilla laxa	Chilean jasmine	18

SHRUBS		
Acacia boormanii	Snowy River wattle	18
Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn'	Vine Hill manzanita	18
Berberis aquifolium 'Compacta'	compact Oregon grape	18
Callistemon 'Violaceus'	purple bottlebrush	18
Calycanthus occidentalis	western spice bush	20
Carpenteria californica	bush anemone	20
Ceanothus 'Concha'	concha ceanothus	20
Ceanothus maritimus 'Valley Violet'	valley violet maritime ceanothus	20
Ceanothus × *pallidus* 'Marie Simon'	Marie Simon ceanothus	20
Cercis occidentalis	western redbud	20
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae*	island mountain mahogany	20
Daphne odora 'Aureomarginata'	winter daphne	20
Dasylirion wheeleri	desert spoon	20
Eriogonum giganteum	Saint Catherine's lace	22
Hesperaloe parviflora	coral yucca	22
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon, christmas berry, California holly	22
Isomeris arborea	bladderpod	22
Jasminum nudiflorum	winter jasmine	22
Lavandula × *ginginsii* 'Goodwin Creek Grey'	Goodwin Creek lavender	22
Lavandula stoechas 'Otto Quast'	Otto Quast Spanish lavender	22
Leucophyllum frutescens	cenizo ("Texas ranger")	22
Leucophyllum langmaniae 'Lynn's Legacy'	Lynn's legacy leucophyllum	22
Lonicera standishii	winter honeysuckle	24
Osmanthus × *fortunei*	hybrid tea olive	24
Philadelphus 'Belle Etoile'	purple spot mock orange	24
Phlomis purpurea	pink phlomis	24
Ribes aureum	golden currant	24
Ribes malvaceum	chaparral currant	24
Rosa 'Korbin'	Iceberg® rose	24
Rosa 'Perle d'Or'	golden pearl polyantha rose	24
Rosa 'Pink Grüss an Aachen'	pink grüss an Aachen floribunda rose	24
Rosa × odoratus 'Mutabilis'	butterfly rose	26
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Mozart'	Ed Carman's rosemary	26
Salvia apiana	California white sage	26
Salvia clevelandii 'Winnifred Gilman'	Winnifred Gilman Cleveland sage	26
Salvia greggii and *Salvia* × *jamensis*	autumn sage	26
Salvia microphylla	mint bush sage	26
Sollya heterophylla	Australian bluebell creeper	26
Syringa × *laciniata*	cut leaf lilac	26
Teucrium fruticans	bush germander	26
Viguiera parishii	desert goldeneye	26
TREES		
Acca sellowiana (Feijoa sellowiana)	pineapple guava	28
NEW *Arbutus* 'Marina'	Marina madrone	28
Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	Ray Hartman California lilac	28
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese fringe tree	28
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington hawthorn	28
Crinodendron patagua	Chilean lily-of-the-valley tree	28
Koelreuteria elegans subsp. *formosana*	Formosan flame tree	28
Lagerstroemia hybrids and cultivars	crape myrtle	28
Quercus lobata	valley oak	28

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