

City of Citrus Heights Landscape Guidelines

September 28, 2015



Stock Ranch Nature Preserve

A guide to selecting and using native and drought tolerant plant species.



Introduction

A critical component of the City of Citrus Heights' Urban Greening Strategy (CHUGS) was a revision and update of policies and ordinances relative to landscaping and water use. The process identified opportunities for incorporating native and drought tolerant plant species in landscapes throughout the City. These guidelines provide recommendations that are appropriate for a variety of uses. Planting these species in place of other commonly used ornamental species that require higher levels of irrigation and care will help reduce demand for water while also providing the air quality and environmental benefits associated with greener urban landscapes.



Native species can be excellent ornamental plants providing a variety of flower color, leaf texture, and structure in the landscape.

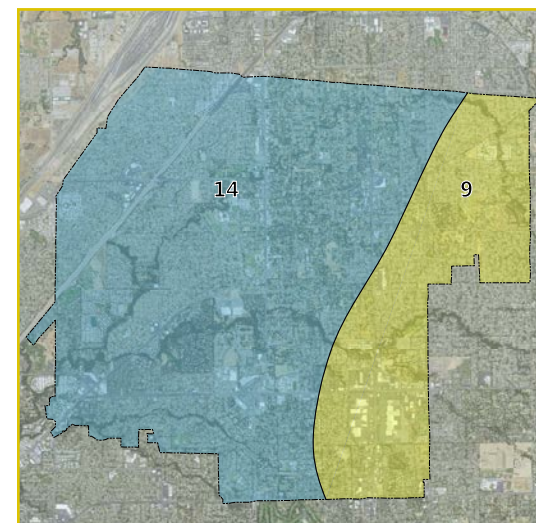
Local Climate Zones

Plant growth is affected by many climate factors such as high and low temperatures, length of growing season, wind, amount and timing of rainfall, and humidity. It is essential to match plant selection to the local climate conditions if plants are to survive and thrive with the minimum amount of irrigation and maintenance.

The two most commonly used classification systems for identifying growing climates are the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plant Hardiness Zones and the Sunset Climate Zones. The USDA Hardiness Zones are based on the average annual minimum winter temperature, divided into 10°F zones. A web-based map may be used to identify specific zones by entering a zip code. The City of Citrus Heights is classified as Zone 9b with average annual minimum temperatures between 25 and 30°F.

Of course, plants need optimal conditions throughout the year to grow well. The Sunset Climate Zone classifications are based on many other climate factors besides minimum winter temperature, and are a better indicator of how well plants will do in a location year round. The City of Citrus Heights is located in two Sunset Climate Zones.

Choose plants suited to your climate. Find climate information before selecting plants by going to: [USDA Plant Hardiness Zones at planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/](https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/) and [Sunset Climate Zones at www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/climate-zones-intro-us-map](http://www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/climate-zones-intro-us-map)



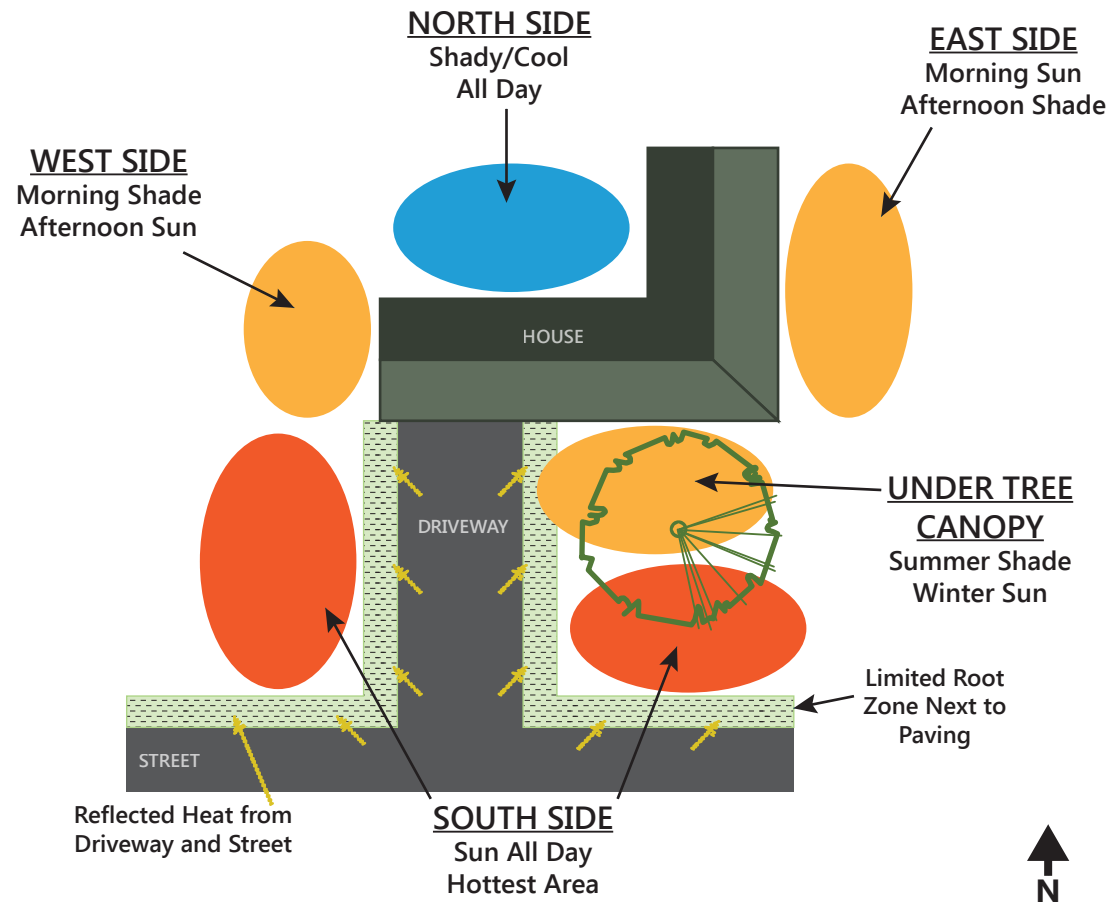
Approximate Sunset zones 9 and 14 in Citrus Heights

The west part of the City is considered to be Zone 14 and the east part of the City is considered to be Zone 9. The main difference between these two zones is the amount of influence from the Delta Breeze which carries cooler, more humid air from the Pacific Ocean. Zone 14 tends to be slightly more moderate than Zone 9 where winters are a bit colder and summers a bit hotter.

Many plant growers and nurseries include recommended climate zone ratings on plant labels or tags using either the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone or the Sunset Climate Zone system. Being familiar with the ratings used by both these classifications for your area will make it easier to select plants that are suited to local conditions.

Micro-climates

The geographic areas covered by the USDA Plant Hardiness Zones and Sunset Climate Zones are very large and don't account for conditions in specific locations that may influence plant growth. The conditions at a specific site may create a micro-climate where factors such as heavy shade, poor drainage, or excessive reflected heat can limit plant selection.



For example, south facing slopes are typically warmer than north facing slopes or flat areas on the same property. Buildings or other mature plantings may provide screening from winds, but can also limit access to sunlight. Existing plants can compete with new plants for water and nutrients. It is important to select plant species that are not only compatible with the major climate zone, but also with the conditions of the micro-climate where they will be planted.

Soil Conditions

Plants are dependent on their roots to take in water and many of the nutrients necessary for life. Roots cannot perform these important functions unless the soil in which they are growing is compatible with their needs. Knowing basic information about the soil such as pH (acidity), texture, organic content, and quantities of specific nutrients will help determine what soil amendments might be needed, when they should be applied, and what plants to select. Ideally, plants that are compatible with the natural soil should be selected so that ongoing fertilization and amendments are not necessary.



Easy to use soil test kits for homeowners are available at most nurseries and provide quick results.

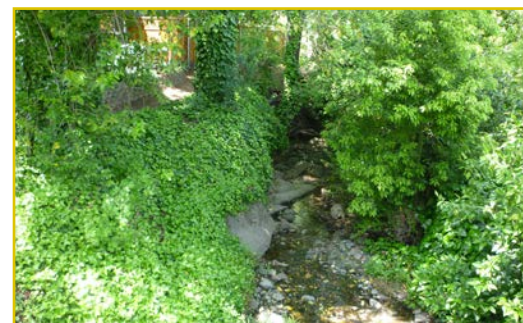
Basic home soil testing kits are widely available at most nurseries and home improvement stores. For larger landscape projects, or where more detailed information is desired, soil samples can be submitted to a professional laboratory for analysis. Costs for these services vary depending upon the level of analysis requested but are typically \$60 to \$90 per sample. Purchasing a home soil test kit or a professional analysis is an up-front investment that can save the cost of having to replace unhealthy or underperforming plants in the future.

Invasive Species

An invasive plant species is one that is not native to a particular area, but is so well-adapted to the local conditions that it can take over and make it difficult for other plant species to grow. A healthy environment is one which supports a diversity of plants and animals, so invasive species can be a serious problem because they can rapidly become the only plant growing in an area. They can colonize natural areas such as creek corridors and eliminate native plants that provide essential food and habitat for birds and wildlife.

Invasive plants can also create a maintenance nightmare requiring constant attention to manage aggressive

spread and allow space for other more desirable plants to grow. Some common examples of invasive plant species found in Citrus Heights creek corridors include English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*), and vinca (*Vinca minor*).



English ivy and other invasive plants have crowded out native plant species in sections of Brooktree Creek.

The **California Native Plant Society (CNPS)** has identified about 450 plant species that were originally introduced for ornamental or agricultural purposes, but have now become invasive pests (www.cnps.org). Once planted, the key strategy for managing invasive plant species is to eradicate them before they spread. The University of California **Integrated Pest Management Program**

(www.ipm.ucdavis.edu) maintains a website with information on how to identify invasive plant species and environmentally sustainable methods to control them. The **California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)** website (www.cal-ipc.org) lists many common plants known to be invasive and provides recommended alternatives. The Cal-IPC website also includes an Invasive Plant Inventory database.

Water Efficiency

Water is becoming an increasingly precious resource for Californians. There are several important strategies for reducing water use in private and public landscapes.

The most important strategy is to select plants that are tolerant of relatively dry conditions. Luckily, there are many attractive and hardy plant species that are well-adapted to the California climate and, once established, require little water beyond natural rainfall to survive. Many of these plants are native to California or to regions with similar climate conditions.

Lawns are one of the biggest water users in the ornamental landscape and a relatively high-maintenance groundcover

that require regular mowing, and frequent applications of supplemental fertilizers and herbicides to stay healthy.



Mulch between groundcovers when replacing lawn to help plants establish more quickly and keep grass from coming back.

Consider eliminating areas of lawn that are not regularly used as play or exercise areas for people or pets. There are many drought tolerant, low maintenance plants that can provide an attractive alternative for lawns. Once these low growing groundcovers become established, they effectively keep out weeds and provide a variety of textures and colors to complement the landscape.

Proper application of irrigation water when needed will also help conserve water. Drip irrigation methods that apply

water directly to the plants and the root zone use much less water than those that spray water over a large area because there is less water lost to evaporation or blown away by the wind.

Options for drip irrigation include emitters placed at the base of the plant, soaker hoses that wind through the planting area, and bubblers with root watering systems. Each of these is suited to different planting needs. For example, soaker hoses are good for planting beds while root watering systems are usually better for large shrubs and trees. The drip irrigation method needs to be matched to the intended landscape area and plants.



Drip irrigation systems can be designed to meet watering needs for many types of applications from trees to groundcovers.

The amount of water delivered by drip methods is adjustable depending on the type of emitters used and the length of the irrigation period. When using an automatic controller to irrigate landscape zones, make sure all plants in the zone have similar water needs to avoid over- or under-watering.

Overwatering damages plants and results in runoff and wasted water. Irrigation water should be applied in the amount required for optimum plant health and preferably at times that will allow water to infiltrate the soil without evaporating. For example, watering in the early morning instead of the middle of the afternoon will allow a greater percentage of the water to reach the root zone of the plants.



Keep mulch under trees several inches away from trunk to prevent disease and damage to the bark.

Another way to conserve water is to mulch planting areas. Mulch keeps the soil cooler and slows down evaporation. Less frequent irrigation is needed and the soil holds moisture longer, giving the roots more time to absorb the water. Mulch should generally be 2 to 3 inches thick. It is important to leave several inches of clear space next to the stem or trunk of shrubs and trees to prevent decay. There are many mulching products available with different textures and colors depending on the materials used. New mulch should be added periodically to maintain the desired depth.

Riparian Areas

The City of Citrus Heights has over 20 miles of natural creek corridors that wind through neighborhoods and offer a welcome contrast to more urbanized areas of the city. These corridors include many native plant species that provide important habitat for a variety of birds and wildlife. These plants are adapted to grow in the unique conditions associated with the seasonal flow of water and the topography of the creek channels.

Residents who own property adjacent to creeks and riparian areas play a special role in preserving the health of these natural corridors. It is especially

important to avoid the use of invasive, non-native plant species on these properties and to also to prevent fertilizers or other pollutants from entering the creek.



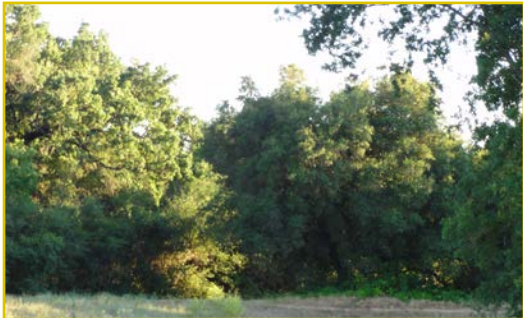
Native oaks growing along Arcade Creek in Citrus Heights.

Oak Trees

Preservation of native oak trees in Citrus Heights is important because they are part of the community's natural history and they provide habitat and food for birds and wildlife. The native oak species have evolved over thousands of years to thrive in a climate that is wet in the winter and dry in the summer. When planting near native oaks it is essential to only use plant species that have similar irrigation needs. Summer irrigation is

especially harmful to native oaks as it can create conditions that invite several fatal oak diseases. For more information about compatible plant selection, see the free online book from the **California Oak Foundation** called "*Compatible Plants Under and Around Oaks*" at www.californiaoaks.org.

It is also important not to damage roots of the native oaks by digging under the trees. Oak trees have a deep tap root and many shallow, feeder roots in the top 2 feet of the soil. The feeder roots extend beyond the dripline of the tree canopy. On mature trees, no planting should occur within the first 10 feet from the base of the tree.



Several species of native oaks in a mature oak woodland.

When oaks become diseased, they may not appear to be sick, but decay inside the trunk and branches may be quite extensive. This can create hazardous situations due to falling branches or trees. If you have concerns about your oak tree, have it examined by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist. You can find an arborist in your area at www.isa-arbor.com.

Other Resources

There are many resources available to help property owners select the right plants for a water-efficient landscape that suits their locations and needs. The following resources all maintain web sites describing their services and with contact information.

The University of California **Master Gardener Program** is a free public education program under the University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The program is run by the University of California Cooperative Extension office in Sacramento and provides workshops, events, and consultations to help home gardeners with a wide variety of plant selection and maintenance topics. Find out more at www.ucanr.edu/sites/sacmg.

The **Sacramento Tree Foundation** (www.sactree.com) provides education through various workshops and programs on a wide range of tree-related topics. These include how to properly plant trees, tree care tips to save water, and tree selection. They also provide free shade trees to Sacramento County residents in partnership with the **Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD)**. The goal of the Sacramento Shade Tree program is to increase canopy cover in the urban area to reduce energy demand and improve air quality. Trees are available for residences, schools, parks, and open spaces. SMUD also offers free wood chips as mulch to residents who are able to coordinate pick-up from a SMUD facility (www.smud.org).

The **UC Davis Arboretum** (www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu) is a free public garden that is open 24 hours a day, every day of the year. There are 17 different areas in the arboretum each featuring plants from different climates. Many of the plants are native or low-water use species that are well-suited to the Citrus Heights area. The arboretum is a great place to see many plants in a variety of settings and to get inspiration for using native and low-water use plants.

The **Stock Ranch Nature Preserve**, located at 7000 Auburn Boulevard in Citrus Heights, is another public space

that includes a native and low-water use demonstration garden. Plants are identified with tags that give information on species, water use, and value as a food source for pollinators and butterflies.



The garden at Stock Ranch Nature Preserve has many examples of drought tolerant plants that are suitable for ornamental landscaping.

In addition to the information about invasive non-native plant species, the **CNPS** also has an extensive website with information on native plant selection and care, and many other useful topics such as reducing lawn area, planning a garden, and botanic gardens that feature native plants. The website includes a native plant database that can be queried for plants native to a specific location with

information about plant characteristics, common uses, cultivation, and sources.

The **Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute** maintains the SelecTree database (www.selecttree.calpoly.edu), to help you find the perfect tree for your landscape. You can limit your search with a variety of criteria, including size, color, and maintenance needs.

Local nurseries and garden centers are another source for additional plant selection information. If they don't carry a particular plant you want, they can often suggest alternative plants that will have similar habit and requirements. There are also many good books available that focus on California native plants and low-water use gardening techniques.

Guide to the Plant List

Names

Plants are identified by both botanical names (*Genus species "Cultivar"*) and common names. Always use the botanical name when purchasing plants to make sure you get exactly what you are looking for.

Lifespan

The lifespan for trees is typically provided as a range of years, such as 50 to 75 years. Things that can adversely affect a tree's lifespan include improper planting, poor pruning, irrigation issues, soil conditions, environmental contaminants, and mechanical damage. All of these things make a tree less resistant to damage from pests and diseases and can ultimately shorten its lifespan.

All of the shrubs and groundcovers in the Plant List are perennial plants. This means they live more than two seasons. Given proper care and planted in the right locations, most will live at least ten years or longer.

Dimensions

Plant height and width at maturity are provided for all plants. Make sure plants are located far enough away from structures, driveways, utility lines, etc. so they won't cause damage or require removal as they mature.

Sun Exposure

Most plants grow best within a specific range of sun exposure. Before deciding which plants to grow, observe the intended planting area for several days to notice how much of the day it is in

sun or shade. Keep in mind that the sun is lower during the winter months and there will be less overall sunlight at that time of year. Also remember that existing trees and shrubs will continue to grow and eventually cast larger shadows that may result in future shade in areas that are currently sunny.

Water Needs

Water requirements for plants are rated as low to moderate. Since this plant list is focused on decreasing water use, high water use plants are not included. Once established, many of the species listed here require infrequent or no irrigation in the summer depending on their location and the weather.

Habitat Values

Many plants on the list have habitat or food value for hummingbirds, other birds, butterflies, bees, and beneficial insects. Incorporating these plants into the landscape helps sustain these important populations in the urban ecosystem.

Trees for Parking Lots, Streets, Medians, and Landscape Parkways

Many of the trees on the plant list are suitable for use in parking lots, medians, landscape parkways, or as street trees. However, the best trees for a particular location will depend on several factors. Keep in mind the available planting space, root damage potential, proximity to paving, and the horizontal and vertical clearance to passing vehicles, pedestrian, or bicyclists.

Also remember that many of the loveliest flowering trees will naturally have seed pods, small fruits, or dropping petals at different times of the year. This may require a modest amount of additional maintenance on occasion to keep sidewalks and bike lanes clear. If trees will routinely provide canopy over parked vehicles, select species that do not have fruit that may damage paint, or attract birds.

Stormwater Swales

Stormwater swales or basins are depressions in the landscape that catch water runoff from paving and buildings when it rains. Swales filter sediment and chemicals out of the water before it goes into the stormdrain system and out to local creeks. They can also hold water which allows it to percolate into the ground.




Plants in swales must be able to tolerate standing water and saturated soils in the winter and dry conditions in the summer. Most swales will look better if the plants are irrigated throughout the summer, but some plants will survive unirrigated once they are established.

Root Damage Potential and Planting Area

A rating for potential root damage is provided for all listed trees. When selecting tree species for particular uses, be sure to consider both the root damage potential and the mature size of the above ground portion of the tree. Increase the available planting area for trees with greater potential for root damage, to keep roots away from foundations, sidewalks, driveways, and underground utilities.


Sources

Many local nurseries, garden centers, and home improvement stores carry suitable plants. Some specialize in native plants, or have sections devoted to low water use species or varieties. Many plants are also available from online nurseries. However, since you cannot inspect the plants before purchasing, make sure there is a guarantee that allows you to return the plants if they arrive in poor condition.

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
TREES								
<i>Small Trees (25 feet or less)</i>								
Trident Maple <i>Acer buergerianum</i> Deciduous	Fast	50–150 years	25' 25'	Incon. NA	Sun, Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales Low root damage potential	
Anacacho Orchid Tree <i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i> Deciduous	Slow	40–150 years	25' 25'	Mar– May White	Sun	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	
Smoothie Thornless Cascalote <i>Caesalpinia cacalaco 'Smoothie'</i> Evergreen	Slow	40–150 years	16' 16'	Jan–Mar Yellow	Sun	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Weeping Bottlebrush <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> Evergreen	Fast	40–150 years	25' 15'	Apr–Aug Red	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	
Desert Museum Palo Verde <i>Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'</i> Deciduous	Fast	50–150 years	25' 25'	Mar–May Yellow	Sun	Very low	Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots Low root damage potential	
Western Redbud <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> CA Native Deciduous	Mod.	50–75 years	20' 15'	Feb–Apr Ma-genta	Sun	Very low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales, Unirrigated Swales Low root damage potential Tolerates clay soils and wide range of soil pH	


mod. - moderate
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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> Deciduous	Mod.	40–150 years	25' 20'	Apr–Jul Various	Sun, Part Shade	Very low	Birds/Hummingbirds Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots Low root damage potential	
Chinese Fringe Tree <i>Chionanthus retusus</i> Deciduous	Mod.	40–150 years	20' 20'	Mar–May White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	
Washington Hawthorn <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	25' 20'	Mar–May White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Chilean Lily-of-the-Valley Tree <i>Crinodendron patagua</i> Evergreen	Mod.	50–150 years	25' 25'	Mar–May White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	
Muskogee Hybrid Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia 'Muskogee'</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	25' 12'	Jun–Sep Lav.	Sun	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	
Natchez Hybrid Crape Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	25' 12'	Jun–Sep White	Sun	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	




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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Pinyon Pine <i>Pinus edulis</i> Evergreen	Slow	150+ years	25' 20'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	 9
Silver Sierra Texas Mountain Laurel <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> 'Silver Sierra' Evergreen	Slow	50–150 years	15' 15'	Feb–Mar Purple	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Hedge/Screen Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots Low root damage potential	 10
Japanese Snowdrop Tree <i>Styrax japonicus</i> Deciduous	Slow	40–150 years	25' 25'	Jun–Aug White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential	 11

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Chaste Tree <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	25' 20'	Jul–Oct Violet	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Benficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Low root damage potential Many named varieties	
<i>Medium Trees (26 feet–45 feet)</i>								
Shantung Maple <i>Acer truncatum</i> Deciduous	Fast	50–150 years	30' 30'	Incon. NA	Sun, Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Low root damage potential	
Mountain She-oak <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> Evergreen	Fast	50–150 years	35' 20'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Hedge/Screen Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Marina Madrone <i>Arbutus 'Marina'</i> Evergreen	Slow	50–150 years	35' 30'	Feb–Aug Pink	Sun	Low	Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Low root damage potential Red fruits and attractive shredding bark	
European Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	40' 40'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Low root damage potential	
Carob <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> Evergreen	Mod.	150+ years	35' 35'	Mar–May Red	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways High root damage potential	

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Judas Tree <i>Cercis silaquastrum</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	30' 30'	Mar–May Rose	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Low root damage potential	
Pink Dawn Chitalpa <i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i> 'Pink Dawn' Deciduous	Fast	40–150 years	30' 30'	Mar–Sep Pink	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Low root damage potential Taproot; safe for paving	
American Yellow Wood <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	45' 20'	Mar–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	


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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Australian Willow <i>Geijera parvifolia</i> Evergreen	Fast	50–150 years	30' 20'	Apr–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Low root damage potential	
Autumn Gold Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold' Deciduous	Slow	150+ years	40' 30'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential Get males to avoid messy fruits	
Chinese Flame Tree <i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	35' 35'	Jun–Sep Yellow	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Low root damage potential	

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Formosan Flame Tree <i>Koelreuteria elegans ssp. formosana</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	35' 25'	Sep–Nov Yellow	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Low root damage potential	 A tall, slender tree with dense green foliage and small yellow flowers, growing against a clear blue sky.
Goldenrain Tree <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	35' 35'	Jun–Sep Yellow	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Swales Low root damage potential	 A medium-sized tree with a rounded canopy of green leaves and small yellow flowers, standing next to a white building and a parked car.
Saucer Magnolia <i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	30' 30'	Feb–Apr Various	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Specimen Low root damage potential Many named varieties	 A close-up of pink magnolia flowers with dark centers, blooming on a branch.




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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Sourwood <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	30' 20'	Jun–Sep White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Moderate root damage potential	
Chinese Pistache <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> Deciduous	Mod.	150+ years	65' 45'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Low root damage potential	
Carolina Laurel Cherry <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> Evergreen	Fast	50–150 years	35' 35'	Feb–May White	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Low root damage potential	



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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
<i>Large Trees (greater than 45 feet)</i>								
Big Leaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> CA Native Deciduous	Fast	150+ years	75' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Shade	High	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales High root damage potential	
Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Deciduous	Fast	50–150 years	65' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Swales Moderate root damage potential Many named varieties	
Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> Deciduous	Fast	50–150 years	65' 40'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Swales Moderate root damage potential Many named varieties	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
California Incense Cedar <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> CA Native Evergreen	Slow	150+ years	90' 15'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	
Common Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Deciduous	Fast	50–150 years	60' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Shade	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	
Autumn Purple White Ash <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple' Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	80' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Oregon Ash <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> CA Native Deciduous	Fast	150+ years	80' 40'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Riparian Swales, Unirrigated Swales Low root damage potential Best in natural setting	
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry' Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	65' 20'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential Use males to avoid messy fruits	
Silk Oak <i>Grevillea robusta</i> Evergreen	Fast	50–150 years	65' 30'	Incon. NA	Sun	Low	Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	

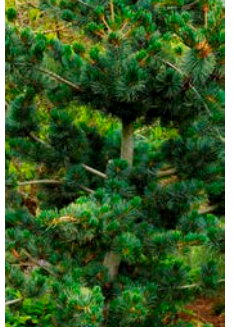


mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Sour Gum <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Deciduous	Slow	150+ years	50' 30'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Low root damage potential Tolerates wet soil and drought	
Calabrian Pine <i>Pinus brutia</i> Evergreen	Fast	150+ years	80' 25'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	
Canary Island Pine <i>Pinus canariensis</i> Evergreen	Fast	50–150 years	80' 35'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Japanese White Pine <i>Pinus parviflora</i> Evergreen	Slow	150+ years	50' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	
Italian Stone Pine <i>Pinus pinea</i> Evergreen	Fast	50–150 years	80' 60'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Street tree Moderate root damage potential	
Japanese Black Pine <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Evergreen	Fast	150+ years	65' 40'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Moderate root damage potential	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
California Sycamore <i>Platanus racemosa</i> CA Native Deciduous	Fast	150+ years	80' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Swales, Unirrigated Swales Moderate root damage potential	
Sawtooth Oak <i>Quercus acutissima</i> Deciduous	Fast	150+ years	65' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun	Mod.	Birds/ Wildlife With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways, Parking Lots, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	
Coast Live Oak <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	150+ years	65' 90'	Incon. NA	Sun	Very low	Birds/ Wildlife Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen With Oaks Riparian High root damage potential Allow plenty of room for horizontal spread; branches may grow down and along the ground with age	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Blue Oak <i>Quercus douglasii</i> CA Native Deciduous	Slow	150+ years	70' 70'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Very low	Birds/ Wildlife Specimen With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Low root damage potential	
Valley Oak <i>Quercus lobata</i> CA Native Deciduous	Slow	150+ years	70' 70'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Birds/ Wildlife Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen With Oaks Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Swales, Unirrigated Swales Moderate root damage potential	
Cork Oak <i>Quercus suber</i> Evergreen	Fast	150+ years	70' 70'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Birds/ Wildlife Specimen With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Interior Live Oak <i>Quercus wislizeni</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	150+ years	50' 50'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Birds/ Wildlife Specimen With Oaks Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Swales, Unirrigated Swales Moderate root damage potential	 43
Japanese Pagoda Tree <i>Sophora japonica</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	60' 60'	May–Jul White	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Specimen Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Low root damage potential	 44
American Linden <i>Tilia americana</i> Deciduous	Mod.	50–150 years	60' 30'	May–Jul White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	 45

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Littleleaf Linden <i>Tilia cordata</i> Deciduous	Slow	50–150 years	50' 30'	May–Jul Yellow/ White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree Moderate root damage potential	
Princeton American Elm <i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Princeton' Deciduous	Fast	150+ years	65' 40'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Medians, Landscape Parkways, Street Tree High root damage potential Resistant to elm diseases	
SHRUBS								
<i>Small Shrubs (3 feet or less)</i>								
Big Sur Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> 'Big Sur' CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	3' 4'	Mar–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks	


mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Buzz Ivory Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Buzz Ivory' Deciduous	Fast	peren.	2' 4'	Jun–Oct White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks	
Buzz Sky Blue Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Buzz Sky Blue' Deciduous	Fast	peren.	2' 4'	Jun–Oct Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks	
Joyce Coulter Ceanothus <i>Ceanothus</i> 'Joyce Coulter' CA Native Evergreen	Slow	peren.	2' 8'	Feb–Apr Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Yankee Point Ceanothus <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> var. <i>griseus</i> 'Yankee Point' CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	1' 12'	Feb–Apr Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	
Red Buckwheat <i>Eriogonum grande</i> var. <i>rubescens</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	1' 3'	Jun–Oct Pink	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects	
Naked Buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nudum</i> 'Ella Nelson's Yellow' CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	3' 2'	May–Oct Yellow	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Blue Lance English Lavender <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Blue Lance' Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	1.5' 1.5'	May–Aug Purple	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Medians, Landscape Parkways	
Silver Bush Lupine <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> CA Native Deciduous	Mod.	peren.	3' 3'	Apr–Aug Purple	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects	
Bush Monkey Flower <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	3' 3'	Jun–Aug Orange	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks Swales	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Jerusalem Sage <i>Phlomis fruticosa</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	3' 3'	May–Jun Yellow	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects	
Western Sword Fern <i>Polystichum munitum</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	2' 3'	NA NA	Part Sun, Shade	Mod.	With Oaks Swales	
Evergreen Currant <i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	2' 6'	Jan–Mar Red	Part Shade, Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks Riparian	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
California Rose <i>Rosa californica</i> CA Native Deciduous	Fast	peren.	3' 8'	May–Oct Pink	Sun, Part Shade, Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Hedge/Screen Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales	
Red Texas Sage <i>Salvia greggii</i> 'Furman's Red' Evergreen	Fast	peren.	3' 3'	May–Sep Magenta	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Swales (sides)	
Azure Bush Germander <i>Teucrium fruticans</i> 'Azureum' Evergreen	Fast	peren.	3' 5'	Jun–Oct Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Groundcover A dense, mounding shrub that can be massed as a groundcover	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
<i>Medium Shrubs (4 feet–7 feet)</i>								
Dwarf Butterfly Bush <i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Blue Chip' Deciduous	Fast	peren.	4' 4'	Jun–Oct Purple	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks	
Concha Ceanothus <i>Ceanothus</i> 'Concha' CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	6' 6'	Mar– May Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Hedge/Screen	
White Rockrose <i>Cistus cobariensis</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	4' 4'	May–Jul White	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Hedge/Screen Medians, Landscape Parkways	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Purple Rock Rose <i>Cistus x purpureus</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	5' 5'	May–Jul Pink	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Hedge/Screen Medians, Landscape Parkways	
Yellow Tree Lupine <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> 'Yellow' CA Native Deciduous	Mod.	peren.	4' 4'	Apr–Aug Yellow	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds	
Tall Oregon Grape <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	6' 5'	Mar–Jun Yellow	Part Shade, Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods With Oaks	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Pink-flowered Currant <i>Ribes sanguineum glutinosum</i> CA Native Deciduous	Mod.	peren.	5' 3'	Jan–Mar Pink	Part Shade, Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Riparian	
Large Shrubs (greater than 7 feet)								
Vine Hill Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> 'Howard McMinn' CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	8' 8'	Jan–Mar Pink	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds	
Darwin's Barberry <i>Berberis darwinii</i> Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	9' 10'	Apr–May Orange	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Hedge/Screen	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Western Spice Bush <i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i> CA Native Deciduous	Fast	peren.	12' 8'	Apr–Aug Maroon	Part Shade, Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Riparian	
Bush Anemone <i>Carpenteria californica</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	8' 6'	Jun–July White	Sun, Shade	Low	Riparian	
Ray Hartman Ceanothus <i>Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	15' 15'	Feb–Apr Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Blueblossom Ceanothus <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	4'–15' Varies	Mar–Jun Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Hedge/Screen Specimen No summer water; needs good drainage	 60
Flannel Bush <i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	20' 15'	Apr–Jun Yellow	Sun, Part Shade	Very low	Hedge/Screen Specimen Riparian	 61
Toyon or Christmas Berry <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	8' 12'	Mar–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Very low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods Hedge/Screen Riparian	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Wild Mock-orange <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i> CA Native Deciduous	Fast	peren.	8' 10'	Apr–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Specimen	
Coffee Berry <i>Rhamnus californica</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	8' 8'	Mar–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Birds/Hummingbirds Hedge/Screen With Oaks Riparian Easy to prune	
GROUNDCOVERS AND GRASSES								
Emerald Carpet <i>Arctostaphylos 'Emerald Carpet'</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	< 1' 6'	Mar–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover Need rich, well-draining soil	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Beach Primrose <i>Camissonia cheiranthifolia</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	0.5' 2'	Mar–Sep Yellow	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	
California Meadow Sedge <i>Carex pansa</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	0.5' Spreads by rhizome	NA NA	Sun	Mod.	Swales Groundcover	
Creeping Blue Blossom <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. repens</i> CA Native Evergreen	Slow	peren.	1'–2' 4'–15'	Mar–Jun Blue	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods With Oaks Groundcover No summer water; needs good drainage	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Small Cape Rush <i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i> Evergreen	Slow	peren.	2'–3' 3'–4'	Incon. NA	Sun, Shade	Low	Swales, Unirrigated Swales (bottoms) Grass-like	
Sageleaf Rockrose <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	2' 6'	Apr–Jul Pink	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	
Bearberry Coto-neaster <i>Cotoneaster dammeri 'Lowfast'</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	1' 12'	Mar–Jun White	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Birds/Hummingbirds Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	




mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Seaside Daisy <i>Erigeron glaucus</i> 'Cape Sebastian' CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	< 1' 3'	Apr–Sep Purple	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	
Pt. Molate Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> 'Point Molate' CA Native Evergreen	Slow	peren.	1' Spreads by rhizome	NA NA	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales Groundcover	
Woodland Strawberry <i>Fragaria vesca ssp. californica</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	0.3' Spreads by runners	Mar–Jun White	Part Sun, Shade	Mod.	Birds/Hummingbirds Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	


mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
California Gray Rush <i>Juncus patens</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	1'–2' 1'–2'	Incon. NA	Sun, Shade	Mod.	Swales, Unirrigated Swales (bottoms) Grass-like	
Silver Carpet Aster <i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> 'Silver Carpet' CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	< 1' 4'	Apr–Jun Pink	Sun	Mod.	Beneficial Insects With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	
Creeping Mahonia <i>Mahonia repens</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	1' 4'	Mar–Jun Yellow	Part Shade, Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Fall Color, Berries, or Seed Pods With Oaks Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial


incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Pink Muhly Grass <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	2'–3' 2'–3'	Sep–Oct Pink	Sun	Low	Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales, Unirrigated Swales (sides) Grass Cut back in fall or early spring to remove old growth.	
Deergrass <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	3' 3'	Incon. NA	Sun, Part Shade	Low	With Oaks Riparian Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales, Unirrigated Swales (sides) Grass Can be mowed in the fall to remove old growth	
Huntington Carpet Rosemary <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'Huntington Carpet' Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	1' 8'	Feb– May Purple	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects Medians, Landscape Parkways Groundcover	

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mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Creeping Raspberry <i>Rubus calycinoides</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	1' 5'	Jun–Aug White	Sun, Part Shade	Mod.	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales Groundcover	
Bee's Bliss Sage <i>Salvia 'Bee's Bliss'</i> CA Native Evergreen	Fast	peren.	1' 8'	Jun–Aug Purple	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks Groundcover	
Creeping Sage <i>Salvia sonomensis</i> CA Native Evergreen	Mod.	peren.	1' 6'	May–Jun Purple	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Birds/Hummingbirds With Oaks Groundcover	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Growth Rate	Lifespan	Height Width	Bloom Season and Color	Sun/ Shade	Water Use	Special Notes/ Usage	Photo
Wall Germander <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	1.25' 3'	Jul–Sep Pink	Sun, Part Shade	Low	Beneficial Insects Medians, Landscape Parkways Swales Groundcover	
Red Creeping Thyme <i>Thymus praecox 'Coccineus'</i> Evergreen	Fast	peren.	0.25' 1'	Jun–Oct Pink	Sun	Low	Beneficial Insects Groundcover	

mod. - moderate
peren. - perennial

incon. - inconspicuous
lav. - lavender

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