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For information about financially supporting the UC Davis Arboretum All-Stars Program or to obtain additional information about the program, please call (530) 752-4880.

INTRODUCING

UC DAVIS
ARBORETUM



All Stars

100 Plants Recommended for California Gardens



UC DAVIS
CENTENNIAL

About the Arboretum All-Stars Program

The Arboretum All-Stars program is a joint project of the UC Davis Arboretum and the California Center for Urban Horticulture (CCUH) in collaboration with other partners throughout the state. Together they are working to help you, the home gardener, make eco-friendly plant choices that will enhance the beauty and sustainability of your landscape.



About the UC Davis Arboretum

The UC Davis Arboretum is a 100 acre public garden and living museum located on the campus of UC Davis – it's free and open to the public every day of the year. The Arboretum is a leader in practicing, promoting and teaching about sustainable horticulture for California's Central Valley and beyond. Home gardeners rely on the Arboretum for eco-friendly gardening advice, demonstrations and workshops. Visitors of all ages attend classes, take guided tours, participate in art experiences in the gardens or simply enjoy the beauty of the Arboretum.



About CCUH

The California Center for Urban Horticulture's mission is to help Californians develop sustainable gardens, landscapes and public parks with timely horticultural information. The Center is located at the University of California, Davis, and draws upon the knowledge and expertise of partners in academia, industry and the public. CCUH coordinates public programs, workshops, demonstration gardens and research to provide Californians with horticultural information to create and maintain environmentally sound landscapes.

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Thanks to the photographers who contributed to this booklet. All photos are copyrighted and the copyright holders are: Clyde Elmore, Lady Anne (www.packrat_pro.com), Saxon Holt, www.maggiesgarden.com, Valarie MacDonald (www.davesgarden.com), and the UC Davis Arboretum.



Do you need help picking plants for your sustainable home garden?

Selecting from this list of 100 Arboretum All-Stars is an easy way to start making "green" choices for your great looking garden.

What is an Arboretum All-Star?

Arboretum All-Stars are top plants recommended by the horticultural staff of the UC Davis Arboretum. They thrive in California's Mediterranean climate and have qualities that make them great choices for sustainable home gardens.

What makes a plant an Arboretum All-Star?

Each All-Star plant must have the following features:

- Attractive for most of the year
- Thrives in California's Mediterranean climate
- Tested in the UC Davis Arboretum

Many All-Stars also have one or more of the following features:

- Low maintenance
- Drought tolerant
- Attracts beneficial wildlife, including pollinator insects
- Power line friendly*

The Arboretum All-Stars Program Supports River-Friendly Landscaping's 7 Principles

Choosing Arboretum All-Stars will help you create a healthy and balanced home garden that looks beautiful, is easy to maintain with minimal fertilizers or pesticides, and supports your local ecosystems. Use Arboretum All-Stars information on growth habit, size, and water and sunlight requirements to select the "right plant for the right place." This is a key concept of River-Friendly Landscaping for improving plant health, reducing pest problems (and pesticide use), and conserving water and energy. Use mulch around your All-Stars to further conserve soil moisture, build soil health, suppress weeds, and reduce runoff. To learn more about the seven principles of River-Friendly Landscaping please visit RiverFriendly.org.

*Pacific Gas and Electric Company recommends planting vegetation that is power line friendly in areas near power distribution lines. Power line friendly plantings grow to a mature height of 25 feet or less.

Will Arboretum All-Stars grow in my area?

Arboretum All-Stars grow well in California's Mediterranean climate. All of the plants have been grown and tested at the UC Davis Arboretum and field trials of All-Stars are being conducted in test gardens throughout the state. Please refer to Sunset climate zones listed to help determine which plants will grow best in your area. Visit www.sunset.com to learn more about Sunset climate zones and find your zone.



Where can I see Arboretum All-Stars?



You can see Arboretum All-Stars growing throughout the gardens of the UC Davis Arboretum. Many All-Stars in the Arboretum are identified with beautiful, brightly colored signs, each with a photo of the plant in bloom, a list of its outstanding qualities and information on how to grow it. Also, look for metal

plant labels with the All-Stars logo. The Arboretum is free and open to the public every day of the year and free public tours and programs are scheduled on many weekends. For a map of the Arboretum gardens, information on planning your visit and a list of upcoming public events, please visit arboretum.ucdavis.edu

Where can I purchase Arboretum All-Stars?

Many Arboretum All-Stars are available for sale at selected retail garden centers participating in the Arboretum All-Stars program. For a complete list of participating garden centers in your area and a searchable plant database to help you find the perfect plant for your garden, visit the Arboretum All-Stars resource pages at: arboretum.ucdavis.edu/arboretum_all_stars.aspx.

Arboretum All-Stars can also be purchased at public plant sales held at the UC Davis Arboretum Teaching Nursery each spring and fall. In 2010, the Arboretum will launch a new **Tour and Shop** program for garden clubs, Master Gardener chapters and other special interest groups of up to 20 people. These programs will include a one-hour tour of the Arboretum Teaching Nursery, featuring many All-Stars in raised demonstration beds, followed by one hour for shopping in the nursery. Please contact the Arboretum at (530) 752-4880 to schedule a **Tour and Shop** program.






DEFINITION OF TERMS








PLANT TYPE AND SIZE

- PERENNIALS** Perennials are long-lived, soft-stemmed plants that don't form woody branches. This category includes ornamental grasses, ferns, succulents, bulbs, and other showy flowering plants. Many perennials need seasonal care such as removing spent blossoms or cutting back dormant stems to the ground.
Small perennial - Grows to 1 foot or less
Medium perennial - Grows 1-3 feet tall
Large perennial - Grows over 3 feet tall
- GROUNDCOVERS** Groundcovers are low-growing plants that can spread to cover a wide area.
- VINES** Vines can climb fences or other structures to create a living screen. Many vines can also grow on the ground to form a groundcover.
- SHRUBS** Shrubs are woody plants that stay below 15 feet tall. Shrubs tend to have deeper root systems than perennials and many boast showy flowers. They form the foundation and structure of a drought-tolerant garden.
Small shrub - Grows to 4 feet or less
Medium shrub - Grows 4-6 feet tall
Large shrub - Grows 6-15 feet tall
- TREES** Trees are woody plants that have a single trunk or multiple trunks that grow to 15 or more feet tall. Trees less than 25 feet tall are considered power line friendly.
Small tree - Grows 15-20 feet tall
Medium tree - Grows 20-40 feet tall
Large tree - Grows over 40 feet tall

WATER NEEDS

- VERY LOW**  Water deeply once a month during the dry season
- LOW**  Water deeply every two weeks during the dry season
- MEDIUM**  Water deeply once a week during the dry season
Note: no extra water needed during rainy season

EXPOSURE

- FULL SUN**  Plant requires direct sunlight for most of the day.
- FULL SUN OR PART SHADE**   Plant will do well in direct sunlight for most of the day or shade for part of the day. Plant can tolerate exposure to hot afternoon sun.
- PART SHADE**  Plant will do well in dappled shade. Plant will tolerate sun exposure in the morning but must be protected from hot afternoon sun.
- PART SHADE OR SHADE**   Plant will do well in dappled shade or full shade. Plant will tolerate some sun exposure in the morning but must be protected from hot afternoon sun.
- SHADE**  Plant requires full shade. Plant will do best if it never gets direct sun exposure during the hot summer months.

ARBORETUM LOCATION

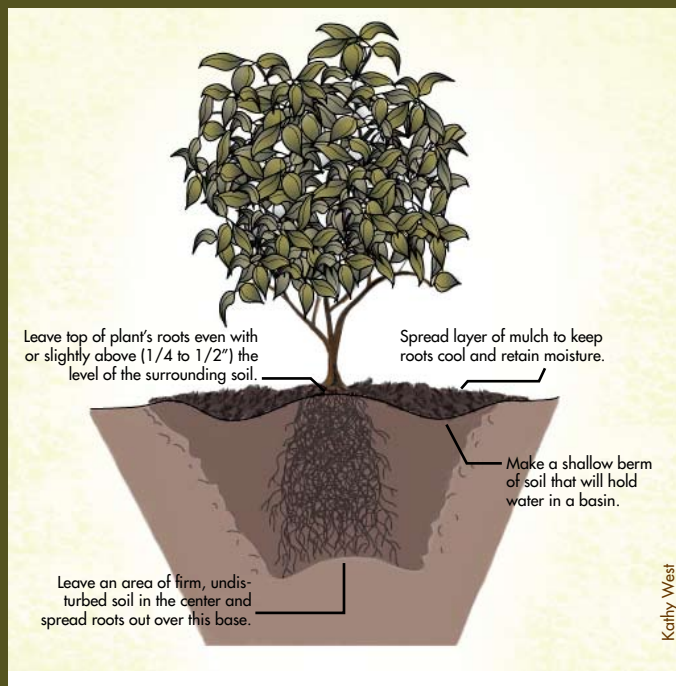
- | | |
|--|---|
| AUST Australian Collection | EASI East Asian Collection |
| ACAC Acacia Grove | MWB Mary Watis Brown Garden (California Native Plants) |
| TERR Arboretum Terrace Garden | MEDI Mediterranean Collection |
| NURS Arboretum Teaching Nursery | STOR Ruth Risdon Storer Garden - a Valley-Wise Garden |
| CONI Conifer Collection | SWUS Southwest USA Collection |
| DESE Desert Collection | GAZE White Flower Garden (Gazebo) |

Want Ideas for Designing with All-Stars?

Creating a landscape design can be challenging, whether you're starting from scratch or improving an existing garden. Visit arboretum.ucdavis.edu to download free All-Star planting plans for your home garden. Plans feature a California native garden, low-maintenance garden, and a wildlife-attracting garden using a variety of Arboretum All-Stars.

How do I plant and care for Arboretum All-Stars?

Arboretum All-Stars are low-maintenance plants that require only a little regular care once they are established. Getting them off to a good start in your garden will provide you with many years of enjoyment. Please refer to the basic planting instructions below.



Preparation

- Identify a planting location with the correct amount of sun or shade for your plant.
- Dig planting hole as shown in diagram. Make hole just deep enough so top of plant's roots will be even with, or slightly (1/4" to 1/2") above, the level of the surrounding soil. If soil in planting hole is hard, loosen it with a shovel but leave a base of firm, undisturbed soil in the center of the planting hole.

Planting

- Tap pot firmly on sides and bottom to loosen root ball. Slide plant out of pot. Gently loosen exposed roots, especially if thickly matted.
- Place plant in center of hole, spreading roots out over firm soil base.
- Backfill using original soil from hole. Add the soil in several stages, breaking up large chunks. Use your hands to firm soil around the roots at each stage.
- Once hole is filled, use any extra soil to make a berm of soil around the plant as shown. This berm will hold water in a basin around the plant. Water gently and thoroughly immediately after planting.
- Spread a layer of mulch around plant to help keep roots cool and retain moisture. When planting trees and shrubs, leave a 2-inch gap between stem or trunk of plant and mulch ring.

Establishment and Maintenance

- In fall, cooler temperatures help plants establish quickly and rains keep new plants watered. For spring planting, or during a dry fall, all new plants need frequent irrigation at first (every two to three days if it's warm). After a few weeks, change to twice a week watering until weather cools and rains begin.
- During first season after planting, monitor your new plants regularly for signs of wilting and give extra water as needed. Do not let plants dry out while they are becoming established. Even drought-tolerant plants need regular water at first.
- Once plants are established, follow regular pruning and watering recommendations for each species.

PERENNIALS

NEW

***Achillea millefolium* 'Island Pink'** – island pink yarrow: California native plant; colorful pink flowers in spring, summer, and fall make good cut flowers; ferny green foliage will spread; flowers attract butterflies and beneficial insects.



MWB
A1-A3:
1-24

medium

spring,
summer,
fall



remove old
flower stalks;
divide when
clumps get
crowded



water deeply
every one to
two weeks

Aquilegia eximia – serpentine columbine: California native plant; larger and showier than most columbines; attractive delicate foliage in basal mound; attracts hummingbirds.



MWB
A1-A3:
1-11,
14-24

medium

spring,
summer



remove old
flower stalks
and foliage in
the fall



water deeply
every one to
two weeks

***Aster* 'Purple Dome'** – purple dome Michaelmas daisy: This dwarf daisy has deep-violet flowers in late summer; attractive to butterflies and beneficial insects; resists mildew and tolerates wet soils.



TERR
1-24

medium

summer



cut to ground
in winter to
renew



water deeply
every one to
two weeks

Bergenia crassifolia – pigsqueak: Dense clusters of pink flowers bloom in winter and early spring; classic California garden plant for dry or moist shady border; broad, shiny leaves provide textural contrast to small-leaved plants; attracts beneficial insects.



STOR
A1-A3:
1-9,
12-24

small

winter



remove old
flower stalks



water deeply
every one to
two weeks

Bletilla striata – Chinese ground orchid: Easiest orchid to grow in the Central Valley and plants spread to form small colonies over time; tough and hardy perennial that blooms dependably in shady gardens; vivid coloration and unusual shape give a tropical effect; attracts beneficial insects.



EASI
2B-9,
12-24

medium

spring



cut stems to
ground in
winter for tidy
appearance



water deeply
every one to
two weeks

Bouteloua gracilis – blue grama grass: California native plant; green flowers age to tan by the end of the summer; retains tidy, upright shape even when dormant.



MWB
1-3,
7-11,
14,
18-21

medium

summer,
fall



mow once in
late fall or
winter to
renew



water deeply
every two
weeks

Bulbine frutescens – Cape balsam: Small, evergreen perennial is a wonderful addition to dry perennial borders with its long-blooming spikes of delicate, star-shaped yellow flowers; fleshy, bright green foliage adds a sculptural element to the garden; tolerates drought and poor soils.



NURS,
STOR
8, 9,
12-24

medium

spring,
summer,
fall



remove old
flower stalks
for tidy
appearance



water deeply
once or twice a
month

NEW

***Calamagrostis* × *acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster'** – Karl Foerster feather reed grass: Attractive, upright dark green foliage; fluffy blooms in spring turn into attractive buff spikes that last all summer and fall; a vertical plant that performs well in narrow spaces.



TERR,
STOR
2B-24

large

spring,
summer



cut to ground
in winter



water deeply
every one to
two weeks

Cyclamen hederifolium – ivy leaf cyclamen: Scented rose-pink or white flowers bloom in late summer and early fall before the leaves emerge; ornamental silver-marked foliage sparkles in dry shady gardens; tolerates a wide variety of soil types and can also grow well in containers.



TERR
2-9,
14-24

small

summer,
fall












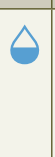

















little or none















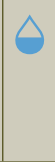














water deeply
once or twice a
month




























PERENNIALS

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| <p><i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> – Japanese holly fern: Evergreen fern with dramatic, dark-green glossy fronds that resemble holly leaves; provides a lush look in dark shady areas of the garden; can tolerate high-mineral irrigation water.</p> |  | <p>EASI, TERR, GAZE — 5-9, 14-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>none</p> |  | <p>little or none; remove old fronds for tidy appearance</p> |  | <p>water deeply every one to two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Echeveria 'Imbricata'</i> – hen and chicks: Lovely, drought-tolerant edging plant for partial shade; sculptural foliage rosettes look like blue-green succulent “flowers;” spreads by producing plantlets that slowly form a groundcover.</p> |  | <p>STOR — 8, 9; 12-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Epilobium canum</i> – California fuchsia: California native plant; easy to grow and tolerates heat and drought; different varieties can have narrow or broad leaves that range from silver to bright green.</p> |  | <p>MWB — 2-11, 14-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>summer, fall</p> |  | <p>cut to ground after flowering in late fall</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> – Santa Barbara daisy: Good in containers or for trailing over a wall; spreads sparingly by seed in the garden; blooms profusely from spring through fall; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.</p> |  | <p>GAZE — 8-11, 12-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>cut to ground in winter to renew</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Erigeron 'W.R.'</i> – Wayne Roderick seaside daisy: California native plant; flowers through the spring, summer, and fall; long-blooming daisy for home gardens; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.</p> |  | <p>TERR, MWB — 1-9, 14-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every one to two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Festuca californica</i> – California fescue: California native plant; tolerates summer drought and various soil types, and is long lived; has graceful, gray-green leaves and airy flowers that mature to a golden yellow color.</p> |  | <p>MWB — 4-9, 14-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks in fall for tidy appearance</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks in sun, once a month in shade</p> |
| <p><i>Helleborus argutifolius</i> – Corsican hellebore: Long-lasting, pale-green flowers brighten the winter garden; needs little maintenance and tolerates dry shade; stiff, gray-green foliage adds sculptural interest to the garden year round.</p> |  | <p>NURS, GAZE — 3B-9, 14-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>winter, spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks in summer for tidy appearance</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Helleborus x hybridus</i> – lenten rose: Requires little maintenance and tolerates semi-dry shade; evergreen foliage looks good all year; nodding, rose-like flowers brighten winter gardens.</p> |  | <p>TERR, STOR — 2B-10, 14-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>winter, spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks in fall</p> |  | <p>water deeply every one to two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Heuchera 'Lillian's Pink'</i> – Lillian's pink coral bells: California native plant; bright pink flowers attract bees and hummingbirds; excellent groundcover for small shady areas or borders.</p> |  | <p>MWB, TERR —</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |



















PERENNIALS

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| <p><i>Heuchera maxima</i> – island alumroot: California native plant; a good informal groundcover for dry shade; tolerates heavy clay soils; frilly green leaves look good all year.</p> |  | <p>MWB — 15-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Heuchera</i> ‘Rosada’ – rosada coral bells: California native plant; one of the best flowering perennials for dry shade; introduced to the nursery trade by the UC Davis Arboretum.</p> |  | <p>MWB, STOR — 15-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Hunnemannia fumariifolia</i> – Mexican tulip poppy: Bright yellow poppy flowers bloom spring through fall; bushy perennial with lacy, gray-green foliage; heat and drought tolerant with seeds that grow to replace the mother plant.</p> |  | <p>STOR — 1-24: H1, H2</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>cut back old flower stalks for tidy appearance and prolonged bloom</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Iris</i> ‘Canyon Snow’ – canyon snow Pacific iris: California native plant; most dependable hybrid iris of the Pacific coast; white orchid-like flowers light up shady gardens; grows with little maintenance; narrow leaves form an attractive evergreen, grass-like mound.</p> |  | <p>TERR, MWB — 4-9, 14-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>little or none; can dig up and divide in fall</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Kniphofia</i> ‘Christmas Cheer’ – Christmas cheer poker plant: Dramatic plant brightens up the winter garden; at the top of its tall flowering stems, brilliant orange buds open to deep-gold tubular flowers; long, narrow leaves form an attractive, medium-large clump over time; attracts hummingbirds.</p> |  | <p>STOR — 2-9, 14-24</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>winter</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> (dwarf varieties) – Japanese silver grass: Leaves may turn red, orange, and yellow in the fall; many varieties are available, with different leaf patterns and a range of sizes; thrives in clay soil.</p> |  | <p>STOR — 2-24</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>summer</p> |  | <p>cut to ground in winter</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i> – pine muhly: Great accent plant for a low-water garden; requires little maintenance; adds texture and movement to the garden; flower stalks persist and look attractive year round.</p> |  | <p>STOR — 4-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>summer</p> |  | <p>cut to ground every three years</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> – deergrass: California native plant; makes a low informal screen; needs almost no maintenance; remove old leaves at any time; adds texture and movement to the garden.</p> |  | <p>TERR, MWB — 4-24</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>summer</p> |  | <p>cut to ground every three years</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Neomarica caerulea</i> – walking iris: Accent plant with arching, sword-like leaves; produces clusters of gorgeous, intricately-patterned, violet-blue flowers; blooms repeatedly in partial shade during the hottest part of the summer.</p> |  | <p>TERR — 16, 17, 21-24: H2; or indoors</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>summer</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |

















PERENNIALS

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| <p><i>Nepeta × faassenii</i> – hybrid catmint: Lavender-blue flowers attract butterflies and other pollinators; dependable, low-growing plant has aromatic, gray-green foliage; tolerates different soil types.</p> |  | <p>STOR 1-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>cut to ground in winter to renew</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Origanum vulgare</i> ‘Betty Rollins’ – dwarf oregano: Pink tubular flowers attract butterflies from mid-summer to early fall; low-maintenance groundcover; leaves can be used in cooking.</p> |  | <p>TERR 1-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks in winter</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> ‘Margarita B.O.P.’ – Santa Margarita foothill penstemon: California native plant; flowers are golden yellow as buds, bright blue as blooms, then change to purple pink; unlike many California native penstemons, it thrives in garden conditions.</p> |  | <p>MWB 7-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Rhodophiala bifida</i> – red Argentine amaryllis: Showy, easy-to-grow bulb; dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers bloom in late summer; heat and drought tolerant; attracts hummingbirds.</p> |  | <p>STOR 8, 9, 12-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>summer, fall</p> |  | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> – coral fountain: Very adaptable plant with tubular, bright coral-red flowers from spring to autumn; show-stopping fountain of flowers attracts hummingbirds; low maintenance and drought tolerant.</p> |  | <p>SWUS 14, 19-24, H1, H2: or indoors</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>little or none; prune to shape</p> |  | <p>water deeply every one to two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Salvia spathacea</i> – hummingbird sage: California native plant; leaves have a pleasant, fruity fragrance; excellent drought-tolerant groundcover for sun or partial shade; attracts hummingbirds.</p> |  | <p>MWB 7-9, 14-24</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>winter, spring</p> |  | <p>remove old flower stalks at end of season</p> |  | <p>water deeply every one to two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Saponaria × lempergii</i> ‘Max Frei’ – hybrid soapwort: Bright pink flowers bloom in hot summer months and early autumn; suitable for the rock garden or around roses and taller perennials; low maintenance and dependable.</p> |  | <p>NURS 1-11, 14-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>little or none; prune to shape</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Sedum palmeri</i> – Palmer’s sedum: Deep golden-yellow, star-shaped flowers in spring; drought and shade tolerant; low growing and can be used as a groundcover for small areas; prefers well-drained soils and containers.</p> |  | <p>SWUS</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring</p> |  | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Solidago californica</i> ‘Cascade Creek’ – Cascade Creek California goldenrod: California native plant; bears bright yellow flowers in summer and fall that attract butterflies and beneficial insects; ideal for native grass meadow.</p> |  | <p>MWB 1-11, 14-23</p> | <p>medium</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>cut to ground after flowering in late fall</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |

PERENNIALS

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <p><i>Sprekelia formosissima</i> – Aztec lily: Dramatic, deep-red flowers attract hummingbirds in spring and summer; encourage blooming several times a year by withholding and then applying water; low maintenance.</p> |  | <p>SWUS 9, 12-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |  | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |
| <p><i>Sternbergia lutea</i> – yellow autumn crocus: Goblet-shaped yellow flowers blossom in early fall; lustrous, deep-green foliage emerges soon after bloom and lasts through the winter; does well in full sun and is extremely drought tolerant.</p> |  | <p>NURS, MEDI 3-10, 14-24</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>fall</p> |  | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month or not at all</p> |
| <p><i>Stipa gigantea</i> – giant feather grass: Dramatic large grass is an excellent garden accent; waving wands of flowers add movement to the garden; low mound of evergreen leaves looks good year round.</p> |  | <p>STOR 4-9, 14-24</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>spring</p> |   | <p>remove old flower stalks in fall or winter</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i> – giant chain fern: California native plant; plant needs little care once established; great for a shady oasis near a pond or fountain.</p> |  | <p>MWB, TERR 2B-9, 14-24</p> | <p>large</p> | <p>none</p> |   | <p>remove old fronds for a tidier appearance</p> |  | <p>water deeply once a week</p> |
| <p><i>Zephyranthes candida</i> – Argentine rain lily: Grows from bulbs and forms clumps of shiny, grassy leaves; good edging plant or groundcover; attracts beneficial insects.</p> |  | <p>TERR, GAZE 4-9, 12-24, H1, H2</p> | <p>small</p> | <p>summer, fall</p> |   | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |

GROUNDCOVERS

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <p><i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> – snow-in-summer: Gives a cool look to hot Central Valley gardens; can thrive in low to medium amounts of irrigation; silver foliage good for contrast with green-leaved plants.</p> |  | <p>GAZE A1, A2 1-24</p> | <p>ground-cover</p> | <p>spring, summer</p> |   | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply once a week in sun, every two weeks in shade</p> |
| <p><i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> – dwarf plumbago: Attractive groundcover with clusters of intense blue flowers in summer and continuing into fall; leaves turn a colorful maroon in autumn; tolerant of sun or shade. Deciduous.</p> |  | <p>STOR, EASI 2B-10, 14-24</p> | <p>ground-cover</p> | <p>summer, fall</p> |   | <p>cut to ground in winter for tidy appearance</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p>NEW <i>Delosperma cooperi</i> – Cooper's ice plant: Linear succulent foliage creeps along the ground, making an attractive apple-green mat; bright pink-purple flowers bloom in spring, summer, and fall.</p> |  | <p>STOR 2-24</p> | <p>ground-cover</p> | <p>spring, summer, fall</p> |   | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply every two weeks</p> |
| <p><i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> – evergreen currant: California native plant; good shade-tolerant groundcover under native oaks and in other dry, shady areas; shiny and fragrant foliage looks attractive all year; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects.</p> |  | <p>MWB 8, 9, 14-24</p> | <p>ground-cover</p> | <p>spring</p> |   | <p>little or none</p> |  | <p>water deeply once or twice a month</p> |