



***Making a Difference
in your Backyard***



Maggie O'Neill
Oct 24th, 2020

Kristeen Farlow
Manager, Water Use
Efficiency/External Affairs
**San Bernardino Valley
Municipal Water District**



Housekeeping:

- This is being recorded
- All attendees are on mute. Use the “chat” function to ask questions.
- Please leave yourself muted and turn camera off to reduce background noise and save bandwidth
- Your questions will be addressed at the end of each segment.
- You will be receiving a free copy of the So Cal Yard Transformation.

So Cal Yard Transformation



Jasmine Orozco Clark
Education Coordinator
**Inland Empire Resource
Conservation District**



“Make a difference day”



**MAKE A
DIFFERENCE DAY**

NATIONAL DAY OF DOING GOOD

Maggie O'Neill

Program Coordinator

**UCCE San Bernardino
County Master
Gardeners and
Environmental
Education**

Executive Director

**San Bernardino County
Farm Bureau**



Making a Difference in your Backyard

We will begin shortly
Use the “Chat” function if you have questions
Oct 24th, 2020





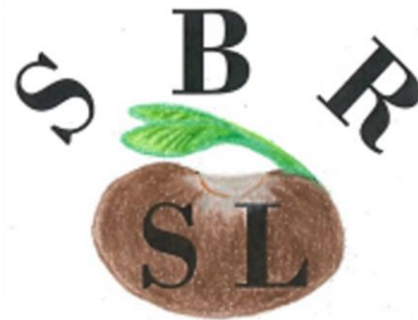
San Bernardino County Master Gardeners



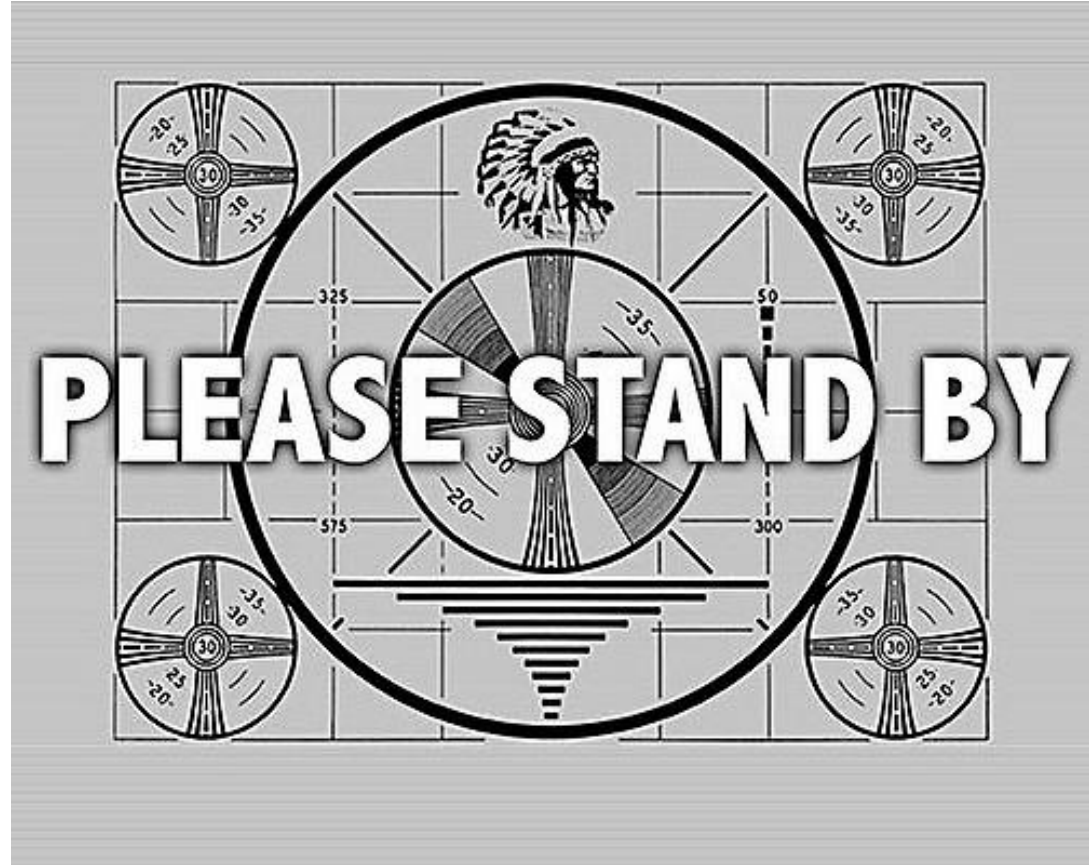
- ❖ Part of Agriculture and Natural Resources Division (UCANR)
- ❖ Volunteers educating the public by sharing peer reviewed research done by Univ. of Cali and other universities on a wide variety of topics including growing food, sustainable landscaping and better living through gardening



San Bernardino Regional Seed Library(SBRSL)



Break from our regularly scheduled program!!!



Don't Share
Stems and
Leaves!

Keep ants
out of your
tree!



Asian Citrus Psyllid ACP



Huanglongbing (HLB) disease

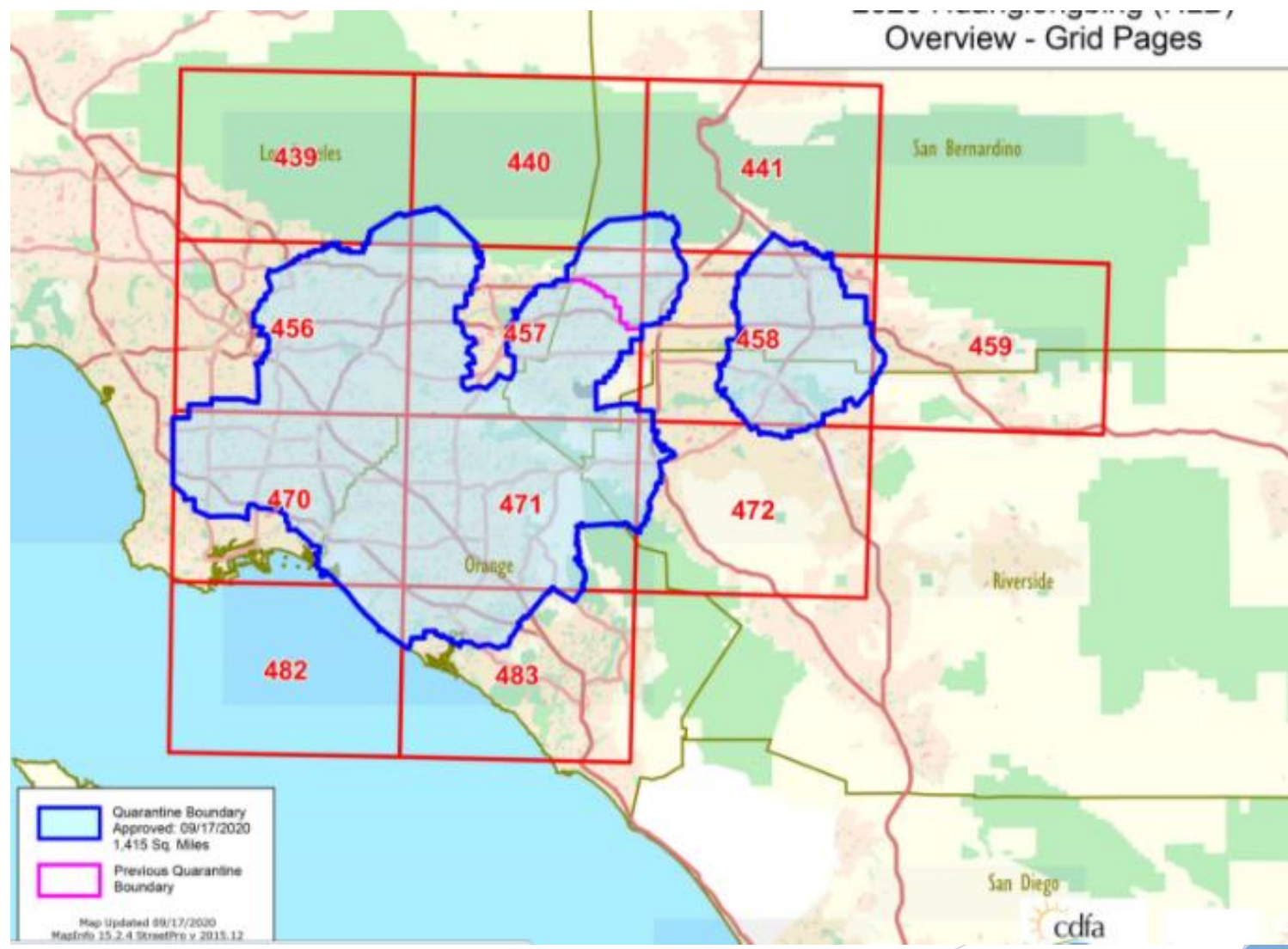
Huanglongbing in fruit



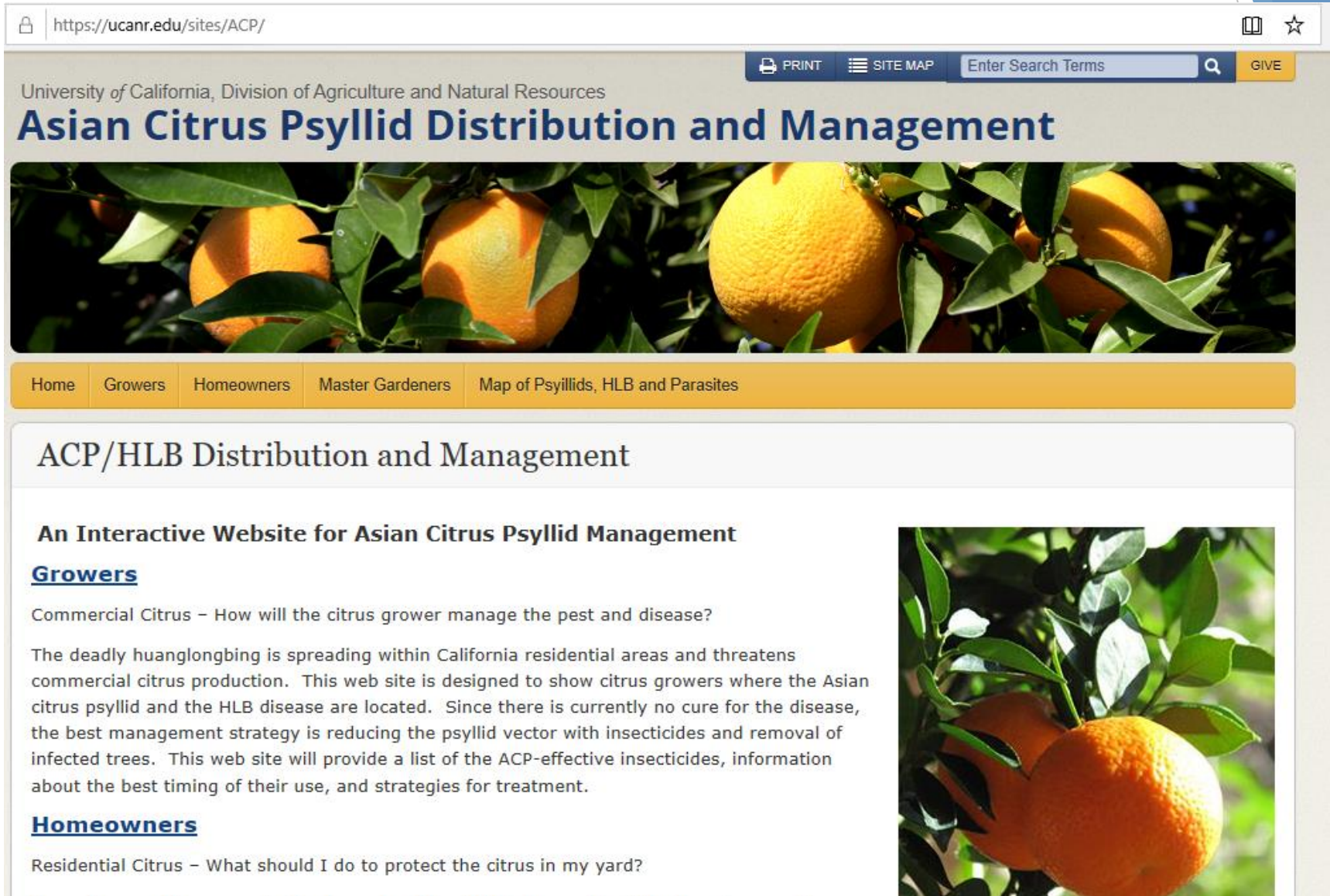
HLB in trees



HLB Quarantine Map



https://ucanr.edu/sites/ACP/




The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://ucanr.edu/sites/ACP/. The page header includes navigation links for PRINT, SITE MAP, a search bar with the text "Enter Search Terms", and a GIVE button. The main heading is "University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources" followed by "Asian Citrus Psyllid Distribution and Management". A large banner image shows several ripe oranges on a tree. Below the banner is a navigation menu with links for Home, Growers, Homeowners, Master Gardeners, and Map of Psyllids, HLB and Parasites. The main content area is titled "ACP/HLB Distribution and Management" and contains a sub-section "An Interactive Website for Asian Citrus Psyllid Management". Under this sub-section, there are two links: "Growers" and "Homeowners". The "Growers" link is followed by a paragraph of text: "Commercial Citrus - How will the citrus grower manage the pest and disease? The deadly huanglongbing is spreading within California residential areas and threatens commercial citrus production. This web site is designed to show citrus growers where the Asian citrus psyllid and the HLB disease are located. Since there is currently no cure for the disease, the best management strategy is reducing the psyllid vector with insecticides and removal of infected trees. This web site will provide a list of the ACP-effective insecticides, information about the best timing of their use, and strategies for treatment." Below this text is a link for "Homeowners" followed by the text: "Residential Citrus - What should I do to protect the citrus in my yard?". To the right of the text is a smaller image of oranges on a tree.

https://ucanr.edu/sites/ACP/

PRINT SITE MAP Enter Search Terms Q GIVE

University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Asian Citrus Psyllid Distribution and Management



Home Growers Homeowners Master Gardeners Map of Psyllids, HLB and Parasites

ACP/HLB Distribution and Management

An Interactive Website for Asian Citrus Psyllid Management


Growers

Commercial Citrus - How will the citrus grower manage the pest and disease?

The deadly huanglongbing is spreading within California residential areas and threatens commercial citrus production. This web site is designed to show citrus growers where the Asian citrus psyllid and the HLB disease are located. Since there is currently no cure for the disease, the best management strategy is reducing the psyllid vector with insecticides and removal of infected trees. This web site will provide a list of the ACP-effective insecticides, information about the best timing of their use, and strategies for treatment.

Homeowners

Residential Citrus - What should I do to protect the citrus in my yard?



Ok, back to our
Presentation!!!!



Making a Difference in your Backyard



Sustainability

“meeting the needs of today’s population without diminishing the ability of future populations to meet their needs.”

Sustainable (and Regenerative) Landscaping

Leaves a greener footprint for our children's
children



Easy ways to make a difference:

- ▶ Mulch in your Garden
- ▶ Making your Garden Waterwise and Efficient
- ▶ Making your House a “Home”
- ▶ Composting: Recycling for your Garden and Food
- ▶ Landscaping with Fire Safety in Mind
- ▶ Let’s take a Break and Observe!
- ▶ Right Plant, Right Place, Right Time
- ▶ It’s Fall! Time to Plant!!
- ▶ Making the most of your fruit and veggie gardens!

Mulch in your Landscape



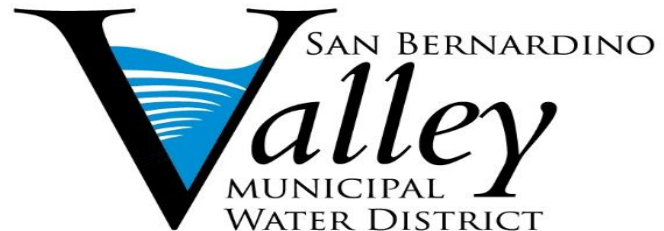
Apply 3-4 Inches of Mulch
(organic preferred!)

Around New Transplants, Trees, Shrubs,
Perennials and even Veggies

- ❖ Keep it several inches away from tree trunk
- ❖ Remember to water beneath the mulch

Benefits of Mulches

- ❖ Reduce weed seed germination when applied 3-4 inches thick
- ❖ Add organic matter to soil slowly over time
- ❖ Buffer soil temperature
- ❖ Prevent 'lawn mower blight' and string-trimmer damage to trees
- ❖ May reduce severity of diseases from some plant pathogens



Mixed Landscapes Benefit from Mulches





Before



After





Before



After







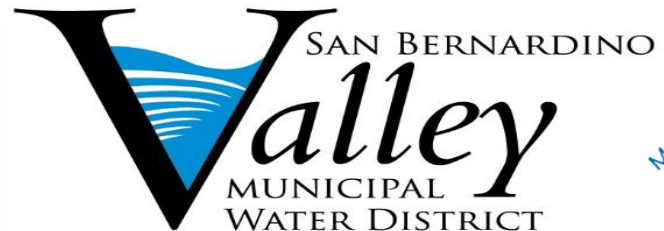


Straw Mulching

Fig. 4. Straw mulch [8].



Making your Garden Waterwise and efficient



Watering your plants

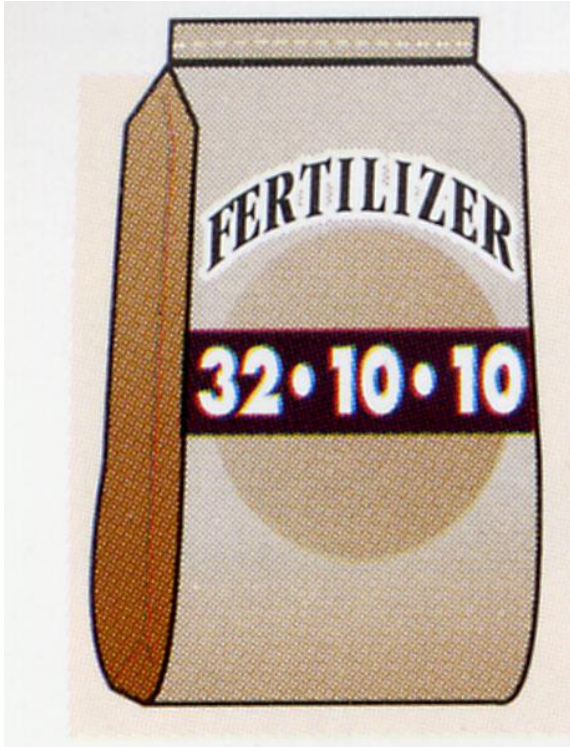
- ❖ Check your Irrigation systems quarterly, or as seasons change
- ❖ Check for leaks
- ❖ Look for run off (or signs of run off) and “cycle” you water
- ❖ Water your plants in the early morning to prevent pathogens and save water

UC Ag/Natural Resources Free Downloadable Publications: <https://anrcatalog.ucanr.edu>

- ❖ Sustainable Landscaping in California
- ❖ Keeping Plants Alive Under Drought And Water Restrictions
- ❖ Lawn Watering Guide For California
- ❖ Use Of Graywater In CA Landscapes

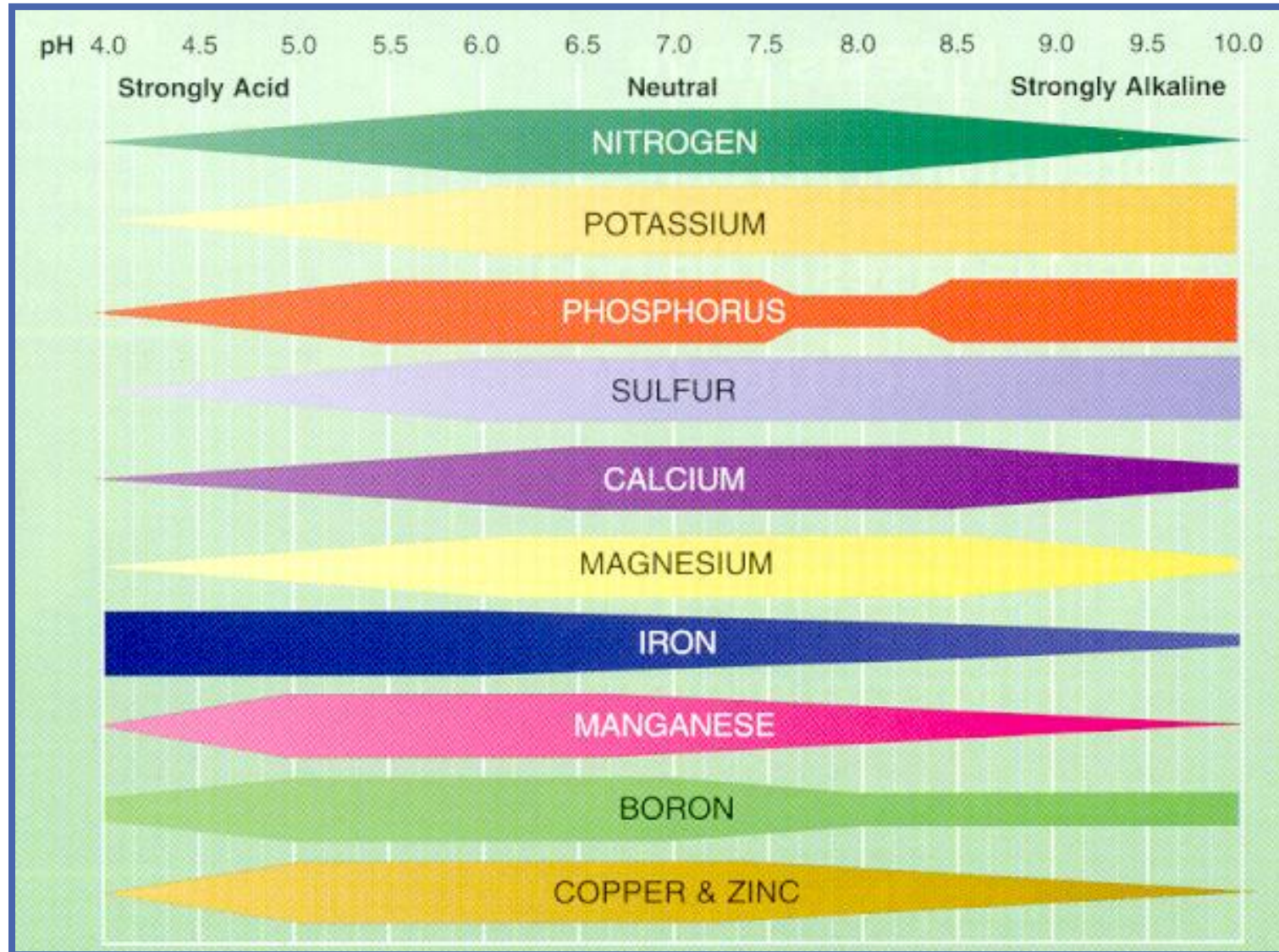


Avoid Over-fertilizing



- Creates flushes of weak growth
- Increases water requirement

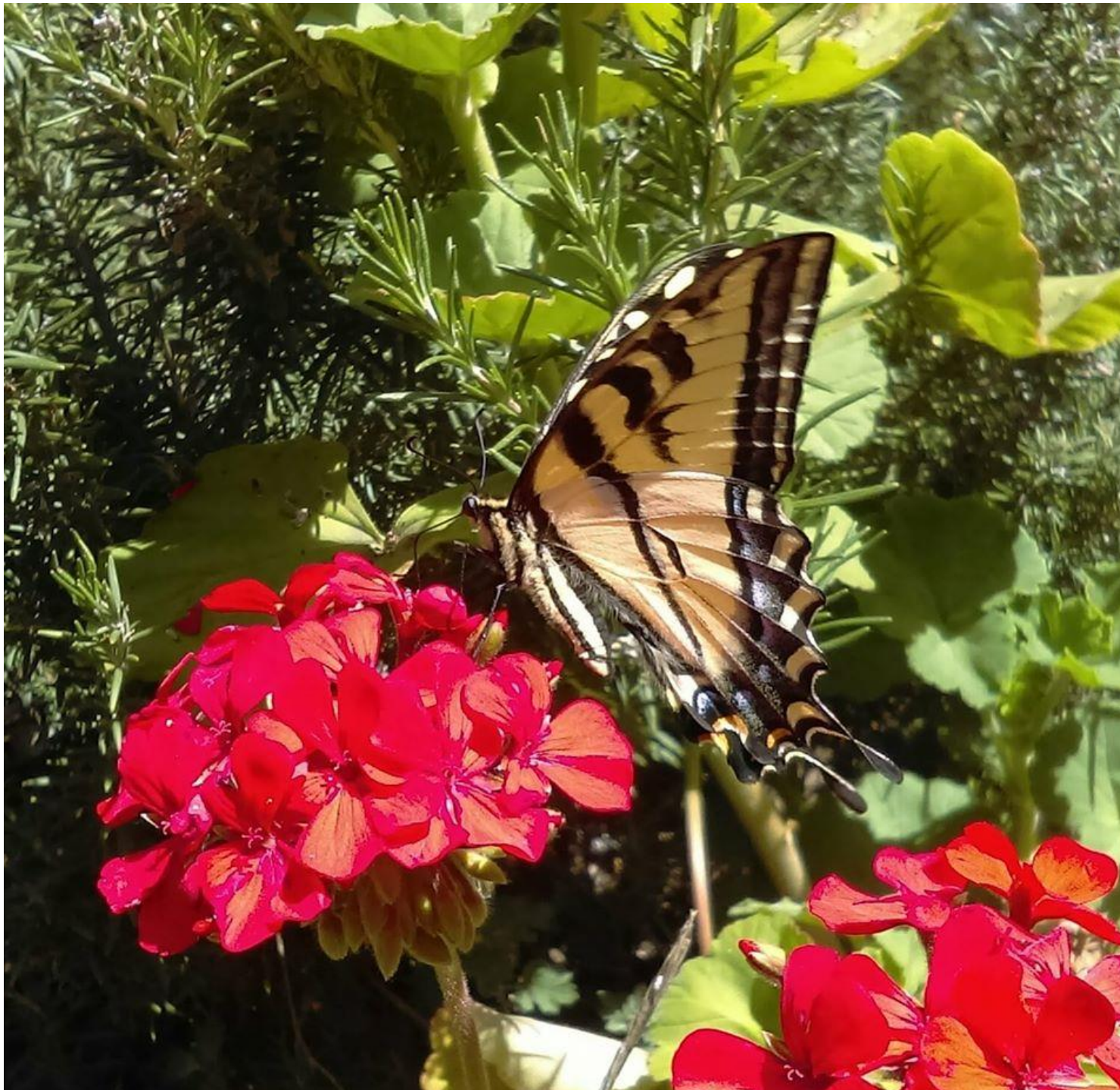
pH and Nutrient Uptake



Making your House a “Home”













The Four Basic Wildlife Needs: Food, Water, Cover and Space





Tips for Landscaping for Wildlife



Limit the Amount of Lawn because grass offers less food and cover for most wildlife than other plants

Increase Vertical Layering between the ground and the tree canopy

Plant Native Vegetation whenever possible because it will attract indigenous wildlife species



Provide Water because it is essential for wildlife survival

Provide Bird/Bat Houses and Bird Feeders to increase the diversity of wildlife attracted to your yard



Remove Invasive Exotic Plants that take over natural habitats and can replace all the native vegetation

Scotch broom (rgt) is beautiful but highly invasive and should not be planted

<http://www.plantright.org/>

<http://www.cal-ipc.org/>





Manage Pets to protect wildlife and themselves. Cats are good hunters and kill millions of birds and other small animals each year

Reduce Pesticide Use to prevent unnecessary wildlife illness, deaths, and lack of diversity

Expand the Scale of Habitat by working with your neighbors to create larger wildlife habitat patches



Pollinator and Beneficial Insect Success tips:

- ▶ Reduce the use of pesticides in your yard
- ▶ Include a diverse mix of plants that can include native and nonnatives
- ▶ Provide water (in a shallow dish or add pebbles to prevent drowning)
- ▶ Can create feeding stations, but limited use is better for overall health
- ▶ Keep plants healthy throughout the year
- ▶ Provide a selection of plants and trees that flower throughout the year
- ▶ If focusing on specific species attraction research those species

- ▶ Diversity diversity diversity!!!! Did I say that already?!?!

Note: all the effective insecticidal sprays kill bees and other beneficial. Do not spray while trees are in bloom




UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

UC IPM

Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program

What is IPM? Identify & Manage Pests Research Publications Training & Events Links About Us Contact Us Subscribe

HOME

ON THIS SITE

- What is IPM?
- Home & landscape pests
- Agricultural pests
- Natural environment pests
- Exotic & invasive pests
- Weed gallery
- Natural enemies gallery
- Weather, models & degree-days
- Pesticide information
- Research
- Publications

Home, garden, turf, and landscape pests

University of California's official guidelines for managing pests with environmentally sound methods. [\(More...\)](#)

Pests of homes, structures, people, and pets

Household pests

- Pests that sting, bite, or injure
- Wood-destroying, food, fabric, and nuisance pests
- Vertebrate pests: birds, mammals, and reptiles

Pests in gardens and landscapes

Choose a plant to find the most likely source of your pest problem

- Flowers
- Fruit trees, nuts, berries, and grapevines
- Lawns and turf (including comprehensive lawn guide)

QUICK LINKS

- Pest Notes library
- Quick Tips library
- Video library
- Seasonal Landscape IPM Checklist
- Pests in the Urban Landscape Blog
- Plant problem diagnostic tool

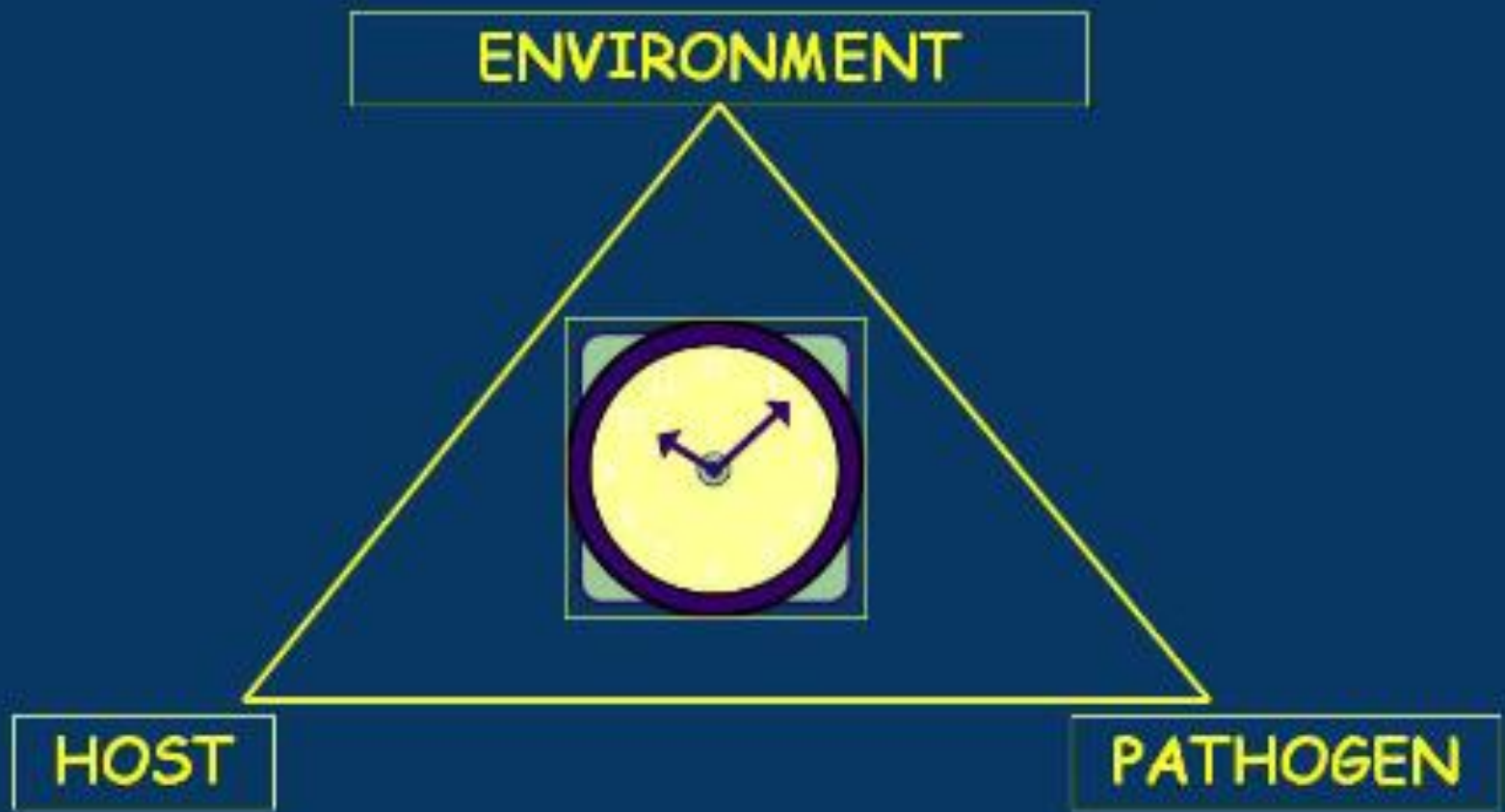
PRINT

<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/menu.homegarden.html>

Keeping your plants free of pests and disease

- ▶ Proper identification of pests is key (for bugs, weeds, diseases and abiotic disorders)
- ▶ Keeping your plants properly watered and healthy helps keep them pest and disease free
- ▶ Right plant right place!
- ▶ Don't spray just because you see a pest, ID it or have Master Gardeners help!

DISEASE TRIANGLE




UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

UC IPM

Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program



- What is IPM?
- Identify & Manage Pests
- Research
- Publications
- Training & Events
- Links
- About Us
- Contact Us
- Subscribe 

Solve your pest problems with UC's best science

MAKE A GIFT | Support UC IPM's mission to make integrated pest management the way to manage pests

What's New

- **Pest Alert!** [Agriculture: Peach Root-Knot Nematode Pest Alert. New nematode to California.](#)
- [Green Bulletin: Summer 2020](#)
- [Retail Nursery & Garden Center IPM Newsletter: Summer 2020](#)
- [Pest Notes: Armillaria Root Rot added, Head](#)

Home, Garden, Turf & Landscape Pests



Agricultural Pests



Composting: Recycling for your Food and Garden



Root Growth Depends on Healthy Soil!



Make and Use Your Own Compost as a Soil Amendment Before Planting to Reduce Compaction



What is composting?

Using the natural process of decay to change organic wastes into a valuable humus-like material called compost



Why Compost?

- ▶ Improves soil structure/tilth (when used as a soil amendment)
- ▶ Improves drainage of clay soils (when used as a soil amendment)
- ▶ Improves water retention of sandy soils (when used as a soil amendment)
- ▶ Prevents weeds (when used as a mulch)
- ▶ Diverts organic material from landfills!

Composting -

Speeding up the natural decay process

A compost pile or bin allows you to control

- Air (oxygen)
- Water
- Food, and
- Temperature



By managing these factors you can speed up the otherwise slow natural decay process

Numerous additives and starters are available but are not needed for good or rapid composting



Materials to avoid...

Avoid organic materials that could cause problems during or after composting

- ▶ Oil, fat, grease, meat
- ▶ Manure

Browns

High carbon materials such as

Leaves (30-80:1)

Straw (40-100:1)

Paper (150-200:1)

Sawdust (100-500:1)

Animal bedding mixed
with manure (30-80:1)



Greens

High nitrogen materials such as

Vegetable scraps (12-20:1)

Coffee grounds (20:1)

Grass clippings (12-25:1)



Browns

- **Decay very slowly**
- **Coarse browns can keep pile aerated**
- **Tend to accumulate in the fall**
- **Tie up nitrogen in soil if not fully composted**
- **May need to stockpile until can mix with greens**

Greens

- **Decay rapidly**
- **Poor aeration – may have foul odors if composted alone**
- **Tend to accumulate in spring and summer**
- **Supply nitrogen for composting**
- **Best composting if mixed with browns**

When is Compost Ready?

- ▶ It is dark brown, crumbly, loose, and humus-like
- ▶ It smells earthy
- ▶ It contains no readily recognizable inputs
- ▶ The pile has shrunk to about 1/3 of its size



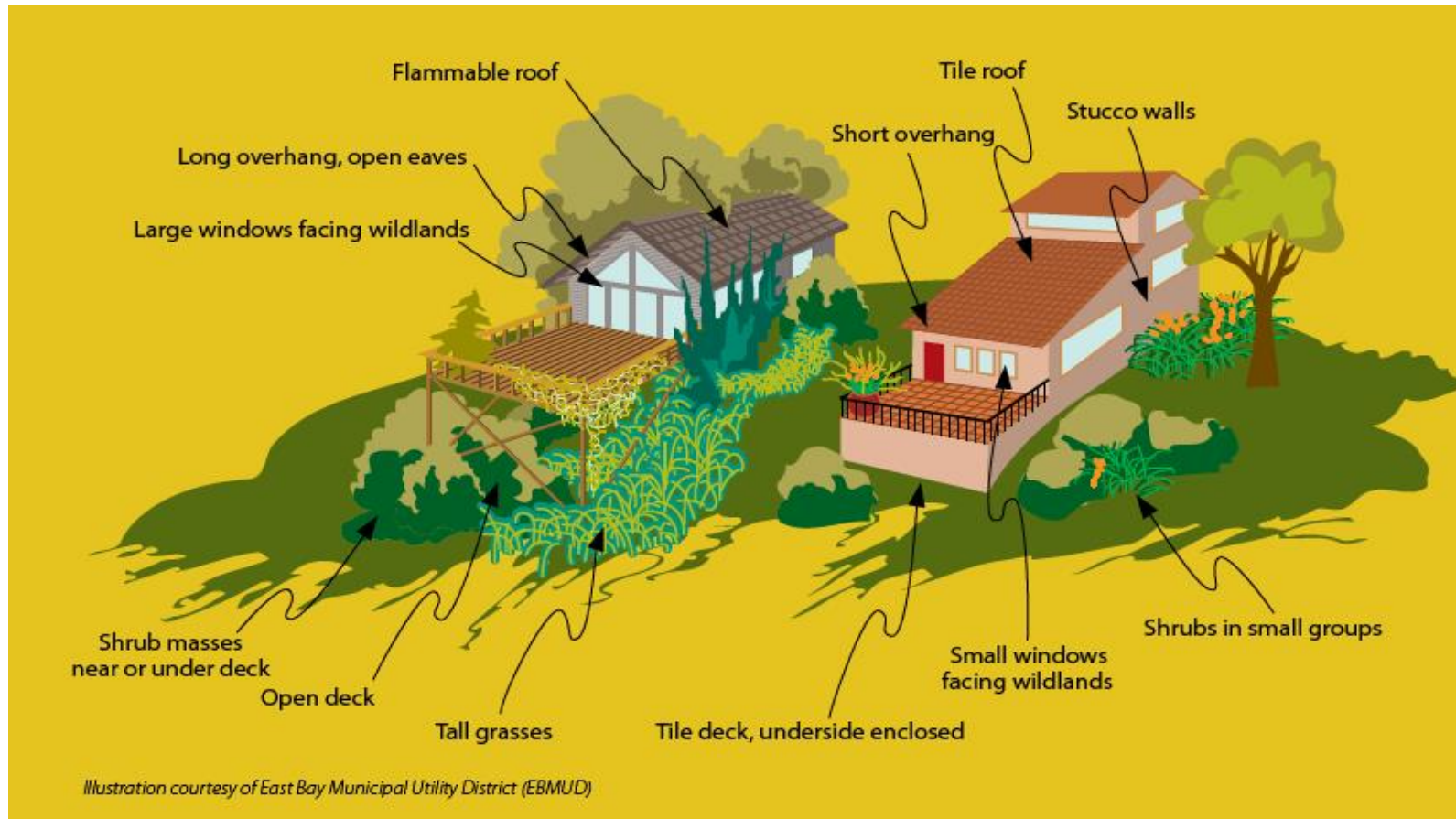
Using Finished Compost

- ▶ Soil amendment – the best use!
 - ▶ Compost improves soil health when mixed evenly into the top 4 to 6 inches of garden soil (work in no more than a 2” layer of compost)
 - ▶ Improves water and nutrient retention of sandy soils
 - ▶ Loosens compacted clay soils and improves drainage and aeration

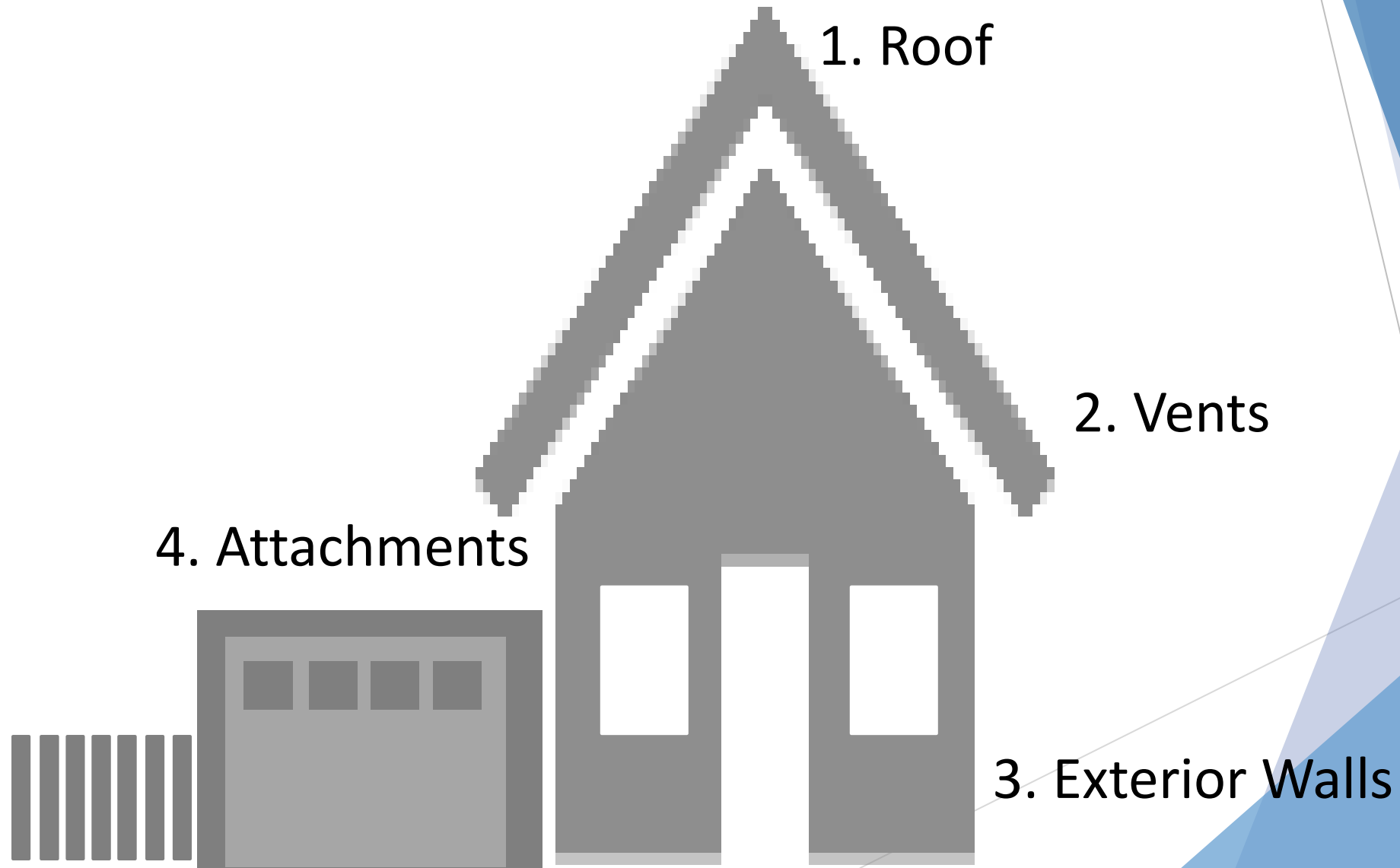
Landscaping with Fire Safety in Mind



Fire-safe landscapes start at the structure



Home vulnerabilities



Work from the house out

Defensible Space

Zone 1:

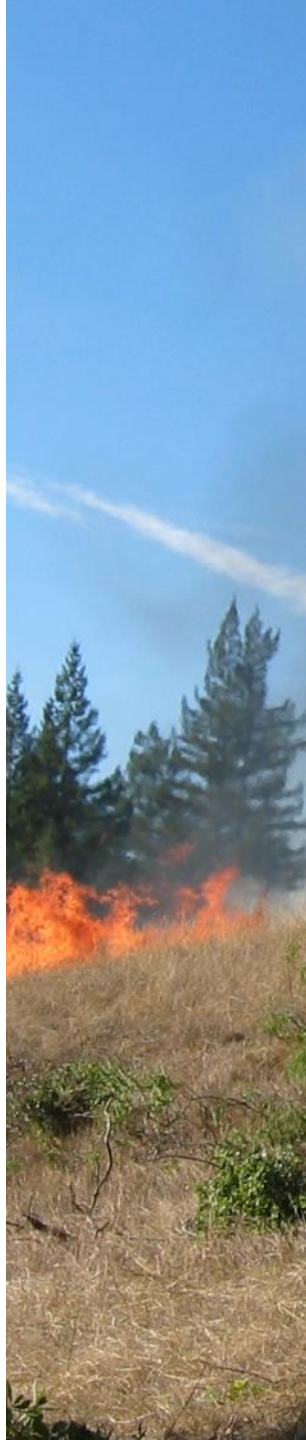
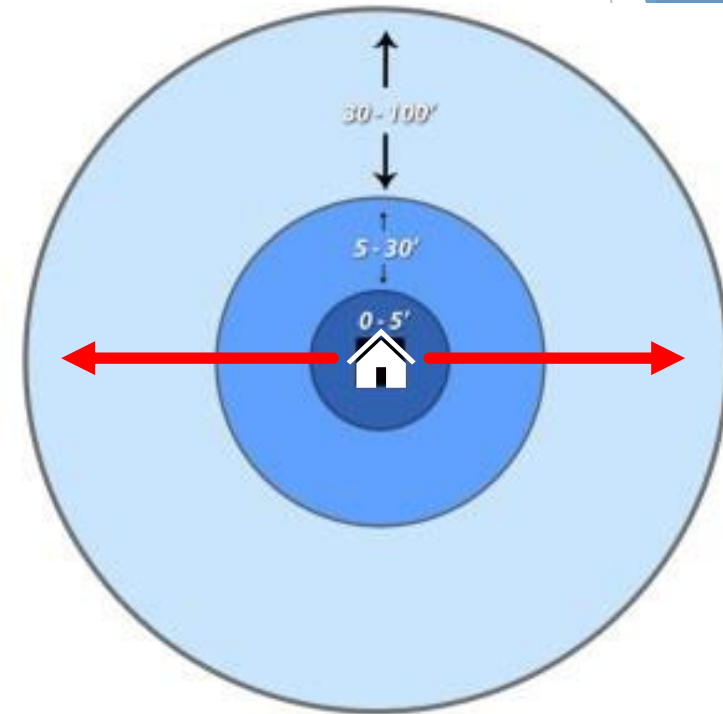
0-5 feet “non-combustible zone”

Zone 2:

5-30 feet “lean and green zone”

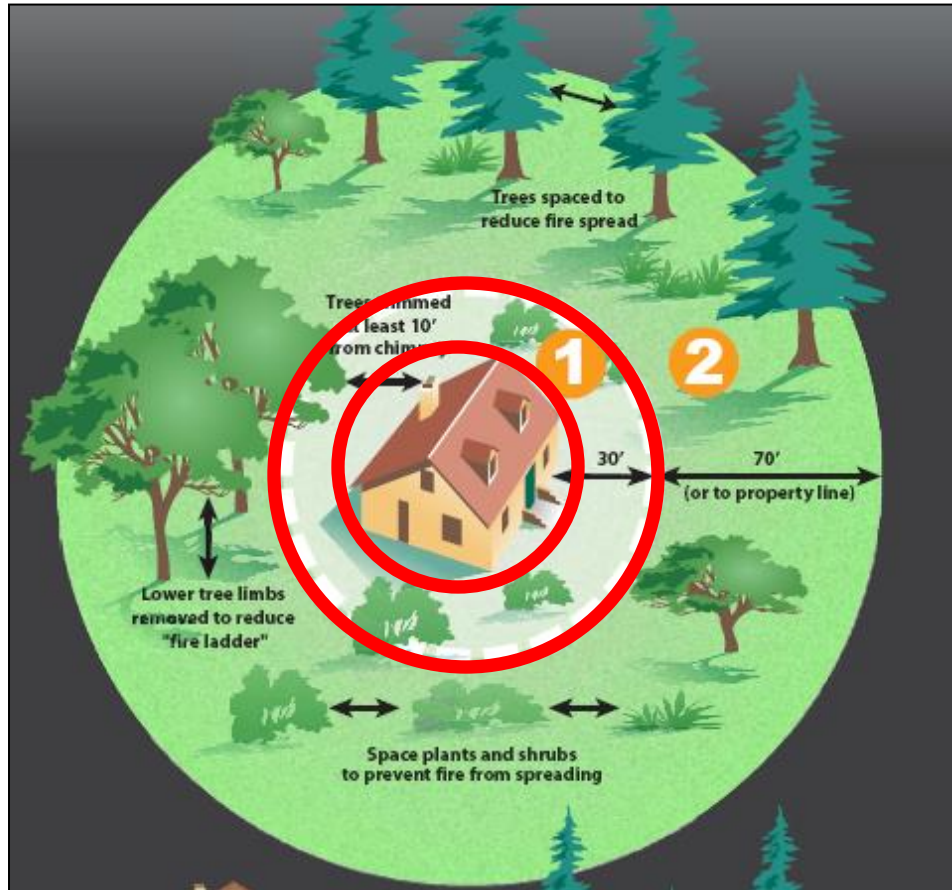
Zone 3:

30-100 feet or to the property line “reduced fuel zone”



Defensible Space

Zone 1



Graphic courtesy of CAL Fire

- No flammable materials in first **5 feet**
- Gravel/concrete/stone
- Low groundcover/mown grass
- No firewood, propane tanks
- Trees trimmed min. 10' from edge of foliage to house
- Occasional well-spaced shrubs

Where not to plant

- Under vents and eaves
- Adjacent to siding
- Under or near decks
- Inside corners

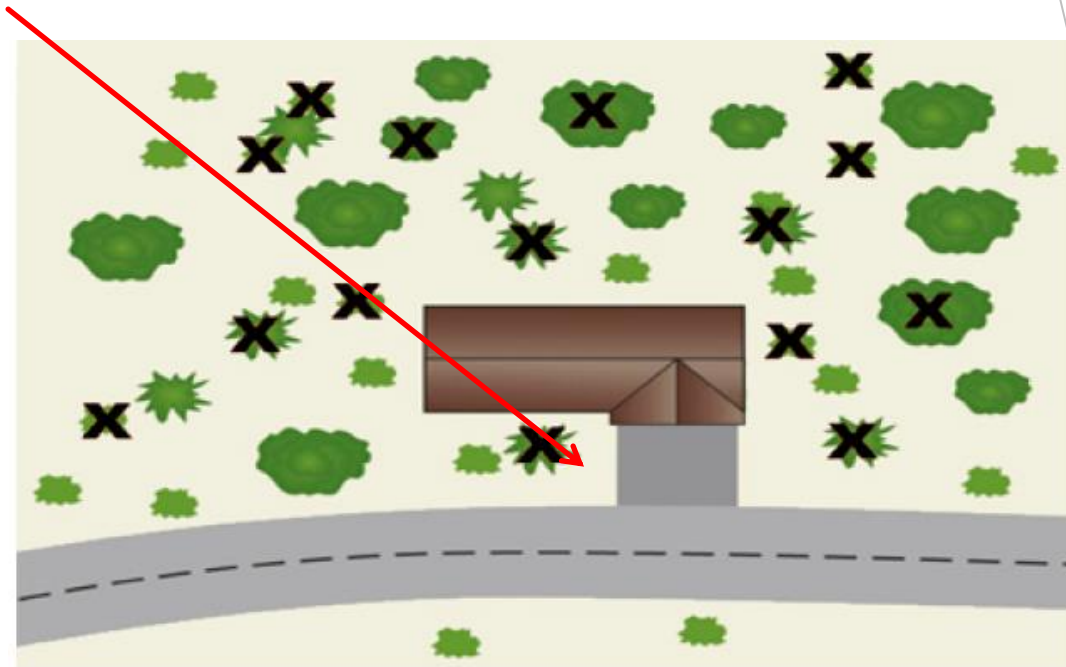


Figure 2. Horizontal arrangement of vegetation. Source: Riverside County Fire.

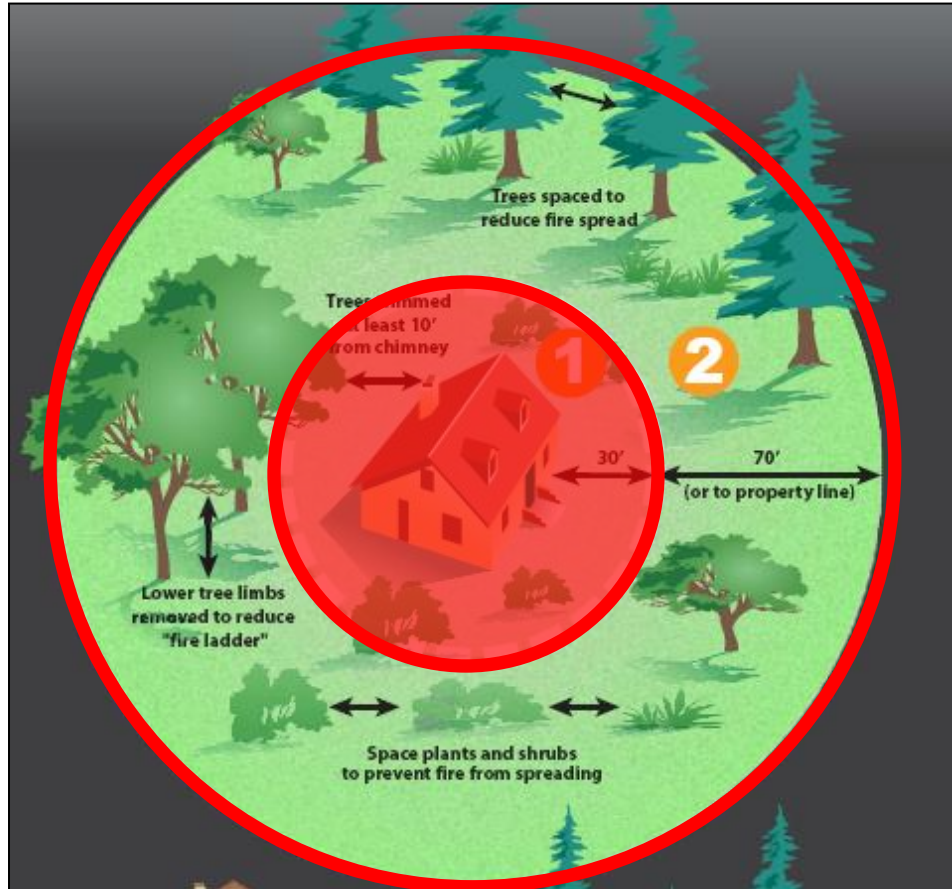
Separate the vegetation from the house



Defensible Space

Zone 2

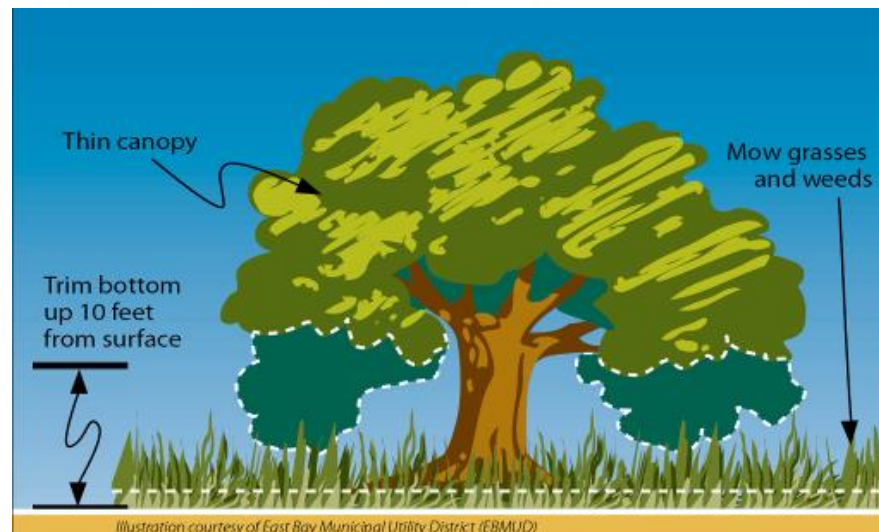
- Individual or small clumps of shrubs or trees at least 10' apart
- Prune up trees at least 6' to reduce fuel ladders
- Well-maintained shrubs



Graphic courtesy of CAL Fire

Zone 2: Eliminate fuel ladders and ember producers

- Create vertical and horizontal separation
- Remove palms, Italian cypress, and pampas grass as these are ember generators
- Replace pines, eucalyptus with less flammable sps (oak)



Issues with plant choice

- ▶ Any plant will burn under the right conditions
- ▶ Fire-resistant plants for SoCal are drought tolerant
- ▶ Watch for invasive from other Mediterranean regions
- ▶ Can be all native (a few native species to avoid)



Fire Resistant Plant Characteristics

- ▶ Store water in leaves or stems
 - ▶ High moisture content with limited watering
- ▶ Slow-growing with little maintenance needed
 - ▶ Limited dead and fine material produced
- ▶ Open, loose branches with a low volume of total vegetation
- ▶ Low levels of volatile oils or resins
- ▶ Not weedy, invasive
- ▶ Extensive root systems for controlling erosion

Invasive Plant Alternatives



COVER

Don't plant a pest!

Give them an inch and they'll take an acre...

INSIDE

GROUND COVERS

DO NOT PLANT!

- Impatiens** (Impatiens sp.)
This species is highly invasive and spreads rapidly.
- Staghorn fern** (Adiantum sp.)
This fern is highly invasive and spreads rapidly.
- Periwinkle** (Vinca sp.)
This species is highly invasive and spreads rapidly.

TRY THESE GROUND COVERS INSTEAD

- Wall geranium** (Geranium sp.)
This plant can be planted in a lawn or garden and will spread naturally.
- San Diego daisy** (Erigeron sp.)
This fast growing native is suitable for slopes, dunes, and other areas.
- Argemone** (Argemone sp.)
This plant is highly invasive and spreads rapidly.
- Beach strawberry** (Fragaria sp.)
This plant is highly invasive and spreads rapidly.
- Wild strawberry** (Fragaria sp.)
This plant is highly invasive and spreads rapidly.

Southern California Version



**PLANT
RIGHT**

KEEP INVASIVE PLANTS IN CHECK

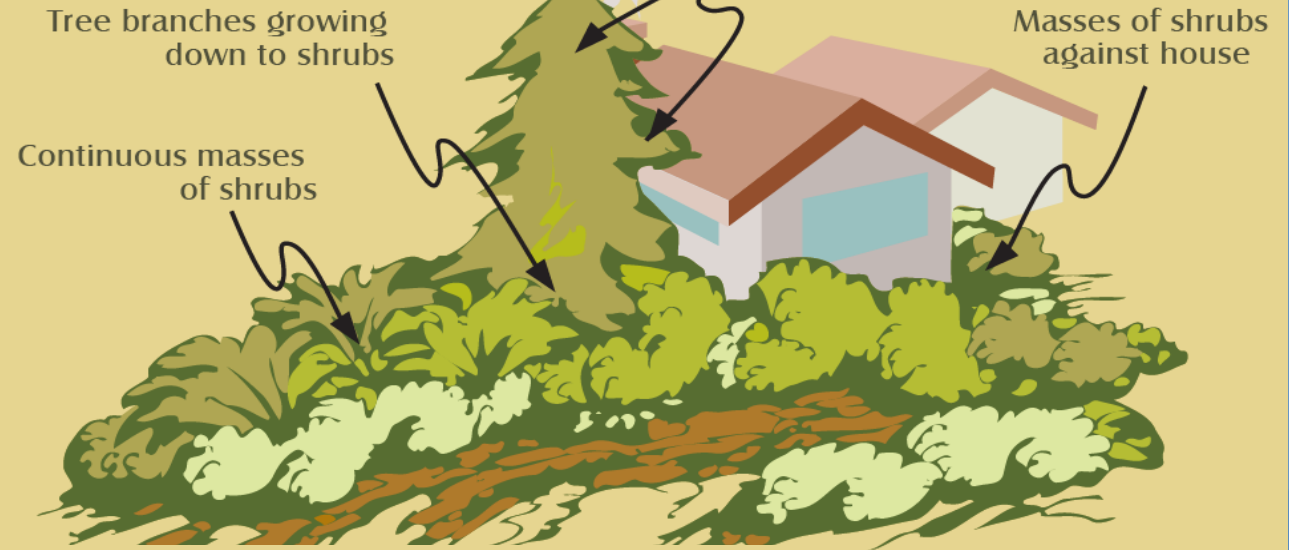
Cal-IPC Website:
<http://cal-ipc.org>

PlantRight website:
<http://plantright.org/>

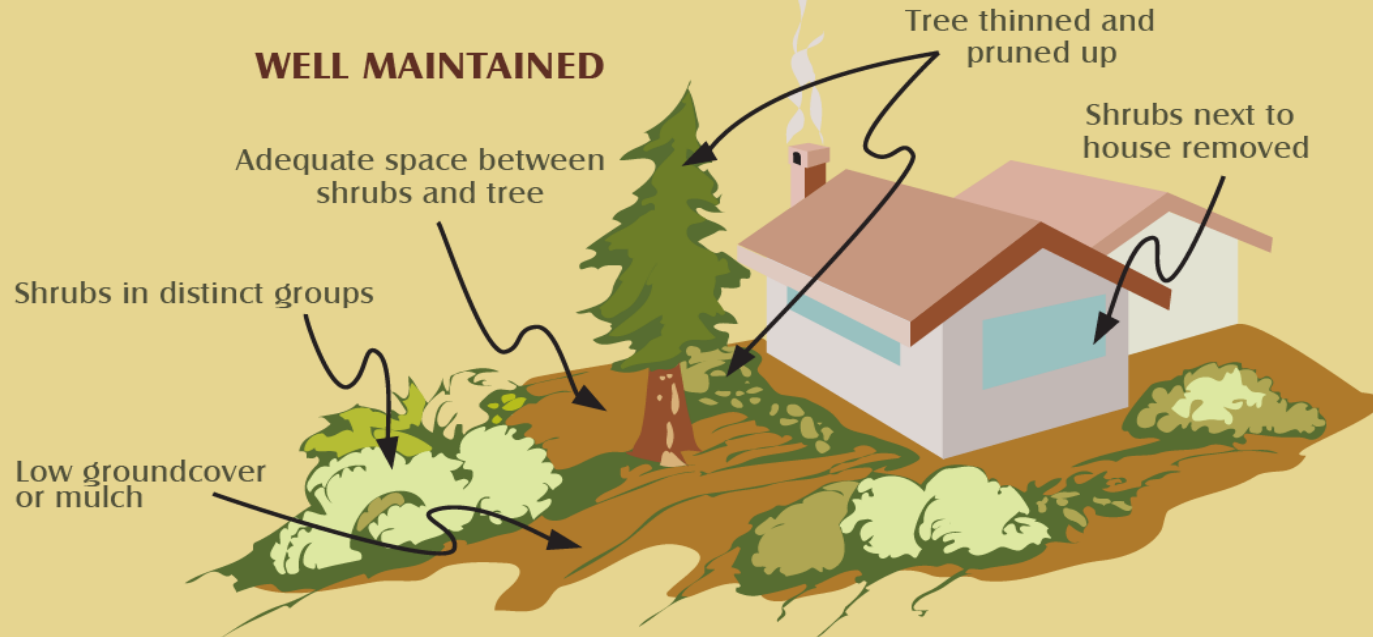
Take-home messages

- ▶ Maintenance >>> than plant choice!
- ▶ Water ≠ maintenance
- ▶ Slow-growing drought-resistant plants that maintain high water content = **LESS WORK!**
- ▶ Can accomplish multiple goals
 - ▶ (i.e. Nature Friendly, Fire Resistant Gardens, sustainable)

POORLY MAINTAINED



WELL MAINTAINED



Resources for fire safe landscaping:

- ▶ <https://www.readyforwildfire.org/prepare-for-wildfire/get-ready/fire-resistant-landscaping/>
- ▶ <https://www.readyforwildfire.org/prepare-for-wildfire/get-ready/defensible-space/>
- ▶ <http://firesafesdcounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Comprehensive-Fire-Resistant-Plant-List.pdf>
- ▶ <https://www.monrovia.com/design-inspiration/fire-safe-landscaping/>
- ▶ <https://firesafemarin.org/plants/fire-resistant>
- ▶ <https://ucanr.edu/sites/SAFElandscapes/files/79447.pdf>

At home Checklist:

- Check for fuel ladders
- Keep your plants and trees free of dead/diseased material
- Plant in “islands” to keep fire from traveling
- Do seasonal cleanup of leaf litter
- Manage “browns” in your compost area with caution
- Be careful about plant selection, avoiding invasive plants in crucial
- Visually map out “zones” around your home
- Don’t forget all plants can burn, so maintenance is key!

Let's Take a Break and go Observe!



Let's take a break and go observe!

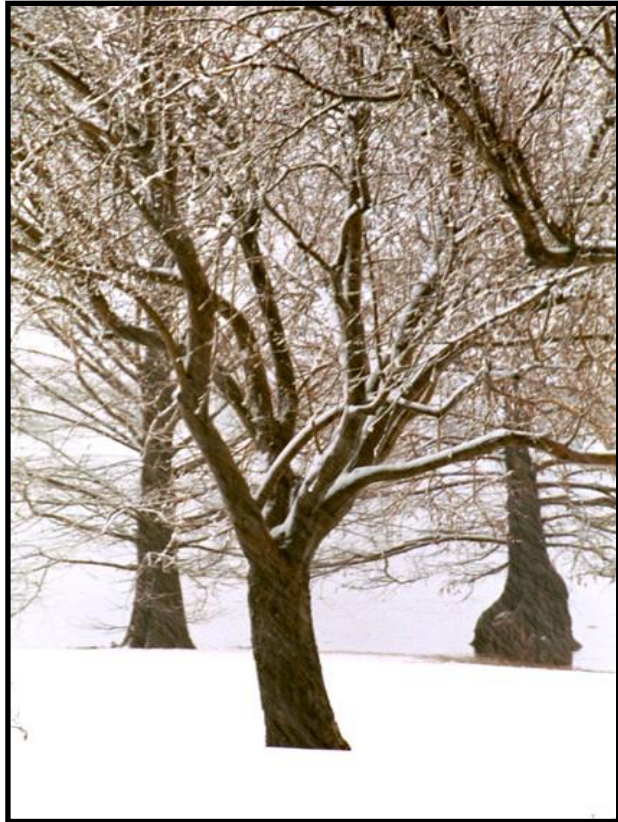
- ▶ Do you see any place where there might be runoff in your yard?
- ▶ Do you have a habitat or food for pollinators and beneficial insects right now?
- ▶ Are there plants or trees in your yard that you might add mulch too, or that you might change the way they are mulched?
- ▶ Go look and tell us what you see when we come back 😊

Right Plant, Right Place, Right Time!



Right Plant, Right Place, Right Time

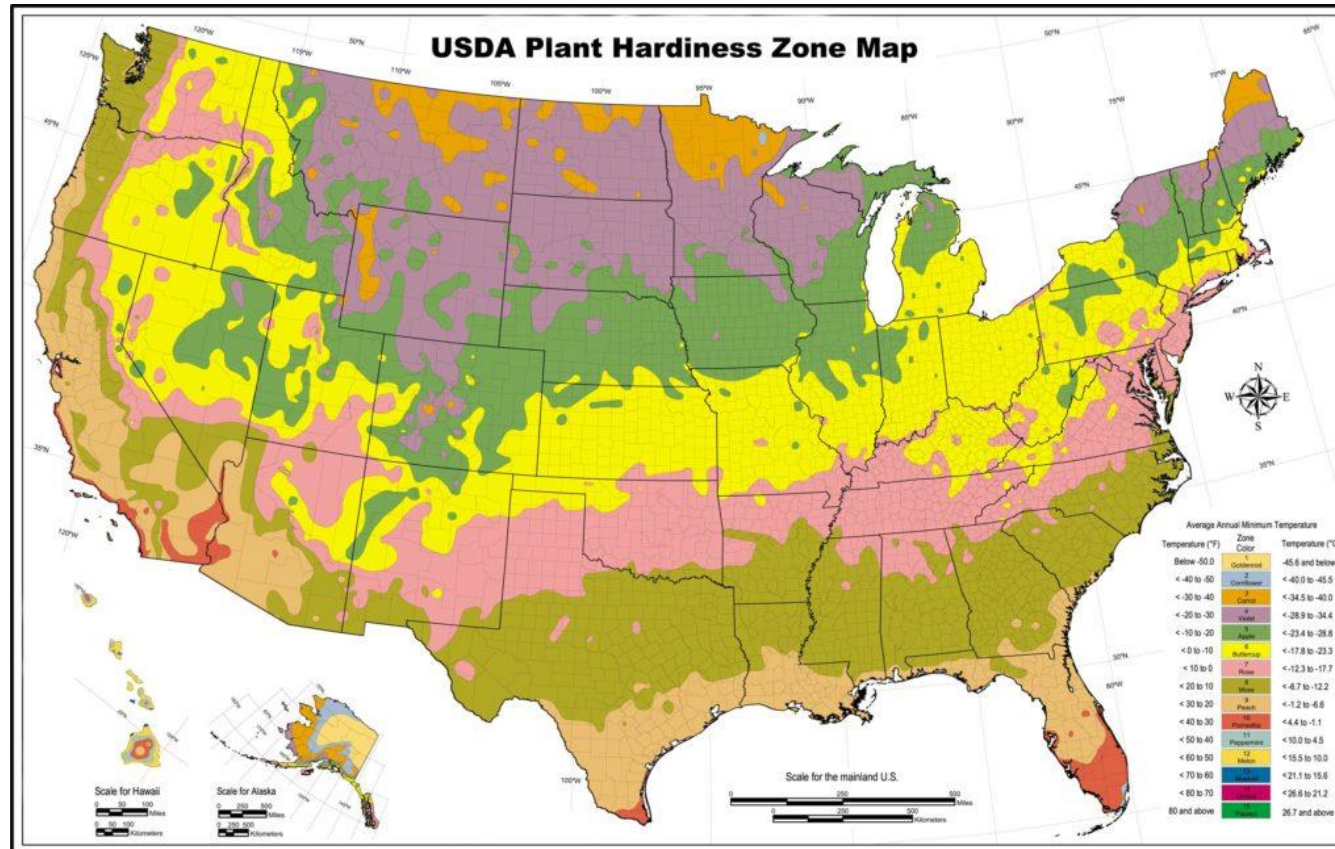




Select Plants Recommended For Your *Sunset* Zone



USDA Zone 9 (Not As Precise as Sunset Zones)



Sunset Zones Are Smaller and More Accurate

- 2/3: Lake Arrowhead/Big Bear
- 10: Victorville
- 11: Barstow
- 18: San Bernardino, Chino, Ontario, Redlands, Highland
- 19: Other West End Cities



Characteristics of Sunset Zones 18 and 19

- ❖ Both are Southern California interior climate zones influenced by continental air mass rather than ocean
- ❖ Zone 19 has milder winters than Zone 18 and has always been a prime citrus growing region
- ❖ Many (but not all) of the same plants grow in both zones

Microclimates

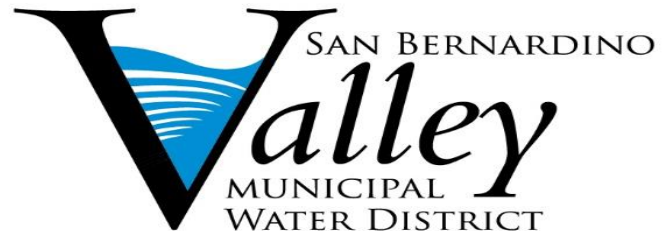
(smaller 'climates' in different parts of your yard that need to be considered when choosing your plants)

- ❖ Shade
- ❖ Poor Soil (high pH, compacted soil with poor drainage)
- ❖ Too small of space for a large growing tree
- ❖ Wind tunnel
- ❖ Others? What are some of the microclimates in your own backyard? How do you think they influence your plant choice?

Hydrozone : Place plants with similar water needs together and irrigate them accordingly



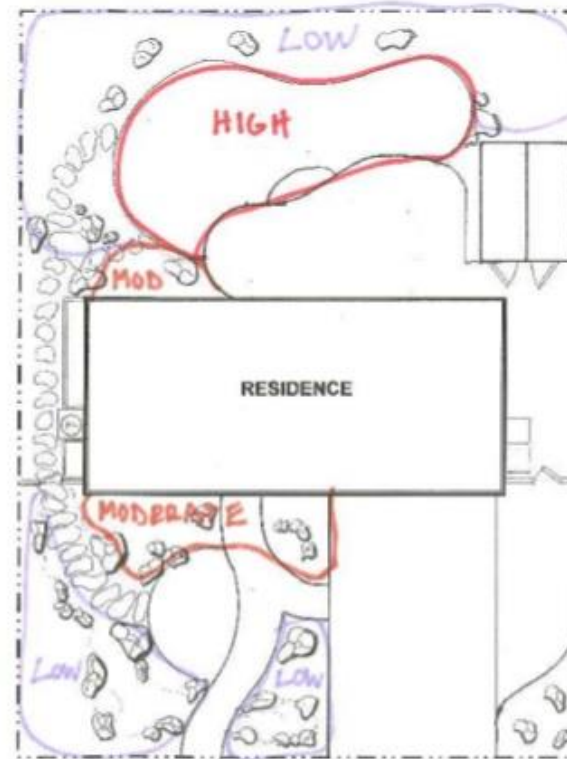
Think in terms of dividing your landscape into low, medium, and high water-use zones



Hydrozone: Plant Species With Similar Water Needs Together

Hydrozone

Planting design should take plant watering requirements into account and group plants who like the same conditions in the same areas.





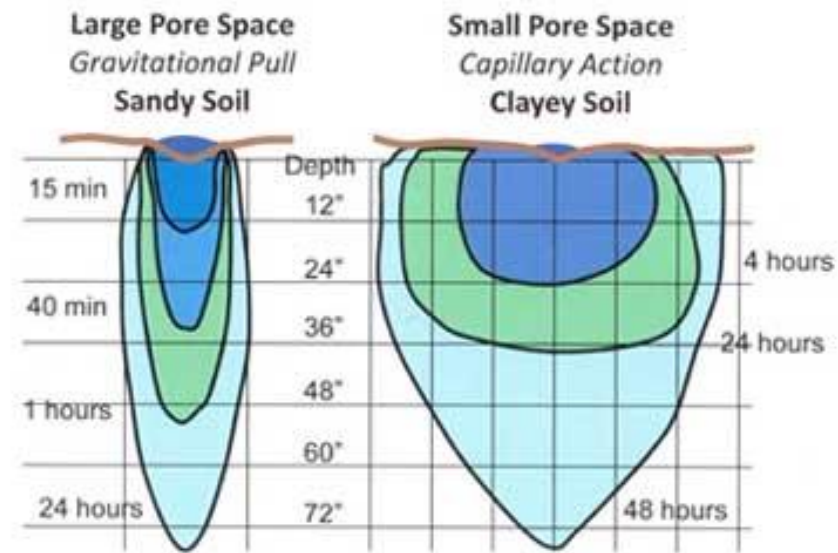




Problem Soils (Poor drainage, Lack of aeration)



Know Your Soil Texture (Type)! Water Moves More Slowly and is Retained Longer in Heavier Soils



Mix Soil Amendments (compost, etc.) Evenly
and Deeply (40% or more by volume) Before
Planting (except for Trees)















Searchable Websites to Help you Find the Right Plant for the Right Place

- ❖ SBVMWD Water Saving. Garden Friendly for the Inland Empire
<http://www.ie.watersavingplants.com/>
- ❖ So Cal Yard Transformation Guide: <https://www.socalyardtrans.com/>
- ❖ CalFlora (California Native Plant Society search engine)/
<https://www.calflora.org/>
- ❖ SelecTree (Urban Forest Ecosystem/Cal Poly collaboration)/
<https://selectree.calpoly.edu/search/>
- ❖ Inland Valley Garden Planner (Bob Perry, retired Cal Poly Professor of Landscape Architecture): <https://inlandvalleygardenplanner.org/>
- ❖ Water Use Classification of Landscape Species IV (WUCOLS) (UC Davis): <https://ucanr.edu/sites/WUCOLS/>



Search Criteria: Plant Type: Ground Covers | Sun: Full Sun | Height: Under 1 Foot | Flower Color: Any | Soil Type: Loam | Lawn Substitute page 1 of 2

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

 <p>Arcadia Juniper</p>	 <p>Beach Strawberry, Sand</p>	 <p>Bearberry Cotoneaster</p>	 <p>Blue Rug Juniper</p>
 <p>Buffalo Grass</p>	 <p>Buffalo Juniper</p>	 <p>Coyote Bush Prostrate</p>	 <p>Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper</p>
			

Fragaria chiloensis Beach Strawberry, Sand Strawberry



+ Add



Previous Photo Next Photo

Information by: Jerry Sortomme Editor Photographer: Modesto Jr. Col./Applegat

Description

This perennial grows 4"-8" high with tooth-edged leaves and ornamental strawberries during the fall. Cut back or mow in early spring to encourage new growth.

Facebook Twitter Email Print Plus 0

Anatomy Culture Design

PLANT TYPE
Ground cover, Perennial

HEIGHT RANGE
Under 1'

FLOWER COLOR
White

FLOWER SEASON
Spring

LEAF COLOR
Green, Dark Green

BARK COLOR
n/a

FRUIT COLOR
Red

FRUIT SEASON
Fall

Water Saving Tip:

Mulching and adding compost to soil can minimize evaporation and help soil absorb and store water.



Search cnps.org [magnifying glass icon]

Gardening Program

- About the Program
 - Why Garden with Natives
 - Benefits of Native Plants
- Calscape Native Plant Database
- Native Plant Garden Signs
- The Three 'P's of Native Gardening
- Planning Your Garden
 - Getting Started
 - Habitat Gardening
 - School Gardens
 - Patio Gardens
 - Sample Garden Plans
- Ditch Your Lawn
- Where to Buy Natives
- Events Calendar
- Identifying Native Plants
- Propagation
- Native Plant Resources
 - For Your Home Garden
- Arboretums & Botanic Gardens
- Invasive Weeds & Pest Management
 - Invasive Weeds

Native Plant Lists by Region

In addition to their natural beauty, California natives provide water-conserving, drought-tolerant and sustainable garden design choices. Find native plants for your own garden using the lists below, which are maintained by local CNPS chapters.

[More benefits of native plants](#) | [Importance of conservation](#) | [Find your local chapter](#)

Bay Area

- [East Bay](#)
- [Napa Valley](#)
- [Marin](#)
- [Santa Clara Valley](#)
- [Yerba Buena](#)

Shasta

- [Mount Lassen](#)
- [Shasta](#)

Sierra Regions

- [Bristlecone](#)
- [El Dorado](#)
- [Redbud](#)
- [Sierra Foothills](#)

Central Coast

- [Santa Cruz](#)
- [Monterey Bay](#)
- [San Luis Obispo](#)

Southern Coastal

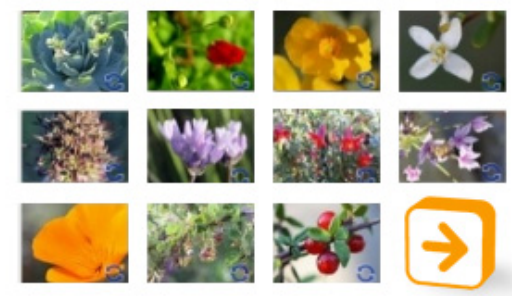
- [San Diego](#)
- [South Coast](#)
- [LA/Santa Monica](#)
- [Channel Islands](#)

Central Valley

- [Kern County](#)
- [Sacramento Valley](#)
- [Sequoia](#)



Find YOUR Native Plants
Help restore nature one garden at a time!



California Native Plants on Calscape

Find native plants for YOUR California



Advanced Search

Search

Clear

Select desired plant characteristics and then click 'Search' to see matching plants

Native To

777 E. Rialto Avenue, San Bernardino, CA

x



Type

- Annual herb
- Fern
- Grass
- Perennial herb
- Shrub
- Succulent
- Tree
- Vine



https://calscape.org/search.php?srchcr=sc5d9ebb5428e3e



Search...



Advanced Search



very Difficult

Common Uses

- Bank Stabilization
- Bee Gardens
- Bird Gardens
- Bogs and Ponds
- Butterfly Gardens
- Butterfly Host Plants
- Deer Resistant
- Groundcovers
- Hedges
- Hummingbird Gardens

Availability in Nurseries

- Commonly Available
- Sometimes Available
- Rarely Available
- Never or Almost Never Available
- Available Through Seed Stores

Nurseries

- Ackerman Native Plant Nursery
- Acorn Cap Native Plant Nursery
- Annie's Annuals
- Antelope Valley Resource Conservation Nursery
- Artemisia Nursery
- ...

- Buckeye Nursery
- CNI Native Plant Nursery

Fragrance

- Fragrant - Pleasant
- Fragrant - Unpleasant
- None
- Slight

Flower Color

- Black
- Blue
- Brown
- Cream
- Green
- Lavender
- Orange
- Pink
- Purple
- Red
- White
- Yellow

Flowering Season

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
-



Search for California native plants by name

ADVANCED SEARCH

HOME > ADVANCED SEARCH > SEARCH RESULTS

Advanced Search Results

Options

Edit Search

1 Plant. Native to: **777 E. Rialto Avenue, San Bernardino, CA.** Type: **Shrub.** Sun: **Full Sun.** Drainage: **Medium.** Water Requirement: **Extremely Low.** Ease of Care: **Very Easy.** Common uses: **Butterfly Gardens.** Availability in nurseries : **Commonly Available.** Fragrance: **Fragrant - Pleasant.** Flower color: **Purple.**



Purple Sage
Salvia
leucophylla





[Search by Name](#)

[Search Trees by Characteristics](#)

[Search Help](#)

[About SelecTree](#)

[Right Tree Right Place](#)

[Utility Precautions](#)

[Browse securely](#)

SelecTree: A Tree Selection Guide

Search for trees [Search](#)

- [Tree Characteristics Glossary](#)
- [Search Help](#)

It is good to know the truth, but it is better to speak of palm trees.
— Arab Proverb



Populus nigra 'Italica'



Search by Name

[Search Trees by Characteristics](#)

[Search Help](#)

[About SelecTree](#)

[Right Tree Right Place](#)

[Utility Precautions](#)

[Browse securely](#)

SelecTree: Right Tree Right Place

Trees & shrubs are an important part of the environment and the communities that we live in. Use the health and safety links below to help avoid future conflicts with your valued plantings.

- [Utility Precautions](#)
- [Fire Safety](#)
- [Root Damage](#)
- [Invasive Plants](#)
- [Hazardous Trees](#)
- [Tree Maintenance](#)
- [Allergy & Toxicity](#)
- [Biogenic Emissions](#)

Utility Precautions

Planting or pruning trees near utility lines requires careful consideration. Look for the utility friendly icon  in search results lists. See [Utility Precautions](#) for more information.

Fire Safety



Pinus canariensis

Resistant to Oak Root Fungus...

Photo by M. Ritter, W. Mark, J. Reimer and C. Stubler



Place

Utility Precautions

Browse securely

Tree Characteristics

Max Height (ft)

Two dropdown menus for Max Height (ft)

Growth Rate

Dropdown menu for Growth Rate

Tree Shape

Dropdown menu for Tree Shape

Habit

Dropdown menu for Habit

Bark Color

Dropdown menu for Bark Color

Bark Texture

Dropdown menu for Bark Texture

Armament

Dropdown menu for Armament

Branch Strength

Dropdown menu for Branch Strength

Litter Type

Dropdown menu for Litter Type

Leaf, Flower & Fruit Characteristics

Foliage Type

Dropdown menu for Foliage Type



Cleyera japonica

Utility friendly tree. New leaves are brownish-red. Var. wallichiana is common in the Himalayas and...

Photo by J. Reimer



Site Conditions & Constraints

Sunset Climate Zone

USDA Hardiness Zone

California Native

Exposure

Seaside Tolerance

Salinity Tolerance

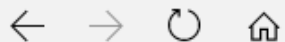
Soil Moisture

Soil Texture

Soil pH

Pest & Disease Information

Deer Palatable



Pest & Disease Information

Deer Palatable

Disease Resistant

Pest Resistant

Disease Susceptibility

Pest Susceptibility

Health, Safety & Environmental Concerns

Fire Resistance

Root Damage Potential

Health Hazard

California Invasive

Biogenic Emissions



Special Uses & Values

Attracts Wildlife

Desirable Wildlife Plant

Landscape Application

Common Landscape Use

Fruit Value

Search

Note: We recommend selecting three or four attributes for an initial search.

- [Tree Characteristics Glossary](#)
- [Search Help](#)



A visioning tool for beautiful landscapes

Welcome!

- [Get Started](#)
- [Plant Finder](#)
- [Garden Styles](#)
- [Helpful lists](#)
- [My Plants](#)
- [About us](#)
- [Visit our garden](#)



The Chino Basin Water Conservation District works to sustain our regional water supply through public stewardship, stormwater percolation, demonstration, and education. Visit our public demonstration garden and website to learn more.





- High Water Needs
- Moderate Water Needs

Character

- Evergreen
- Deciduous

Sun Exposure

- Full Sun
- Partial Sun
- Shade

Aesthetics

- Colorful Flowers
- Pleasing Fragrance
- Fall Color

Functions

- Hedges or Screens
- Butterfly Plants
- Bird, Wildlife Plants
- Container Plants
- Lawn Alternatives
- Plants for Small Spaces
- Plants for Slopes





Search by plant name [input] Clear Search

Plant Type

- Tree
- Palm
- Shrub
- Vine
- Perennial
- Ground Cover
- Grass
- Succulent
- California Native

Water Needs

- Low Water Needs
- Moderate Water Needs

Character

- Evergreen
- Deciduous

Sun Exposure

- Full Sun
- Partial Sun
- Shade

Aesthetics

- Colorful Flowers
- Pleasing Fragrance

28 plants found



Trees

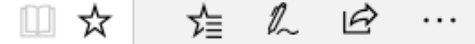
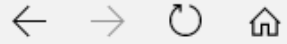


WUCOLS IV

Water Use Classification of Landscape Species

Plant Search Database

Select a City by Region



Common Name

Search by Common Name

Plant Type

- Gc** (Ground Cover)
- P** (Perennial)
- S** (Shrub)
- T** (Tree)
- V** (Vine)
- Ba** (Bamboo)
- Bu** (Bulb)
- G** (Grass)
- Pm** (Palm and Cycad)
- Su** (Succulent)
- N** (California Native)
- A** (Arboretum All-star)

Water Use

- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate/Medium
- High
- Unknown
- Not Appropriate for this Region

Search By Plant Type and/or Water Use

All Plant Data for the South Inland Valley Region

Avoid Invasive plants: to protect Habitat and Decrease Fire Danger



California Invasive Plant Council
Cal-IPC
Protecting California's wildlands through science, education, and policy

Cal-IPC > Invasive Plants > Invasive Plant Management > plant profiles > **Eucalyptus camaldulensis**

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (red gum)

Eucalyptus camaldulensis (red gum) is a tree (family Myrtaceae) found in southern California. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* increases risk of catastrophic wildland fires and over-crowds native plants and trees.

Cal-IPC Inventory rating: Limited

Cal-IPC Resources on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

- California Invasive Plant Inventory Plant Assessment Form - Information gathered by Cal-IPC on the impacts, rate of spread, and distribution of invasive plants in California. Does not include management information.

Navigation Menu:
Home
Invasive Plants
Definitions & Impacts
California Inventory
Prevention
Early Detection
Mapping
Management
Research
Symposium



Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Photo courtesy Dr. Mark Brunell



Invasive Plant to Avoid Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)



Alternative to Scotch Broom: Cleveland Sage (*Salvia clevelandii*)



Invasive Plant to Avoid:
Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia selloana*)



Alternative to Pampas Grass:
Deer Grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*)



Invasive Plant to Avoid:
Green Fountain Grass
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)





Alternative to Green Fountain Grass:
Oriental Fountain Grass
(*Pennisetum orientale*)



It's Fall! Time to Plant!



Both Native and Well-Adapted Non-native Plants Can be 'California Friendly'

- ❖ Due to urban heat islands and nighttime temperatures not cooling down as much as they used to, not all native plants that used to grow well still do
- ❖ Some non-native plants have proven their worthiness as drought-resistant, heat and pest tolerant additions
- ❖ Planting a diversity of plants is recommended to ensure biodiversity and habitat health

All Newly-Planted Landscape Plants Require Irrigation Through Their Establishment Period

- ❖ A common mistake is to plant native and well-adapted non-native plants in the summer and forget to regularly water them
- ❖ A great time to plant is Fall!
- ❖ Ensure that root zones stay moist the first season, then begin to water less often but longer to draw the roots down

Planting tips:

- ▶ Think about right plant right place and hydrozone
- ▶ Water plants in well and keep moist when establishing
- ▶ Mulch with nonnatives
- ▶ Fertilize as needed with nonnatives
- ▶ Use drip irrigation when possible and water in the early morning
- ▶ Keep your plants pest free by keeping them healthy and attracting beneficial predators
- ▶ For “part sun/shade” plants avoid late afternoon sun

Making the Most of your Food Gardens



Veggie Gardens:

- ▶ Mulch is a great way to keep your veggie gardens weed free and saving water
- ▶ Right plant right place again....think warm and cool season veggies and fruits
- ▶ Use drip irrigation to save water
- ▶ Keep pests out with mechanical barriers
- ▶ Use least toxic methods of pest management (UC IPM)
- ▶ Keeping veggies and fruits properly watered will help them resist pests, give them the best flavor and keep them competitive!
- ▶ Veggies and fruits can be beautiful, you can landscape with them too!



Fruit Trees:

- ▶ Select Plants that work well with your local chill hours
- ▶ Keep plants well watered when establishing
- ▶ Plant Dec to Feb for best success (and bare root are great!)
- ▶ Don't over fertilize!
- ▶ Water mature trees deeply and infrequently
- ▶ Painting tree trunks can protect them from sunburn and pests

Falling in love with your yard!

- ▶ Know how to make your yard efficient, saving resources as you go (mulching, proper water, etc)!
- ▶ Make your yard a welcoming place: bring pollinators and beneficial insects in and provide them with food and habitat year round
- ▶ Compost if you can, it will make you feel great!
- ▶ Make your home defensible
- ▶ Planting the right plants at the right time and in the right place will make your job sooo much easier!
- ▶ Try growing some food: fruits and veggies grown at home are nutritious, delicious and help reduce the miles your food has to travel to your dinner table (and its water well spent!)

Contact a UCCE Master Gardener for More Help With Your Gardening Questions:



mgsanbern@ucanr.edu or (909)387-2182

2020-2021 'Garden to the Table' Workshop Series

(via Zoom)

Taught by:

UCCE Master Gardeners & Master Food Preservers

Come to one, two or all!

Growing your Cool Season Veggie Garden (9am-10:30am)

Preserving your Harvest: Jams and Jellies (10:30 to 12pm)

Drought-Resistant Sustainable Landscapes (1pm to 2pm)

Invasive Landscape Pests ID and Prevention (2pm to 3pm)

November 14, 2020

Offered through the James S. Thalman Chino Hills Branch Library



Register here for this Zoom class:

<http://mgsb.ucanr.edu/?calitem=492430>



Classes are free, and registration can be found on our website:

<http://mgsb.ucanr.edu/>

Questions: magoneill@ucanr.edu

Website for classes and more:
<http://mgsb.ucanr.edu/>

*Follow us on Facebook, Twitter
and Instagram*



Questions?

Use the chat feature to ask any questions

Call to action!



Checklist for your home:

- Are your plants hydrozoned, and do you have the right plants in the right place?
- Are you using mulch in your garden?
- Have you checked your irrigation system this season, and checked for leaks and run off? Are you “cycling” your water if needed?
- Are you fertilizing properly?
- Is your yard a good home for pollinators and beneficial insects?
- If able, are you composting your yard waste and or food scraps?
- Is your yard defensible? Is it maintained for fire safety?
- Avoid invasive plants in your yard
- Plant and eat seasonally appropriate veggies and fruits (grow our own food and herbs!)
- Plant fruit trees that are appropriate for your area

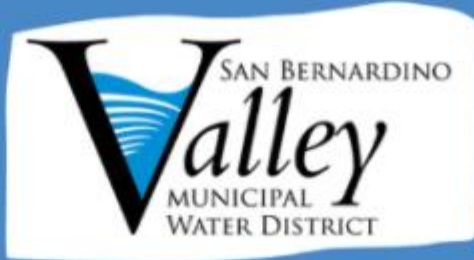


Make a Difference in Your Yard

- Check sprinklers to make sure that they are only watering plants and not over spraying.
- Look for broken, clogged, buried, or missing sprinkler heads.
- Program irrigation to run in early morning or evening to minimize evaporation.
- Mulch shrubs and other plants to maintain moisture in the soil longer.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveway or sidewalk.
- If you can, plant water wise plants! Fall is the best time to plant them! Ask a Master Gardener for advice!




**You're invited to the
water WISE UP
series!**



**Water Conservation
and Irrigation**

**Smart Irrigation=Water
Well Spent**

March 20, 2021



**Sustainability
and Efficiency**

**Healthy
Habitat+Savings**


April 10, 2021



**Utility and
Productivity**

**Be Wise+Maximize
Use**

April 24, 2021



The Water WISE UP Series

WISE UP in the Valley, with Valley District

- ▶ **W**ater conservation – saving water within your yard
- ▶ **I**rrigation management – smart, weather-based controller
- ▶ **S**ustainability – healthy habitat
- ▶ **E**fficiency – smart usage
- ▶ **U**tility – designed for your needs and plants needs
- ▶ **P**roductivity – growing your own food

Thank you for attending!

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Jasmine Orozco Clark jclark@iercd.org

Maggie O'Neill
Magoneill@ucanr.edu