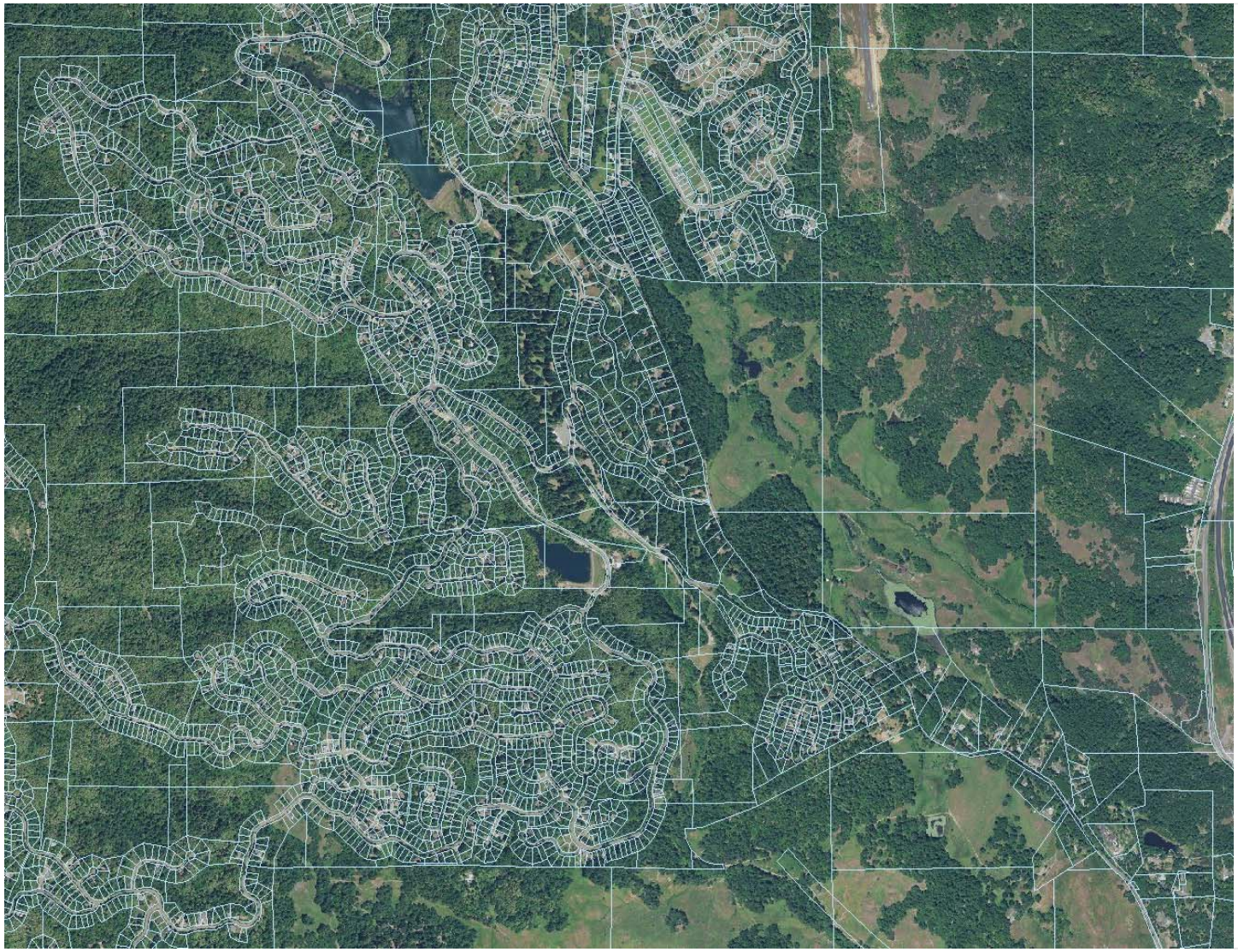

SMALL PROPERTIES

- Especially flammable b/c:
  - Lack room for a greenbelt
  - Higher housing density – more flammable materials
  - Older home pose greater fire risk –mature veg, older roof materials
- Use zone 1 & 2 plants – most fire retardant
- Gates between fences allows for ease of access – gridlock common in fires
- Vegetation along road shoulders should be ground covers
- Overhanging branches should be pruned ≥ 16 ft. above road

FENCES

- Contribute enormous amounts of fuel to a home site
- Cheap & ignitable woods are common building material
- Vegetation typically planted on both sides of fence
- Four Main Functions:
  1. Visual Barrier: most flammable, only use wood where screening view
  2. Sound Barrier: most expensive, best barrier materials are non-flammable (i.e. concrete, bricks, stucco, etc.)
  3. Barrier to Entry: can be least flammable & cheapest (i.e. chain link and strong wire-mesh @ 4 x 4 posts)
  4. Aesthetic Divisions: typically ornamental, rocks, bricks, and large lumber are ideal


PLANTS
&
PREVENTION
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3 GAUGES OF FLAMMABILITY

1. **IGNITABILITY**
   - The seconds it takes to burst into flames when exposed to 650°F – 1100°F
   - Leaf thickness & moisture content directly linked to ignitability
   - Ex: Succulents are harder to ignite than grasses

2. **SUSTAINABILITY**
   - Ability to keep a fire going
   - Plant fuel determines sustainability
   - Ex: Grass (*not sustainable*) vs. Chaparral (*sustains fire*)

3. **COMBUSTIBILITY**
   - The amount of heat a plant is capable of producing when on fire
   - Determined by tissue density and chemical composition
   - Ex: Oak is harder to ignite than pine

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

- Deciduous plants < Evergreens
- Broadleaf plants < Needle-like leaves
- Moist/pliable leaves < stiff/leathery leaves
- Thick leaves < thin leaves
- Low litter producing plants < High litter producing plants
- Watery sap < thick/gummy/resinous sap
- No fragrance < fragrance
- Silver leaves (high mineral & ash content) < other leaves
  - Not true for native fragrant sages
- Leaves w/o hair < leaves with hair

ANY PLANT CAN CATCH FIRE !

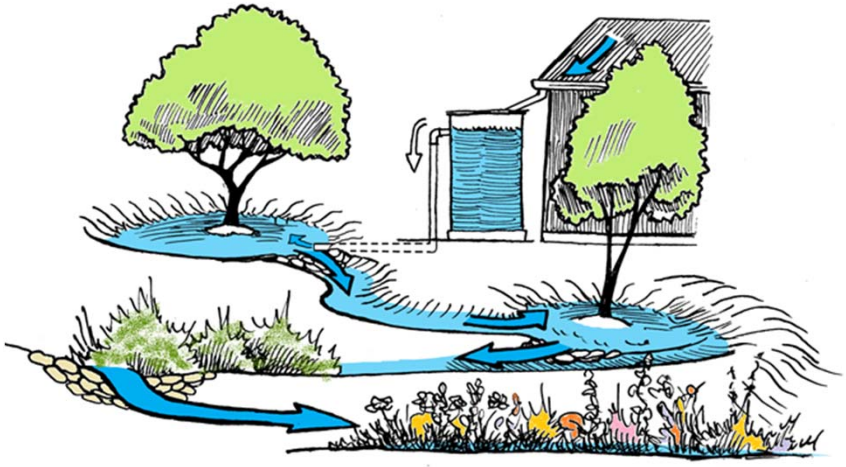










RAINWATER HARVESTING

- Catchment tanks
- Rain gardens
- Swales
- Depressions
- Rain catchment drain

1" rain on 1,000 ft^2 roof = 623 gal. of water





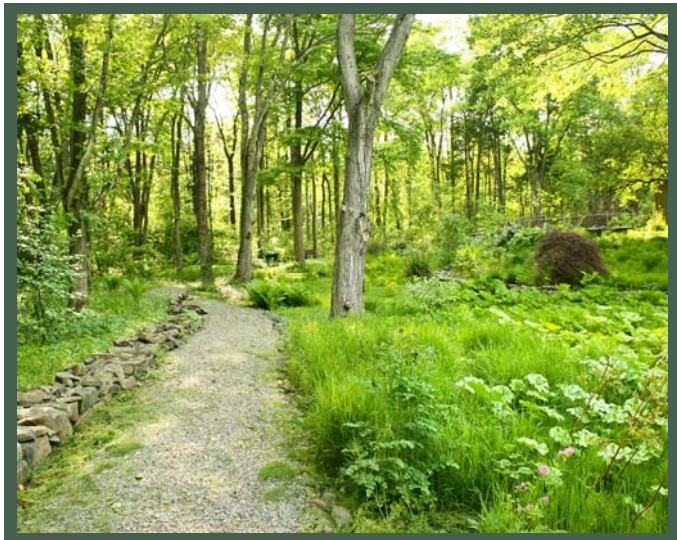


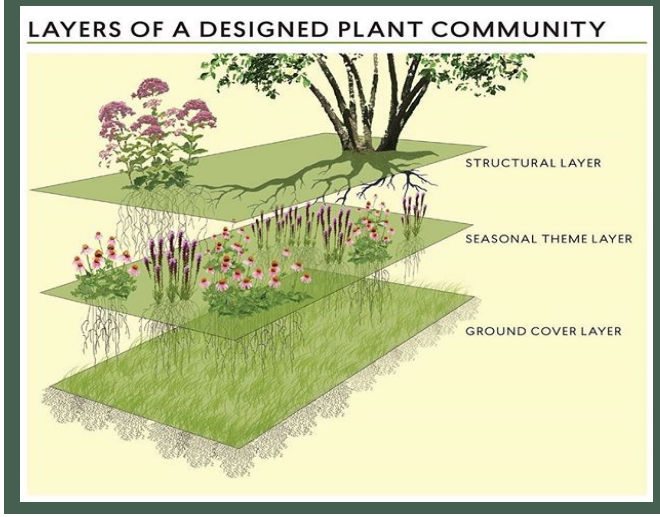

BENEFITS OF NATIVE PLANTS

- Adapted to fire ecology
- **Drought tolerant – saves water**
- **Supports native animal species**
- Less fertilizer & maintenance
- Beauty

Why I Landscape with Natives…

- Maintains food sources and habitat for native animals (invertebrates included) within suburban environments
- Requires less maintenance, feeding, and water requirements than most exotics
- Adapted to local climate – more likely to adapt to future changes
- Thousands of varieties to choose from
- Responsibility to the environment
- Opportunity expand shrinking habitats





NATIVE PLANT DESIGN

- Mimic scenes found in nature
  - Repetition
  - Grouping
  - Mass planting
- Simplicity
- Texture

NATIVE PLANTS & POLLINATORS

- Intensive monocropping, urban sprawl, pollution, etc. have destroyed and fragmented native pollinator habitats
  - Remaining habitats often degraded by invasive/non-native plants
- At least 200 species of pollinators are considered threatened or extinct by the World Conservation Union
- Pollinators:
  - *Bees*: ~4,000 species, mostly solitary ground nesting species
  - *Butterflies*: 700+ native species in NA
  - *Moths*: nocturnal – rely on night-blooming flowers
  - *Beetles & Flies*: mimic bees to evade predation
  - *Bats*: nocturnal pollinator
  - *Hummingbirds*: forage and shelter in shrubs, trees, and vines







Bloom Period		Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle*	Flower Color	Max. Height†	Water Needs	Notes
		Forbs				(Feet)	L: low; M: medium; H: high	*Life Cycle abbreviations: A: annual; P: perennial; B: biennial. †Max. Height is an average, individual plants may vary.
	1	Baby blue eyes	*Nemophila menziesii*	A	blue	0.25	L	Stunning sky blue flowers attract native bees, including mason bees (*Osmia* spp.); tolerates moderate shade and moisture
Early	2	Common tidytips	*Layia platyglossa*	A	yellow	0.25	L	Sunny yellow and white flowers are very attractive to butterflies and native bees; tolerates clay soils
	3	Lacy phacelia	*Phacelia tanacetifolia*	A	purple	3	L	Easy to establish, with prolific, showy blooms; tolerates clay soils
	4	California poppy	*Eschscholzia californica*	A, P	orange	0.5	L	Easy to establish and long blooming; attracts a diversity of bees, bumble bees in particular
Early–Mid	5	Elegant clarkia	*Clarkia unguiculata*	A	pink	0.5	L	Strikingly unique flowers attract bees and butterflies; larval host for Clark's sphinx moth
	6	Globe gilia	*Gilia capitata*	A, P	blue	1	M	Globe-shaped, periwinkle-blue flower clusters attract a diversity of bees and butterflies
	7	California phacelia	*Phacelia californica*	P	purple	1	L	Tightly coiled flower heads are very attractive to bumble bees and other native bees; tolerates clay soils
	8	Cleveland sage	*Salvia clevelandii*	P	purple	3	L	Showy flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds; extremely fragrant foliage; requires good drainage
Mid	9	Foothill penstemon	*Penstemon heterophyllus*	P	blue	3	L	Iridescent violet flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds; requires good drainage; heat and drought tolerant
	10	Narrowleaf milkweed	*Asclepias fascicularis*	P	pink/ white	1.5	M	Monarch butterfly host plant; high-quality nectar source for many bees; easier to establish from transplants than from seed
	11	Summer lupine	*Lupinus formosus*	P	purple	1.5	L	This and other lupines are highly attractive to bumble bees and visited by many other native bees
Mid–Late	12	Common sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	A	yellow	5	M	Sunflowers are a favorite of many bee species; easy to establish and tolerant of clay soils
	13	Gumplant	*Grindelia camporum*	P	yellow	4	L	Long-lasting flowers; attracts small, native bees; tolerates clay soils and wet or dry conditions
	14	California aster	*Symphyotrichum chilense*	P	purple	5	L	One of the latest fall blooming plants; important for pre-hibernation bumble bee queens; tolerates clay soils
Late	15	California fuchsia	*Epilobium canum*	P	orange/ red	3	L	Abundant scarlet-colored flowers; critical late-season nectar source for hummingbirds and bees
	16	California goldenrod	*Solidago velutina* ssp. *californica*	P	yellow	3	M	Important late-season forage for bees, butterflies, beneficial solitary wasps, pollen-eating soldier beetles, and more
		Shrubs and Trees						
	21	California lilac	*Ceanothus* 'Concha'	P	purple	4	L	Attracts bees and butterflies with a profusion of bright violet-blue flowers; tolerates clay soils
	22	McMinn manzanita	*Arctostaphylos* 'McMinn'	P	white	5	L	Clusters of small, bell-shaped flowers provide early season forage for bumble bees and other spring bees; tolerates clay soils
Early	23	Oregon grape	*Berberis aquifolium*	P	yellow	5	L	Attracts honey bees and native bees, including mason bees (*Osmia* spp.); tolerates shade and wet or dry conditions
		Redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*	P	pink/red	15	M	Rose-colored blooms clustered on bare branches; tolerates some shade and moisture; can be pruned to a shrub or small tree
		California buckthorn	*Rhamnus californica*	P	white	5	L	Attractive, evergreen shrub that attracts small, native bees; its berries are a favorite of birds; tolerates some shade
Early–Mid		California flannelbush	*Fremontodendron californicum*	P	yellow	15	L	Prolific bloomer with large, bell-shaped yellow flowers; does not need summer water
		Silver bush lupine	*Lupinus albifrons*	P	purple	3	L	Showy, deep purple flowers with contrasting silver foliage; attracts numerous bee species; requires good drainage
Mid	24	California buckwheat	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*	P	white	2.5	L	Favored nectar source of many blue and hairstreak butterflies, also very attractive to native bees; drought tolerant

This list of pollinator plants for California was produced by the Xerces® Society.
For more information about pollinator conservation, please visit www.xerces.org.

XERCES SOCIETY for Invertebrate Conservation

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