

Perennial Native Plants For Sale

California Fuchsias

CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA "MARIN PINK" *Epilobium canum* "Marin Pink". California fuchsias are appreciated for their abundant tubular flowers that bloom in late summer and fall, predominantly in different shades of orange-red. This unusual selection has beautiful pink tubular flowers produced on sage green mounds of foliage to about 2 ft. tall and spreading by underground rhizomes. Vigorous and easy to grow in full sun to very light shade. Touted as drought tolerant, they will survive dry conditions but will thrive with occasional summer water. Beautiful against a rock wall, in dry stream beds, or naturalistic plantings where they have some room to spread. Attracts hummingbirds.

CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA *Epilobium septentrionale* 'Wayne's Silver'. The silver leaves and bright red trumpet-shaped flowers make this California fuchsia a knockout in the native garden. It reaches about 10 inches tall and slowly spreading to form drifts. This is a great ground cover for full sun to light shade. A little shade in hot interior areas may be required. This selection spreads less aggressive than most other California fuchsia. Provide moderate to occasional irrigation once established. Looks best if sheared to the the ground every winter for healthy, vigorous growth the next spring. VERY similar to 'Select Mattole'. Attracts hummingbirds and bees.

CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA MATTOLE *Epilobium septentrionale*. Forms tidy, low, 6 inch high mats of beautiful silver foliage with a matte finish. Late summer through fall brings orangey-red tubular flowers which attract hummingbirds. A somewhat redder flowering selection. Spreading by underground rhizomes, this *Epilobium* increases a little less vigorously than the others. Full sun to light shade. More shade tolerant than most California fuchsias. Needs more water than most *Epilobiums*. Pruning plants down to a few inches in late autumn helps to rejuvenate them for the following year. Generally stays about one ft. tall. Generally deer resistant. Serpentine tolerant.

CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA, ZAUSCHINERIA (Chapparal silver) *Epilobium canum* "Calistoga". California fuchsia from the Palisades east of Calistoga. Tough, drought tolerant spreading perennial forming a spreading mat of unusually wide, fuzzy, gray leaves. Full sun and very drought tolerant. Foliage and forms of *Epilobiums* range from narrow and green to powdery grey and in height from 6" to 3-4 ft. The flowers are the typical hummingbird attracting orange-red trumpet shape and appear on stalks reaching up to 18 inches high. For sunny areas. Flowers best with occasional deep watering. Pruning plants down to a few inches in late autumn helps to rejuvenate them for the following year. Blooms July into fall.

Monkey Flowers

STICKY MONKEY FLOWER *Mimulus aurantiacus*. This is the spring to summer blooming monkeyflower you find in the hills around here and along the coast. Grows 2 - 3 ft. tall with buff tubular flowers. Full sun near coast, light shade inland. Needs good drainage, keep on the dry side and fertilize minimally; requires water every 4-6 weeks. This plant survives on rainfall once established, except during periods of prolonged winter drought. Benefits from annual trimming. Larval food source for the common checkerspot and buckeye butterflies. The flowers provide nectar for hummingbirds. Deer resistant.

SCARLET MONKEY FLOWER *Mimulus cardinalis*. Native to wet areas throughout the West, this robust perennial can easily grow to 2 ft. tall and wide. Tubular scarlet flowers attract hummingbirds and are very showy. Plant in sun to part shade with ample water. Perfect beside a pond, stream or water feature. Trim as needed to keep tidy.

SCARLET MONKEYFLOWER cross *Mimulus cardinalis* X *lewisii*. Herbaceous attractive perennial which bears pink flowers and toothed, downy leaves. Plant in sun to part shade with ample water. Blooms spring into fall. Will spread with constant moisture. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. It is deer resistant and serpentine tolerant.

COMMON YELLOW MONKEYFLOWER *Mimulus guttatus*. Native to wet places throughout the west. Forms mats of foliage topped with flowering stems of bright yellow tubular flowers. Needs regular water. Plant in sun to light shade. Will reseed. Bee and hummingbird pollinated. Will adapt to a wide variety of soils but needs moisture and good drainage. Deer tolerant.

Penstemons

FOOTHILL PENSTEMON *Penstemon heterophyllus* "Blue Springs". A seed strain of a highly variable native penstemon. Attractive narrow, shiny, bluish-green leaves topped with dense spikes of narrow bell-shaped blossoms of bright blue. Flowers late spring to early summer, growing to around 1 to 1 1/2 ft. tall and wide. The spent flower spikes should be cut off to encourage more blooming, better form, and longer life. Best in full sun with good drainage and moderate to little summer water.

SCARLET BUGLER *Penstemon centranthifolius*. Native perennial herb. Plant in sun to part shade. The plant is a one to two foot perennial with a 2-4' spike of one to two inch red flowers in April-July. Native to dry slopes in the coast ranges and Southern Sierras up to 6500 feet. Requires full sun. Very drought tolerant. Excellent in rock gardens. Cold tolerant to -15 deg. or less. Needs good drainage with very little organic matter. Heavily used by hummingbirds.

Salvias

CLEVELAND SAGE *Salvia clevelandii*. Beautiful, fast growing, and highly aromatic species of sage that is very cold hardy, and drought tolerant. Blooming spring to summer, it bears plentiful rounded flower clusters of tubular lavender to dark purple flowers with long stamens. Grows 3-4 ft. tall and can be 8 ft. wide. Silvery grey leaves are fragrant. Tolerant of a variety of soils, although performs better in well drained soils. Good for bank stabilization and is deer resistant.

HUMMINGBIRD SAGE *Salvia spathacea*. Native evergreen perennial sage, endemic to California where it is found at low elevations of the Coast Ranges from San Bruno Mountain in the north to Orange County in the south. Fragrant, fruity foliage spreads by creeping rhizomes to form handsome mats. Flower stems rise 2 - 3 ft. above the leaves carrying many large ball-like clusters of magenta flowers. Blooms in the spring. Does best in cool sun or part shade in hot areas. Drought tolerant, but looks best with occasional summer water (every 2-3 weeks). This species attracts hummingbirds, birds, bees, butterflies and other pollinators. Deer resistant.

GERMANDER SAGE *Salvia chamaedryoides* 'Marine Blue'. This hybrid of germander sage offers repeat blooming blue flowers from early summer through fall. It is a little larger than others of the species, growing around 2 ft. tall and wide. Best in full sun with good drainage. It will be drought tolerant once established but best with occasional water. Attracts bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. It is deer resistant.

CREEPING OR SONOMA SAGE *Salvia sonomensis*. Sonoma sage is an evergreen native perennial and can be a serviceable groundcover if its needs are met. Good drainage is a must and it performs best with light shade. Water plants to get established-very drought tolerant, will not tolerate regular summer water. Mat forming. In spring and summer, flowers rise to about 6 inches above the foliage and are lavender-blue. Deer resistant. Attracts bees and hummingbirds.

SALVIA HEATWAVE *Salvia microphylla* 'Heatwave Blaze'. The *Salvia* 'Heatwave Series' are selections from *Salvia greggii* / *microphylla* crosses. 'Heatwave Blaze' offers displays of dark crimson flowers over a long period from summer into fall. Compact, rounded habit. Will growing 30 inches tall by 36 inches wide. Plant in full sun to light shade. Drought tolerant but best with an occasional deep watering during the growing season. Attracts bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Deer resistant.

Yarrows

YARROW "INLAND" (or "LAKE COUNTY") *Achillea millefolium* "Inland". Vigorous and easy to grow perennial, native throughout California in many plant communities. This crop is grown from seed collected from a hot inland site in Lake County. In this form, flower stems rise 18 inches above the gray ferny foliage bearing white flowers in flat topped clusters. Plant in a sunny location with moderate to a little water. Spreads by rhizomes and can form sizable clumps. Flowers provide nectar for bees and butterflies and the foliage provides winter forage for birds. Deer resistant.

ORANGE YARROW *Achillea* "Terracotta". This hybrid yarrow forms a mat of grey-green evergreen ferny foliage 2 - 3 ft. wide with interesting flowers. The long lasting flower clusters simultaneously sport peachy-yellow tones through burnt orange, on sturdy non-floppy stems to around 2 ft. tall. Drought tolerant. Plant in full sun with moderate to occasional summer water once established. Bees, butterflies, and other pollinators are attracted to yarrows. Deer resistant. Excellent cut flowers.

Perennial Native Plants For Sale

Other Perennials

BLUE-EYED GRASS *Sisyrinchium bellum*. 1 ft. tall perennial herb sending up bright blue daily-like flowers in the late winter to spring. After flowering, it dies back to the ground and is dormant over the summer. It prefers some moisture and good drainage, but will tolerate summer dryness. Tolerant of sand and clay. It can be propagated by seed, and self-sows. It can also be propagated by division of its rhizomes, and the flower stems can be rooted. It is moderately hardy and will tolerate temperatures down to 20° F. Attracts butterflies and is deer resistant. Drought tolerant and easy to grow.

CALIFORNIA ASTER *Aster chilensis* St. George. Low growing ground cover, 6" and under. It is very hardy, vigorous and spreads aggressively. Great for banks. Has lavender daisy-like flowers. Blooms summer into early winter. For sunny areas with at least a little summer water. Will tolerate flooding and periodic inundation. An excellent nectar source for bees and butterflies and seeds for birds. Deer resistant.

CANYON DUDLEYA *Dudleya cymosa*. succulent plant found on rocky cliffs in Lake County. It blends in with the rock walls until in bloom. Showy upright spikes of yellow-red flowers in the spring attract hummingbirds. Leaves are in a grey green basal rosette. Blooms spring to summer with a pleasant fragrance. Good for rock gardens. Takes sun to light shade, and is deer resistant. Do not water in summer once established. Plant at an angle so that water does not collect on the crown.

DUCTHMANS PIPE VINE *Aristolochia californica*. This vine is native to river, stream side, and woodland habitats. Soft heart-shaped leaves and unusual purplish pipe-shaped flowers bloom in early spring. The deciduous twining plant will need some support if you wish it to grow upwards. Adaptable, but best with a little shade and moderate water. Slow to establish: "The first year it sleeps, the second year it creeps and the third year it leaps". Once established it will put on ample growth, easily covering a trellis or chain link fence. This is a larval food source for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly. Deer resistant.

FERNALD'S IRIS *Iris fernaldii*. A species of iris endemic to California. It is found in the Coast Ranges surrounding the San Francisco Bay Area. Its leaves are gray-green with pink, red, or purple coloring along their edges and bases. The gray-veined yellow flowers usually grow paired on a stem.

GROUND IRIS *Iris macrosiphon*. *Iris macrosiphon* is endemic to California in the Cascade Range Foothills, north and central Sierra Nevada Foothills, Inner North Coast Ranges, and San Francisco Bay Area, where it occurs in sunny grasslands, meadows, and open woodlands. The leaves are very slender, arching, strap-like, slender, and blue-green in color. The flower is highly variable, from golden yellow to cream or pale lavender to deep blue-purple, generally with darker veins. The flower stems are usually short (less than 10 inches) when in the sun and bear 2 flowers. It blooms in spring. It may go deciduous if subjected to summer heat or dryness.

HUMMINGBIRD MINT *Satureja mimuloides*. Native to creek sides in the mountains of southern California, this clump forming perennial is rarely seen in cultivation. Grows 2 - 3 ft. tall and wide with soft, fragrant foliage. Orangy-red tubular flowers bloom late spring to early summer attract hummingbirds. Plant in sun to light shade with regular moisture.

ISLAND SNAPDRAGON *Galvezia speciosa*. Evergreen shrub native to the Channel Islands off the So. California coast. Forms an arching mound of medium green foliage 3-4 ft. tall x 5 ft. wide, but can climb or lean on other shrubs to grow even taller. Clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers decorate the branch tips in spring and intermittently throughout the year and attract hummingbirds. Full sun along the coast, light shade in hot areas. Drought tolerant and amenable to pruning. Hardy to around 20°F.

MATILJA POPPY *Romneya coulteri*. A shrub-like perennial that blooms in the summer. Extremely vigorous once established. Flowers crinkly white petals with yellow centers (fried eggs) at the top of long, gray-foliaged stems. Plant where its size and spreading won't be a problem and prune severely in winter. Height 4 -7 feet. Full sun. Drought and deer tolerant. Attracts bees, butterflies, and other pollinators.

NARROW LEAF COYOTE MINT *Monardella viminea*. Perennial fragrant herb with a delightful fragrance. The pink to lavender flowers are quite attractive, and blooms in the summers. It does well in containers. Attracts birds, butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds.

RED BUCKWHEAT *Eriogonum grande* var. *rubescens*. Small, choice, native perennial for a sunny spot. A low mound of grey-green foliage with flower stems up to a foot tall with flat heads of intense rosy-pink. Buckwheats have substantial wildlife value, providing pollen and nectar for bees and butterflies, larval food for butterflies, seeds for birds, and cover for many creatures. Drought tolerant once established. An excellent rock garden plant.

SERPENTINE COLUMBINE, VAN HOUTTE'S COLUMBINE *Aquilegia exima*. Striking, long-lived perennial found on moist banks in riparian habitats and often found on serpentine seeps. It has attractive sprays of leaves similar to a maidenhair fern and branching stalks of red and yellow flowers that bloom spring through summer. Grows to 5 feet, attracts hummingbirds. Used medicinally by Indians and usually not browsed by deer. Serpentine tolerant.

SHOWY MILKWEED *Asclepias speciosa*. Hardy, erect perennial about 4 ft. tall. Pale pink to pinkish-purple large clusters of fragrant flowers are fragrant and bloom late spring to summer. Will grow in clay soils but prefers well drained soils. Attracts butterflies, especially Monarchs, as well as hummingbirds. It had many Native American medicinal uses. Spreads by underground rhizomes, and is deer resistant.

SILVER LEAF LUPINE *Lupinus albifrons*. California native lupine growing to as much as 3 ft. tall and wide. Beautiful evergreen silver foliage with intense blue purple showy flower spikes in the spring. To thrive, this lupine needs full sun and good drainage. Little to no water once established, although it will tolerate some water but it is best on the dry side. Sliver Bush Lupine is a 3-5' perennial with flowers 3" blue spikes on a white-silver bush. Cold tolerant to -10 deg. Grows very fast to 3' then slowly to 5'. Use as small screen to attract butterflies. It is very showy and fragrant. It is native in a 8" to 35" rainfall area. All the Lupines are nitrogen fixers. It is great for a butterfly garden. Deer resistant.

WESTERN BLEEDING HEART *Dicentra Formosa*. Ferny foliage makes a lacy groundcover in shady areas. Clusters of pendulous, pink, heart-shaped flowers in spring and into summer. Will spread rapidly when happy, enjoying moist but not soggy woodland conditions. Tolerates dry shade where it goes dormant with drought. Early nectar source for hummingbirds and bumble bees. Deer resistant.

WILD GINGER *Asarum caudatum*. Native to the deep shade of forest floors, this evergreen perennial forms a handsome low groundcover. Deep green, heart shaped leaves hide the unusual flowers which are maroon with long spidery tails. The ginger scented leaves are deer resistant. Grow in shade with moisture.

YELLOW STONECROP *Sedum spathulifolium*. Native perennial herb found hanging on rocky outcrops mostly in shaded or northern exposures. The leaves are somewhat thick and succulent. In spring the plant puts up an erect flower stalk with diminutive yellow flowers. This succulent works well in rock gardens. Will accept spring and winter water but not summer water. Blooms spring to summer with spikes of bright yellow flowers. Attracts butterflies and deer resistant.

Native Reseeding Annuals For Sale

CALIFORNIA POPPY *Eschscholzia californica*. California state flower. Native to grassy and open areas from sea level to 6,500 feet altitude. It can grow up to 2 feet tall, with alternately branching waxy pale blue-green foliage. The leaves are divided into round, lobed segments. The flowers are solitary on long stems, with four petals, their color ranges from yellow to orange, and flowering is from February to September. The petals close at night or in cold, windy weather and open again the following morning. The fruit is a slender capsule 3-9 centimeters long, which splits in two to release the numerous seeds. It is perennial in mild parts of its native range, but mostly annual in harsher colder and hotter climates such as Lake County. In areas where it is an annual, seeds frequently re-seed for the next year. It is tough, fast growing, drought-tolerant, and easy to grow in gardens. It is best grown as an annual in full sun, but it will tolerate part shade. It prefers well-draining, sandy, often poor soils.

TIDY TIPS *Layia Platyglossa*. Tidy Tips is a fast growing and undemanding California wildflower. Native to the Western U.S., Tidy Tips are great for naturalizing banks and roadways. It will look great in your flower bed, too. Tidy Tips are spring blooming, daisy-like flowers. They are bright yellow, with

white tips, and grow 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Flower stems are sturdy. These small plants grow 9" to 12" high. Plants are drought resistant and require little attention.

Native Shrubs For Sale

BLADDERPOD *Peritoma arborea*. This distinctive small shrub from Southern California features clusters of golden-yellow flowers with long stamens, giving them a delicate, airy quality. The flowers are followed by papery, lantern-like seed pods which can become almost translucent with age. While this species blooms strongest in the spring, flowers can be seen year-round. Bladderpod, which is evergreen, has a loose, rounded habit, reaching 4 to 6 ft. tall and wide. If your plant becomes too lanky, cut it to the ground to rejuvenate it. Plant in full sun with good drainage and provide infrequent to zero irrigation once established except during periods of prolonged winter drought. A great nectar source for hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Deer resistant.

CALIFORNIA COFFEEBERRY *Rhamnus californica* "Eve Case". Dense evergreen shrub growing to 6-8 feet tall and wide, with dark red branches. The leaves are an attractive dark green with reddish tint, 1-3 inches long, with a curl under at the edges. Coffeeberry has a dense form and is easy to prune. It makes a great fire resistant hedge. The flowers are inconspicuous, small and greenish-white with five petals; they are produced in clusters of 5-60 together. The plant is prized more for its fruit, a berry 10-15 millimeters in diameter, which turn red, then purple and finally black over the summer. The berries are a food source for birds. Coffeeberry is a larval food source for the Pale Swallowtail Butterfly. This plant is beautiful and easy to grow. It tolerates a wide variety of soil types, and can grow in either full sun or part shade. Drought tolerant but appreciates occasional summer water. It is moderately garden tolerant, and is OK with light summer water up to 2x per month.

CALIFORNIA WILD ROSE *Rosa californica*. A beautiful native rose species that is a much-branched shrub 3-9 feet tall, occurring along stream beds and moist places along roads from sea level to 4,000 feet. Blooms from March to July with rose colored fragrant flowers that may grow singly or in flower clusters of several blooms. Found in light shade to full sun, it needs moisture and provides birds and mammals with rose hips. It tolerates clay but does best in moist loamy soil. Cold tolerant. Good for hedges. It is deer resistant.

CHAMISE *Adenostoma fasciculatum*. This shrub is one of the most widespread plants of the chaparral biome, sometimes forming monotypic stands. It is an evergreen shrub growing to 13 feet tall, with dry-looking stick-like branches. The leaves are small and slender, with a pointed tip, and sprout in clusters from the branches. The shiny leaves contain flammable oils, especially in warmer weather. It is said to be highly flammable but can be kept fire-resistant by occasional watering. The branches terminate in bunches of white tubular flowers five millimeters in diameter, with five petals and long stamens. Chamise is one of the best plants for anchoring a slope and resisting erosion due to its wide spreading and deeply penetrating roots. In maturity it develops a large burl from which it will resprout after fire or severe pruning.

OREGON GRAPE *Mahonia aquifolium*. Excellent, easy evergreen shrub for massed planting as hedge or screen or as a single colorful accent. Spiny foliage emerges with bronze-red coloring, turning green and eventually a purple-red in the winter. Brilliant yellow flowers are followed by deep blue berries. Plant two or more for best berry production. Spring flowers, followed by summer berries. Plant in partial to full sun. Water regularly to maintain evenly moist soil - weekly, or more often. Landscaping uses: Border, Container, Firescaping/Fire Wise, Hedge, Privacy Screen, Urban Garden, Wildlife Garden, Woodland Garden. Irregular, erect stems; grows to 3 to 6 ft. tall and wide.

PINK FLOWERING CURRANT *Ribes sanguineum glutinosum* "Tranquillon ridge". Beautiful native shrub can grow up to 10 ft. tall with extremely long racemes of dark pink flowers in the early spring. Somewhat drought tolerant but appreciates some shade. Occasional deep watering improves growth. Tolerates a variety of soils. Berries attract many birds including grosbeak and mockingbirds. Insects and hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers. Pruning plants down to a few inches in late autumn helps to rejuvenate them for the following year.

STANFORD MANZANITA *Arctostaphylos Stanfordiana*. One of the most beautiful of manzanitas with handsome dark mahogany bark, dense shiny evergreen green leaves and flowers ranging in color from intense pink to white. Its upright form ranges in height from 4 to 8 ft with a somewhat narrower width. Native to warmer areas of northern California's Coast Range, this species requires excellent drainage, full sun and no water once established. Survives on rainfall once established, except during periods of prolonged winter drought. Bloom springs-winter. This plant attracts hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, and other pollinators.

SNOWBERRY *Symphoricarpos albus* var. *laevigatus* "Bartlett Springs". Deciduous native shrub for shady areas. Beautiful plant with lovely white berries in autumn and a great plant for wildlife gardens. Clusters of tiny, pinkish, urn-shaped flowers are followed by showy white berries on the branch tips. This selection has large leaves and big white berries. It attracts many birds including hummingbirds, butterflies, and many other pollinators. Easy to grow in landscaping applications, and tolerates many different soil types and sun conditions. Grows 4-6 ft. high and 8-10 ft. wide. Prefers relatively moist soil.

SNOWDROP BUSH *Styrax rediviva*. A beautiful but little known California native. Slow to mature but worth the wait. Develops into a graceful multi-stemmed deciduous shrub. Dark green rounded leaves clothe the smooth gray branches. Late spring brings dangling clusters of pure white, waxy, bell-shaped blossoms. Grows 6 to 10 ft. tall in sun to light shade. Drought tolerant. Attracts hummingbirds and pipevine swallowtail butterflies.

TOYON or CHRISTMAS BERRY *Heteromeles arbutifolia*. Decorative large shrub found in manzanita-oak woodlands. It has large clusters of off white flowers in June and bright red berries all winter. Grows 6-10 feet and has large glossy green-toothed leaves. Very drought tolerant and an important source of food for wildlife. The flowers are visited by butterflies and other insects, and have a mild, hawthorn-like scent. The berries are consumed by birds, including mockingbirds, American robins, and cedar waxwings. Mammals including coyotes and bears also eat and disperse the berries. Note that the berries contain a cyanide compound that is toxic to humans. Fire resistant when it has some water, and make an excellent hedge. Deer generally avoid this plant. Serpentine tolerant.

TWINBERRY *Lonicera involucrata*. An interesting native shrub that grows along streams and other moist places. Growing 6 - 10 ft. tall and wide, this neatly branched shrub loses its leaves in the winter. The tubular red and yellow flowers are borne in pairs on bright red bracts and attract hummingbirds in the spring and summer. Two black shiny fruits follow the flower and are very showy set against the red bracts, making them attractive to birds. A great addition to the habitat garden in cool full sun to light shade with regular to occasional deep summer water.

WESTERN BLEEDING HEART *Dicentra formosa*. Small deciduous tree or shrub found in the foothills and mountains of California. In the northern, rainier part of its range, it grows more often on dry slopes in mountain foothills. In the southern and drier part of its range, it grows most often near higher elevation creeks, canyon bottoms and other moister areas. The thin, shiny brown branches bear shiny heart-shaped leaves which are light green early in the season and darken as they age. Leaves on plants at higher elevation may turn gold or red as the weather cools. The showy flowers develop in the spring and are bright pink or magenta, and grow in clusters all over the shrub, making the plant very colorful and noticeable in the landscape. The shrub bears 3 inch long brown legume pods which are very thin and dry.

WESTERN REDBUD *Cercis occidentalis*. Deciduous shrub to small tree. This plant is easy to grow just about anywhere in northern California that doesn't get below 15 degrees. Magenta flowers occur in spring, February -April. Western Redbud is native on dry slopes (usually next to a spring or seasonal creek), of the coastal ranges. Likes full sun, some summer water for faster growth, regular water in desert areas. Tolerant of lime or acid soils, pH 5.5-8 is safe. It is tolerant of clay soils, and needs a winter chill before flowers set properly. Flowers and young pods are edible. The young, small redbud plants are not cold hardy below 20 degrees F. Older plants are no problem at 10 degrees F or less. The flowers usually emerge before the leaves. Its reddish-purple seed pods hang on the tree in winter.

WESTERN SPICE BUSH *Calycanthus occidentalis*. Fragrant, erect shrub found in stream courses in shady canyons usually with north and east exposure. Leaves are large and aromatic. Flowers are deep maroon and scented, blooming spring to summer. It is fast growing and will usually grow about 10 ft. wide and high. Takes filtered sun to shade and is relatively pest resistant. Seed are eaten by birds and it is generally not browsed by deer. Attracts butterflies. Cold hardy to -10 degrees F.

WOOLY BLUE CURLS *Trichostema lanatum*. This evergreen shrub has pungent, dark green, narrow leaves and spectacular flower spikes. Grows 3-4 foot tall and wide and blooms over a long period. Blue-purple to pink flowers, covered in purple hairs with protruding, long, curving stamens are a sight to behold. Native to coastal scrub and chaparral communities from Monterey County to northern Baja. Requires full sun, good drainage, and is drought tolerant once established. Avoid regular

irrigation (except during periods of prolonged winter drought), fertilizer, and organic mulches. Pollinated by hummingbirds and visited by bumblebees and butterflies. Deer resistant.

Native Trees For Sale

INCENSE CEDAR *Calocedrus decurrens*. Fragrant evergreen tree found in cool, rocky canyons. Leaves are flat and scale-like. It is valued for its pyramidal habit, moderate growth rate, pest tolerance, fragrance, and tolerance of poor soils. May be pruned. Grows 60 to 150 ft. Drought tolerant but prefers watering once a month. Good for bank stabilization, hedges, and attracts butterflies. Deer resistant and serpentine tolerant.

MADRONE *Arbutus menziesii*. Beautiful native evergreen tree but tricky to establish. Main feature is the handsome smooth reddish bark that peels in thin flakes. Leaves are leathery and shiny dark green. Large clusters of white flowers give way to red-orange berries that can remain into winter if the birds don't eat them. Must have good drainage and just enough water to establish. Once established give only infrequent deep watering or no water at all. Grows 25 feet in drier areas. In the northern, moister part of its range, it can grow quickly to 100 feet. Plant in a shady or partially shaded location, and avoid direct summer water. It prefers north facing slopes especially in drier locations. Serpentine tolerant.

PONDEROSA PINE *Pinus ponderosa*. This is a widespread and variable pine native to western North America. Like most western pines, the ponderosa is associated with mountainous topography. It is found on the Black Hills and on foothills and mid-height peaks of the northern, central and southern Rocky Mountains as well as the Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Modern forestry research identifies four different taxa of Ponderosa Pine, with differing botanical characters and adapted to different climatic conditions. These pines have been grown from cones collected from locations that match the Cobb Mountain climate.

DOUGLAS FIR *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. This is an evergreen conifer native to the coastal regions of western North America, from west-central British Columbia, Canada southward to central California. In Oregon and Washington its range is continuous from the Cascades crest west to the Pacific Ocean. In California, it is found in the Klamath and Coast Ranges as far south as the Santa Cruz Mountains, and in the Sierra Nevada as far south as the Yosemite region. It occurs from near sea level along the coast to 5,900 feet in the Sierra Nevada. Douglas Firs in coastal areas are the second-tallest conifers in the world (after Redwood in coastal areas). Trees 200-250 feet or more in height and 5-7 feet in diameter are common in old growth stands, and maximum heights of 330-390 feet and diameters up to 15-20 feet have been documented. It commonly lives more than 500 years and occasionally more than 1,000 years. Douglas Fir is commercially important for lumber. Due to its size it is not frequently used in residential gardens.