Plants in the Native California Garden
Prepared by Jerome Albers (photos, descriptions and graphics)
For the Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation

The Native California Plant Garden is located at the Park Hyatt Golf Club entrance to the Batiquitos Lagoon Trail. It consists of all native California plants that can also be grown in a low maintenance landscape in Southern California. The plants once established require either no water during the Summer or only occasional deep watering. The garden was developed and is maintained by all volunteers. It is sponsored and funded by the Park Hyatt Hotel, Four Seasons Villas, and the Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation. The care given for each species is best that is currently available but as they are grown in more gardens more will be learned about their care. The garden is ever changing as old plants die and new mature. As you can see the purpose is to preserve native California plants and provide education about them and their beauty and their use in landscaping.

Some Views of the Garden
Plants in the West Garden

1 – Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia)
2 – David’s Choice Sandhill Sage (Artemisia pycnocephala)
3 – Canyon Grey (Artemisia californica Canyon Grey)
4 – Evergreen Currant – Catalina Perfume (Ribes viburnifolium)
5 – Indian Mallow (Abutilon palmeri)
6 – Wooly Blue Curls (Trichostema lanatum)
7 – Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry (Ribes speciosum)
8 – Lemonade Berry (Rhus integrifolia)
9 – Chalk Liveforever and Chalk Dudleya (Dudleya pulverulenta)
10 – De La Mina Lilac Verbena (Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina')
11 – California Coffee Berry (Frangula californica, Rhamnus)
12 – Canyon Prince (Leymus condensatus)
13 – Hummingbird Sage (Salvia spathacea)
14 – Island Snapdragon ‘Firecracker’ (Galvezia speciosa)
15 – California Fuchsia (Zauschneria californica)
16 – Seaside Daisy (Erigeron glaucus)
17 – Island Shrub Mallow - Malva Rosa (Lavatera assurgentiflora)
18 – Silk Tassel Bush - Garrya veatchii
19 – Blue Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Skylark)
20 - Arroyo de la Cruz California Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Arroyo de la Cruz')
Plants in the East Garden 1

50 – Wood Strawberry (Fragaria californica)
51 – Fairy Duster (Calliandra californica)
52 – California Coffeeberry (Frangula californica - old name Rhamnus californica)
53 – Daras Choice Sage (Salvia Daras Choice)
54 – Cleveland Sage – Musk Sage (Salvia clevelandii)
55 – Howard McMinn Manzanita (Arctostaphylos densiflora Howard McMinn Manzanita)
56 – Toyon - Christmas Berry (Heteromeles abutifolia)
57 – Island Ceanothus (Ceanothus arboreus)
58 – Island Snapdragon (Galvezia speciosa)
59 – Bush Monkey Flower (Mimulus aurantiacus)
60 – Wooly Blue Curls (Trichostema lanatum)
61 – Lemonade Berry (Rhus integrifolia)
62 – White Sage (Salvia apiana)
63 – Byrd Hill Manzanita (Arctostaphylos Manzanita Byrd Hill)
64 – Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus (Ceanothus verrucosus)
65 – Bladderpod (Peritoma arborea old name Isomeris Arborea)
66 – California lilac - Carmel Ceanothus (Ceanothus griseus ‘Kurt Zadnik’)
67 – Island Bush Poppy (Dendromecon harfordii or Dendromecon rigida)
68 – Refugio Manzanita (Arctostaphylos refugioensis Refugio Manzanita)
69 – Baja Bush Snapdragon (Galvesia Juncea)
70 – California Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus concha)
71 – Dwarf Coyote Bush, Dwarf Chaparral Broom (Baccharis pilularis Pigeon Point)
72 – Humming Bird Sage (Salvia spathacea)
73 – Seaside Daisy (Erigeron glaucus)
74 – Carmel Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus griseus horizontalis Yankee Point)
75 – California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum foliolosum)
76 – Deer Grass (Muhlenbergia rigens)
77 – Bee’s Bliss Sage (Salvia, Bee’s Bliss)
78 – Allen Chickering Sage (salvia, allen chickering)
79 – Popcorn Ceanothus (Ceanothus Maritimus ‘Popcorn’)
80 – Del Mar Manzanita (Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp.crassifolia)
81 – Goatnut Jojoba (female) (Simmondsia chinensis)
82 – Lady Fingers - San Diego Dudleya (Dudleya edulis)
83 – Beach Evening Primrose (Camissonia cheiranthifolia)
84 – Shaw’s Agave (Agave shawii)
85 – Our Lord’s Candle – Foothill Yucca (Yucca whipplei)
86 – Costal Cholla- Jumping Cholla (Cylindropuntia (prolifera (Opuntia prolifera))
87 – Coastal Prickly Pear Cactus (Opuntia littoralis)
88 – Island Shrub Mallow and Malva Rosa (Lavatera assurgentiflora)
89 – Saint Catherine’s Lace (Eriogonum giganteum)
90 – Red Buckwheat (Eriogonum grande rubescens)
91 – White Flowered Mtn. Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Snow Flurry)
92 – Blue-Eyed Grass (Sisyrinchium bellum)
93 – Low Purple Sage (Salvia leucophylla Point Sal)
94 – Musk Sage Winifred Gilman (Salvia clevelandii Winifred Gilman)
95 – Cleveland Sage (Salvia clevelandii)
96 – Sage
The follow is a guide to the plants and their maintenance.

Water varies from plant to plant some most do not need water in the winter but in the summer it varies from no water to water about once a month. None of these plants should be over water after established. A new planting will required more frequent deep watering until the root system gets established and then only water as needed.

The soil should not be good and rich native plants in general like sandy well drained soil and in many cases will not survive in rich soil. Some will tolerate fertilizer in the spring and some fertilizer will kill.

The best feature of these plants is that they require little water, little fertilizer and poor soil. The watering should be a deep soaking followed by a period where it is allowed to dry out. This simulates a thunderstorm soaking. The cactuses are best with an overhead sprinkling like a thunderstorm. Most of the other plants are better if just soaking the ground because overhead sprinkling can lead to fungus diseases.

Most can be pruned and should be to improve the appearance and encourage more blossoms. None should be seriously pruned by cutting way back.

For further information on these plants and where to purchase look up the scientific name on the internet.

Assistance can be obtained from Tree Of Live Nursery, 3201 Ortega Highway, San Juan Capistrano, Ca, 92675. Phone 949-728-0685. Website www.californianativeplants.com

If error are found in this Booklet contact The Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation for correction.
Allen Chickering Sage (salvia, allen chickering)

Salvia Allen Chickering is a hybrid between Salvia clevelandii and Salvia leucophylla and has many of the best attributes of both. Salvia Allen Chickering grows to 5 feet or more tall and wide. The Allen Chickering Sage is quite fragrant and has gray foliage. The lavender blue flowers come on in Spring and can last well into Summer and may repeat in the Fall. Salvia Allen Chickering should be grown in full sun with good drainage. Plants are quite drought tolerant once established.
Arroyo de la Cruz California Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Arroyo de la Cruz')

Bright shiny leaves and medium-blue flowers stand out on this Lilac. It makes a large mounding shrub or groundcover, great for erosion control or a low, broad hedge. Arroyo de la Cruz is drought tolerant and is found on costal bluffs not of San Simeon. It does well in gardens.
AutumnSage (Salvia greggii)

Autumn sage is shrubs most of the year. In cool seasons these evergreen mounding sages shine and give us blooms for a long period adding radiant color to the garden. A Woody perennial, abundant flowers loved by hummingbirds & butterflies. Very drought tolerant.
Baja Bush Snapdragon (Galvezia Juncea)

*Galvezia juncea* (Baja Snapdragon) is a unique species found only in northern Baja California. As the name implies, the branches are rush-like; they have long stems like reeds, the leaves so small and inconspicuous that the plant appears to be leafless. A blue-green form, 'Gran Cañon', (introduced by Santa Barbara Botanic Garden) grows up to five feet tall with upright bare stems emerging from a clump, giving the plant the overall shape of a vase. This form is very attractive in a rock garden or large pot. The bright red flowers on the branch tips give the plant the appearance of a miniature ocotillo, minus the thorns.
Beach Evening Primrose (Camissonia cheiranthifolia)

A perennial that lives in the dunes next to the ocean from Santa Barbara north into Oregon. 1" yellow flowers. It has very limited uses unless you're trying to restore a sand dune or plant a temporary cover in beach sand. Will need water if it does not get the ocean fog.
Bee’s Bliss Sage (Salvia, Bee’s Bliss)

Another hybrid. Bee's Bliss came out of the University of California Botanic Garden, discovered by Roger Raiche and named by Marcia Donehue. Gave sun and little water. A nice little ground cover.
Bladderpod (Peritoma arborea - old name Isomeris Arborea)

This is a shrub about three feet high, which is attractive except for its unpleasant smell. The leaves are smooth, toothless, and bluish-green, with a small bristle at the tip, and mostly with three leaflets. The pretty flowers are nearly an inch across and warm yellow in color, not very bright but pretty in tone, with six very long, yellow stamens, and form a short, oblong cluster. The ovary has such a long stalk, even in the flower, that it gives an odd appearance and it develops into a very curious and conspicuous, drooping pod, an inch and a half long, much inflated and resembling a very fat pea-pod, on a long stalk, with two rows of seeds like little peas inside it, which taste very bitter. This is quite common on southern mesas. I not getting the ocean fog needs a little water in Summer.
Blue-Eyed Grass (Sisyrinchium bellum)

Blue-eyed Grass. Sisyrinchium bellum is a 1 foot tall perennial with 1 inch blue flowers in Jan.-June. It has small, iris-like leaves. It is widely distributed in California on open, grassy slopes. It likes full sun and garden water. It also can become very drought tolerant. It grows in sand to clay, coastal bluffs to interior grasslands.
Blue Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Skylark)

A California native lilac cultivar that possesses much darker leaves than any other individuals of this species. A very formal California native, wonderful for a small border hedge. The bright blue flowers on the deep green foliage look edible (actually makes a decent tea). One of the smallest of the native lilacs. Easily held to three feet by three feet. Very garden tolerant.
**Bush Monkey Flower (Mimulus aurantiacus)**

A perennial with 1" yellow flowers. They like partial shade and look better with little water. Prune to the ground every three years or so to keep nice looking. It's normally 3-4 feet tall. Cold tolerant to 12-15 deg in the ground with no damage, froze to the ground at 0-5 but came right back. A HUMMINGBIRD PLANT and has been deer proof in all areas to date. It goes dormant in summer if you have a hot dry climate. It will grow in any soil as long as it has drainage and is not overwatered but to keep it blooming and have a good appearance deep water every few weeks depending on the temperature and dryness.
Byrd Hill Manzanita (Arctostaphylos Manzanita Byrd Hill)

A more compact version of the A. manzanita with a nice sculpted form. Very drought tolerant. Versatile and distinguished. Excellent for wildlife. Absolutely no summer water once established
California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum foliolosum)

California Buckwheat the common one that grows in most of the populated areas of California and is hardy to -10 and very drought tolerant. The buckwheats are very important butterfly plants and one of the pillars of their communities. Flowers, leaves and seeds are all used by butterflies and small birds. White flowers come on in late spring, gradually turn pink in summer, then rust colored in fall. The rusty flowers commonly stay on until the next spring. Need no water and grown wild in the preserve and in the natural area around here.
California coffeeberry (Frangula californica - old name Rhamnus californica)

Coffeeberry is an evergreen shrub that grows fast to 6-8'. Coffee berry is native from the Oregon Coast ranges through most of California into Arizona and Baja. Coffeeberry likes sun to part shade and has low water requirements. The berries turn red, then black. The California coffeeberry is a native to California and is drought tolerant. It is a beneficial insect plant and attracts butterflies. If given a little water will stay better looking all year.
California Fuchsia (Zauschneria californica)

California Fuchsia is a one foot high grey-green leaved perennial California native hummingbird fuchsia. California fuchsia likes and tolerates a range of conditions from full sun, no water after established near the coast or at higher elevations to regular and part shade in the interior valleys or desert. They tolerate many conditions, soils and climates. A good ground cover for sunny slopes. Just tall enough to attract the hummingbirds, low enough to be neat and tidy. This plant is sensitive in containers and may go deciduous in summer if very hot. So do not get excited when it looks trashy in the summer. Water as required to keep the plants looking nice.
California lilac - Carmel Ceanothus Ceanothus griseus‘Kurt Zadnik’

Selected by Roger Raiche of the UC Berkeley Botanic Garden from the northern Sonoma Coast. Grows about 3 ft. tall and 10 - 15 ft. wide. The flower buds are very dark with beautiful rich indigo blue flowers. This fine selection is a prolific bloomer. Shrubby ceanothus provide seeds eaten by bushtits, mockingbirds, quail and finches, as well as cover for birds.
California Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus concha)

Ceanothus 'Concha' is one of the oldest and best hybrid ceanothus. This cultivar has deep blue flowers, is drought tolerant, and garden tolerant. Deer will disfigure 'Concha' on bad drought years but generally not kill it. This is one of the few hybrids that is alkali tolerant. This is one Ceanothus we have grown in the San Joaquin Valley with no reservations. Ceanothus 'Concha' is believed to be a hybrid of Ceanothus papillosus var. roweanus and Ceanothus impressus. The myth of Ceanothus being short lived is primarily spread by incompetent gardeners that insist on applying drip irrigation, summer water and soil amendments. Upland California native plants hate all three. Expect a 20-25 year life in most gardens if you treat Ceanothus as the drought tolerant plants they are.
Canyon Grey (*Artemisia californica* Canyon Grey)

An evergray shrub, 1ft high 4ft across. A gray groundcover that likes sun and good to fair drainage. It is very drought tolerant and makes a gray fuzzy mat 1ft tall. It’s best if it is mowed or heavily trimmed every 1 or 2 years. This one will flow over walls well and is great with boulders such as serpentine or red-black lava. It is best if deep watering with out getting the top wet.
Canyon Prince (Leymus condensatus)

Canyon Prince Giant Rye is a Medium sized evergreen grass with striking blue-gray foliage which spreads slowly by rhizomes. The flower stalks rise 1-2 ft above the foliage and are topped with tight, congested clusters of flowers in summer. One of the most popular and adaptable of California's native grasses, 'Canyon Prince' makes a terrific accent plant or backdrop in a perennial border. Its bold texture and blue foliage make it effective in many situations, from meadows to tropical gardens. This grass is drought-resistant. If over watered will lose form and look something like a bean bag a fat person sat on.
Carmel Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus griseus horizontalis Yankee Point)

Ceanothus Yankee Point' is an evergreen shrub that commonly grows two or three feet tall and ten feet wide. A mounding mass of glossy green with blue flowers in Mar-May. Does best near coast, good in coastal valleys, ok inland if given a little afternoon shade and weekly sprinkles. VERY useful for large bank stabilization. Plant on 10 ft. centers, it will usually be that big in 3 years. This species the deer love, they will seek it out and eat it roots and all (nary a speed bump left).
Chalk Liveforever and Chalk Dudleya (Dudleya pulverulenta)

Chalk Liveforever is a succulent with basal rosette from which a 1 1/2 ft. spike of red flowers appear in May through July. Native from about Northern San Luis Obispo county south along coast They are native to the lagoon where they grow at best in part shade on rock shelves for good drainage. Plant rosette at angle so water will drain off the crown and you have a good rock garden plant. Cold tolerant to about 12 F. Water when they have a shriveling up appearance.
Cleveland Sage – Musk Sage (Salvia clevelandii)

(Small picture is of new planting)

A form of Salvia clevelandii that was found near the town of Alpine in San Diego County. The form attracted attention originally because it was growing with full south-facing exposure on exposed rock and looked nice. Companion plants are Trichostema parishii, and Yucca whipplei. In the ground it has proven to be hardy to below 10°F, tolerant of clay or sand, healthy in a nursery can (no slight feat for a Salvia clevelandii), tolerant of mulch, and have a decent flower that produces a good show. This is a long flowering sage. Some years this Cleveland sage is in flower from May until December.
Costal Cholla- Jumping Cholla (Cylindropuntia (prolifera (Opuntia prolifera)))

Shrubby generally around 4 feet tall, well defined trunk; tuberculate segments 2 to 8 inches long, 2 inches in diameter; small yellow glochids; 6 to 10 barbed spines, 0.8 to 1.2 inches long Little to no water when established. The stems of this Cholla break loose very easily (why it is also called jumping cholla). This cactus is famous for the way their spines get stuck in the skin of their victim. Removing the stem has to be done very carefully to avoid sticking more spines, and each spine has then to be removed one by one.
Coastal Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia)

The Coastal Live Oak is a perennial tree or shrub. It has its most active growth period in the spring and summer and fall. The greatest bloom is usually observed in the early spring, with fruit and seed production starting in the summer and continuing until fall. Leaves are retained year to year. The Coastal Live Oak has a long life span relative to most other plant species and a slow growth rate. At maturity, the typical Coastal Live Oak will reach up to 70 feet high, with a maximum height at 20 years of 25 feet. Likes well drained soil and once established no water in the California dry months. All that is generally required is natural winter rain fall.
Coastal Prickly Pear Cactus (Opuntia littoralis)

Sometimes called western prickly pear, coast prickly pear, coastal pricklypear, or simply prickly pear, this member of the cactus family grows on coastal slopes. Growing two or more feet tall and spreading out several feet in width, the coastal prickly pear cactus is easy to identify by way of its flat, rounded stems (sometimes called leaves or pads) and beautiful yellow, waxy flowers and red fruits (in the early spring). Doesn’t need water unless the leaves start to curl.
Daras Choice Sage (Salvia Daras Choice)

A hybrid between Salvia mellifera and Salvia sonomensis. Dara's Choice grows 3’ tall and 3’ across in the interior, flat by 3’ where the coastal winds can hit it. It is probably a little easier to grow than S.sonomensis in a regular garden. If in the summer fog belt, water the least you can get away with. If not this sage tolerates once a week water over head watering, but dies on drip at about three years. Useful to blow out a landscape for a house that needs to sell. In two-three months it can look landscaped.
David’s Choice Sandhill Sage (Artemisia pycnocephala)

The Sandhill Sage could be the softest plant in the world. At least it looks like it. It is a native of the coastal dunes in California. It will grow its best in the cool air near the coast where it is native, but will tolerate the inland heat. The flower spikes become unsightly as the flowers open, so cut them off early. David's Choice gets about 6” tall and up to 2 feet wide. It is best if deep watering with out getting the top wet.
Deer Grass (Muhlenbergia rigens)

The deer grass is a warm season perennial that forms dense clumps from the base. The spike like flower stalks grow 2-3 ft. tall and this grass has striking foundation form. The deer grass is native to California, is drought tolerant, and is a beneficial insect plant.
Del Mar Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp.crassifolia*)

It is a clean gray manzanita with red bark and a rambling form. Del Mar Manzanita grows in sand on hard pan just out of the salt spray up into full coastal sage scrub. Soils are very shallow and poor. It's hardy to at least 5F. and it survives drought. The plant is very gray, like a suede leather with fine red trim. Del Mar Manzanita is a very handsome evergreen that requires little water and no fertilizer to grow in Southern California. They are planted as a group of three in this garden.
Dwarf Coyote Bush, Dwarf Chaparral Broom (Baccharis pilularis, pigeon point)

The Dwarf Coyote Bush is a low maintenance, reliable evergreen groundcover. It benefits from pruning in the spring. However, the cottony seeds from the female plant can be messy. Plant requires full sun and little to moderate water in the hot desert, no water on the coast.
Fairy Duster (Calliandra californica)

A 1 to 3 ft. shrub to sub-shrub that is native from San Diego Co. through New Mexico and south in to Mexico. The 1-2 inch flowers are like a red cross between acacia and bottlebrush. This is a medium shrub with unusual, showy red flowers that are highly attractive to hummingbirds. It is slow-growing and reaches around 3' high before spreading out to a width of nearly 6'. Its dark green leaves are like tight miniature ferns, overshadowed by red flowers that are reminiscent of a feather duster (hence the name, Fairy Duster). The seed pods are like mini-snow peas which explode when ripe. Native to sandy washes, flats, and hillsides in the Cape region of Baja California. They are evergreen; it is reported that they will lose their leaves if drought or cold stressed, and in their native habitat bloom after spring and fall rains. This will grow with native strawberries. Does not need water but seems to do better and bloom more if it gets an occasional deep watering.
Evergreen Currant – Catalina Perfume (Ribes viburnifolium)

Catalina Perfume or Evergreen currant is a two to three foot evergreen perennial shrub that can grow to eight feet wide, but can be held easily in a two foot flower bed. The heavily scented dark green foliage has a waxy shine to it after a rain, filling the air with a sweet scent of wine grapes. The stems are red and the leaf venation is also reddish so the plant has a red brick with green trim look about it. Native to Santa Catalina Island and Baja California where it grows in shade to part shade. Evergreen currant will survive dry to moderate water as long as it has good drainage. Extremely drought tolerant in clay. A good ground cover for dry shade. Not a plant for areas of sun, it will burn back to the line of light shade. Ribes viburnifolium has survived to @15 deg. with no burn. At 10 it burns badly, at 8 it will burn to the ground, at about 0 it will die. It will set berries only in the coastal gardens, the birds like these.
Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry (Ribes speciosum)

Fuchsia flowering or fuchsia flowering gooseberry is a four foot nearly evergreen shrub with red fuchsia-like flowers in Jan.-May. This gooseberry has spiny stems and fruits(currants do not)and glossy dark green leaves. (The fruits look like red jewels.) Fuschia flowered gooseberry likes shade to sun, no water to garden water with good drainage, but tolerates clay. It is summer deciduous if it is under drought stress. The solution to the problem is to give a little extra water in spring and fall and mulch to hold the water. It is not the best to be giving extra summer water unless it is in a watered flower bed that is always watered. Do not plant it in a narrow flower bed, along a walk, next to a patio, etc. It is at its best where you have spring activities to see it at its best, or where you can see it from a window but do not have to get near it. It will not tolerate reflected sun unless you are right on the coast or at higher elevations. It loves morning sun or high shade. It produces greenish to greenish-pink flowers in clusters of two or three. Beach people don't realize it will grow in pure sand, adobe soil people think their soil's terrible and it won't grow. Just try a patch of this hummingbird plant, you and the birds will love it.
Goatnut Jojoba (female) (Simmondsia chinensis)

An evergreen shrub to 12', dioecious, smooth, gray-green leaves. Native to dry slopes bordering Mojave Desert. It likes full sun, no water after established. It has an edible oil from fruit. It is cold tolerant to 17 deg. F. If your ground freezes regularly forget this plant. It needs rock mulch if you live in one of the few spots (like ours) that has extreme summer temperatures and no summer rain. Each plant is single sex.
Howard McMinn Manzanita (Arctostaphylos densiflora Howard McMinn Manzanita)

The plants are very flowery with red stems, green foliage, and easy in most gardens. 'Howard McMinn' was selected from wild stands of Arctostaphylos densiflora from Sonoma County. 'Howard McMinn' is like its cousin 'Harmony' manzanita but a little more upright. This is the manzanita you can usually find in commercial landscapes. 'Howard McMinn' is excellent where you are trying to transition from a watered flower bed to the natural. It likes to be five to ten feet from a watered area where it can get the root moisture without the wet feet it hates. It is one of the most garden tolerant of the manzanita, and although you can kill it from overwatering or underwatering, it is hard. Moths, hummingbirds, butterflies and all sorts of other native wildlife like the plant. 'Howard McMinn' does fine in beach sand or adobe, does ok in the San Joaquin Valley, does excellent in Los Angeles, it will even grow in Berkeley. If you want and manzanita, and do not know anything about native plants, this is probably the manzanita to plant. An excellent hedge plant for that small hedge between you and the neighbors.
Humming Bird Sage (Salvia spathacea)

Hummingbird Sage is an one foot high perennial that spreads by rhizomes. This sage is native to coastal California from Napa to Orange. As the name implies Hummingbirds work this species very heavily. The flowers are magenta, 1" long with 10-20 on a 1-2' spike. Hummingbird sage is native in a rainfall range of 20-35". It can be watered as need to keep appearance and trim flower after blooming to continue the bloom.
Indian Mallow (Abutilon palmeri)

Indian Mallow is a soft, fuzzy leaved perennial that lives in the hot desert. Flowers seem to continually reappear for most of the spring making dazzling shows of orange, almost poppy flowers, on a soft gray plant. Likes it very hot and dry. Give it a thunderstorm every once a while in summer (hose it down).
Island Bush Poppy (Dendromecon harfordii or Dendromecon rigida)

A beautiful and much sought after shrub native to California’s Channel Islands. Growing to around 8 ft. tall with bluish-gray foliage and a showy display of brilliant yellow poppy blossoms - spring into early summer, with scattered flowers throughout the year in mild climates. Requires full sun, good drainage, and no irrigation once established. Will only tolerate infrequent deep Summer irrigation
Island Ceanothus (Ceanothus arboreus)

Evergreen shrub fast to 10', blue flowers on long spikes, dark green leaves, plant in full sun, water inland drought tolerant near coast, good drainage. It does not do well in the interior and can not take much cold. Water as needed to maintain healthy look.
Island Shrub Mallow and Malva Rosa (Lavatera assurgentiflora)

A large evergreen bush normally 6' tall but if in coastal clay can get 10' tall. The flowers are white with red stripes or red with white stipes, and 2-3” across. It's similar to Abutilon. It will take salt spray and all the coastal problems. Native to the Channel Is. of Ca. It seems to be very drought tolerant and not care about soil type as long as it drains.
Island Snapdragon (Galvezia speciosa)

Island bush snapdragon is an evergreen shrub or vine that grows from 2-3 ft. high and 3-5 ft. across with red spring and summer flowers. Full sun to partial shade in hottest areas. Good drainage necessary. Drought tolerant when established. Water as needed to keep plant attractive. It attracts hummingbirds.
Lady Fingers, San Diego Dudleya, String bean plant and Fingertips (Dudleya edulis)

Lady Fingers is a succulent that gets about one foot wide and tall. The white flowers cover the succulent with round leaves about as thick as a pencil. This Dudleya is native in San Diego Co. Lady fingers is grown for its tendency to branch and root freely, forming a drought tolerant groundcover. Does well in very rocky soils. This plant is hardy to 10°, plant in full sun and well draining soil
Lemonade Berry (Rhus integrifolia)

Lemonade Berry is an evergreen shrub to 8' inland, 2' tall in view of ocean. Native from about Santa Barbara south. In San Diego county Lemonade berry extends into areas that would be considered desert by all but the rattiest of the desert rats. Lemonade berry is not super at dealing with ground frost. The berries can be used for lemonade. It is good for erosion control, particularly on coastal bluffs. In areas that are fire prone, water once a month in the summer between plants to make fairly fire proof. They will still burn but only after everything else has.
Lilac Verbena ‘De La Mina’ (Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina')

From Cedros Island off the coast of California, this mounding verbena with deeply divided, medium green leaves provides months of color with its dark purple fragrant flowers. An excellent butterfly attractor. Exceptional in window boxes, hanging baskets, or containers. Cut back flowers for continuous bloom. Occasional deep watering in the summer.
Low Purple Sage (*Salvia leucophylla* Point Sal)

*Salvia* Point Sal is a gray ground cover that generally grows 3-4 foot across and a few inches tall. We seemed to have found a form that is correct and stays low. It is a good groundcover plant for coastal bluffs. Very drought tolerant.
Musk Sage- Winifred Gilman (Salvia clevelandii Winifred Gilman)

It is an evergreen shrub with flowers lavender to blue. This form of Cleveland sage that is native to dry slopes San Diego. It likes sun and perfect drainage. The gray-green leaves have intense fragrance. All the Salvias are great hummingbird plants. The flowers are stunning. Do not put it under your bedroom window unless you really love the smell of the wild west. The Cleveland sage fragrance carries for 20-50' on a warm night. This sage is native in areas of low rainfall and has survived on four inches of rainfall. It is stable in sand or gravel, fair in loam, unstable in clay (if it gets any summer water at all). It is not as tough as straight species in places like desert washes tough.)
Our Lord’s Candle –
Foothill Yucca
(Yucca whipplei)

A 1-3’ evergreen stemless shrub. It has cream colored flowers on an 8’ spike. The leaves are spine-tipped. This one suckers and slowly spreads into a 2-3’ across clump. Native to central and southern California. It likes full sun, no water after established but a once a month watering like a thunderstorm is alright. A good barrier plant. They can take summer temperatures above 130 degrees and the rainfall of about 20 inches. It has rhizomes and spreads slowly (2' in 10 years).
Popcorn Ceanothus (Ceanothus Maritimus ‘Popcorn’)

A tidy groundcover that requires little maintenance. Heavy bloomer. Compact, thick leaves. Best on coast. This groundcover or small specimen shrub blooms clean white flowers in early spring. 2 ft. by 6 ft. wide. Sun to light shade. Good drainage. Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. For a tidy, neat appearance, shear annually to shape. Water as required to keep up appearance.
Red Buckwheat (*Eriogonum grande rubescens*)

Red Buckwheat originates from the Channel Islands off the coast of California, and has red or pink flowers that bloom from June-October. Give full sun near coast, and part shade inland. Water requirements are low. (It doesn't usually need water after the first summer.) One of the showiest of the smaller perennial buckwheats. Does fine in the interior, a very attractive low sub-shrub. Deer like to browse (rip from the ground and walk on), and this plant prefers clay soil. A rare plant. The buckwheats are very important butterfly plants and one of the pillars of their plant communities. The flowers, leaves and seeds are all used by many of the smaller mammals, and a good number of birds such as finches, juncos, larks, sparrows, towhees, quail, and grouse.
Refugio Manzanita (Arctostaphylos refugioensis Refugio Manzanita)

Refugio Manzanita is native to the Santa Ynez Mountains, near Santa Barbara. This manzanita grows in the chaparral. The flowers are pearly white and new growth is tinged with red. It looked lush and beautiful, with no additional water and only 8 inches of rainfall. Refugio Manzanita will grow in decomposed granite or clay, but probably will not do well in beach sand. It makes an excellent front yard shrub. Looks like a super juicy 'Sunset' manzanita.
Saint Catherine's Lace (Eriogonum giganteum)

Saint Catherine's Lace is an evergreen shrub that commonly grows to four feet. A big buckwheat with pinkish white flowers fading to rust red, May-Dec., foliage gray, Channel Islands, good background plant, full to part-day sun, low water requirements and does fine in the interior. It has grown very well in desert areas (Taft, Bakersfield and Ridgecrest). The buckwheats are very important butterfly plants and one of the pillars of their communities, ask any Wren Tit or Bush Tit. The flowers, leaves and seeds are all used by all the smaller animals. A very different and distinct plant.
Seaside Daisy (Erigeron glaucus)

Seaside daisy can be found along the coast and also on the Channel Islands. Seaside daisy is usually found on clay ocean bluffs, in coastal ravines that face the ocean. A great butterfly plant and provides a cool blue spot of color in a coastal garden. A bit of nature for a sunny perennial garden in San Francisco or part-shade garden in Los Angeles. Out of its range Seaside daisy likes a little extra water and hates dust. So, go out there and wet your whistle, while washing off the daises every couple of weeks and you'll both be happy. They prefer sandy soil and should be cut back after flowering to prolong the flowering time. They should also be complete cut back every 3 or 4 years.
Shaw’s Agave (Agave shawii)

A medium sized rosette forming plant that grows to 2-3 feet tall in an upright fashion by 2 feet wide and suckers from base to form large solid stands. The fleshy, dark gray-green leaves have large upwardly curving and bent spines along the margin and a terminal spine. Plant in full sun to light shade (requires shade in inland hot climates). Little irrigation is required. It is hardy to 25 ° F. An endangered species that is rare in southern California but more common in coastal northern Baja California. Great plant for massing at the top of a slope or at eye level where upright growth habit can be noted. It is also useful for adding green color into otherwise grayer succulent gardens. Need water only if it appears to be shriveling up.
Silk Tassel Bush - Garrya veatchii

Silk Tassel bush is a six foot tall evergreen shrub with very showy male flowers hanging in long white catkins from the end of the branches. It grows on dry slopes in chaparral, central and southern oak woodlands from Baja to San Luis Obispo along the coast. Silk-tassel likes full sun, and part sun. Silk Tassel Bush makes a great foundation plant or can be used for an evergreen hedge. Silk Tassel bush is very drought tolerant.
Toyon, or as it's sometimes called, Christmas Berry, is an evergreen shrub to small tree that usually grows to 6-8 ft. high and 4-5 ft. wide. Toyon can go to 15-20' tall if it's old and happy and become a delightful evergreen multi-stemmed tree with white flowers in summer and red berries in winter. Toyon is native to much of California and is drought tolerant after the first few years, but tolerates some water if drainage is good. Fire resistant if watered a little every two weeks during spring and summer. Toyon likes full sun, tolerates full shade. The berries are kinda edible but awful and contain cyanide compounds that can kill you if you eat a few pounds. Better for the birds. A acceptable cherry pie cam be make out of them. (The same cyanide compounds volatize off and leave the cherry flavor when cooked.) It can be pruned as a hedge.
Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus (Ceanothus verrucosus)

Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus is an evergreen shrub averaging five-eight feet in height, and a little narrower in width. Wart-stemmed ceanothus is so called because of the bumpy, rough stipules where the leaves connect to the stem, giving the stems a warty appearance. The white flowers and closely placed leaves (tight as on myrtle), make this California lilac useful as a border planting or low hedge. It occurs in coastal San Diego county. The deer do not seem to relish wart-stemmed ceanothus.
**White Flowered Mtn. Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Snow Flurry)**

Snowflurry Ceanothus is an evergreen 10 foot bush with lush 2 inch leaves and a good white flower show. Not as drought tolerant or cold tolerant as other individuals of this species. The plants really want to be in San Francisco, Santa Monica or Oceanside where they can be stunning.
White Sage (Salvia apiana)

White sage is a two to five foot evergreen perennial. The flowers emerge in summer and are white with a little lavender. They pucker-back with the stamens hanging out to the sides. White sage gives the bees fits because they can't get in and out very well. Bumblebees seem to be able to fight their way in and hummingbirds figure it out. White sage leaves start out crinkly grey/green and become smooth white. A sage native to the southern coast ranges. Salvia apiana likes dry slopes, full sun, and no extra water. Some companion plants are Eriogonum fasciculatum and Artemisia californica. It is not specific to one soil, growing in sandy loam, granitic scree, and red loamy clay. In the garden if it is happy it makes a very large flower spike (5') with 100+ 1" flowers. White sage is hardy to about 12 F. here in the central coast ranges, but is more hardy in the desert areas. In its range it receives between 6-26" of rain/year. Once established do not over water.
Wooly Blue Curls (Trichostema lanatum)

Wooly Blue Curls is a three to four foot evergreen shrub with flowers violet in fuzzy spikes in May-Aug and narrow aromatic leaves. Wooly Blue Curls is native to dry slopes, south coast ranges of California. Blue Curls needs full sun, good drainage, no water after established. Cold tolerant to 10 deg.F (maybe even 0F) with no foliage burn. It will burn to the ground at -5 F. but recover. More of a problem for many people is its need for perfect, absolutely perfect, SUMMER drainage. Standing water will kill it, areas of much summer rain will kill it, soil amendment will kill it, fertilizer will kill it. If you have a clay soil, plant it so water cannot stand. A ity-bity 'mound' of a 1/4 inch is enough so the water can't stand.
Wood Strawberry (Fragaria californica)

A spreading perennial, white flowers, edible red fruits, spreads by horizontal above ground stems, good ground cover for dry to damp shady areas or sunny areas with moderate water. Native to shady places, Sierra Nevada, coast ranges
List of Plants in the Garden Common Names
Alphabetical

Allen Chickering Sage (salvia, Allen Chickering)
Arroyo de la Cruz California Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Arroyo de la Cruz')
AutumnSage (Salvia greggii)
Baja Bush Snapdragon (Galvesia Juncea)
Beach Evening Primrose (Camissonia cheiranthifolia)
Bee’s Bliss Sage (Salvia, Bee’s Bliss)
Bladderpod (Peritoma arborea old name Isomeris Arborea)
Blue-Eyed Grass (Sisyrinchium bellum)
Blue Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Skylark)
Bush Monkey Flower (Mimulus aurantiacus)
Byrd Hill Manzanita (Arctostaphylos Manzanita Byrd Hill)
California Buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum foliolosum)
California Coffeeeberry (Frangula californica - old name Rhamnus californica)
California Fuchsia (Zauschneria californica)
California lilac - Carmel Ceanothus (Ceanothus griseus ‘Kurt Zadnik’)
California Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus concha)
Canyon Grey (Artemesia californica Canyon Grey)
Canyon Prince (Leymus condensatus)
Carmel Mountain Lilac (Ceanothus griseus horizontalis Yankee Point)
Chalk Liveforever and Chalk Dudleya (Dudleya pulverulenta)
Cleveland Sage – Musk Sage (Salvia clevelandii)
Costal Cholla- Jumping Cholla (Cylindropuntia (prolifera (Opuntia prolifera))
Coastal Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia)
Coastal Prickly Pear Cactus (Opuntia littoralis)
Daras Choice Sage (Salvia Daras Choice)
David’s Choice Sandhill Sage (Artemesia pynecephala)
Deer Grass (Muhlenbergia rigens)
Del Mar Manzanita (Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp.crassifolia)
Dwarf Coyote Bush, Dwarf Chaparral Broom (Baccharis pilularis Pigeon Point)
Evergreen Currant – Catalina Perfume (Ribes viburnifolium)
Fairy Duster (Calliandra californica)
Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry (Ribes speciosum)
Goatnut Jojoba (Simmondsia chinensis)
Howard McMinn Manzanita (Arctostaphylos densiflora Howard McMinn Manzanita)
Humming Bird Sage (Salvia spathacea)
Indian Mallow (Abutilon palmeri)
Island Bush Poppy (Dendromecon harfordii or Dendromecon rigida)
Island Shrub Mallow and Malva Rosa (Lavatera assurgentiflora)
Island Ceanothus (Ceanothus arboreus)
Island Snapdragon (Galvezia speciosa)
Lady Fingers, San Diego Dudleya, String bean plant and Fingertips (Dudleya edulis)
Lemonade Berry (Rhus integrifolia)
Lilac Verbena ‘De La Mina’ (Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina')
Low Purple Sage (Salvia leucophylla Point Sal)
Musk Sage- Winifred Gilman (Salvia clevelandii Winifred Gilman)
Our Lord’s Candle – Foothill Yucca (Yucca whipplei)
Popcorn Ceanothus (Ceanothus Maritimus ‘Popcorn’)
Red Buckwheat (Eriogonum grande rubescens)
Refugio Manzanita (Arctostaphylos refugioensis Refugio Manzanita)
Saint Catherine's Lace (Eriogonum giganteum)
Seaside Daisy (Erigeron glaucus)
Shaw’s Agave (Agave shawii)
Silk Tassel Bush (Garrya veatchii)
Toyon - Christmas Berry (Heteromeles abutilopia)
Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus (Ceanothus verrucosus)
White Flowered Mtn. Lilac (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Snow Flurry)
White Sage (Salvia apiana)
Wood Strawberry (Fragaria californica)
Wooly Blue Curls (Trichostema lanatum)
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Abutilon palmeri (Indian Mallow)
Arctostaphylos densiflora Howard McMinn Manzanita (Howard McMinn
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp.crassifolia (Del Mar Manzanita)
Manzanita)
Arctostaphylos Manzanita Byrd Hill (Byrd Hill Manzanita)
Arctostaphylos refugioensis Refugio Manzanita (Refugio Manzanita)
Artemisia californica Canyon Grey (Canyon Grey)
Artemisia pycnocephala (David’s Choice Sandhill Sage)
Agave shawii (Shaw’s Agave)
Baccharis pilularis Pigeon Point (Dwarf Coyote Bush, Dwarf Chaparral
Broom)
Calliandra californica (Fairy Duster)
Camissonia cheiranthifolia (Beach Evening Primrose)
Ceanothus arboreus (Island Ceanothus)
Ceanothus concha (California Mountain Lilac)
Ceanothus griseus horizontalis Yankee Point (Carmel Mountain Lilac)
Ceanothus griseus’Kurt Zadnik’ (California lilac - Carmel Ceanothus)
Ceanothus Maritimus ‘Popcorn’ (Popcorn Ceanothus)
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Arroyo de la (Cruz'Arroyo de la Cruz California
Lilac)
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Skylark (Blue Mountain Lilac)
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Snow Flurry (White Flowered Mtn. Lilac)
Ceanothus verrucosus (Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus)
Cylindropuntia (prolifera (Opuntia prolifera) (Costal Cholla- Jumping
Cholla)
Dendromecon harfordii or Dendromecon rigida (Island Bush Poppy)
Dudleya edulis (Lady Fingers, San Diego Dudleya, String bean plant and
Fingertips)
Dudleya pulverulenta Dudleya (Chalk Liveforever and Chalk)
Eriogonum glaucus (Seaside Daisy)
Eriogonum fasciculatum foliolosum (California Buckwheat)
Eriogonum giganteum (Saint Catherine's Lace)
Eriogonum grande rubescens (Red Buckwheat)
Fragaria californica (Wood Strawberry)
Frangula californica - old name Rhamnus californica (California
Coffeeberry)
Galvezia Juncea (Baja Bush Snapdragon)
Galvezia speciosa (Island Snapdragon)
Garrya veatchii (Silk Tassel Bush) -
Heteromeles abutifolia (Toyon - Christmas Berry)
Lavatera assurgentiflora (Island Shrub Mallow and Malva Rosa)
Leymus condensatus (Canyon Prince)
Mimulus aurantiacus (Bush Monkey Flower)
Muhlenbergia rigens (Deer Grass)
Opuntia littoralis (Coastal Prickly Pear Cactus)
Peritoma arborea old name Isomeris Arborea (Bladderpod)
Quercus agrifolia (Coastal Live Oak)
Rhus integrifolia (Lemonade Berry)
Ribes speciosum (Fuchsia Flowered Gooseberry)
Ribes viburnifolium (Evergreen Currant – Catalina Perfume)
salvia, Allen Chickering (Allen Chickering Sage)
Salvia apiana (White Sage)
Salvia, Bee’s Bliss Sage (Bee’s Bliss Sage)
Salvia clevelandii (Cleveland Sage – Musk Sage)
Salvia clevelandii Winifred Gilman (Musk Sage- Winifred Gilman)
Salvia Daras Choice (Daras Choice Sage)
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Salvia leucophylla Point Sal (Low Purple Sage)
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Zauschneria californica (California Fuchsia)