

## El Dorado Chapter CNPS Fall 2011 (mostly) Native Plant Sale Preview

Hello, fellow plant lovers! Our 2011 Fall Plant Sale will feature books and posters about native plants, reference materials for eager gardeners, landscapers and wildflower aficionados, and, of course, a great selection of California native plants, grown with love. This list is a reasonably (not perfectly) accurate look at what plants we expect to be selling. It will give you time to study up and decide what meets your needs. Most of our plants are sold in sizes ranging from dinky little starter pots to one-gallon size, and we always have some larger plants as well, particularly in trees and shrubs. We will also have some varieties not shown on this list. Some plants go for as little as one dollar (or even free!). Gallons generally run between five and ten dollars apiece. At the sale we will have plenty of knowledgeable volunteers and vendors to consult with you and help you plan your purchases. Our volunteers love to be asked questions! The sale will be held Saturday October 1, from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM, in the breezeway between Buildings A and B of the El Dorado County Government Center, 330 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA. All sales are final. For more information, or to ask about plants before the sale, call Shellie Perry at (530) 644-6335.

<b>Grasses, sedges and rushes</b>	<i>(Common name).</i>
	Grassy plants are an important part of any California natural landscape. They are easy to grow, and good for wildlife. Some grow in clumps or bunches that get bigger over the years (like Deergrass, or Foothill needle grass.) Others "creep" like a turf grass, spreading by runners or rhizomes. Some are quite decorative, and will look great in a formal garden or in a pot.
Calamagrostis nutkaensis	Pacific reed grass (Tall, beautiful bunchgrass. Deer-resistant, serpentine-tolerant. Regular water.)
Calamagrostis rubescens	Pine grass (Spreads. Very shade-tolerant. Water if in sun.)
Carex amplifolia	Big-leaf sedge (Spreads aggressively. Likes regular water, in sun or shade.)
Carex aurea	Golden sedge (Small, with grayish leaves and cute orange fruits. Wants regular water.)
Carex barbarae	Santa Barbara sedge (Tall, coarse, adaptable. Spreads aggressively. Rhizomes used in basket-making.)
Carex brevicaulis	Short-stem sedge. (Looks like a short grass. Good under oaks and pines. Spreads slowly.)
Carex dudleyi	Dudley's sedge (Loosely bunching. Good for seasonally wet areas.)
Carex feta	Greensheath sedge (Medium-sized, nice-looking bunches. Likes a wet or seasonally wet area.)
Carex lanuginosa	Woolly sedge (Spreads slowly. Shade-tolerant, adaptable.)
Carex mendocinensis	Mendocino sedge (Medium to large bunches. Nodding flower heads. Shade-tolerant.)
Carex pachystachya	Thick-headed sedge (Pretty, yellow-green leaves in clumps. Adaptable, spreads from seeds.)
Carex praegracilis	Slender sedge (looks kind of like a pretty little bunchgrass, but spreads by rhizomes. So easy to grow, some folks make low-water, low-maintenance lawns out of it.)
Danthonia californica var. americana	California oat grass. (Small, blue-green bunchgrass. Shade-tolerant, spreads well by seed. Likes semi-moist areas.)
Deschampsia elongata	Slender hairgrass (A little smaller than D. caespitosa, but just as pretty. Likes some shade.)
Elymus glaucus	Blue wildrye. (Tall, slender flower spikes. Grows anywhere. Spreads well by seed. Very deer-resistant.)
Festuca californica	California fescue. (Fairly large clumps, good-looking. Good under oaks. Will also take regular water.)
Festuca rubra	Red fescue (Fine leaf, semi-clumping. Shade or sun with some water.)
Juncus balticus	Baltic rush (Tough, pretty, spreads, likes sun, can take wet or fairly dry. Good for bank stabilization.)
Juncus dubius	Dubius rush (Spreads. Can take wet or Summer dry.)
Juncus effusus var. pacificus	Pacific rush (Dark green leaf, big, nice-looking bunches. Moderate to ample water.)
Juncus nodosus	Knotted rush. (Small, creeping rush with dark green leaves. Likes wet.)
Juncus oxymiris	Iris-leafed rush (Sun or shade, wet or seasonally wet. Spreads.)
Juncus patens	Spike rush (Handsome, blue-green, upright foliage, open flower clusters. Good in a pot, in the garden or pondside.)
Juncus tenuis	Slender rush (Nice-looking, smallish green bunches. Adaptable.)
Koeleria macrantha	Junegrass. (Hairy, grayish leaves, nice flowers, in loose bunches. Takes shade, or sun with some water.)
Leymus condensatus	Giant wildrye (Really big, tall, nice-looking bunchgrass. Moderate to low water.)
Leymus triticoides	Creeping wildrye (Bluish leaves, spreads. Good for erosion control.)
Luzula comosa	Hairy wood rush. (Small. Takes sun or shade, very drought-tolerant. Pretty flowers.)
Melica californica	California oniongrass (A medium-small, pretty, loosely bunching grass, likes some shade. Very tolerant of drought and lousy soil. One of my favorite grasses.)
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deergrass (Clumps are large, coarse, distinctive, and good-looking, with decorative flower stalks. Better with moderate to regular water. A good "shelter" plant for lizards and toads. Ironically, deer-resistant.)

Nasella pulchra	Purple needlegrass (Bunchgrass, very drought-resistant. Competes well with weeds. Likes sun.)
Panicum acuminatum	Perennial panicgrass (Rather distinctive, with pretty, bright-green leaves. Likes sun and regular water. The Latin name has changed to Dichanthelium acuminatum. Aren't you glad you know that?)
<b>Flowers – annual and perennial</b>	<b>(Common name) * Most perennials have a dormant season when they are ASLEEP, NOT DEAD! ASLEEP! NOT DEAD! ASLEEP!*</b>
Achillea millefolium	Native white yarrow (White flowers. Very adaptable, re-seeds and spreads. Deer-resistant. We usually also have some cultivars with different colored flowers.)
Apocynum cannabinum	Indian hemp (Native perennial with pinkish stems, green leaves and bunches of little white flowers. The toxic latex makes it deer-resistant. The stems have been used in basketry, and the roots by herbalists. The flowers attract a variety of pollinators. Regular to ample water. Shade-tolerant.)
Artemisia douglasiana	Mugwort (Grayish perennial, shade-tolerant, easy to grow, very deer-resistant, fragrant foliage. Used in herbal medicine. Spreads.)
Asarum lemmonii	Lemmon's ginger (A pretty little plant that likes shade and regular to ample water.)
Asclepius fascicularis	Narrow-leaf milkweed (Narrow green leaves and big heads of soft pinkish flowers. Very adaptable, very deer-resistant. Save a Monarch- plant a milkweed!)
Asclepius speciosus	Showy milkweed (Soft, silvery foliage, pale pink flowers, very cool seed pods. Likes sun, some water.)
Aster chilensis	California aster (Summer bloomer, lots of small, purple/yellow daisy-like flowers, spreads, fairly drought-tolerant. Attracts butterflies and bees. Very easy to grow.)
Epilobium canum (a.k.a. Zauschneria)	California fuchsia (Lots of tubular red flowers. Very attractive, drought tolerant, spreads. Long blooming season. Attracts hummingbirds. We will have the species, and three or four cultivars.)
Eriogonum nudum	Nude buckwheat (Neat-looking, well-behaved, very tolerant of drought, heat and poor soil.)
Eriogonum umbellatum	Sulfur buckwheat (Mounding, evergreen groundcover with bright yellow flowers. Full sun, light water. Requires decent drainage. Butterflies and bumblebees love Buckwheats.)
Eschscholzia californica	California poppy (Hurray for poppies!! Very easy to grow.)
Frageria vesca	Wild strawberry (The fruits are tiny, and sweet as honey.)
Grindelia hirsutula	Gumweed (Perennial, with yellow daisy-like flowers. Attracts butterflies and bees. Birds like the seeds. Drought-tolerant, looks good, hard to kill. Full sun or part-shade. A nice plant with a strange name.)
Heuchera rosada	Coral bells (Evergreen leaves, cream to pink flowers. Part to full shade, regular to low water.)
Hibiscus lasiocarpus, ssp. californicus	California Rose-mallow (This easy-to-grow, rare perennial has huge, beautiful, creamy white flowers with purple-maroon centers. Likes some shade and plenty of water. Blooms late Summer to early Fall. To about 3' by 3'. Surprisingly cold-hardy. Highly recommended.)
Hoita macrostachya	Leather-root (Shrubby perennial, spikes of purple flowers. Drought- and shade- tolerant.)
Hoita orbicularis	Creeping leather-root (Low, spreading perennial. The leaves look like a super-giant clover, with spikes of lavender-purple flowers. Regular water, full sun to part-shade.)
Iris douglasiana	(This coastal native makes bay-area cow pastures beautiful in Springtime. In the valley and Sierra foothills it wants occasional water. Deer-resistant and cow-resistant. Blue-purple flowers.)
Iris P.C.H. "Canyon Snow"	(Neat, compact plant, white flowers with yellow centers. Decent drainage, light to moderate water.)
Lilium pardalinum	Leopard lily (Gorgeous! Plenty of water, otherwise not fussy. Protect from Bambi or you'll be sorry!)
Linum lewisii	Blue flax (Neat, compact perennial with beautiful blue flowers. Likes sun, regular to low water.)
Lupinus albus	Silver bush lupine (Shrub, beautiful violet-blue flowers. Very drought- and heat-tolerant, deer-resistant.)
Mimulus cardinalis	Scarlet monkeyflower (Hummers love the showy orange-red flowers. Summer bloomer. Foliage smells great. Wants plenty of water, other than that not picky.)
Monardella villosa	Coyote mint (pretty purple flowers, drought-tolerant, deer-resistant, attracts butterflies - it does everything but make your morning coffee!)
Penstemon heterophyllus	Foothill penstemon (Very showy blue-purple flowers. Wants to dry out after it is finished flowering.)
Potentilla glandulosa	Sticky cinquefoil (Low-growing, with creamy yellow flowers. Deer-resistant, very adaptable.)
Ranunculus occidentalis	Buttercup (Early bloomer, easy to grow. Deer-resistant.)
Rhus ovata	Sugarbush (Large, evergreen shrub, white flowers, reddish fruits. Drought-tolerant, likes sun.)
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena (Perennial groundcover. Aromatic, drought-tolerant. Spreads. Likes some shade.)
Scutellaria californica	Skullcap (Lots of dainty white flowers make this little plant much prettier than its name. Easy to grow, likes some shade. Spreads, especially with some water. No, it doesn't look like a skull.)
Sidalcea malviflora	Checkerbloom (Pretty pink flowers. Tolerates drought and lousy soil, spreads slowly.)
Sisyrinchium bellum	California blue-eyed grass (Leaves like a miniature Iris, beautiful little blue flowers with yellow center. Very drought-tolerant, adaptable, and easy to grow. Get several so they can make seeds and spread.)
Sisyrinchium californicum	Yellow-eyed grass (This one has yellow flowers, and likes moderate to regular water.)
Sisyrinchium douglasii	Purple-eyed grass (Reddish-purple flowers, very drought-tolerant.)
Sisyrinchium elmeri	Elmer's golden-eyed grass (Golden flowers. Very cold-hardy, likes regular to abundant water.)
Solidago californica	California goldenrod (NOT the one that makes you sneeze! Cheerful yellow Summer blooms.)
Spirea densiflora	(Smallish shrub, fuzzy pink flowers. Likes part-to-full-shade, moderate to abundant water.)

Zauschneria calif. (see Epilobium canum)	California fuchsia (Good hummingbird plant - heck, it's a good plant even if you don't like hummingbirds! We generally carry two or three different cultivars plus the species.)
<b>Shrubs and Vines</b>	<b>(Common name)</b>
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS:	Manzanita (Good low-maintenance shrubs, deer-resistant and generally drought-tolerant, a natural for El Dorado County. All are evergreen, and have lots of small, white to pink flowers. Most have red berries, which are food for birds and critters. Some typical choices are listed below.)
Arctostaphylos "Emerald Carpet"	(Bright green leaves, very low-growing, spreading widely. Moderate to low water.)
Arctostaphylos "Howard McMinn"	McMinn's manzanita. To around 5" tall. Very easy to grow. Takes heat, water, drought, clay soil, and looks good to boot.)
Arctostaphylos "Radiant"	(To about 2' by 8'. Water once a week.)
Arctostaphylos u. "Wood's Compact"	(Low and spreading, with red branches, dark green leaves and pink flowers Moderate to low water. A handsome groundcover that does well in the foothill heat.)
Artemisia tridentata ssp. vaseyana	Mountain sagebrush (Distinctive evergreen shrub, with very blue-gray, aromatic leaves, to 4" tall. Birds eat the seeds. Turn-ons: good drainage, sun. Turn-offs: more than occasional water once established.)
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush (Evergreen shrub, adaptable, gets showy, fluffy, white seed heads in the Fall. Good wildlife plant, easy to grow. Cultivars vary in size and degree of cold-hardiness.)
Calycanthus occidentalis	Spicebush (Fragrant foliage, showy maroon flowers. Likes sun and regular water. Gets pretty big.)
CEANOTHUS:	Wild lilac (Another good low-maintenance, evergreen shrub. All have showy Spring blooms, generally in some shade of blue or violet, and frequently fragrant. They vary in their growth habits, size, degree of drought-resistance, degree of water-tolerance, and degree of deer-resistance. Some typical choices follow.)
Ceanothus "Blue Jeans"	(To 6' tall, with holly leaves and blue-blue flowers. Tough and adaptable - like blue jeans!)
Ceanothus "Dark Star"	(To 5' or 6'. Gorgeous, shimmering flowers. Watering too often will kill it dead.)
Ceanothus gloriosus v. por.	Mt. Vision ceanothus (Prostrate, with holly-like leaves, blue-purple flowers. Likes part-shade.)
Ceanothus lemmonii	(Mounding, with beautiful blue flowers. Very heat- and drought-tolerant, serpentine-tolerant.)
Ceanothus m. "Valley Violet"	(A small Ceanothus! Lots of flowers! O.K. with heat, water and clay. Iffy above Shingle Springs.)
Ceanothus prostratus	Mahala mat (Prostrate, with holly-like leaves. Does better around and above Placerville.)
Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud (Beautiful, drought-loving, very deer-resistant. This is the shrub that grows along Highway 50 and is covered with gorgeous magenta flowers in the Spring. Water moderately the first two or three years. After that you can water moderately, or not at all.)
Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain mahogany (Nice-looking, shade- and drought-tolerant deciduous shrub. Pretty, feathery seedpods. In fertile soil can get pretty big, but will also take nasty, hot, rocky serpentine soil.)
Cornus stolonifera	Redtwig dogwood (Attractive, deer-resistant deciduous shrub. Creamy flowers, beautiful scarlet Fall color. Bare red stems are pretty in Winter. Regular to abundant water, sun or shade.)
Corylus cornuta	Western hazelnut (Pretty plant, edible nuts. Likes regular water and some shade. Deer-resistant.)
Fremontodendron californicum and friends	Flannel bush (Big, handsome, deer-resistant, drought-loving and fast-growing. Did I mention the big, yellow flowers? Likes sun. Will grow happily in heavy clay IF you don't water too often. As well as the species, we usually have some hybrids. "Ken Taylor" is smaller and lower growing. "San Gabriel" has deeply cut leaves. "Pacific Sunset" has orange-yellow flowers. You get the idea.)
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon, Christmas berry (Evergreen shrub, drought-tolerant, showy red berries attract birds. Full sun to part-shade.)
Lonicera hispidula var. vacillans	Wild honeysuckle (Pretty pink flowers, very deer-resistant, very drought-tolerant, water-tolerant, shade-tolerant- if you kill everything you grow, you still won't manage to kill this one!)
Lonicera involucrata	Twinberry (Medium-large shrub, nice-looking foliage, showy, long-lasting red flower bracts. Attracts hummers. Sun or shade, very cold-hardy. Regular water. Not a plant for extremely hot spots.)
Mahonia sp.	Oregon grape (Attractive, adaptable, evergreen, deer-resistant shrubs with yellow flowers and edible, grape-like blue fruits that attract birds. The different kinds vary mostly in leaf color and size of plan, from low to quite tall. Highly recommended.)
Mimulus aurantiacus	Golden sticky monkeyflower (Small, usually evergreen shrub with yellow-orange flowers. Very adaptable, very deer-resistant. Long blooming season. Highly recommended.)
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry (large shrub, drought- and shade-tolerant. White flowers, sour fruits.)
Rhamnus tomentella	Coffeeberry (Handsome, adaptable, evergreen shrub to 6'. Bees like the flowers, birds like the fruits.)
RIBES:	Current or Gooseberry (Native shrubs, evergreen or stress-deciduous - which means that they lose their leaves if they get too dry or too cold, but they are NOT DEAD, JUST SLEEPING until next year. Usually drought-tolerant and shade-tolerant, with pretty flowers and fruits, they come in different colors and degrees of tastiness. We usually carry several species, including the following.)
Ribes malvaceum	Chaparral current (A good- sized plant with showy clusters of bright pink flowers.)
Ribes sanguineum	Pink-flowered current ((Pretty pink flowers. Low to regular water.)
Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry (Gorgeous red flowers and fruits on arching branches. Quite spiny. Drought-deciduous, so you can water it regularly, or let it go dry after it flowers. Likes part-shade. Will

<b>Shrubs and Vines</b>	<b>(Common name)</b>
	grow in any soil.)
Rosa woodsii v. ultramontana	Wood rose (Smaller, less thorny and less drought-tolerant than R. californica. Fragrant pink flowers. Hips good for tea and for wildlife. Likes some shade.)
Rubus parviflorus	Thimbleberry (NOT thorny. Pretty, white flowers and tasty fruits. Shade- tolerant. Regular water.)
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry (Smaller, less thorny and better behaved than exotic naturalized blackberries.)
SALVIA:	Our native sages are all drought-and deer-resistant, and attractive to butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. Most have fragrant foliage. All require decent drainage. Here are a few possibilities:
Salvia brandegeii	Brandegeii's sage (Fragrant, beautiful, drought- and sun- loving.)
Salvia m. "Terra seca"	Black sage (Fairly low and spreading, with very pale violet flowers. Clay- tolerant.)
Salvia sonomensis	Sonoma sage (Fragrant, low-growing, spreading, shade-tolerant. A great groundcover plant.)
Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird sage (Beautiful magenta flowers. Do not over-water!)
Salvia "Whirley Blue"	(Very fragrant, silver foliage, beautiful lavender flowers. Clay- tolerant. Outstanding!)
Sambucus mexicana	Mexican elderberry (Clusters of white flowers, blue berries taste good when fully ripe. Birds like. Deer-resistant. These get pretty big. Drought-resistant, but grows faster and looks better with water.)
Styrax officinalis	Snowdrop bush (Largish shrub, beautiful, fragrant, white flowers. Summer-dry. NOT deer-resistant.)
Symphoricarpos albus v. laevigatus	Snowberry (Adaptable, fairly low-growing shrub with pale pink flowers and white berries that people don't eat but birds do. Likes some shade.)
Vitis californica	Wild grape (Yum yum! These like regular water and something to climb on.)

<b>Trees</b>	<b>(Common name)</b>
Acer macrophyllum	Big-leaf maple (Great shade tree, bright yellow Fall color. Regular water.)
Aesculus californica	California buckeye (Small, showy tree. Deer-resistant. Drought-deciduous, so it can be grown with or without water once established. Beautiful flower spikes are butterfly magnets.)
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone (Beautiful, distinctive evergreen. Drought-tolerant, but grows faster on a moist site.)
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar (A handsome, adaptable conifer.)
Cornus nuttallii	Mountain dogwood (A gorgeous small tree for a shady, moist, cool hillside. Great Fall color.)
Juglans calif. var. hindsii	No. Calif. black walnut (Cold-hardy, handsome, rare, good wildlife tree. For those of you who like to plan for the really long-term, the wood is fabulously beautiful. Regular water.)
Pinus lambertiana	Sugar pine (Large, handsome tree, huge pinecones. Light to regular water.)
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine, Yellow pine (Adaptable and deer-resistant. The huge taproot makes them quite resistant to windthrow. Honestly, it's hard to kill these things. The squirrels love them, and the pinecones mean you will never again be short of kindling. And they sound nice when the breeze blows...)
Pinus sabiniana	Ghost pine (Foothill native, big and showy when mature. Drought-resistant, can also take moderate water, likes sun. Big, cool-looking cones.)
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore (Good for wildlife, makes a great lawn tree.)
Populus fremontii	Cottonwood (Beautiful trees, native to this area, very good for wildlife. Good lawn or pond-side tree.)
Prunus ilicifolia	Holly-leafed cherry (Small, pretty tree, with white flowers in Spring and red fruits in Fall.)
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir (Handsome, adaptable. These should be planted more often than they are.)
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon live oak (Grows wild around 2,000-5,000'. Graceful, deer-resistant.)
Quercus kelloggii	Calif. black oak (Great spring-red and fall-gold color, deer-resistant, drought-tolerant, cold-hardy.)
Quercus lobata	Valley oak (A big, beautiful, spreading tree. Respect your Mother Earth- plant an Oak tree!)
Quercus wislizenii	Interior live oak (Evergreen, spreading native, very deer-resistant. Likes drier conditions than Q. chrysolepis.)
Salix laevigata	Red willow (Good wildlife tree for pondside or streamside.)
Umbellularia californica	California Bay (Evergreen, very handsome, adaptable, serpentine-tolerant, deer-proof. Leaves smell great, can be used in cooking. Creamy yellow flowers in Spring. I have a little one in a pot.)