

**APPENDIX C**

**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

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## LANDSCAPING FOR FIRESAFETY: Plants Native to the Santa Monica Mountains

October 1999

This list of native plants useful in firewise landscaping was prepared in an effort to sustain local biodiversity, reduce erosion, sedimentation and slope failure, and still reduce fuel loads around structures in the Urban/Wildland Interface zone.

The plants listed include some more flammable species that are important for their role in stabilizing slopes. Spacing of these more flammable plants, and maintenance to reduce accumulated deadwood is required. Breaking the continuity of the fuel should be the guiding principle of your landscaping.

Environmentally sensitive fuel modification includes not only reduction of flammable vegetation around a house, but also a thoughtful plan for long-term management. It is possible to reduce the need for yearly brush clearance by converting slopes of flash fuels like grasses, to less demanding mosaics of native perennials and shrubs.

Mulch placed on a slope or around trees and shrubs can suppress weeds, decrease erosion, maintain favorable soil temperature and moisture and increase the health of the plants. A layer of medium size chips up to 6 inches deep is recommended.

Additional native plant species that have the following desirable characteristics would also be appropriate.

- extensive root systems for controlling erosion and holding slopes
- ability to store water in leaves and stems, can withstand drought
- produce limited dead material and can withstand severe pruning
- low levels of volatile oils or resins, and can resprout after a fire.

The following list has been compiled from several sources of plants recommended for firesafe landscaping. For more information see:

Beall, Fred. 1999. Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface.  
UC Berkeley Forest Products Laboratory.

County of Los Angeles Fire Department. 1998. Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines for Projects located in Fire Zone 4 or Very high Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

County of Los Angeles Fire Department. 1998. Firewise Landscaping.

CNPS. 1992. Landscaping Plants for Use in the Santa Monica Mountains.

## LANDSCAPING FOR FIRESAFETY: Plants Native to the Santa Monica Mountains

### GROUNDCOVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Flammability	Habitat	Exposure
CA fuchsia	<i>Epilobium californica</i>	low	Oak wood, chap	sun, part shade
CA poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	med	chap	sun
Catalina perfume*	<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	med	chap	sun, part sun
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	med	chap	sun
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis gigantea</i>	low-med	chap, coast	sun, part sun
Coyote brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	low	chap	sun
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera elata</i>	low-med	chap	sun, part sun
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron foliosus</i>	low	chap	sun
Live forever	<i>Dudleya sp.</i>	low	rock faces	sun
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	low	riparian	shade
Manzanita*	<i>Artocostaphylos sp.</i>	low-med	chap	sun, part sun
Rockrose*	<i>Cistus sp.</i>	low	open	sun
Sagebrush*(prostate)	<i>Artemesia californica</i>	low-med	oak wood, chap	sun
Shrubby butterweed	<i>Senecio douglasii</i>	low	oak, wood, chap	sun
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millifolium</i>	low	rock faces	sun, part shade

css=coastal sage scrub

### PERENNIAL HERBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Flammability	Habitat	Exposure
Beach sun cups	<i>Cammissonia cheiranthifolia</i>	low	coastal dunes	sun
Bladderpod	<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	low-med	css	sun
Blue eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	low	open	sun
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	low-med	css, oak wood	sun, part sun
CA blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	med	chap, riparian	shade, part sun
CA rose	<i>Rosa californica</i>	low	chap, riparian	part sun, sun
Chaparral currant	<i>Ribes malvaceum</i>	med	chap	sun
Chaparral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	low-med	chap, oak wood	shade
Coast sunflower	<i>Encelia californica</i>	med	css, chap	sun
Fuchsia flowering gooseberry	<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	med	chap, riparian	part sun, shade
Giant Wild rye	<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	med	chap, riparian	sun, part sun
Golden currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	med	chap, oak wood	part sun
Golden eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i>	low	open	sun
Gum plant	<i>Grindelia robusta</i>	low	chap, css	sun
Heart-leaved penstemon	<i>Keckellia cordifolia</i>	low-med	css, chap	sun, part sun
Hummingbird sage	<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	low	oak wood, chap	shade
Iris	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	low	riparian	sun, part sun
Lupines	<i>Lupinus sp.</i>	low-med	css, chap	sun, part sun
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia pinnata</i>	med	riparian	shade
Matilija poppy	<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	med	css, chap	sun
Meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i>	low	oak wood, riparian	shade
Monkey flowers	<i>Mimulus sp.</i>	low-med	chap, oak wood	sun, part sun
Nightshade	<i>Solanum sp.</i>	low	chap, oak wood	sun, part shade
Our Lord's candle	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	med	chap, css	sun

css=coastal sage scrub

**PERENNIAL HERBS (cont.)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Flammability	Habitat	Exposure
Rush	<i>Juncus textilis</i>	low-med	riparian	shade, part sun
Scarlet larkspur	<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	low	chap, css	sun, part shade
Sea lavender	<i>Limonium californicum</i>	low	css	sun, part sun
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	low	chap, oak wood	shade
St. Catherine's Lace	<i>Eriognum giganteum</i>	med	css	sun
Wild grape	<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	low	riparian	shade, part sun
Woolly blue curls	<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	med	chap, oak wood	sun
Yerba santa	<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	low	chap, css	sun

css=coastal sage scrub

**TREES AND SHRUBS**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Flammability	Height	Spread
Alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	low	50-90	40+
Ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	med	20-50	30-50
Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	med	30-95	30-95
Big-pod Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>	high	<15	10-May
Box Elder*	<i>Acer negundo californicum</i>	med	<60	<60
Buck-brush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	high	<51	10-May
Buckeye*	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	low-med	20+	30+
CA Bay	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	low-med	30-75	30-75
CA Walnut	<i>Juglans californica</i>	low-med	25-35	30-40
Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	low	30-70	70+
Coffeeberry	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	med	<15	<15
Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	low	40-60	40-60
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	low/med	<20	<20
Flannelbush*	<i>Fremontedendron sp.</i>	low	<20	<10
Greenbark Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	high	<15	<15
Hairy-leaved Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i>	high	<15	<15
Hoary-leaved Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	high	<15	<15
Holly leaf Cherry	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	low-med	<20	<15
Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	high	<20	<20
Lemonade Berry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	med high	<15	<15
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	med high	<15	<15
Mountain mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	med -high	<15	<15
Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	low	<15	<15
Quailbush	<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	low	<15	<15
Redbud*	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	low	<20	<20
Scrub Oak	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	low-med	<20	<20
Sugarbush	<i>Rhus ovata</i>	med high	<20	<20
Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	low	50-100	50-100
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	low-med	15-30	15-30
Tree Mallow	<i>Lavatera assurgentiflora</i>	low	<15	<15
Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	low	70+	70+
Willows	<i>Salix sp.</i>	low	20-40	20-30

## NATIVE PLANTS FOR SLOPE STABILIZATION AND EROSION CONTROL

Scientific Name	Common Name	slope grade	sun	exposure part-sun	shade	soil type	height/width feet
<b>GRASSES</b>							
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	Ca. Brome	all	X	X		all	2/1
<i>Leymus condersatus</i>	Giant Wild Rye	all	X	X	X	all	4/10
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deergrass	gentle/mod		X	X	all	5/6
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Needlegrass	all slopes	X			wide range	2-3/2
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eye grass	gentle/mod.	X	X		heavy, sandy	1/1
<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i>	Golden eye grass	gentle/mod	X	X		heavy, sandy	1/1
<b>GROUND COVERS</b>							
<i>Arctostaphylos sp.</i>	"Point Reyes"	all	X	X		all	1/4
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyotebush	all	X	X		all	2/10
<i>Ceanothus sp.</i>	"Pt. Reyes"	all	X	X		heavy, sandy	2/6
	"Carmel Creeper"	all	X	X		heavy, sandy	2/6
<i>Cistus sp.</i>	Rockrose	all	X	X		well drained	3/3
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Golden Yarrow	all	X	X		well drained	1/2
<i>Fragaria californica</i>	Ca. Strawberry	gentle/mod.			X	heavy, sandy	4"/flat
<i>Heuchera sp.</i>	Alum Root	moderate	X	X		heavy, sandy	2/1
<i>Leptodactylon californica</i>	Prickly phlox	all	X	X	X	sandy	2/1
<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i>	Evergreen currant	all	X	X	X	all	5/3
<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>	Creeping sage	gentle/mod.	X	X		heavy, sandy, alkaline	flat/2
<i>Sedum sp.</i>	Stonecrop	gentle/mod.	X	X		well drained, poor	flat/1
<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	Ca. Fuschia	gentle/mod.	X	X		heavy, sandy, alkaline	2/4

**NATIVE PLANTS FOR SLOPE STABILIZATION AND EROSION CONTROL (cont.)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	slope grade	sun	exposure part-sun	shade	soil type	height/width feet
<b>SHRUBS</b>							
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	Big bay Manzanita	med/steep	X			heavy, sandy	15/10
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	Sagebrush	med./steep	X			heavy, sandy	4/3
<i>Ceanothus sp.</i>	"Joyce Coulter"	all	X	X		sandy, well drained	5/8
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	all	X	X		all	10-15/8
<i>Lavatera assurgentiflora</i>	Lavatera	all	X			all	6/6
<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Honeysuckle	all	X	X		all	6/3
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Bush mallow	all	X	X		all	10/6
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac	all	X	X		heavy, sandy	15/10
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Holly leaf Cherry	all	X	X		all	15/12
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Redberry	all	X			all	6/5
<i>Rhus sp.</i>	Sugar Bush	all	X	X		all	10/10
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lords Candle	all	X	X		all	3/3
<b>TREES</b>							
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Redbud	all		X	X	all	20/15
<i>Fremontodendron sp.</i>	Flannel bush	all	X			heavy, sandy	15/10
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Ca. Walnut	all	X	X		all	30/20
<i>Juniperus californicum</i>	Ca. Juniper	all	X			dry, well drained	35/15
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont Cottonwood	all	X	X		riparian	50/20
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Ca. Live Oak	all	X	X		all	50/40
<i>Quercus lobota</i>	Valley Oak	all	X			well drained	75/40
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Elderberry	all	X	X		all	15/10

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## **A FEW TIPS FOR WORKING WITH NATIVES:**

- Most of these plants require watering to get them established. Usually once or twice a month is best. Too much water makes for leggy plants and can lead to disease problems.
- It is important to remove all weeds from your planting site before putting in natives. The natives do best when they don't have to compete with the weeds to get established.
- A mixture of groundcovers, shrubs and trees is the best combination for erosion control and slope stabilization. The various root depths really do a great job holding up a slope.

Critical areas for stabilization are gullies, cuts, fills, streambanks, bare soil, areas of disturbed soils, land denuded by fire or flood. Erosion is not always seen. Many more tons of soil erode from a bare hillside than from a huge gully without the hillside showing signs of erosion. Why? Five tons of soil lost from an acre is only about the thickness of four sheets of paper. the only time we notice this kind of erosion is when storm waters deposit the soil on our streets or yards.

We can't completely stop erosion, but often we can reduce it considerably by proper planting or structural measures designed to promote slope stability. A combination of both often is the best solution to problems on extremely steep slopes or along streambanks. Some structural measures to consider would include:

drainage ditches    terracing    check dams    gabions

Used together stabilization can prevent slope failure, minimize streambank erosion and failure and protect downslope or downstream structures. The Resource Conservation District would be happy to help you determine what would work best for your situation. Become a cooperator today! Forms available from the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains, 122 N. Topanga Canyon Blvd., Topanga, 310-455-1030.

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## PRUNING GUIDELINES

You know you've done a good job when you've removed 15% or less living wood and it's difficult to tell the tree has been pruned.

### Why should you prune?

- To reduce fuel available to fire.
- To limit size of the plant. (Best to plant the right tree in the right spot so that this is minimal)
- To enhance plant health.
- To enhance plant structure. (Remove crowded, crossed branches, weak branch crotch angles, establish main leader)
- To remove suckers or watersprouts. (But why are they present? Possibly due to previous poor pruning or disease. Check first for problems)
- To improve or maintain flowering and fruiting.
- For safety—branches overhanging walkways, obstruct vision, low hanging.
- To retrain tree that has been poorly pruned previously.

### When should you prune?

- Deadwood can be removed at any time.
- For deciduous trees, its best to prune before the new leaves emerge, after tree is in full leaf or during dormant period.
- For conifers, timing is not crucial, although sap run is less during winter months before new candles (shoots) appear.
- For flowering trees, prune in spring following blooming.
- Fruit trees are best pruned either just prior to flowering/leafing out or just after fruit sets.

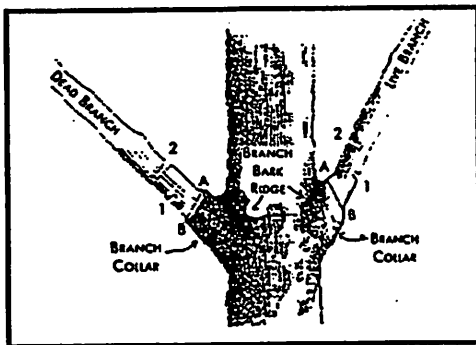
### What should you prune?

- Deadwood
- Branches that cross each other.
- Broken or damaged branches.
- Branches rubbing against other trees or structures. (The Fire Dept. requires a 10' clearance from all structures, especially chimneys!)
- Diseased branches. (However, be sure to clean your clippers in solution of 1-gallon water with 3 tbs. Clorox between cuts so as not to spread disease.)

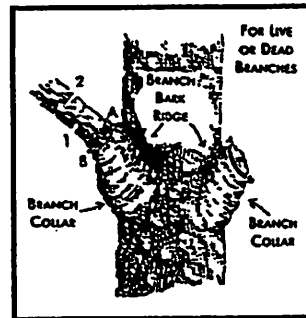


## How should you prune?

- For large branches, especially those that cannot be reached from the ground, it is usually best to call a professional.
- For smaller, accessible branches, use sharp tools and make cuts according to the diagrams below. (Taken from Pruning Techniques, Brooklyn Botanic Gardens)
- A permit is required to prune living limbs larger than 2" diameter from California Oak trees.
- (Obtained from LA Co. Regional Planning (213-974-6411), fee starts at \$308)
- LA Co. Foresters may waive fee in some situations, i.e. if tree presents a hazard.
- Call them when in doubt if you qualify. (818-222-1108)



Hardwood



Conifer

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## CHOOSING A PROFESSIONAL TO PRUNE YOUR TREE

Trees may add as much as 20% to the value of your property. They live a long time if properly cared for. Most trees require minimum pruning or other maintenance when it's done correctly. They enhance your environment by moderating temperatures, preventing run-off and erosion, providing wildlife habitat and aesthetic enjoyment to your surroundings.

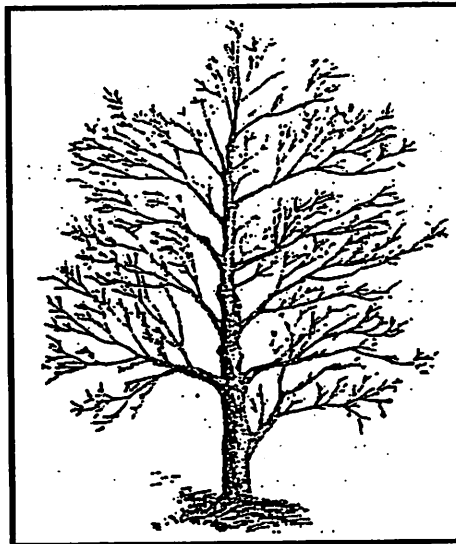
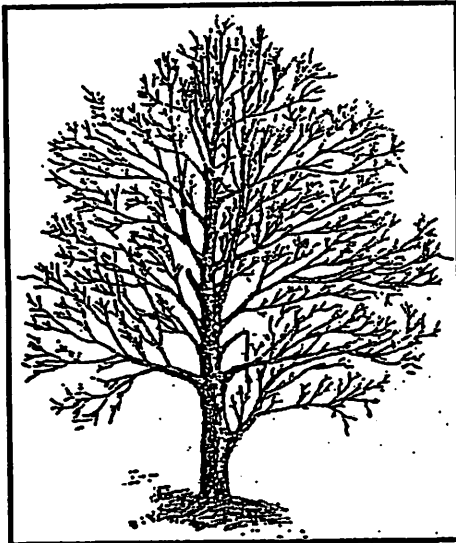
*Remember, you get what you pay for! Experienced tree care professionals cost more than a gardener with a chainsaw because they know more!*

### Be sure to:

- ask for evidence of contractors licence, certificate of insurance and workmans compensation. (CA law requires that arborists doing tree work worth more than \$350.00 have a contractors licence and insurance.)
- arborist certification and training (International Society of Arboriculture or National Arborist Association membership)
- clarify in writing what specific work will be done, how cleanup will be dealt with, fee for services.

### Beware of:

- climbing with spikes—this is only done when a tree is to be removed
- topping—this can kill your tree, create a hazard by encouraging weakly attached shoots, and looks terrible!
- poorly equipped personnel—safety while climbing trees is critical! Pros have proper saddles and ropes, a person on the ground and wear appropriate protective clothing when handling chainsaws or chemicals.



(Diagrams taken from *Pruning Techniques*, Brooklyn Botanic Garden)

### For more information:

*PRUNING TECHNIQUES*. 1991. Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record. 96 pgs.

*WESTERN GARDEN BOOK*. 1995. Sunset Press

*ISA PRUNING STANDARDS*. International Society of Arboriculture.

*MODERN ARBORICULTURE*. 1991. Alex Shigo. 423 pgs.

Provided as a courtesy by the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains.

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## COMPATIBLE NATIVE PLANTS AROUND OAKS IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Recommended by the California Native Plant Society

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### TREES

<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Juglans californica</i>	California Walnut
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Mexican Elderberry+
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	CA Bay

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### SHRUBS

<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise
<i>Amorpha californica</i>	False Indigo
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California Sagebrush
<i>Baccharis pilularis consanguinea</i>	Coyote Bush*
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Summer Holly
<i>Ceanothus sp.</i>	California Lilac
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain Mahogany
<i>Diplacus (Mimulus) longiflorus</i>	So. Bush Monkey Flower
<i>Erigonium fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat*
<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	Bladder-pod
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Cherry
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Scrub Oak
<i>Quercus wizlizenii</i>	Interior Live Oak
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	California Coffeeberry
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar Bush
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Squaw Bush
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Current
<i>Ribes californicum</i>	Hillside Current
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i>	Chaparral Current+
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fuchsia-flowering Gooseberry
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White Sage
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black Sage
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Snowberry

\* = ground cover      + = unusual and colorful fruits

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## COMPATIBLE NATIVE PLANTS AROUND OAKS IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS (cont.)

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### PERENNIALS

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian Milkweed
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaved Milkweed
<i>Delphinium parryi</i>	Blue Larkspur
<i>Delphinium patens</i>	Blue Larkspur
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Shooting Star
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>	Lax Dudleya
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lance Live Forever
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Chalk Dudleya
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Bush Sunflower
<i>Erigonium elongatum</i>	Wand Buckwheat
<i>Eschscholzia californicum</i>	California Poppy
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California Everlasting
<i>Grindelia robusta</i>	Gum Plant
<i>Keckiella (Penstemon) cordifolia</i>	Climbing Penstemon
<i>Lupinus longiflorus</i>	Bush Lupine
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	Scarlet Bugler
<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>	Foothill Penstemon
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky Cinquefoil
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	Hummingbird Sage*
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena
<i>Scophularia californica</i>	California Figwort
<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Skull Cap
<i>Sidalcea malvaeflora</i>	Common Checkerbloom
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass
<i>Solanum xantii</i>	Purple Nightshade
<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i>	Meadow Rue*
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny Jump Up
<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	California Fuschia*

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### ANNUALS

<i>Calandrina ciliata menziesii</i>	Red Maids
<i>Clarkia botaie</i>	Clarkia
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant Clarkia
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i>	Chinese Houses
<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i>	Collarless Poppy
<i>Lasthenia chrysostoma</i>	Gold Fields
<i>Layia platyglossa campenstris</i>	Tidy Tips
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Succulent Lupine
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby Blue Eyes
<i>Orthocarpus densiflorus</i>	Owls Clover
<i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i>	Owls Clover
<i>Platystemon californicum</i>	Cream Cups
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia

\* = ground cover    + = unusual and colorful fruits

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**COMPATIBLE NATIVE PLANTS AROUND OAKS  
IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS (cont.)**

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**BULBS**

<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	Golden Stars
<i>Brodiaea (Dichelostemma) pulchella</i>	Blue Dicks
<i>Calochortus albus</i>	White Globe Lily
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina Mariposa Lily
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i>	Yellow Mariposa
<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Star Lily

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**FERNS**

<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Downy Wood Fern
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Bird's Foot Fern
<i>Pityrogramma triangularis</i>	Goldback Fern
<i>Polypody californicum</i>	California Polypody

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**PERENNIAL GRASSES**

<i>Agrostis diegoensis</i>	San Diego Bent Grass
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome
<i>Bromus pseudolaevipes</i>	Woodland Brome
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant Wild Rye
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Western Rye Grass
<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wild Rye
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Chaparral Melica
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Showy Deer Grass
<i>Stipa cernua</i>	Spear Grass
<i>Stipa lepida</i>	Needlegrass
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass

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**VINES**

<i>Lathyrus laetiflorus</i>	Wild Sweet Pea
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\* = ground cover    + = unusual and colorful fruits

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## NATIVE PLANT GARDENING TIPS

1. Design garden in "area" according to site conditions:
  - a. Shade plants under oaks and other trees
  - b. Plants for full sun
  - c. Plants that will have water (either irrigation or wet spots)
  - d. Plants for dry areas with no irrigation/water
2. Check size of mature plant and space the planting accordingly!  
Many native plants spread!
3. Plant in Fall to take advantage of winter rains and cool temperatures for root establishment. Seeds in particular benefit from the rainy season.
4. Cut back matilija poppies, mugwort, CA sagebrush and CA fuchsia in the fall to maintain more manicured garden look. Some sages also benefit from some pruning.
5. Gather seeds from your own garden to share with others and spread further. Some native annuals like elegant clarkia, monkey flower, poppies and lupine grow really well from seed.
6. Some natives are dormant in the dry season, but not dead! Be sure to look carefully before removing a plant to be sure you are taking one that is truly dead, not just dormant!
7. Try the plants that spread with rhizomes like hummingbird sage, snowberry and boykinias. One plant can eventually cover a whole hillside.
8. Don't be frustrated when the plants take time to spread. Natives can be slow to start, but the payoff in the long run is fantastic!
9. Don't miss the fall California native Plant Sale for great plants and help from the pros.

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**SOURCES OF NATIVE PLANTS AND SEEDS  
FOR EROSION CONTROL IN TOPANGA**

**PLANTS**

Matilija Nursery  
8225 Waters Rd  
Moorpark, CA 93021  
805-484-0551

Las Pilatas Nursery  
Las Pilatas Road  
Santa Margarita, CA 93453  
805-684-0436

Sperling Nursery  
Calabasas Road  
Calabasas, CA 91302  
805-682-4726

Theodore Payne Foundation  
10459 Tuxford Street  
Sun Valley, CA 91352  
818-768-1802

Tree of Life Nursery  
33201 Ortega Highway  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92693  
949-728-0685

**SEEDS**

Albrights Seed  
487 Dawson Drive  
Camarillo, CA 93012

S & S Seeds  
P.O. Box 1275  
Carpenteria, CA 93013

Santa Barbara Botanic Garden  
1212 Mission Canyon Rd  
Santa Barbara, CA 93105