
CALIFORNIA NATIVES



Coastkeeper Garden

City of Orange







WHAT IS A CALIFORNIA NATIVE?

**It is a plant that has evolved & adapted naturally
in a local ecosystem or location
without direct or indirect human intervention.**

California hosts over 6,500 varieties of native plants,
many of which are found nowhere else in the world.

Many animal species depend on these native plants for food.

Thrive in different California climates -
Many thrive in the Inland Empire as they are well-adapted to
hot,
dry summers and wet winters.

Drought-tolerant after established

NATIVE PLANTS FOR THE I.E.

Enter a California address or click the map to see plants native to that location

92530

760 plants native to 33.6392,-117.3851 (92530)



All Plants
760



Trees
31



Shrubs
150



Perennials
250



Annuals
281



Grasses
74



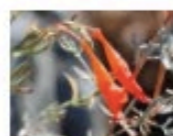
Succulents
13



Vines
19



Ferns
27



Sun
442



Shade
45



Part Shade
258



Groundcovers
59



Butterfly Hosts
628



Hedges
58



Bank Stabilization
62



Low Water
263



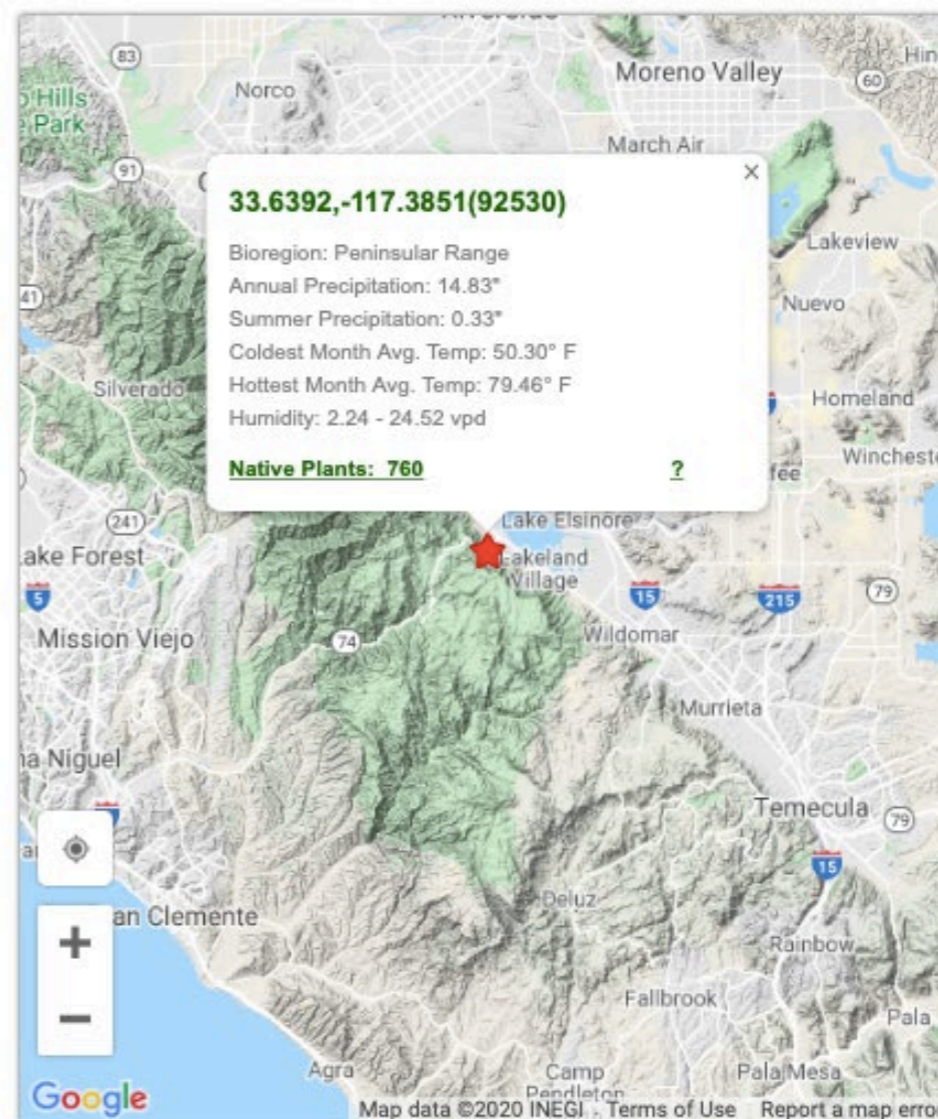
Very Low Water
152



Damp Soils
87



Very Easy
87





© Robert Perry

Saffron buckwheat

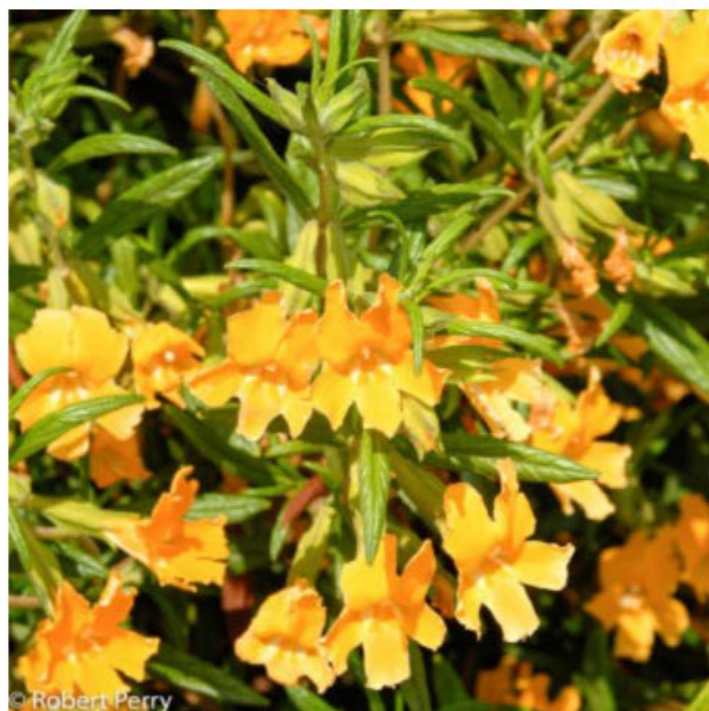
Botanical Name: **Eriogonum crocatum**

Plant Type: **Perennial, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 1**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **12 in. - 18 in.** Width: **18 in. - 24 in.**



© Robert Perry

Sticky monkey flower

Botanical Name: **Mimulus aurantiacus**

Plant Type: **Perennial, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 1**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **2 ft. - 3 ft.** Width: **2 ft. - 3 ft.**



- 10 ft.

Matilija poppy + cv

Botanical Name: **Romneya
coulteri**

Plant Type: **Perennial, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 1**

Exposure: **Morning sun, All day
sun, Partial sun**

Height: **6 ft. - 10 ft.** Width: **6 ft.**



Bee's Bliss sage

Botanical Name: **Salvia 'Bee's
Bliss'**

Plant Type: **Shrub, Ground
cover, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 1**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **1 ft. - 3 ft.** Width: **5 ft.**



Theodore Payne buckwheat

Botanical Name: *Eriogonum fasciculatum* 'Theodore Payne'

Plant Type: Shrub, Ground cover, Native

Water Needs: Low 1

Exposure: All day sun

Height: 6 in. - 12 in. Width: 3 ft. - 6 ft.



Sunset manzanita

Botanical Name: *Arctostaphylos* 'Sunset'

Plant Type: Shrub, Native

Water Needs: Low 1

Exposure: Morning sun, All day sun, Partial sun

Height: 5 ft. - 7 ft. Width: 5 ft. -

7 ft.



Lilac verbena

Botanical Name: **Verbena
lilacina 'De La Mina'**

Plant Type: **Perennial, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 2**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **2 ft. - 3 ft.** Width: **2 ft. -
3 ft.**



Desert mallow

Botanical Name: **Sphaeralcea
ambigua**

Plant Type: **Perennial, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 2**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **2 ft. - 3 ft.** Width: **2 ft. -
3 ft.**



5 ft.

California bush sunflower + cvs

Botanical Name: **Encelia
californica**

Plant Type: **Shrub, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 2**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **3 ft. - 5 ft.** Width: **3 ft. -**



ft. - 25 ft.

Desert Museum palo verde

Botanical Name: **Parkinsonia x
'Desert Museum'**

Plant Type: **Tree, Native**

Water Needs: **Low 2**

Exposure: **All day sun**

Height: **20 ft. - 30 ft.** Width: **20**

Thinking of PERENNIALS or GROUND COVERS?

THINKING OF	THINK AGAIN
ANIGOZANTHUS (Kangaroo Paw)	The name should give this away. Leave it down under or save it for cut flower use. In the California garden, you and the hummingbirds will like EPILOBIUM, LOBELIA LAXIFLORA, GALVEZIA, LEYMUS, IRIS, PENSTEMON and SALVIA .
ECHEVERIA, SEDUM (Hens & Chicks)	DUDLEYA can provide that stunning succulent architecture.
ECHIUM (Pride of Madeira)	Compatible, gray, showy, but not the Pride of California. You'll never go wrong with CEANOTHUS, RHAMNUS, DENDROMECON, FREMONTODENDRON .
GAZANIA	Try some authentic color from MIMULUS, HEUCHERA, PENSTEMON, ENCELIA, EPILOBIUM, ERIGERON .
HEDERA (Ivy)	Spare us the Ivy menace with lush carpets of ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 'EMERALD CARPET', BACCHARIS 'PIGEON POINT' or ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 'POINT REYES' .
HEMEROCALLIS (Daylily)	Only in flower shows, please! In the California garden we need IRIS DOUGLASIANA, LEYMUS, JUNCUS , native grasses and reeds combined with MIMULUS .
"ICE PLANT"	Oh yeah, that's original! Why not a combination of low growing plants like BACCHARIS, IVA, ERIOGONUM, SALVIA, CEANOTHUS, MIMULUS , (so many more!) to create habitat AND provide erosion control.

Tree of Life Nursery

Thinking of SHRUBS?

THINKING OF	THINK AGAIN
ACACIA LATIFOLIA	Such plants are unnecessary with the tough and handsome RHUS INTEGRIFOLIA, MYRICA CALIFORNICA and MAHONIA 'GOLDEN ABUNDANCE' available.
CARISSA (Natal Plum)	Oh no, not again. Be sure that sturdy natives such as ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 'JOHN DOURLEY' or 'SUNSET' , CEANOTHUS 'CONCHA' , RHAMNUS 'LITTLE SUR' , will never look stereotyped and will always do the job.
LIGUSTRUM (Privet)	Quick-flee to RHUS INTEGRIFOLIA or PRUNUS ILICIFOLIA .
NERIUM (Oleander)	California's color shrubs shine: CEANOTHUS, COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA, DENDROMECON HARFORDII
PITTIOSPORUM	RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA is lush, dense, unfussy.
PYRACANTHA	Lush foliage, scarlet berries, minus Pyracantha's thorns, diseases, pests: HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA .
RHAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorne)	Is this what you really want, or only a habit? Break out with ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 'HOWARD McMINN' .
XYLOSMA	Clean, reliable green: RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA, MYRICA CALIFORNICA, HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA



Buckwheat, NOT ice plant!



Ceanothus, NOT pride of Madera!



Not Eucalyptus

**Santa Cruz
Island Ironwood**



Toyon not Pyracantha!



CALENDAR OF COLOR!

March:

Let the show begin

Ceanothus griseus hybrids (4 wks)

Cercis occidentalis (3 wks)

Garrya elliptica (5 wks)

Heuchera hybrids (5 wks)

Malacothamnus species (2 mos)

Ribes malvaceum & speciosum (3 wks)

Sisyrinchium bellum (4 wks)



April:

Spring has sprung – get your camera

Carpenteria californica (6 wks)

Encelia californica (3 mos)

Erigeron Species (3 mos)

Fremontodendron species (6 wks)

Iris Species (4 wks)

Mimulus species (3 mos)

Penstemon species (3 wks)

Prunus ilicifolia (3 wks)

<https://californianativeplants.com>

In summer months most native plants go dormant to [conserve water](#),



SUMMER BLOOMERS!



CREATE AN ECOSYSTEM!

Native Insects need Native Plants!
All pollinators prefer Native Plants

Provide a water source

Need at least 3 types of plants, 9 plants is ideal!



POLLINATORS!

Create a buffet or salad bar full of
nectar and pollen!

Include nectar plants, host plants and a
water source



FEATHERED FRIENDS!



Coffeeberry



California Wild Grape

MONARCH BUTTERFLY!





California Milkweed



Narrow Leaf Milkweed



Kotolo Milkweed

NATIVE BEES!



Types of bees

- Bees tend to fall into one of two categories, social or solitary.
- Social bees live together in units, forming colonies. Colonies can vary in size, for example honey bees live in large colonies, and bumblebees in relatively small colonies.
- Solitary bees tend to be in very small groups that consist of only a couple bees that share most of their energy solely on finding and gathering food. An example of solitary bees is the mason bee.

Mason bees

- Mason bees are very important and effective pollinators.
- Mason bees are peaceful and only the females have stingers, but they only sting when they feel threatened.
- Mason bees lay eggs in small cavities that they then fill with food for the eggs and pack it closed with pollen.

Bee Facts

- Lays them half of the world's bees are actually capable of stinging.
- You can safely get within inches of bees, visiting flowers and not get stung. People get stung when they bump bees off their nests, step on or crush them, or if the bees gets caught in clothing.

Signs and Symptoms

- Flowers that are visited by bees are typically full of nectar. Slightly colored, have a sweet smell, and open during the day to provide a landing platform.

Bee houses

- Bee houses are basically boxes or boxes filled with bundles.
- The houses provide mason bees with a place to lay eggs.
- A good place for the bees to lay eggs is likely to bring more bees to the area and help keep their population up.





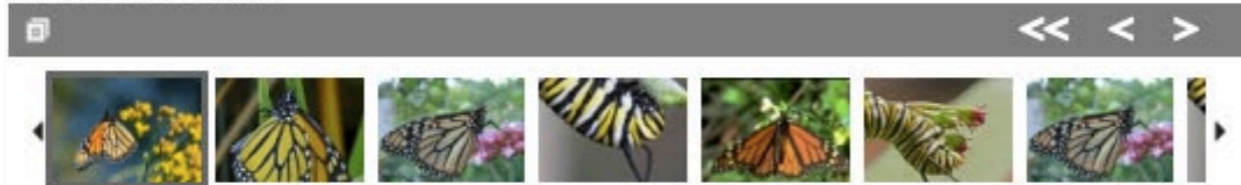
Search for native butterflies by name

HOME > BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS FOR CALIFORNIA > DANAUS P

Monarch
Danaus plexippus



©2018 Dee E. Warenycia



Enter a California address to see Danaus plexippus host plants native to that location

92530

Host plants for Danaus plexippus (Monarch) native to 92530 (3 confirmed ✓) Options

- ✓  **Narrow Leaf Milkweed**
Asclepias fascicularis
- ✓  **Kotolo Milkweed**
Asclepias eriocarpa
- ✓  **California Milkweed**
Asclepias californica

EASE INTO NATIVE PLANTS

PICK 3!



LOOSE THE LAWN!



MWD REBATE!
\$2.25 PER SF





TURF REPLACEMENT

In partnership with Metropolitan Water District, program provides a rebate to remove turf grass and convert to a water-wise landscape with an incorporation of water-saving plants, efficient irrigation systems, and a sustainable landscape approach.

The Residential rebate amount is \$2.25 per square foot up to 5,000 sq. ft.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS SOIL REQUIREMENTS



Let the California natives
acclimate to your
California native soil.

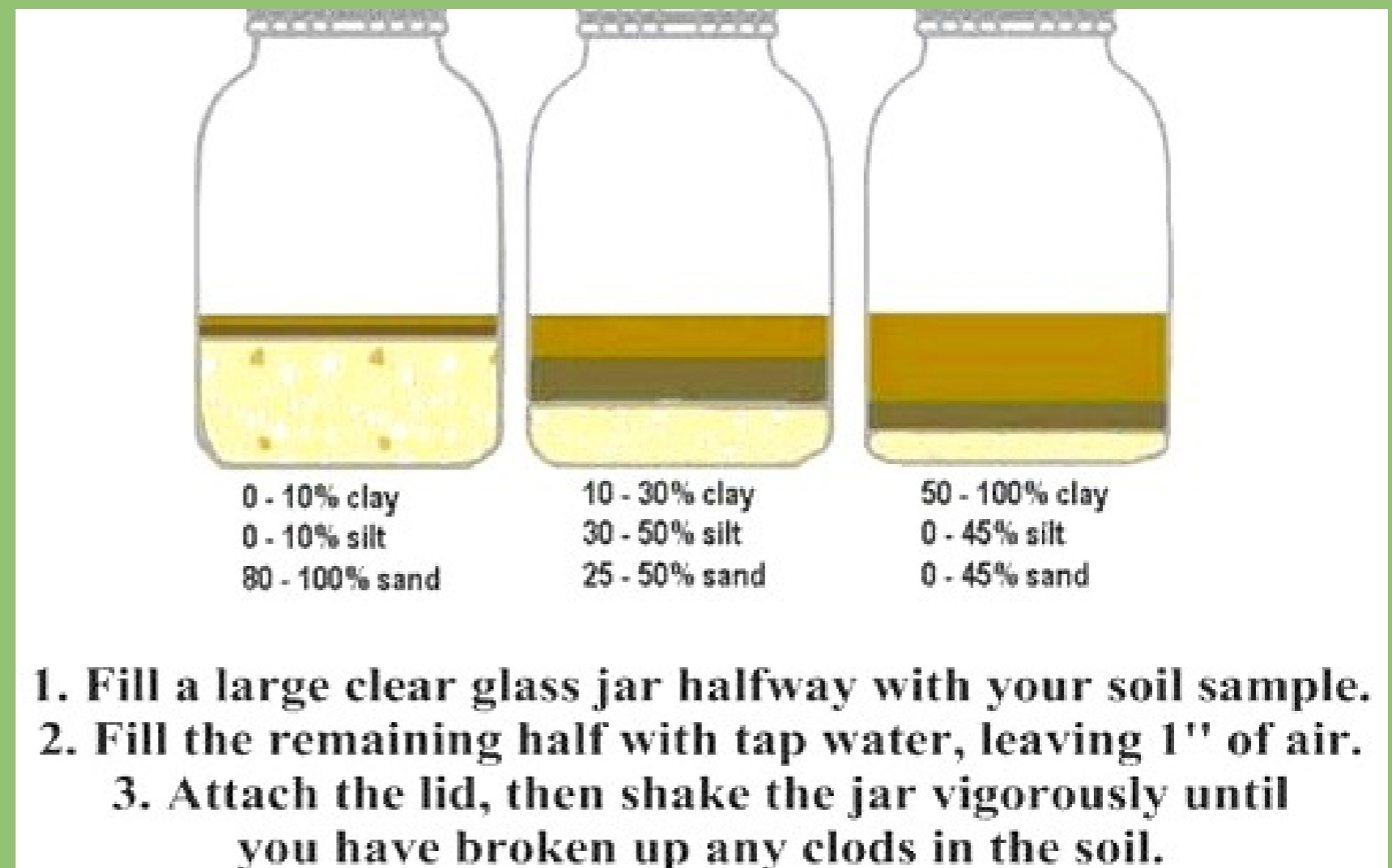
Should I ??

Amend Soil

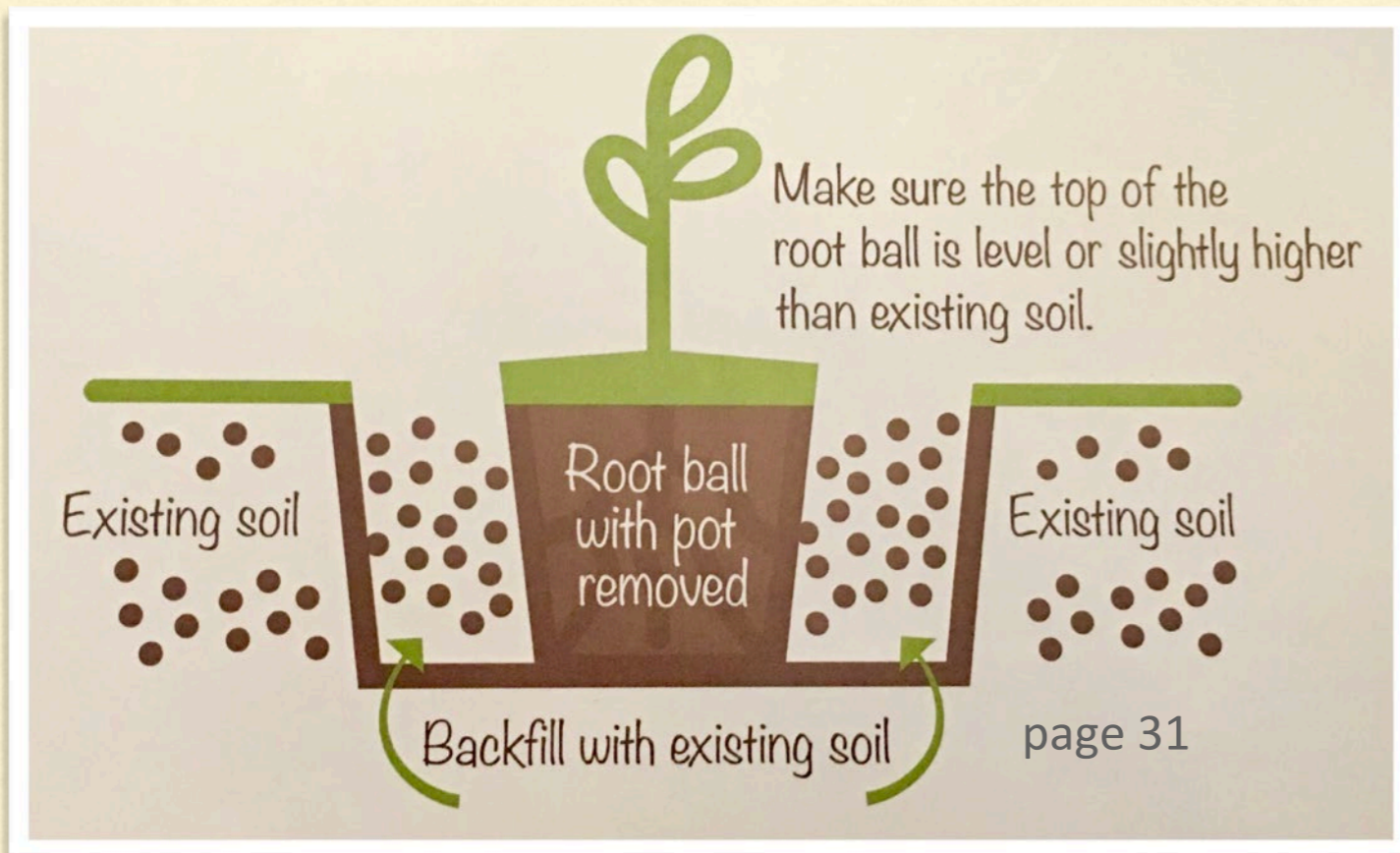
Use Fertilizer

SOIL

What Kind Do You Have?



PLANTING CALIFORNIA NATIVES



Best time to plant:

December - March

How to Plant

Dig hole 2x wider than the planting container

If needed, add 1/3 amendment

The top of the root ball is slightly above soil level

The goal is to get the plant roots established in the native soil and to grow beyond the planting hole.



MULCHING!



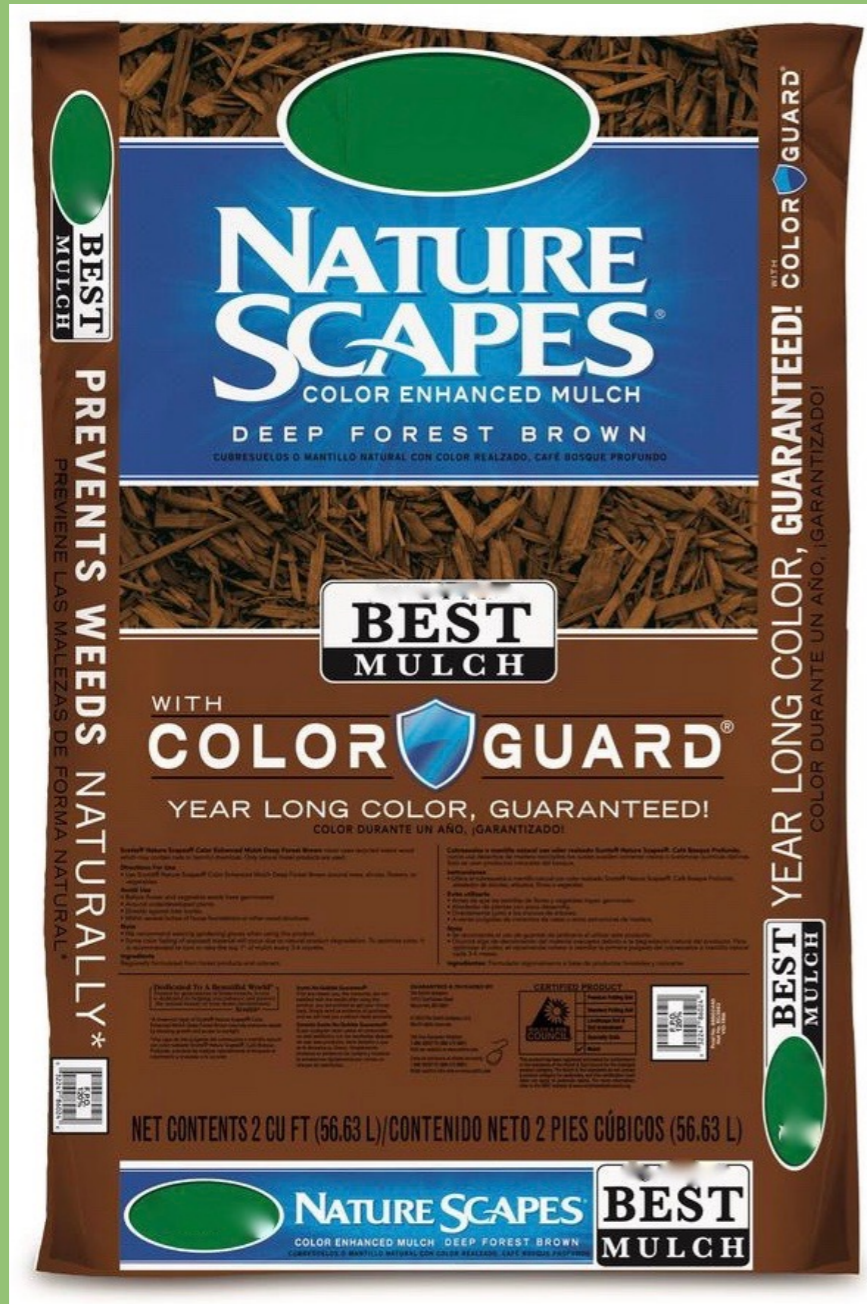
- **WHAT** is Organic Mulch? It is a natural material that will break down over time. Green bark, leaves, pine needles etc.
 - **WHY** Mulch? It reduces evaporation, therefore saving water! It also feeds soil biology as it decomposes to make healthy soil.
 - **HOW** much mulch? 3 inch layer. It will settle and become more dense reducing to half the thickness over time. Do not pile it on the plant stem or trunk. Best to apply in Spring and early Fall.
-

5 Cubic Yards

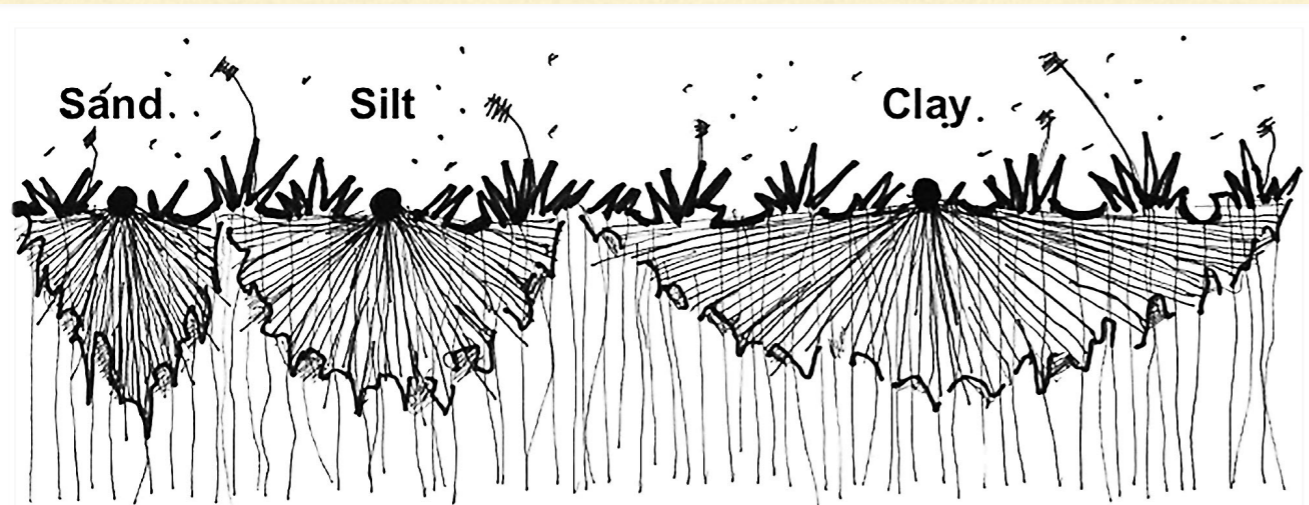
10 Cubic Yards



Don't Use These!



WATERING CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS



Soil type may determine:

- spacing of irrigation
- Frequency cycles
- duration of irrigation
- Rates of infiltration.

Watering early in the Morning is best, evaporation is low.

Once established, California native plants can survive without supplemental irrigation but look their best with infrequent, deep soaks during the dry season.

See page 64 of SoCal Yard Transformation Book for more watering tips.

WATERING CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS

Rain is BEST!

Capture Water On Site

Water BEFORE the plant needs it!

Irrigate (a deep soak) when the soil has become dry at a depth of 3 or 4 inches.

Water deeply, but less frequently

Provide the equivalent of a rain event delivering 1-1.5" precipitation

As a general rule, you should irrigate approximately every week or ten days during the first year.

CARE & MAINTENANCE

Eliminate the weeds. Do not let your plants compete for water with weeds.

- See a weed, pull a weed, before it seeds.

Reapply mulch at least once a year - 3 inch layer

Insects? Use an organic product like neem oil or insecticidal soap

Prune for shape and to remove dead growth/branches

Maintaining Your Garden



Weeds!





OUTDOOR WATER SAVING TIPS

Water Retention Garden Features

Add Berms, Swales, Dry creek, or Rain garden to capture water on site

Rain Barrel/Cistern

Rain barrels store about 55 gallons, Cisterns store about 200 gallons or more. The rain water is captured on the roof and directed to the container via gutters and downspouts. Great to supplement garden watering.

Hydrozone Landscape

Group plants of similar watering needs to reduce overwatering of plants that require less water.

Overwatering Landscape

Up to 80% of all plants illness is a result of overwatering! Overwatering compacts soil, creates anaerobic soil conditions, makes plant susceptible to pest and disease. Native plants will die if the soil is wet and hot in the summer.



OUTDOOR WATER SAVING TIPS WITH EVMWD REBATES

Smart Controller

Weather - Based Irrigation System
Rebate start at \$80/controller

Water - Efficient Emitters

Rebate starts at \$2 per High-Efficient Sprinkler nozzles;
minimum quantity is 30 nozzles.

Soil Moisture Sensor System

Rebate starts at \$80/controller

Rain Barrels

Rebate start at \$35 per barrel (up to 2 barrels)

RESOURCES

Tree of Life Nursery

Inland Garden Valley Planner

California Native Plant Society

