Plants We Grow
... with some Gardening Details

Elderberry Farms Native Plant Nursery
2140 Chase Dr, Rancho Cordova
On the American River Parkway at Soil Born Farms
Yarrow

*Achillea millefolium*

**Evergreen Perennial:** Strongly scented leaves, attracts butterflies and beneficial insects. Great in dried flower arrangements. Attracts: Birds, bees and butterflies (is a known host plant for the Painted Lady butterfly)

**Height:** 1-3’

**Flower:** Spring-fall blooming, small, white flowers in flat-topped, round cluster with beautiful fern-like leaves.

**Water Needs:** Once established, water deeply every 1-2 weeks. Ample water encourages spread.

**Sun Needs:** Part shade but can take more sun if watered.

**Ecology:** Grows in distributed in many habitats below 1200 feet.
California Broom

*Acmispon glaber*

*Evergreen Perennial Shrub:* CA Broom is a pioneer species in nature. When a plant community is disturbed it emerges and helps to reestablish the plant community. This can be very useful in restoration or in a garden situation.

**Height:** 2-4’

**Flower:** Small, yellow flowers in spring.

**Water Needs:** Dry, water deeply 1 time per month

**Requirements:** Full sun; good drainage

**Ecology:** Coastal bluffs to oak woodland, sometimes on serpentine.
Maidenhair Fern  
Adiantum jordanii

**Perennial Fern:** It grows in moist rock crevices. It does occur in the shade of many of the oaks, particularly the live oaks. Soils can be heavy clay, gravel or just rock.

**Height:** 1.5’ Width: 2-3’

**Water Needs:** Likes moisture. It just need wet feet in winter and early spring, as the ground dries out, so do they, gradually going dormant in mid-summer.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers shady damp area.

**Ecology:** It is Plant Communities are Chaparral, Valley Grassland, wetland-riparian.
California buckeye
*Aesculus californica*

Large Shrub or Tree: *Summer deciduous*. Large shiny round “nuts” in late summer, early fall. All parts are toxic. It leafs out in early spring followed by ‘candles’. Butterflies love it!

**Height:** 10-30’

**Flower:** Late spring blooming, showy large clusters of white flowers follow spring leaves.

**Water Needs:** Once established, little to some water.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun/part shade

**Ecology:** Dry slopes below 600ft., canyons, borders of streams. Endemic to California
**Indian Hemp**

*Apocynum cannabinum*

**Perennial Herb:** Attracts butterflies and is a larval host plant for several moths. Native Americans used it medicinally in many ways. Its sturdy fibers were used to make thread, twine, nets, and bowstrings. Use only in large areas as it can be invasive, growing from spreading roots.

**Size:** 2-4’ high with 1.5-2.5’ spread.

**Water Needs:** Medium to Moist.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** Native to California and beyond. It is equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands.
Whiteleaf Manzanita
Arctostaphylos viscida

**Large shrub or tree, evergreen**: It is a valuable source of food for wildlife. Various chaparral animals and bird eat manzanita fruits. Because of this plant blooms early in the year, it is important for Hummingbirds and butterflies.

**Height**: 10 - 17’ tall and wide.

**Flower**: Clusters of delicate pendulous tiny flower in January and February.

**Water Needs**: None once established.

**Requirements**: Full sun.

**Ecology**: It is native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America.
Dutchmans Pipevine  
_Aristolochia californica_

**Deciduous Vine:** This California native vine has become fairly drought tolerant with time. Is the **Host Plant*** for the Pipevine Swallowtail. Vine can cover a trellis. It is SLOW to start growing, then once its roots are happy will shoot up!

**Height:** Easily climbs 10-30’.

**Flower:** In Spring the bare vine is covered with fascinating ‘pipe’ flowers. Then it leafs out.

**Water Needs:** Very little once established.

**Sun Needs:** The base of the plant prefers part shade but the vine will seek sun or filtered sun (i.e. under an oak).

**Ecology:** Native to California and is endemic (limited) to California alone.

* A **butterfly** will lay her eggs on it’s **host plant**. The caterpillar will only eat this plant’s leaves.
California mugwort
*Artemisia douglasiana*

**Perennial herb:** It has a tall, erect habit, deeply lobed, silvery leaves of a delightful sweet fragrance. Pinch to encourage bushy shape, spreads with underground runners. It is said that if you put a mugwort leaf under your pillow, you’ll have good dreams!

**Height:** 3-6’

**Flower:** Tiny, yellow in summer-fall.

**Water Needs:** Some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun/part shade.

**Ecology:** Common in open to shady places, often in drainages.
Narrow Leaf Milkweed
Asclepias fascicularis

Deciduous Perennial: This California native plant is drought tolerant. Milkweeds are Host Plants for the Monarch butterfly. Milkweeds die back completely and don’t leaf out until May.

Height: 2’- 3’ stems.

Flower: Flower cluster bloom most of the summer.

Water Needs: It likes a little bit of water.

Sun Needs: Milkweeds need sun (fewer flowers in shade).

Ecology: Native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America.
Showy Milkweed
Asclepias speciosa

Deciduous Perennial: This California native vine has become fairly drought tolerant with time. Milkweeds are Host Plants* for the Monarch butterfly.

Height: 3’-6’ stems.

Flower: Showy, pink, fragrant flowers most of the summer.

Water Needs: Needs a moderate amount of water.

Sun Needs: Milkweeds need sun (it has less flowers in the shade).

Ecology: Native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America.
Coyote Brush
*Baccharis pilularis*

**Evergreen Perennial Shrub**: Branches upright and spreading, forming mats, sticky leaves. It is crucial habitat for many wild creatures. Great for hedge or background planting.

**Height**: 8-10’ **Wide**: 8-12’

**Flower**: Small, white flowers in **WINTER** to spring.

**Water Needs**: Dry, water deeply 1 time per month

**Requirements**: Full sun.

**Ecology**: Coastal bluffs to oak woodland, sometimes on serpentine.
Sicklepod Rockcress

*Boechera sparsiflora*

**Biennial Perennial:** This is a very unusual plant! It occurs at Upper Sunrise on a rocky pile. The basal leaves clump but the flowering stems rise 2’. Seedpods are 2-5” long, recurved and held outward from the stem.

**Height:** 6 “- 12”

**Flower:** Tiny light pinkish-lavender flowers

**Water Needs:** Low to moderate water.

**Sun Needs:** Mostly to Full sun.

**Ecology:** Native to California and beyond.
Brickelbush

*Brickellia californica*

**Deciduous Shrub:** In late summer the amazing fragrance from its small yellowish flowers will drift across your yard. the fragrance can travel on a breeze hundreds of feet. Needs very well drained soil.

**Size:** 2’ tall and 3’ wide

**Flower:** Small daisy-like flower blossoms in spring.

**Water Needs:** Water once per week.

**Requirements:** Full to part-sun.

**Ecology:** It lives in many plants communities including Chaparral and Valley Grassland.
Indian Paintbrush

*Castilleja foliolosa*

with Sticky Monkeyflower / *Mimulus aurantiacus*

**Perennial Herbs:** PLEASE notice that you have two different plants together here. Indian Paintbrush is a hemiparasite. It has special roots that tap into a neighboring host plants roots for some of its nutrients.

The Paintbrush has lovely red blooms and is often seen growing in the wild near Sticky Monkeyflower (an Evergreen Perennial) which has lovely yellow blooms. Do not separate these two plants or the Paintbrush will die. They can live together and both be healthy.

**Height:** 3-5’

**Bloom:** March - July/August* in our garden 10-12 months of the year

**Water Needs:** Low to moderate water.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun - mostly sun.

**Ecology:** Native to California and found only slightly beyond California borders.
Buck Brush
Ceanothus cuneatus

Evergreen shrub: Use as a screen or as a small tree. It can have heavy scent when in flower. Insects, especially bees and butterflies, are attracted to the flowers. Plants in the Ceanothus genus are Host Plant to the Spring Azure, Echo Blue, California Tortoiseshell, Pale Swallowtail, and Hedgerow Hairstreak butterflies.

Size: 6’ to 8’ tall and wide

Flower: Small white, from March thru May.

Water Needs: This plant is very, very drought tolerant.

Sun Needs: Likes full sun.

Ecology: Native from Oregon to Baja in the Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada Mountains.
Western Redbud
*Cercis occidentalis*

*Small Tree/ Large Shrub, deciduous:* Attracts many beneficial insects. Good for stabilizing/restoring disturbed or degraded areas. Great in any garden!

**Height:** 15-25’

**Flower:** Early spring bloom pink flowers before leaves appear, attractive seedpods in summer, fall foliage.

**Water Needs:** Once established, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

**Requirements:** Sun/part shade, good drainage.

**Ecology:** Dry, shrubby slopes, canyons, ravines, stream-banks, chaparral, foothill woodlands to 500’.
Mountain Mahogany
Cercocarpus betuloides

**Evergreen Shrub to Small Tree:** The whole plant appears silvery in the late summer through fall, due to the feathery fruits. The seed is tipped with a persistent feathery style, which is corkscrew-like and enables the seed to penetrate the ground. On the American River Parkway, we’ve seen birds use these seed feathers in their nests.

**Height:** 8'-12’ (At Upper Sunrise, it’s 18’ tall.)

**Flower:** White in Spring. But the fall foliage color is silver!

**Water Needs:** Some, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

**Requirements:** It tolerates full sun to partial sun.

**Ecology:** It is found in Oregon, California, and more.
Elegant Clarkia
*Clarkia unguiculata*

**Annual**: An upright annual plant that is beneficial to both butterflies and bees with striking leaves and beautiful flowers. Its reseeds freely! Common uses include Butterfly and Bee gardens. (Its leaves can be solid green to this beautiful combination of colors!)

**Height**: 1-3’

**Flower**: Bright pink flowers; Blooms June-September

**Water Needs**: Can tolerate dry to moist soils

**Sun Needs**: Full or partial sun.

**Ecology**: This plant is endemic to California, where it is found in many woodland habitats.
Chaparral Clematis
*Clematis lasiantha*

**Perennial:** Water well and keep soil moist the first year. After that it is drought tolerant. Good for screening as the dense leaf canopy remains green until late fall. Insects are attracted to the flowers, especially bees and butterflies.

**Size:** 15 ft. It likes to climb trees then throws a spray of flowers.

**Flower:** Small white flowers followed by attractive plumed seed heads.

**Water Needs:** First year keep moist. Low after that.

**Sun Needs:** Base in shade, will seek sun.

**Ecology:** Native in several counties mostly in Southern California, but also occurs along the American River.
Virgin’s Bower
*Clematis ligusticifolia*

**Perennial:** This vine is easy. Water well and keep soil moist the first year. After that it is drought tolerant and "tough as nails". Good for screening as the dense leaf canopy remains green until late fall. Attracts bees and butterflies.

**Size:** 10-30 ft. It likes to climb trees then throws a spray of flowers.

**Flower:** Small white flowers followed by attractive plumed seed heads.

**Water Needs:** First year keep moist. Low after that.

**Sun Needs:** Base in shade, will seek sun.

**Ecology:** Native in several counties mostly in Southern California, but also occurs along the American River.
Chinese Houses

*Collinsia heterophylla*

**Annual:** It gets its name from its towers of flower clusters, of decreasing diameter, which give the plants in full flower a certain resemblance to a pagoda. Common uses: Butterfly Gardens, Bee Gardens.

**Height:** 12 - 18”

**Flower:** Blue, lavender, white and purple flowers March through June.

**Water Needs:** Needs water weekly.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers partial to full sun.

**Ecology:** Native to California and Baja California.
Western Larkspur
*Delphinium hesperium*

**Herbaceous Perennial:** It is an one foot high perennial that spreads by rhizomes. As the name implies Hummingbirds work this species very heavily Hummingbird sage has proven deer proof at Las Pilitas Nursery.

**Size:** 3’ high.

**Flower:** The flowers are a stunning BLUE

**Water Needs:** It likes regular water.

**Sun Needs:** Sun to part shade.

**Ecology:** It is endemic to California, where it grows in woodland and grassland in the northern half of the state.
Live Forever

*Dudleya cymosa*

**Perennial herb:** It is a succulent that is native to California and is endemic (limited) to California alone. It is an excellent hummingbird plant. **Host** Plant for Sonora Blue Butterfly.

**Height:** Basal leaves 3-4”, flowering stalk 5-8”

**Flower:** yellow-red flowers that are displayed on short stems that emerge from a cluster of fleshy green succulent leaves.

**Water Needs:** Some, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

**Sun Needs:** Part shade to sun with afternoon shade. They prefer good drainage but can tolerate clay. Dudleya plants should be planted at an angle to prevent them from rotting.

**Ecology:** Rocky slopes of Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral.
California Fuchsia
*Epilobium canum*

Deciduous, perennial shrub: If you are into hummingbird gardening, you must have this plant. You can cut to ground after flowering in the fall but by the next fall it will look beautiful again. Spreads if watered.

**Height:** 1-1 ½’

**Flower:** Tubular red-orange flowers in summer-fall.

**Water Needs:** Some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

**Requirements:** Full sun/part shade

**Ecology:** Dry slopes and ridges, Central valley, desert mountains
Fleabane Daisy  
*Erigeron foliosus*

**Deciduous Perennial:** This aster will die back and disappear in late summer, only to re-appear in the spring. Particularly striking when planted with California Fuchsia and California Goldenrod. A nectar source for moths and butterflies.

**Height:** 1’

**Flower:** Spring blooming, lavender-purple daisy like flower with yellow center.

**Water Needs:** Tolerates dry to wet.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun/part shade.

**Ecology:** Grasslands, salt marshes, disturbed places below 200’.
California Buckwheat  
*Eriogonum fasciculatum*

**Perennial shrub:** This plant is a nice groundcover, low and spreading. Birds and butterflies love this plant! We were surprised to find it growing around Folsom Lake.

**Height by width:** 1-3’ H x 3’ W

**Flower:** Pink/white flowers in very late spring into the fall.

**Water Needs:** Dry, once established, water deeply once a month.

**Requirements:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** Occurs in many Plant Communities including in Valley Grasslands, though usually in Southern or Central California.
Wild Buckwheat

*Eriogonum nudum*

**Perennial shrub**: This plant has 3” leaves in a rosette at the base of the plant from which a tall stem shoots up with small flower clusters near the top. Native bees, butterflies (including, blues, hairstreaks, and metalmarks), as well as many others. It is an important **Host** plant to caterpillars like the Acmon Blue butterfly.

**Height**: 3’ - 6’

**Flower**: Several small white flower clusters on each stem in spring-summer.

**Water Needs**: Dry, water deeply once a month.

**Requirements**: Full sun.

**Ecology**: Occurs in many Plant Communities.
Sulphur Buckwheat
Eriogonum umbellatum

**Herbaceous Perennial:** This plant is a nice groundcover, low and spreading. Birds and butterflies love this plant! We were surprised to find it growing along the American River Parkway at Rossmoor Bar.

**Height by width:** 12-18” H x 3’ W

**Flower:** Bright yellow flowers in the late spring to summer.

**Water Needs:** Dry, once established, water deeply once a month.

**Requirements:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** Occurs in many Plant Communities including in Valley Grasslands, though usually in higher elevations in California.
**Woolly Sunflower**

_Eriophyllum lanatum_

**Perennial herb:** A low growing perennial with blue/gray “wool” on green stems and leaves. It is a pollinator favorite. Great for Butterfly Gardens, Bee Gardens and is Deer Resistant.

**Height:** 1-2’

**Flower:** Summer blooming, daisy-like, yellow petals and yellow center.

**Water Needs:** Dry once established. If allowed to grow without water, it may act like a perennial shrub. Needs good drainage.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** Coast to Valley, generally dry habitats to 1,200’.
Woodland Strawberry  
*Fragaria vesca*

**Perennial Herb:** A good groundcover that spreads horizontally with above ground stems. Tasty though small.

**Height:** 4”-6”  
**Flower:** Fragrant 1” white flowers  
**Water Needs:** Likes moisture. (1/gal/week)  
**Sun Needs:** Prefers shady damp area.

**Ecology:** Native to shady places, Sierra Nevada, coast ranges. Cold tolerant to at least 15 deg. if not 0.
Hoary Coffeeberry  
*Frangula californica tomentella*

**Evergreen Shrub**: It has velvety, grey green foliage. Berries attract thrushes, jays, mockingbirds, thrashers, quail, robins, waxwings, finches. A good choice for hedgerows and habitat gardens!

**Size**: 8'-10' tall and 10'-12' wide.

**Flower**: Flowers aren’t showy but pollinators enjoy them in the Spring. The berries attract birds in Summer and Fall.

**Water Needs**: Will become quite drought tolerant once established.

**Sun Needs**: Full sun to part shade.

**Ecology**: It is native to California and is endemic (limited) to California alone.
Globe Gilia
Gilia capitata

Annual: Also known as bluehead gilia and blue field gilia. It is native to much of western North America from Alaska to northern Mexico. Gilia capitata is great for a butterfly garden.

Size: Height: 3’

Flowers: Blue to White in Spring

Water Needs: 2 - 3 times monthly

Sun Needs: Sun

Ecology: In the wild it is endemic to California where it grows in the Central Valley and surrounding mountain ranges and foothills, with major populations around the Bay Area.
Tricolor Gilia

Gilia tricolor

**Annual:** It is widely cultivated around the world and is frequently included in wildflower seed mixes that are sold in many places. Bloom time - Spring and Summer. Companion plants include Clarkia and Chinese Houses.

**Size:** Height: 1.2’; Width: ½’

**Flowers:** Blue, Lavender, White

**Water Needs:** 2 - 3 times monthly

**Sun Needs:** Sun

**Ecology:** In the wild it is endemic to California where it grows in the Central Valley and surrounding mountain ranges and foothills, with major populations around the Bay Area.
**Gum Plant**

**Grindelia camporum**

**Perennial Herb**: A colorful and attractive plant that grows in soils from sandy to clay. It is called gum plant because of the sticky substance covering the plant. It is great for the front of a dry border of a California garden. Attracts birds and butterflies. Species in the *Grindelia* genus are host plant to the Common Buckeye and Great Copper butterflies.

**Height**: To 3 feet high and wide.

**Flower**: Attractive yellow daisy flowers from May through October.

**Water Needs**: Very adaptable to coastal or inland gardens, water or drought, clay or sandy soil.

**Sun Needs**: Full sun.

**Ecology**: Native to California and limited to California.
Toyon
Heteromeles arbutifolia

**Evergreen Shrub:** Great screen or specimen plant. Great hedge plant if mixed with Coffeeberry, Manzanita and Ceanothus. Also called ‘Christmas Berry’.

**Size:** Width: 8-15 ft. Height: 15-25 ft.

**Flower:** Spring blossoms are a favorite of pollinators. Red berries in **winter** attract many birds.

**Water Needs:** Very drought tolerant.

**Sun Needs:** Toyon likes full sun, tolerates full shade.

**Ecology:** Native to California and is found only slightly beyond California borders.
Crevice Alumroot
Heuchera micrantha

**Perennial Herb:** A preferred groundcover under evergreen oaks. When this plant is clumped it makes a very delicate show that is first class. If you have a shade garden with a little spot 2-3’ across that you need a little 2’ flower show this is it!

**Size:** 1’ perennial with a 2’ spike of very dainty white flowers.

**Water Needs:** Once established, water deeply every 1-2 weeks. Ample water encourages spread.

**Sun Needs:** Part to Full Shade.

**Ecology:** It is native to much of California and is found only slightly beyond California borders
Hibiscus / Rose Mallow

_Hibiscus lasiocarpos_  

**Deciduous Shrub:** Is the Sacramento Valley CNPS Chapter flower. Great plant for a *Rain Garden*.

- **Height:** 4’-6’ tall, 6’-8’ wide
- **Flower:** It flowers (huge showy) in late August.
- **Water Needs:** Moderate water; water deeply every couple of months.
- **Sun Needs:** The more sun the better.

**Ecology:** It is included in CNPS’s inventory of rare and endangered plants on list 2.2 (rare, threatened, or endangered in CA; common elsewhere).
Common Rush

*Juncus effusus*

**Evergreen shrub:** Reed-like shrub perfect for poolside or water-garden habitat.

**Height:** 18-24”

**Flower:** with white-pinkish flower spurts at stem joints.

**Water Needs:** Some to wet, water deeply once a week.

**Requirements:** Part shade.

**Ecology:** Waterways and wet places below 600’. 
Bush Beardtongue
Keckiella breviflora

**Evergreen Shrub:** This bush penstemon is a sprawling subshrub that usually props itself up on a rock or neighbor so you can see the purple striped, white flowers. Hummingbirds are attracted to it.

**Height:** 3’-5’

**Flower:** The flowers consist of white petals fused into short tubes and a gaping, open mouth marked with purple lines.

**Water Needs:** little water needed (> 1 gallon/week)

**Requirements:** Prefers good drainage, shade to part shade.

**Ecology:** It is native to many of the mountain ranges and foothills of central California and beyond.
Junegrass
*Koeleria macrantha*

**Herbaceous Perennial:** Koeleria is used as an exceptionally low-maintenance lawn and turf grass. It is not suitable for high-traffic use due to its slow growth rate. Plants in the Koeleria genus are host plant for the Columbian Skipper butterfly.

**Height:** 8 - 24 inches high.

**Flower:** The inflorescence is a cluster of several spikes of dark brownish flowers in summer.

**Water Needs:** Prefers occasional deep watering.

**Sun Needs:** It prefers full to partial sun.

**Ecology:** is native to California and is also found elsewhere in North America and beyond.
Pitcher Sage
Lepechinia calycina

**Evergreen Perennial:** Pitcher Sage is native to chaparral areas in California where it can live in most aspects and exposures. They are native in the seasonal creek, north slope, south slope, east slope, even the west slope. This perennial likes sun to part shade is drought tolerant but tolerates extra water. Cold tolerant to -5 deg. or less. A Hummingbird plant. Fairly deer proof. Needs good drainage.

**Size:** 5-8’ tall and 3-6’ wide

**Flower:** Blooms in April and May.

**Water Needs:** Once established, little to some water.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun/part shade

**Ecology:** It is native to California and is endemic (limited) to California.
Blue Flax

Linum Lewisii

**Perennial Herb:** Tiny, showy sky blue flowers from March to September. Good vertical accent in a summer container. Trim back when it turns brown in winter.

**Size:** 2 - 3 ft.

**Water Needs:** Tolerates drought. Does best in fast draining soils.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun and will tolerate part shade.

**Ecology:** Native to middle and high elevations from 1,312 to 11,155 feet. California, North America and beyond.
Woodland Star

*Lithophragma bolanderi*

**Herbaceous Perennial:** A sweet plant with a delicate white flower. It grows well in containers.

**Height:** The leaves can form a nice little ground cover with the flowering stock reaching up to 2 feet.

**Flower:** White. Can bloom February to July.

**Water Needs:** Light watering.

**Sun Needs:** It prefers partial sun. (It grows under tall trees and the north side of cliffs along the American River Parkway.)

**Ecology:** Native to, and found only in, California.
Pink Honeysuckle

*Lonicera hispidula*

**Deciduous vine:** This chaparral vine to shrub seems to be deer proof. Hummingbird flower. This honeysuckle is not aggressive vigorous vines like the kind you see completely engulfing chain link fences.

**Length:** 8-20’

**Flower:** has delicate pink flower in May and June, followed by red berries - a bird favorite.

**Water Needs:** likes a dry spot. (>1 gal/week)

**Sun Needs:** Shade to full sun.

**Ecology:** Dry slopes and ridges, Central valley
Chaparral Honeysuckle
*Lonicera interrupta*

**Deciduous vine:** This chaparral vine to shrub seems to be deer proof. Hummingbird flower. This honeysuckle is not aggressive vigorous vines like the kind you see completely engulfing chain link fences.

**Length:** 8-20’

**Flower:** has delicate yellow flower in May and June, followed by red berries - a bird favorite.

**Water Needs:** likes a dry spot. (>1 gal/week)

**Sun Needs:** Shade to full sun.

**Ecology:** Dry slopes and ridges, Central Valley
Silver Bush Lupine
*Lupinus albifrons*

**Evergreen shrub:** Silvery shrub with erect stems. Very fast to 3’ then slowly to 5’. It tends to be short lived but puts out babies to replace it. It is stunning when in bloom. Great for birds and bees, butterflies and other pollinators.

**Size:** 3-5’ tall and wide

**Flower:** Violet to lavender flower cluster spikes in spring.

**Water Needs:** Will tolerate some water but best on the dry side.

**Requirements:** Full sun/part shade

**Ecology:** Chaparral, foothill woodlands to 1,300’
Chick Lupine
*Lupinus microcarpus*

**Annual:** it gets its name from its towers of flower clusters, of decreasing diameter, which give the plants in full flower a certain resemblance to a pagoda. Purple Chinese Houses is an annual plant growing in shady places. Good in Butterfly and Hummingbird Gardens.

**Height:** 2 ½’  **Width** 1’

**Flower:** Blue, white and purple flowers March - June.

**Water Needs:** Regular to low.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers full sun.

**Ecology:** Native to western North America from southwestern British Columbia south to the Mojave Desert in California and Baja California.
Wild Cucumber
*Marah fabacea*

**Deciduous Perennial Vine:** Has a very large tuberous root. Dies to the ground after fruiting. Very untidy with all the dead vegetation in late summer. Best for restoration areas or natural areas of native gardens. Grows in washes or under oaks. The Indians of California used the seeds as food, red paint was made from the seeds and the roots were used as medicine.

**Size:** To 20’.

**Flower:** White with yellow centers.

**Water Needs:** Seasonally moist.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun to part shade.

**Ecology:** Native to California and is endemic (limited) to California.
Onion Grass  
*Melica californica*

**Grass:** In California it is found primarily in the Coast Ranges and Sierra foothills. It is a perennial grass, generally with rhizomes, producing a dense cluster of stems up to about 1.3 meters in maximum height. The flower cluster is a narrow series of purple-banded green spikelets. Also called California Melicgrass.

**Height:** 1 - 4’

**Form:** Fountain

**Water Needs:** Moderately drought tolerant.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers partial to full sun.

**Ecology:** It is native to Oregon and California, where it grows in many types of habitats, from mountain forests to open grassland at sea level.
Sticky Monkeyflower
*Mimulus aurantiacus*

**Evergreen Perennial:** Green, hairy, erect stems. Pollinators love it! Common uses: Deer Resistant, Hummingbird Gardens, Bird Gardens, Butterfly Gardens, Bee Gardens.

**Size:** Height: 5’ and **Width:** 5’

**Flower:** Very showy orange tube flowers for 2-4 months in late spring-summer.

**Water Needs:** Some, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

**Requirements:** Full sun/part shade

**Ecology:** Rocky hillsides, cliffs, canyon slopes to 800’, disturbed areas, borders of chaparral, open forest.
Scarlet Monkeyflower
*Mimulus cardinalis*

**Deciduous Perennial:** It is well-liked by most pollinators and is an important hummingbird flower. It is an aggressive seeder and easy to grow. It can live on the edge of a pond.

**Height:** 3’

**Flower:** 2-inch red tubular flowers most of the year; flowers are very showy and.

**Water Needs:** It likes regular garden water weekly.

**Sun Needs:** Likes sun to full shade.

**Ecology:** Native to many plant communities in California and outside of California.
Seep Monkeyflower

*Mimulus guttatus*

**Annual sometimes perennial:** Useful along the edges of ponds or in floating planters. Very floriferous for months in spring through summer. Seep monkey flower is well liked by hummingbirds, disliked by deer. If Seep monkey flower goes dry it disappears, sometimes coming back the next year.

**Flower:** Yellow and is edible (so says Las Pilitas).

**Size:** Small but beautiful and abundant

**Water Needs:** Likes regular water. Tolerates sand, clay and no drainage.

**Sun Needs:** Likes sun.

**Ecology:** It is native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to North America.
Coyote Mint
Monardella villosa

**Perennial shrub:** Small green leaves with soft hairs. It is stress deciduous. Leaves have a minty fragrance. This Pipevine Swallowtail can’t get enough! This plant was used by Native American groups as a remedy for stomach upset, respiratory conditions, and sore throat. It may also be steeped into a mint tea.

**Height:** 6-18”

**Flower:** Purple - blue “puff balls” of tiny flowers in summer.

**Water Needs:** 1-2 times a month; prefers well drained soil

**Sun Needs:** Part shade to sun.

**Ecology:** Rocky slopes, oak woodlands, chaparral, montane forest below 400’.
Deer Grass
*Muhlenbergia rigens*

**Evergreen Grass:** It looks like a small pampas grass but without the aggressive seeds and leaf cuts. Deer Resistant. Commonly used for making baskets by the Ca. Indians. Very Easy.

**Size:** 3’ with 2 foot plumes.

**Water Needs:** Low water.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** Native to much of Calif. up into the mountains. It grows on banks of seasonal creeks.
Baby Blue Eyes

*Nemophila menziesii*

**Annual:** Looks like a delicate little garden plant, but grows in sunny hot spots where it looks out of place. It is useful with poppies or goldfields to make an eye popping flower show. A truly beautiful wildflower.

**Size:** to 8 or 9” tall

**Flower:** Blue with center spot. Blooms in spring.

**Water Needs:** Likes occasional water.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** It is found virtually throughout California, in meadows, grasslands, chaparral, woodlands, slopes, and desert washes. Tolerates sand.
Evening Primrose
*Oenothera elata hookeri*

**Herbaceous Annual:** The flowers attract a wide range of pollinators and the seeds are adored by finches and juncos. Best used in naturalistic settings where space allows. It spreads by prolific seed production, which also makes it attractive to many seed-eating birds.

**Height:** 3-6’

**Flower:** Abundant, small, yellow flowers in spring.

**Water Needs:** Dry, water 1 time per month

**Sun Needs:** Best in full sun.

**Ecology:** In many wetland-riparian communities
**Coffee Fern**

*Pellaea andromedifolia*

**Perennial Fern:** It grows in moist rock crevices. It does occur in the shade of many of the oaks, particularly the live oaks. The leaves are green when new, then turn red, purplish, or brown. A good subject for rock garden, slow, likes good drainage. It grows in sites that make you wonder about ‘delicate ferns’.

**Height:** 6” - 12”

**Water Needs:** Likes moisture. It just need wet feet in winter and early spring, as the ground dries out, so do they, gradually going dormant in mid-summer.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers shady damp area.

**Ecology:** It’s Plant Communities are Chaparral, Foothill Woodland, Mixed Evergreen Forest.
Foothill Penstemon
Penstemon heterophyllus

Perennial: Beautiful bloomer that attracts hummingbirds and other pollinators. Remove old flower stalks to extend bloom time. Host plant for the Chalcedon Checkerspot butterfly.

Height: 1-3’

Flower: Spring bloomer. Bright blue as it blooms, then change to violet-purple-blue.

Water Needs: Some, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

Sun Needs: Full sun/part shade.

Ecology: Chaparral, Foothill Woodland, Yellow Pine Forest, forest openings below 400’.
Goldenback Fern
*Pentagramma triangularis*

**Perennial Fern:** It goes dormant in summer without water. It has dark green fronds, the underside coated with a yellowish powder. It tends to grow in slopes and rocky places, at elevations from 0-7500 feet.

**Height:** 4” - 20”

**Water Needs:** It just need wet feet in winter and early spring, as the ground dries out, so do they, gradually going dormant in mid-summer.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers shady, rocky area.

**Ecology:** It’s Plant Communities are Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland, Mixed Evergreen Forest.
Kellogg’s Yampah

*Periderididia kelloggii*

**Herbaceous Perennial:** Flowering plant in the carrot family. It is endemic to California, where it is known from the north and central coasts, the San Francisco Bay Area, and the Sierra Nevada foothills. It grows in open grassy places and outcrops. Great for Butterfly Gardens.

**Height:** 5’

**Flower:** June - July - August

**Water Needs:** Dry, water deeply 1 time per month

**Sun Needs:** Full sun.

**Ecology:** Plant Community: Chaparral, Foothill Woodland. It is endemic (limited) to California alone.
Pine Bee Flower
*Phacelia imbricata*

**Perennial, evergreen:** Evergreen basal leaves. They're a-buzz with activity in May. You’ll fall in love with it because of the pollinators it attracts. Keep out of pathways and borders as it can cause dermatitis.

**Height:** Basal leaves to 5 “- 10” a rosette; Deciduous flowering spikes to 2 ½’

**Flower:** White flowering spikes in late spring.

**Water Needs:** Drought tolerant, well drained soil.

**Sun Needs:** It prefers full to partial sun.

**Ecology:** Native to California’s Chaparral and Foothill Woodland.
Tansy (Lacey) Phacelia
*Phacelia tanacetifolia*

**Annual:** Very attractive to insects especially bees and hover flies and butterflies.

**Height:** 2 - 3 1/2’

**Flower:** Light Blue flower in spring.

**Water Needs:** If you water, flowers last longer and the plant will be more showy.

**Sun Needs:** It prefers full to partial sun.

**Ecology:** Native to Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland
Mock Orange
*Philadelphus lewisii*

**Shrub:** This deciduous shrub grows fast and has a lovely fragrant.

**Height:** Has a form and growth pattern similar to a lilac; to 6’ tall.

**Flower:** Delicate, open white 2” beauty, May-June.

**Water Needs:** Garden tolerant and drought tolerant. A little water (1 gal/week) produces more flowers.

**Requirements:** A great background shrub

**Ecology:** Native to the northwestern United States.
Lippia
*Phyla nodiflora*

**Groundcover Perennial herb:** All sorts of insects are drawn to the flowers of this verbena relative. It is an exuberant grower. Best in confined areas (cement sidewalks; planter where it can trail.) It is easy to prune.

**Flower:** Blooms May and June. Small lavender/white.

**Size:** 5” tall

**Water Needs:** Likes regular water.

**Sun Needs:** Likes sun to partial shade.

**Ecology:** Grows throughout California and is found in other warm areas around the world.
Chaparral Pea
*Pickeringia montana*

**Semi-Deciduous Perennial shrub:** The plant is also well-suited to a landscape of hills, slopes, and recently-burned areas; its roots spread quickly and help anchor loose soil, preventing erosion. Its form is mounding.

**Size:** Height: 6’ and Width: 8’

**Flower:** Lavender, Pink, Purple, Red; Blooms April - June

**Water Needs:** Can tolerate dry to moist soils

**Sun Needs:** Full or partial sun.

**Ecology:** This shrub is native to California and is endemic (limited) to California.
California Polypody  
*Polypodium californicum*

**Perennial Fern:** It grows in moist rock crevices. It does occur in the shade of many of the oaks, particularly the live oaks. Soils can be heavy clay, gravel or just rock.

**Height:** 6” - 14”

**Water Needs:** Likes moisture. It just need wet feet in winter and early spring, as the ground dries out, so do they, gradually going dormant in mid-summer.

**Sun Needs:** Prefers shady damp area.

**Ecology:** It’s Plant Communities are Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland, Mixed Evergreen Forest.
California Everlasting
Pseudognaphalium californicum

Deciduous Perennial: The green herbage is hairy, sticky, & pleasantly scented. Commonly used in butterfly gardens. It is the Host plant for Painted Lady butterflies.

**Height:** 2 - 2 ½’  **Width** 2’

**Flower:** Creamy white.

**Water Needs:** Dry, water deeply 1 time per month

**Sun Needs:** Full sun to part shade.

**Ecology:** It is native to the west coast of North America from Washington to Baja California, where it is a member of the flora of many habitats, including chaparral.
Interior Scrub Oak
*Quercus berberidifolia*

**Evergreen small tree or large shrub:** A true oak only much smaller. It is great for a bird garden. It grows at about 1’-2’ per year. Easy to grow. Great for Bank Stabilization, Hedges, Bird Gardens, Butterfly Gardens. It is Deer Resistant.

**Wildlife attracted:** Numerous birds, mammals, reptiles and insects. Many insects are attracted to Oaks generally, including the following butterflies which use Oaks as host plant: California Sister, Propertius Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Golden Hairstreak, and Gold-Hunter’s Hairstreak.

**Size:** Height and Width: 10-20’

**Flower:** Flowers are inconspicuous but acorns are large.

**Water Needs:** Drought tolerant once established.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun to part shade.

**Ecology:** *Q. berberidifolia* is found in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Communities.
Canyon Live Oak
*Quercus chrysolepis*

**Evergreen Tree:** This tree is often found near creeks and drainage swales growing in moist cool microhabitats. The leaves are dark-green on top and fuzzy gold-white underneath. Great for a bird garden.

**Size:** Height: 66’ Width: 30 - 60’

**Flower:** It’s flowers are not showy. Acorns are large and beautiful.

**Water Needs:** It takes a moderate amount of water.

**Sun Needs:** It likes sun! It creates dappled light.

**Ecology:** It is native to many plant communities across California and beyond.
Blue Oak

*Quercus douglasii*

**Deciduous tree:** The canopy of the Blue Oak is typically rounded with many crooked branches. It has blue-green leaves and light-colored bark. Not a fast growing tree. Good candidate for bonsai. *A beautiful, elegant tree.*

**Height:** 30’-50’ Easy but very slow, 1-3 inches/year, with occasional bursts of moderate, 1 whole FOOT!

**Flower:** Male flowers are yellow-green catkins. Female flowers are small and often solitary flowering from April through May.

**Water Needs:** Water deeply 1-2 times a month to establish.

**Requirements:** Full sun, part shade.

**Ecology:** It is native to California and is endemic (limited) to California alone, from Los Angeles to Sacramento.
## Black oak

*Quercus kelloggii*

**Deciduous tree**: Its leaves turn yellow, orange, red in fall. *One of the prettiest trees in the world.* A lot of color, a neat leaf, with bristles on each tip, and an attractive bark. It is very garden tolerant.

**Height**: 50’, growing about 2’ per year.

**Flower**: Long catkins of small white flower clusters on each stem in spring-summer.

**Water Needs**: Water deeply 1-2 times a month to establish.

**Requirements**: Partial sun is preferred in Sacramento area.

**Ecology**: Native to mountains of Sierra Nevada, and coast ranges.
Valley Oak
Quercus lobata

**Deciduous Tree:** It is endemic to California, growing in the hot interior valleys and foothills. With water it can grow to 20’ in 5 years. It will then slow down in height, then begin to fill into a vase-like tree. Birds and pollinators love oaks. Apple galls often decorate this tree.

**Size:** 70’ eventually.

**Flower:** March-April, male flower on long catkin are followed by female flower are tiny, singular or small clusters.

**Water Needs:** Establish with deep watering for the first few years. Then back off when its roots reach the watertable.

**Sun Needs:** It will seek full sun.

**Ecology:** It is native to the central valley, valleys of Sierra foothills, and coast ranges of California.
Interior Live Oak
*Quercus wislizeni*

**Evergreen Tree:** It is a beautiful tree that needs no special care. It has glossy, dark-green leaves. Great for a bird garden.

**Size:** 30’ to 50’ tall and wide

**Flower:** It’s flowers are not showy.

**Water Needs:** The best watering is slow, deep water for the first summer, then 1/month second summer, then 1-3 times in spring the third summer.

**Sun Needs:** It likes sun! It creates dappled light if not watered (after it is established). Solid shade if watered.

**Ecology:** It is endemic (limited) to California alone, in the Foothill Woodland, Chaparral plant communities.
Oracle Oak

*Quercus x morehus*

This evergreen tree is a cross between Black Oak, *Q. kelloggii*, and Live Oak, *Q. wislizenii*. It is a beautiful evergreen tree with large leaves that needs no special care. Great for a bird garden.

**Size:** 20’ - 40’ tall and 20’ - 30’ wide

**Water Needs:** The best watering is slow, deep water for the first summer, then 1/month second summer, then 1-3 times in spring the third summer.

**Sun Needs:** It likes sun!

**Ecology:** Oracle oaks occur on lower slopes of the western Sierra Nevada and on the inner Coast Ranges.
Hollyleaf Redberry
*Rhamnus ilicifolia*

**Evergreen Large Shrub or Tree:** It grows slow - unless you give it a lot of water the first year. Hummingbirds and insects collect nectar from the flowers. Quail, Thrushes, Robins, Finches, Towhees, Thrashers and Jays love the berries.

**Height:** 5-12’

**Flower:** Small yellow flower in spring. Brilliant red berries in late summer and fall.

**Water Needs:** Once established, drought tolerant. Needs well drained soil.

**Sun Needs:** Part shade to full sun.

**Ecology:** Dry, shrubby slopes, canyons, ravines, stream-banks, chaparral, foothill woodlands to 500’.
Skunkbush Sumac
*Rhus aromatica*

**Herbaceous Perennial Shrub**: It has a mounding, rounded form. The plant is deciduous and exhibits good fall color.

**Height**: 8’

**Flower**: pale yellow flowers.

**Water Needs**: Low water deeply 2 time per month

**Sun Needs**: Full sun to part shade.

**Ecology**: It is native to western North America. In California it occurs in many parts of the state.
California Wild Rose
*Rosa californica*

**Shrub:** A deciduous shrub is an upright grower that forms thickets. A very important wildlife plant. Common uses: Hedges, Deer Resistant, Bird Gardens, Butterfly Gardens, Bee Gardens.

**Size:** Height: 8’ Width: 10’

**Flower:** 1-2” pink fragrant flowers followed by 3/4” red smooth fragrant hips.

**Water Needs:** Water encourages this plant to spread. Low water keeps in check.

**Requirements:** Prefers shade to part shade on Valley floor.

**Ecology:** It is native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America and elsewhere in North America and beyond.
California Blackberry

*Rubus ursinus*

**Deciduous Shrub:** This species is one of the original parents of the hybrids Loganberry and Boysenberry. It is commonly used in Hedgerows, Bird Gardens. It is typically dioecious so that only the female plants produce fruit.

**Size:** 6’ tall and wide

**Flower:** Its fragrant flowers are white sometimes with pinkish hues becoming numerous toward the end of April & into May.

**Water Needs:** Once established, water deeply monthly.

**Sun Needs:** Full sun/part shade.

**Ecology:** Generally moist places, scrub, stream-sides.
Creeping Sage
Salvia sonomensis

Groundcover Evergreen Perennial: A beautiful ground cover between manzanita with monkey flowers and monardella and is beneficial to hummingbirds and butterflies. Very fragrant.


Size: 2 feet tall

Flower: Purple. Blooms March - July

Water Needs: Drought tolerant

Sun Needs: Full sun to shade!

Ecology: Native to California in woodlands and chaparral.

(additional source: Calflora.org and Theodorepayne.org)
Blue Elderberry
*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*

**Large shrub or tree, deciduous:** Fast growing, host to endangered beetle. Many bird species love this plant. Elderberries are one of the most important source of food for birds in California. Berries are tart, distinctive, and versatile. From Syrup and Jam to Wine.

**Height:** 15-30’ tall and wide.

**Flower:** Huge clusters of white blossoms in the spring.

**Water Needs:** Moderate water.

**Requirements:** Sun/part shade

**Ecology:** It is native to California and is also found elsewhere in North America and beyond.
California Figwort
*Scrophularia californica*

**Evergreen shrub:** Although California figwort is sometimes found in sand, it comes into full glory in open heavy clay. The Chalcedon Checkerspot lives on this species and sequesters Iridoid glycosides from the plant, making the larva poisonous and adults unpalatable. So, unless you’re a butterfly, do not eat this plant.

**Size:** 2’ to 4’ with three foot flower spikes.

**Flower:** Red.

**Water Needs:** 20 to 30 inches of rainfall.

**Sun Needs:** Some shade in the valley.

**Ecology:** Native to many Communities including Chaparral and Central Oak Woodland.
Skull Cap

*Scutellaria californica*

**Evergreen Perennial**: Small green plant.

**Flower**: Bearing small, white or yellowish snapdragon-like flowers which are said to smell of apples

**Size**: Forms small clump one foot wide.

**Water Needs**: Moderate summer water with excellent drainage.

**Sun Needs**: Full or part shade.

**Ecology**: It is found in the scrub and low elevation mountains of Northern California.
Checkerbloom

_Sidalcea hartwiggii_

Annual: A sweet plant with delicate flowers. The plant is endemic to California. Tolerant of Serpentine soils.

**Height:** 12”

**Flower:** Pink - lavender. **Bloom time:** May - June.

**Water Needs:** Light watering.

**Sun Needs:** It prefers partial sun.

**Ecology:** where it grows in the Sacramento Valley and adjacent foothills of the California Coast Ranges to the west, and of the Sierra Nevada to the east.
Blue-eyed Grass
*Sisyrinchium bellum*

**Deciduous Perennial**: Flat, grass-like foliage with taller flower stalks holding delicate, single blooms. Can also be drought tolerant. Watch out for snails. Common uses include as Groundcovers and in Butterfly Gardens. It is Deer Resistant.

**Height**: 1’

**Flower**: Spring blooming. Small, purple to pale lavender petals with yellow center.

**Water Needs**: Some to wet, water deeply once a month.

**Sun Needs**: Full sun to part shade.

**Ecology**: Common. Open, generally moist, grassy areas, woodlands, below 600’.
California Goldenrod
Solidago californica

Semi-evergreen herbaceous perennial: Especially good massed in meadows, as understory groundcover for oaks, or in a perennial border. Butterflies, bees and other insects love it. Good in bouquets, too!

**Height:** 1-4’  **Width:** spreads with irrigation

**Flower:** Golden yellow clusters in summer into fall

**Water needs:** Drought tolerant to moderate

**Sun needs:** Sun to part shade

**Ecology:** Dry or moist sites below 7000 ft., California Floristic Province and Modoc Plateau
Alkali sacaton
Sporobulus airoides

**Deciduous Perennial grass**: Reddish to purplish tones.

**Size**: Small grass with 2ft flower spikes.

**Water Needs**: Likes water 2-3 times monthly.

**Sun Needs**: Likes sun to partial shade.

**Ecology**: Grows in spots throughout much of California from below sea level to 5000ft. and east to the Great Plains.
Common Snowberry
Symphoricarpos albus

Deciduous Shrub: Reddish, slender stems with deep green, round leaves. Striking white berries in winter.

Size: Height & Width: 4-5’

Flower: Spring blooms with tiny white or pink bell shaped flowers along stem.

Water Needs: Some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

Requirements: Part shade/shade. In sun the leaves are smaller and it blooms more.

Ecology: Shady woods, steam banks, northern slopes below 400’.
California Aster
*Symphyotrichum chilense*

**Deciduous Perennial:** It is a quick spreading plant and a good soil stabilizer, but can be invasive if not managed. A good filler in a meadow garden. Attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects.

**Height:** 3’  **Width:** 3’

**Flower:** Blooms in late summer-fall, daisy-like, lavender colored petals with yellow center.

**Water Needs:** Tolerates dry to wet.

**Requirements:** Full sun/part shade.

**Ecology:** It is native to western North America from British Columbia to California, where it grows in many types of habitat, especially along the coast and in the coastal mountain ranges.
California Bay
_Umbellularia californica_

**Evergreen Tree:** A refined plant. Its leaves are aromatic like its Greek relative and can be used as seasoning. It has a stronger flavor; use 1/3 as much as a recipe calls for.

**Size:** A slow grower, it can be easily kept to 6-8 feet tall. It may grow as much as 4” a year and can reach over 45 feet in 100 years. Tolerates clay soil.

**Water Needs:** 3 times monthly

**Sun Needs:** Part shade in the valley.

**Ecology:** Native through much of California and found only slightly beyond our state borders in chaparral, mixed evergreen forest, and wetland-riparian communities.
California Wild Grape
*Vitis californica*

**Vine, deciduous:** Exuberant deciduous native vine, fast-growing, that provides flavorful grapes in September and October. Glorious fall color. Likes part-shade, some summer water. Gives a lush tropical appearance in summer. Excellent for trellises and fences.

**Height:** 20 - 40’

**Flower:** Very small yellow flower cluster in spring, small fruits in summer to fall.

**Water Needs:** Water deeply 1-2 times per month

**Sun Needs:** Full to part sun.

**Ecology:** Common in Northern Oak Woodland, Foothill Woodland, wetland-riparian areas
Roger's California Grape

*Vitis Roger’s Red*

**Vine, Deciduous:** It turns flaming red in the fall before losing its leaves. Also sets fruit profusely. The fruit is tasty though they have large seeds. (Parentage: *Vitis californica x Vitis vinifera*)

**Height:** 15-30’ - A vigorous vine growing 3-6 feet per year

**Flower:** Very small yellow flower cluster in spring, small fruits in summer to fall.

**Water Needs:** Water deeply 1-2 times per month

**Sun Needs:** Full to part sun.

**Ecology:** This California Wild Grape was selected by Roger Raiche at the U.C. Berkeley Botanic Garden.
Narrowleaf Mule Ears
Wyethia angustifolia

**Herbaceous Perennial**: It grows in clumps in grassland, meadows, and other open habitat. Bees and butterflies love this!

**Height**: Leaves to 20” tall, Flowers to 2 ½ - 3’

**Flower**: In spring, it produces huge yellow blooms.

**Water Needs**: Tolerates dry to wet.

**Sun Needs**: Full sun/part shade.

**Ecology**: It grows in dry Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland.
Visit Elderberry Farms Native Plant Nursery during their Wednesday Workdays each week from 10:00 – 1:00.

We are an all-volunteer workforce growing local native plants since 2007.