



# REAL SAVINGS

This transformation is expected to save

**10.9k** gallons

of water per year!



**AFTER**



**City of Huntington Beach**

This OC Resident received a rebate through MWDOC's Turf Replacement Rebate Program!

## FEATURES

- ✓ 230 sq. ft. of grass removed
- ✓ California Friendly® plant palette
- ✓ Stormwater capture feature
- ✓ Drip irrigation throughout



**BEFORE**

**QUESTIONS?**



[turfremoval@mwdoc.com](mailto:turfremoval@mwdoc.com)



714-593-5036



[mwdoc.com/ocresidentialrebates](https://mwdoc.com/ocresidentialrebates)

SOFTSCAPE NOTES

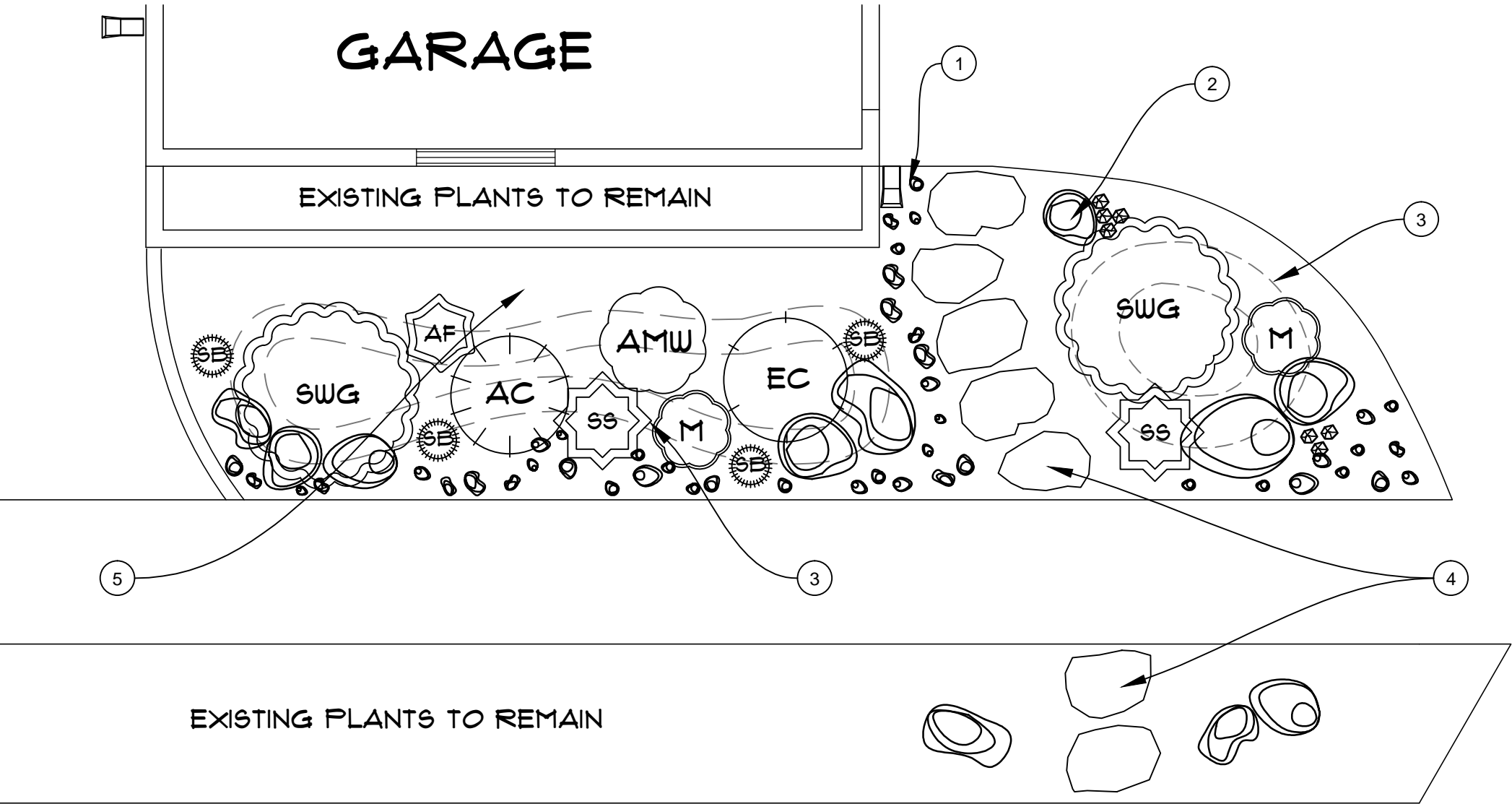
- 1. SUSTAINABILITY FEATURE: CLIENTS EXISTING DOWNSPOUT WILL BE DIRECTED INTO A SMALL GRAVEL SWALE THAT WILL CONTINUE DOWN THE PATHWAY AND SPREAD OUT IN BOTH DIRECTIONS FOLLOWING THE SIDEWALK CLIENTS EXISTING GRAVEL TO BE REUSED AND ANY ADDITIONAL NEEDED WILL MATCH..
- 2. APPROXIMATELY 1750 LBS OF BOULDERS IN WARM COLORS AND SOME NARROW BASALT STONES TO BE PLACED AROUND THE GARDEN FOR INTEREST AND TO ANCHOR THE SOIL BERMS.
- 3. SUSTAINABILITY FEATURE: AREA WILL BE GRADED AND BERMS WILL BE CREATED TO HELP CAPTURE WET WEATHER RUN-OFF.
- 4. NATURAL RANDOM ARIZONA FLAGSTONE PAVERS TO MATCH EXISTING CREATING A WALKWAY THROUGH THE GARDEN. PAVERS WILL BE INDIVIDUALLY CONCRETE SET FOR STABILITY AND CONTINUE THROUGH THE PARKWAY.
- 5. AREA BETWEEN THE RAISED PLANTER AND THE BERM WILL BE LEFT UNPLANTED AND THE DG WILL BE COMPACTED FOR ACCESS TO THE SIDE GATE.

ALL PLANTING AREAS UNSPECIFIED WILL BE MULCHED USING DECOMPOSED GRANITE WITH A LIGHT TOP DRESSING OF GRAVEL TO GIVE A MORE NATURAL APPEARANCE.

APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF REBATE AREA IS 230.

ALL PLANTING AREAS WILL BE IRRIGATED USING COMMERCIAL GRADE NETAFIM TECHLINE. DRIP SYSTEM PARTS TO INCLUDE PRESSURE REGULATOR AND FILTER,, CONNECTORS, STAKES AND NETAFIM HOSE LINE WITH NON-CLOGGING EMBEDDED/INLINE EMITTERS EVERY 12". DRIP HOSE SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER THE PLANT INSTALLATION IN ORDER TO SUPPLY WATER TO EACH PLANT AND STAKED FOR STABILITY.

TO QUALIFY FOR OUR TURF REPLACEMENT OR DRIP REBATES, PLEASE CONSULT OUR PROGRAM'S ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND QUALIFYING PRODUCT LIST (DRIP) AT MWDOC.COM/REBATES

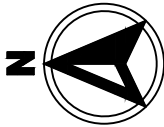


PLANT LEGEND

CODE	QUAN	SIZE	BOTANICAL / COMMON NAME
AC	1	5G	ARTEMISIA CALIFORNICA CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH
M	2	1G	MIMULUS AURANTIACUS STICKY MONKEY FLOWER
SS	2	1G	SALVIA SPATHACEA HUMMINGBIRD SAGE
SWG	2	5G	SALVIA C. 'WINNIFRED GILMAN' DARK BLUE SAGE
AMW	1	1G	ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM COMMON YARROW
AF	1	1G	ASCLEPIAS FASCICULARIS NARROW-LEAF MILKWEED
EC	1	1G	EPILOBIUM CANUM CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA
SB	4	1G	SISYRINCHIUM BELLUM BLUE-EYED GRASS

FRONT PLAN FOR MWDOC LDAP

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
K.PETROZZI, S. GOODWIN  
12.7.2021



The Plant Nerd, Inc.  
Landscape design, Installation, Lighting Lic#903741  
17621 Sampson Lane, Huntington Beach, Ca. 92647  
website: www.theplantherd.com phone: (714) 842-4100





# The Plant Nerd, Inc.

Landscape Design and Installation

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## SUSTAINABLE FEATURE: Berm / Grading Inspiration

**Berms** - Berms are vegetated mounds with sloping sides that are used to direct and redirect storm water. A berm can become a focal point of your landscape, and be used to create subtle, natural looking privacy. When installing a berm, it is important to consider the drainage of your landscape and to make sure water will be redirected to a permeable and retentive area.

**Grades** - Grades are surface grading of an area so that water collects and flows to a lower elevation. Grading your landscape will keep rainwater on-site and can redirect water to collect in a highly permeable and vegetated area. These areas should have a minimum slope of 2 percent to be effective.





## SUSTAINABLE FEATURE: Swales and Rain Gardens

**Swales-** Swales, also known as bioswales or vegetated swales, are vegetated, mulched, channels that capture and redirect rainwater, allowing it to infiltrate into the ground. As linear features, they are particularly well suited to being placed along parkways or the edges of a turf removal project, and can be used to direct water to other landscape features, such as a rain garden. To maximize the effectiveness of a swale, line the lowest point with rocks and add deep-rooting plants to the slopes.

**Rain Garden -** A rain garden is a garden of CA native or friendly shrubs, perennials, and flowers planted in a small depression that helps capture rainwater and allows runoff from impervious areas, such as roofs, driveways, and walkways areas, to be absorbed into the ground. Rain gardens are versatile features that can be installed in almost any unpaved space, and are also referred to as bioretention or bio infiltration cells. Compared to a conventional lawn, rain gardens allow for 30% more water to soak into the ground. When using native plants, irrigation requirements for your rain garden will be minimal.







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## Smooth Brown Boulders







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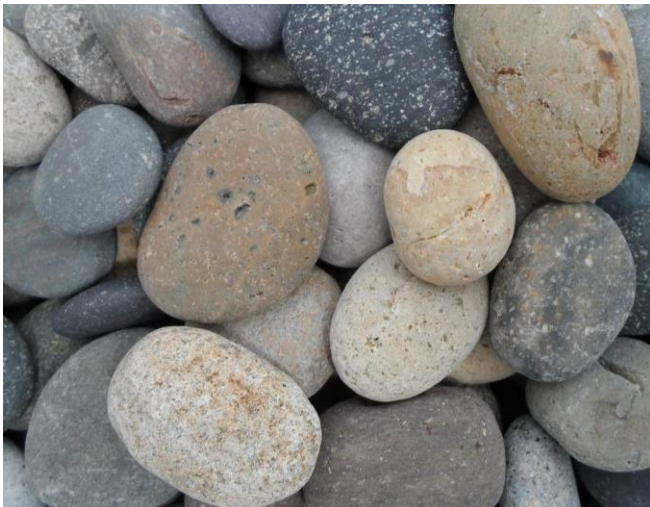
## Decorative Pebbles



Arizona



River Rock



Mexican Buff



Mexican Blue





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## Natural Random Pavers Path / Seating Area







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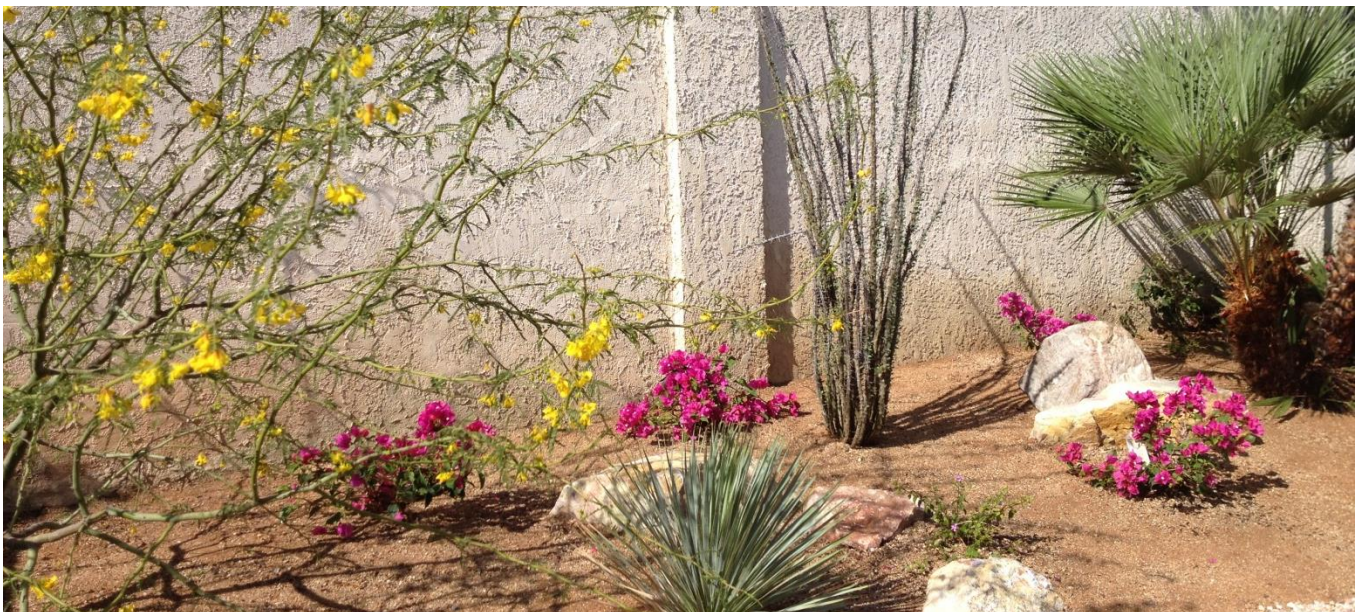
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## Decomposed Seating Area / Walkway / Mulch







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## Rainbird 1800 Retro Conversion Head



Rain Bird® 1800-RETRO is the easiest and fastest way to convert a conventional spray zone to a low-volume irrigation zone. The 1800 Retro internal assembly is easily installed into any existing 1804, 1806, or 1812 spray head bodies to retrofit existing system to Xerigation products.

- The quick and easy way to convert from traditional pop-up spray heads to water-efficient drip irrigation.
- Includes both a low profile ½" FPT x Barb Elbow Fitting and ½" FPT x Barb Tee Fitting for easy connection to drip tubing
- Provides 30 psi (2.0 Bars) pressure regulation and 200-mesh (75 micron) screen that is easily accessible
- Internal assembly drops into any Rain Bird 1804, 1806, or 1812 spray head body to easily retrofit existing system to drip.
- Can be installed above or below grade



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## Netafim™ Drip Hosing



Netafim continues to be the leader in innovation in the Landscape & Turf dripline market by introducing Techline CV manufactured with post-consumer recycled polyethylene. Techline CV Dripline has the most technologically advanced dripper available. Techline CV's Check Valve feature keeps water from draining out of the dripline after zone shut-down.





## Suggestions for Do-It-Yourselfers

- Know what you are planting. If plants like a low pH soil, make sure to amend the soil properly. If the conditions are not preferable to the plant, it will not thrive. The best way to enjoy your garden is to treat it right from the beginning and it will take care of itself. Garden and Bloome makes soil amendments to accommodate all types of plants. We have enclosed some information about their products.
- Use organic fertilizers. The philosophy is that the plant lives in the soil, so keeping the soil healthy and active creates a much healthier environment. The organic fertilizers actually replenish the soil with the microorganisms that help to decompose organic material. As it decomposes, this organic material becomes the food source for the plants. Chemical fertilizer supply the plant with the nutrients they need right now, but they also deplete the soil and create an unfavorable environment for the plant. In a sense, chemical fertilizers are like creating a drug habit for you plant. The organic fertilizers can be used much less frequently and have a lasting effect on you soil and your plants. We have enclosed some information about this product.
- Mulch is a necessity in a finished landscape. Nothing is less attractive then bare exposed soil that is dried out and full of weeds. Applying a top dressing of mulch, decorative bark or pebbles creates a much more attractive finish to your garden. The real benefit is that it helps to retain moisture in the soil, it reduces the amount of weed germination and can adds nutrients back into the soil. It is an essential part of the garden.
- Slugs and snails can be a problem with any plants, but if they are truly a problem in your landscape, we recommend using Sluggo. We have enclosed some information about the product.



- ✿ Any time you add soil amendments and fertilizers to the soil, you should expect to see lots of weeds germinating. Seeds that have been dormant for long periods of time can suddenly germinate given the right conditions. I always recommend that a pre-emergent is used on the soil after planting. This is a product that can be topically applied to the soil to stop weeds from germinating. In order to be the most effective, it is best to use it every three to four months when a new cycle of weeds are sprouting. We recommend Preen and have enclosed some information about this product.
- ✿ Low flow irrigation and drip systems are key to reducing water usage and run-off. We suggest irrigating all non-lawn planting areas with Netifim techline. Existing irrigation systems can easily be converted to a drip system by maintaining the existing valves and lateral lines and changing existing risers to Rainbird 1800 Retro conversion heads. Often, existing systems with 15 spray nozzle risers may only need to use five conversion heads and cap off the rest to irrigate the area. With normal residential water pressure, one conversion head can support about 200 linear feet of dripline. We have provided some information about these irrigation products.
- ✿ Pruning methods are very important. Each cut has its own specific results, and it's to your advantage to know them well. In fact, it would be almost impossible to realize your goals in pruning without knowing the effect of each type of cut. The following are the most common types of pruning methods that are used in a residential garden:
  - ✿ Shearing or Box Hedging - This involves shortening all stems by a certain amount, as in pruning a hedge with shears or an electric trimmer. Robust new growth occurs just below the cut. Shearing provides a formal appearance and must be repeated often and regularly to be effective. It is useful for hedges and topiary, but not for most shrubs or trees. The dense outer shell of leaves and stems blocks the light to the inside of the plant, killing off leaves and stems in the interior. If the outer shell is injured, the damage may lead to more serious problems. Many plants do not sprout in this





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'dead zone', and an injury may prove fatal. **REMEMBER:** Shearing shortens stems to a similar height overall and encourages vigorous growth in a thin, outer layer of the plant.

- ☼ Thinning - To thin a plant, you cut a lateral stem or limb all the way back to a main branch, the trunk or the ground. Thinning encourages the growth of the branches that remain while it maintains the natural habit of the plant. It also opens up the interior of the plant to sunlight, which helps to keep the internal branches healthy. You can keep a plant at the same height and width for many years through selective thinning. If an overgrown shrub is thinned instead of sheared, it will grow slower and will require less pruning in the future. This is because the terminal buds are not removed so they continue to control growth. **REMEMBER:** To thin, cut stems off completely, clipping them back to a main branch. Thinning helps shrubs maintain their natural habit. It opens up the plant and stimulates the remaining stems into growth.



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## The Doctor Earth Difference

There are great differences between materials used as plant fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers tend to create forced and unnatural growth spurts in plants, which may leave them weak and vulnerable to diseases. Water-soluble chemical fertilizers frequently pass through the soil rather rapidly after application, limiting their availability to plant roots. Furthermore, it is known that the continued use of many chemical fertilizers may lead to environmental problems. On the other hand, traditional organic fertilizers, while safe and natural, typically take a long time before plant growth results are evident.

Dr. Earth Organic Fertilizers now offer a third alternative. By combining Champion Strains of beneficial soil microbes, endo and ecto

micorrhizae and top quality all-natural ingredients, Dr. Earth Organic Fertilizers not only provide plants with steady, sustained, healthy growth but are able to achieve these results quickly. The products also contain soil conditioning humates and a wide range of trace minerals, further enhancing their contribution to the soil and plants. When applied properly, Dr. Earth Fertilizers become a part of the natural soil system so their use by plants is always effective, efficient and complete.

The combined technology found in Dr. Earth products is far superior to any other fertilizer or soil product available today. You can be confident that using Dr. Earth products will help every flower, shrub, vine, tree or vegetable in your garden to thrive.



**Organic Fertilizers** have combined technology that is far superior to any other fertilizer or soil product available today.



**Single Ingredient Fertilizers** include beneficial microbes which break down our organic fertilizer quickly and thoroughly in the soil providing plants with fast and sustained growth results.



### Specialty Products

- Super Natural Lawn Fertilizer
- Compost Starter
- Potting Soil
- Planting Mix





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Preen Weed Preventer stops weeds from germinating in [flower](#) and vegetable gardens, in ground covers and around [trees and shrubs](#). Preen will not kill existing weeds. It will prevent new weeds from sprouting - eliminating the need for difficult and time-consuming hand-weeding. Without weeds, your valuable plants can grow larger and stronger.

### *When to Apply*

Apply Preen Garden Weed Preventer during the growing season around established plants and transplants. Preen should not be used on flower seeds. It can be used after flowering plants have germinated and are 2-3 inches tall. Preen may also be incorporated into the soil when seeding vegetables or applied after mulching beds. By applying Preen as early as possible, you can eliminate the need for hand-weeding.

Rain does not wash this product out of the soil. To keep beds weed-free all season long, reapply Preen weed preventer every 9 - 12 weeks.

### *Applying Around Established and Transplanted Plants*

For flowers, roses, herbs, ground covers, ornamental grasses, shrubs, trees, and listed vegetables at least 2-3 inches tall, sprinkle Preen Garden Weed Preventer evenly over the entire soil surface, at the rate of 1 oz per 10 sq ft, being sure to keep granules away from plant roots and foliage. Immediately water if watering in is not convenient, lightly rake into soil surface. Always wash or brush off stray weed preventer granules from plant foliage to avoid damage or discoloration.

### *Applying with Mulch*

For best weed control, we recommend applying Preen Garden Weed Preventer after spreading mulch on your flower and shrub beds. Sprinkle Preen on top of the mulch being sure to keep granules away from plant foliage. Immediately water this product into the mulch. If watering-in is not convenient, lightly rake into top layer of mulch. Always wash or brush off stray granules from plant foliage to avoid damage or discoloration.

**This is not the product label. Always read and follow directions on the product label. Use only as directed.**



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**NOTE: This is a specimen label for electronic distribution. Always refer to product label on container for specific directions for use.**



# SLUGGO®



- Kills Snails and Slugs
- Can be used around domestic animals and wildlife
- Iron phosphate occurs naturally in soil
- Easy-to-use granular formulation
- Remains effective after rain or sprinkling

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Iron Phosphate ..... 1.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: ..... 99.0%

TOTAL: ..... 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 67702-3-54705

EPA Est. No. 11160-CA-1

U.S. Patent Number 5,437,870

© Registered Trademark of Western Farm Service, Inc.

Manufactured for:

**Lawn and Garden Products, Inc.**

P. O. Box 35000 • Fresno, CA 93745 • (559) 499-2100

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

#### FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION.** Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a unique blend of an iron phosphate active ingredient, originating from soil, with slug and snail bait additives. It is used as an ingredient in fertilizers. The bait which is not ingested by snails and slugs will degrade and become part of the soil in your garden.

The bait is attractive to slugs and snails and lures them from their hiding places and plants. Ingestion, even in small amounts, will cause them to cease feeding. This physiological effect of the bait gives immediate protection to the plants even though the slugs and snails may remain in the area. After eating the bait, the slugs and snails cease feeding, become less mobile and begin to die within three to six days. Dead slugs and snails may not be visible as they often crawl away to secluded places to die. Plant protection will be observed in the decrease in plant damage.

This product is effective against a wide variety of slugs and snails and will give protection to home lawns, gardens, greenhouses, outdoor ornamentals, vegetable gardens, fruits, berries and citrus. The bait can be scattered on the lawn or on the soil around any vegetables, flowers, fruit trees or bushes to be protected.

The slugs and snails controlled by this product include (but are not limited to): *Deroceras reticulatum* (Field slug), *Deroceras laeve* (Smooth slug), *Arion subfuscus* (Dusky slug), *Arion circumscriptus* (Gray garden slug), *Arion hortensis* (Black field slug), *Arion rufus* (Large red slug), *Arios ater* (Large black slug), *Limax flavus* (Spotted garden slug), *Limax tenellus* (Slender slug), *Ariolimax columbianus* (Banana slug), *Helix* spp., *Helicella* spp., and *Cepaea* spp.

### HOW TO APPLY:

The slug and snail bait granules should be scattered on the soil around or near the plants to be protected. For broadcast application standard broadcast spreaders may be used such as: Cyclone. For row application standard granular spreaders may be used, such as: Gandy and Clampco. Apply bait evenly at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet (0.15 oz. or about 1 level teaspoon per square yard) and reapply as the bait is consumed or at least every two weeks. Do not place in piles. If the ground is dry, wet it before applying bait. The soil should be moist but with little or no standing water.

Reapply as the bait is consumed or at least every two weeks. Apply more heavily if the infestation is severe, if the areas are heavily watered or after long periods of heavy rain. See specific directions for different plant types and for inside greenhouses.

### WHEN TO APPLY:

Evening is the best time to apply the bait, as slugs and snails travel and feed mostly by night or early morning.

### WHERE TO APPLY:

All likely areas of infestation should be treated, especially around the perimeter of domestic garden plots because these pests travel into plant areas from daytime refuges. They favor damp places around vegetable plants such as beans, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, celery and squash. Other favorite areas are domestic flower gardens, rockeries, hedges, dichondra lawns, citrus groves, ivy patches and other ground cover where they obtain shelter by day.

### VEGETABLES

The bait can be used to protect any domestic garden vegetables from slug and snail damage, including: artichokes, asparagus, beans, beets, blackeyed peas, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, garlic, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, radishes, rutabagas, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes and turnips. Scatter the bait around the perimeter of the vegetable plot at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet to provide a protective "barrier" for slugs entering the garden plot. If slugs or snails are inside the rows, then scatter the bait on the soil around the base of the plants and between the rows.

### FRUITS Including Citrus

The bait can be used to protect fruits from slugs and snails, including: apples, avocados, apricots, cherries, grapes, melons, peaches, plums, citrus, pears. For seedlings, spread the bait around the base of the stem. Apply at 0.15 oz. or 1 level teaspoon per square yard in a 6-inch circular band around the base of the plants to be protected. For older trees, spread the bait around the base of the tree to intercept slugs and snails traveling to the trunk. Apply the bait at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet for orchards using standard fertilizer granular spreaders.

### BERRIES

The bait can be used to protect berries from slugs, including: strawberries, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, loganberries, raspberries. Spread the bait around the perimeter of the plot to intercept slugs and snails migrating toward the berries. Use a rate of approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet and scatter by hand or with granular spreaders. If slugs and snails are already in the plots, then carefully spread bait between the furrows near the base of the plants. For small plots, treat around the base of the plants to be protected. Do not spread over the entire area, but apply selectively.

### OUTDOOR ORNAMENTALS

Scatter bait in a 6-inch circular band around the base of the plants to be protected at 0.15 oz. or 1 level teaspoon per square yard. If plants are next to a grassy area, spread the bait between the ornamentals and the grass. Slugs and snails travelling to the plants will encounter the bait before reaching the plant. In these situations, scatter the bait around the perimeter of the plot at approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet to intercept snails and slugs traveling to the plot.

### GREENHOUSES

When slugs or snails are a problem in greenhouses, scatter the bait in the plant pots of plants being damaged or around pots on greenhouse benches. Apply about 1/2 teaspoon per 9-inch pot.

### LAWNS

The bait can be used to protect lawns. When slugs or snails are detected, scatter the bait at a rate of approximately 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet. Scatter by hand or with a granular spreader where slugs or snails are observed.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store this product in its original container and keep in a secure storage area out of reach of children and domestic animals.

**Container Disposal:** Do not reuse container. Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

### WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. Buyer assumes all risk of any such use. Seller makes no other warranties, either express or implied.

MADE IN GERMANY

1298(01)





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## Description:

- A premium, all-purpose natural planting and garden soil amendment. Contains all-organic, long-lasting ingredients including chicken manure, bat guano and kelp meal.
- Helps break up clay soils, improves drainage, promotes healthy root growth and adds valuable micro-nutrients to the soil.

## Suitable for:

- Seed top-dressing for new or existing lawns
- Bare-root planting
- Mulching



## Description:

- An all-purpose, all-natural, all-organic garden soil. Contains all-organic, long-lasting ingredients including chicken manure, bat guano, worm castings and kelp meal.
- Improves soil drainage and aeration, increases moisture retention in soils and loosens hard, compacted and heavy clay soils

## Suitable for:

- Seed top-dressing for new or existing lawns
- Bare-root planting
- Mulching
- Planting
- Soil amendment



Where to Buy



## *Achillea millefolium*

### Common Yarrow

Common Yarrow is a hardy perennial with hairy, evergreen green foliage. It has a tight cluster of white flowers and typically blooms in the summer months. It attracts bees and butterflies. It prefers full to part sun and becomes drought tolerant once it's established. Following bloom, one should dead head the plant and divide the clumps when it appears crowded to keep it looking tidy.

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Ground cover

##### HEIGHT

2-3 ft.

##### WIDTH

2-3 ft.

##### FLOWER COLOR

White

##### FLOWER SEASON

Summer

##### LEAF COLOR

Green

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full, Half

##### WATER

Very Low

##### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Loam, Rocky

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Poor, Well-drained,  
Dry

##### GROWTH RATE

Fast, Moderate

##### TOLERANCES

Salt Ocean Spray, Heat,  
Alkaline Soil







## *Artemisia californica*

### California Sagebrush

The California sagebrush is an evergreen medium sized, gray green aromatic shrub. The foliage has wispy soft texture. This shrub is native to CA, is drought tolerant, and attracts butterflies. This is a highly combustible plant.

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Shrub

##### HEIGHT

3-6'

##### WIDTH

3-6'

##### FLOWER COLOR

n/a

##### FLOWER SEASON

Summer

##### LEAF COLOR

Grey Green, Grey

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full, Half

##### WATER

Low

##### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Clay, Loam, Rocky,  
Unparticular

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Well-drained

##### GROWTH RATE

Fast

##### TOLERANCES

Salt Ocean Spray, Heat,  
Windy Conditions, Deer,  
Rabbits, Alkaline Soil





## *Asclepias fascicularis*

### Narrow-Leaf Milkweed

A critical plant in the life-cycle of the Monarch butterfly whose larvae feed on the foliage. Dormant in winter. Produces light green narrow leaves on stalks to 3'. Clusters of pinkish white flowers in the summer. Used effectively in natural gardens and butterfly gardens. Virtually carefree. Low water use. This perennial does best in full sun with well draining, moist or dry soil. It does tolerate clay soil and even flooding! Milkweed is poisonous if taken internally. Considered invasive in some areas. Photos courtesy of: Las Pilitas Nursery, Jacky Surber, Annie's Annuals.

### Anatomy

#### PLANT TYPE

Perennial

#### HEIGHT

1-3'

#### WIDTH

1-3'

#### FLOWER COLOR

Pink, White

#### FLOWER SEASON

Summer

#### LEAF COLOR

Light Green

### Culture

#### SUN

Full

#### WATER

Very Low, Low

#### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Clay, Rocky

#### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Well-drained, Moist, Dry

#### GROWTH RATE

Fast

#### TOLERANCES

Heat, Deer, Wet Conditions







## *Epilobium canum*

### California Fuchsia

The California Fuchsia is a perennial with dense, narrow, grey green foliage and orange summer flowers. The growth habit of this plant is sprawling and low, 2' tall and 4' wide. It attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. It prefers full sun and is drought tolerant once it's established. Also widely known as Zauschneria

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Perennial

##### HEIGHT

1-3'

##### WIDTH

3-6'

##### FLOWER COLOR

Orange

##### FLOWER SEASON

Summer, Fall

##### LEAF COLOR

Grey

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full

##### WATER

Very Low

##### SOIL TYPE

Unparticular

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Poor, Well-drained

##### GROWTH RATE

Fast

##### TOLERANCES

Heat





## *Mimulus aurantiacus*

### Sticky Monkey Flower

Sticky Monkey Flower is a drought tolerant evergreen shrub 4' tall with numerous, orangish yellow flowers in spring and summer. It is a California native that attracts hummingbirds in abundance. This shrub can be found on the dry hills and canyon slopes in the Sierra Nevada foothills and the central Coast Ranges.

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Shrub

##### HEIGHT

1-3'

##### WIDTH

1-3'

##### FLOWER COLOR

Orange, Yellow, Multi-Colored

##### FLOWER SEASON

Spring, Summer

##### LEAF COLOR

Green

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full, Half

##### WATER

Low

##### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Loam, Rocky

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Well-drained, Dry

##### GROWTH RATE

Fast

##### TOLERANCES

Heat, Oak Root Fungus







## *Salvia c. 'Winnifred Gilman'*

### Dark Blue Sage

The 'Winifred Gillman' Sage is a dense, compact shrub that grows to 4'-5' tall and wide, and has a round form. It has blue purple flowers in spikes above the foliage in summer. This sage has gray aromatic foliage. Plant in full sun with well draining soil. It is drought tolerant once it's established but will look better with occasional deep watering.

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Shrub

##### HEIGHT

3-6'

##### WIDTH

3-6'

##### FLOWER COLOR

Blue, Purple

##### FLOWER SEASON

Summer

##### LEAF COLOR

Grey Green

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full

##### WATER

Very Low, Extra in Summer

##### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Loam, Rocky

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Well-drained

##### GROWTH RATE

Moderate

##### TOLERANCES

Heat, Saline Soil, Rabbits





## *Salvia spathacea*

### Hummingbird Sage

The extravagant leaves of this small clumping sage emit a perfectly sweet fragrance, which attracts hummingbirds. In the spring, the reddish pink flowering spikes become a deep fuchsia color adding to its beauty. It is a great plant for dry shade and under oaks.

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Shrub

##### HEIGHT

1-3'

##### WIDTH

1-3'

##### FLOWER COLOR

Pink

##### FLOWER SEASON

Spring, Summer

##### LEAF COLOR

Green, Grey Green

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full, Half, Shade

##### WATER

Low

##### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Clay, Loam, Rocky,  
Unparticular

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Poor, Well-drained

##### GROWTH RATE

Moderate

##### TOLERANCES

Heat, Saline Soil, Deer,  
Rabbits







## *Sisyrinchium bellum*

### Blue-Eyed Grass

Following winter rains, this grassy perennial brings a soft texture back into the garden. It produces an abundance of small blue-purple flowers which have a long bloom cycle. The foliage is similar to Irises. This California native prefers full sun and is drought tolerant once it's established. It's great in small spaces and among rocks. This plant reaches about 1' tall.

#### Anatomy

##### PLANT TYPE

Perennial

##### HEIGHT

Under 1'

##### WIDTH

Under 1'

##### FLOWER COLOR

Blue, Purple

##### FLOWER SEASON

Winter, Spring, Summer

##### LEAF COLOR

Green

#### Culture

##### SUN

Full, Half

##### WATER

Very Low

##### SOIL TYPE

Sandy, Clay, Loam

##### SOIL CONDITION

Average, Well-drained, Dry

##### GROWTH RATE

Fast

##### TOLERANCES

Heat

