Aguilegia formosa  
(Western columbine)  
Will take sun or shade but takes more water in sun. It blooms in spring with delightful red and yellow hanging flowers.

Arctostaphylos  
(Manzanita)  
Many species; bloom from January to March; are drought tolerant. Part sun to light shade. Berries provide food for other birds.

Chilopsis linearis  
(Desert willow)  
This seldom-seen plant grows by washes and oases in the desert so does need some water. It has beautiful rose-lavender flowers and needs heat to bloom.

Cirsium occidentale  
(Cobweb thistle)  
This native has white foliage and a brilliant red flower. It is not invasive. It grows in open woodlands and is an extremely good source of nectar.

Cynoglossum grande  
(Hounds tongue)  
This native forget-me-not is found in open woods and blooms in March. It is fairly drought tolerant when established, going completely dormant in summer. Start it from seed.

Delphinium cardinale  
(Red larkspur)  
Beautiful brilliant red flowers on 2’-5’ stalks blooming from May to June make this a very desirable plant. It needs good drainage, partial shade and regular water while growing. It will go dormant in summer and must be protected from snails.

Epilobium canum  
(California wild fuchsia)  
Several varieties, but all have bright red or orange flowers which bloom in late summer and fall and are excellent nectar sources. They are hardy and extremely drought tolerant.

Galvezia speciosa  
(Island snapdragon)  
The bright red snapdragon-like flowers on this small shrub give it the common name of Island bush snapdragon. It is tender to frost but grows back quickly if well mulched. It will produce flowers all year, and hummers visit it frequently. It should be cut back in late February as you would a fuchsia.

Isomeris arborea  
(Bladderpod).  
Its name comes from the interesting balloon shape of its seed pods. This small shrub has gray-green foliage and yellow flowers. It is very drought tolerant and blooms all year.

Lavatera assurgentiflora  
(Tree mallow)  
This Channel Island native will grow 10 feet in one year. It blooms nearly all year with pretty rose-pink flowers that are most valuable as a nectar source.

Lonicera involucrata  
(Twinberry)  
Named because the flowers and fruits grow in pairs. This native honeysuckle is easy and quick to grow but prefers some shade and needs regular moisture.

Penstemon.  
Like the sages, there are many different species and all like full sun and are drought tolerant. They usually require good drainage.

Ribes sanguineum  
(Wild currant)  
Many selections with beautiful pink pendulous blossoms in early spring. Light shade to part sun and some water. Berries are attractive to other birds.

Ribes speciosum.  
(Wild gooseberry)  
Bright red fuchsia-like flowers in early spring. Light shade and some water.

Satureja mimuloides  
(Red Hummint)  
This is a native perennial related to herb Summer savory. It has orange-red flowers in great abundance all summer and even into fall. It grows to a clump 2-3 feet wide in one season.

Salvia  
(Sage)  
There are many native species that are good sources of nectar. They are drought tolerant and take full sun.

Silene laciniata  
(Fringed Indian pink or Catchfly).  
This is a pretty little plant that is unfortunately very attractive to snails as well as hummers. It does very well in hanging baskets and is thus protected from the snail’s depredations.

Trichostemma lanatum  
(Wooly blue curls).  
Striking shrubby blue-flowered perennial that is native to the southern coastal ranges. It requires good drainage and no summer water when established. It is very attractive to hummingbirds and has a long blooming period.

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1 Courtesy California Native Plant Society, Sacramento Valley Chapter (CC 4/2003). Adapted with permission from a compilation by Ellie Gioumousis of the Gardening with Natives group of the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of CNPS.