










Plants for Shady Gardens in the Foothills





ANNUALS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Begonia semperflorens</i> Fibrous/Wax Begonia</p> 	<p>Filtered sunlight; bright indirect light Regular water</p>	<p>“Always blooming”; blooms spring through fall; dark-foliaged species can take more sun if well watered; can live for years in mild climates</p>
<p><i>Browallia americana</i> Amethyst Flower</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>Browall, Swedish botanist and contemporary of Linnaeus; loves warm shade; violet or blue flowers about ½” long and across</p>
<p><i>Fuchsia x hybrids</i> Fuchsia</p> 	<p>Early morning sun; all day dappled light Regular water</p>	<p>Fuchs, German Botanist; wide variety of color combinations, flower and leaf sizes</p>
<p><i>Heliotropium arborescens</i> Heliotrope</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Follows the sun” “tending to be tree-like”; clusters of tiny flowers with a sweet, delicate foliage; handsome foliage; needs well-drained soil</p>
<p><i>Impatiens balsamina</i> Balsam, Touch-Me-Not</p> 	<p>Light to full shade Regular water</p>	<p>Touch-Me-Not refers to seed pod's bursting open and scattering seeds when lightly touched; aromatic; solid-colored or variegated, in many different shades/colors, many flower forms</p>





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<i>Lobelia</i> Lobelia 	Light shade Regular water	L'Obel, Belgium botanist; comes in many different colors; blooms early summer to frost
<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i> Coleus 	Strong indirect light; thin shade Regular water	"Pipe stamens" "saucer or shield-shaped"; the more red pigment, the more sun tolerant plant tends to be
<i>Torenia fournier</i> Wishbone Flower 	Partial shade Regular water	Named for two botanists; flowers look like miniature gloxinias; stamens arranged in wishbone shape; blooms from summer to fall
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> Garden Nasturtium 	Light shade Somewhat drought tolerant	"Trophy" (shape of flowers) "large"; leaves, flowers, and unripe seedpods all edible




BULBS, CORMS, TUBERS

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<p><i>Chionodoxa</i> Glory-of-the-Snow</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water during growth and bloom; may need some moisture during summer dormancy</p>	<p>“Snow glory”; one of first spring bloomers; blue, white, or pink flowers</p>
<p><i>Convallaria majalis</i> Lily-of-the-Valley</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Of the valley” “May”; all parts are poisonous if ingested; good planted between/among camellias, rhododendrons, etc.; multiplies</p>
<p><i>Crocus</i> Crocus</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water during growth and bloom</p>	<p>“Thread”; early bloomer: late winter, early spring (some fall-blooming); range of colors; good planted in masses; naturalizes except in warm winter climates</p>
<p><i>Erythronium californicum</i> Fawn lily</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water during growth; no water during dormancy</p>	<p>“Red”; native to Northern California; good under deciduous trees; blooms in spring; leaves mottled brown; creamy white or yellow flowers on 6-10” stems</p>






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<p><i>Erythronium dens-canis</i> Dogtooth Violet</p> 	<p>Light afternoon shade Regular water during growth; no water during dormancy</p>	<p>From Europe; deep pink to purple flowers on 6-12” stems w/mottled leaves; needs year-round moisture</p>
<p><i>Hyacinthoides</i> Bluebell, Wood Hyacinth</p> 	<p>Filtered sun; light shade Regular water till foliage dies; at least some moisture in summer</p>	<p>Comes in blue, white, pink; propensity for reseeding; bulbs may cause allergic skin reaction, same as hyacinths</p>
<p><i>Ipheion uniflorum</i> Blue Star Flower Spring Star Flower</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water during growth and bloom; prefers dry conditions during dormancy</p>	<p>“Single-flowered”; leaves smell like onions when bruised; will multiply</p>
<p><i>Leucojum aestivum</i> Summer Snowflake</p> 	<p>Full sun during bloom; light shade after in hot climates Regular water during growth and bloom; some water during summer dormancy</p>	<p>“White violet” “of summer”; blooms late winter in Pollock Pines. Bell-shaped flowers w/green tipped segments</p>






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<p><i>Leucojum vernum</i> Spring Snowflake</p> 	<p>Full sun during bloom; light shade after in hot climates Regular water during growth and bloom; some water during summer dormancy</p>	<p>“White violet” “of spring”; for colder areas of county, needs definite winter cold (below 20F)</p>
<p><i>Lilium</i> Lily (includes many cultivars)</p> 	<p>Roots cool; tops in sun or filtered light Need moisture year-round</p>	<p>Many different types and hybrids; locating them among low-growing plants is a good way to keep roots shaded; have contractile roots that draw them down to proper depth</p>
<p><i>Scilla siberica</i> Siberian Squill, Bluebell</p> 	<p>Full sun during bloom; light shade after Regular water during growth and bloom; reduce when foliage yellows</p>	<p>Has flaring little bells; one of the harbingers of spring; typical color blue, but varieties in white, pink, etc.; will naturalize</p>





GROUNDCOVERS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<i>Ajuga</i> Carpet Bugle 	Partial shade Regular water	“Without yoke”; spreads quickly by runners; will escape unless contained; most have blue flowers
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> Heartleaf Bergenia Pig Squeak 	Partial or full shade Regular water	von Bergen, German physician and botanist; “heart-shaped leaves”; “Pig Squeak” (from noise produced by rubbing a leaf between thumb and finger); evergreen except in coldest climates; good with ferns, hostas, hellebores; will endure neglect, poor soil, and some drought; typically blooms in spring
<i>Carex flacca</i> Blue Sedge 	Some shade Moderate water	“Weak, flabby”; foliage may be blue or green; evergreen only in mildest climates
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> Dwarf Plumbago 	Partial shade Moderate water; tolerates inconsistent water	“Stigma like a horn”; blooms summer to late fall; striking in fall when blue blossoms contrast w/red foliage; shear or mow annually before spring growth
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> Chamomile 	Partial shade Moderate water	“Dwarf” or “growing near the ground” “apple” “notable or showy”; aromatic composite; blooms in summer; not plant for chamomile tea; it can be mowed or sheared occasionally






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<p><i>Convolvulus sabatius</i> Ground Morning Glory</p> 	<p>Tolerates some shade Moderate water</p>	<p>“Twine around”; Sabbati, Italian botanist; small lavender-blue flowers early summer to late fall, 1 to 2 feet tall; soft, hairy, gray-green evergreen leaves; trim in late winter to prevent becoming woody</p>
<p><i>Cotula squalida</i> New Zealand Brass Buttons</p> 	<p>Partial shade Moderate water</p>	<p>“Small cup” (cupped area at the base of leaves) “stiff or rough, neglected, dirty”; yellow-green flower heads, late spring to early summer</p>
<p><i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> Beach/Sand Strawberry</p> 	<p>Afternoon shade Regular water</p>	<p>Latin for “strawberry”; native to Pacific Coast beaches/bluffs of North and South America; this is not the commercially grown strawberry; cut back annually to force new growth and prevent stem buildup</p>
<p><i>Galium odoratum</i> Sweet Woodruff</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular to ample water</p>	<p>Greek “milk,” referring to certain species used to curdle milk; “fragrant”; clusters of small white flowers appear above foliage in late spring/early summer; spreads rapidly and can become a pest if allowed to grow unchecked</p>
<p><i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Houttuynia</p> 	<p>Sun or shade Regular to ample water</p>	<p>Houttuyn, 18th century Dutch naturalist; “heart-shaped leaves”; spreads by underground stems; heart-shaped leaves tinged with red, white, pink, or yellow, and flowers look like tiny white dogwood blossoms; can spread aggressively in wet ground; foliage emits odor like orange peel when crushed</p>
<p><i>Lamium species</i> Dead Nettle</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>Typically have heart-shaped leaves, often marked with silver or white; clustered flowers come in pink, white, or yellow; can be evergreen in mild-winter climates</p>

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<p><i>Mahonia repens</i> Creeping Mahonia</p> 	<p>Full sun or partial shade Little or no water</p>	<p>MacMahon, 19th century American horticulturalist; “spreading/creeping”; native from BC to Northern CA; good winter color; yellow spring flowers and dark blue berries in fall</p>
<p><i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> Japanese Spurge</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Thick male” (referring to stamens) “terminal position”; withstands heavy shade and is widely used under trees; spreads slowly but surely; small, white, non-showy flowers in spring</p>
<p><i>Sagina subulata</i> Irish/Scotch Moss</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Fattening, nourishment” (belief that sheep fattened well on pastures where the plant grows); “awl-shaped”; green forms called Irish Moss; golden-green, Scotch Moss; not a true moss and will not do well under conditions that suit true mosses</p>
<p><i>Satureja douglasii</i> Yerba Buena</p> 	<p>Part shade Prefers moist soil but will take drought</p>	<p>David Douglas, 19th Century Scottish collector, “good herb”; native from LA to BC; plant for which SF got its original name; strong minty scent; white or lavender flowers; nice tea made from dried leaves</p>

PERENNIALS

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<p><i>Acanthus ssp.</i> Bear's Breech</p> 	<p>Sun or shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>“Thorn” “spine” “spike”; blooms in late spring or summer; can become invasive; dry summer regions will lose leaves if not watered but leaf out again when it rains</p>
<p><i>Aconitum species</i> Monkshood</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Unconquerable poison” (all parts poisonous if ingested) “Monks hood” refers to shape of the flower; does well under trees or even at the edge of a shaded bog; needs some winter chill; they will die back in winter so mark site</p>
<p><i>Alchemilla mollis</i> Lady's Mantle</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Alchemy” “soft”; rose family; yellowish summer flowers; clump-forming plant 2 feet or taller; nearly circular, scallop-edged leaves to 6 inch across; can self-sow</p>
<p><i>Anemone</i> Japanese Anemone</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Wind”; sweet little flowers in several colors; 2-4 feet tall; many different varieties; all parts poisonous if ingested; beautiful fall color</p>
<p><i>Aquilegia species</i> Columbine</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Aquila” Latin for eagle (spurs upside down look like eagle talons); many different colors and forms; nectar-bearing spurs for hummingbirds; hybridize freely</p>







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<p><i>Aruncus dioicus</i> Goat's Beard</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Two houses” (male/female flowers on different plants); resembles astilbe; 20” inch plumes of white/cream flowers in summer, native to SE Alaska</p>
<p><i>Astilbe species</i> False Spirea</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Without glittering” (referring to the dullness of the leaves); mainstay of perennial shade gardens; plume-like flower clusters provide color from late spring through summer</p>
<p><i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> Bugloss</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>Brunner, Swiss Botanist; “large foliage”; “Bugloss” original genesis is two Greek words <i>bous</i>, which means the head of a cow and <i>glossa</i>, meaning tongue; heart-shaped leaves; flowers look like forget-me-nots; blooms in spring, often into summer, especially in shade</p>
<p><i>Campanula species</i> Bellflower</p> 	<p>Partial shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>“Bell-like” “little bell” “bell-shaped”; many species in many forms; flowers bloom sometime between spring and fall, depending on species</p>
<p><i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> Bleeding Heart</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water flowering)</p>	<p>“Two spurs” (referring to flower shape); blooms in late spring; pink, heart-shaped flowers with protruding white inner petals on one side of arching stem</p>
<p><i>Digitalis species</i> Foxglove</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Finger”; good hummingbird and bee plant; some are biennials, some perennials; deer-proof; medicinal plant; <i>purpurea</i> invasive in some places</p>






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<p><i>Doronicum</i> Leopard's Bane</p> 	<p>Partial, light, or dappled shade Regular water</p>	<p>Usually blooms early to mid-spring; long, slender stems; dense clumps of leaves; dies back, so mark location; all toxic</p>
<p><i>Farfugium japonicum</i> Leopard Plant</p> 	<p>Some shade; bright indirect light Ample water</p>	<p>Beautiful glossy, green, kidney-shaped, scalloped leaves with yellow spots. Used to be <i>Ligularia</i></p>
<i>Perennial Ferns</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> Maidenhair Fern 	<p>Partial or full shade Ample water</p>	<p>“Unwettered” referring to water-repellant petals; “foot-like”; several species good for our area; even some of the hardy species die back in hard frost</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> Hart's Tongue Fern 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular to ample water</p>	<p>“Without spleen” “like a centipede”; group once called “spleenwort” for alleged medicinal value; striking in woodland or rock gardens with rhododendrons and azaleas</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Athyrium species</i> 	<p>Partial to full shade Regular to ample water</p>	<p>“Without shield” referring to enclosed spore-producing structure”; includes “Lady Fern,” Japanese Painted Fern,” add English Painted Fern”</p>




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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> Ostrich Fern  	Partial to full shade Regular to ample water	Italian physicist; “ostrich wing”; native to northern North America; can grow 6 feet tall to 3 feet wide, so needs space; fiddleheads are edible as cooked vegetable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Cinnamon Fern  	Light shade Ample water	“Fragrant”; large deciduous fern for damp soils in regions with cold winters; fiddleheads edible as cooked vegetable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Polypodium hesperium</i>  	Partial or full shade Little to regular water	“Many feet” “of the evening”; native from Alaska to California; provide leaf mold or other organic matter for best results
<i>Filipendula species</i> 	Partial to full shade Regular to ample water	“Hanging thread” referring to the tubers that hang on the fibrous roots; blooms in summer, dormant in winter
<i>Francoa ramosa</i> Maiden’s Wreath 	Partial shade Moderate to regular water	Franco, 16th century Spanish physician; “branched”; spreads by rhizomes; 1-2 feet high, 3 feet wide; blooms in midsummer; good cut flowers
<i>Geum species</i> Avens 	Partial shade Regular water	Geums can have single, double, or semi-double flowers in orange, yellow, or red; bloom spring to late summer





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<i>Helleborus</i>		Possibly Greek for “fawn” and “eaten”; Hellebores are long-lived plants, with flowers that persist longer than you would expect; they come in many colors and different growth patterns; lots of mythology related to plant and varying interpretations of name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Helleborus niger</i> Christmas Rose  	Shade Regular water	“Black”; leaves have no obvious stems; white flowers that turn pinkish with age; less tolerant of light than other hellebores; blooms Christmastime into spring; needs alkaline soil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Helleborus orientalis</i> Lenten Rose  	Shade or partial shade Regular water	A lot like <i>niger</i> , but more tolerant of warm-winter climates; blooms late winter, early spring; hybridizes freely
<i>Heuchera species</i> Coral Bells, Alum Root 	Afternoon shade Moderate to regular water	Heinrich von Heucher, 18th century professor of medicine and botanist; beautiful little bell-shaped flowers on long wispy stalks; wonderful in cut-flower arrangements; attractive to hummingbirds; come in many colors; bloom at some point between early spring and late summer, some species into fall
<i>X Heucherella</i> (<i>Heuchera</i> and <i>Tiarella</i>) 	Light shade Regular water	Hybrid of <i>Heuchera</i> and <i>Tiarella</i> ; combines flowering habit of Coral Bells with the heart-shaped leaves of foam flower
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> Cream Bush; Ocean Spray 	Partial shade Little to regular water	“Entire” or “unlobed disk” “two-colored”; western native of Coast Ranges, Sierra Nevada up to BC and east to the Rockies; leaves are deep green above, white and hairy beneath






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<p><i>Hosta species</i> Hosta, Plantain Lily</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>Host, 19th century Austrian botanist; classic shade plants! There are so many hybrids and varieties, with new ones coming on the scene all of the time; grown more for the beautiful foliage, but the thin spikes of little blue or white trumpet-shaped flowers that come up in the summer are definitely a bonus.</p>
<p><i>Isolepis cernua</i> Fiber Optics Plant</p> 	<p>Partial shade Ample water</p>	<p>“Equal scale” “nodding”; grass-like sedge; blooms all year</p>
<p><i>Ligularia dentata</i> Ligularia</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Ample water</p>	<p>“Like a small strap” referring to petals, “toothed”; grown primarily for its huge leaves—sometimes more than a foot across! In midsummer, sends up stalks of 4-inch wide orange-yellow daisies</p>






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<p><i>Linaria purpurea</i> Toad Flax</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Flax-like” “purple”; flowers are like small, spurred snapdragons, best in masses, 2-3 feet tall, 6 inches wide</p>
<p><i>Liriope/Ophiopogon species</i> Lily Turf</p> 	<p>Filtered sun to partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>Liriope, the mother of Narcissus in Greek mythology; “snake’s beard”; lumped with <i>Ophiopogon</i> in Western Garden because similar in appearance; blossoms in summer come in white and varying shades of purple; good plant for borders, along paths, rock gardens, and streams</p>
<p><i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> Cardinal Flower</p> 	<p>Partial shade Ample moisture</p>	<p>This is a bog plant in nature, needs rich soil and ample moisture; not good in dry shade; 2-4 feet high, 1-foot wide; spikes of flame-red, 1-inch flowers in summer</p>
<p><i>Lychnis chalcedonia</i> Maltese Cross</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Lamp” referring to one species' ancient use as a wick; of or from Chalcedon, Turkey; native to Russia; has a loose, open form.</p>


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<p><i>Mertensia ciliata</i> Mountain Bluebell</p>  <p><i>Mertensia pulmonarioides</i> Virginia Bluebell</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>Mertens, German Botanist; “fringed with hairs”; “resembles a lung”; these resemble large forget-me-nots and belong to the same family; good in woodland gardens; spreads slowly</p>
<p><i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> Jacob’s Ladder</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>Polemon, a 2nd century Greek philosopher; “dark blue”; lavender-blue pendulous 1-inch flowers in spring or early summer; very striking foliage</p>
<p><i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> Solomon’s Seal</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Many knee joints” “two flowers”; native to eastern North America; slowly spreading rhizomes; pairs or clusters of small, bell-shaped flowers in spring</p>
<p><i>Primula ssp.</i> Primrose</p> 	<p>Filtered to dappled to bright shade Varies: some need regular water; others need damp soil</p>	<p>“Prime” (first blooming); come in so many colors and shapes; some disappear in the winter and then all of a sudden pop out and provide early season color; bloom at different times of the year; hundreds of species</p>




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<p><i>Pulmonaria caeruleum</i> Lungwort</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Lung” “dark blue”; blooms in late winter/early spring, just before leaves emerge; low growing</p>
<p><i>Thalictrum species</i> Meadow Rue</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water</p>	<p>Foliage resembles columbine; needs some winter chill; typically blooms in late spring or summer; male and female flowers on different plants</p>
<p><i>Tiarella species</i> Foam Flower, Sugar-Scoop</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Little crown”, “tiara” (shape of fruit); clump-forming; spreads by rhizomes and above-ground runners; good in shady rock gardens; year-round colorful foliage</p>
<p><i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> Spiderwort</p> 	<p>Sun or shade Regular to ample water</p>	<p>John Tradescant, 17th Century botanist/gardener; exposure and watering needs shows this plant is not picky; from eastern US; flowers last only a day but plants are seldom out of bloom in the summer; may self-sow and become invasive</p>
<p><i>Tricyrtis hirta</i> Toad Lily</p> 	<p>Partial shade Ample water</p>	<p>“3-humped” “hairy”; woodland plant with orchid-like flowers in late summer and fall; needs soil enriched with organic matter</p>






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<p><i>Trillium chloropetalum</i> Wake Robin</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Three” (all parts occur in threes) “green petals; native to California; if happy and left undisturbed, will gradually increase by rhizomes; dies to ground in summer; needs winter chill; some mottling on leaves; dark maroon flower</p>






TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Abelia chinensis</i> Abelia</p> 	<p>Some shade Regular water</p>	<p>Abel, 18th century naturalist; tubular or bell-shaped flowers, mostly summer/early fall</p>
<p><i>Acer palmatum</i> Japanese Maple</p> 	<p>Filtered shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>“Sharp” referring to hardness of maple wood, which was used for spears by Roman soldiers; “shaped like palm of hand”; deciduous shrub or tree; slow growing to 20 feet w/equal or greater spread; all-year interest with changing color in the leaves and different colored branches; many different varieties</p>
<p><i>Arbutus unedo</i> Strawberry Tree</p> 	<p>Part shade Little to regular water</p>	<p>"I eat (only) one," referring to the fruit's edible, but marginally palatable, qualities; wide range of climates and soils; slow-to-moderate; same family as manzanita; same genus as madrone</p>







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<p><i>Arctostaphylos species</i> Manzanita</p> 	<p>Light shade Little to moderate water</p>	<p>“Bear grapes” “little apple”; many species; need good drainage but can tolerate poor soil; fruits attract lots of different birds; beautiful wood</p>
<p><i>Aucuba japonica</i> Japanese Aucuba</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>Grows moderately to 6-10 feet and almost as wide; minute dark maroon flowers in early spring</p>
<p><i>Azalea (Rhododendron)</i> Azalea</p> 	<p>Filtered sunlight Regular to ample water</p>	<p>“Dry” (referring to native habitat of 1st species); generally, Rhododendrons/Azaleas fare best in filtered light; need rich, acid soil; don’t generally like wind</p>
<p><i>Buddleja species</i> Butterfly Bush</p> 	<p>Light shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>Buddle 17th century English botanist; grows best in well-drained soil; ones suited for our area are deciduous or semievergreen; lots of different colors; resemble lilac flowers; aromatic; summer bloomers</p>
<p><i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i> Spice Bush</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Calyx” “flower” (referring to the similarity between the sepals and petals); native along streams and moist slopes in Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada foothills;; flowers mid-to-late spring/summer; aromatic flower, spider-like</p>






TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Camellia</i> Camellia</p> 	<p>Best in partial shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>Kamel, 17th century Moravian Jesuit missionary; needs well-drained soil, rich in organic material; appreciate regular water but established plants can do very well with little supplemental water; protect from strong hot sun and drying winds; over 3000 named kinds with wide range of color, size, and form</p>
<p><i>Carpenteria californica</i> Bush anemone</p> 	<p>Partial shade Little to moderate water</p>	<p>Carpenter, 19th century American physician; native to very restricted area in foothills of southern Sierra Nevada (around Kings Canyon); slow grower, 4-6 feet tall and wide; aromatic white flowers in late spring and summer</p>
<p><i>Cornus species</i> Dogwood</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Horned”; several species can do well in our area; some have beautiful fall color, beautiful, colorful bark, and showy bracts surrounding the inconspicuous flowers</p>
<p><i>Daphne cneorum</i> Garland Daphne</p> 	<p>Light shade Moderate water</p>	<p>Daphne is a nymph of Greek mythology who was transformed into a Laurel to escape Apollo; evergreen plant spreading less than a foot high and 3 feet wide; fragrant pink flowers in the spring</p>
<p><i>Daphne odora</i> Winter Daphne</p> 	<p>At least 3 hours of shade per day Moderate water; in dry season, water as infrequently as plant will allow</p>	<p>“Fragrant”; another evergreen; unpredictable behavior: can die even with the best care or do well with little attention</p>






TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Daphne x translantica</i> Daphne ‘Eternal Fragrance’</p> 	<p>Partial shade Moderate water</p>	<p>Like the name implies: has a wonderful scent!</p>
<p><i>Fatsia japonica</i> Japanese Aralia</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Face”; roundish clusters of small creamy-white flowers in fall and winter, followed by clusters of small, shiny black fruit</p>
<p><i>Frangula californica</i> Coffeeberry</p> 	<p>Partial shade Established plants need no irrigation (but may look better with moderate water)</p>	<p>“Brittle”; native to California and Oregon; can be 3-15 feet tall and 8 feet wide; used to be Rhamnus</p>
<p><i>Fuchsia magellanica</i> Fuchsia</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>In frost-free areas, can get 10 feet tall and wide; deciduous where light frosts; mulch protection needed in coldest areas</p>
<p><i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Gardenia</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular to ample water</p>	<p>Alexander Garden, 18th century Scottish-born physician/botanist; “jasmine-like”; this is hardy to about 20 degrees, but must have summer heat to thrive</p>
<p><i>Garrya fremontii</i> Fremont Silktassel</p> 	<p>Partial shade No irrigation needed</p>	<p>Garry, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, explorer of the Pacific Northwest; Fremont, 19th century Army officer, politician and plant collector in the western U.S.; native to mountains of Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona; beautiful pendulous male and female catkins—separate plants—males are longer, more slender and more decorative</p>






TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Halesia carolina</i> Snowdrop tree</p> 	<p>Part shade Regular water</p>	<p>Hales, 18th century English clergyman and author; clusters of bell flowers in spring; grows best in cool, deep, humus-rich soil</p>
<p><i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> Toyon</p> 	<p>Partial shade Moderate water (tolerates drought)</p>	<p>“Different” “apple” (possibly referring to variation between species); “leaves like the Arbutus”; native here, coast ranges, down to Baja California; small white flowers (loved by bees) in summer followed by red (sometimes orange) pea-sized berries (loved by birds); some say Hollywood got its name from this plant</p>
<p><i>Hydrangea species</i> Hydrangea</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Water” “jar” (referring to the cup-shaped fruit); needs vary by species; several can do well in our area</p>
<p><i>Ilex cornuta</i> Chinese Holly</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>Latin name for Holly genus; “bearing horns or spurs”; evergreen shrub or tree; this species has large, long-lasting berries; prefers rich slightly acidic soil</p>
<p><i>Jasminum humile</i> Italian Jasmine</p> 	<p>Light shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>Latin form of Persian name; evergreen shrub; clusters of fragrant yellow flowers all summer on willowy shoots up to 20 feet long</p>






TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Jasminum floridum</i> Jasmine</p> 	<p>Light shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>“Free-flowering; many flowers: evergreen or semievergreen vining shrub to 5 feet tall; clusters of scentless yellow flowers bloom from spring to fall</p>
<p><i>Kerria japonica</i> Kerria</p> 	<p>Partial shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>Kerr, 19th century English botanist and Kew gardener; deciduous shrub; yellowish-green arching stems in winter; bright green leaves turn yellow in fall; beautiful yellow rose flowers throughout summer; allow room for spreading</p>
<p><i>Laurus nobilis</i> Sweet Bay</p> 	<p>Partial shade Moderate</p>	<p>“Notable or showy”; evergreen shrub or tree that grows slowly to 12-40 feet tall and wide; leathery aromatic leaves; clusters or small yellow spring flowers followed by black or purple fruit</p>
<p><i>Loropetalum chinense</i> Mountain Laurel</p> 	<p>Partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>“Thong, strap” “leaf” (referring to the narrow petals); evergreen shrub 6-10 feet high and wide; flowering heaviest in spring but some bloom likely anytime</p>
<p><i>Mahonia species</i> Grape Holly; Oregon Grape</p> 	<p>Exposure needs vary by species Water needs vary by species</p>	<p>MacMahon, 19th century American horticulturalist; evergreen shrubs; easy to grow; looks good all year; prickly foliage so careful where you plant; clusters of yellow flowers are followed by berry-like fruit attractive to birds</p>


TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Nandina domestica</i> Heavenly bamboo; Sacred Bamboo</p> 	<p>Partial shade Little to regular water</p>	<p>“Sacred bamboo” “of or from the house”; evergreen or semievergreen shrub; slow to moderate growth 6-8 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide; foliage is pinkish red when it emerges, turning green, then can have purple and bronze tints in fall, turning fiery red in the winter; pinkish or creamy white clusters of flowers in late spring early summer, followed by shiny red berries</p>
<p><i>Pieris species</i> Pieris</p> 	<p>Filtered sunlight/partial shade Regular water</p>	<p>Pierides, a muse in Greek mythology; evergreen shrubs; same cultural requirements as rhododendrons and azaleas; clusters of small urn-like flowers from midwinter to midspring; leaves in whorls, new spring growth often red or pink</p>
<p><i>Rhododendron species</i> Rhododendron</p> 	<p>Filtered sunlight Regular to ample water</p>	<p>“Rose Tree” referring to flower color; needs rich, acid soil with good drainage; protect from severe weather, sun, and wind; mulch root area if soil freezes</p>
<p><i>Ribes Sanguineum</i> Pink/Red Flowering Currant</p> 	<p>Partial shade Little to moderate water</p>	<p>Arabic name for a shrub with acidic fruit; “blood red”; currants do not have spines; deciduous shrub; native to Coast Ranges from CA to BC; small deep pink to red flowers in spring followed by blue-black fruit with whitish bloom</p>
<p><i>Ribes speciosum</i> Fuschia-Flowering Gooseberry</p> 	<p>Partial shade Needs no irrigation but moderate water keeps it nearly evergreen in summer</p>	<p>“Showy; spectacular”; gooseberries have spines; nearly evergreen shrub; native near coast from central CA to Baja CA; flowers from winter to spring; bristly red berries</p>




TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<p><i>Sambucus mexicana</i> (<i>S. caerulea</i>) Blue Elderberry</p> 	<p>Light shade Drought tolerant</p>	<p>Sambuca is a stringed instrument made from the elder wood; native from CA to BC to Rockies; shrub or tree; white or creamy flowers in flat heads in spring and summer, followed by blue to black berries with whitish powder; berries used for jam, pies, wine</p>
<p><i>Sarcococca</i> Sweet Box</p> 	<p>Partial or full shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>“Flesh berry”; evergreen shrub with very aromatic white flowers in late winter early spring, followed by small berry-like fruit; has slow orderly growth</p>
<p><i>Spirea species</i> Spirea</p> 	<p>Light shade Regular to moderate water</p>	<p>“Wreath”; tough, easy to grow plants, not fussy about soil; two kinds: one with white flowers in spring or early summer; one shrubby type with pink, red, or white flowers in summer to fall</p>
<p><i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> Snowberry, Spreading Snowberry</p> 	<p>Partial shade Little to moderate water</p>	<p>“Fruit borne together” (referring to the fruit clusters) “soft”; deciduous shrub, often spreading by root suckers—good for erosion control; this one native to Western North America; flowers in spring or early summer, followed by white fruit that stays after leaves drop in autumn; attracts birds</p>
<p><i>Taxus species</i> Yew</p> 	<p>Sun or shade Moderate to regular water</p>	<p>An old name for “yew”; yews are conifers that don’t bear cones; instead, produce fleshy scarlet berry-like fruit; long-lived; more tolerant of shade and moisture than most cultivated conifers; Western Yew native to moist places in California to Alaska to Montana</p>

TREES AND SHRUBS

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<i>Weigela species</i> Weigela 	Light shade Regular water	von Weigel, 18th century German professor of botany; deciduous shrub, valued for lavish springtime display or funnel-shaped flowers; some species have very interesting foliage

VINES

<u>Botanical</u> <u>Common</u>	<u>Exposure</u> <u>Water Needs</u>	<u>Etymology/Notes</u>
<i>Aristolochia californica</i> Dutchman's Pipe Vine 	Partial shade Regular to ample water	"Best" "delivery" (referring to the medicinal qualities of the plant in helping childbirth); deciduous; native to Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada foothills; host plant for Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly larva; accepts any soil
<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet Vine 	Partial shade Moderate to regular water	"Curved" "rooting stems"; semievergreen to deciduous vine, bearing orange-toned blossoms midsummer to fall; grows fast to 40 feet or more
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> Chinese Wisteria 	Will bloom in sun or considerable shade Little to moderate water	Wistar, 18th century American professor of anatomy; beautiful flowering plant with slightly fragrant flowers; careful putting them on wooden structures, get very heavy

DEFINITIONS

<u><i>Exposure</i></u>	<u><i>Definition</i></u>
Full or dense shade	Plant prefers little or no direct sunlight; for example, it does best on the north side of a house or in shade cast by a broad dense tree.
Low or deep shade	Plant needs less than four hours of direct sun.
Partial shade	Plant needs some shade for half the day or at least three hours during the hottest part of the day.
Dappled or filtered shade	Filtered sun throughout the day. A good example would be planting under a tall tree.

<u><i>Watering</i></u>	<u><i>Definition</i></u>
Ample	Plant needs wet conditions year-round, such as bog and aquatic plants and streambed natives.
Drought tolerant	Some drought-tolerant plants may need no irrigation once established; others may need a little more
Moderate	Less than regular; perhaps a deep soaking every two or three weeks
Regular	Perhaps once a week (maybe more in hot weather); soil shouldn't be too dry or too wet

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