

**FORMLA**  
LANDSCAPING

**COASTAL HIKE & LEARN**

**WITH CASSY & KIRK AOYAGI**



### ADENOSTOMA FASCICULATUM

#### DESCRIPTION

Tends to be a medium to large shrub, 3-10 ft. tall. It is a very tough plant. It's used as a screen or as wind break, full sun, good drainage, erosion control, fire sensitive, can be made fairly fire resistant with a once/two week indirect watering. It's a super excellent erosion control plant.

#### FUN FACT

The Koso people used it for arrow points. The Luiseno people used it for the arrow foreshaft.



### ADIANTUM JORDANII

#### DESCRIPTION

This maidenhair fern is native to much of California and grows in shaded woods under oaks and pines. Maidenhair never gets much sun and is usually in moist winter spots, that go dry in summer. If this fern dries out, it will go summer dormant.

#### FUN FACT

Also great for a butterfly garden. Tea is used for coughs, respiratory problems and menstrual aches.



### AESCULUS CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

A deciduous small tree which normally grows to 15'. The showy 6" creamy-scented flower spikes appear in April-May. It's native to the central coast ranges and Sierra Nevada mountains. It can be in partial shade to full sun. It is tolerant to drought but it needs regular water for the first few years.

#### FUN FACT

The pear-like fruits are poisonous and they were used as fish poison by the Pomo, Yana, Yokut and Luiseno peoples (Kroeber, 1925).



### AMORPHA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

Is an Indigo Bush is a aromatic shrub to about six feet. This shrub in the pea family. where it prefers lightly filtered sun to nearly full shade. It commonly grows in the areas between Quercus agrifolia and Salix sp., sometimes mixed with Rhamnus californica or Toxicodendron diversilobum. In most of the state needs no water after established. This plant has small purple flowers on a 3" spike, is somewhat difficult in cultivation. Foliage has a VERY interesting smell, guava, pineapple, lavender and maybe a little pine.

#### FUN FACT

This plant is the larval food plant for our California State butterfly, the California Dogface.



### ARCTOSTAPHYLOS GLANDULOSA

#### DESCRIPTION

A very diverse manzanita that grows in the coastal mountains of much of California. They are everywhere, change appearance when grown in different locations and blend into most locations.

#### FUN FACT

The botanists have been arguing for years about varieties, forms, subspecies of this species.



### ARCTOSTAPHYLOS GLAUCA

#### DESCRIPTION

Big berry Manzanita is an evergreen shrub to small tree, with red-brown bark, 7-10' foot high and wide. A gray green foliage that can look white if you make the plant happy. If the plant is overwatered or fertilized it will be greener. Needs good drainage and garden water the first year, then it becomes quite drought tolerant.

#### FUN FACT

Partially ripe berries make good manzanita jelly.



### ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

California sagebrush is an ever gray shrub, three to four feet high. This sage brush is native to much of central and southern California and it is part of the 'sage' in coastal sage scrub. Artemisia californica likes full sun, near coast, west and even north slope inland and little or no water after established.

#### FUN FACT

The tea made from this plant was used to cure a fever, (you'd have to have a fever to drink it). The smoke of this burning brush has been used for removing skunk odor. Great wildlife plant, Quail love it!



### ARTEMISIA DOUGLASIANA

#### DESCRIPTION

California mugwort is a three foot perennial that has a funny sage odor. It's native on stream banks, ditch banks, road cuts or other disturbed areas.

#### FUN FACT

Mugwort has the reputation of removing the ill effects of poison oak if you rub a leaf on the area as soon as possible.



### ASTER CHILENSIS

#### DESCRIPTION

This perennial has summer flowers that make showy cheerful displays along roadsides of much of Coastal Southern California. Aster will disappear (or need to be pruned to the ground) in winter, only to reappear the next spring.

#### FUN FACT

Butterflies and bees collect nectar from the flowers. Birds eat the seeds and is well liked by our native moths.



### BACCHARIS PILULARIS

#### DESCRIPTION

Baccharis Pigeon Point grows into a one foot tall by twelve feet wide dark-green groundcover. 'Pigeon Point' doesn't lose its bottom and seems to stay low and clean for at least ten to twelve years.

#### FUN FACT

Baccharis species are the nectar source for most wasps, small native butterflies and native flies. You will find the weirdest bugs on these plants. From green beetles to 1 inch long flies with short wings and no middle to their body.



### BACCHARIS SALICIFOLIA

#### DESCRIPTION

Lotus scoparius Deerweed is a shortlived (7-20 years) perennial in the pea family. From spring through summer this plant is covered in small yellow owers.

#### FUN FACT

Attracts birds and is a forage source for the Dusky Metalmark butterfly. Great choice for erosion control. It's often found near streams and has high wildlife value.



### BRICKELLIA GRANDIFLORA

#### DESCRIPTION

It is like Brickellia californica but needs a little more water and is more garden tolerant. Its owers are bigger. A 2' perennial with light green foliage. Plant in full sun to part-shade. Water once per week in most areas for first year, then little.



### BRICKELLIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

A 2' perennial with gray foliage. Plant in full sun to part-shade. It needs to be watered once per week in most areas for the first year then little after.

#### FUN FACT

This plant has a wonderful fragrance that fills the air around it for an area the size of a football field.



### CALYSTEGIA MACROSTEGIA

#### DESCRIPTION

This coastal/Island Morning Glory is a twining vine with large creamy flowers. Calystegia macrostegia is native in rocky areas of chaparral, coastal sage scrub on most of the channel islands. It does best in the afternoon shade in interior heat or full sun near the coast.

#### FUN FACT

The flower attracts humming birds, bees and butterflies.



### CASTILLEJA FOLIOLOSA

#### DESCRIPTION

A semi-parasitic perennial that can grow by itself but likes to hang onto Adenostoma, Trichostema or Artemisia californica. It can be planted in dry sun. It's good to excellent drainage. You water it the first year then nothing.

#### FUN FACT

Hummingbirds will work the flowers. People will gawk at the foliage/flower mix.



### CEANOTHUS ARBOREUS

#### DESCRIPTION

Fast to 20' high 10' wide, large dark green leaves and medium blue flowers in 6" spikes. It's good where you want a large fast filler.

#### FUN FACT

Deer love this plant. People do not believe this is a native plants because it looks very lush to not be watered. It is known as the butterfly plant. Quail eat the seeds.



### CEANOTHUS CRASSIFOLIUS

#### DESCRIPTION

A large shrub/small tree to 12 ft. It has white flowers and is native to S. Ca. mountains. It has crinkly leaves about 1/4-1/2" leaves with white fuzzy undersides. It's a tough plant, for interior Ca., and drought resistant. It looks like a dwarf evergreen oak with clusters of small white flowers.

#### FUN FACT

Ceanothus crassifolius is deer proof.



### CERCOCARPUS BETULOIDES

#### DESCRIPTION

Mountain Mahogany is an evergreen shrub about 8'. It's found in Oregon, California and east to the Rocky Mountains. The whole plant appears silvery in the late summer through fall, due to the feathery fruits. Cercocarpus betuloides tolerates full sun, is drought tolerant within its range, and tolerates in clay soils and wind.

#### FUN FACT

A red dye can be obtained from the bark and roots.



### CLARKIA

#### DESCRIPTION

Plant grows during cool time of the year and blooms in the spring and early summer. Attractive in mixed borders or in mass displays. Best in sandy soil with out added fertilizer. Keep soil moist from seeding to flowering.

#### FUN FACT

Very showy flowers.



### CLEMATIS LISIANTHUS

#### DESCRIPTION

Stems grow from the crown and are numerous in hospitable environments. They generally die back each winter. The leaves are pinnately compound and are dropped in late fall. It is dioecious and the flowers are white. Flowers first appear in late June and continue through August.

#### FUN FACT

The root was scraped and placed in the nostrils of fallen, exhausted horses. The fallen horse would jump to its feet and then be led to water. Native Americans also chewed the plant to remedy colds and sore throats.



### **DATURA WRIGHTII**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Large, trumpet-shaped, white corollas, generally withered by early morning, protrude from the coarse foliage of this stout, branched, rank-smelling plant.

#### **FUN FACT**

Extracts from this plant and its relatives are narcotic and when improperly prepared they can be lethal. The narcotic properties of species have been known since before recorded history. They once figured importantly in religious ceremonies of southwestern Indians.



### **DELPHINIUM CALIFORNICUM CARDINALE**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

This dramatic perennial grows in chaparral and in open woodlands of the Bay Area. Foot-high clumps of foliage appear in winter, followed by 4-5 foot stalks of dozens of lavender-green flowers. Provided it needs at least 1/2 a day of sun, and do not water during the summer, when the plant is dormant.



### **DIPLACUS LONGIFLORUS (AURANTIACUS)**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

It flowers for 8 months. The flowers are larger than normal and they are sticky, similar to Diplacus longiflorus. They are very showy.

#### **FUN FACT**

This is great for a bird garden.



### **DRYOPTERIS ARGUTA**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

An excellent fern. As tough as a Sword Fern but prettier, brighter green, lacier and somewhat smaller. It is a native from S. Cal to Washington.



### DUDLEYA LANCEOLATA

#### DESCRIPTION

It is one foot tall and wide succulent, native to central and southern California with yellow-red flowers. Lance-leaf dudleya tolerates clay as long as summers are dry and does best in clumps on rocky slopes.

#### FUN FACT

It's a hummingbird plant.



### ENCELIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

Perennial shrub, 3-4 ft. high, good large scale ground cover with 2 inch daisy. It's native from Santa Maria to San Diego and has beautiful cut flowers.

#### FUN FACT

Birds use dry grasses/reeds for nesting.



### ERIODICTYON CRASSIFOLIUM

#### DESCRIPTION

It's a fuzzy grey perennial that can grow to 5'. Flowers are 1/2" wide and 1" long pale blue. It doesn't need water after the first year if the rainfall is greater than 14". It has good drainage.

#### FUN FACT

This one will grow in most gardens and can be quite the butterfly magnet.



### ERIOGONUM CINEREUM

#### DESCRIPTION

Perennial shrub to 4 ft. (usually 2 ft.) with whitish pink clusters on grey foliage. It's a plant for erosion control in dry coastal areas.

#### FUN FACT

Again the buckwheat's are very important for butterflies. This plant is also very important for the native wasps. These insects control the aphids, mealy bug, scale etc. in your garden. The flowers, leaves and seeds are all used by all the smaller animals.





### ERIOGONUM FASCICULATUM

#### DESCRIPTION

California Buckwheat grows in the most populated areas of California and is hardy to -10 and is very drought tolerant. It has white flowers that come on in late spring. They gradually turn pink in summer and then rust colored in fall. The rusty flowers commonly stay on until the next spring.

#### FUN FACT

The buckwheat's are very important butterfly plants and one of the pillars of their communities.



### ERIOPHYLLUM CONFERTIFLORUM

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a perennial that is 1-2 ft. with bright yellow flowers in the early summer. It does best with full sun, a little summer water, good drainage and is excellent with penstemons.

#### FUN FACT

It attracts butterflies and seed eaters. Butterflies and bees are attracted to the flowers for nectar. It is also a host for caterpillars. The birds like the seeds and it also offers them some cover.



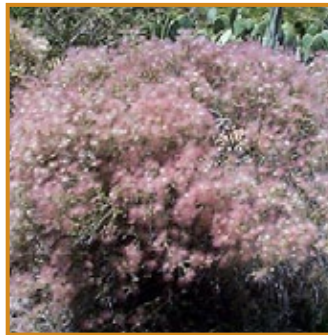
### ESCHOLZIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

Munz lists four tendencies that have largely geographic separations. This type is a perennial of the dunes and Bluffs along the coast from Channel Islands. California Poppy tolerates seaside conditions and sand. Their foliage color is white and the type is stressdeciduous. The flower color is yellow.

#### FUN FACT

It has the reputation of being non-addictive (compared to the Opium poppy), though it is less powerful. California Poppy has been used effectively as a sedative and also as a hypnotic for those cases when a spasmodic remedy is required.



### FALLUGIA PARADOXA

#### DESCRIPTION

A deciduous to evergreen shrub which grows normally to 3-4' but can grow to 6 ft.. It has white rose flowers, small leaves that are finely divided and fruit that is plum-like. It's native to deserts. It likes full sun. It is drought tolerant, but likes a little indirect summer water.

#### FUN FACT

The Hopi Indians steep the leaves for a hair tonic. This plant is one of the best plants you can put in a desert garden. It's showy with no care.



### GNAPHALIUM BICOLOR

#### DESCRIPTION

White-woolly grey perennial, with small creamy yellow flowers, not showy, weedy in cultivated watered areas under certain environmental conditions, Not for formal gardens or areas that will be watered and cultivated.

#### FUN FACT

Has fragrance and is a food plant of the American Painted Lady butterfly.



### GRINDELLA HIRSUTULA

#### DESCRIPTION

It's an easy to grow, vigorous native perennial that is adaptable to a variety of soils and watering regimes. Grows 1-2 ft. tall with good-sized bright yellow daisies over a long period. An excellent nectar plant to add to a habitat garden. It requires full sun and little to no summer water.

#### FUN FACT

With a little grooming it can look quite handsome in a garden setting.



### HAZARDIA SQUARROSUS

#### DESCRIPTION

A common perennial from coastal bluffs into interior chaparral. It's a 1-2ft high perennial that grows to 2-3ft across. Its 1/2 inch yellow tubular flowers make a show in summer.

#### FUN FACT

It is pollinated by insects. It's a great plant for a butterfly garden.



### HELIANTHUS GRACILENTUS

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a 1' perennial with 2" yellow daisy flowers in May-Oct. You can get 2 flowerings out of it by dead-heading the first one.

#### FUN FACT

It's great for a butterfly garden.



### HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA

#### DESCRIPTION

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 it becomes a delightful evergreen multi-stemmed tree with white flowers in the summer and red berries in the 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. Toyon likes full sun and tolerates full shade.

#### FUN FACT

The berries are kind of edible but taste awful and contain cyanide compounds. If you were to eat a few pounds they can kill you. It's better for the birds.



### IRIS DOUGLASIANA

#### DESCRIPTION

A 1 ft perennial with rhizomes that spread slowly into a 2 to 4 ft wide clump. The flowers arise on a 1 to 2 ft high stem, are cream to purple and three inches wide. They like full sun near coast, afternoon shade inland, some summer water. Fast growing near the coast, but slow inland. This iris prefers richer soils.

#### FUN FACT

Since iris is fine and can be bent at sharp angles, it makes an excellent starting knot in coiled baskets. It is said that babies were wrapped in the soft green leaves while their mothers collected manzanita berries, to keep the babies cool and to prevent dehydration.



### HETEROTHECA GRANDIFLORA

#### DESCRIPTION

This plant is a showy annual to short-lived perennial, with coarse foliage and a cluster of bright yellow flowers at the top of the plant. Grows in open, sandy, disturbed areas.

#### FUN FACT

It's great for a bird garden or butterfly garden.



### ISOCOMA MENZIESII

#### DESCRIPTION

This perennial grows right along the coast sometimes hanging over the bluffs. Very similar to Haplopappus (Hazardia) squarosa but the flowers are 'permanently yellow' and in terminal cymes. Typically native in a disturbed coastal sage scrub.

#### FUN FACT

It's great for a butterfly garden and it is a good mini-wildlife plant.



### ISOMERIS ARBOREA

#### DESCRIPTION

It's a distinctive plant with unusual yellow flowers in the southern deserts and ranging to coastal. It's an evergreen (glaucous) shrub, 4 ft. high, and a versatile shrub for harsh areas.

#### FUN FACT

The fruit on this plant is edible. It is deer proof. Some have treated the seeds and pods as capers.



### KECKIELLA CORDIFOLIA

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a 3' to 6' sprawling sub shrub that is evergreen in mild climates with a little watering, deciduous in winter cold or under drought stress. The flowers are tubular, red, 1" to 2" long and they emerge from May to July. It is native to dry slopes, cismontane (west side of the Sierra Nevada mountains) central and southern California. It likes the sun to part shade.

#### FUN FACT

A very significant hummingbird flower. Fairly deer proof.



### LAVATERA ASSURGENTIFLORA

#### DESCRIPTION

Is an extremely fast grower, great for an informal hedge. Can be trained as a small tree. Long bloom season. There are fewer than ten native occurrences known and is considered rare at all occurrences. It is seriously threatened by grazing.

#### FUN FACT

The pear-like fruits are poisonous and they were used as fish poison by the Pomo, Yana, Yokut and Luiseno peoples (Kroeber, 1925).



### LEPTODACTYLON CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

It's a subshrub, 1-3', flowers bright pink, 1" across, spring, small, spiny leaves, San Luis Obispo Co. to Los Angeles, stunning spring color, looks tacky in late summer, full sun, excellent drainage or will rot, little or no summer water, should be replaced after a few years. cold tolerant to 5 deg. or less.



### LESSINGIA FILAGINIFOLIA

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a lush and attractive groundcover! Adaptable to slopes, hills, garden water, and occasional drought. Perfect compliment for borders, planters, containers. Use it under oaks, or in your grassland or meadow.

#### FUN FACT

Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies collect nectar from these flowers.



### LEYMUS CONDENSATUS

#### DESCRIPTION

This plant goes dormant in drought conditions." It can be used in natural areas, moist areas or as a screen plant." Because of its spreading habit, it can be hard to control in small garden or landscape settings."

#### FUN FACT

Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies collect nectar from the flowers.



### LILIUM PARDALINUM

#### DESCRIPTION

Lilium pardalinum is similar to Lilium Humboldtii but it's a species that is next to streams. It needs a little more water and is a little smaller. The plant can reach 3ft. tall and have flowers that are 3 inches across. These will grow fine in a inside patio or mall planter as long as there is 30% sun and regular water.

#### FUN FACT

The British call it a Panther lily and California calls it the Leopard lily.



### LOTUS SCOPARIUS

#### DESCRIPTION

Lotus scoparius Deerweed is a short-lived ( 7-20 years! ) perennial in the pea family. From spring through summer this plant is covered in small yellow flowers.

#### FUN FACT

Deerweed is a pioneer species in nature and it helps fertilize the soil naturally. It adds nitrogen with the help of symbiotic bacteria.



### LUPINUS ALBIFRONS

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a 3'-5' perennial. The flowers are 3" blue spikes on a white-silver bush. It needs full sun, good drainage and will tolerate some water but it's best on the dry side. The plant is very showy and fragrant.

#### FUN FACT

The pear-like fruits are poisonous and they were used as fish poison by the Pomo, Yana, Yokut and Luiseno peoples (Kroeber, 1925).



### LUPINUS MICROCARPUS

#### DESCRIPTION

The flowers are white to dark yellow, pink to rose and are in whorls on terminal racemes. The bracts are persistent and reflexed during flowering. Chick lupine is an abundant species in open and disturbed areas, valley grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral and oak woodland below about 2500' and blooms from April to May.

#### FUN FACT

They have a fruit pod that is a hairy ovoid to 5/8" long which has 2 seeds.



### MALACOTHAMNUS HALLII

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a stunning bush mallow with thick textured leaves and beautiful pink flowers. Threatened by urbanization. Dense foliage offers cover and nesting sites.

#### FUN FACT

Flowers are attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. Forage source for the West Coast Lady and Western Checkered Skipper butterflies.



### MARAH MACROCARPUS

#### DESCRIPTION

The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and requires well-drained soil. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It requires dry or moist soil.

#### FUN FACT

The seed is made into a paste and used as a treatment on pimples and skin sores. The oil from the seed is rubbed into the scalp to treat diseased scalps and hair roots. The plant juices can be used as a parasiticide, rubbed onto areas of skin affected by ringworm.



### MARRUBIUM VULGARE

#### DESCRIPTION

It grows anywhere and everywhere it can get started at lower to middle elevations, frequently in the shade of trees in a ring around the trunk but also in sidewalks and waste areas. The wrinkled, grayish leaves and nearly hidden white flowers are easy to recognize.

#### FUN FACT

The spiny bracts of old plants are dangerous to pets as they can work themselves deeply into fur.



### MIRABILIS CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

A trailing to ascending perennial sub shrub with many stems arising from its base and pretty rose-pink flowers that undergo dormancy after flowering. It can be placed in an out-of-the-way spot where it's dry and shriveled foliage is least noticeable. It grows in grassy areas, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and foothill woodland, in dry washes, dunes and on slopes.

#### FUN FACT

Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies collect nectar from the flowers.



### MONTIA PERFOLIATA

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a fleshy annual plant. It is a trailing plant, growing to a maximum of 40cm in length, but mature plants can be as small as 1cm. The small pink or white flowers appear from February to May or June. It is common in the spring, and it prefers cool, damp conditions. It first appears in sunlit areas after the first heavy rains. Though, the best stands are found in shaded areas, especially in the uplands, into the early summer. As the days get hotter, the leaves turn a deep red color as they dry out.

#### FUN FACT

The common name Miner's lettuce is named after the California gold rush miners who ate it to get their vitamin C to prevent scurvy. It can be eaten as a leaf vegetable. Most commonly it is eaten raw in salads, but it is not quite as



### PAEONIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

A 1 foot perennial with drooping maroon 2" flowers in Jan.-Mar. It will tolerate sun to part shade and little or no water during the summer.

#### FUN FACT

Deer do not seem to bother it, nor does anything else. It has swollen roots like a yam that will rot if you water it in the summer.



### PELLAEA MUCRONATA

#### DESCRIPTION

Bird's Foot Fern is one tough fern. It can be from one foot tall to eleven feet. It's native throughout California and tolerant of wind and drought. It can be in sun to partial shade.

#### FUN FACT

It is edible and would work perfectly in a wildland garden. The dried fronds were used in tea to treat tuberculosis and colds.



### PHACELIA MINOR

#### DESCRIPTION

This is a 1-2 foot annual with royal blue 1 inch flowers. It is very showy in interior heat.

#### FUN FACT

Flowers offers nectar for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. The seeds are eaten by songbirds.



### PHACELIA TANACETIFOLIA

#### DESCRIPTION

It's an annual wildflower of sizable portions that grow under creosote and other desert shrubs. It needs sun on part of it.

#### FUN FACT

It looks like a succulent and then in the spring it is full of blue flowers.



### PITYROGRAMMA TRIANGULARIS

#### DESCRIPTION

This is a 1 foot fern that goes dormant in the summer without water. It has dark green fronds, the underside coated with a yellowish powder. It gives partial shade and has good drainage. It is drought tolerant . It will grow in the shade of Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) with Violets (*Viola pedunculata*) as companions.

#### FUN FACT

It is deer proof and cold tolerant to at least -4 degrees F.





### POLYPODIUM CALIFORNICUM

#### DESCRIPTION

A creeping perennial fern that grows in moist rock crevices usually in part-shade. Soils can be heavy clay, gravel or just rock. Polypodiums just need wet feet in winter and early spring, as the ground dries out, so do they, gradually going dormant in mid-summer.

#### FUN FACT

Ferns are browsed by wildlife.



### PRUNUS ILICIFOLIA

#### DESCRIPTION

Prunus ilicifolia is an evergreen shrub to tree, average 14 ft. high. Holly-Leafed has clusters of white flowers in spikes in March that cover the entire plant, and in the fall is very showy, covered with large red cherries. Prunus ilicifolia likes full sun, has low water requirements after established, and needs good drainage.

#### FUN FACT

The cherries are edible but are mostly skin and seed. Birds love the fruit. When young, this species is killed at 20 degrees F, but after the first year will survive 0 degrees F or lower.



### PRUNUS LYONII

#### DESCRIPTION

An evergreen shrub to tree to 25 ft. It has white flowers in spikes in April-May. The plant likes full sun and garden water. It has black edible cherries that are all seed and skin. The seedlings die at 25 deg., the yearlings will die at 20 deg. and older plants are ok at 10 deg.

#### FUN FACT

The fruit is edible.



### RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

Coffeeberry is an evergreen shrub that grows fast to 6'-8'. It likes the sun to part shade and has low water requirements. The berries turn red, then black.

#### FUN FACT

This plant is almost always deer proof.



### **RHUS INTEGRIFOLIA**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Lemonade Berry is an evergreen shrub to 8' inland, 2' tall in view of ocean. The leaves are dark green with a leathery texture which are flat to slightly enroled, entire-margined to sharp-toothed. The flowers are in tightly grouped clusters and are small, white to rose-pink in color and bloom at the tips of branches in spring, February to May.

#### **FUN FACT**

Clusters of berries have been used by native american indians for jams, beverages, custards by steeping berries and stems until infused with flavor and then prepared for consumption.



### **RHUS OVATA**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Sugar Bush is an eight foot evergreen shrub that can grow to twelve feet. This native of Southern California and Arizona has large white flower clusters in March-May & large leathery leaves. It likes the sun and little or no water after established.

#### **FUN FACT**

It is great for a bird garden. It's fruit is edible. The reddish berries are used to make lemonade-like drinks.



### **RIBES CALIFORNICUM**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

A 3'-5' deciduous shrub. The flowers are white-purple in Feb.-Mar. It likes part shade and moderate water. A refined-looking gooseberry.

#### **FUN FACT**

Birds like the berries. Plant is thorny so do not put next to a walkway. Excellent background plant in a bird garden, wildlife habitat, or woodland garden.



### **SALIX GOODDINGII**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

These trees are dioecious with small, green flowers. The female flowers are in 3.5 inch (8.9 cm) long catkins, and they are followed by cottony seeds in capsular fruits. The leaves are narrow, lanceolate, finely toothed, and green on both sides. The twigs are yellow. The bark is rough and dark.



### **SALVIA APIANA**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

White sage is a 2'-5' evergreen perennial. The flowers emerge in summer and are white with a little lavender. Salvia apiana likes dry slopes, full sun and no extra water. It is not specific to one soil. It grows in sandy loam, granite screen and red loamy clay.

#### **FUN FACT**

They pucker-back with the stamens hanging out to the sides. Bees have a hard time getting in and out of the white sage. Bumblebees seem to be able to fight their way in and hummingbirds figure it out.



### **SALVIA MELLIFERA**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Black sage is a 3' evergreen shrub with white to light blue flowers from March to July. It likes the sun and tolerates some shade. Salvia mellifera is native on gravel-sand to adobe clay. Its limitation seems to be rainfall. It needs about 15" of rainfall.

#### **FUN FACT**

This is an important butterfly and hummingbird plant. Quail love the seed.



### **SATUREJA DOUGLASII**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

It's a creeping flat perennial that can spread to 3' but is easily held to 1'. Prefers shade and moisture. It is a good ground cover without being aggressive. It is easy to keep small.

#### **FUN FACT**

Its leaves are used for a refreshing tea. Has a wonderful fragrant leaves and will grow in pots.



### **SENECIO DOUGLASII**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

A two-three foot perennial with 1" yellow daisies. It is useful in revegetation, bank stabilization, or in dryland gardens. It needs sun and little or no water in most spots. It will also grow in light, dry shade.

#### **FUN FACT**

It's a good nectar plant for mini-wildlife, including butterflies.



### STACHY AJUGOIDES

#### DESCRIPTION

A petite rhizomatous perennial glandular hedge nettle with white/pale pink (with purplish pink markings) flowers, and fuzzy light green leaves. This plant grows in many plant communities, from the coastal sage scrub to the red fir forest, in places where there is a little extra moisture.

#### FUN FACT

It's great for a bird garden or a butterfly garden.



### SYMPHORICARPOS MOLLIS

#### DESCRIPTION

This plant grows on north slopes, in ravines, and sometimes is all that's left of an oak woodland in full sun. The more coastal the setting the more sun this snowberry can handle. It looks excellent for about a month each year, when it is in flower and the new leaves are coming out. Then the leaves burn off on the first hot day.

#### FUN FACT

This plant is great for a bird garden and the fruit is edible. The pink flowers are used by hummingbirds.



### THALICTRUM POLYCARPUM

#### DESCRIPTION

A 2' perennial with flowers arising 1' above it. The foliage is green-grey with a leaf much like its columbine cousin. It should be planted in shady locations where there is a source of constant moisture.

#### FUN FACT

The flowers are an unusually delicate assortment of 1/2" chinese lanterns, tassels, or silky threads according how you look at it. The woody folks love this.



### TOXICODENDRON DIVERSILOBUM (POISON OAK)

Poison oak contain an oil called urushiol. When this oil touches the skin, many people develop an allergic reaction that causes a rash. You can get it 3 ways. 1.) Direct contact: touching a plant that contains urushiol. 2.) Indirect contact: Urushiol can stick to almost anything. Touching a pet's fur, gardening tool, or sports equipment that contains urushiol can cause the rash. 3.) Airborne contact: Burning these poisonous plants releases particles of urushiol into the air. These airborne particles can land on the skin. When an allergic reaction develops, the skin should be washed well with lukewarm water and soap. All clothing should be laundered, and everything else that may be contaminated with urushiol should be washed thoroughly. Urushiol can remain active for a long time.



### UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

It's an evergreen shrub to a tree. It grows only a few inches a year. It can be in the sunny mountains or along the coast where the rainfall is above 30 inches/year. In interior areas it needs part shade and moderate waters.

#### FUN FACT

The leaves are used as seasoning.



### YUCCA WHIPPLEI

#### DESCRIPTION

This yucca has a ground-level rosette of 2 ft. It's gray-green to bluish with spine-tipped leaves that are decorative without the flowering stalks. When the plant is several years old, it sends up tall flower stalks which bears hundreds of drooping, waxy, bell-shaped, pale yellow or cream-colored flowers often tinged with purple.

#### FUN FACT

After gathering pollen from the flowers and rolling the pollen into little balls, the moths lay their eggs in the ovaries of other flowers and then pack the pollen into holes on the stigma, thus both pollinating the flower and ensuring seed production. The larvae feed on a fraction of the developing seeds, then burrow out of the fruit when mature.



### ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA

#### DESCRIPTION

Is a one foot high grey-green leaved perennial California native hummingbird fuchsia. Its flowers are intense red. The foliage adds to the dazzling with its fuzzy grey foliage. This California fuchsia likes and tolerates a range of conditions from full sun, no water after established. A good ground cover for sunny slopes.

#### FUN FACT

Just tall enough to attract the hummingbirds, low enough to be neat and tidy. This plant is sensitive in containers.

### **ABOUT CASSY AOYAGI, PRESIDENT, FORMLA LANDSCAPING**

Cassy Aoyagi infuses FormLA Landscaping with her passion for sustainability and her commitment to developing distinct, beautiful landscapes that fulfill her clients' needs and reflect their personalities. She currently sits on the Los Angeles County Green Building Landscape Subcommittee, and she has presented on sustainable landscaping at events sponsored by Global Green, the Landscape Industry Show, the Alternative Building Materials Expo and Descanso Gardens. Through the Theodore Payne Foundation and numerous Los Angeles garden clubs, Cassy also teaches sustainable landscape design classes to homeowners throughout Southern California.

Cassy is a LEED accredited professional, licensed contractor, a sustainable landscaper registered with the City of Santa Monica, and a board member of the Theodore Payne Foundation. She and her husband Kirk earned bachelors degrees in environmental horticulture at California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo.

### **ABOUT KIRK AOYAGI, PRESIDENT, FORMLA LANDSCAPING**

Kirk Aoyagi is a leading expert in sustainable landscaping with a deep understanding of sustainable landscape-supporting technologies, particularly those related water conservation. As a certified water manager and irrigation auditor, Kirk has in-depth, leading edge knowledge of sophisticated irrigation, weather based controllers, runoff prevention and mitigation, biological water features, drainage and cisterns, and permeable surfaces.

Kirk is a registered sustainable landscaper and a licensed landscape contractor. He and his wife Cassy earned bachelors of science degrees in environmental horticulture science at California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo.

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