

Hillside Pollinator Border

Full Sun

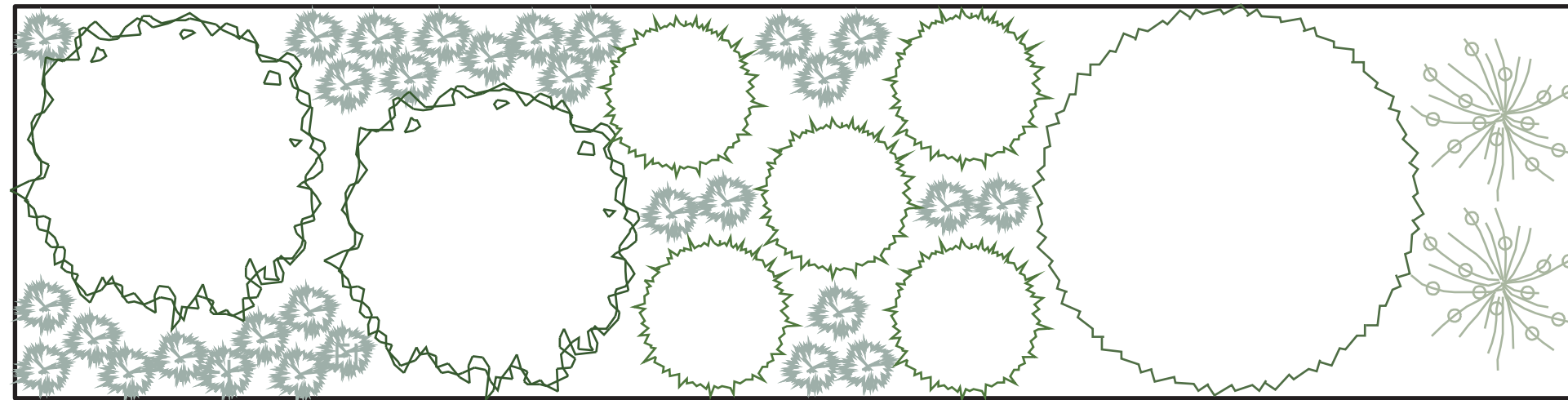
A guide for creating a hillside pollinator border using only native California plants!

Areas of full sun are great to introduce drought-tolerant, native plants. Adding these flowering plants attract different pollinators which helps increase more biodiversity in that area, and will help with erosion control. So start planting native plants to see your landscape flourish and thrive in its natural environment.

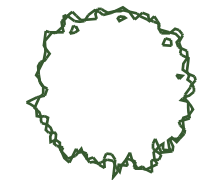
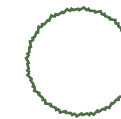
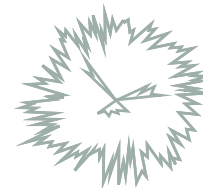
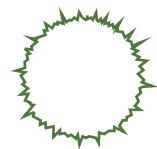


Hillside Pollinator Zone - Full Sun

Plan View



0 1' 2' 4' N



Epilobium canum
california fuchsia



Eriogonum latifolium
coast buckwheat



Festuca idahoensis
idaho fescue



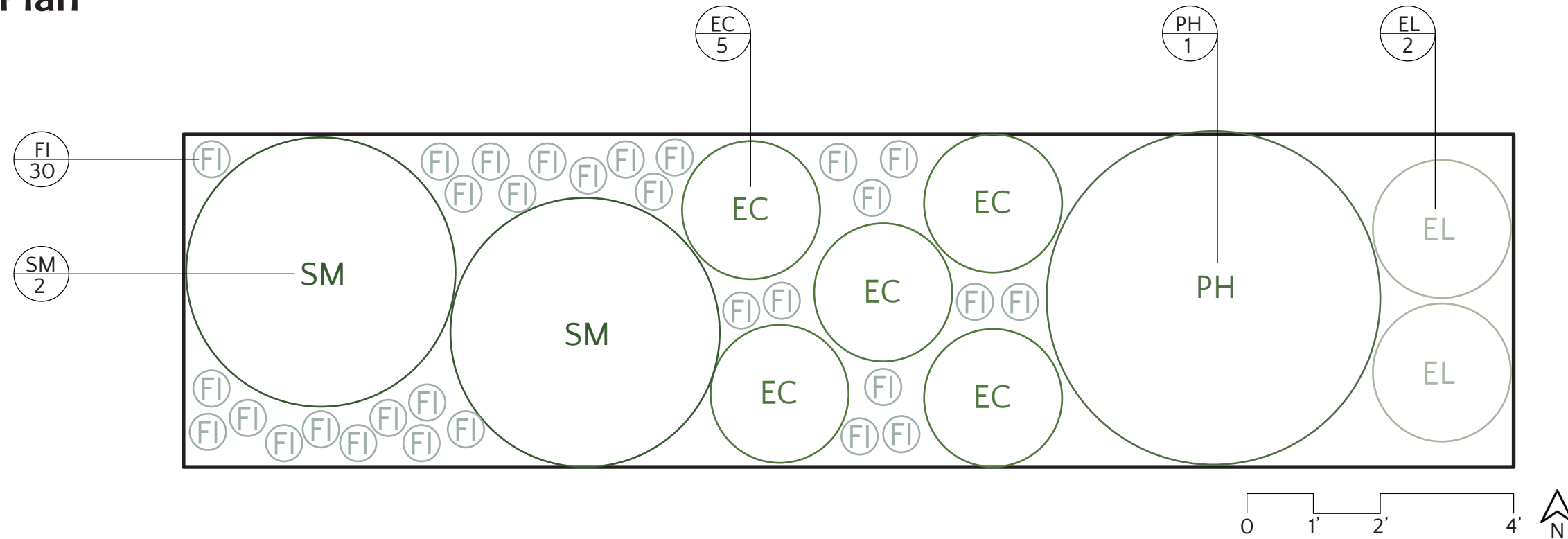
Penstemon heterophyllus
foothill penstemon



Salvia mellifera
black sage

Hillside Pollinator Zone - Full Sun

Planting Plan



- EC 1. *Epilobium canum* (california fuchsia) - water 1x/month after established, more water in the summer months encourages more flowering, cut back to the rootstock in the spring to regrow
- EL 2. *Eriogonum latifolium* (coast buckwheat) - water 1x/month after established, drought-tolerant
- FI 3. *Festuca idahoensis* (idaho fescue) - water 1x/month after established, drought-tolerant, mow down after flowering to remove the flowers only
- PH 4. *Penstemon heterophyllus* (foothill penstemon) - water 3x/month after established, prune any damaged stems to promote new growth, cut back flowers after flowering by half to promote more blooming
- SM 5. *Salvia mellifera* (black sage) - water 1x/month after established, drought-tolerant

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Alternate Plants

Can't find what you're looking for? Try planting these instead!



Alternate for *Epilobium canum*
- *Heuchera maxima* (island alum root)

Alternate for *Eriogonum latifolium*
- *Salvia apiana* (white sage)



Alternate for *Festuca idahoensis*
- *Muhlenbergia rigens* (deer grass)



Alternate for *Penstemon heterophyllus*
- *Lupinus succulentus* (succulent lupine)



Alternate for *Salvia mellifera*
- *Romneya coulteri* (matilija poppy)

Other plants can be used, just make sure it is native!

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Feature Plants

Add a focal point to your garden with some of these feature plants listed below!

Trees

Prunus ilicifolia (hollyleaf cherry)



Hollyleaf cherry is a small tree that is evergreen. Its leaves have spiny-toothed margins and has white, tiny flowers that produce on racemes in the late spring that brings butterflies and other pollinators to it. It then produces a cherry-like fruit that attracts birds. Use this as an ornamental tree in your next landscape!

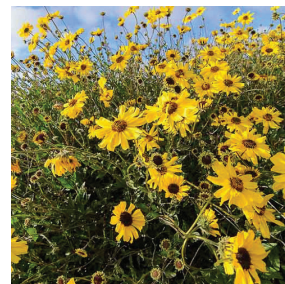
Salix lasiolepis (arroyo willow)



This winter deciduous tree has a rounded form. During the winter and spring time, it grows fuzzy catkins. The male catkin is yellow with pollen and the female catkin is seed-producing and green. It can be used as a deciduous screen in your landscape!

Shrubs

Encelia californica (bush sunflower)



The California bush sunflower is a summer semi-deciduous shrub that is great for erosion control. It has bright yellow, daisy-like flowers that bloom during the winter and spring time and attracts butterflies, bees, and birds!

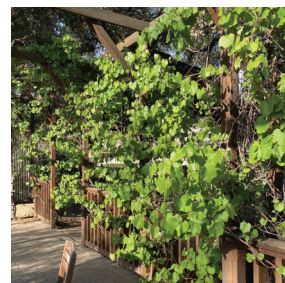
Ceanothus spinosus (greenbark ceanothus)



This is a large shrub that grows greenish-brown branches. Greenbark ceanothus is evergreen but semi-deciduous in the summer and blooms white and blue flower clusters.

Vines

Vitis girdiana (desert wild grape)



This vine is winter deciduous and it is perfect to climb onto fences, a trellis, or a wall. The flowers are inconspicuous but also grows edible fruit which attracts birds.

Parthenocissus inserta (virginia creeper)



Virginia creeper has beautiful palmately compound leaves. The leaflets have toothed margins. It is an excellent climber that uses its tendrils.


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Pollinators / Bloom Calendar

EC *Epilobium canum* (california fuchsia) 


EL *Eriogonum latifolium* (coast buckwheat) 


FI *Festuca idahoensis* (idaho fescue) 

PH *Penstemon heterophyllus* (foothill penstemon) 


SM *Salvia mellifera* (black sage) 

HM *Heuchera maxima* (island alum root) 

SA *Salvia apiana* (white sage) 

MR *Muhlenbergia rigens* (deer grass) 

LS *Lupinus succulentus* (succulent lupine) 

RC *Romneya coulteri* (matilija poppy) 

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
EC								Red				
HM		Orange										
EL							Pink					
SA				Light Blue								
FI						Yellow						
MR					Yellow							
PH					Blue							
LS		Purple										
SM			Light Purple									
RC												

References & Resources

Calscape.org and Calflora.org only provide information about native plants in California, all the other resources have a mix of native and nonnative plants that do well in California.

Websites

<https://www.calflora.org/search.html>
<https://calscape.org/>
<https://www.gardenia.net/>

Books

A Californian's Guide to the Trees Among Us by Matt Ritter
California Plants: A Guide to Our Iconic Flora by Matt Ritter
Sunset Western Garden Book by Editors of Sunset Books, Editor Kathleen Brenzel