

RECOMMENDED NATIVE PLANTS FOR LAKE COUNTY

PERENNIALS

Snapdragon, tall (*Antirrhinum virga*) is a rare perennial found in gravelly areas in pine woodlands. Often found in serpentine. Flowers are pink. Drought tolerant and is usually found in partial shade. Attracts hummingbirds.

Columbine, summer or Van Houtte's (*Aquilegia eximia*) is a striking, long-lived perennial found on moist banks in riparian habitats and often found on serpentine seeps. It has attractive sprays of leaves similar to a maidenhair fern and branching stalks of red and yellow flowers that bloom spring through summer. Grows to 4 feet, attracts hummingbirds, usually not browsed by deer.

Bleeding heart, western (*Dicentra Formosa*) is a ferny perennial found by moist streambeds and also dry mixed forests. It has dangling pink heart-shaped flowers and blooms mid-spring. About 1-2 feet tall, it increases by underground runners and is a good shady ground cover. A tough and adaptable plant, it will accept water throughout the year.

Fuchsia, California (*Epilobium canum*) is a hardy spreading perennial found on dry rocky slopes in full sun. Blooms from July until early fall with hundreds of large bright red fuchsia-like flowers. Growing from 6 inches to 3 feet tall, its foliage ranges from green to silver grey. Generally deer resistant, this plant attracts hummingbirds.

Monkeyflower, sticky (*Diplacus aurantiacus*) is a tough shrubby plant found in dry hills in the coast ranges. Blooms mid-spring into summer with yellow to orange-lipped flowers. Grows in full sun to light shade, is deer-proof, attracts hummingbirds, and is drought tolerant.

Iris, ground (*Iris macrosiphon*) is found in grassy areas to woodlands. May be seen in full sun to full shade in a variety of colors. Deer-proof and drought tolerant.

Lupine, Cobb Mountain (*Lupinus sericatus*) is found on open wooded slopes in Napa, Lake and Sonoma Counties on well-drained sandy soil, mostly on east or north exposure and usually in partial shade. Leaves of silver or grey-green with purple to violet flowers.

Penstemon, scarlet bugler (*Penstemon centranthifolius*) is a graceful plant found in chaparral or oak woodland. Leaves are somewhat basal with 3-foot flower stalks and bright tubular red flowers. Drought resistant, deer resistant, and a favorite of hummingbirds.

SHRUBS

Manzanita, common (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*) is found on dry hillsides and deep rock soils mostly on south and west exposures. A tall erect shrub 6-22 feet tall with dark red bark and light to dark green leaves. Flowers are white to pink and bloom February to April.

Manzanita, Stanford's pink (*Arctostaphylos stanfordiana*) is a neat, compact shrub commonly found on serpentine soils and grows 3-7 feet tall. This is an ornamental plant with pink flowers and narrow green leaves. Blooms January-April in heavy to light soil and sun to light shade.

Buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) is an erect medium to tall shrub with evergreen leaves found in chaparral on gravelly slopes. Grows 3-8 feet tall with dull green leaves and flowers of white, lavender, or blue.

Deer brush (*Ceanothus integerrimus*) is a loosely branched shrub 3-12 feet tall found in deep rich soils, usually in a north to east exposure. Prefers deep moisture and is a favorite of deer. Flowers May to July and has flowers of white and blue.

Ceanothus, Parry's (*Ceanothus parryi*) is found on sunny hillsides along with pines and manzanita. It has dark green narrow leaves and blue flower clusters 3-8 inches long. Blooms April and May with honey-like scent.

Redbud, western (*Cercis occidentalis*) is a striking deciduous shrub or small tree found in open sunny slopes below 1800 feet. This plant is covered with magenta flowers in early spring; leaves follow flowers. Tough and adaptable, this is a deer-resistant, long-lived, drought tolerant plant. Native Americans used the bark for baskets.

Flannelbush (*Fremontodendron californica*) is a large showy shrub in bloom that occurs on dry hillsides and scrub oak chaparral. Leaves are evergreen with felted appearance. The flowers are several inches across and bloom yellow in mid spring. Used as a specimen shrub, it will not accept summer water once established.

Toyon, Christmas berry (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) is a decorative large shrub found on manzanita-oak woodlands. It has large clusters of white flowers in June and bright red berries all winter. Grows 6-10 feet and has large glossy green-toothed leaves. Very drought tolerant and an important source of food for wildlife. Deer generally avoid this plant.

Rose, wild (*Rosa californica*) is a much-branched shrub 3-9 feet tall, occurring along stream beds and moist places along roads from sea level to 4,000 feet. Blooms from March to July with rose colored fragrant flowers. Found in light shade to full sun, it needs moisture and provides birds and mammals with rose hips.

Honeysuckle, California (*Lonicera hispidula*) is found along shady streams and rocky soils, mostly in an eastern exposure. This is an evergreen vine 6-20 feet tall with flowers ranging from red to purple. Blooms April-July and has red berries in the fall. Light shade and moisture. Attracts a variety of birds.

TREES

Maple, big leaf (*Acer macrophyllum*) is a fast growing ornamental tree found in riparian areas and east-facing slopes. Grows 20-100 feet tall and is drought tolerant once established. Flowers are ornamental and leaves turn golden in the fall.

Buckeye, California (*Aesculus californica*) is a broad crowned deciduous tree found on hillsides and often associated with intermittent stream courses. This tree grows rapidly, with large fragrant spikes of flowers in the spring followed by brown shiny buckeye balls in the fall. Flowers attract hummingbirds.

Dogwood, Pacific (*Cornus nuttallii*) is a lovely tree to 50 feet, usually found as an understory tree in conifer broadleaf forests. Usually found about 3,000 feet on deep, moist soil. Deciduous with huge flower bracts from April to summer. Fruit attractive to birds.

Liveoak, canyon (*Quercus chrysolepsis*) is an evergreen oak found on well drained sites or loose rocky soils at all exposures. Occurs as a large spreading tree or low to moderate shrub. Can be identified by the acorn cup which has a coat of dense yellow fuzz. Grows 20-100 feet.

Oak, blue (*Quercus douglasii*) is a deciduous oak found on sunny well-drained hillsides. It can be identified by its small blue-green leaf. Acorn is eaten by livestock and wildlife. Grows 20-60 feet. (not recommended for Cobb Mountain)

Oak, valley (*Quercus lobata*) is the most adaptable, fastest growing deciduous oak. Found usually on flood plains at low altitudes, and requires rich, deep well-drained soil. Grows 40-125 feet tall. Leaves are lobed and turn golden in the fall.

Oak, black (*Quercus kelloggii*) - take description from our oak calendar and add at the end: (recommended for Cobb Mtn.)

Bay, California (*Umbellularia californica*) is an evergreen large tree found in stream courses and dry chaparral. It is moisture tolerant, fairly slow growing, and adaptable. Leaves are narrow, dark green, and aromatic - often used for seasoning. Flowers December-May and fruit is green, turning black in the fall. Deer avoid this tree.

Pine, Ponderosa (*Pinus ponderosa*) is a potentially very tall (up to 200' in ideal conditions), long-lived tree with high wildlife value, that can tolerate drought conditions. It can be identified by its 5-7 inch long needles that come in bundles of 2 or 3 and its ellipse-shaped or slightly pyramid shaped, 3-6 inch long cones that grow in pairs or clusters. Song and game birds are attracted to its seeds and squirrels and other small mammals use this tree for food and shelter. (recommended for Cobb Mtn.)

Pine, sugar (*Pinus lambertiana*) is the largest species of pine (130' - 200') with the longest cones (9.8" - 19.7") of any pine tree. It received its name from the sweet sap, used like maple sugar by Native Americans. The seeds, a kind of pine nut, are also edible. (recommended for Cobb Mtn.)

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