

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	Shrubs		
Abies bracteata	Santa Lucia Fir	you should think about it (high and flash), usually safe if no fire ladder present		
Abutilon	Flowering Maple	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Abutilon palmeri	Indian Mallo	Shrubs		
Acacia		Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		30 E
Acacia greggii	Catclaw	you should think about it (high and flash), creates a lot of debris		
Acanthus mollis	Bears Breech	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Acer	Mapple			
Acer	Maple	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE TREES	
Acer circinatum	Vine Maple	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	This drought-tolerant member of the maple family may become a small tree or large shrub, topping out at 25 ft. tall. It has small, light green leaves that turn shades of red in fall. Grow in full sun to full shade and well-drained soil, and water deeply once every 10 to 14 days to prevent surface rooting.		
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	Hedges and Screens		
Acer glabrum diffusum	Rocky Mountain Maple	Trees	N	
Acer glabrum geenei	Greene's Maple	Trees	N	
Acer glabrum torreyi	Torrey Maple	Shrubs	N	
Acer macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	Trees	native	
Acer Macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple			
Acer macrophyllum	Big-leaf Maple		NATIVE TREES (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Acer macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	you should think about it (high and flash), flashy		
Acer macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	Trees		
Acer macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	Trees		
Acer macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Acer negundo	California Box Elder	you should think about it (high and flash), male more like 5		
Acer negundo californicum	Box Elder	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 D
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Trees		
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Trees		
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Trees		
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Trees		
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Trees		
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Trees		
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Trees	non native	
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Fire Resistant Trees		
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	Trees		
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	Trees		
Achillea	Woolly Yarrow	Perennials	N	
Achillea millefolium	Woolly Yarrow	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Achillea tomentosa	Woolly Yarrow	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Achillea	Yarrow	Yarrow has many heights and flower colors, depending on the species. It is good used as a cut or dried flower, in flower borders, meadow mixes or native areas. Best grown in full sun, well-drained soil, and a watering zone that is irrigated one or two times per week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Use varieties that grow 2 ft. tall or less.	Native	
Achillea millefolium	White yarrow	perennial, shrub		26,30,37
Achillea millefolium	White yarrow	Height 2 feet, spreading to about 9 inches in width. Upright and spreading in habit. Fern-like leaves. Blooms throughout autumn. Prefer a sunny spot with well drained soil and will tolerate a wide range of soil types. Full sun, no water. Drought tolerant.	Native Introduced?	
Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow	Drought Tolerant		

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Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow	It appears on fire-resistant lists for California Native Plant Society, Western MWD (zone 3), San Diego County, and Orange County fire. However it is not on the approved list for Los Angeles County fire. Yarrow also can be used as a groundcover if mowed.	native	
Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow	It appears on fire-resistant lists for California Native Plant Society, Western MWD (zone 3), San Diego County, and Orange County fire. However it is not on the approved list for Los Angeles County fire. Yarrow also can be used as a groundcover if mowed.		
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Achillea millefolium	Pink Yarrow, Cerise Queen			
Achillea millefolium	Red Yarrow, Red Beauty			
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow			
Achillea millefolium californica	Yarrow	you should think about it (high and flash), if regularly mowed 60		
Achillea species	Yarrow	Fernlike foliage in shades of green to gray. Long-blooming and very drought tolerant. Make nice cut or dried Flowers. Can be invasive. Height 6–36" / Spread 12–24" Flowers: white, red, yellow, or pink Bloom time: May–September USDA hardiness zone 4–8 'Coronation Gold': golden-yellow blooms 'Moonshine': pale yellow blooms 'Paprika': orange-red blooms 'Summer Pastels': several colors on one plant—pink, yellow, white	Native	NA
Achillea species	Yarrow	Perennials		
Achillea spp	Yarrow			
Achillea taygetea	Yarrow, Moonshine			
Achillea tomentosa	Woolly yarrow, Moonshine	perennial, groundcover		25, 40,41, 53
Achillea tomentosa	Woolly yarrow, Moonshine	Height 6 to 10 inches. Flat, spreading mat of fern-like hairy leaves. Flowers in summer. Shear off dead flowers. Good in sunny spot or partly shaded small areas. Little water once established. Drought tolerant. Useful for erosion control.	Native	Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface: A compilation of fire performance ratings of residential landscape plants University of California Forest Products Lab
Achillea tomentosa	Common yarrow	Ground cover	native	
Achillea tomentosa	Woolly Yarrow			
Achillea tomentosa	Woolly Yarrow	Ground Cover	Native	
Achillea**	Yarrow	Groundcovers		
Achillea**	Yarrow	Groundcovers		
Aconitum	Monkshood	Perennials	N	
Aconitum	Monkshood	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Acre		Ground Cover		
Acre negundo californicum	California Box Elder	Trees	N	
Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise	you should think about it (high and flash), yes, it's really not that bad		
Adiantum	jordanii	best (low and/or burns poorly), disappears in summer		
Adiantum capillus veneris	Venus Hair Fern	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Adiantum capillus-veneris	Venus Hair Fern	Perennials	N	
Adiantum pedatum aleuticum	Five Fingered Fern	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Aeonium arboreum	Aeonium, Atropurpureum			
Aeonium decorum	Aeonium	succulent, shrub		12,26,30,32,37
Aeonium simsii	Aeonium	succulent, shrub		7,9,10,11,23,24,28,31,35,36,37,53
Aeonium species		Succulents and Cacti		
Aeonium undulatum	Saucer Plant			
Aesculus calif	Buckeye	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	deciduous, tree		8,9,11,12,25,40,41
Aesculus californica	California buckeye	Small trees	native	
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye	Shrubs	N	
Aesculus californica	California buckeye		Native Trees	
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horsechestnut	This dense shade tree produces a spring flower display of 12-in. clusters of ivory blooms (loved by hummingbirds) April-May. It grows 50 ft. tall and 40 ft. wide at maturity. Provide deep watering (18-24 in.) every seven to 10 days in summer. If planted in a lawn and watered on the same schedule, the roots will surface and can break concrete. Deep, infrequent watering is a must!	Native	
Aesuclus californica	California Buckeye	Shrubs		
Aesulus californica	California Buckeye	Trees	N	
Afrocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	Hedges and Screens		
Agapanthus	Lily of the Nile, dwarf, Peter Pan	evergreen, shrub		11,14,15

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Agapanthus	Dwarf Lily of the Nile, Peter Pan			
Agapanthus	Dwarf lily-of-the-Nile	Shade Tolerant		
Agapanthus	Lily of the Nile			
Agapanthus	Lily of the Nile	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Agapanthus	Lily-of-the-Nile	Perennials		
Agapanthus orientalis	Lily of the Nile, blue			
Agapanthus orientalis	Lily of the Nile	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Agastache cana	Bubblegum Mint	As you might guess from its name, the flowers of this plant smell like bubblegum. They are pale pink to rose pink and bloom July-September. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water one or two times per week.	Native	
Agastache urticifolia	Horsemint	Perennials	N	
Agastache urticifolia	Horsemint	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Agave american	Century Plant	Shrubs		
Agave american	Century Plant	Shrubs		
Agave americana	Century plant, Alba Picata	succulent, shrub		8,11,25,40,41
Agave americana	Century Plant, Alba Picata			
Agave attenuata	Blue Agave, Nova			
Agave deserti	Century Plant	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Agave deserti shawi	Shawis Century Plant	Shrubs		
Agave deserti shawi	Shawis Century Plant	Shrubs		
Agave species		Succulents and Cacti		
Agave utahensis	Century Plant	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Agave victoriae-reginae	Agave	succulent, shrub		7,10,17,24,30,37,39,40,41,53
Agonis flexuosa	Peppermint Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Agropyron cristatum	Crested Wheat and other conservation grasses	Crested wheatgrass and other conservation grasses are used to control erosion, suppress weeds, create fuelbreaks, and serve other environmental purposes. Typically, they require little maintenance and no irrigation once established. Some of the popular conservation grasses for northern California that grow to a height of less than 2 ft. include "Hycrest" crested wheatgrass (Agropyron cristatum) (pictured above), "Luna" pubescent wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium var. trichophorum), and "Covar" sheep fescue (Festuca ovina). These grasses can be a good replacement for sagebrush and other flammable shrubs. Once conservation grasses dry out, they should be mowed to reduce the fire hazard. Contact your local University of California Cooperative Extension, California Division of Forestry, or Natural Resource Conservation Service office for advice on selecting conservation grasses suitable for your area.	Non-Native	
Agropyron trachycaulum	Slender Wheatgrass	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Aguilegia formosa	Red Columbine	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Ainus tenuifolia	Mountain Alder	Trees	N	
Ajuga reptans	Carpet bugle	perennial, groundcover		7,11,12,13,23,25,26,28,32,35,36,37,39
Ajuga reptans	Carpet bugleweed	Groundcover grown mostly for its bronze, purple, variegated, and darkgreen foliage. Flower spikes rise above the foliage in early summer. Height 4-10" / Spread 12-18" Flowers: white, purple, or blue spike Bloom time: May-July USDA hardiness zone 4-8	Non-Native	NA
Ajuga reptans	Carpet bugle	Perennials		
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle			
Ajuga reptans	Carpet bugle	Height to 6 inches. Spreads quickly to form a thick carpet of lustrous 2-3 inch wide leaves. Bears flowers from spring to early summer. Full sun or partial shade. Regular water needed	Non-Native	Pyrophytic vs. Fire Resistant Plants. HortScript no 18. University of California Cooperative Extension.
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle	Ground Covers		
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle	Perennials		
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Albizia julibrissin	Silk Tree	Trees		
Album	Anglicum	Ground Cover		
Album	Autumn Joy	Ground Cover		

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Album	Brevifolium	Ground Cover		
Album	Casyphillum	Ground Cover		
Album	Cauticulum	Ground Cover		
Album	Kamtschaticum	Ground Cover		
Album	Lineare	Ground Cover		
Album	Refloerum	Ground Cover		
Album	Sediforme	Ground Cover		
Album	Sieboldii	Ground Cover		
Album	Spathulifolium	Ground Cover		
Album	Spectible	Ground Cover		
Album	Spurium	Ground Cover		
Album	Spurium	Ground Cover		
Album	Telephium	Ground Cover		
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock	An old-fashioned garden favorite that can still be found blooming at many abandoned home sites. Because the flower spike is so tall, plant away from the house. Flowers may be white, pink, red, purple, orange or yellow and bloom in June. Plant in full sun, any garden soil, with once-a-week watering. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-Native	
All other Palm species*	Various Palms	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Allium	Onion	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS & SUCCULENTS	
Allium	Onion	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Allium schoenoprasum	Chives	A popular culinary herb with grasslike foliage and showy pink or purple flowers. Cut flowers back when done blooming. Height 12-24" / Spread 20-24" Flowers: pink or purplish; globe-shape Bloom time: June- August USDA hardiness zone 4-8	Non-Native	NA
Allium unifolium	Onion	Bulbs and Succulents	N	
Alnus	Alder	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE TREES	
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	Fire Resistant Trees		
Alnus rhombifolia	White alder	deciduous, tree		8,9,25
Alnus Rhombifolia	White alder	Height 50-90 feet, spreading to 40 feet wide. Very fast growing. Clusters of flower catkins appear before leaves in spring. Flowers develop into small woody cones in winter. Will tolerate any exposure, but requires regular watering.	Native	
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	Trees		
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	Trees		
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	Trees	native	
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	you should think about it (high and flash), ok if no fire ladder present		
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder			
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Alnus rhombifolia	White alder	Trees	N	
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder Tree	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Aloe	Johnson's Hybrid			
Aloe arborescens	Torch aloe	succulent, shrub		5,8,9,11,13,22,34,37,42
Aloe arborescens	Tree Aloe			
Aloe aristata	Aloe, Dwarf aloe	succulent, shrub		8,9,11,12,15,17,25,30,34,40,41,42,53
Aloe brevifolia	Aloe	succulent, shrub		25,30,53
Aloe nobilis	Aloe			
Aloe species		Succulents and Cacti		
Aloe spinosissima	Spider Aloe			
Aloe striata	Coral Aloe			
Aloe vera	Medicinal Aloe			
Alyogyne huegelii	Blue Hibiscus	Shrubs		
Alyssum saxatile	Basket of Gold	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Alyssum saxatile	Basket of Gold	Perennials		
Amaryllis belladonna	Naked Lady	Perennials		
Amelanchier	Pallid Service Berry	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Amelanchier	Service Berry	Trees	N	
Amelanchier alnifolia	Western Service Berry			
Amelanchier Pallida	Pale Serviceberry	Shrubs	N	
Amelanchier species	Serviceberry or Juneberry	This plant is loved by the birds for its blue-purple berry that tastes similar to blueberries. It has a small white to pinkish flower in spring and lovely fall color. Best grown in full sun to light shade (good under taller trees) and well-drained soil, and watered deeply once a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. A. alnifolia 'Saskatoon' – 12 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; white flowers; blue berries. A. a. 'Regent' – 4 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; sweet berries good for jam or jelly. A. x grandiflora – 25 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; white flowers; blue-black berries; good fall color	Native	
Amorpha californica	False Indigo			
Amorpha fruticosa**	False Indigobush	Shrubs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Amorpha fruticosa**	False Indigobush	Shrubs		
Anemone	Anemone	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Anemone	Anemone	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Anigozanthos species	Kangaroo paw	Perennials		
Antennaria rosea	Pink pussytoes	An attractive groundcover with silverygray foliage and tiny flowers. Can be used between paving stones and in rock gardens. Height 4-12" / Spread 8-12" Flowers: pink, white, or rose Bloom time: May-July USDA hardiness zone 4-7	Native	NA
Anthem. nobilis	Camomile	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Antigonon leptopus	San Miguel Coral Vine	Vines		
Antigonon leptopus	San Miguel Coral Vine	Vines		
Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon	These are a cut flower favorite because of their long vase life and many colors (pink, red, yellow, white). They range in height from 6 in. to 3 ft., and spread 1 ft. to 2 ft., depending on the variety, so use the shorter types. Plant in full sun with well-drained soil, in a twice-a-week watering zone and feed while blooming	Non-Native	
Antirrhinum majus	Dwarf Snapdragon	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Aptenia cordifolia	Red Apple Iceplant	Ground Covers		
Aptenia cordifolia	Red Apple Ice Plant	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Aptenia cordifolia	Apteria	Groundcovers		
Aptenia cordifolia	Apteria	Groundcovers		
Aquilegia	Columbine	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Aquilegia columbine	Over 60 Varieties	Perennials		
Aquilegia eximia	Red Columbine	best (low and/or burns poorly), unless you let the debris build up		
Aquilegia formosa	Red Columbine	Perennials	N	
Aquilegia formosa	Crimson Columbine	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Aquilegia formosa	Western Columbine	best (low and/or burns poorly), unless you let the debris build up		
Aquilegia formosa	Western columbine		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Aquilegia pubescens	Sierra Columbine	best (low and/or burns poorly), unless you let the debris build up		
Aquilegia shockleyi	Desert Columbine	best (low and/or burns poorly), unless you let the debris build up		
Aquilegia species	Columbine	Native and ornamental varieties. A dainty perennial with a uniquely shaped flower in multicolored blooms. Foliage is grayish-green with shamrock shape. Remove spent flowers to encourage prolonged blooming. Plant in partial shade for improved drought tolerance. Short-lived but will reseed. Height 10-36" / Spread 10-12" Flowers: multiple colors with spurred, trumpet-shape blooms Bloom time: May-July USDA hardiness zone 3-9	Native	NA
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	evergreen, tree		9,12,17,25,40,41
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	Height 20-100 feet. Forms a broad, round head almost as wide as tall. Smooth, reddish brown bark peels in thin flakes. Leathery, 3-6 inch leaves. Flowers in spring, followed by clusters of berries in early fall. It must have fast drainage and non-alkaline water. Water just enough to keep plants going until they are established, then only infrequent deep waterings. Full sun. Drought tolerant. Useful for erosion control	Native	
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	Shrubs		
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	Shrubs		
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	Trees	N	
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone		Native Trees	
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arbutus menziesii	Madrone	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	evergreen, tree		5,13,19
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry bush			
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Trees		
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Trees		
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Trees	non native	
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE TREES	

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Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Hedges and Screens		
Archontopheonix cunninghamiana	King Palm	Trees		
Archontopheonix cunninghamiana	King Palm	Trees		
Archontopheonix cunninghamiana	King Palm	Trees		
Archontopheonix alexandrae	Alexandria Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Archontopheonix cunninghamiana	King Palm	Fire Resistant Trees		
Archontopheonix cunninghamiana	King Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Arctostaphylis	Manzanitas (many varieties and forms)		Native Shrubs	
Arctostaphylos	Emerald Carpet/Manzanita	Ground Cover	N	
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita, Dr. Hurd	Shrubs	N	
Arctostaphylos	Manzanitas			
Arctostaphylos	Emerald Carpet			
Arctostaphylos	Greensphere			
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita	Fire Resistant Trees		
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita, Dr. Hurd			
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita, Emerald Carpet			
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita, Woods Red			
Arctostaphylos	Sunset	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Arctostaphylos crustacea	Brittleleaf Manzanita			
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Harmony	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Howard McMinn	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Sentinel	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Arctostaphylos edmundsii	Little Sur Manzanita, Little Sur	Ground Covers		
Arctostaphylos edmundsii	Danville	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Arctostaphylos Edmundsii	Sur Manzanita	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Arctostaphylos edmundsii	Manzanita, Carmel Sur			
Arctostaphylos edmundsii	Carmel Sur Manzanita	Ground Cover	N	
Arctostaphylos glauca	Big Berry Manzanita	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arctostaphylos hookeri	Wayside	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Arctostaphylos hookeri	Monterey Carpet			
Arctostaphylos manzanita	Dr. Hurd	you should think about it (high and flash)		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Arctostaphylos morroensis	Morro Bay manzanita	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro Manzanita	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arctostaphylos parryana	Parry Manzanita	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arctostaphylos pilosula	La Panza Manzanita	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Arctostaphylos pumila	Dune Manzanita			
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick	A mat-forming shrub with glossy-green leaves, pinkish-white flowers in spring, followed by red berries in the fall. Reddish fall color. Height 4–8" / Spread 10–15' Flowers: pinkish-white Bloom time: June–September USDA hardiness zone 2–6	Native	NA
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	bearberry	Shrubs	native	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry		Native Shrubs	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Sierra Kinnikinnick	Shrubs	N	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bear Berry Point Reyes	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Sierra Kinnikinnick	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Arctostaphylos 'Sunset'	Manzanita			
Arctostaphylos**	Manzanita	Trees		
Arctostaphylos**	Manzanita	Trees		
Arctostaphylos**	Manzanita	Groundcovers		
Arctostaphylos**	Manzanita	Groundcovers		
Arctostaphylos**	Manzanita	Shrubs		
Arctostaphylos**	Manzanita	Shrubs		
Arctostaphylos densiflora	Vine Hill Manzanita, ÔMcM	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Arctostaphylos	Manzanita	Trees	native	
Arctotheca calendula	Silver spreader	evergreen, groundcover		7,10,38,53
Arctotheca calendula	Capeweed	Ground cover	non native	
Argemone munita	Prickly Poppy			
Armeria maritima	Common Thrift	Perennials		
Armeria maritime	Thrift	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Armeria alliacea	Sea Pink			
Armeria maritima	Sea Pinks	This evergreen perennial has a clumping, grass-like appearance. The ball-shaped flower heads may be pink, red or white and bloom June-August. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, water twice a week and feed annually with slow-release fertilizer. Grows 6- 12 in. tall and about 1 ft. wide, and is suitable as an edging, in the rock garden or massed in a planter. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Armeria maritima	Sea thrift	Clump-forming perennial with grasslike foliage. Flowers rise above the mound with pink or white pom-pom Flowers. Height 6–10" / Spread 8–12" Flowers: bright pink or white Bloom time: May–June USDA hardiness zone 4–8	Native	NA
Armeria maritima	Thrift, Common thrift	evergreen, groundcover		7,10,53
Armeria maritima	Thrift/Common thrift	Height 6-10 inces. Flower stalks with tufted mounds of 6 inch long leaves spreading to 1 foot across. Blooms almost all year. Full sun, little to moderate water. Drought tolerant	Native	
Armeria maritima	Sea Pink			
Armeria maritima var. calif.	Thrift			
Armeria maritime	Common Thrift			
Armeria maritime californica	Sea Thrift	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Armeria pseudameria (formosana)	Sea Pink			
Arnica parryi sonnei	Frog flower			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Aronia species	Chokeberry	Native to eastern United States and Canada, this shrub tolerates extreme cold, damp soils, heat, wind and drought. It has white flowers that have a pink tinge followed by bright red or black fruit, bitter to the taste (hence its name). This plant is not bothered by abbits, squirrels or deer A. arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry) – 10 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; red berries; vivid red fall color. A. a. 'Brilliant' – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; has reddest fall color. A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry) – 6 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; black berries; red to purple fall color.		
Artemisia caucasica	Silver Mound	Ground cover		
Artemisia	Wormwood, powis castle	Perennials		
Artemisia	Silver Wormwood, Canyon Gray			
Artemisia californica	California Sagebrush	best (low and/or burns poorly), do not allow debris to build up		
Artemisia caucasica	Silver spreader	evergreen, shrub		9,19,22,37
Artemisia caucasica	Caucasian Sage Brush	Perennials		
Artemisia caucasica	silver Spreader	Shrubs		
Artemisia caucasica	Silver spreader	Height 3-6 inches, spreading to 2 feet wide. Silky foliage, small flowers. Needs good drainage. Takes extreme heat and cold well. Full sun, best with a little water. Drought tolerant		
Artemisia caucasica	Caucasian Sage Brush	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Artemisia pycnocephala	Sandhill sage	evergreen, shrub		8,12,30,34,40,41
Artemisia pycnocephala	Sandhill sage	Height 1-2 feet. Erect, rounded and somewhat spreading. Soft crowded, divided leaves and very small flowers. Remove flower spikes as they open to keep plants compact. Becomes unkempt with age, replace every 2 years. Full sun, best with a little water. Drought tolerant.	Native	
Artemisia pycnocephala	Sandhill Sage			
Artemisia pycnocephala	No common name			
Artemisia tridentata	Big Basin Sagebrush	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	Trees		
Arum	Arum	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE BULBS	
Aruncus vulgaris	Goats Beard	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Aruncus vulgaris*	Goats Beard	Perennials	N	
Asarum	Ginger	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Asarum caudatum	Wild ginger	perennial, shrub		8,9,11,12,30,32,39,40,41,42,53
Asarum caudatum	Wild Ginger	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Asarum hartwegii	Hartweg's Wild Ginger	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Asclepias cordifolia	Purple Milkweed	Perennials	N	
Asclepias cordifolia	Purple Milkweed	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Asclepias eriocarpa	Monarch Milkweed	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Asclepias fascicularis	Whorled Milkweed	Perennials	N	
Asclepias speciosa	Showy Milkweed	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Asclepias speciosa	Butterfly Weed	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Aspidistra elatior	Cast Iron Plant	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Aster	Aster	Asters fall into two categories: spring-blooming or fall-blooming. They are prolific bloomers that are often used in flower arrangements. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and water twice weekly. They are vigorous growers that need to be divided every two or three years. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. A. frikartii (Frikart's Daisy)- 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; lavender flowers May-July. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: A. novi-belgii (New York Aster)- 3 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; blue, violet flowers August-September.	Non-Native	
Aster adscendens	Purple Aster	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Astilbe	False spirea	Ground Cover		
Astilbe	False Spirea	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Athyrium filix femina	Lady Fern	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Athyrium nipponicum*	Japanese Painted Fern, Pictum	Perennials		
Atriplex barclayana	Beach Carpet Saltbush	A low growing form of saltbush (6" high, spreading). This saltbush provides good ground cover for soil erosion and provides seeds, salt and cover for wildlife.		
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Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Atriplex canescens	Four-wing saltbush	evergreen, shrub		8,11,12,18,30,40,41,53
Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Saltbush	This Great Basin native can be found growing in the worst soils our area can offer. It has gray foliage and an almost lime-green flower structure that is showy in late summer. This plant is good orage for small mammals, and birds love the seeds. Saltbush grows 6 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide. It prefers full sun, dry well-drained soil and water once every two weeks (best used in a native area with very little irrigation).	Native	
Atriplex canescens	Four-wing Saltbush	A low growing form of saltbush (1-2' high, 3' wide) that happily grows in the desert. It provides seeds, salt and cover for wildlife.		
Atriplex canescens	Four-wing Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex canescens	Four-wing Saltbush.	A low growing form of saltbush (1-2' high, 3' wide) that happily grows in the desert. It provides seeds, salt and cover for wildlife.		
Atriplex canescens	Fourwing Saltbush	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Atriplex canescens	Four-wing Saltbush	Shrubs	N	
Atriplex canescens**	Hoary Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex canescens**	Hoary Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex glauca	Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex hymenelytra	Desert Holly	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Atriplex lentiformis	Quail Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex lentiformis breweri	Saltbush	deciduous, shrub		40,41,53
Atriplex lentiformis breweri	Brewers Salt Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Atriplex lentiformis breweri	Quail Bush	A larger saltbush (4' high, 6-8' wide) that provides critical habitat for the California quail and other birds.		
Atriplex lentiformis breweri	Quail Bush	A larger saltbush (4' high, 6-8' wide) that provides critical habitat for the California quail and other birds.		
Atriplex lentiformis**	Quail Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex lentiformis**	Quail Saltbush	Shrubs		
Atriplex polycarpa	Alkali Saltbrush	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Atriplex semibaccata	Invade Saltbush	evergreen, shrub		9,25,40,41
Aubrieta deltoidea	Rock cress	Mat-forming, spreading perennial with grayish-green foliage. Attractive masses of Flowers in spring. Height 3-8" / Spread 10-15" Flowers: purple, pink Bloom time: May-June USDA hardiness zone 4-8	Non-Native	NA
Aurantiacus	Monkey Flower	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Aurinia saxatilis	Basket-of-gold	Gray-green foliage. Provides spring color with blooms in shades of gold to light yellow. Pruning is suggested after flowering to maintain shape. Excellent in rock gardens or mass plantings. Height 8-18" / Spread 1-2' Flowers: gold to yellow, tiny Flowers in clusters Bloom time: April-May USDA hardiness zone 3-7	Non-Native	NA
Aurinia saxatilis	Basket-of-Gold	Low-growing perennial whose brightly colored flowers of yellow gold welcome spring, usually in April. Grows 8 in. tall by 12 in. wide when given full sun and well-drained soil, and watered once a week.	Non-Native	
Avocado		Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		30 E
Baccharis glutinosa	Mule Fat	Shrubs		
Baccharis glutinosa**	Mule Fat	Shrubs		
Baccharis glutinosa**	Mule Fat	Shrubs		
Baccharis pilularis	Dwarf Coyote Bush, Pigeon Point	While not a "showy" plant, it does produce some flowers and has a deep root system, that provides good erosion control. It grows 12" to 18" in height. It adds cover and seeds for a variety of birds. (LA County Fire approved)		
Baccharis pilularis	Dwarf Coyote Bush, Pigeon Point	While not a "showy" plant, it does produce some flowers and has a deep root system, that provides good erosion control. It grows 12" to 18" in height. It adds cover and seeds for a variety of birds. (LA County Fire approved)		
Baccharis pilularis	Twin Peaks' Dwarf Coyote Bush	Ground Cover		
Baccharis pilularis**	Coyote Bush	Shrubs		
Baccharis pilularis**	Coyote Bush	Shrubs		
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush, Twin Peaks, Pigeon Point	Ground Covers		
Baccharis pilularis	"Pigeon Point "or 'Santa Ana'	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush-prostrate form		Native Shrubs	
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush	Groundcovers		
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush	Groundcovers		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush	Also recommended by San Diego County for erosion prevention, coyote bush leaves are fire-retardant, meaning that they have a chemical makeup that reduces their ability to catch on fire. Coyote bush is related to the sunflower family, drought-tolerant and native to California. It's available as a low-growing ground cover or shrub that can reach heights of up to 4'.		
Baccharis pilularis	Dwarf Coyote Brush, Twin Peaks			
Baccharis pilularis consanguinea	Coyote Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Baccharis pilularis prostratus	Dwarf Coyote Bush	Ground cover		
Baccharis pilularis prostratus	Dwarf coyote bush	groundcover	native	
Baccharis sarothroides	Desertbroom baccharis		native	
Baileya multiradiata	Desert Marigold	Perennials		
Bauhinia	Orchid Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 D
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Bush	Shrubs		
Begonia semperflorens	Begonia (fibrous treat as annual)	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Can tolerate regular water. Very few tolerate deep shade)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Begonia semperflorens	Wax Begonia	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Beloperone californica	Chuparosa	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Berberis	Barberry	Many varieties of barberry are available locally, most of which have yellow flowers in spring and spines on their branches (unless otherwise noted). This shrub tolerates poor soils, heat, wind, drought and extreme cold. It looks best with occasional pruning of the interior branches to admit sunlight, or it gets so thick it looks dead in the middle. Looks best when grown in well-drained soils and full sun, and watered once a week. B. thunbergii 'Crimson Pygmy' – remains dwarf at 1 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; bright red leaves; needs full sun. B. t. 'Kobold' – 1 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; bright lime-green leaves; needs full sun. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: B. t. (Japanese Barberry) – 4-6 ft. tall and wide; green leaves; red berries; barrier, hedge or specimen. B. t. 'Atropurpurea' (Red-Leaf Barberry) – 4 ft. tall and wide; needs sun to maintain color. B. t. 'Aurea' (Golden Barberry) – 3 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; bright yellow foliage; needs full sun to maintain leaf color. B. t. 'Rose Glow' – 5 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; red, pink, and white in each leaf; full sun.	Native	
Berberis	Barberry	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Berberis	California Barberries	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Berberis aquifolium	Oregon Grape	Shrubs	N	
Berberis aquifolium	Oregon Grape	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Berberis pinnata	California barberr		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Bergenia	bergenia			
Bergenia	Bergenia	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Bergenia cordifolia	Heartleaf bergenia	Large, glossy-green leaves in summer, changing to burgundy in fall. Flowers rise up on a spike. Height 12-14" / Spread 12-18" Flowers: pink, white, bell-shape Bloom time: May-June USDA hardiness zone 3-8	Non-Native	NA
Bergenia cordifolia	Bergenia	Perennials		
Betula occidentalis	River Birch			
Betula pendula	European white Birch	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 D
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea	Vines		
Brachychiton populneaus	Bottle Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 D
Brahea armata	Blue Hesper Palm	Trees		
Brahea armata	Blue Hesper Palm	Trees		
Brahea armata	Blue Hesper Palm	Trees		
Brahea armata	Blue Hesper Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Brahea edulis	Guadalupe Palm	Trees		
Brahea edulis	Guadalupe Palm	Trees		
Brahea edulis	Guadalupe Palm	Trees		
Brahea edulis	Guadalupe Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Brahia edulis	Guadalupe Fan Palm	Fire Resistant Trees		
Brizoides	Canyone Series	Perennials		
Brizoides	Micrantha	Perennials	N	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Brizoides	Sanguinea (Coral Bells)	Perennials		
Brizoides hosta	Plantain Lily	Perennials		
Brizoides iris*	Douglasiana	Perennials	N	
Brizoides iris*	Foetidissima	Perennials		
Brizoides iris*	Innominata	Perennials	N	
Brodiaea	Brodiaea	Bulbs and Succulents	N	
Brodiaea	Brodiaea	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS & SUCCULENTS	
Brodiaea	Brodiaea	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Brodiaea ida-maia	Firecracker Flower	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Brodiaea puchella	Blue Dicks			
Brugmansia	Angel's Trumpet			
Buddlein	Butterfly Bush			
Buddleja davidii	California Lilac	Fire resistant plant is drought tolerant and is covered with small pink and purple flower when in bloom.	Non-Native	
Bulbine	Bulbine, Hallmark			
Bulbine caulesceni	Bulbine			
Buxus	Boxwood	Shrubs		
Buxus	Boxwood	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Buxus japonica	Japanese Boxwood	Shrubs		
Buxus microphylla	Japanese Boxwood	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Caesalpinia gilliesii	Bird of Paradise Bush	Shrubs		
Calamagrostis arundinacea	Feather Reed Grass	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Calendula	Pot Marigold	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Calliandra haematocephala	Pink Powder Puff	Vines		
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping bottlebrush	evergreen, tree		40,41,53
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottle Brush Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		30 E
Calochortus	Fairy Lanterns	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Calochortus	Mariposa Lily	Bulbs and Succulents	N	
Calochortus	Mariposa Tulips, Globe Tulips	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS & SUCCULENTS	
Caltha leptosepala	Marsh Marigold	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Caltranthus rosens	Madagascar Periwinkle	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Calycanthus occidentalis	Spice Bush	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Camassia	Camas	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Camellia	Camellia	Perennials		
Camellia	Camellia	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Camellia japonica	Camelia	Hedges and Screens		
Camissonia cheiranthifolia	Beach Evening Primrose	Perennials		
Campanula	Bell Flower	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Campanula*	Bellflower	Perennials		
Campsis radicans	Red Trumpet Creeper	This vigorous vine climbs by means of aerial roots capable of adhering to wood, brick or stucco. To reduce the fire threat, grow this as a ground cover, rather than up a trellis or fence. It bears brilliant red-orange flowers August- October. Best planted in full sun and well-drained soil, and watered twice a week.	Non-Native	
Campsis radicans	Trumpet vine	An attractive vine with green foliage and large, orange, trumpet-shape Flowers that attract butterflies. Useful for covering arbors and fences. Spread 20'+ Flowers: orange to red, trumpetshape Bloom time: July-September USDA hardiness zone 4-9	Non-Native	NA
Campsis radicans	Trumpet vine Trumpet creeper	Height to 40 feet, fast growing. Flowers in clusters, Aug-Sept. Vigorous climber that clings to wood, brick and stucco and aerial rootlets. Unless thinned, old plants become top heavy and pull away from supporting surface. Spreads easily by suckering roots. Full sun or partial shade. low water requirement. Drought tolerant.	Non-Native	
Campsis radicans	Trumpet vine, Trumpet creeper	deciduous, vine		7,8,9,10,11,23,25,28,35,36,39,40,
Canna	Canna	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Carex	Sedges	These tidy, clump-forming, grasslike plants are semievergreen and work well in rock gardens or as edging. Foliage is fl at in shades of green or variegated. Also does well in shade. Height 12–18" / Spread 10–12" Flowers: inconspicuous USDA hardiness zone 4–9	Native	NA
Carex	Sedge	Ground Covers		
Carex	Sedge	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Carex	Sedge	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Carex tumulicola	Foothill sedge		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	Shrubs		
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	Shrubs		
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	Shrubs		
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	Hedges and Screens		
Carissa macrocarpa	Natal Plum	Ground Covers		
Carissa macrocarpa 'Tuttle'	Natal Plum			
Carpenteria californica	Bush Anemone	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Carpenteria californica	Bush anemone	California Natives		
Carpenteria californica	Bush anemone		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Carpenteria californica	Bush Anemone			
Carpenteria californica	Tree Anemone	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Carpinus betulus	Hombeam	A well-behaved shade tree that grows to 40 ft. at maturity. It has dark green leaves that turn yellow or red in the fall. The variety 'Fastigiata' is columnar and used to create large-scale screens or hedges when pruned. Needs to be planted in full sun to partial shade and ell-drained soil that has organic matter added. Water once every seven to 10 days.		
Carpobrotus edulis	Yellow Iceplant	very low gowiong groundcover with succulent, green foliage. This succulent require very little water and is fire safe	Non-Native - Invasive	
Carpobrotus edulisInvade	Ice plant, Hottentot fig, Sea fig	succulent, groundcover		11,15,17
Cassia leptophylla	Gold Medallion Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 D
Catalpa	Catalpa	Huge tropical leaves (6-12 in.) provide good shade and a backdrop for white flower clusters in July. Tolerant of heat, cold, drought and poor soils. Leaves may tatter if planted on exposed sites in high-wind areas. Very drought-tolerant when it receives deep, occasional watering approximately once every two weeks. C. bignonioides 'Nana' (Umbrella Catalpa) – A dense globe that tops out at 20 ft. tall and does not flower; good in small spaces, formal plantings, under power lines or in a street right of way. C. speciosa (Western Catalpa) – 60 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; white flowers in July; long beanlike seed pods create litter.	Non-Native	
Catandrinia grandiflora	Rock Purslane	Perennials		
Ceanothus	'Concha'	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus	'Dark Star'			
Ceanothus	'Frosty Blue'	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus	'L.T. Blue'	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus	'Mountain Haze'	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus	'Ray Hartman'	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus	California Lilac	Shrubs		
Ceanothus	California Lilac	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Ceanothus	California Lilac	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ceanothus	California lilac	Many varieties and forms	Native Shrubs	
Ceanothus	California lilac, Concha	This California lilac is a large shrub with a dense mass of dark green, 1-inch leaves, with dark blue clusters of flowers appearing in spring. Requires good drainage; can tolerate summer water. Grows to six feet.		
Ceanothus	California lilac, Concha	Drought Tolerant		
Ceanothus	Ceanothus	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, Joyce Coulter			
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, Snow Flurry			
Ceanothus		Ceanothus species are relatively hard to burn and respond well to light overhead watering once every two weeks. A dustoff once every two weeks makes them really hard to burn. Water very much at all and the deer will eat.		
Ceanothus	'Blue Jeans'	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus	'Joyce Coulter'	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus	'Julia Phelps'	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus	California Lilac	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Ceanothus	California Lilac, Blue Jeans, Julia Phelps	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, Frosty Blue			
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, Point Reycs			
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, Ray Hartman			
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, wheeler Canyon			
Ceanothus	Mountain Lilac, Yankee Point			
Ceanothus arboreus	Island Mountain Lilac	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus cuneatus	Buckbrush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus cuneatus	wedgeleaf ceanothus	Shrub	native	
Ceanothus cyaneus	'Sierra Blue'	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus foliosus	Scented-leaf			
Ceanothus gloriosus	Hearts Desire	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus gloriosus	Mountain Lilac, Anchor Bay			
Ceanothus gloriosus exaltatus	Emily Brown			
Ceanothus gloriosus porrectus		best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus griseus	Big Sur Ceanothus			
Ceanothus griseus	Louis Edmunds			
Ceanothus griseus	Yankee Point' Mountain Lilac	Ground Cover	N	
Ceanothus griseus horizon	Yankee Point	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus griseus horizontalis	Mountain Lilac			
Ceanothus hearstiorum	Carpet Mountain Lilac	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus horizontalis	Carmel Creeper	Shrubs		
Ceanothus impressus	Santa Barbara Ceanothus	you should think about it (high and flash)		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Ceanothus integerrimus	Deer Brush			
Ceanothus lemmonii	Lemmon's Ceanothus			
Ceanothus leucodermis	Whitebark Ceanothus			
Ceanothus maritimus	California Lilac, Point Sierra	Shrubs	N	
Ceanothus maritimus	Maritime Ceanothus	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus maritimus	Maritime ceanothus	Drought Tolerant		
Ceanothus megacarpus	Bigpod Ceanothus	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus pallidus	Wartleaf Ceanothus			
Ceanothus prostratus	Mahala mat	A low-growing groundcover that is native to and should be used at higher elevations (above 4,000 feet). Not adaptable to lower elevations. Has an attractive leathery, evergreen leaf with blue flowers. Height 1-3" / Spread 6-8' Flowers: blue Bloom time: June-August USDA hardiness zone 4-8	Native	NA
Ceanothus prostratus	Squaw Carpet	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus purpureus	Mills Glory	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus rigidus	Snowball	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ceanothus sorediatus	Jim Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Blueblossom	Height 6-20 feet, spreading 8-30 feet wide. As a small tree it is upright and branching. Glossy, hardy foliage and long leaves (to 2 inches). Flowers in spike-like clusters in mid to late spring. Dead matter must be removed from garden. Full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant.	Native	
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Blueblossom	evergreen, shrub		9,25,33
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus	Blue Blossom	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ceanothus tomentosus olivaceus	Romona Lilac			
Ceanothus verrucosus	Wartystem Ceanothus	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ceanothus**	California Lilac	Shrubs		
Ceanothus**	California Lilac	Shrubs		
Ceanothus**	California Lilac	Groundcovers		
Ceanothus**	California Lilac	Groundcovers		
Ceanothus griseus horizontalis	Ceanothus	Ground Covers		
Cedrus	Cedar Tree	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	A relative of the elm, this tree grows 50 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide. It roots deep and can adapt well to confined planters when watered correctly. Tolerates heat, wind, drought, poor soil and air pollution. Best planted when young; seems to adapt more quickly. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and water deeply once every 10 to 14 days.		
Celtis reticulata	Hackberry			
Centaurea cineraria	Dusty Miller			
Centaurea gymnocarpa	Dusty Miller			
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian			
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Centranthus ruber	Red valerian, Jupiter's beard	evergreen, shrub		7,9,10,25,36,53
Centranthus ruber	Jupiter's Beard, Red Valerian	Perennials		
Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian			
Ceanothus	Wild Lilac			
Cephalanthus occidentalis californica	Buttongwillow	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttongwillow	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow in summer	evergreen, groundcover		9,10,25
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow in Summer	A good plant on dry, sunny slopes. Vigorous grower when provided with good drainage, full sun and twice-a-week watering. Profuse white flowers sit above light gray foliage May-June. This plant is not bothered by rabbits or squirrels. It is only 6-8 in. tall and grows to a width of 2-3 ft. in about two seasons if fertilized annually. Plant 12 in. on center.	Non-native	
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-summer	A fast-growing groundcover that covers a large area quickly. Provides a nice contrast in the landscape with silverygray, woolly foliage. White Flowers in summer. Height 6-12" / Spread 2-3' Flowers: white Bloom time: June-July USDA hardiness zone 3-7	Non-Native	NA
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow in Summer	Ground cover		
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow in Summer	Ground Cover		
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow in summer	Height 6 to 8 inches, spreads 2 to 3 feet in one year. Low growing, spreading, dense, tufty mats of 3/4 inch leaves. Masses of flowers in early spring. Shear off faded flower cluster. May look shabby in cold winter, but revives rapidly in spring. Divide in fall or early spring. Full sun or part shade. Water often for fast growth. Suitable for erosion control	Non-Native	
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in Summer	Groundcovers		
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in Summer	Groundcovers		
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-summer	Ground Covers		
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	Fire Resistant Trees		
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob, St. John's beard	evergreen, tree		8,9,11,12,25,42,53
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	Trees	non native	
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's bread/ Carob	Trees		
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	Trees		
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	Trees		
Cercidium floridium	Palo Verde	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cercidium microphyllum	Little Leaf Horse Bean	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 D
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Cercis candaensis	Eastern Redbud	Trees		
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	evergreen, tree		7,10,30,41
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud	Height 10 to 18 feet with equal spread. Usually grows several trunks from base. Blooms for 3 weeks in spring, produces seed pods in summer and holds them until winter. Full sun, excellent in dry banks. Water regularly the first year or two. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.	Native	
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	you should think about it (high and flash)		
cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	Trees	native	
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud			
Cercis occidentalis	California Redbud	Fire resistant plant is drought tolerant and is covered with small pink and purple flowers when in bloom	Native	
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud			
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	Fire Resistant Trees		
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud	Trees	N	
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud		Native Shrubs	
Cercis occidentalis**	Western Redbud	Trees		
Cercis occidentalis**	Western Redbud	Trees		
Cercocarpus alnifolius	Alder Leaf Mountain Mahogany	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain Ironwood			
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain mahogany		Native Shrubs	
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain Mahogany	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain Mahogany	Shrubs	N	
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mtn. Mahogany			
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Desert Mountain Mahogany			
Cerdidium floridum	Blue Palo Verde	Trees		
Cerdidium floridum	Blue Palo Verde	Trees		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Cereus peruvianus	Peruvian Apple Cactus	Succulents and Cacti		
Ceritonia siliqua	Carob	Hedges and Screens		
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Cheiranthus	Wallflower			
Chilopsis Linearis	Desert Willow	Shrubs	N	
Chilopsis linearis	Desert Willow	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	Soap Plant	Bulbs and Succulents	N	
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	Soap Plant	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	Soap Plant	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS & SUCCULENTS	
Choisya ternate	Mexican Orange	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Chorisia speciosa		Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta daisy	Perennials		
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Cistus	Citrus	evergreen, tree		89,11,12,17,25,30,40,41,42,53
Cistus	Rockrose	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Cistus	Ann Baker, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Citrus			
Cistus	Cyprius, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Jessamy series, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Laxus ('Snow White')	Shrubs		
Cistus	Ledon, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Lemons, Limes, Oranges, etc.	Hedges and Screens		
Cistus	Oblongifolius, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Platysepaius, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Rockrose	Shrubs		
Cistus	Rockrose	Shrubs		
Cistus	Rockrose	Shrubs		
Cistus	Sintenisii, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus	Snow Fire, Rockrose, Grayswood Pink	Shrubs		
Cistus		Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Cistus	Rockrose	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Cistus	Rockrose, Sunset			
Cistus halimiocistus	Halimiocistus sahuclii, Ingwersenii	Shrubs		
Cistus hybridus	White Rockrose			
Cistus ladanifer	Crimson Spot Rockrose			
Cistus psilosepalus	Rock Rose	Ground cover	non native	
Cistus purpureus	Orchid rockrose, Purple rockrose	evergreen, shrub		7,9,10,25,36,38
Cistus purpureus	Orchid rockrose	Drought Tolerant		
Cistus purpureus	Orchid Rockrose			
Cistus salviifolius	Sageleaf Rockrose			
Cistus villosus prostratus (Cistus salviifolius)	Purple rockrose, Prostrate rockrose	evergreen, groundcover		9,25,37
Clarkia	Farewell to Spring	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Clarkia concinna	Red Ribbons	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Can tolerate regular water. Very few tolerate deep shade)	NATIVE ANNUALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Clematis	Clematis	These varieties don't have large showy flowers like their hybrid relatives, but make up for it with vigorous growth. They tolerate heat, wind, cold and drought with ease. To reduce the fire threat, grow this as a ground cover, rather than up a trellis or fence. C. ligusticifolia (Western Clematis) – Up to 20 ft.; creamy-white flowers July-August. Plant 10 ft. on center. C. tangutica (Golden Clematis) – Up to 10 ft.; yellow lantern-shaped flowers July-September. Plant 6 ft. on center	Native	
Clematis	Clematis species	Vines		
Clematis lasiantha	Virgin's Bower	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Clematis ligusticifolia	Virgin's Bower	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Clinopodium mimuloides	Monkey Flower	Showy flowers, shrub size, germinates from seed, but seeds hard to find, looks dried out during the summer.	native	
Clivia miniata	Clivia	Perennials		
Clytostoma callistegioides	Violet Trumpet Vine	Vines		
Cneoridiu dumosum**	Bushrue	Shrubs		
Cneoridiu dumosum**	Bushrue	Shrubs		
Cocculus laurifolius	Cocculus	Hedges and Screens		
Collinsia	Chinese Houses	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Can tolerate regular water. Very few tolerate deep shade)	NATIVE ANNUALS	
Comarostaphylis diversifolia	Summer Holly	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Comarostaphylis diversifolia**	Summer Holly	Shrubs		
Comarostaphylis diversifolia**	Summer Holly	Shrubs		
Concha	Ceanothus	This California lilac is a large shrub with a dense mass of dark green, 1-inch leaves, with dark blue clusters of flowers appearing in spring. Requires good drainage; can tolerate summer water. Grows to six feet.	native	
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morningglory	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory			
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE BULBS	
Convallaria majalis keiskei montana	Lily of the Valley	Perennials		
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush morning glory	evergreen, shrub		7,10,36,53
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory	Shrubs		
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory	Shrubs		
Convolvulus cneorum	Morning Glory Bush	Ground cover		
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping coprosma	evergreen, groundcover		7,10,53
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping Coprosma	Groundcovers		
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping Coprosma	Groundcovers		
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping Coprosma	Groundcovers		
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping Coprosma	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Coprosma kirkii	Prostrate Mirror Plant, Verde Vista			
Coprosma repens	Mirror Plant	Shrubs		
Coreopsis	Coreopsis or Tickseed	Either a short-lived or long-lived perennial depending upon variety. Produces single and double daisylike flowers in various colors. Green foliage and wiry stems. Height 10–24" / Spread 12–18" Flowers: golden yellow, light yellow, pink, or red Bloom time: June–October USDA hardiness zone 3–9 'Moonbeam': light yellow flowers, mound-forming perennial 'Sunburst': double, golden yellow flowers 'Zagreb': golden yellow flowers	Non-Native	NA
Coreopsis	Tickseed	Consistent bloomer all summer long if old blossoms are removed as they fade. All varieties prefer full sun, well-drained soil and twice-a-week watering. Divide plants every two or three years to maintain vigorous plantings. C.gradiflora(Coreopsis)-1-2 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; orange to yellow flowers June-August. C.lanceolata(Lanceleaf Coreopsis)-1-2ft. tall by 1ft. wide; yellow flowers June-September. C.verticillata'Golden Showers' -2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; yellow flowers July-August C.v.'Moonbeam'- 2ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; pale yellow flowers June-September. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30ft of the house. C.verticillata(Threadleaf Coreopsis)- 1 1/2 -3ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; yellow flowers July-September.	Non-Native	
Coreopsis	Coreopsis	Perennials		
Coreopsis	Coreopsis	Perennials		
Coreopsis douglasii	Douglas' Coreopsis	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Coreopsis gigantea	Giant Coreopsis	Perennials		
Coreopsis gigantea	Giant Coreopsis	Perennials		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Coreopsis grandiflora	Coreopsis	Perennials		
Coreopsis grandiflora	Coreopsis	Perennials		
Coreopsis grandiflora	Large-Flowered Tickseed	Perennials		
Coreopsis lanceolata	Coreopsis, Sun Ray			
Coreopsis maritime	Sea Dahlia	Perennials		
Coreopsis maritime	Sea Dahlia	Perennials		
Coreopsis maritime	Sea Dahlia	Perennials		
Coreopsis verticillata	Coreopsis	Perennials		
Coreopsis verticillata	Coreopsis	Perennials		
Cornus florida	Eastern Dogwood	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Cornus glabrata	Brown Stem Dogwood	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cornus glabrata	Smooth Dogwood	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Cornus mas	Cornelian Red, Sorbet	Hedges and Screens		
Cornus nurrallii	Sierra Dogwood	Trees	N	
Cornus nuttallii	Mountain Dogwood	Trees		
Cornus nuttallii	Mountain Dogwood	Trees		
Cornus nuttallii	Mountain Dogwood	Trees	native	
Cornus nuttallii	Mountain Dogwood			
Cornus nuttallii	Sierra Dogwood	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE TREES	
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood			
Cornus occidentalis	Western Dogwood	Shrubs	N	
Cornus occidentalis sericea	Western Dogwood	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Cornus sericea	Creek dogwood		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Cornus sessilis	Forest Dogwood			
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	Trees	native	
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	Trees		
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	Trees		
Cornus stolonifera	Red-Osier Dogwood	Hedges and Screens		
Correa	Australian Fuchsia	Ground cover		
Corylus avellana	Filbert	Trees		
Corylus avellana	Filbert	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Tree	A small tree or large shrub reaching about 25 ft. tall at maturity. The name is derived from the pink clusters of flowers that sit atop the leaves like puffs of smoke. This variety has medium green leaves that turn orange-red to yellow in the fall. The variety 'Royal Purple' has maroon leaves that change to dark purple in fall when planted in full sun. Grow in well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade, and water deeply once every seven to 10 days.	Native	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	A very diverse group of plants ranging from low ground covers to tall fountain-like shrubs, so make sure you get the proper variety to suit your needs. Performs best when planted in well-drained soils kept on the dry side, with once- to twice-a-week watering. Tiny white flowers in spring are followed by red or black berries in fall. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. C. dammeri 'Lowfast' (Bearberry Cotoneaster) – 1 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; red berries; ground cover, on slopes, fast filler; evergreen. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: C. apiculatus (Cranberry Cotoneaster) – 3 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; red berries in August; red fall color; on slopes; ground cover or hedge. C. congestus (Pyrenees Cotoneaster) – 3 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; red berries; evergreen. C. horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster) – 3 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; red berries; orange-red fall color; on slopes; ground cover. C. microphyllus (Rockspray Cotoneaster) – 3 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; evergreen; red berries; dry slopes. C. multiflorus (Mang-flowered Cotoneaster) – 10 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide; has showy flower, red fruit. C. salcifolius (Willowleaf Cotoneaster) – 15 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; red fruit; evergreen.	Non-Native	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Cotoneaster	Redberry	Groundcovers		
Cotoneaster	Redberry	Groundcovers		
Cotoneaster congestus	Likiano	evergreen, shrub		7,9,10,11,18,22,23,24,26,28,35,36, 37,39,,40,41,42,53
Cotoneaster congestus	Likiano			
Cotoneaster congestus	Likiano	Height to 3 feet. Slow growing. Dense, downward curving branches with tiny leaves and small fruit. Full sun, little or no water once established. Suitable for erosion control.		
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster			
Cotoneaster dammeri	Lowfast Cotoneaster	Ground Cover		
Cotoneaster dammerii	Bearberry cotoneaster	evergreen, groundcover		7,9,10,11,17,23,28,35,36,40,41,53
Cotoneaster dammerii	Bearberry cotoneaster	Height to 6 inches. Fast prostate growth to 10 feet wide. Branches root along the ground. Leaves are glossy. Produces small fruit. Full sun, little or no water once established. Suitable for erosion control.		
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster			
Cotoneastr horizontalis	Rock Contoneaster	Ground Cover		
Cotonmicrophyllus	Rockspray Cotoneaster			
Cotyledon barbenyii	No common name			
Cotyledon macrantha	No common name			
Cotyledon orbiculata	No common name			
Cowania mexicana stansburiana	Cliff Rose			
Crassula arborescens	Silver Jade Plant			
Crassula argentea	Jade plant	succulent, groundcover		9,11,17,25,53
Crassula argentea	Jade Plant	Succulents and Cacti		
Crassula argentea	Pink Jade Plant, Pink Beauty			
Crassula lactea	Crassula	succulent, groundcover		9,25,53
Crassula lactea	Crassula, Taylor's Patch			
Crassula multicava	Crassula			
Crassula multiclava	Crassula	succulent, groundcover		7,10,40,41,53
Crassula tetragona	Crassula	succulent, groundcover		7,10,40,41,53
Crataegus	Hawthorn	Hawthorn trees are a maintenance nightmare for anyone trying to maintain a structured tree. They are dense, twiggy and usually very thorny. One of their best uses, given these tendencies, is as a hedge, screen or barrier planting. All bloom April- May and produce clusters of fruit in the fall. All are prone to pests (scale, borers and spider mites) and fire blight. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and water deeply once every 10 to14 days. C. crus-galli (Cockspur Hawthorn) – 35 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red fruit; orange-red fall color. C. laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; double red flowers in May; scarlet fruit. C. lavallei (Lavalle Hawthorn) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red fruit; bronze-red fall color. C. mollis (Downy Hawthorn) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red fall color.		
Crataegus	Hawthorn	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Thorn	Hedges and Screens		
Crocus	Spring Crocus	These delightful little bulbs are one of the first flowers to burst out of the snow in spring. They have bowl-shaped flowers that may be solid or striped, in shades of white, yellow, pink or purple. Plant 2 in. deep and about 3 in. apart in well-drained soil and full sun to light shade. Crocus are very well suited to planting within turf. They bloom in February or March when the turf is dormant, providing visual interest to an area usually devoid of life for another month. To plant, dig out a small circle of turf, plant bulb 2-3 in. deep and replace the turf over it. Mow high (3-4 in.) through April to allow crocus to manufacture food for next season.		
Crocus	Crocus	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Crossosoma californicum	Crabapple bush			
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrotwood Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrotwood Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Cupressus bakeri	Modoc Cypress			
Cupressus forbesii	Tecate Cypress	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cupressus goveniana goveniana	Gowen Cypress			
Cupressus macnabiana	McNab Cypress			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Cupressus nevadensis	Piute Cypress	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Cupressus sargentii	Sargent Cypress			
Cycas revoluta	Sago Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Cynoglossum grande	Hounds' Tongue	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Dalea ocruttii	Orcutt's Delea	Shrubs		
Dalea ocruttii	Orcutt's Delea	Shrubs		
Dalea spinosa**	Smoke Tree	Shrubs		
Dalea spinosa**	Smoke Tree	Shrubs		
Daphne cneorum burkwoodii		Shrubs		
Daphne odora	Daphne	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Datura meteloides	Jimson Weed	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering), poisonous seeds	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Delosperma alba	White trailing ice plant	succulent, groundcover		11,15,17
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Iceplant			
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Iceplant	Ground Covers		
Delosperma cooperi	Hardy Purple Ice Plant	A useful ground cover in dry, well-drained soils. This ice plant only requires watering during its bloom period, June-August. Must be planted in full sun, in soils with excellent drainage. It is best in native or low-water zones and requires winter mulching to protect succulent foliage from temperature extremes. Not bothered by rabbits or squirrels. Plant 18 in. on center.		
Delosperma cooperi	Purple iceplant	A groundcover with succulent, green foliage that changes to purplish red in winter. Does not tolerate foot traffic. Height 1-4" / Spread 24-30" Flowers: purple, daisylike Bloom time: June-September USDA hardiness zone 5-10	Non-Native	NA
Delosperma cooperi	Pink Carpet	Ground Covers		
Delosperma nubigenum	Yellow iceplant	Very low-growing groundcover with succulent, green foliage that changes to reddish bronze in winter. Not suitable for areas with extended periods (several weeks) of snow cover. More cold-hardy than purple iceplant. Height 1-3" / Spread 24-30" Flowers: yellow, daisylike Bloom time: June-September USDA hardiness zone 4-10	Non-Native	NA
Delphinium	Delphinium	Extremely popular for tall, upright growth habit and beautiful spike flowers in various shades. Works well in a border. Height 1-7' / Spread 1-3' Flowers: blues, purples, whites, or pinks Bloom time: June-September USDA hardiness zone 3-7	Native	NA
Delphinium	Delphinium	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Delphinium cardinale	Scarlet Larkspur			
Delphinium parishii	Sky-Blue Larkspur			
Delphinium	Larkspur	Perennials	N	
Dendromecon rigida	Bush Poppy	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Dendromecon rigida	Bush Poppy		Native Shrubs	
Dendromecon rigida	Bush poppy			
Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hairgrass	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Dianthus	Dianthus, Garden carnation, or Pinks	Green or grayish-green foliage covered with blooms. Clump-forming growth habit. Some varieties are fragrant. Height 2-12" / Spread 6-16" Flowers: pink, white, red, or yellow Bloom time: May-August USDA hardiness zones 3-9	Non-Native	NA
Dianthus	Pinks	Dianthus are part of a large family of 300+ species as a result of hybridization. All prefer full sun, excellent drainage and once- to twice-a-week watering. Divide clumps every two or three years. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. D. x 'Alwoodii' –gray-green leaves; flowers white, pink, rose or red June-July. D. barbatus (Sweet William) – 1 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; green leaves; fragrant maroon, red or pink flowers May-June. D. deltooides (Maiden Pink) – 6-12 in. tall by 24 in. wide; green leaves; red, pink, white or purple flowers; shear after bloom. D. gratianopolitanus (Cheddar Pink) –1 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; gray-green leaves; fragrant pink, red or rose flowers May-September if old flowers removed following bloom. D. plumarius (Cottage Pink) – 2 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; gray leaves; white, pink or red flowers in June.	Non-Native	
Dianthus	Pinks	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Dicentra	Bleeding Heart	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Dicentra chrysantha	Golden Ear Drops			
Dicentra formosa	Pacific Bleeding Heart	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Dicentra formosa	Pacific Bleeding Heart	Perennials	N	
Dicentra spectabilis	Bleeding Heart	Perennials		
Dicksonia antarctica*	Tasmanian Tree Fern	Shrubs *Shall be planted a minimum 30 feet away from any combustible structure. The Fire Department may make exceptions for various species they deem as being more fire-resistant.		
Dietes	Fortnight Lily	Perennials		
Dietes	Fortnight Lily, Lemon Drop			
Dietes bicolor	Wild yellow iris, African iris	evergreen, shrub		9,25,40,41
Dietes bicolor	Yellow Wild Iris			
Dietes fortnight	Lily	Drought Tolerant		
Dietes vegeta	Fortnight lily	evergreen, shrub		9,11,12,25,40,41
Dietes vegeta	Fortnight Lily			
Dietes vegeta	White Fortnight Lily			
Digitalis	Fox Glove	Perennials		
Digitalis	Foxglove	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Diplacus	(Mimulus) Cardinalis Hybridus	Perennials		
Diplacus aurantiacus	Sticky Monkey Flower	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Diplacus calycinus	Rock Monkey Flower			
Diplacus fasciculatus	Azalea-flowered monkey	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Diplacus longiflorus	Southern Monkey Flower	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Diplacus longifolius	Monkey flower	perennial, shrub		11,15,17,25,40,41,42,53
Diplacus puniceus	Mission Monkey Flower	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Distictis	Royal Trumpet Vine, Rivers	Vines		
Distictis buccinatoria	Blood-Red Trumpet Vine	Vines		
Distictis buccinatoria	Blood-Red Trumpet Vine	Vines		
Distictis buccinatoria	Blood-red Trumpet Vine	Vines		
Dodecatheon clevelandii	Shooting Star			
Dodecatheon clevelandii insulare				
Dodecatheon hendersonii	Henderson's Shooting Star	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Dodecatheon jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Shooting Star	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Dodonaea viscosa	Hopseed Bush	Shrubs	non native	
Draba oligosperma	Yellow Flowered Moss			
Dracaena draco	Dragon Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 E
Drosanthemum hispidum	Rosea Ice Plant	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Drosanthemum floribundum rosea	Ice plant, Rosea ice plant	perennial, groundcover		8,9,11,12,17,25,30,40,41,42,53
Drosanthemum floribundum rosea	Rosea Ice plant			
Drosanthemum hispidum	Rosea ice plant	perennial, groundcover		7,8,9,10,11,12,18,20,21,23,24,25,26,28,30,31,34,35,36,37,38,40,41,42,53
Drosanthemum hispidum	Ice plant			
Drosanthemum hispidum	Rosea Ice Plant	Groundcovers		
Drosanthemum hispidum	Rosea Ice Plant	Groundcovers		
Drosanthemum speciosum	Drosanthemum, Dew flower	perennial, groundcover		9,10,11,12,15,25,40,41
Dryopteris arguta	California Wood Fern	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Dryopteris arguta	Coastal Wood fern		NATIVE FERNS	
Dryopteris arguta*	California Wood Fern	Perennials	N	
Duchesnea indica	Indian Mock Strawberry	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Duchesnea indica	Mock strawberry	perennial, groundcover		9,10,12,23,28,30,35,36,37,38,42,53
Duchesnea indica	Mock Strawberry			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Duchesnea indica	Mock strawberry	Low to ground, with trailing stems that root firmly along the ground. Long stalk leaves. Flowers are followed by fruit that stands above foliage rather than under leaves (as in a true strawberry). Grows readily without much care. Can become rampant invader. Any exposure, little water required. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control plantings.	Non-Native	
Duchesnea indica	Mock Strawberry			
Dudleya		Succulents and Cacti		
Dudleya brittonii	Brittonis Chalk Dudleya	Groundcovers		
Dudleya brittonii	Brittonis Chalk Dudleya	Groundcovers		
Dudleya cymosa	Liveforever			
Dudleya cymosa	Dudleya		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Dudleya edulis	Narrow Leaf Liveforever			
Dudleya lanceolata	Liveforever	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Dudleya pulverulenta	Chalk Dudleya	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Dudleya pulverulenta**	Chalk Dudleya	Groundcovers		
Dudleya pulverulenta**	Chalk Dudleya	Groundcovers		
Dudleya virens	Island Live Fore-ever	Groundcovers		
Dudleya virens	Island Live Fore-ever	Groundcovers		
Dymondia margaretae	Dymondia	evergreen, groundcover		6,11,16,25
Dymondia margaretae	No common name			
Dymondia margaretea	Silver Carpet	Ground Covers		
Dyssodia thurberi	Dainty Yellow Composite			
Echeveria	Hens & Chicks			
Echeveria	Echeveria, Blue Wave			
Echeveria	Echeveria, Pinkie			
Echeveria	Hen and Chicks	Succulents and Cacti		
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower	A perennial herb with large daisylike flowers in various colors. Late blooming. Makes a good cut or dried flower. Height 2-3' / Spread 1.5-2' Flowers: purple, pink, or white Bloom time: July-September USDA hardiness zone 3-8	Non-Native	NA
Echinacea purpurea	Coneflower	This striking member of the daisy family grows 3 ft. tall and 2 ft. wide when given full sun and well-drained soil and twice-a-week watering. It has purplish-red flowers that bloom in late June and make great cut flowers.	Native	
Echinacea purpurea	Purple coneflower	Perennials		
Echium	Echium or Priedrot			
Echium candicans	Pride of Madiera	Shrubs		
Elaeagnus	Silverberry	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive	Trees	non native	
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Shrubs		
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Shrubs		
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Shrubs		
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Shrubs		
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive (no longer recommended due to invasive status)	Hedges and Screens		
Elaeagnus commutata	Silverberry	Native to the Canadian plains and Rocky Mountains, this shrub thrives on neglect. It is tolerant of cold, wind, heat, poor soil and drought. This large shrub grows 6-12 ft. tall and wide, and is a useful screen, hedge or windbreak. It has tiny yellow, fragrant flowers May-June, followed by dry silver berries loved by birds. Plant in full sun and any soil, and water once a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.		
Elaeagnus pungens	Silverberry	Hedges and Screens		
Elymus	Blue Wildrye	Grasses	N	
Elymus condensatus	Canyon Prince			
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NATIVE PERENNIAL GRASSES & GRASS- LIKE PLANTS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Elymus triticoides	Creeping Wildrye	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NATIVE PERENNIAL GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Elymus triticoides	Creeping Wildrye	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Encelia californica	California encelia, bush sunflower	Sun flower appearing flower, tends to get leggy but can be pruned, needs to be kept wet to really look nice, grows from seed.	native	
Encelia californica	California Sunflower	Shrubs		
Encelia californica**	Coast Sunflower	Shrubs		
Encelia californica**	Coast Sunflower	Shrubs		
Encelia farinosa	Incienso	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Encelia farinose**	White Brittlebush	Shrubs		
Encelia farinose**	White Brittlebush	Shrubs		
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed	A perennial wildflower with an aggressive, upright growth habit, mediumgreen leaves, and showy flowers in shades of pink or white. Height 2-3' / Spread 2-3' Flowers: white or pink spike Bloom time: June-July USDA hardiness zone 3-7	Native	NA
Epilobium canum	California Fuchsia	Showy red flowers during the summer when everything else is dry, gray foliage, grows slowly from seed.	native	
Epilobium canum	California fuchsia		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Epilobium canum	California Fuchsia	Bright orange-red funnel shaped flowers. Little to no water when established	Native	
Epilobium canum	California Fuchsia	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Epilobium canum	California fuchsia	This beautiful perennial grows in coastal California on slopes and in areas with clay soil, sand and foot traffic. The late summer orange blooms attract butterflies and birds. It's featured in a number of fire safe demonstration gardens across the state, including Master Gardeners of Sonoma County.		
Epilobium canum californica	California Fuchsia	This sprawling plant is one of the few perennials listed by Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties.	native	
Epilobium canum californica	California Fuchsia	This sprawling plant is one of the few perennials listed by Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties.		
Epimedium	Bishops Hat	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Epimedium*	Bishops hat	Shrubs		
Erigeron	Fleabane, Moerheimii			
Erigeron glaucus	Seaside Daisy	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Erigeron karvinskianus	Santa Barbara daisy, Fleabane	perennial, groundcover		11,15,40,41
Erigeron karvinskianus	Mexican Daisy			
Erigeron karvinskianus	Santa Barbara daisy, fleabane	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Erigeron karvinskianus	Fleaban, Mexican Daisy	Ground Covers		
Erigeron speciosus	Flea Bane	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Trees		
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Trees		
Eriobotrya		Trees		
Eriobotrya		Trees		
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat	Shrubs		
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat	Shrubs		
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat	Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 E
Eriobotrya deflexa	Bronze Loquat	Shrubs		
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Trees	non native	
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Fire Resistant Trees		
Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	Hedges and Screens		
Eriodictyon californicum	Yerba Santa	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Eriodictyon tomentosum	Wooly Yerba Santa	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Eriodictyon trichocalyx	Yerba santa, Hairy yerba santa	shrub		8,9,10,11,23,25,26,31,35,36,40,41,42,53
Eriodictyon trichocalyx californicum	Yerba Santa	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Eriogonum arborescens	Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat	best (low and/or burns poorly)		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Eriogonum caespitosum	Silver Buckwheat			
Eriogonum cinereum	Ash-Leaf Buckwheat			
Eriogonum compositum	Dry Mountain Buckwheat			
Eriogonum crocatum	Saffron Buckwheat			
Eriogonum crocatum	Coastal Wild Gum			
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Eriogonum fasciculatum polifolium	Gray Calif. Buck	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Eriogonum giganteum	Saint Catherine's Lace	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Eriogonum giganteum	St. Catherine's Lace	Perennials	N	
Eriogonum giganteum	St. Catherine's Lace	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer), keep trimmed	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Eriogonum grande rubescens	Red Buckwheat	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Eriogonum grandi rubesens	Island Buckwheat			
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulfur-flowered Buckwheat	This native plant will form a 3-ft.-wide mat when grown in full sun and gritty well-drained soil, and watered once every seven to 10 days. It bears creamy to pale yellow clusters of flowers that will take on a red tinge with age. The bloom lasts four to six weeks, beginning in July. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulfur Flower	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Eriogonum wrightii subscaposum	High Mountain	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden yarrow	perennial, shrub		7,9,10,18,23,24,25,28,36,39,40,41,53
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden yarrow	Somewhat woody perennial, grows to 2 feet high. Leaves are 1.5 inches. Native to California. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.	Native	
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden-yarrow		Native Shrubs	
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden Yarrow	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Eriophyllum confertiflorum**	Golden yarrow	Shrubs		
Eriophyllum confertiflorum**	Golden yarrow	Shrubs		
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden Yarrow	Shrubs		
Eriophyllum lanatum arachnoideum	Spider Yarrow			
Eriophyllum nevinii	Dusty Miller			
Eriophyllum staechadifolium	Lizard Tail	Shrubs		
Eriophyllum staechadifolium	Lizard Tail	Shrubs		
Erysimum concinnum	Scented Wallflower			
Erysimum menziesii	Menzes's Wallflower			
Erythrina	Coral Tree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Erythrina caffra	Kaffirboom Coral Tree	Trees		
Erythrina caffra	Coral Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Erythrina caffra	Kaffirboom Coral Tree	Trees		
Erythrina caffra	Kaffirboom Coral Tree	Trees		
Erythronium	Fawn Lily	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Escallonia		Shrubs	non native	
Escallonia	Escallonia			
Escallonia	Escallonia	Shrubs		
Escallonia	Escallonia	Shrubs		
Escallonia	Escallonia	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Escallonia	Escallonia	Shrubs		
Escallonia	Pink Escallonia	Fire Resistant Shrubs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Escallonia rubra	Escallonia	Hedges and Screens		
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	A reliable performer in a low-water or wildflower area, blooming April-August. Requires full sun, well-drained soil and water once every seven to 10 days. Flowers most commonly are orange or yellow, although white or pink forms are also available. Seed at a rate of 3 pounds per acre for large-scale applications. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	perennial, groundcover		5,6,16
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	California Natives		
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	Perennials		
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy	Height 8 to 24 inches. Single flowers 2 inches wide on stem tips. Blooms close at night and on gray days. Unless dead flowers are trimmed off regularly, plants go to seed and all part turn straw color. Full sun, summer water extend blooms. Drought tolerant.	Native	
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy			
Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Eschscholzia californica**	California Poppy	Groundcovers		
Eschscholzia californica**	California Poppy	Groundcovers		
Eucalyptus		Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Eugenia	Eugenia	Hedges and Screens		
Euonymus fortunei radicans	Winter creeper, Common winter creeper	evergreen, shrub		7,38,53
Euonymus	Euonymus	Hedges and Screens		
Euonymus	Euonymus	These shrubs may be evergreen or deciduous in our area, depending on variety. Valued most for their foliage, as they have inconspicuous flowers, they are best used as a background, foundation or hedge plant. Plant in part shade and well-drained soil, and water once a week. Not bothered by abbits, squirrels or deer. E. fortunei (Wintercreeper) – 2 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; evergreen; shrub or ground cover. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: E. alatus (Burning Bush) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; deciduous; foliage burns in hot, dry wind so plant in protected spot or part shade; red fall color; orange berries. E. a. 'Compacta' – 4-6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; fall color; part shade. E. fortunei 'Emerald and Gold' – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; green leaves with white edges. E. japonica (Japanese Euonymus) – 12 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; evergreen; green or variegated leaves; cut flower filler.		
Euonymus	Euonymus	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Euonymus	Euonymus	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Euonymus americana*	Strawberry Bush	Shrubs		
Euonymus bungeanus*	Winterberry	Shrubs		
Euonymus fortunei	Glossy Winter Creeper, Carrierei	Groundcovers		
Euonymus fortunei	Glossy Winter Creeper, Carrierei	Groundcovers		
Euonymus fortunei	Purple-Leaf Winter Creeper, Coloratus	Groundcovers		
Euonymus fortunei	Purple-Leaf Winter Creeper, Coloratus	Groundcovers		
Euonymus fortunei	Euonymus	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Euonymus occidentalis	Western Burning Bush	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Euonymus occidentalis*	Western Burningbush	Shrubs	N	
Euphorbia	Spurge	These succulents are related to the poinsettia plant of Christmas fame. The two varieties mentioned are low growers, best suited to a rock garden or native area. They perform best when planted in full sun and well-drained soil with once-a-week irrigation. Not bothered by rabbits or squirrels. E. myrsinites (Myrtle Spurge) – 4 in. tall by 12 in. wide; blue-green leaves; lime-green flowers in April. Plant 12 in. on center. E. polychroma (Cushion Spurge) – 12 in. tall by 24 in. wide; dark green leaves; yellow flowers June-July. Plant 24 in. on center.	Non-Native	
Euphorbia	Herbaceous Euphorbias	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Euphorbia		Succulents and Cacti		
Euryops pectinatus	Shrub Daisy	Shrubs		
Euyonymus radicans	Winter Creep	Ground cover		
Fagus	Beech			
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume	better (medium height, medium burn)		
fasciculatus**	Mesa Bushmallow	Shrubs		
fasciculatus**	Mesa Bushmallow	Shrubs		
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple guava	evergreen, tree		8,9,11,12,15,25,40,41
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava			
Feijoa sellowiana	Guava	Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 E
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Shrubs		
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Shrubs		
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Shrubs		
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Shrubs		
Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Hedges and Screens		
Felicia ammeloides	Blue Marguerite	Perennials		
Ferocactus acanthodes	Barrel Cactus	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ferocactus viridescens**	Coast Barrel Cactus	Groundcovers		
Ferocactus viridescens**	Coast Barrel Cactus	Groundcovers		
Festuca	Fescue	Grasses	N	
Festuca californica	California fescue		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Festuca glauca	Fescue	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Festuca glauca	Blue Fescue	A blue-gray clump forming grass that grows up to 12 in. tall and 10 in. wide. Many times the leaves will lay down as it gets tall and form a lumpy, rolling kind of meadow grass look. It can be planted in groups or singly with no worry of it spreading. Grow in full sun to maintain color and well-drained soil, and water once a week. Requires division every two or three years to maintain vigor and color. F. glauca 'Blaufink' (Blue Finch Fescue) – 6-8 in. tall and wide; compact variety. F. glauca 'Elijah Blue' (Elijah Blue Fescue) – 8-10 in. tall and wide; best blue color.	Native	
Festuca ovina glauca	Sea Urchin Blue Fescue	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Festuca rubra	Creeping red fescue	perennial, groundcover		5,11,19
Festuca rubra	Creeping Red fescue			
Festuca rubra	Creeping red fescu	Lawn grass usually mowed to 2 inches tall. Fine blades, narrow and tends to grow clumpy. Unmowed, can make an attractive meadow. Full sun or partial shade, not much water compared to other grasses. Drought tolerant	Native	
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue, Creeping Red			
Ficus		Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Forestiera neomexicana	New Mexico Privet	This native of the four corners region is tolerant of the worst conditions: cold, heat, poor soils, wind and drought. Growing 8 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide, it has medium green leaves similar to that of a privet and makes a good informal hedge or screen. Provide it with water once a week, full sun and any garden soil. Fire resistant when watered regularly. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer when planted as a one gallon (or larger) size plant.		
Forestiera neomexicana	Desrt Olive			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Forsythia	Forsythia	One of the first to bloom in the spring, its bright yellow flowers grow up the entire stem, at the end of winter. Best used in the back of a planter bed as a backdrop for more colorful summer bloomers. Can also be used as a screen or bank cover, or trained as an espalier. Best performance with full sun, annual fertilization and twice-a-week watering. F. intermedia (Forsythia) – 7-10 ft. tall by 6-8 ft. wide; arching branches. F. i. 'Arnold Dwarf' – 3 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; fewer flowers than other varieties. F. i. 'Beatrix Farrand' – 10 ft. tall by 7 ft. wide; yellow with orange flowers. F. i. 'Lynwood' – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; many light yellow flowers. F. i. 'Spring Glory' – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; light yellow flowers. F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia) – 8 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide; roots where stems touch damp soil. F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia) – 10 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; deep-green foliage. F. v. 'Bronxensis' (Dwarf Forsythia) – 18 in. tall by 2 ft. wide; ground cover or edge of border.		
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	Shrubs		
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	Shrubs		
Fouquieria splendens	Octotillo	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Fragaria	Wild strawberry	A fast-growing groundcover with green foliage and white or pink flowers followed by red, edible fruit. Height 8–10" / Spread 2–3' Flowers: white or pink Bloom time: May–July USDA hardiness zone 5–9	Native	NA
Fragaria californica	Wood Strawberry	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Fragaria chiloensis	Wild strawberry, Sand strawberry, ornamental	evergreen, groundcover		7,10,11,13,21,23,24,27,28,35,36,37,40,41,42
Fragaria chiloensis	Beach Strawberry	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Fragaria chiloensis	Wild Strawberry	Perennials	N	
Fragaria chiloensis	Wild Strawberry	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Fragaria chiloensis	Wild Strawberry	Ground Covers		
Fragaria chilolensis	Wild Strawberry	Looking for a low-growing plant that you can plant next to your home? This species has the rare distinction of being approved by Los Angeles County fire department for any zone in your yard.	native	
Fragaria chilolensis	Wild Strawberry	Looking for a low growing plant that you can plant next to your home? This species has the rare distinction of being approved by Los Angeles County fire department for any zone in your yard.		
Fragaria vesca	Strawberry		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Fragaria vesca	wild strawberry, woodland strawberry	This low-growing perennial has the rare distinction of being approved by the Los Angeles County fire department for use in any zone in your yard. Wild strawberry is a more compact version of the garden variety and known for resisting fire. The small fruit is edible and used in jams as well as herbal remedies. It's popular as a ground cover requiring little maintenance and water. Local nurseries sell it by the flat.		
Fraxinia	Ash	Trees		
Fraxinus	Ash	deciduous, tree		18,34,40,41
Fraxinus	Ash	A vigorous, rapid-growing tree tolerant of heat, drought, poor soils, cold and wind. Prune annually for the first few years to create strong branching structure. Beneficial to spray with a dormant oil every winter to kill overwintering insects if you had any problems during the year. Best when planted in full sun and well-drained soil and watered deeply once every seven to 10 days. F. americana 'Autumn Purple' (Autumn Purple Ash) – 80 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; purplish- red fall color. F. pennsylvanica (Green Ash) – 60 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; yellow fall color.		
Fraxinus	Ash			
Fraxinus	Ash	Fire Resistant Trees		
Fraxinus	Ash Tree	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Fraxinus dipetala	Flowering Ash	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Fraxinus dipetala	Flowering Ash	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer), tol. some water	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Fraxinus dipetala	Foothill Ash	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer), tol. some water	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Fremontodendron	Fremontia, Flannel bush	evergreen, shrub		11,15,17

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Fremontodendron	Flannel Bush	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Fremontodendron	Pacific Sunset	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Fremontodendron	Flannel Bush	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Fremontodendron californica	Common flannel bush	California Natives		
Fremontodendron californicum	California Flannel Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Fremontodendron californicum	Flannel Bush	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Fremontodendron californicum**	Flannelbush	Shrubs		
Fremontodendron californicum**	Flannelbush	Shrubs		
Fremontodendron mexicanum	Mexican Flannel			
Fremontodendron mexicanum**	Southern Flannelbush	Shrubs		
Fremontodendron mexicanum**	Southern Flannelbush	Shrubs		
Fritillaria	Chocolate Lily, Yellow Bells	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Fritillaria biflora	Chocolate Lily	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Fuchsia hybrida	Hybrid Fuchsia	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Fuchsia magellanica	Magellanica Fuchsia	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Gaillardia	Blanket flower	Grayish-green foliage and daisylike Flowers in various colors. Very drought tolerant. May be short-lived. Longblooming perennial; keep deadheaded for continuous bloom. Fuzzy, round seed heads follow flowering. Height 8–36" / Spread 12–24" Flowers: red petals tipped in gold, all gold, or burgundy, with reddish-brown centers Bloom time: June–September USDA hardiness zone 3–10	Non-Native	NA
Gaillardia aristata	Blanket Flower	Perennials	N	
Gaillardia aristata	Blanket Flower	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower	The bright orange and yellow flowers on this plant were named after the vivid colors seen on Indian blankets in the Southwest. It has gray-green foliage, grows 2 ft. tall and can grow equally as wide. It tolerates heat, poor soils and drought. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water once to twice a week. It blooms July- August and needs to be sheared at the end of each season. Use in native areas or wildflower plantings where it has room to seed itself freely. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.		
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower	Groundcovers		
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower	Groundcovers		
Galium odoratum	Sweet woodruff	Herbs		
Galium odoratum	Sweet Woodruff	Perennials		
Galium odoratum	Sweet Woodruff	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Galvezia speciosa	Island Bush Snapdragon			
Galvezia juncea	Baja Bush-Snapdragon	Shrubs		
Galvezia juncea	Baja Bush-Snapdragon	Shrubs		
Galvezia speciosa	Showy Island snapdragon, Hummingbird flower	evergreen, shrub		8, 11, 12, 15, 25, 30, 53
Galvezia speciosa	Island Bush Snapdragon	This CNPS "rare" plant is from the Channel Islands and stays evergreen year round producing trumpet shape red flowers favored by hummingbirds. It grows in 18" to 24" in height and 3' to 5' in width. It also adds excellent cover for wildlife.		
Galvezia speciosa	Island Bush Snapdragon	This CNPS "rare" plant is from the Channel Islands and stays evergreen year round producing trumpet shape red flowers favored by hummingbirds. It grows in 18" to 24" in height and 3' to 5' in width. It also adds excellent cover for wildlife.		
Galvezia speciosa	Island Snapdragon			
Galvezia speciosa	Bush Snapdragon	Shrubs		
Galvezia speciosa	Island Bush-Snapdragon	Shrubs		
Galvezia speciosa	Island Bush-Snapdragon	Shrubs		
Gardenia	Gardenia	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Garry lantana	Toyon	Shrubs		
Garry lantana	Toyon	Shrubs		
Garry lotus scoparius	Lantana	Shrubs		
Garry lotus scoparius	Lantana	Shrubs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Garrya	Silk Tassel			
Garrya elliptica	Coast Silktassel, Evie			
Garrya elliptica	'James Roof' SilkTassel	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Garrya elliptica	Coast silktassel	Shrubs		
Garrya elliptica	Coast silktassel	Shrubs		
Garrya elliptica	Silk tassel bush		Native Shrubs	
Garrya flavescens**	Ashy Silktassel	Shrubs		
Garrya flavescens**	Ashy Silktassel	Shrubs		
Garrya fremontii	Fremont Silk-Tassel	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Garrya heteromeles arbutifolia**	Ashy Skilktassel	Shrubs		
Garrya heteromeles arbutifolia**	Ashy Skilktassel	Shrubs		
Gaura lindheimeri	Gaura	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Gaura lindheimerii	Gaura			
Gazania	Gazania	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Gazania	Gazania	Groundcovers		
Gazania	Gazania	Groundcovers		
Gazania	Gazania species	Ground Covers		
Gazania ringens	Trailing gazania	Stems to about 16 inches long, glabrous or hairy. Leaves to 3.25 inches long. Showy flowers, spring through summer, close at night and during overcast days. Full sun, occasional dry season watering. Suitable for erosion control.	Non-Native	
Gazania ringens leucolaena (Gazania uniflora)	Trailing ganzania	perennial, groundcover		7, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 53
Gazania uniflora (Gazania ringens leucolaena)	Trailing ganzania	perennial, groundcover		7, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 53
Geijera parvifolia	Australian Willow	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Geranium	Hardy Geranium	These garden variety geraniums should not be confused with their tropical cousins, the Pelargoniums. Hardy geraniums grow 6-24 in. tall and equally as wide in full sun to partial shade. Plant in well-drained soil that is amended with organic matter and water twice a week. Flowers may be white, pink, purple or blue, and most varieties bloom July-September if fed in spring and fall. Short varieties are suitable as ground cover or edging, while taller varieties are nice in flower borders.		
Geranium	Geranium			
Geranium	Storks Bill Geranium	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Geranium cinereum	Grayleaf cranesbill	Dwarf, semi-evergreen with graygreen foliage, a mounding growth habit, and attractive blooms in summer. Works well as a groundcover or in rock gardens. Height 4-6" / Spread 10-12" Flowers: pinks, white, magenta; saucer shape Bloom time: June-July USDA hardiness zone 4-9	Non-Native	NA
Geranium incanum	(House plant or annual) Geranium	Ground Cover		
Geranium incanum	Stork's Bill Geranium			
Geranium sanguineum	Geranium			
Gilia	Birds Eye	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Ginkgo biloba	Fairmount Maidenhair Tree	Trees		
Ginkgo biloba	Fairmount Maidenhair tree	Trees		
Ginkgo biloba	Fairmount Maidenhair tree	Trees		
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Geologic fossil records date ginkgo trees back to the Jurassic period. It is one of the ultimate no-maintenance trees, requiring little, if any, pruning during its lifetime. The ginkgo grows to 100 ft. tall and about 25 ft. wide, so it is well-suited to street tree planting and small yards. It has bright yellow fall color, grows in any well-drained soil and needs deep watering once every seven to 10 days.	Non-Native	
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Fire Resistant Trees		
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Trees		
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Trees		
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Trees		
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust	Trees		
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Honeylocust	The thornless honeylocust and its varieties are tolerant of poor soils, heat, drought, wind and cold. They have small, fine-textured leaves that provide light shade in summer and blow away easily in fall. Unfortunately, they suffer from attack by a number of insect pests, of which borers and pod gall midge have no chemical control. Grow in any soil in full sun to partial shade, and water deeply once every 10 to 14 days. G. t.i. 'Imperial' (Imperial Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; no fall color. G. t.i. 'Rubylace' (Rubylace Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; new growth red; prone to wind damage. G. t.i. 'Shademaster' (Shademaster Honeylocust) – 50 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; denser shade than most; NOT under utility lines. G. t.i. 'Sunburst' (Sunburst Honeylocust) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; golden-yellow foliage; prone to wind damage.	Non-Native	
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Grevillea robusta	Silk Oak	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Grindelia stricta	Gum plant,Coastal wild gum	perennial, groundcover		40,41,53
Grindelia stricta venulosa	Coastal wild gum	perennial, shrub		25,40,41
Hamamelis intermedia	Witch Hazel	This plant has three outstanding traits: it blooms in January when nothing else is usually blooming, it has very fragrant yellow flowers that can last three to four weeks, and it thrives in gravelly, poorly drained clay soil (present in much of our region). It grows 8 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide. It is a somewhat coarse-looking shrub that grows best in full sun or partial shade, with twice-a-week watering. The fall color is a coppery yellow. Use for background or screen plantings.		
hamnus californica	California Coffeeberry	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Haplopappus linearifolius	Narrowleaf Golden Bush			
Hardenbergia comptoniana	Lilac Vine	Vines		
Hedera	Ivy	Ground cover	non native	
Hedera helix	English Ivy	Ground Covers		
Hedera helix	English Ivy	Vines		
Helenium hoopesii	Owlclaws	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Helianthemum nummularium	Sun rose	A moundlike growth habit with graygreen foliage and delicate Flowers. Prefers dry, more alkaline soils. Works well in rock gardens. Height 8–12" / Spread 12–16" Flowers: red, pink, yellow, orange, or multicolored Bloom time: June–August USDA hardiness zone 4–7	Non-Native	NA
Helianthemum nummularium	Sunrose	Excellent drainage is a must for this plant to grow successfully. Sunrose will grow 6-12 in. tall and 24 in. wide when provided full sun, winter mulch, twice-a-week watering and an annual shearing. Flowers may be red, yellow, orange or pink, 1-2 in. in size June-July. Plant 24 in. on center.		
Helianthemum nummularium	Sunrose	Ground cover		
Helianthemum**	Sunrose	Groundcovers		
Helianthemum**	Sunrose	Groundcovers		
Helichrysum petiolatum	Invade Licorice plant, Curry plant	perennial, shrub		8,11,17,25,40,41
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Avena Grass	Grasses		
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Avena Grass	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIAL BUNCH GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Avena Grass	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Oat Grass			
Helictotrichol sempervirness	Blue Oat Grass	Perennials		
Helleborus	Corsican, Foetid Helleborus	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Helleborus argutifolius foetid*		Perennials		
Hemerocallis	Daylily	Daylilies come in a variety of sizes and colors. Dwarf daylilies are 1 ft. tall and twice as wide; larger types may be up to 3 ft. tall with even taller stems. Daylilies grow successfully in amended, well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade, with twice-a-week watering. For longer flowering, feed every two or three weeks while blooming. Divide daylily clumps every three to five years. Mulch around them in winter.	Non-Native	
Hemerocallis	Daylily	A very popular perennial that works well in borders or mass plantings. Long, wide, grasslike foliage with mounding growth habit. Large Flowers bloom for 1 day, die, and are replaced by new blooms the following day. Many flower colors available. Better flower presentation with additional moisture. Blossoms are edible. Height 1–4' / Spread 1–3' Flowers: white, yellow, pink, red, gold, or mixed colors; lily-shape bloom Bloom time: July–August USDA hardiness zone 3–9 'Stella de Oro': gold Flowers, one of the longest blooming daylilies	Non-Native	NA
Hemerocallis	Daylily	deciduous or evergreen		8,9,11,12,14,25,40,41
Hemerocallis	Daylily	Height 1 to 6 feet. Large clumps of arching, sword shaped leaves. Lily-like flowers stand well above the foliage. Snap off faded flowers daily. Very tough, persistent and pest free. Adapts to almost any kind of soil. Divide crowded plants in early spring or late fall. Full sun or partial shade in hottest areas. Water thoroughly during bloom. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.	Non-Native	
Hemerocallis	Day Lily			
Hemerocallis	Daylily	Perennials		
Hemerocallis	Daylily	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Hererocallis	Daylily			
Hesperaloe	Red Yucca			
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red yucca	evergreen, shrub		9,25,40,41
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Yucca	Perennials		
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Yucca			
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Tonyon	Small trees	native	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	A classic California native, it has white flowers in the summer and berries in the winter, it gets good marks from Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego and the Inland Empire.	native	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Pretty, evergreen, attracts birds, grows fast if watered, shrub to small tree size, germinates easily from seed.	native	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Shrubs	native	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Shrubs		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	This small tree is found readily in La Tuna Canyon. It is very drought tolerant and provides red berry for months that are a favorite amongst many birds found in the area		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	This small tree is found readily in La Tuna Canyon. It is very drought tolerant and provides red berry for months that are a favorite amongst many birds found in the area.		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	A classic California native, it has white flowers in the summer and berries in the winter, it gets good marks from Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego and the Inland Empire.		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon			
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon		Native Shrubs	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Fire Resistant Trees		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	Shrubs		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon, Christmas			
Heuchera	Americana	Perennials		
Heuchera maxima	Island alum root, Coral bells	perennial, groundcover		8,12,15,25,40,41
Heuchera maxima	Coral Bells			
Heuchera maxima	Island Coral Bells	Perennials		
Heuchera maxima	Island Coral Bells	Perennials		
Heuchera micrantha	Alum Root			
Heuchera parviflora	Island Alum Root			
Heuchera pilosissima	Hairy Alum Root			
Heuchera rosada	Coral Bells	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Heuchera rosada	Coral Bells	Perennials		
Heuchera rosada	Coral Bells	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Heuchera rubescens glandulosa	Dwarf Alum			
Heuchera sanguinea	Coral Bells	These dainty flowers are held high above the foliage May-June. The parent species has red flowers, but hybrid varieties may be pink, white or a coral-red color. Grow in full sun or partial shade and well-drained soil amended with organic matter, and water twice a week. Benefits from spring feeding with an acid plant food. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-Native	
Heuchera sanguinea	Coralbells	Attractive dark green, maroon, reddish, or gold foliage with scalloped edges. Flower stalks rise above the foliage and produce delicate blooms. Performs best in light shade. Several varieties available. Height 12–20" / Spread 12–15" Flowers: red, white, or pink Bloom time: June–September USDA hardiness zone 3–8	Non-Native	NA
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Tropical Hibiscus	Hedges and Screens		
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	This plant can be grown as a large, multistemmed shrub or trained into a single-stem, small tree, 10- 12 ft. tall. It is very late to leaf out, sometimes as late as June. It is useful as a hedge, screen or background plant. It tolerates full sun to partial shade, clay soils, heat, wind and cold. The flowers bloom August-September, and are rose, lilac, white or a bluish-purple. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.		
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	Hedges and Screens		
Holodiscus boursieri	Mt. Cream Bush	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Holodiscus discolor	Cream Bush			
Holodiscus discolor	Mt. Cream Bush	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Hosta	Hosta lily	A shade perennial with attractive foliage in various shades of green to bluish-green. Flower stalk rises above the leaves with a fragrant, bell-shape flower. Height 6–36" / Spread 20–24" Flowers: purple, lavender, or white; hang from a spike Bloom time: July–August USDA hardiness zone 3–8		NA
Howea forsteriana	Kentia Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Hydrangea	Hydrangea	Shrubs		
Hydrangea	Hydrangea	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Hymenosporum flavum	Sweetshade Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 E
Hypericum	St. Johnswort	Shrubs		
Hypericum	St. Johnswort	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Hypericum calycinum	Aaron's Beard	Ground cover	non native	
Hyptis emoryi	Desert-Lavender			
Iberis sempervirens	Evergreen candytuft, Edging candytuft	evergreen, groundcover		40,41,53
Iberis sempervirens	Candytuft	This evergreen perennial is covered with white flowers April-May. It is used as an edging between turf and flower borders very effectively, as it is only 6-10 in. tall. Grow candytuft in well-drained soil and full sun, and water twice a week. Shear off flowers after bloom to keep foliage dense and encourage another blossom set.	Non-Native	
Iberis sempervirens	Evergreen candytuft	Height 8-10 inches or higher, spreading about as wide. Leaves narrow and shiny. Flower cluster on long stems early spring to June. Full sun, regular water	Non-Native	
Iberis sempervirens	Candytuft	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Iberis sempervirens (Lippia repens) Myoporum parvifolium	Candytuft	Ground cover	non native	
Igustrum texanum	Texas privet	evergreen, shrub		11,30,40,41
Ilex	Holly	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Ilex	Holly	Shrubs		
Ilex	Holly	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Impatiens wallerana	Impatiens	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Can tolerate regular water. Very few tolerate deep shade)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Ipomoea tricolor	Morning Flory	Vines		
Iris	Iris			
Iris	Iris	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Iris	Iris	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Iris	Iris, Bearded, Beardless, Dutch, Foetid	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Iris	Iris, Pacific Hybrid	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Iris	Iris, Pacific Hybrid	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Iris	Munz Iris, Bowl-Tubed	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Iris	Iris, tall bearded	Previously known as Iris germanica. Bluish-green, swordlike leaves. Large, sophisticated Flowers in every shade and often bicolor and fragrant. Lift and divide clumps every 3–4 years to keep maintained. Makes a nice cut flower. Height 16–30" / Spread 14–24" Flowers: multicolored Bloom time: May–June USDA hardiness zone 3–10		NA
Iris	California Iris, Pacific Coast Hybrids			
Iris douglasiana	Pacific coast iris, Douglas iris	bulb, shrub		11,15,17,40,41
Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Iris douglasiana	Douglas Iris		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Iris douglasiana	Douglas Iris	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Iris douglasiana	Pacific Coast Iris	Perennials		
Iris Douglasiana	Pacific Coast Iris 1			
Iris douglasiana**	Douglas Iris	Perennials		
Iris douglasiana**	Douglas Iris	Perennials		
Iris foetidissima	Gladwin Iris	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Iris germanica	Iris germanica	There are six categories of bearded iris based on plant height, which may range from 8 to 36 in. tall. Iris can be grown easily in soil with good drainage amended with compost. Do not use animal manure, high-nitrogen fertilizers or mulches in iris beds, as they can encourage rhizome rot. Grow in full sun to light shade, and water one or two times a week in summer, but keep rhizomes dry during dormancy, November-March. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-Native	
Iris longipetala				
Iris missouriensis	Western Blue Flag			
Iris munzii	Tulare Lavender Iris			
Isomeris arborea	Bladderpod			
Isomeris arborea	Bladderpod	A very drought tolerant shrub that forms yellow flowers and seedpods. (LA County Fire approved)		
Isomeris arborea	Bladderpod	A very drought tolerant shrub that forms yellow flowers and seedpods. (LA County Fire approved).		
Isomeris arborea (Cleome isomeris)	Bladderpod, Bladderbush, Burrofat	evergreen, shrub		6,16,53
Isotoma fluviatilis	Blue Star Creeper	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Iva hayesiana	Hayes Iva	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Iva hayesiana**	Poverty Weed	Perennials		
Iva hayesiana**	Poverty Weed	Perennials		
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Jasminum parkeri	Dwarf Jasmine			
Juglans californica	California Walnut	Trees		
Juglans californica	California Walnut	Trees		
Juglans californica	Southern Black Walnut	Trees	native	
Juglans hindsii	California Black Walnut	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Juglans hindsii	California Black Walnut	Trees		
Juglans hindsii	California Black Walnut	Trees		
Juglans hindsii	Northern Black Walnut	Trees	native	
Juncus	Rush	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Juncus	Rush	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Juncus	Rush	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Juncus	Rush	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Juncus patens	Spreading rush		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Juniperus californica	Calif. Juniper	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Kalanchoe blossfeldiana	Kalanchoe	Succulents and Cacti		
Kalanchoe pumila	Kalanchoe			
Keckiella antirrhinoides	Bush Snapdragon	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Keckiella breviflora	Bush Beard-tongue	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Keckiella cordifolia	Climbing Penstemon			
Keckiella cordifolia**	Heart-Leaved Penstemon	Vines		
Keckiella cordifolia**	Heart-Leaved Penstemon	Vines		
Keckiella ternatus	Whorl-leaf Penstemon			
Kerria japonica	Kerria	This somewhat tropical-looking shrub prefers an east or north exposure. It has yellow or pale orange flowers that look like tiny roses. Kerria grows 6 ft. tall and 8 ft. wide. It prefers well-drained soil with humus or compost added, partial shade and twice-a-week watering.		
Kniphofia	Red Hot Poker			
Kniphofia uvaria	Red hot poker	perennial, shrub		8,9,11,12,17,25,40,41

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Poker	This perennial has evergreen leaves up to 4 ft. long. It has striking bicolored flowers in shades of yellow, orange and red. Bloom time varies by variety, ut is usually June-August. It olerates heat, drought and wind when planted in full sun and light, well-drained soil and watered twice a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-Native	
Kniphofia uvaria	Torch lily or Red-hot poker	Stiff, bluish-green, tufted, grasslike foliage. Unique flower clusters rise on spikes above the foliage. Height 1-4' / Spread 2-3' Flowers: orange, yellow, white, or green, often multicolored Bloom time: June-August USDA hardiness zone 4-9		NA
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-hot poker, torch-lily	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Kniphofia uvaria	Red hot poker	Height 3 to 6 feet. Coarse with large, rather dense clumps of long grasslike leaves. Flower stalks topped with many drooping tubular flowers. Blooms spring through summer. Cut out flower spikes after bloom. Cut old leaves at base in fall, new leaves will replace them by spring. Increase by root divisions. Full sun or little shade. No dry season water. Drought tolerant.	Non-Native	
Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Poker			
Kniphofia uvaria	Red Hot Poker	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	Perennials		
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	Perennials		
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-hot Poker	Perennials		
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-hot Poker	Perennials		
Koeleria glauca	Blue Hair Grass			
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	This tree has showy yellow flowers up to 12 in. long that sit above the leaves June-July. It grows 30 ft. tall and equally as wide when located in full sun and any well-drained soil. Irrigate this tree once every seven to 10 days.	Non-Native	
Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Raintree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Laburnum watereri	Golden Chain Tree	Laburnum may grow to 25 ft. tall and about as wide, but usually in our area it is only about 20 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide. It is grown for its bright yellow flowers that bloom in May (if the frost doesn't get them). The flowers cascade down from the branches in 20-in.-long clusters and are quite showy. Note that the seed pods are poisonous, and this tree should not be planted in a yard with young children or curious pets. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil. Protect from the wind, and water deeply once a week.	Non-Native	
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	Trees		
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	Trees		
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 D
Lagerstroemia indica	Crapemyrtle	Trees	non native	
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	Fire Resistant Trees		
Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	Trees		
Lagunaria patsonii	Primrose Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Lamium	Dead nettle	A groundcover with a trailing-type growth habit and attractive foliage. Often used in shady areas. Height 8-12" / Spread 12-36" Flowers: pink, white, or purple Bloom time: May-June USDA hardiness zone 3-8	Non-Native	NA
Lampranthus	Iceplant	Ground Covers		
Lampranthus aurantiacus	Trailing ice plant, bush gold, bush ice plant	succulent, groundcover		7,9,10,22,25,39,53
Lampranthus filicaulis	Redondo creeper	succulent, groundcover		7,10,22,53
Lampranthus spectabilis	Trailing ice plant	succulent, groundcover		7,9,10,11,22,24,25,38,42,53
Lantana	Lantana	Perennials		
Lantana	Lantana	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Lantana	Lantana	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Lantana	Lantana	Groundcovers		
Lantana	Lantana	Groundcovers		
Lantana camara	Trailing lantana, Yellow sage	evergreen or annual		9,23,28,35,36,53
Lantana camara	Lantana	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Lantana montevidensis	(House plant or annaul) Trailing Lantana	Ground Cover		
Lantana montevidensis	Lantana			
Lantana montevidensis	Lantana	Ground Covers		
Lantana montevidensis (sellowiana)	Lantana			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Larrea tridentata	Creosote Bush	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Lasthenia californica**	Common Goldfields	Groundcovers		
Lasthenia californica**	Common Goldfields	Groundcovers		
Lasthenia glabrata	Coastal Goldfields	Groundcovers		
Lasthenia glabrata	Coastal Goldfields	Groundcovers		
Lathyrus latifolius	Perennial Sweet Pea	The perennial sweet pea is useful as a bank cover. It has gray-green foliage that grows up to 6 ft. in length. Pink flowers are produced July-August if it receives monthly feeding during blooming. Grow in full sun to light shade and well-drained soil, and water once or twice a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Plant 4 ft. on center.	Non-Native	
Laurus nobilis	Bay	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Lavandula	Lavender	Known for its attractive purple bloom, popular fragrance, and dried Flowers. Although it contains scented oils, this plant is slow to ignite if kept moist. Height 1-3' / Spread 1-4' Flowers: purple, white, lavender; spikelike Bloom time: July-October USDA hardiness zone 4-8		NA
Lavandula	Lavender	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Lavandula	Lavender	Perennials		
Lavandula	Lavender	Perennials		
Lavandula	Lavender	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Lavandula	Lavender	Shrubs		
Lavandula angustifolia	English lavender	Herbs		
Lavandula angustifolia	English lavender	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Lavandula angustifolia	Lavender	This aromatic herb has flowers valued for their fragrance as well as their lovely purple color. Prefers full sun and well-drained, even rocky soil. Needs light pruning. (1 in.) after bloom. It grows 1-3 ft. tall and as wide and needs protective mulch in winter when grown on exposed sites. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-Native	
Lavandula dentata	French lavender	Drought Tolerant		
Lavandula dentata	French Lavender	Although not a true California native, this attractive drought-tolerant plant is endorsed for Zone B use in Los Angeles County, and also makes fire-resistant lists for the Inland Empire and Orange and San Diego counties.	non native	
Lavandula dentata	French Lavender	Although not a true California native, this attractive drought-tolerant plant is endorsed for Zone B use in Los Angeles County, and also makes fire-resistant lists for the Inland Empire and Orange and San Diego counties.		
Lavandula dentata	French Lavender			
Lavandula perzil	Sea Lavender			
Lavandula stoechas	French Lavender	Fire resistant plant that thrives in dry growing conditions. This low key plant will add beauty to your defensible space landscape	Non-Native	
Lavandula stoechas	Spanish Lavender			
Lavatera assurgentiflora	Malva Rosa			
Lavatera assurgentiflora	Malva Rose			
Layia platyglossa	Tidy Tips	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Lepechinia calycina	Pitcher Sage			
Lepechinia calycina	Pitcher Sage	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Lepechinia fragrans	Island Pitcher Sage	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Lepidium Fremontii	Desert Alyssum			
Leptospermum scoparium	New Zealand Tea Tree	Shrubs		
Lewisia Cotyledon	Siskiyou Lewsia			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ligustrum	Privet	Hedges and Screens		
Ligustrum	Privet	These dense shrubs are best suited to use as a hedge or screen away from the house. They all produce white flowers that result in black berries. Plant in full sun to light shade in any soil, and water once a week. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. L. amurense (Amur Privet) – 15 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; green leaves. L. obtusifolium (Border Privet) – 10 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; green leaves have purple tinge in fall. L. Vicaryi (Vicary Privet) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; golden yellow leaves. L. vulgare (Common Privet) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; green leaves; clusters of black fruit. L. v. 'Aureum' (Golden Privet) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; golden yellow leaves.	Non-Native	
Ligustrum japonica	Privet, Texanum	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	Shrubs		
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	Shrubs		
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	Trees	non native	
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	Trees		
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	Trees		
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	Hedges and Screens		
Ligustrum teranum	Glossy Leaved Privet	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Ligustrum texanum	Texas Privet	Shrubs		
Ligustrum texanum	Texas Privet	Shrubs		
Lilium	Lily	Grows 3-6 ft. tall and about 2-3 ft. wide when planted in an area with some afternoon shade. Benefits from soils that have been amended to a depth of 8-12 in. with bark compost, oak leaf mold and peat moss. Best bloom results when they are fed liquid fertilizer twice a month and watered twice a week. Provide protection during growing season if rabbits are a problem in your area. Many species and varieties are available.	Native	
Lilium	Lily	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Lilium	Lily	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE BULBS	
Lilium humboldtii bloomerianum	Bloomers Tiger Lily	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Lilium humboldtii washingtonianum	Lily, Tiger Lily	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Lilium humboldtii bloomerianum	Tiger Lily			
Lilium pardalinum	Leopard Lily			
Lilium pardalinum	Leopard Lily	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Lilium wigginsii				
Limonium californicum mesicanum	Costal Statice	Perennials		
Limonium californicum mesicanum	Costal Statice	Perennials		
Limonium californicum perezii	Sea Lavender	Perennials		
Limonium californicum perezii	Sea Lavender	Perennials		
Limonium latifolium	Statice	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Limonium perezii	Seafoam Statice	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Limonium perezii	Statice	Ground cover	non native	
Limonium perezii	Statice, Marsh rosemary, Sea lavender	perennial, shrub		8,9,11,12,14,25,30,40,41,53
Limonium perezii	Sea Lavender	Perennials		
Limonium perezii	Statice			
Limonium perezii statice	Sea lavender	Drought Tolerant		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Linaria maroccana	Toad-Flax			
Linum	Flax	These durable perennials are tolerant of drought, heat, wind and cold. They prefer dry, light, well-drained soil, full sun and once-a-week watering. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. L. flavum (Golden Flax) – 1 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; bright yellow flowers June-August; mulch in winter. L. perenne (Blue Flax) – 18 in. tall by 12 in. wide; almost leafless stems; blue flowers; seeds easily, good in meadow mixes.		
Linum lewisii	Blue Flax	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Linum lewisii	Blue Flax	Perennials	N	
Linum perenne	Flax, blue	A self-sowing wildflower with delicate leaves and stems. Excellent in mass plantings or meadows. Remove spent blossoms to promote longer blooming, prevent reseeding, and keep tidy. Height 12–20" / Spread 12–14" Flowers: light blue or white Bloom time: May–June USDA hardiness zone 2–8		NA
Lippia canescens	Carpet grass, Lippia	perennial, groundcover		7,41,42
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	Trees		
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	Trees		
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	Fire Resistant Trees		
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	Trees	non native	
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	This stately tree is planted for its brilliant fall color, which ranges from red to orange to purple. It grows 80 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide when provided well-drained soil amended with bark humus. Although it has inconspicuous flowers, it has very conspicuous fruit. They are hard, spiny balls that ruin lawnmowers, but are very useful in dried flower arranging. Plant in full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil, and water deeply every seven to 10 days.	Non-Native	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	This is a long-lived shade tree that grows 100 ft. tall by about 50 ft. wide. It has unusual-shaped leaves and flowers that resemble yellow tulips in June. Best when provided plenty of room, full sun, well-drained soil and deep watering once a week during the hot months. If planted within a lawn, you must keep the turf away from its trunk and water deeply and independently of the turf to keep the large roots from surfacing.		
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	Trees	non native	
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Liriope	Lily Turf	Shade Tolerant		
Liriope	Lily Turf	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Liriope gigantea	Giant turf lily	perennial, groundcover		8,25,40,41
Liriope gigantea	Giant Turf Lily			
Lithocarpus densiflora	Tan Bark Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Lithophragma heterophylla	Woodland Star			
Lobelia erinus	Blue Lobelia	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Lobularia maritime	Sweet Alyssum	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Lonicera	Honeysuckle	Attractive, fast-growing vines with fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers. Can be used for covering a fence or trellis. Spread 10'+ Flowers: white, red, orange, or yellow Bloom time: July–September USDA hardiness zone 4–9		NA
Lonicera	Honeysuckle	The honeysuckle rambles across the ground. It is evergreen in mild winters, and bears showy flowers June–frost. Grow in full sun to partial shade (fewer flowers) and well-drained soil, and water once or twice a week. To reduce fire threat, keep the plant on the ground, rather than on a trellis or fence. Plant 6 ft. on center. L. x heckrottii 'Gold Flame' – 12-15 ft. wide; dark green leaves; pretty pink or yellow flowers July–September.	Native	
Lonicera halliana	Honeysuckle	Ground cover		
Lonicera hispidula	Calif. Honeysuckle	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Lonicera interrupta	Chaparral Honeysuckle	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Lonicera involucrata	Twinnberry			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Lonicera involucrata	Twinberry	Shrubs	N	
Lonicera involucrata	Twinberry	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Lonicera japonica	Hall's honeysuckle, Halliana	Groundcover and sometimes vine that runs rampant if given the chance. Blooms show in late spring, summer. Can smother less vigorous plants if not kept in check. Partial or wholly deciduous in coldest regions. Sun or light shade. Best with moderate summer water. Drought tolerant.	Non-Native	
Lonicera japonica	Hall's honeysuckle, Halliana	evergreen, groundcover		7,10,53
Lonicera japonica	Hall's honeysuckle, Halliana	Vines		
Lonicera japonica	Hall's honeysuckle, Halliana	Vines		
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	Ground Cover		
Lonicera subspicata Johnstonii				
Lonicera subspicata**	Chaparral Honesuckle	Vines		
Lonicera subspicata**	Chaparral Honesuckle	Vines		
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle	A large shrub that is best suited to the back of a border, or as a hedge or screen away from house. It grows up to 12 ft. tall and 8 ft. wide and produces red flowers in June. The variety 'Arnold Pink' has pink flowers, but is similar otherwise. The orange or red berries are relished by the birds in the fall. Place in full sun to light shade and well-drained soil, and water once a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-Native	
Lotus scoparius	Deer Weed	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Lupinum	Silver Stem Sierra Nevada	Perennials	N	
Lupinum	Arboreuscoast	Perennials	N	
Lupinum	Lupine Argenteus	Perennials	N	
Lupinum	Nanus	Perennials	N	
Lupinum	Polyphyllus	Perennials	N	
Lupinus	Lupine	A tall, border perennial with dark green foliage and very showy flowers. May need staking. Height 18-48" / Spread 24-26" Flowers: multiple colors including blue, yellow, pink Bloom time: May-July USDA hardiness zone 4-6		NA
Lupinus	Lupine	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Lupinus	Lupine	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Lupinus	Lupine	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Lupinus	Lupine	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Lupinus albifrons	Silver Lupine	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Lupinus arboreus	Tree Lupine			
Lupinus chamissonis	Silver Beach Lupine			
Lupinus excubitus		best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Lupinus latifolius polyphyllus	Meadow Lupine	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Lupinus succulentus	Arroya Lupine	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Lupinus**	Lupine	Groundcovers		
Lupinus**	Lupine	Groundcovers		
Lupinus**	Lupine	Annuals		
Lupinus**	Lupine	Annuals		
Lyonothamnus	Catalina Ironwood	Fire Resistant Trees		
Lyonothamnus floribundus	Catalina ironwood		Native Trees	
Lyonothamnus floribundus	Fernleaf Catalina Ironwood	Tree		
Lyonothamnus floribundus asplenifolius	Fernleaf Catalina Ironwood	Trees		
Lyonothamnus floribundus asplenifolius	Fernleaf Catalina Ironwood	Trees		
Maackia amurensis	Maackia	This tree is grown for its copper-colored peeling bark and creamy clusters of flowers. The flowers bloom in July or August, which are followed by oblong brown seed pods in September or October. This hardy tree is 50 ft. tall and 30 ft. wide at maturity. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil amended with compost, and water deeply once every two weeks.		
Macadamia	Macadamia Nut			
Macadamia	Macadamia nut, Queensland nut	evergreen, tree		9,11,25,40,41
Macadamia	Macadamia	Fire Resistant Trees		
Machaeranthera tortifolia	Mojave Aster			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Maclura Pomifera	Osage Orange	This tree has stout thorns that make it a good candidate for windbreak, screen or barrier plantings. It is fast-growing, tolerant of heat, drought, wind, cold and severe pruning. Although the flowers are inconspicuous, females produce 5-in., yellow-green wrinkled Oranges. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and apply water deeply once every 10 to 14 days.	Non-Native	
Magnolia	Little Gem Magnolia	Hedges and Screens		
Magnolia	Magnolia	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Magnolia		Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E/D
Mahonia	Deerweed	Shrubs		
Mahonia	Deerweed	Shrubs		
Mahonia	Mahonia/ Barberry, Aquifolium and all subspecies	It's purple berries and yellow flowers are favored by many songbirds. The spiny leaves also add a protective cover. (LA County Fire approved)		
Mahonia	Mahonia/ Barberry, Aquifolium and all subspecies	It's purple berries and yellow flowers are favored by many songbirds. The spiny leaves also add a protective cover. (LA County Fire approved).		
Mahonia	Oregon Grape	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Mahonia	Oregon Grape	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape	This evergreen shrub has glossy, dark green, spiny-toothed leaves that become purplish in winter. It has bright yellow flowers in May, followed by blue-black berries that attract birds August-September. It matures to 4 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide. Grow in full sun to part shade and well-drained soil, and water one to two times per week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape	Shrubs		
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape	Shrubs		
Mahonia nevinii	Nevin's Barberry, Berberis nevinii	A federally endangered species, once common in the Verdugo Mountains, grows berries that are favored by many songbirds. The spiny leaves also add a protective cover. The shrub can grow up to 4' in height and 6' in width and is evergreen. (LA County Fire approved).		
Mahonia nevinii	Nevin's Barberry, Berberis nevinii	A federally endangered species, once common in the Verdugo Mountains, grows berries that are favored by many songbirds. The spiny leaves also add a protective cover. The shrub can grow up to 4' in height and 6' in width and is evergreen. (LA County Fire approved)		
Mahonia nevinii	Nevin's mahonia	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Mahonia repens	Creeping mahonia	Height to 3 feet with spreading habit. Dull leaves have 3 to 7 spine toothed leaflets. Flowers April through June, followed by blue berries in short clusters. Good groundcover in sun or partial shade. Needs little water. Drought tolerant.	Native	
Mahonia repens	Creeping mahonia	California Natives		
Mahonia repens	Creeping mahonia	evergreen, shrub		8,11,40,41
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia			
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	This evergreen sub-shrub creeps 1 ft. tall under trees and shrubs, Native thriving in a partly shaded environment. Its vigorous rooting habit makes it well suited for erosion control situations on banks or slopes. It bears bright yellow flowers in April that are followed by blue-black berries in July. Plant in part shade and well-drained soil, and water twice a week. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Plant 3 ft. on center.		
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	Ground Covers		
Mahonia repens	Creeping mahonia	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Malacothamnus clementinus	San Clemente Island Bush Mallow	Shrubs		
Malacothamnus clementinus	San Clemente Island Bush Mallow	Shrubs		
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	Chaparral Bush Mallow	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Malacothamnus niveus	Las Pilitas Bush Mallow			
Malacothamnus orbiculatus		you should think about it (high and flash)		
Malephor luteola	Iceplant	Ground Covers		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Malephora crocea	Ice plant, Croceum ice plant	succulent, groundcover		7,8,9,10,11,22,23,24,26,28,31,35,
Malephora crocea	Iceplant	Ground Covers		
Malephora luteola	Yellow trailing ice plant	succulent, groundcover		7,10,22,24,40,41,53
Malus	Crabapple	There are 400-600 varieties of crabapples being grown across the country today. They provide a reliable display of flowers in the spring and the fruits can be quite showy well into winter. Flowers may be shades of red, pink or white, usually in April or May. Foliage may be green or purple, and many varieties offer nice fall color. Fruits vary from 1/8 in. to 2 in., and may be yellow, red or orange in color. Choose a variety resistant to fireblight and scab to reduce your potential for annual maintenance. Light pruning for shape is recommended when young. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water deeply once every 10 to 14 days. This plant is a valuable food source for birds, squirrels, rabbits and deer. M. 'Candied Apple' – 15 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; green leaves; purple-pink flowers; 1/2-in. red fruit. M. 'Indian Summer' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; bronze-green leaves; rose-red flowers; 5/8-in. red fruit. M. 'Pink Princess' – 8 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; leaves purple turning green; pink flowers; 1/4-in. red fruit. M. 'Prairifire' – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; red leaves; pink-red flowers; 1/2-in. red fruit.		
Malus	Apple	Hedges and Screens		
Malus	Crabapple	Trees		
Malus	Crabapple	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Malus domestica	Fruiting Apple Tree	There are many abandoned homesteads in California and Nevada where apple trees planted years ago still survive. They receive no regular irrigation, no pruning, spraying or fertilizer, and yet they endure. That is a tree with an extreme tolerance for abuse. There are hundreds of varieties of apples available. Contact your local University of California Cooperative Extension office for more information on varieties. In general, apple trees are 6-25 ft. tall, with similar width. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water deeply once per week during fruit set. Some annual pruning is required to encourage strong branching and fruit set, and some annual spraying may also be necessary. This tree is a valuable food source for birds, squirrels, rabbits and deer.		
Mandevilla	Mandevilla	Vines		
Maytenus boaria	Mayten	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 E
Melaleuca	Melaleuca	Tree	non native	
Melaleuca	Melaleuca	Trees		
Melaleuca	Melaleuca	Trees		
Melaleuca	Paperbark Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Melaleuca linariifolia	Paperbark	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Melaleuca nesophila	Pink Melaleuca	Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 E
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Paperbark Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 E
Melaleuca**	Melaleuca	Shrubs		
Melaleuca**	Melaleuca	Shrubs		
Melica	California Onion Grass	Grasses	N	
Melica californica	California Melica	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NATIVE PERENNIAL GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Metrosideros	New Zealand Christmas Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Metrosideros excelsus	New Zealand Christmas tree,Pohutukawa	evergreen, tree		11,12,18,30,40,41,42,53
Metrosideros excelsus	New Zealand Xmas			
Metrosideros tomentosa	New Zealand Christmas Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 E
Mimulus	Monkey Flower			
Mimulus	Monkey Flower	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Mimulus	Monkey Flower	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Mimulus	Monkeyflower	This entire species is endorsed for use by San Diego County planners and the Los Angeles and Orange County fire departments. Be sure to check out the drought-tolerant varieties.	native	
Mimulus	MonkeyFlower	This entire species is endorsed for use by San Diego County planners and the Los Angeles and Orange County fire departments. Be sure to check out the drought-tolerant varieties.		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Mimulus	Monkeyflower (local varieties), Big Tujunga or La Tuna	These two local varieties of Monkeyflower do well in the summer heat and provide pale to deep orange flowers. It grows 18" to 36" in height and 3' to 5' in width. The flowers and seeds provide wildlife value.		
Mimulus	Monkeyflower (local varieties), Big Tujunga or La Tuna	These two local varieties of Monkeyflower do well in the summer heat and provide pale to deep orange flowers. It grows 18" to 36" in height and 3' to 5' in width. The flowers and seeds provide wildlife value .		
Mimulus	Monkey Flower	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Mimulus aurantiacus	Sticky monkeyflower		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Mimulus cardinale	Monkey Flower	Perennials	N	
Mimulus cardinalis	Scarlet Monkey Flower	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Mimulus cardinalis guttatus	Monkey Flower	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Mimulus longiflorus	Monkey flower	California Natives		
Mimulus longiflorus	Monkey Flower			
Mimulus longiflorus (Diplacus longiflorus)	Monkey flower	perennial, shrub		11,17,15,25,40,41,42,53
Mimulus puniceus	Red Monkey Flower			
Mimulus tilingii	Creeping Monkey Flower	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Miscanthus	Maiden Hair Grass	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Monardella antonina		best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Monardella linoides viminea	Willow Coyote Mint	This federally protected coyote mint grows up to 18" tall and prefers North facing (somewhat shaded) or riparian areas. It has a long blooming cycle, flowering through the summer and fall and is an attractant to hummingbirds and butterflies. Songbirds also eat the seeds.		
Monardella linoides viminea	Willow Coyote Mint	This federally protected coyote mint grows up to 18" tall and prefers North facing (somewhat shaded) or riparian areas. It has a long blooming cycle, flowering through the summer and fall and is an attractant to hummingbirds and butterflies. Songbirds also eat the seeds.		
Monardella macrantha	Large Flowered Mon.	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Monardella palmeri	Purple leaved	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Monardella subglabra	Mint Bush			
Monardella villosa	Coyote Mint	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Monardella villosa	Coyote Mint	Perennials	N	
Monardella villosa	Coyote mint		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Monardella villosa	Coyote Mint	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Morus alba	Mulberry	This fruit tree produces loads of white, pink or purple berries that taste like blackberries in July. Don't plant near decks, concrete or parking areas due to the mess the birds and berries can cause. It tolerates heat, drought, wind, cold and air pollution. Best when planted in full sun and well-drained soil and watered deeply once every seven to 10 days.	Non-Native	
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer grass		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deergrass	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Myoporum	Myoporum			
Myoporum	Myoporum	Trees	non native	
Myoporum laetum	Myoporum	Shrubs		
Myoporum laetum	Myoporum (no longer recommended due to invasive status)	Hedges and Screens		
Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum			
Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum, Prostrate			
Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum	Ground Covers		
Myoporum parvifolium prostrata	Creeping boobyalla, Myoporum	evergreen, groundcover		8, 9,10,11,12,21,23,24,25,28,35, 36,

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Myoporum**	Myoporum	Groundcovers		
Myoporum**	Myoporum	Groundcovers		
Myoprum laetum		Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 E
Myosotis	Forget-Me-Not	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Can tolerate regular water. Very few tolerate deep shade)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Myosotis sylvatica	Forget-Me-Not	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Myrica	Myrtle	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Myrica californica	Wax myrtle, Pacific wax myrtle, California wax myrtle	evergreen, shrub		11,15,17
Myrica californica	California Wax Myrtle	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Myrica californica	Pacific Wax Myrtle	Hedges and Screens		
Myrtus	Myrtle	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Myrtus communis	Myrtle	Shrubs		
Nandina	Heavenly Bamboo	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	Shrubs		
Narcissus	Daffodil	Perennials		
Narcissus	Daffodil or Narcissus	There are 50 species of narcissus, with thousands of cultivars available worldwide. Flowers range in height from 4 to 12 in. tall with blooms that may be 1-3 in. wide. They may be solid yellow or white, or combinations of the two colors; some new varieties have pink tones. By choosing different species, it is possible to have daffodils blooming continuously February-April. Plant in masses in full sun to light shade in any well-drained soil, and feed annually in fall with bone meal fertilizer. This bulb is not used by small mammals as a food source.	Non-Native	
Nassella	Needlegrass	Grasses	N	
Nassella cernua	Purple Stipa	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NATIVE PERENNIAL GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Nassella pulchra	Nodding Stipa	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NATIVE PERENNIAL GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Nassella pulchra	Purple needlegrass		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Nemophila	Baby Blue Eyes, Five Spot	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Nerine masonorum	Nerine	bulb, shrub		8,9,11,25
Nerine masonorum	Nerine			
Nerium oleander	Dwarf Pink Oleander, Mrs. Roeding			
Nerium oleander	Dwarf Salmon Oleander, Petite Salmon			
Nerium oleander	Oleander	evergreen, shrub		5,12,13,17,11,26,27,30,32,33,42,
Nerium oleander	Oleander	Shrubs	non native	
Nerium oleander	Oleander			
Nerium oleander	Dwarf Oleander	Shrubs		
Nerium oleander	Oleander	Hedges and Screens		
Nerium olenander	Oleander	Trees		
Nolina	Nolina (related to Yucca)			
Nolina parryi parryi wolfii	Parry's Nolina	Shrubs		
Nolina parryi parryi wolfii	Parry's Nolina	Shrubs		
Oenothera	Evening primrose	A long-blooming perennial with a low-growing, trailing, or more upright growth habit. Cup-shaped Flowers in shades of yellow, white, or pink. Height 6-12" / Spread 12-24" Flowers: lemon-yellow, white, or pink Bloom time: June-October USDA hardiness zone 3-7		NA
Oenothera	Evening Primrose	Yellow, white or pink flowers that open in the morning or evening. Native Very tolerant of poor, even rocky soils as long as they are well-drained. Grows in full sun and blooms June-August on once-a-week watering. This plant tends to sow itself about the yard when conditions are right. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. O. caespitosa (Tufted Primrose) – 8 in. tall by 8 in. wide; white flowers, fragrant in the evening in July. O. pallida (White Evening Primrose) – 18 in. tall by 12 in. wide; white flowers, fragrant in the evening June-September. O. speciosa (Showy Primrose) – 1 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; white or pink flowers, fragrant in the morning June-September		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Oenothera	Caespitosa	Perennials	N	
Oenothera	Evening Primrose	Perennials	N	
Oenothera	Evening Primrose	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Oenothera	Fruticosa	Perennials	N	
Oenothera	Primrose	Perennials		
Oenothera	Primrose	Perennials		
Oenothera	Primrose	Perennials		
Oenothera	Speciosa	Perennials	N	
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican evening primrose	Height 10-12 inches. 1.5 inch blooms at stem tips. Profuse blooms during summer. Thrives with little or no care once establishd. Invasive if not controlled. Stems die back after bloom, so care is needed to trim dead matter. Full sun. Little water. Drought tolerant	Non-Native	
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican evening primrose	perennial, groundcover		8,11,25,40,41
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican evening Primrose			
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican Evening Primrose	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Oenothera hookeri	Hooker's Evening Primrose	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Oenothera stubbei	Saltillo Evening Primrose	Ground Covers		
Olea europaea	Oliv Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E
Olea europaea	Swan Hill Olive (no longer recommended due to invasive status)	Hedges and Screens		
Ophiopogon	Mondo Grass	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Opuntia	Cacti	Succulents and Cacti		
Opuntia polyacantha	Prickly Pear Cactus	For some unknown reason, this cactus bears different colored flowers based on the region where it is located. For example, in California or southern Nevada, the flowers are most often yellow or peach colored. In northern Nevada and southern Idaho, usually the flowers are dark red to bright pink. Regardless of flower color, this plant must be handled with care when planting and placed away from high traffic areas. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil with sand or gravel added. Place in an area that is watered once every 14 days during the heat of summer only. Mature plant is 6-8 in. tall and about 12 in. wide, but roots readily where pieces happen to fall to the ground. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Plant 18 in. on center.	Native	
Osmanthus fragrans	Sweet Olive	Hedges and Screens		
Osmanthus heterophyllus	Holly-Leaf Osmanthus	Shrubs		
Osmanthus heterophyllus	Hollyleaf Osmanthus	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Osteospermum	Freeway Daisy	Ground cover	non native	
Osteospermum fruticosum	African Daisy	Ground cover		
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy			
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing South African daisy, Freeway daisy	perennial, groundcover		1,5,6,7,9,10,11,13,16,22,23,24,28,30,
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy	Ground Covers		
Oxalis	Oxalis, Sorrel	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese pachysandra	A spreading semievergreen with shiny, dark-green leaves. Grows well in shady areas. Height 6-8" / Spread 10"+ Flowers: white spikes Bloom time: June USDA hardiness zone 5-9	Non-Native	NA
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Paeonia	Herbaceous Peonies	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Paeonia brownii	Western Poppy	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Paeonia brownii*	Western Peony	Perennials	N	
Paeonia californica	California Peony			
Pandorea jasminoides	Bower Vine	Vines		
Panicum virgatum	Prairie Sky Switch	Grasses		
Panicum virgatum	Prairie Sky' Switch	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIAL BUNCH GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Papaver nudicaule	Iceland Poppy	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Papaver orientale	Oriental poppy	A very ornamental perennial with large, papery, cup-shape flowers. Interesting capsule-type seedpods follow flowering. Height 2-3' / Spread 1-2' Flowers: orange, white, red, pink, or purple, with dark centers Bloom time: June-July USDA hardiness zone 3-7		NA
Papaver orientale	Poppy	Poppies are best when planted in masses in areas where they can seed themselves freely. They need full sun, well-drained soil, and once- or twice-a-week watering. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. P. croceum (Iceland Poppy) – 12 in. tall by 6 in. wide; fragrant orange, white, yellow or red flowers May-June. P. orientale (Oriental Poppy) – 2 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; red, orange, white, pink or apricot flowers May-June.		
Papaver rhoeas	Shirley Poppy	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Parkinsonia	Palo Verde Tree	Fire Resistant Trees		
Parkinsonia aculeata	Mexican Palo Verde	Trees	non native	
Parkinsonia aculeate	Mexican Palo Verde	Trees		
Parkinsonia aculeate	Mexican Palo Verde	Trees		
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston Ivy	Vines		
Passiflora	Passion Vine	Vines		
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy geranium	perennial, groundcover		7,9,10,11,12,23,24,25,28,36,38,40,
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy Geranium			
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy Geranium	Ground Covers		
Pellaea andromedaefolia	Coffee Fern			
Pellaea mucronata	Bird Foot Fern			
Penstemon	Penstemon or Beardtongue	Excellent perennial for a dry garden. Several varieties and flower colors. Great specimen plant. Height 4-48" / Spread 6-36" Flowers: pink, purple, blue, red, or white Bloom time: June-August USDA hardiness zone 3-8		NA
Penstemon	Ambiguus (Prairie)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Barbatus	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Beardtongue	Perennials		
Penstemon	Cyananthus (Wasatch)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Davidsonii (Menziesii davidsonii)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Digitalis	Perennials		
Penstemon	Eatonii (Firecracker)	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Glaber	Perennials		
Penstemon	Grandiflorus	Perennials		
Penstemon	Mensarum (Grand Mesa)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Mexicali Hybrids	Perennials		
Penstemon	Neomexicanus (New Mexico)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Newberryi (Mountain Pride)	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Palmeri	Perennials		
Penstemon	Parryi (Parry)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Penstemon	Perennials		
Penstemon	Pinifolius	Perennials		
Penstemon	Pseudospectabilis (Desert Beard Tongue)	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Ruicola (Rock)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Rydbergii	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Speciosus (Royal)	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Speciosus Strictus (Rocky Mountain)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Strictus (Rocky Mountain)	Perennials		
Penstemon	Virens (blue mist)	Perennials	N	
Penstemon	Beard Tongue	Some penstemon varieties are native to California and Nevada; however, most commercially available types are hybrids. All benefit from full sun, well-drained soil with gravel or sand added, and once- to twice-a-week watering. P. ambiguus (Prairie Penstemon) – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; white or pink flowers June-September. P. eriantherus (Crested Tongue Penstemon) – 1 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; gray-green leaves; lilac flowers. P. newberryi (Mountain Pride) – 10 in. tall by 12 in. wide; dark green leaves; red or pink flowers in June. P. strictus (Rocky Mountain Penstemon) – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; dark green leaves; purple flowers June-July. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: P. barbatus (Beard Tongue) – 4 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; red-lavender flowers June-August. P. eatonii (Firecracker Penstemon) – 3 ft. tall by 18 in. wide; blue-green leaves; red flowers June-August. P. hirsutus (Hairy Beard Tongue) – 3 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; dark green leaves; lavender flowers June-July. P. palmeri (Palmer Penstemon) – 4 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; gray-green leaves; pink blooms June-July.	Native	
Penstemon	Beard Tongue, Midnight			
Penstemon	Penstemon, Skylark			
Penstemon	Red Penstemon, Firebird			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Penstemon (some native)	Beard Tongue	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Penstemon azureus	Azure Penstemon			
Penstemon bridgesii	Red Mountain Fountains			
Penstemon centranthifolius	Firecracker penstemon		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Penstemon centranthifolius	Scarlet Bugler			
Penstemon clevelandii	Cleveland's Penstemon			
Penstemon davidsonii	Blue Color Mat			
Penstemon grinnellii	Bee penstemon			
Penstemon heterophyllus	Blue Bedder	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Penstemon heterophyllus	Chaparral penstemon		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Penstemon heterophyllus	Foothills Penstemon	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Penstemon heterophyllus	Penstemon			
Penstemon labrosus	Scalet Penstemon			
Penstemon laetus				
Penstemon newberryi sonomensis	Mountain Pride	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Penstemon palmeri	Balloon Flower			
Penstemon palmeri	Beard Tongue	This particular variety is native to the Southland, but the entire species has been embraced by native plant enthusiasts and firefighters alike, and is approved for use in L.A., Orange and San Diego counties	native	
Penstemon palmeri	beard tongue	Pictured at the top of this post, Palmer's penstemon's leaves tend to stay green with a high moisture content during wildfire season. It's native to desert regions so is ideal for coastal gardens with difficult hot spots that need a hearty plant. Scented blooms attract birds and bees. The entire penstemon species is approved for use in Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties according to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.		
Penstemon palmeri	Beard Tongue	This particular variety is native to the Southland, but the entire species has been embraced by native plant enthusiasts and firefighters alike, and is approved for us in L.A., Orange and San Diego counties		
Penstemon rattanii	Eel River Penstemon			
Penstemon rydbergii	Whorl Penstemon			
Penstemon spectabilis	Showy Penstemon	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Perovskia	Russian Sage, Blue Spire	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage			
Petunia	Petunia	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Phacelia	California Bells, Chinese Lantern	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Phacelia bolanderi	Blue-flowered grape leaf			
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Purple Tansy	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Corktree	A wide-spreading (50 ft.) tree with dark green, aromatic foliage that turns yellow in fall. It has attractive gray, corky bark as it ages. The flowers are insignificant, but female trees bear ¥¥¥-in. black fruits in October. Grow in full sun in well-drained soil, and water deeply once every seven to 10 days.		
Philadelphus lewisii	Mock Orange		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Philadelphus lewisii	Wild Mock Orange	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Philadelphus lewisii californica	California Mock Orange	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Philadelphus virginalis	Mock Orange	This shrub is named for the orange blossom scent of its flowers. Most varieties of this species have showy double white flowers that bloom May-June. When in bloom, the display is noteworthy, but this shrub is somewhat open and unappealing out of bloom, so use it as a background plant. It tolerates many soils, full sun to light shade, heat, wind and cold. Prune every other year to keep the center open and enhance bloom. It grows 6-8 ft. tall and 4 ft. wide. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. P. v. 'Minnesota Snowflake' – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide. P. v. 'Glacier' – 4 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide. P. v. 'Dwarf Minnesota Snowflake' – 3 ft. tall by 3 ft wide.	Native	
Phlox paniculata*	Summer Phlox	Perennials		
Phlox subulata	Creeping phlox	A very popular spring bloomer, known for its showy flower display. Linear, green leaves form a lowgrowing mat. Height 4–6" / Spread 18–24" Flowers: white, blue, or pink; striped Bloom time: April–June USDA hardiness zone 3–9	Native	NA
Phlox subulata	Moss Pink	A low-growing evergreen perennial that has needle-like leaves that are slightly prickly to the touch. Flowers bloom early in spring, usually April, and may be white, pink, lavender or hot pink. The plant grows 2-6 in. tall and up to 24 in. wide when grown in full sun and well-drained soil, and watered twice a week. Plant 24 in. on center.		
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Phoenix reclinata	Senegal Date Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Phoenix roebelenii	Pygmy Date Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax, Maori Maiden			
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax, Maori Queen			
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax, Maori Sunset			
Photinia	Photinia	Shrubs		
Photinia	Photinia	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Photinia	Wolf's Bear Grass	Shrubs		
Photinia	Wolf's Bear Grass	Shrubs		
Photinia frazeri	Frazer's Photinia	Shrubs		
Photiniax fraseri	Photinia	Hedges and Screens		
Phusaria occidentalis occidentalis	Bladder pod	Pretty yellow flowers, light green foliage, grows fast if watered, shrub size, germinates from seed easily, smells bad if disturbed.	native	
Phyla nodiflora lippia	Lippia	perennial, groundcover		8,9,10,11,12,23,28,35,36,40,21,41
Physocarpus capitatus	Ninebark	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Physocarpus capitatus	Ninebark	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Picea engelmannii	Engelman Spruce			
Pickeringia montana	Chaparrel Pea	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Pieris	Lilly of the Valley Shrub	Shrubs		
Pieris japonica	Lily of the Valley Shrub	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone Pine			
Pinus attenuata	Knob-cone pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		30 E

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Pinus coulteri	Coulter Pine			
Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Pinus jeffreyi	Jeffrey Pine	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Pinus lambertiana	Sugar Pine			
Pinus monophylla	Pinyon Pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus muricata	Bishop Pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus murrayana	Lodgepole Pine			
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus radiata macrocarpa	Cambria Pine			
Pinus remorata	Santa Cruz Island Pine			
Pinus sabiniana	Gray Pine	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Pinus torreyana	Torrey Pine			
Pinus washoensis	Washoe Pine			
Pistacia chinensis	Chines Pistache Pistachio Nut	Trees		
Pistacia chinensis	Chines Pistache Pistachio Nut	Trees		
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	Trees	non native	
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache			
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	Trees		
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	Fire Resistant Trees		
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 D
Pistacia vera	Pistachio Nut	Trees		
Pistacia vera	Pistachio Nut	Trees		
Pistacia vera	Pistachio Nut	Trees		
Pittosporum	Mock Orange			
Pittosporum	Mock Orange	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Pittosporum crassifolium	Dwarf Karo	evergreen, shrub		25,40,41
Pittosporum crassifolium	Dwarf Karo			
Pittosporum crassifolium	Photinia	Shrubs		
Pittosporum crassifolium	Photinia	Shrubs		
Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo	Hedges and Screens		
Pittosporum crossifolium compacta	Dwarf Karo			
Pittosporum phillyraeoides	Willow Pittosporum	Trees		
Pittosporum phillyraeoides	Willow Pittosporum	Trees		
Pittosporum phillyraeoides	Willow Pittosporum	Trees		
Pittosporum rhombifolium		Shrubs		
Pittosporum rhombifolium		Shrubs		
Pittosporum tobira	Mock Orange, Wheeler's Dwarf			
Pittosporum tobira	Mock orange, Wheeler's mock orange	evergreen, shrub		11,12,25,40,41
Pittosporum tobira	Queensland Pittosporum, Wheelerie	Shrubs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Pittosporum tobira	Queensland Pittosporum, Wheelerie	Shrubs		
Pittosporum tobira	Mock Orange Pittosporum	Hedges and Screens		
Pittosporum tobira	Tobria	Shrubs		
Pittosporum tonira	Mock Orange			
Pittosporum undulatum	wheeler's Dwarf	Shrubs		
Pittosporum undulatum	wheeler's Dwarf	Shrubs		
Pittosporum undulatum	Victoria Box	Fire Resistant Trees		
Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box	Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 E
Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box	Hedges and Screens		
Pittosporum viridiflorum	Victorian Box	Shrubs		
Pittosporum viridiflorum	Victorian Box	Shrubs		
Pittosporum viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	Trees		
Pittosporum viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	Trees		
Pittosporum viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	Trees		
Pityrogramma triangularis	Goldback Fern			
Platanoides	Norway Maple	Trees	non native	
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	Trees	non native	
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	This stately, 100-ft.-tall tree makes as striking a statement in winter with its white, patchy bark, as it does in spring fully leafed out. It has dark green leaves that are somewhat felty to the touch. The fruits may be a problem when the tree is planted near turf or walkways. The 1-in. spiny, dry globes wreak havoc with a lawnmower. Best when planted 25-30 ft. from concrete so large anchor roots don't crack concrete or pipes. Needs full sun, well-drained soil and deep watering once every 10 to 14 days.	Non-Native	
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	Trees		
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	Trees		
Platanus acerifolia	Sycamore	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	Trees	native	
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	Fire Resistant Trees		
Platanus racemosa	Oaks			
Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Platanus racemosa	Sycamore	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Platanus racemosa	Sycamore	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Platanus racemosa	Sycamore	Trees	N	
Platanus racemosa	Western sycamore		NATIVE TREES (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Platanus racemosa**	California Sycamore	Trees		
Platanus racemosa**	California Sycamore	Trees		
Platycodon grandiflorus	Balloon Flower	This blue-flowering perennial delights children when the flowers open in July. It is easy to grow in sunny locations with well-drained soil. Balloon flower grows 3 ft. tall with equal spread when fed in spring and watered twice a week.		
Plecostachys serpyllifolia	Curry Plant			
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Plumbago	Hedges and Screens		
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Plumbago	Shrubs		
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Pittosporum	Shrubs		
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Pittosporum	Shrubs		
Poa	Bluegrass	Grasses	N	
Poa scabrella	Pine Bluegrass	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: Ornamental grasses should be planted to avoid creating ladder fuels.)	NATIVE PERENNIAL GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Podocarpus gracilior	Fern Pine	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Podocarpus henkelii	Henkel's Yellowwood	Shrubs		
Podocarpus macrophyllus	Yew Pine	Shrubs		
Podocarpus macrophyllus	"Yew" Tree	Hedges and Screens		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Polygonum	Polygonum	Members of this genus are very tolerant of adverse conditions; a number of species are in fact weeds in most gardens. The ornamental members discussed here are very fast-growing and tolerate heat, drought, cold, wind and poor soils. They perform best in full sun, well-drained soil and areas that are watered once a week. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. To reduce fire threat, keep the plant on the ground, rather than on a trellis or fence. P. aubertii (Silver Lace Vine) – 20 ft. spread on fence or wall; white flowers in September. Plant 10 ft. on center. P. reynoutria (Japanese Knotweed) – 6 in. tall by 3 ft. wide; pink flowers in August. Plant 3 ft. on center.		
Polystichum	Western Sword Fern	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Polystichum munitum*	Sword Fern	Perennials	N	
Polystichum munitum	Sword fern	California Natives		
Polystichum munitum	Western Sword Fern			
Polystichum munitum	Sword Fern	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Polystichum munitum	Western sword fern		NATIVE FERNS	
Populus	Aspen, Cottonwood, Poplar	deciduous, tree		11,15,18
Populus	Aspen, Cottonwood, Poplar	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Populus alba	White Poplar	Trees		
Populus alba	White Poplar	Trees		
Populus fremontii	Western Cottonwood	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Populus fremontii	'Zapata' cottonwood	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Populus fremontii	Fremont Poplar	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Populus fremontii**	Western Cottonwood	Trees		
Populus fremontii**	Western Cottonwood	Trees		
Populus nigra	Lombardy Poplar	Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Populus temuloides	Quacking Aspen	Trees	N	
Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen	deciduous, tree		9,11,15
Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen	Height 20 to 60 feet. Fast growing. Trunk and limbs smooth, almost whitish. Dainty foliage. Brilliant color in fall, leaves need to be raked. Full sun. Best with regular deep watering.	Native	
Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	Trees		
Populus trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	Trees		
Portulacaria afra	elephant bush, dwarf jade plant	This plant also grows bushy and dense with thick branches and small little leaves. Portulacaria afra thrives in Southern California with neglect and can even be manicured into a bonsai. It is listed as fire resistant by WaterWise Botanicals and other nurseries across the country. Pair this with the other three succulents listed above for a stunning fire wall or container garden.		
Portulacaria afra	Purslane tree, Elephant's food	succulent, groundcover		7,9,10,24,40,41,53
Potentilla	Cinquefoil	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby Potentilla	This shrub is a reliable performer, flowering July-September. Tolerant of poor dry soils, cold, wind and heat, it is a worthy addition to any landscape. Useful for edging, massing, or flower borders, or as a foundation plant. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil, and a watering zone that gets irrigated one or two times per week. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. P. fruticosa 'Daydawn' – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; peach and white flowers. P. f. 'Gold Drop' – 2 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; yellow flowers. P. f. 'Goldfinger' – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; yellow flowers. P. f. 'Hollandia Gold' – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; gray-green leaves; golden yellow flowers. P. f. 'Klondike' – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; yellow flowers. P. f. 'Red Ace' – 2 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; red flowers. P. f. 'Sutters Gold' – 1 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; yellow flowers. P. f. 'Tangerine' – 2 1/2 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; yellow-orange flowers.	Native	
Potentilla glandulosa	Cream Colored Cinquefoil			
Potentilla gracilis	Cinquefoil			
Potentilla neumanniana	Cinquefoil	This low-growing perennial forms a dense, dark green mat, a mere 2-6 in. tall. It bears bright yellow lowers May-August. It prefers shade in the late afternoon, well-drained soil, and regular watering twice a week. Plant 12 in. on center.	Native	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Potentilla pectinisetia				
Potentilla tabernaemontanii	Spring cinquefoil	Height 2-6 inches. Dainty, tufted creeper. Small flowers in clusters, spring and summer. May turn brown in cold winters. Fast growing as groundcover and makes a good lawn substitute. Smothers weeds effectively when well established. Tough and persistent. Sun or partial shade. Little to moderate water. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.	Non-Native	
Potentilla tabernaemontanii (Potentilla verna)	Spring cinquefoil	evergreen, groundcover		7,10,37,40,41,53
Primula	Primrose	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Prosopis glandulosa	Mesquite	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Prosopis pubescens	Screwbean Mesquite	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Prunus serrulata	Flowering Cherry, Kwanzan	Trees		
Prunus serrulata	Flowering Cherry, Kwanzan	Trees		
Prunus yedoensis	Akebono Flowering Cherry, Akebono	Trees		
Prunus yedoensis	Akebono Flowering Cherry, Akebono	Trees		
Prunus	Bush Cherry	This group of plants is related to the fruit-bearing plums and cherries. They all bloom May-June, and produce edible fruit favored by critters, both walking and winged. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water one to two times per week. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. P. besseyi (Sand Cherry) – 5 ft. tall by 5 ft. wide; green leaves; white flowers; sweet black cherries. P. cistena (Purple-leaf Sand Cherry) – 5 ft. tall by 5 ft. wide; purple leaves; pink flowers. P. tomentosa (Nanking Cherry) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; green leaves; fragrant white flowers; red fruit. P. virginiana (Chokecherry) – 25 ft. tall by 15 ft. wide; green leaves; white flowers; black fruit.		
Prunus	Plum or Cherry	This genus has over 400 species and countless more hybrids, but only the hardiest varieties will be discussed here. Note that though these trees will tolerate heat, cold, drought and wind, they are very susceptible to pests and disease. Most require annual spraying in winter and summer to reduce insect populations. Annual pruning for the first few years to remove sucker growth and to encourage strong branching is a must. (This may be required indefinitely depending on variety.) Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water deeply once every seven to 10 days. These trees are a valuable food source for birds, rabbits, squirrels and deer. P. cerasifera 'Atropurpurea' (Purpleleaf Plum) – 20-30 ft. tall by 15-25 ft. wide; purple leaves; pink flowers; purple fruit. P. domestica (Fruiting Plum) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; pink flowers; red, yellow or purple fruit. P. maackii (Amur Chokecherry) – 30 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; fragrant white flowers; 1/4-in. black fruit. P. padus (Bird Cherry) – 30 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; fragrant white flowers; 3/8-in. black fruit; red fall color. P. sargentii (Sargent Cherry) – 40 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; pink flowers; 1/4-in. maroon fruit; red fall color.		
Prunus	Caape Blumbago	Shrubs		
Prunus	Caape Blumbago	Shrubs		
Prunus	Cherry	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Prunus	Flowering Cherry	Fire Resistant Trees		
Prunus	Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Evergreen cherry	evergreen, tree		11,15,42
Prunus		Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E/D
Prunus andersonii	Desert Peach			
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Cherry	Shrubs	non native	
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	Trees		
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	Trees		
Prunus caroliniana		Shrubs		
Prunus caroliniana		Shrubs		
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	Shrubs		
Prunus caroliniana	Cherry Larel	Hedges and Screens		
Prunus cerasifera	Purple Leaf Plum	Fire Resistant Trees		
Prunus fasciculata punctuated	Sand Almond			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Prunus florabunda	Flowering cherry, Robinson	Perennials		
Prunus ilicifolia	Holly-leaved cherry	evergreen, shrub		8,11,12,15,26,30
Prunus ilicifolia	Holly-leaved cherry		Native Shrubs	
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	Shrubs		
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	Hedges and Screens		
Prunus ilicifolia**	Carolina Laurel Cherry	Shrubs		
Prunus ilicifolia**	Carolina Laurel Cherry	Shrubs		
Prunus ilicifolia**	Hollyleaf cherry	Trees		
Prunus ilicifolia**	Hollyleaf cherry	Trees		
Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	Shrubs	N	
Prunus ilicifolia	Holly-leaved Cherry	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Prunus laurocerasus	English Laurel	Hedges and Screens		
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Prunus lyonii	Catalina Cherry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Prunus lyonii	Catalina cherry	evergreen, shrub		5,8,9,11,12,13,25,37,40,41,53
Prunus lyonii	Catalina Cherry	Shrubs	native	
Prunus lyonii	Catalina Cherry	Perennials	N	
Prunus lyonii	Catalina Cherry	Trees		
Prunus lyonii**	Catalina Cherry	Trees		
Prunus lyonii**	Hollyleaf Cherry	Shrubs		
Prunus lyonii**	Hollyleaf Cherry	Shrubs		
Prunus melanocarpa		you should think about it (high and flash)		
Prunus sargentii	Sargent Cherry	Trees		
Prunus virginiana demissa	Choke Cherry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Prunus virginiana demissa	Western Choke Cherry	Shrubs	N	
Prunus virginiana demissa	Western Chokeberry	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Prunus xblireiana	Flowering Plum	Trees		
Prunus xblireiana	Flowering Plum	Trees		
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken		NATIVE FERNS	
Punica	Pomegranate	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Punica granatum	Catalina Cherry	Shrubs		
Punica granatum	Catalina Cherry	Shrubs		
Punica granatum	Dwarf pomegranate	deciduous, shrub		9,8,11,12,25
Punica granatum	Dwarf Pomegranate, Nana			
Punica granatum	Pomegranate			
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	deciduous, shrub		11,30,40,41,42,53
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	Shrubs		
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 D
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	Shrubs		
Punus lyonii	Catalina Cherry			
Purshia glandulosa	Waxy Bitterbrush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Purshia tridentata	Antelope Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Pyracantha	Firethorn	Shrubs		
Pyracantha	Firethorn	Shrubs		
Pyracantha	Firethorn	Groundcovers		
Pyracantha	Firethorn	Groundcovers		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Pyracantha	Firethorn	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Pyracantha	Firethorn, Santa Cruz			
Pyracantha	Pomegranate	Shrubs		
Pyracantha	Pomegranate	Shrubs		
Pyracantha	Pyracantha, Firethorn, Santa Cruz	evergreen, shrub		8,11,12,25,40,41
Pyracantha	Pyracantha, Santa Cruz			
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn or Pyracantha	This dense, thorny shrub is a great candidate for use as a hedge, screen or barrier planting. It has creamy, white flowers in May or June, and produces heavy crops of orange-red berries September-October. It needs a site with full sun to part shade, well-drained soil, once-a-week watering and winter mulch to protect roots from extreme cold. Flowers and fruits on last year's wood. This variety grows 8-10 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. P. c. 'Lalandei' – 8 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide; orange berries. P. c. 'Lowboy' – 4 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; orangeberries; low and spreading.	Non-Native	
Pyrus	Pear	Both fruiting and nonfruiting pears have proven themselves worthy of consideration for this area. They are tolerant of cold, wind, heat, drought and poor soils. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and water once every seven to 10 days. P. calleryana (Flowering Pear) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red, orange and yellow fall colors. P. communis (Fruiting Pear) – 15-30 ft. tall by 15-30 ft. wide; white flowers; edible fruits August-October; fall color depends on variety.	Non-Native	
Pyrus	Flowering Pear	Trees		
Pyrus	Ornamental Pear	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E/D
Pyrus calleryana	Flowering Pear	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE TREES	
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear	Hedges and Screens		
Quercus	Oak	Oaks are generally very tall-growing trees (50-75 ft.) of varying widths, so they require adequate room to develop and should not be considered for a small yard. They are tolerant of heat, wind, cold and drought. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and water deeply once every 10 to 14 days. Do not overwater oaks, as they are prone to root rot in wet soils. These trees are a valuable food source for rabbits and squirrels. Q. acutissima (Sawtooth Oak) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; linear leaf with serrated edges; no fall color. Q. alba (White Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 75 ft. wide; dark green leaves turning red-purple in fall. Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak) – 50 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; tolerates wet soil; yellow, brown and red fall colors. Q. douglasii (Blue Oak) – 50 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; blue-green leaves turn pink, orange, yellow in fall. Q. lobata (Valley Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 75 ft. wide; 4-in. green leaves; no fall color. Q. macrocarpa (Bur Oak) – 60 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; 8-in. green leaves; no fall color. Q. palustris (Pin Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; pyramid shape; no fall color; needs acid fertilizer. Q. robur (English Oak) – 100 ft. tall by 75 ft. wide; dark green leaves; no fall color. Q. robur 'Fastigiata' (Columnar English Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; good substitute for Lombardy Poplar. Q. rubra (Red Oak) – 75 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; shiny green leaves; red fall color.		
Quercus	Kelloggii (Black Oak)	Trees		
Quercus	Oak			
Quercus	Oak	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Quercus	wislizenii (Interior Live Oak)	Trees	N	
Quercus	Suber (Cork Oak)	Trees		
Quercus agrifolia	California live oak, scrub oak		native	
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak		Native Trees	
Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak	Oak trees are important wildlife resources and have actually been found to suppress fire.		
Quercus agrifolia	Coastal Live Oak	Oak trees are important wildlife resources and have actually been found to suppress fire.		
Quercus agrifolia	Encina, Coast live oak, California live oak	evergreen, tree		8,9,11,15,17,25,30,31,33,53
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak			
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	Fire Resistant Trees		
Quercus agrifolia	Live Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus agrifolia**	Coast Live Oak	Trees		
Quercus agrifolia**	Coast Live Oak	Trees		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Quercus alvordiana				
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	Large tree	native	
Quercus berberidifolia	Scrub Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus berberidifolia	Scrub Oak	Small trees	native	
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon Live Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon live oak		Native Trees	
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Quercus dumosa	Coast Scrub Oak	Shrubs		
Quercus dumosa**	Firhorn	Shrubs		
Quercus dumosa**	Firhorn	Shrubs		
Quercus durata	Leather Oak			
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann Oak	Trees		
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann Oak	Trees		
Quercus Engelmannii	Mesa Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus kelloggii	Black oak		Native Trees	
Quercus Kelloggii	California Black Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus kelloggii	California Black Oak	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak		NATIVE TREES (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Quercus suber	Cork Oak	Fire Resistant Trees		
Quercus suber**	Cork Oak	Trees		
Quercus suber**	Cork Oak	Trees		
Quercus vaccinifolia*	Huckleberry Oak	Perennials	N	
Quercus wislizenii	Interior Live Oak	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Quercus wislizenii	Interior Live Oak	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE TREES	
Quercus wislizenii	Interior Live Oak	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES	
Quercus wislizenii frutescens	Dwarf Live Oak			
Ramnus californica tomentella	California Coffeeberry	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Ranunculus californica	California buttercup		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Raphiolepis	India Hawthorn			
Raphiolepis indica	India hawthorn	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Ratibida columnifera	Prairie coneflower or Mexican hat	Tall, upright Flowers with lacy, green foliage. Petals grow downward away from the tall center flower disk. Biennial. Height 18–24" / Spread 12–24" Flowers: yellow or red, with distinct tall center Bloom time: July–October USDA hardiness zone 4–9		NA
Rhagodia spinescens deltophylla	Rhagodia			
Rhamnus	Buckthorn	Hedges and Screens		
Rhamnus	Buckthorn/Coffeeberry			
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian buckthorn	evergreen, shrub		5,9,11,12,13,22,30,32,40,41,42,53
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn	Shrubs	non native	
Rhamnus alaterus	Italina Buckthorn			
Rhamnus californica	Coffee Berry	Shrubs	N	
Rhamnus californica	Coffee Berry, Eve Case			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Rhamnus californica	Coffeeberry	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Rhamnus californica	Coffeeberry	evergreen, shrub		9,11,12,15,17,25,26,30,53
Rhamnus californica	Coffeeberry (prostrate forms)		Native Shrubs	
Rhamnus californica	Coffee Berry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rhamnus californica	Coffeeberry	Shrubs		
Rhamnus crocea	Redberry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rhamnus crocea	Spiny redberry		Native Shrubs	
Rhamnus crocea	Spiny redberry, Redberry, Hollyleaf redberry, Red-berried buckthorn	evergreen, shrub		11,25,53
Rhamnus crocea	Redberry			
Rhamnus crocea ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Redberry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rhamnus illicifolia	Holly-Leaf Redberry	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Rhamnus alaternus	Scrub Oak	Shrubs		
Rhamnus alaternus	Scrub Oak	Shrubs		
Raphiolepis	Coffeeberry	Shrubs		
Raphiolepis	Coffeeberry	Shrubs		
Raphiolepis indica	India Hawthorn	Shrubs		
Rhododendron	Azalea	Perennials		
Rhododendron	Azalea, Rhododendrons	Hedges and Screens		
Rhododendron	Rhododendron & Azalea	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Rhododendron	Macrophyllum	Shrubs	N	
Rhododendron azalea	Rhododendrons & Azaleas			
Rhododendron occidentale	Western azalea	evergreen, shrub		17,40,41
Rhododendron occidentalis	Western Azalea	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Rhus	Sumac	This group of plants are known for their drought tolerance and ability to thrive in poor soils (except soggy). The suckering tendency of their roots makes them very useful on slopes. All varieties have dark green foliage that turns bright red in fall. Plant in full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil, and water once a week. R. aromatica 'Low Grow' (Fragrant Sumac 'Low Grow') – 2 ft. tall by 5 ft. wide; yellow flowers; useful on slopes and for erosion control. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: R. aromatica (Fragrant Sumac) – 5 ft. by 8 ft.; leaves fragrant when crushed; yellow flowers. R. glabra (Smooth Sumac) – 10 ft. tall by 8 ft. wide; red fruit in fall. R. g. 'Laciniata' – 4 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; fernlike leaves. R. trilobata (Skunkbush) – 4 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; leaves have skunk-like odor when bruised; yellow flowers. R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; branches have a felty feel; red fruit in fall.		
Rhus	Lemonade Berry, Sugar, Squaw Bush	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE SHRUBS	
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry	A very drought-resistant shrub that provides cover and food to wildlife. California Thrasher uses it's fruit and leaf material for nesting. It also is an excellent erosion control plant.		
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry	A very drought-resistant shrub that provides cover and food to wildlife. California Thrasher uses it's fruit and leaf material for nesting. It also is an excellent erosion control plant.		
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade berry	evergreen, shrub		8,9,12,13,14,15,22,26,37,40,41,53
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade berry	Pretty, evergreen, grows reasonably fast, shrub to small tree size, native germinates easily from seed.		
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry	Shrubs	native	
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry			
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonadeberry	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonadeberry	Shrubs		
Rhus integrifolia**	Raphiolepis	Shrubs		
Rhus integrifolia**	Raphiolepis	Shrubs		
Rhus lancea	African sumac	evergreen, tree		8,11,12,26,37,40,41
Rhus lancea	African sumac	Trees	non native	
Rhus lancea	African Sumac			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Rhus lancea	African Sumac	Fire Resistant Trees		
Rhus lancea	African Sumac	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Rhus lancea**	Africa Sumac	Trees		
Rhus lancea**	Africa Sumac	Trees		
Rhus laurina	Laurel Sumac	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rhus laurina	Lemonade Berry	Shrubs		
Rhus laurina	Lemonade Berry	Shrubs		
Rhus laurina (Malosma laurina)	Laurel Sumac	While laurel sumac does have a high oil content, it has found to have a much higher incineration point than most other plants. It has been found to be one of the last plants to burn in fires. It provides important cover, food and nesting resource for many types of wildlife. A laurel sumac that has the lower third of it's branches pruned is considered fire-safe. It is a favorite shrub amongst warbler.		
Rhus laurina (Malosma laurina)	Laurel Sumac	While laurel sumac does have a high oil content, it has found to have a much higher incineration point than most other plants. It has been found to be one of the last plants to burn in fires. It provides important cover, food and nesting resource for many types of wildlife. A laurel sumac that has the lower third of it's branches pruned is considered fire-safe. It is a favorite shrub amongst warbler.		
Rhus lentii	Laurel Sumac	Shrubs		
Rhus lentii	Laurel Sumac	Shrubs		
Rhus ovata	Sagebrush	Shrub	native	
Rhus ovata	Sugar Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rhus ovata**	Pink Flowering Sumac	Shrubs		
Rhus ovata**	Pink Flowering Sumac	Shrubs		
Rhus salix**	Willow	Trees		
Rhus salix**	Willow	Trees		
Rhus trilobata	Squaw Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rhus trilobata**	Sugarbush	Shrubs		
Rhus trilobata**	Sugarbush	Shrubs		
Ribes	Alphinum (Alpine Currant), Currant, Gooseberry	Perennials		
Ribes	Aureum (Golden Currant), Currant, Gooseberry	Perennials	N	
Ribes	Humboldt Fuchsia	Perennials	N	
Ribes	Nigrum (Black Currant), Currant, Gooseberry	Perennials		
Ribes	Sanguineum (Pink Winter Currant), Currant, Gooseberry	Perennials		
Ribes	Currant (many species)		Native Shrubs	
Ribes	Gooseberry	Shrubs		
Ribes	Gooseberry, Currant	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ribes	Gooseberry, Currant	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant	This shrub grows 4-6 ft. tall and has small yellow flowers in spring. The golden berry is edible, but you'll have to beat the birds to taste it. Good planted under shade trees, it is very useful in low-water zones of the yard. Plant in full to partial sun, well-drained soil and a once-a-week watering zone. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant	This currant grows upright to 6' and is lacy in structure. In summers, it can go semi-drought deciduous, though with some water in will remain evergreen. It's berries offer a high wildlife value. (LA County Fire approved).		
Ribes aureum	Golden Currant	This currant grows upright to 6' and is lacy in structure. In summers, it can go semi-drought deciduous, though with some water in will remain evergreen. It's berries offer a high wildlife value. (LA County Fire approved)		
Ribes aureum gracillimum	Golden Currant	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ribes californicum	Hillside Currant	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Ribes divaricatum	Nipomo Gooseberry			
Ribes indecorum	White Flowered Currant	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ribes malvaceum	Chaparral Currant	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ribes menziesii	Canyon Gooseberry	better (medium height, medium burn)		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Ribes nevadense	Gooseberry	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Ribes quercetorum	Yellow Gooseberry	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ribes sanguineum glutinosum	Flowering currant		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Ribes sanguineum	Red Flower Currant			
Ribes sanguineum currant	Pink winter currant, red flowering currant	California Natives		
Ribes sanguineum glutinosum	Pink-Flowered Currant	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ribes speciosum	Evergreen Currant	Shrubs		
Ribes speciosum	Evergreen Currant	Shrubs		
Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia Flowered Currant	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry	Shrubs		
Ribes viburnifolium	Catalina perfume	Drought Tolerant		
Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen currant, Catalina perfume	evergreen, shrub		8,9,11,15,17,25,30,53
Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen Currant	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen Currant			
Ribes viburnifolium	squawbush	Shrubs		
Ribes viburnifolium	squawbush	Shrubs		
Robinia	Purple Robe Locust	Trees		
Robinia	Locust	A tree best grown in dry or native zones, and watered deeply and infrequently. When watered regularly, it develops large amounts of dense, weak, thorny branches, which tend to break easily in high winds or heavy snow. Best when planted in full sun and dry, well-drained soil, and watered deeply once every 14 days. R. ambigua 'Idahoensis' (Idaho Locust) – 40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; pink flowers in June; litter. R. pseudoacacia (Black Locust) – 75 ft. tall by 40 ft. wide; fragrant white flowers in June; litter. R. p. 'Purple Robe' (Purple Robe Locust) –40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; purple-pink flowers in July. R. p. 'Frisia' (Frisia Locust) – 40 ft. tall by 25 ft. wide; yellow foliage; new wood red, orange, yellow in fall; thorns. R. p. 'Umbraculifera' (Globe Locust) – 20 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; no flowers; round formal shape; dense.		
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Robinia pseudoacacia	Locust, Black			
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Romneya coulteri	Fuschia Flowering Gooseberry	Shrubs		
Romneya coulteri	Fuschia Flowering Gooseberry	Shrubs		
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy			
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	Perennials		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Rosa	Hardy Shrub Roses	The only group of roses discussed in this guide are those classified as hardy shrub roses. A hardy shrub rose is very cold-tolerant, requires no annual pruning and only needs feeding in spring. These include some of the oldest roses known to the West, as well as some of the newest varieties now sold commercially. Plant in well-drained soil with added compost and full sun, and irrigate twice a week. R. foetida 'Bicolor' (Austrian Copper Rose) – 5 ft. tall by 5 ft. wide; orange-yellow flowers on same plant May-June; loves heat; good in dry zones. R. harisonii (Harison's Yellow) – 6-8 ft. tall by 6-8 ft. wide; yellow flowers May-June; blooms in fall if sheared after spring bloom; good against fence or wall; came west with pioneers. R. rugosa (Sea Tomato) – 3-8 ft. tall and wide; flowers single or double, white, dark red or yellow; good as hedge; vigorous. R. spinosissima (Scotch Rose) – 3-4 ft. tall, width varies; white or pink flowers May-June; suckering roots spread vigorously; good as bank cover. R. 'Meidiland' – 12 in. to 10 ft. tall, width varies; white, pink, coral, red or ivory flowers; use as ground cover, hedge, background, or bank cover. R. woodsii (Wood's Rose) – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; pink flowers, red rosehips; low-water zones; native to the West.		
Rosa	Climbing Rose types	Vines		
Rosa	Rose	Shrubs		
Rosa banksiae	Landy Bank's Rose	Shrubs		
Rosa californica	California rose		Native Shrubs	
Rosa californica	California Wild Rose	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Rosa californica minutifolia**	Matilija Poppy	Shrubs		
Rosa californica minutifolia**	Matilija Poppy	Shrubs		
Rosa florabunda	Rose	Perennials		
Rosa hydrida	Rose	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Rosa woodsii glabrata (mohavensis)	Mojave Rose	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Rosa woodsii ultramontana	Fragrant Rose			
Rosmarinus officinalis	Creeping Rosemary, Prostratus	Ground cover		
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary, Prostrata			
Rosmarinus officinalis	Trailing Rosemary, Prostratus	Ground Covers		
Rosmarinus officinalis	Prostrata' Prostrate Rosemary	Ground Cover		
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Groundcovers		
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	Groundcovers		
Rosmarinus officinalis*	Tuscan blue' rosemary *(when irrigated and maintained free of dead material)	Herbs		
Rubum	Red Maple	Trees		
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	Shrubs	N	
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Rudbeckia fulgida	Black-Eyed Susan	This is a garden favorite seen in many perennial borders. This member of the daisy family has orange or yellow petals and a dark center, and usually blooms August- September. Provide a location in full sun, with well-drained soil and twice-a-week watering.	Non-Native	
Rudbeckia fulgida	Black-eyed susan	Perennials		
Saccarum	Sugar Maple	Trees		
Sagina subulata	Irish Moss	Ground Covers		
Salix	Willows		NATIVE TREES (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Salix lasiolepis bractelineae	Willow	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Salvia	Sage	Nothing evokes California quite like a sage-scented hillside. Beloved by hummingbirds and firefighters alike, the autumn sage pictured here is endorsed for use by the Orange County Fire Authority, while the entire sage species is endorsed by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.	native	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Salvia	Sage or Salvia	Salvias are a great source of blue or purple in the garden. They prefer full sun or light shade, well-drained soil and twice-a-week watering. Many interesting hybrid varieties are available. S. dorrii (Purple Sage) – 12 in. tall by 24 in. wide; purple flowers in July. Taller plants should be used sparingly within 30 ft. of the house: S. x superba 'May Night' (May Night Salvia) – 3 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; dark purple flowers July-August.		
Salvia	Salvia or Sage	Perennial herb with shrublike growth habit and grayish-green or multicolored foliage. Formal, spikelike Flowers in various colors. Remove spent blossoms to encourage a second bloom. Height: 18–28" / Spread 24–34" Flowers: purple, blue, rose Bloom time: June–September USDA hardiness zone 4–9		NA
Salvia	Sage	Nothing evokes California quite like a sage-scented hillside. Beloved by hummingbirds and firefighters alike, the autumn sage pictured here is endorsed for use by the Orange County Fire Authority, while the entire sage species is endorsed by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.		
Salvia	Sage	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Salvia	Sage	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Salvia	Sage, Allen Chickering			
Salvia	Sage, Dara's Choice			
Salvia apiana	California White Sage	Perennials	N	
Salvia apiana	White Sage	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Salvia aurea	Sage			
Salvia azura grand	Prairie Sage	Perennials		
Salvia brandegei	Island Black Sage	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Salvia chamaedryoides	Sage			
Salvia chamaedryoides	Sage	Herbs		
Salvia clevelandii	Pozo Blue	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Salvia clevelandii	Sage	California Natives		
Salvia clevelandii	Cleveland Sage	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Salvia columbariae	Chia	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
Salvia dorrii	Breat basin Blue Sage	Perennials	N	
Salvia dorrii	Purple Desert Sage	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Salvia greggii	Autumn Sage	Shrubs		
Salvia leucantha	Mexican Bush Sage			
Salvia leucantha	Mexican Bush Sage	Shrubs		
Salvia leucophylla	Purple Sage	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Salvia leucophylla	Purple Sage			
Salvia mellifera	Black Sage	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Salvia mellifera repens	Creeping Black Sage	best (low and/or burns poorly), with hygiene and a little water		
Salvia nemorosa	Nemorosa	Perennials		
Salvia officinalis	Golden Sage	Perennials		
Salvia recognita	Turkish Sage	Perennials		
Salvia sclarea	Clary Sage	Perennials		
Salvia sonomensis	Creeping Sage			
Salvia sonomensis	Creeping sage		NATIVE PERENNIALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Salvia sonomensis	Sage	California Natives		
Salvia sonomensis	Sonoma sage, Creeping sage	perennial, shrub		7,9,10,11,15,16,21,25,27,38,40,41,
Salvia sonomensis	Creeping Sage	Ground Cover	N	
Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird Sage	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird sage		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird Sage	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Salvia supurba		Perennials		
Salvia sylvestris deserta		Perennials		
Salvia verticillata	Whorled Clary	Perennials		
Salvia**	California Wild Rose	Shrubs		
Salvia**	California Wild Rose	Shrubs		
Sambucus caerulea mexicana	Blue Elderberry	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Sambucus mexican	Blue edlderberry		NATIVE SHRUBS (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican Elderberry	Shrubs	N	
Sambucus mexicana	Elderberry	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE TREES	
Sambucus**	Baja California Wild Rose	Shrubs		
Sambucus**	Baja California Wild Rose	Shrubs		
Sanservieria trifasciata	Mother-in-law's Tongue	Succulents and Cacti		
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Santolina/Lavender Grey lavender	Height to 2 feet, but best clipped to 1 foot. Brittle, woody stems densely clothed with rough, finely divided leaves. Flower heads in summer on unclipped plants. Replace plant if woodiness takes over. Full sun. Little to no water. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.	Non-Native	
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Santolina, Lavender, Gray lavender	evergreen, shrub		7,9,10,17,23,24,25,32,36,37,40,41,
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Grey Lavender Cotton			
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	Groundcovers		
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	Groundcovers		
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	Shrubs		
Santolina virens	Green Lavender Cotton	Ground cover		
Santolina virens	Santolina	Shrubs and Groundcovers		
Santolina virens	Green Lavender Cotton			
Santolina virens	Santolina	Groundcovers		
Santolina virens	Santolina	Groundcovers		
Saponaria	Soapwort	This perennial is a delightful addition to the flower border. It thrives in areas of full sun, well-drained soil and once-to twice-a-week watering. Best when cut back after flowering to maintain compact habit. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. S. ocymoides (Soapwort) – 6 in. tall by 18 in. wide; dark green leaves; bright pink flowers in June. S. officinalis – (Bouncing Bet) – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; light green leaves; fragrant pale pink flowers June-September.	Non-Native	
Satureja chandleri	Potmint	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	Perennials		
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	Perennials		
Satureja douglasii	Yerba buena		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Satureja mimuloides	Red Hummint	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Saxifraga californica	Calif. Saxifrage			
Scabiosa caucasica	Perennial Pincushion Flower	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Scaevola	Fan flower	perennial, groundcover		8,9,11,12,25
Scaevola	Fan Flower, Mauve Clusters			
Schidigera	Shiny Xylosma	Shrubs		
schidigera	Shiny Xylosma	Shrubs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Schinus	Pepper Tree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Schinus molle	California Pepper			
Schinus molle	Pepper Tree	Trees	non native	
Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper tree, California pepper tree	evergreen, tree		5,9,11,13,17,22,25,30,37,40,41,53
Schinus molle	California Pepper			
Schinus terebinthifolia	Brazilian Pepper Tree	Trees	non native	
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper			
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper tree	evergreen, tree		5,9,11,12,22,40,41,42,53
Schizachyrium scopulorum	Blue Leafed Little Bluestem	FOR SUN/ WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Scrophularia atrata	Bee Plant	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Scutellaria	Skullcap	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Sedum	Sedum or stonecrops	A groundcover with succulent foliage in shades of green to blue. Many drought-resistant varieties. Great for rock gardens. Height 2-12" / Spread 6-24" Flowers: white, yellow, or pinkish-red Bloom time: May-September USDA hardiness zone 3-8	Native	NA
Sedum	Stonecrop	The sedums that are used as ground covers can provide interesting textural variety in any garden. They need well-drained soil, full sun and water once or twice a week. Sedum is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Plant 12 in. on center. S. acre (Goldmoss Sedum) – 2 in. tall by 24 in. wide; yellow-green flowers in July. S. kamtschaticum (Kamschat Sedum) – 4 in. tall by 10 in. wide; pink buds become yellow flowers July-August. S. spurium (Two-row Stonecrop) – 6 in. tall by 18 in. wide; red flowers July-August.	Native	
Sedum	Stonecrop	These succulents add interesting textural variety to the landscape, as well as showy flowers. They prefer full sun, well-drained soil, and division in fall every three years. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. S. spectabile (Stonecrop) – 11/2 ft. tall by 11/2 ft. wide; bright pink flowers August-September. S. telephium 'Autumn Joy' (Autumn Joy Sedum) – 2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; pink flowers July-August. S. 'Rosy Glow' – 1 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; pink flowers August-September.	Native	
Sedum	Stonecrop	Succulents and Cacti		
Sedum	Stonecrop	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Sedum	Stonecrop	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS & SUCCULENTS	
Sedum		Ground Cover		
Sedum acre	Goldmoss sedum	succulent, creeper		7,10,53
Sedum album	Green stonecrop	succulent, creeper		7,10,53
Sedum album	Green stonecrop	Height 2-6 inches. Creeping evergreen with fleshy leaves 0.25 to 0.5 inches long. Roots from smallest fragment, beware of placing near delicate plants. Drought tolerant	Non-Native	
Sedum brevifolium	Stonecrop	succulent, groundcover		7,9,24,25
Sedum brevifolium	Stonecrop			
Sedum brevifolium	Stonecrop	Ground Covers		
Sedum confusum	Stonecrop			
Sedum confusum	Stonecrop, Sedum	succulent, groundcover		7,10,24,40,41,53
Sedum confusum	Stonecrop	Ground Covers		
Sedum rosea	Rose Root			
Sedum rubrotinctum	Pork and Beans	Ground Covers		
Sedum rubrotinctum (Sedum guatemalense)	Brown bean, Pork and beans	succulent, groundcover		7,10,24,38,40,41,53
Sedum spathulifolium	Stonecrop	Blue-green leaves are spoon shaped, fleshy and tightly packed into rosettes on short, trailing stems. Flowers spring and summer. Good in sunny or partially shaded areas. After it has rooted, it needs little water. Drought tolerant.	Native	
Sedum spathulifolium	Creeping Stonecrop	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Sedum spathulifolium	Stonecrop	succulent, groundcover		11,15,25
Sedum spathulifolium	Pacific stonecrop		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Sedum spathulifolium	Stonecrop, Purpureum			
Sempervivum	Hens and chicks	A unique groundcover with green, succulent, rosette-shaped foliage. The parent plant produces flowers and smaller plants or "chicks." Excellent in rock walls. Height 2-6" / Spread 6-10" Flowers: pink, star-shaped, rise up on a stalk from the "hen" Bloom time: June-August USDA hardiness zone 4-10	Non-Native	NA
Senecio	Dusty Miller, Vira-Vira			
Senecio cinerari	Dusty Miller	Perennials		
Senecio cineraria	Dusty Miller	Grow dusty miller for its striking silvery white foliage, as its small yellow flowers are rather inconspicuous. It forms clumps 2 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide when grown in full sun and well-drained soil, and watered one or two times per week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Non-native	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Senecio cineraria	Dusty Miller			
Senecio cineraria	Dusty Miller	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Senecio cineraria	Dusty Miller	Perennials		
Senecio greyi	Senecio	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE SHRUBS	
Senecio kleinia mandraliscae	No common name			
Senecio mandraliscae	Blue ice plant	succulent, shrub		9,10,25
Senecio mandraliscae	Blue Chalk Sticks	Ground Covers		
Senecio serpens (Kleinia repens)	Senecio, Dusty miller, Blue-chalksticks	succulent, shrub		7,24,40,41,53
Senecio vitalis	bush blue pickle	This plant is a taller senecio succulent with delicate, long, water-filled green leaves and a slight blue tint. Senecio vitalis grows densely packed up to about 18" tall and does particularly well as a water-wise ground cover.		
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood			
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood			
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood		NATIVE TREES (RIPARIAN OR IRRIGATED AREAS)	
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant-Sequoia			
Shepherdia argentea	Silver Buffalo Berry			
Shepherdia argentea	Silver Buffaloberry	Native to the West, this shrub tolerates cold, heat, drought, poor soils and wind. It has insignificant flowers that produce red-orange berries in fall, loved by birds, tart in flavor, but good in jam. Best suited to low-water or native zones, because its spiny branches are not friendly to garden around. Plant in full sun, well-drained soil and a watering zone that receives water once a week. This plant grows 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.		
Sidalcea oregana	Oregon Checkers			
Silene	Pink	PLANTS FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Silene californica	California Indian Pink			
Silene lacianata*	Pink	Perennials	N	
Silene maritima	No common name			
Simmondsia chinensis	Jojoba			
Simmondsia chinensis	Jojoba			
Simmondsia chinensis	Pignut, Jojoba, Goatnut	evergreen, shrub		9,11,15,40,41,42,53
Sisyrinchium	Blue-Eyed Grasses			
Sisyrinchium bellem	Blue-Eyed Grass	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Sisyrinchium bellem	Blue-Eyed Grass	Perennials	N	
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed Grass	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Sisyrinchium bellum	Bue-eyed Grass	Perennials		
Sisyrinchium bellum	Yellow-eyed grass, Blue-eyed grass	perennial, grass		11,15,40,41,53
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue Eyed Grass	Perennials		
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue Eyed Grass	Perennials		
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed grass		NATIVE GROUNDCOVERS, BUNCHGRASSES	
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed Grass			
Sisyrinchium bellum	California Blue-Eyed Grass	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Sisyrinchium californicum	Yellow-eyed grass	perennial, grass		15,25,41
Sisyrinchium californicum	Golden-Eyed Grass	Perennials		
Sisyrinchium californicum	Golden-Eyed Grass	Perennials		
Sisyrinchium californicum	Golden-Eyed Grass	Fire-Resistant Perennials		
Sisyrinchium californicum	Golden-Eyed Grass	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Sisyrinchium californicum	Yellow-eyed Grass	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Sisyrinchium californicum	Yellow-Eyed Grass			
Smilacina stellata	Skull Cap	Perennials		
Solanum jasminoides	Potato vine	Drought Tolerant		
Solanum jasminoides	Potato vine	evergreen or deciduous, vine		8,9,12,17,26,30,37,40,41
Solanum jasminoides	Potato Vine	Vines		
Solanum jasminoides	Potato Vine	Vines		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Solanum umbelliferum	Blue Witch			
Solanum umbelliferum	Nightshade, Blue watch			
Solanum wallacii				
Solanum xanti	Purple nightshade	evergreen, shrub		17,40,41
Solanum xanti	Purple Nightshade	Perennials		
Solanum xanti	Purple Nightshade	Perennials		
Solanum xanti	Purple Nightshade	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Solidago californica	California goldenrod		NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Sophora japonica	Japanese Pagoda Tree	A fine-textured tree that grows 50 ft. tall and equally as wide. Long, drooping clusters of fragrant ivory flowers in August are followed by brown pods that hang on into winter. Glossy, dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Good choice for planting within a lawn. Best in full sun to part shade and well-drained soil. Water deeply once a week.	Non-Native	
Sorbus	Mountain Ash	This is a good tree for smaller yards or street planting, as it is successful when planted in turf. It has handsome, dark green leaves that turn yellow, red or orange in fall. Clusters of white flowers appear in April or May, followed by red or orange berries that birds like. Best planted in full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil with humus added. Water deeply once every seven to 10 days. Buy fireblight-resistant varieties. S. alnifolia (Korean Mountain Ash) –40 ft. tall by 30 ft. wide; red or yellow berries. S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash) –30 ft. tall by 20 ft. wide; orange berries; orange fall color.		
Spathodea campanulata	African Tulip Tree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Sphaeralcea	Desert Mallow	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Sphaeralcea ambigua	Apricot/Desert Mallow	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Sphaeralcea Munroana				
Spiraea	Spiraea	Spiraea are deciduous shrubs that adapt well to many garden locations, from full sun to partial shade. All prefer well-drained soil, watering once or twice a week and annual pruning after flowering. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. S. x bumalda (Spiraea) – All varieties of bumalda are 2-4 ft. tall by 4-8 ft. wide; bronze young leaves; dark pink flowers. S. japonica 'Alpina' – 2 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; pink flowers in summer. S. j. 'Little Princess' – 20 in. tall by 3 ft. wide; rose-red flowers. S. bumalda 'Anthony Waterer' – Maroon tinged leaves; dark pink flowers. S. b. 'Crispa' – Twisted, serrated leaves; pink flowers June-July. S. b. 'Froebelii' – Taller (3-4 ft.); rose-red flowers. S. b. 'Goldflame' – Bronze-red young leaves, turning bright yellow, then mid-green, then orange, red and yellow in fall; dark pink flowers. S. b. 'Limemound' – Very dwarf; lime-green foliage; pink flowers; orange-red fall color. S. japonica (Japanese Spiraea) – 4 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; pinkish red flowers. S. j. 'Shirobana' – 3 ft. tall by 3 ft. wide; white, pink and red flowers on same plant. S. x vanhouttei – 8 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; large fountain-like branches that curve to the ground; white flowers April-May.	Native	
Spiraea douglasii		you should think about it (high and flash)		
Spiraea douglasii densiflora	Douglas Spiraea	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Spirea densiflora	Mountain Spirea	Shrubs	N	
Stachys bullata	Hedge Nettle	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Stachys byzantina	Lamb's ear	A border perennial known for its attractive, velvety, white-silver leaves. Foliage provides nice contrast in the landscape. Height 12–15" / Spread 15–18" Flowers: purplish-pink spikes Bloom time: July–frost USDA hardiness zone 4–8		NA
Stachys byzantina	Lamb's Ear			
Stacy's byzantina	Lamb's Ears			
Stanleya pinnata	Princes Plume	best (low and/or burns poorly)		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Stipa coronata	Fountain Grass,	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Stipa speciosa	Neddele Grass	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Stokesia laevis	Stokes Aster	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Strelitzia reginae	Bird of paradise	perennial, shrub		27,40,41
Strelitzia reginae	Bird of Paradise			
Styrax officinalis var. californica	California Snowdrop Bush	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Styrax officinalis var. californica	Snowdrop Bush	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		10 E
Symphoricarpos	Snowberry	FOR SHADE / DRY CONDITION	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	Snowberry grows 3-6 ft. tall by 3-6 ft. wide. It has white flowers in June that become white berries in fall and last into winter. Tolerant of heat, cold, wind, drought and poor soil. Plant in full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil, and water once a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry	While not the favorite berry choice of most wildlife, it still gets eaten. Its root system is vigorous and deep enough to hold most banks. Snowberry has been seen on North-facing slopes in the full sun, though shaded areas such as under oaks is best.		
Symphoricarpos albus	Common Snowberry	While not the favorite berry choice of most wildlife, it still gets eaten. Its root system is vigorous and deep enough to hold most banks. Snowberry has been seen on Northfacing slopes in the full sun, though shaded areas such as under oaks is best.		
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry		Native Shrubs	
Symphoricarpos mollis	Sage	Shrubs		
Symphoricarpos mollis	Sage	Shrubs		
Symphoricarpos mollis	Waxberry, Creeping snowberry, Trip vine	deciduous, groundcover		11,15,40,41
Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping Snowberry		Native Shrubs	
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	better (medium height, medium burn)		
Symphoricarpos albus*	Snowberry	Perennials	N	
Syringa	Lilac	Shrubs	N	
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	This is an old garden favorite prized for its light purple flowers that appear in May. It is a large, coarse shrub when out of flower, so consider using it in the back of a border, or as a hedge or screen. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil with compost added, and apply water once or twice a week. Prune after flowering in spring. Lilac grows 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.		
Syringa vulgaris	Elderberry	Shrubs		
Syringa vulgaris	Elderberry	Shrubs		
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Tabebuia	Trumpet Tree	Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart.		10 E/D
Tagetes lemmonii	Marigold	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Tagetes lemmonii	Mountain marigold	Perennials		
Tagetes patula	French Marigold	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Tanacetum	Painted or Michaelmas Daisy	These daisies are another old-fashioned garden favorite. Though they bloom at different times of the year, both will bloom over a period of three to four weeks and may rebloom if cut back after the first bloom. Finely divided aromatic leaves characterize these plants formerly classified as Chrysanthemums. Provide both with full sun to partial shade, sandy well-drained soil and twice-a-week watering. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. T. coccineum (Painted Daisy) – 1-2 ft. tall by 2 ft. wide; white, pink, or red flowers May-June. T. parthenium (Feverfew) – 2 ft. tall by 1 ft. wide; light green leaves; white flowers July-August.	Non-Native	
Tecomaria capensis	Cape honeysuckle	Drought Tolerant		
Tecomaria capensis	Cape honeysuckle	evergreen, vine		8,11,26,37,40,41,42,53
Tecomaria capensis	Creeping Snowberry	Shrubs		
Tecomaria capensis	Creeping Snowberry	Shrubs		
Teucrium chamaedrys	Germander	Herbs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Teucrium cossoni	Germander	Perennials		
Teucrium fruticans	Lilac	Shrubs		
Teucrium fruticans	Lilac	Shrubs		
Thamnos californica**	Italian Blackthorn	Shrubs		
Thamnos californica**	Italian Blackthorn	Shrubs		
Thermopsis montana	False Lupine	Tall, 3-ft. spikes of yellow pea type flowers grace this plant June-July. It tolerates poor soil, heat and drought and is a good candidate for wildflower areas. Plant in full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil, and water once a week. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer.	Native	
Thevetia peruviana	Yellow Oleander			
Thevetia thevetioides	Giant Thevetia	Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart.		10 E
Thymus	Thyme	Ground Covers		
Thunbergia gregorii	Orange Clock Vine	Vines		
Thymus	Thyme	Ground cover thyme forms a tight, dense mat suitable for areas with light traffic. It fills in quickly when given full sun, well-drained soil and water twice a week. Thyme is not bothered by rabbits, squirrel or deer. Plant 12 in. on center. T. citriodorus (Lemon-scented Thyme) – 12 in. tall by 12 in. wide; lavender to pink flowers July-August. T. polytrichus (Creeping Thyme) – 2 in. tall by 24 in. wide; purple flowers June-July. T. serpyllum (Mother-of-Thyme) – 6 in. tall by 12 in. wide; purple flowers June-July. T. vulgaris (Common Thyme) – 6 in. tall by 16 in. wide; aromatic leaves; lilac to white flowers July-August.	Non-Native	
Thymus	Thyme	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Thymus praecox arcticus	Mother of thyme Creeping thyme	Height 2-6 inches. Forms a flat mat with upright branches. Roundish, 0.25 inch long leaves. Small clusters of small flowers in June through September. Soft underfoot. Full sun to light shade. Some summer water required for best appearance. Drought tolerant.	Non-Native	
Thymus praecox	Creeping thyme	A low-growing groundcover with fragrant leaves in shades of light to dark green, yellow, or variegated. Attractive in mass plantings when blooming. Works well between pavers and in rock walls. Height 1-4" / Spread 6-18" Flowers: pink, white, or purple Bloom time: May-August USDA hardiness zone 4-10	Non-Native	NA
Thymus praecox arcticus	Creepy Thyme			
Thymus praecox arcticus	Mother of thyme, Creeping thyme	perennial, shrub		9,10,23,36,40,41
Thymus pseudolanuginosus	Woolly thyme/Thyme	Height 2-3 inches. Forms a flat to undulating mat groundcover. Stems densely clothed with small woolly leaves. Plants become a little unsightly in winter. Full sun to light shade. Some summer water necessary for best appearance. Drought tolerant.	Non-Native	
Thymus pseudolanuginosus (Thymus lanuginosus)	Woolly thyme, Thyme	perennial, groundcover		7,10,23,28,35,36
Thymus serpyllum	Thyme	Herbs		
Thymus vulgaris	Thyme	Herbs		
Thymus vulgaris argenteus	Silver thyme	Herbs		
Tilia	Linden	This tree has very appealing dark green, heart-shaped leaves; unfortunately they may turn yellow only briefly in fall (if at all). It has fragrant greenish-yellow flowers in July and inconspicuous fruit. The dense canopy produces very deep shade, so it is not a good candidate to plant within a lawn. If the leaves appear to be dripping, it is infested with aphids and is receiving too much water. A dormant oil spray in winter kills overwintering insect larvae. This tree becomes tattered in high wind areas; plant in a protected spot or choose a different tree. Plant in full sun to light shade and well-drained soil with humus added. Water deeply once every seven days. T. americana (American Linden) – 60 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; large leaves; yellowish-white flowers in midsummer. T. cordata (Littleleaf Linden) – 80 ft. tall by 50 ft. wide; blue-green leaves.	Non-Native	
Tipuana tipu	Tipu Tree	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Toxicodendron diversilobum**	Bush Germander	Shrubs		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Toxicodendron diversilobum**	Bush Germander	Shrubs		
Toxicodendron**	Cape Honeysuckle	Shrubs		
Toxicodendron**	Cape Honeysuckle	Shrubs		
Trachelospermum	Star Jasmine	Shrubs	non native	
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star jasmine	evergreen, groundcover		9,11,12,17,25,40,41,53
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine			
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	Vines		
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine			
Trachycarpus fortunei	Windmill Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Tradescantia virginiana	Spiderwort	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Grasses should be placed to avoid creating ladder fuels)	NON-NATIVE GRASSES & GRASS-LIKE PLANTS	
Trichostema lanatum	Woolly Blue Curls	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Trichostema lanatum	Woolly blue curls, Romero	perennial, shrub		8,11,12,15,25,26,42,53
Trichostema lanatum	Woody Blue Curls			
Trichostema lanatum	Woolly Blue Curls	Shrubs		
Trifolium frageriferum	O'Connor's Legum	Groundcovers		
Trifolium frageriferum	O'Connor's Legum	Groundcovers		
Trifolium fragiferum	O'Connor's legume	perennial, groundcover		40,41,53
Trillium	Wake Robin	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Trillium*	Wake Robin	Perennials	N	
Tristania conferta	Brisbane Box	Trees		
Tristania conferta	Brisbane Box	Trees		
Tristania conferta	Brisbane Box Tree	Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart.		10 E
Tritonia	Freesia	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain Hemlock			
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	The name of this plant is derived from the scent given off by the leaves, which also helps protect it from rabbit damage. It has a fragrant purple flower that blooms July-September. It grows 18 in. tall and equally as wide when mulched in winter to protect its roots. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water once a week.		
Tulbaghia violacea	Society garlic	perennial, shrub		8,9,25,40,41
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic			
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic	Perennials		
Tulip	Tulip	The number of tulip varieties available today is limitless. They range in size from 4 in. tall (rock garden tulips) to 20 in. tall (mayflowering, Triumph or Emporor tulips). The flower are available in every color imaginable, as well as solids, stripes and bicolors. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil, and water twice a week while blooming. Feed these bulbs annual in fall with bone meal fertilizer. These bulbs are much sought after as food source by small mammals; protect accordingly.	Non-Native	
Ucca gloriosa	Spanish Dagger	Succulents and Cacti		
Ulmus	Elm	Fire Resistant Trees		
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	Trees		
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	Trees		
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Ulmus pumila	Siberain Elm	Trees		
Ulmus pumila	Siberain Elm	Trees		
Umbellularia californica	California Bay	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Umbellularia californica	California Bay	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE TREES	
Umbellularia californica	California Bay	Trees	N	
Umbellularia californica	California Laurel	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Umbellularia californica	Callifornia Bay Laurel	Fire Resistant Trees		
Umbellularia californica**	California Bay Laurel	Trees		
Umbellularia californica**	California Bay Laurel	Trees		
Vaccinium	Blueberry*	Hedges and Screens		
Vaccinium ovatum	California Huckleberry	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE SHRUBS	
Vaccinium ovatum	Evergreen Huckleberry	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES (Note: Plants for shearing should have small leaves)	NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Verbascum	Mullen	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering.If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Verbena	Verbena	Ground Covers		
Verbena lilacina	Poison Oak	Shrubs		
Verbena lilacina	Poison Oak	Shrubs		
Verbena peruviana	Perennial Verbena	Ground cover	non native	
Verbena rigida	Verbena	Groundcovers		
Verbena rigida	Verbena	Groundcovers		
Veronica	Speedwell	A low-growing groundcover with glossy green or woolly leaves. Very showy in full bloom. Low-growing varieties work well in rock gardens. Height 1–6" / Spread 12–18" Flowers: blue, pink, or white Bloom time: May–June USDA hardiness zone 3–8	Non-Native	NA
Veronica spicata	Spike Speedwell	A dependable source of midsummer color when planted in full sun and well-drained soil. This plant has many hybrid varieties in various sizes and colors. Flowers are generally blue to white, occasionally pink, and about 2 ft. tall. Benefits from twice-a-week watering and protective winter mulch.		
Viburnum	Viburnum	FOR SCREENING & HEDGES	NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN SHRUBS	
Viburnum	Viburnum	This group of shrubs have showy flowers, many of which are also fragrant. The flowers are followed by clusters of berries that may be yellow, orange, red, blue or black. Grow in full sun to partial shade, in well-drained soil that is amended with organic matter. Apply water twice a week and fertilize in spring. Useful in a shrub border or as a screen. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. V. burkwoodii – 8 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; dark green leaves; pink flower buds opening white, fragrant April-May, turning into red berries that change to black July-August; some red fall color. V. carlesii (Korean Spice) – 4 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; pink, white flowers April-May; outstanding fragrance attracts bees; maroon fall color. V. dentatum (Arrowwood Viburnum) – 6 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide; multistemmed; white flowers; blue-black fruit; yellow-red fall color. V. lantana (Wayfaring Viburnum) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; white flowers in May (no scent); yellow fruit changes to black in August. V. lentago (Nannyberry Viburnum) – 15 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; white flowers in May (no scent); fruit many colors; red-purple fall colors. V. opulus (European Cranberry Bush) – 10 ft. tall by 10 ft. wide; white flowers in May; red berries in September; some reddish fall color. V. o.'Roseum' (Snowball Bush) – 12 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; white flowers 2-3 inches in size; sterile, with no berries. V. prunifolium (Blackhaw) – 12 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; 4-in. ivory flowers in May; pink berries turning black in September. V. trilobum (American Cranberry Bush) –12 ft. tall by 12 ft. wide; white flowers; edible red fruit; yellow-red fall color.		
Viburnum	Viburnum	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Viburnum	Viburnum	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON- NATIVE SHRUBS	
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum	Shrubs		
Viburnum tinus	Viburnum*	Hedges and Screens		
Viguiera laciniata**	San Diego Sunflower	Groundcovers		
Viguiera laciniata**	San Diego Sunflower	Groundcovers		
Viguiera parishii	Desert Sunflower			
Vinca	Periwinkle			
Vinca major	Periwinkle	Ground cover	non native	
Vinca major	Periwinkle	perennial, groundcover		7,9,10,11,20,23,24,30,34,36,38,
Vinca major	Periwinkle	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Vinca minor	Dwarf periwinkle	Shade Tolerrant		
Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle	Ground cover	non native	
Vinca minor	Dwarf periwinkle myrtle, Dwarf running myrtle	perennial, groundcover		7,10,11,23,24,28,30,36,38,39,53
Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle	This evergreen sub-shrub is somewhat vine-like, but it will not climb. It grows 4-8 in. tall and creeps on indefinitely. Periwinkle has been hybridized and now may have white, blue, violet or purple flowers June-September. It grows in full sun to full shade, any soil, and likes water once or twice a week. Useful under trees, on slopes, or as a ground cover in low-traffic areas. This plant is not othered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Plant 4 ft. on center.	Non-Native	
Vinca minor	Dwarf periwinkle myrtle Dwarf running myrtle	Height less than 12 inces. Short stems and flowering branches. Best with 2 to 3 good soaking per month. Lavender blue flower 1 inch in diameter throughout spring. Closely packed. Shade loving. Drought tolerant. Suitable for erosion control.	Non-Native	
Vinca minor	Dwarf Myrtle	Fire-Resistant Ground Cover		
Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle	Groundcovers		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle	Groundcovers		
Vinca minor	Periwinkle	Ground Covers		
Vinca minor alba	White periwinkle	Ground Covers		
Viola	Violet or Pansey	A large family (500 species) that is best known for the old-fashioned violets of the Victorian period. Low-growing plants best suited to the front of a border or edging a walkway. Plant in full sun to partial shade in well-drained soil, and water twice a week. V. cornuta (Tufted Violet) – 4-12 in. tall by 12 in. wide; various colors; shear after first bloom for fall rebloom. V. tricolor (Johnny-Jump-Up) – 6 in. tall by 6 in. wide; purple, white or yellow flowers May-September; will seed itself readily.		
Viola	Viola	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
Viola	Violets	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NON-NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Viola	Violets	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Viola pedunculata	Johnny-Jump-up			
Viola quercetorum	Oak Woodland Violet			
Vitis californica	California Wild Grape	Vines		
Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Washingtonia filifera	Fan Palm			
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm	Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart.		30 E
Westringia fruticosa	Coast Rosemary	Shrubs		
Whipplei		Shrubs		
Whipplei		Shrubs		
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria	Vines		
Woodwardia fimbriata	Giant chain fern		NATIVE FERNS	
Woodwardia fimbriata	Giant Chan Fern	FOR SHADE / WATER CONDITIONS	NATIVE PERENNIALS	
Xylococcus bicolor	Mission Manzanita	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma	Fire Resistant Shrubs		
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma	Shrubs		
Xylosma congestum	Xylosma	Hedges and Screens		
Xylosma congestum**	Lilac Verbena, Yucca	Shrubs		
Xylosma congestum**	Lilac Verbena, Yucca	Shrubs		
Yucca	Yucca	Recognized by swordlike leaves in various shade of green, gray-green, or variegated green and yellow. Produces stalks of white flowers during the growing season. Height 2-4' / Spread 2-4' Flowers: white USDA hardiness zone 4-10		NA
Yucca	Yucca	An evergreen stemless shrub with sharp, sword-shaped leaves. White to ivory flower spikes up to 6 ft. tall. Grows best in well-drained soil and full sun, with once-a-week watering. Not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer. Y. filamentosa (Adams Needle) – 2 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; yellowish flower grows to height of 2-6 ft. in July. Y. flaccida (Thread Yucca) – 2 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; loose strings hang off leaves; white flowers in July grow to height of 7 ft. or more, with light fragrance at night; very hardy. Y. glauca (Small Soapweed) – 2 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; greenish-white flowers grow to height of 5 ft. tall in July. Y. whipplei (Our Lord's Candle) – 2 ft. tall by 4 ft. wide; gray-green leaves with sharp tips; creamy white flowers grow to height of 12 ft. in summer; may take many years to flower.	Native	
Yucca brevifolia	Joshua Tree	you should think about it (high and flash)		
Yucca schidigera	Spanish Dagger	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Yucca whipplei	Our Lord's Candle			
Yucca whipplei	Yucca			
Zantedeschia aethiopica	Calla Lily	PLANTS FOR SUN / WATER CONDITIONS (Note: Plants listed will tolerate regular watering)	NON-NATIVE BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS	
Zantedeschia aethiopica	Common Calla			
Zauschneria californica	California Fuchsia			

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
Zauschneria californica	California fuschia	California Natives		
Zauschneria californica	California fuschia, Hummingbird flower	perennial, shrub		9,11,17,40,41,53
Zauschneria californica	California fuschia	A mat-forming perennial that grows 1 ft. tall and up to 6 ft. wide. It has gray foliage that needs occasional hearing to encourage interior growth. Bright red tubular flowers bloom June-August. Grow in full sun and well-drained soil, and water once or twice a week. A vigorous root system makes this plant a good choice for sites on banks and hillsides. This plant is not bothered by rabbits, squirrels or deer		
Zauschneria californica	California fuschia Hummingbird flower	Height 1 to 2 feet. Stems upright or somewhat arching. Plants sometimes shrubby at base. Evergreen in mild climate, otherwise becomes twiggy and untrimmed through winter. Little or no water once established. Invasive roots. Will go to seed and reseed itself. Drought tolerant.	Native	
Zauschneria californica mexicana	California fuchsia	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Zauschneria californica**	California Fuschia	Perennials		
Zauschneria californica**	California Fuschia	Perennials		
Zauschneria cana	Narrow Leaf Ca. fuchsia	best (low and/or burns poorly)		
Zauschneria cana**	Hoary California Fuschia	Perennials		
Zauschneria cana**	Hoary California Fuschia	Perennials		
Zelkova serrata	Sawleaf Zelkova	Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart.		10 D
Zigadenus	Camas	Bulbs and Succulents	N	
Zigadenus fremontii	Fremont Camas	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer), poisonous	CALIFORNIA NATIVE BULBS & SUCCULENTS	
Zinnia	Zinnia	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	NON-NATIVE ANNUALS	
	Wine Grapes	Vines		
	Agave Plants	This ghost agave plant above (agave attenuata) is seen all over Southern California. It can tolerate an immense amount of neglect, in my experience, but it can grow quite large and is not recommended for fragile slopes due to weight. Ghost agave does not do well in areas with frost, but thrives near the coast. The color is a very pretty soft green and it is incredible easy to transplant when need be. Agave heads are full of water and can grow in a dense, clumping formats. San Diego County recommends agave americana, agave deserti and agave shawii as the best choices for a fire safe landscape though a number of nurseries list ghost agave, too.		
	Alum Root	Flowering Perennials		
	Bamboo*	Shrubs *Shall be planted a minimum 30 feet away from any combustible structure. The Fire Department may make exceptions for various species they deem as being more fire-resistant.		
	Barberry	Shrubs		
	Barberry	Shrubs		
	Beardtongue	Flowering Perennials		
	Bergenia	Flowering Perennials		
	Black Oak	Trees		
	Blue Catmint	Flowering Perennials		
	Blue Mist	Shrubs		
	Buckwheat - Sulphur-flowered	Flowering Perennials		
	Buckwheat - Wright's	Flowering Perennials		
	Butterfly Bush	Shrubs		
	California Redbud	An interesting plant all year long, with magenta flowers on leafless stems in summer, followed by crimson seedpods and heart-shaped blue-green leaves. Deciduous, with yellow or red fall foliage falling away in winter to reveal smooth reddish brown trunks. Long lived, very drought tolerant, and flowers more profusely as it matures.	native	
	California Redbud	An interesting plant all year long, with magenta flowers on leafless stems in summer, followed by crimson seedpods and heart-shaped blue-green leaves. Deciduous, with yellow or red fall foliage falling away in winter to reveal smooth reddish brown trunks. Long lived, very drought tolerant, and flowers more profusely as it matures.		
	California Sycamore	Sycamores have delighted generations of Californians, and this particular variety is endorsed for use by the Los Angeles and Orange County fire departments, plus San Diego County.	native	
	California Sycamore	Sycamores have delighted generations of Californians, and this particular variety is endorsed for use by the Los Angeles and Orange County fire departments, plus San Diego County.		
	Catalina Fuschia, Catalina	Perennials		
	Catalina Fuschia, Catalina	Perennials		
	Coast Live Oak	Handsome shade tree. Round-headed with dense foliage, grows 20-70 feet tall. Smooth, dark grey bark, with leathery dark green leaves. Native to coastal central and Southern California.		

Scientific Name	Common Name	About	Native/Non-Native	Source #
	Coast Live Oak	Handsome shade tree. Round-headed with dense foliage, grows 20-70 feet tall. Smooth, dark grey bark, with leathery dark green leaves. Native to coastal central and Southern California.	native	
	Coral Bells	Flowering Perennials		
	Coreopsis	Poplular due to its tolerance to a wide variety of soil types.		
	Currant	Shrubs		
	Daylily	Flowering Perennials		
	Dianthus	Flowering Perennials		
	Foothill Yucca	Shrubs		
	Foothill Yucca	Shrubs		
	French Lavendar	French lavender not only smells nice and is helpful for preventing erosion, but it's on fire-resistant plant lists in San Diego County, Orange County and Inland Empire counties. Just one of these drought tolerant plants can quickly cover a lot of area, reaching up to 5' wide and 3' tall.		
	Fuchsia - California	Flowering Perennials		
	Goldenmoss	Ground Cover		
	Goldenrod - California	Flowering Perennials		
	Gray Santolina (Lavender)	Shrubs		
	Hollyhock	Flowering Perennials		
	Honeysuckle	Flowering Perennials		
	Ice Plant	Ground cover		
	Iris - Bearded	Flowering Perennials		
	Jupiter's Beard	Flowering Perennials		
	Lamb's Ears	Flowering Perennials		
	Lavender	Flowering Perennials		
	Lilac	Shrubs		
	Mallow - Apricot	Flowering Perennials		
	Mint - Coyote	Flowering Perennials		
	Mint - Hummingbird	Flowering Perennials		
	Mojave Mound	Flowering Perennials		
	Mojave Yucca	Shrubs		
	Mojave Yucca	Shrubs		
	Monkeyflower	Sunset magazine listed monkeyflower as one of their top five fire fighting plants. All species are approved for use in San Diego County. Plants grow up to 3' tall and 5' wide though make sure to use drought-tolerant species. Hummingbirds love it.		
	Oranamental Strawberry	Great ground cover plant. This fire reisistant plant can be used to give a lush look to your landscape,		
	Oregon Grape	Shrubs		
	Pacific Iris			
	Penstemon - Beakflowered	Flowering Perennials		
	Penstemon - Bumblebee	Flowering Perennials		
	Penstemon - Firecracker	Flowering Perennials		
	Penstemon - Scarlet	Flowering Perennials		
	Phlox - Creeping	Flowering Perennials		
	Poppy - California	Flowering Perennials		
	Poppy - Oriental	Flowering Perennials		
	Poppy - Prickly	Flowering Perennials		
	Primrose - California Evening	Flowering Perennials		
	Primrose - Fragrant Evening	Flowering Perennials		
	Red Monkey Flower	Yields beaituifol bright red blossoms. This evrgreen shrub is also drought tolerant and a california native species	Native	
	Rydberg's Horkelia	Flowering Perennials		
	Sage	Low maintenance plant that provides fire resistance while being drought tolerant		
	Sage - Desert Purple	Flowering Perennials		
	Sage - Garden	Flowering Perennials		
	Sage - Meadow	Flowering Perennials		
	Sage - Rose	Flowering Perennials		
	Sage - Russian	Flowering Perennials		
	Sage - Silver	Flowering Perennials		
	Snowberry	Shrubs		
	Society Garlic	Fire safe and growin in drought prone regions		
	Various Aloe Plants	The plant that ironically heals burns, is one of the most fire-resistant plants around. Though aloes aren't native to California, they are not invasive and considered safe to use. WaterWise Botanicals in Escondido recommends five different aloe plants for fire safe landscapes but the most popular is Aloe arborescens or fire bush aloe. This aloe can also tolerate watering. A Rancho Santa Fe homeowner was profiled in a Los Angeles Times article because she believes this aloe and her other succulents saved her home from the Witch Creek fire. Aloe is not on San Diego County's suggested list of plants in defensible space but also not on the undersirable plant list.		
	Wallflower - Western	Flowering Perennials		
	Western Blue Flag	Flowering Perennials		
	Whirling Butterflies	Flowering Perennials		
	Wild Rose	Shrubs		
	Wind Poppy	FOR SUN / DRY CONDITIONS (Note: generally full sun without regular watering. If near structures, these should have some deep watering in summer)	CALIFORNIA NATIVE ANNUALS	
	Yarrow - Moonshine	Flowering Perennials		
	Yarrow - Paprika	Flowering Perennials		
	Yarrow - Wooly	Flowering Perennials		

Publication Citation

Defensible Space landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface: A compilation of fire performance ratings of residential landscape plants. University of California Forest Products Laboratory. 1997. 170 p. Pyrophytic v. Fire Resistant Plants. HortScript No 18. University of California Cooperative Extension. 1996. 9p.

Curran, C. W. 1978. Wildfire Hazard Management in the Urban/Wildland Interface in Southern Oregon. Prepared for the Rogue River National Forest, USDA Forest Service. Southern Oregon State College. 55p. Miller, M. 1994. Chapter III Ð Fuels. In: Fire Effects Guide. National Wildfire Coordinating Group. PMS 481. pp III: 1-27.

National Range and Pasture Handbook. 1997. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. p 411.

Nord, E. C. and C. M. Countryman. 1972. Fire Relations. In: Wildland Shrubs-Their Biology and Utilization. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report INT-1. pp 88-97. Smith, E. and G. Adams. 1991. Incline Village/Crystal Bay Defensible Space Handbook. University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Special Publication SP-91-06. 57p.

Smith, E. and S. Sistare. 2005. A Compilation of Good Plant Choices for Nevada's High Fire Hazard Areas. University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Special Publication SP-05-16. 6p. University of California Forest Products Laboratory. 1997. Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface: A Compilation of Fire Performance Ratings of Residential Landscape Plants. University of California, Berkeley.

Date Unk. California Department of Forestry Publication

Defines fire retardant plants as those easily maintained and pruned, drought tolerant in some cases, can be grown without accumulating dead branches, needles or leaves, have a low sap or resin content, and grow close to the ground.

Gaidula, Peter Wildland Fuel Management Guidelines for the CA State Park System 1976 California Department of Parks and Recreation

This reference does not offer a definition of fire retardance with respect to plants, however it offers suggestions of certain plant characteristics to keep in mind when clearing brush to reduce fire hazard: plant vigor, poisonous plants, effects of plants on soils, value for wildlife food and cover, aesthetic values, and relative flammability.

Tarbes, J.A. Physical Characteristics of Chamise in Relation to Flammability and Combustibility 1980 San Francisco State University, CA

Defines fire performance characteristics of chamise species only.

Sunset Big Job #1: Landscape to Fight the Fire 1992

Lane Magazine and Book Company, June

Defines highly flammable plants as those that are accumulators of fuel, not maintained or pruned periodically, and contain high oil, high resin or low moisture in leaves and branches.

Sunset Brush Clearing for Fire Safety 1968 Lane Magazine and Book Company, October Describes fire retardant plants as those that are low-growing shrubs, non-native brush, and well maintained and watered brush.

173p. California Department of Forestry Fire Safe: Inside and Out

California State Fire Marshal Journal Landscape for Home Fire Safety 1989

CSFM Journal, No. 2, March/April

Defines flammable vegetation as plants containing volatile resins, oils, gums and terpenes, and plants that have accumulations of dead twigs and branches on mature live plants. This reference also defines fire retardant plants as those with a high moisture content, high in ash, well irrigated, free of dead matter, and low volume shrubs.

City of Los Angeles, Department of Arboreta & Botanic Gardens

Green Belts for Brush Fire Protection and Soil Erosion Control in Hillside Residential Areas Date Unk.

City of Los Angeles, Dept. of Arboreta & Botanic Gardens, Arcadia, CA

The term fire retardant is used to describe plants inherently less flammable than others. Rates plants as HIGH(greatest fire retardance) low-growing succulent plants with thick, fleshy leaves and/or stems. MODERATE(moderate fire retardance) low-growing herbaceous perennials and sub-shrubs not distinctly succulent. LOW(low fire retardance) low-growing shrubs and sub-shrubs with rather dry, leathery or rigid leaves and branches.

East Bay Municipal Utility District Water Conservation Division

Firescape: Landscaping to Reduce Fire Hazard 1995

Community Services Department and EBMUD Board of Directors

Defines flammable or hazardous vegetation as any vegetation, including ornamental, that either by it's intrinsic characteristics, placement, or lack of care is easy to ignite, spreads fire rapidly, produces high heat, or creates fires that are difficult to suppress. Defines a fire resistant plant as less likely to burn, grows close to the ground and takes longer to ignite. Brende and Shapiro Tree And Shrub Care List of More and Less Fire Prone Plants Date Unk.

Brende and Shapiro Tree and Shrub Care, Berkeley, CA

This reference suggests that any plant can be fire-prone if not properly maintained. Arrangement, spacing, density and dryness of the vegetation is probably more crucial than what species are planted.

Gilmer, Maureen California Wildfire Landscaping 1994

Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, TX

Plants are grouped as the most fire retardant if they retain high levels of moisture in their leaves and stems; these plants are mostly succulents and have low-growth habits. Moderate fire retardance is given to plants that are non-succulent with leaves that retain a high moisture content. Plants with low fire retardance are those with leathery and dry leaves. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire-Safe Demonstration Garden Date Unk.

Santa Clara Ranger Unit

A list of plants is offered without definition of fire retardance.

Berkeley Horticulture Nursery Fire Resistant Plants 1991

Berkeley Horticulture Nursery, Berkeley, CA

Defines fire resistant as being able to withstand high temperatures for prolonged periods without igniting and does not readily support open flames.

Maire, Richard G. Landscape to Prevent Fire 1962

University of California Agricultural Extension Service

Fire retardance is not defined in this publication.

Northeast Ridge, Southwest Diversified Final Habitat Fire Buffer Program 1990

Northeast Ridge, Brisbane, CA, Southwest Diversified, INC.

This reference states that all plants will burn under the worst conditions, but some are more suitable for fire-prone areas because of one or more of the following characteristics: high mineral content, high moisture content, low volume of fuel.

D'Alcarno, Susan; Rice, Carol L. Appropriate Landscaping Plants to Reduce Fire Hazard Date Unk.

East Bay Chapter, California Native Plant Society, Berkeley, CA

Supplies a list of California native plants to be used to establish a more fire retardant environment because of one or more of the following characteristics: high mineral content, low fuel volume, high moisture content.

Red Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau The Green Fireman Plan 1988

Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau, Bellevue, WA

This reference bases its recommendations of fire retardance on the following: plants with a high moisture content, low volume shrubs, and (up to a point) plants with a high ash content.

Phoenix Team of the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin After the Vision Fire

1996

Phoenix Team of the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin

This reference provides a list of suggested fire retardant plants; fire retardant is not defined. Morris, Wendy; Barbar, J.R. Design and Siting Guidelines: Bush Fire Protection for Rural Houses Date Unk.

Country Fire Authority, Victoria

This reference suggests that the degree of fire retardance of a tree or shrub depends on the amount of moisture in the leaves, the amount of oil or resin in the leaves, and/or the amount of dead matter that remains on the tree. Trees and shrubs were rated as follows: HIGH - most suitable; MODERATE - suitable. Groundcovers were rated as follows: HIGH - very succulent, MODERATE - semi-succulent.

Brush Fire Safety Committee Make it Safe to Live in the Hills: Fire Resistant Plants

Date Unk.

Brush Fire Safety Committee, Los Angeles, CA

This reference explains that some plants are relatively non-flammable because they are able to withstand high temperatures for prolonged periods without igniting and do not readily support open flames.

Radtke, Klaus W.H. A Homeowner's Guide to Fire and Watershed Management at the Chaparral/Urban Interface 1993

County of Los Angeles, CA

Fire retardance was rated as follows: HIGH - very highly fire retardant. MODERATE - medium fire retardance. LOW - low very retardance.

Radtke, Klaus W.H. Living More Safely in the Chaparral/Urban Interface Date Unk.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Gen. Technical Report PSW-67

Maire, Richard G.; Goodin, J.R. Landscape for Fire Protection 1969

University of California Agricultural Extension Service

Refers to Los Angeles Arboretum research. Makes clear the point that the term "fire resistant" is used, but that there is not a plant that exists that will not burn given the right conditions. Also suggests that well-maintained and well-watered plants will not burn as readily as those left dry and unmaintained.

Grounds Maintenance Flirting With Fire 1988

Grounds Maintenance, August 23(8): 32,36,38,104.

Erosion control was rated as : LOW - 30% or less. MODERATE - 60%. HIGH - 60% or steeper.

County of Los Angeles Arboreta & Botanical Gardens Fire Retardant Plants for Hillside Areas

1970

County of Los Angeles Arboreta and Botanical Gardens, Los Angeles, CA

Bases fire retardance on relatively high moisture content and prostrate or creeping growth characteristics.

Rated as follows: HIGH - succulents (90-95% moisture content). MODERATE - non-succulents(80-95% MC) or 70-80% MC. LOW - 60-75% MC.

Santa Barbara City Fire Department Firescape Demonstration Garden Date Unknown Santa Barbara City Fire Department, Santa Barbara, CA.

This reference offers only a list of suggested fire retardant plants, no criteria are given. Coate, Barrie Water-Conserving Plants and Landscapes for the Bay Area 1990

East Bay Municipal Utility District

Only offers a list of plants considered to be more fire retardant than most plants. No criteria offered.

Rice, Carol Effects of Drought on Landscaping in the Paint Fire 1991

Wildland Resource Management, Walnut Creek, CA

Lists species with the highest moisture content and therefore probably the most fire retardant. Also lists the driest plants -- these were classified as not being recommended for fire prone areas.

City of San Carlos Fire Resistive Plants 1996The City of San Carlos, CA

Gives a list of herbaceous perennials, succulents, trees and groundcovers considered to be fire retardant. No definition offered.

Beatty, Russell Designing Gardens for Fire Safety 1991

Department of Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley

Rates plants fire retardance based on the following: Broad-leafed plants tend to be more fire retardant than those with needle-like or very fine leaves; dense compact forms and low prostrate plants are more effective at retarding fire than more open or upright plants. Harlass, Sherry How to Firescape to Reduce the Fire Hazard 1993

Nursery Manager, December

Defines a fire retardant plant as one that burns slowly.

Orinda Fire Protection District Protect Your Home: Landscape For Fire Protection

Date Unk.

Orinda Fire Protection District

Offers a few fire retardant landscape plants with no criteria for classifying them as such.

California Department of Forestry Fire Safe, California! Date Unk.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sacramento, CA

Classifies fire retardant plants as those that are hardy succulents and flat ground covering plants that are kept groomed and free of dry leaves.

City of Santa Barbara Fire Department City of Santa Barbara Firescapes Demonstration Garden
Date Unk.

City of Santa Barbara Fire Department, Santa Barbara, CA

Defines fire resistant plants as those plants that can regenerate growth, despite burning and fire retardant plants as those which are less flammable than others.

Bowker, Mike High Danger this Year: Preventing the Firestorm 1995

Motorland/CSAA, July/August

Considers that fire retardant plants share the following characteristics: grow close to the ground, have a low sap or resin content, grow without accumulating dead matter, are easily maintained and pruned, and are often drought tolerant.

South County Fire Protecting Your Home From a Brush Fire Date Unk.

South County Fire

Offers only a list of plants, without explanation or definition.

Sunset Protecting Your Home Against Brushfire 1983

Lane Publishing Company

Lists succulents as having the greatest fire retardance. Herbaceous perennials if well-watered and woody groundcovers if well-watered are also highly recommended. Department of Water Resources, The Resources Agency Plants for California Landscapes: A Catalog of Drought Tolerant Plants 1979

State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, Bulletin 209, September

Offers a list of recommended plants without explanation or definition.

LeMay, David B; Wayne G. Mitchell Recommended Low-Fuel Volume Species for San Luis Obispo County 1978

San Luis Obispo, CA: Central Coast Fire Prevention Association

Rates species of plants as either having HIGH/MODERATE or LOW fire retardance; no explanation or definition of terms.

Martin-Richardson, Brenda; San Luis Obispo County Fire Department A Homeowner's Guide to Fire Resistant Plants for the San Luis Obispo Area Date Unk.

San Luis Obispo, CA: CA Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection and The San Luis Obispo County Fire Dept.

Lists fire retardant plants for the San Luis Obispo area; no criteria offered.

Moritz, Ray; Pavel Svihra Pyrophytic vs. Fire Resistant Plants 1996

University of California Cooperative Extension HortScript February No. 18

Defines fire resistant as: most broad leaf deciduous trees; leaves tend to be supple, moist and easily crushed; trees tend to be clean, not bushy, and have little deadwood; shrubs are low-growing (<2') with minimal dead material; tall shrubs are clean, not bushy; sap is water-like and typically does not have a strong odor; and plants that will not sustain a flame when ignition is attempted.

42: Perry, Bob Trees and Shrubs for Dry California Landscapes 1989

Land Design Publishing, Claremont, CA

Fire retardance was rated as follows: LOW - high fire hazard species and undesirable domestic plant. MODERATE - acceptable domestic plant that requires ample amounts of water for best performance and valuable watershed species that should be thinned to reduce foliage mass, and be retained in limited numbers to prevent high intensity fires. HIGH - low-growing and high fire retarding plants and low fuel volume native and introduced species. Ellefson, Connie Lockhart; Thomas L. Stephens; Doug Welsh, Ph.D. Xeriscape Gardening

1992

Macmillian Publishing Company, New York

Offers plant lists only with no definition of drought or drought tolerance.

Brenzel, Kathleen Norris (editor) Sunset Western Garden Book 1995

Menlo Park, CA: Sunset Publishing Corporation, March

This reference was used to gather mature plant characteristics and information on drought tolerance, climate zones and erosion control. Drought tolerance is defined as requiring little or no dry season water. Climate zones are defined for the western states, each species is listed with a list of zones that it will tolerate. The zone map for this publication was generated from Sunset Western Garden Book's climate zone information. Note is made if a plant is considered to be useful in erosion control, but further explanation is not offered.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Davis, CA Plant Materials Study 1976 U.S Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Davis, CA

Offers information on plants suitable for erosion control.

Deering, Robert Bowman A Study of Drought Resistant Ornamental Plants 1955

Davis, CA: University of California, Davis

Offers plant lists only with no definition of drought or drought tolerance.

International Erosion Control Association Proceedings of International Erosion Control Association, 8th Conference 1977

Seattle, WA: The Association. Feb 24-25, 1977, Airport Marina Hotel, Burlingame, CA. Offers species recommended for erosion control without providing a rating or a definition. Edmison, George C. Plant Materials Study: A Search for Drought-Tolerant Plant Materials for Erosion Control, Revegetation and Landscaping along California Highways: Final Report

1976

U.S Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Davis, CA

Offers plant lists only with no definition of drought or drought tolerance.

Resource Management International, Inc. Windbreaks Demonstration Project: Final Report
1988

Sacramento, CA: The Office of Land Conservation, California Department of Conservation Offers plant lists only with no definition of drought or drought tolerance.

Lenz, Lee W.; Dourley, John California Native Trees And Shrubs 1981

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, CA

Offers plant lists only with no definition of drought or drought tolerance.

Nehrling, Arno; Irene Nehrling Easy Gardening with Drought-Resistant Plants 1975 New York: Dover Publications, Inc.

Defines drought as less than 1" of rainfall/week or ≤ 20 " for growing season. Plants considered drought tolerant will survive under these conditions.

Hazlewood, Walter G. A Handbook of Trees, Shrubs, and Roses 1968

Sydney, Australia: Angus & Robertson, LTD

Defines drought tolerant plants as those recommended for "hot, dry areas where they will not get any watering."

Orange County Fire Department Report of the Wildland/Urban Interface Task Force 1994 Developed by the Orange County Wildland/Urban Interface Task Force Subcommittee on Fuel Modification. July Attachment C

Defines plants that are not suitable for fire prone areas as possessing some or all of the following characteristics: are known to be especially combustible; have dry or deciduous foliage during part of the year; develop deciduous or shaggy bark; develop dry or dead undergrowth.

Perry, Bob Landscape Plants for Western Regions: An Illustrated Guide to Plants for Water Conservation 1992

Claremont, CA : Land Design Publishing

Categorizes landscape plants based on the water needs. Also provides information on the mature characteristics of plants.

Hickman, James C. (editor) The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California 1993

University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA

Provides information on plant classification and mature plant characteristics.

56: The Staff of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University Hortus Third: A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada 1976

New York, NY: MacMillan Publishing Company, Inc.

Provides detailed information on mature plant characteristics.

Costello, L.R.; K.A. Jones Water Use Classification of Landscape Species: A Guide to the Water Needs of Landscape Plants 1994

Half Moon Bay, CA: University of California Cooperative Extension, San Mateo/San Francisco Counties

Provides recommended watering for over 1200 landscapes plants based on 6 climate regions of California

Southern California Chaparral Field Institute

Los Angeles County Fire Zones regulation approved plant list

California's I-Zones, January 1996 CFESTES Book Store 7171 Bowling Dr. Sacramento, CA

95823

Crampton, Beecher Grasses in California California Natural History Guides: 33 University of California Press Berkeley Los Angeles London 1974

Flora & Forest Plants for Firescaping in Western Nevada County
14041 Agony Hill Road, Grass Valley, CA 95945 (530) 477-5509
Gilmer, Maureen California Wildfire Landscaping Dallas TX: Taylor Publishing Co.; 1994

Greenlee, J. The Encyclopedia of Ornamental Grasses Rodale Press Emmaus PA; 1992 Hagen, Bruce W.
Trees & Shrubs Generally Recognized To Be Fire Resistant
CA Department of Forestry & Fire Protection Coast-Cascade Region 135 Ridgeway Avenue Santa Rosa,
CA 95401
Needham, Jeanette Fire Safe Landscaping #17 January 1996 Tree Notes
CA Department of Forestry & Fire Protection CDF Resource Management
776 Suite 107 Ukiah, CA 95482

Nevada County U.C.C.E. Master Gardeners Western Nevada County Gardening Guide
255 S. Auburn Street Grass Valley, CA 95945 2000
Pavlik, B., Muick, P., et, al. Oaks of California Chronicle Books, Los Olivos, CA; 1991 Sunset Western
Garden Book Sunset Publishing Corporation Menlo Park, CA. 1995 Schmidt, Marjorie G. Growing
California Native Plants California Natural History Guide: 45 University of California Press Berkeley Los
Angeles London 1980
Vegetation Guide/Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface: A compilation of
fire performance ratings of residential landscape plants
www.prefire.ucfpl.ucop.edu/vegetati.htm
WaterWise Botanicals' fire safe list, San Diego County recommended fire safe plants and a list maintained
by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

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www.theodorepayne.org

Landscaping Your Home in a Fire Area . (1993) Las Pilitas. www.laspilitas.com/fire.htm. *Protecting Your Home from Fire* . The California Chaparral Institute.
www.californiachaparral.com/bprotectingyourhome.html.
Landscape for Fire Protection . Calaveras County University of California Cooperative Extension.
Www.cecalaveras.ucdavis.edu/land.htm.