

Native Planting Border

Part Shade

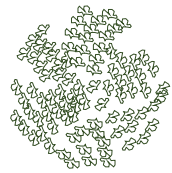
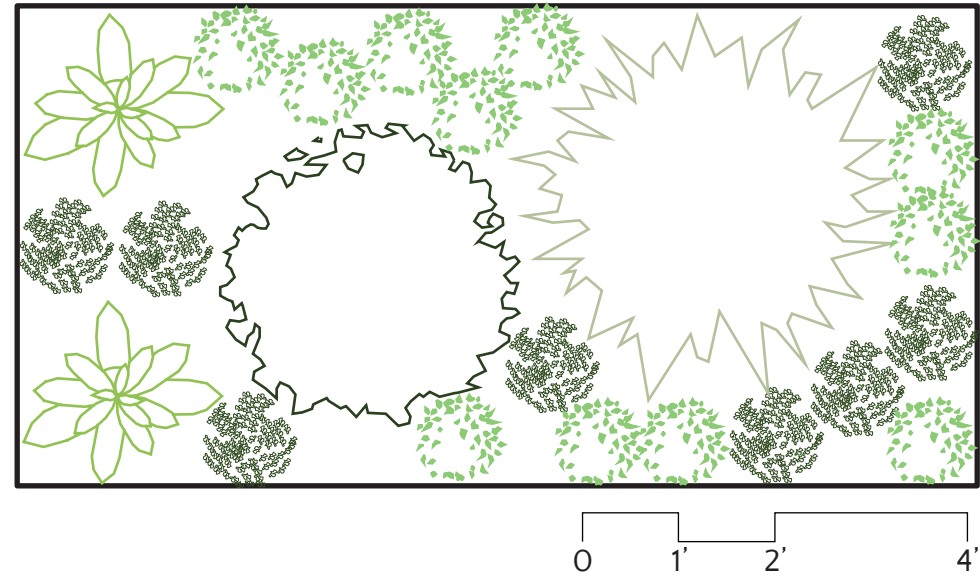
A guide for creating a planting border using only native California plants!

Areas of part shade are great to introduce drought-tolerant, native plants. Adding these flowering plants attract different pollinators which helps increase more biodiversity in that area. If bees, butterflies, or insects start to diminish, the important pollinators will minimize the amount of food that could be grown. So start planting native plants to see your landscape flourish and thrive in its natural environment.



Native Planting Border - Part Shade

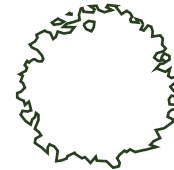
Plan View



Achillea millefolium
yarrow



Artemisia californica
california sagebrush



Ceanothus thyrsiflorus
blueblossom ceanothus



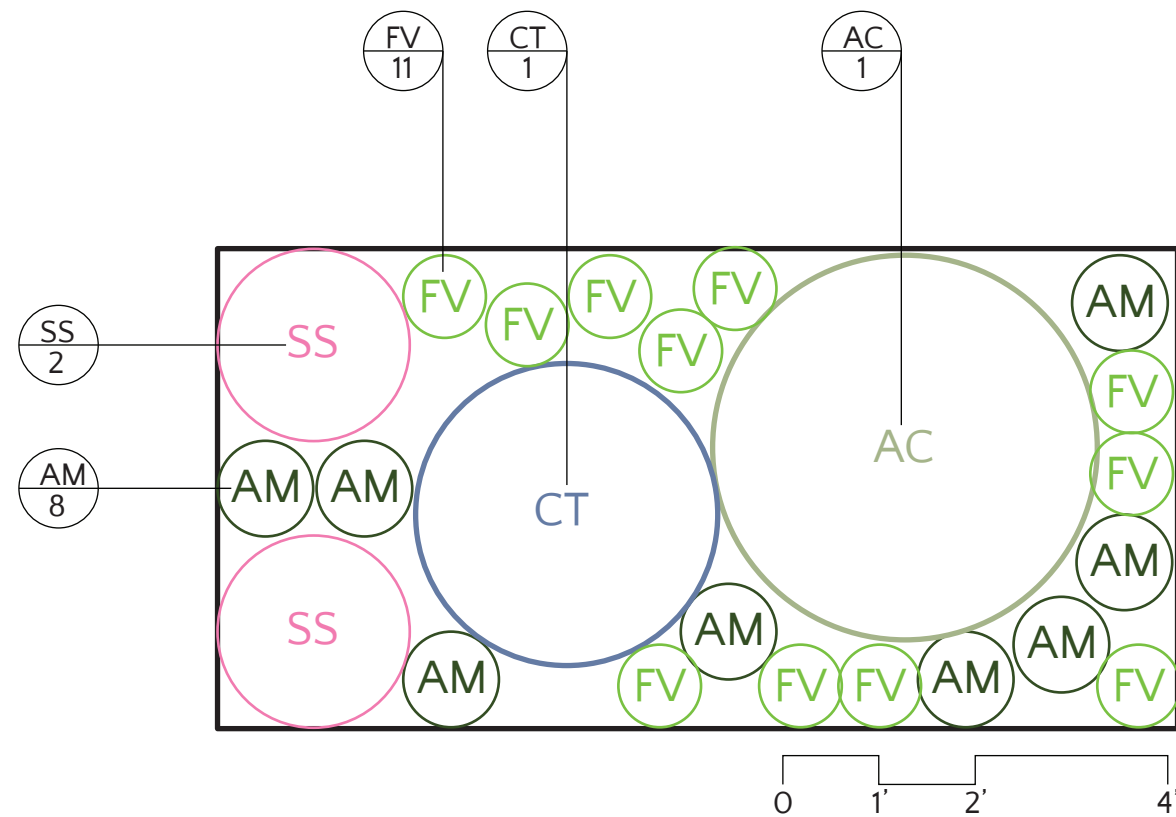
Fragaria vesca
woodland strawberry



Salvia spathacea
hummingbird sage

Native Planting Border - Part Shade

Planting Plan



- AM 1. *Achillea millefolium* (yarrow) - water 1x/week, mow down after bloom
- AC 2. *Artemisia californica* (california sagebrush) - water 1x/month, drought-tolerant
- CT 3. *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* (blueblossom ceanothus)- water 1x/month, drought-tolerant once established, tip pruning maintains compact shape, larger shrubs benefit from removal of leafless branches to open up structure and new growth, prune in the dry season
- FV 4. *Fragaria vesca* (woodland strawberry)- water 3x/month, remove excess runners
- SS 5. *Salvia spathacea* (hummingbird sage) - water 2x/month after established, drought-tolerant, can be deadheaded and lightly pruned in the summer

Native Planting Border - Part Shade

Alternate Plants

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



Alternate for *Achillea millefolium*
- *Sisyrinchium bellum* (blue-eyed grass)

Alternate for *Artemisia californica*
- *Ribes malvaceum* (chaparral currant)

Alternate for *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*
- *Juniperus californica* (california juniper)

Alternate for *Fragaria vesca*
- *Clinopodium douglasii* (yerba buena)

Alternate for *Salvia spathacea*
- *Penstemon palmeri* (palmer's penstemon)

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

Native Planting Border - Part Shade

Feature Plants

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

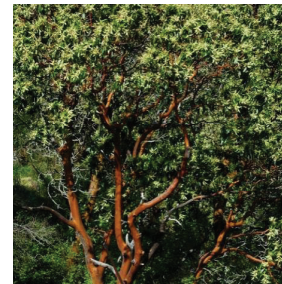
Trees

Acer circinatum (vine maple)



Vine maple can be grown as a small tree and is winter deciduous. Its foliage changes colors throughout the seasons. Its bright green in the spring time and turns orange during the fall time. This is the perfect tree to add as a specimen plant!

Arbutus menziesii (pacific madrone)



The pacific madrone is an evergreen tree that has a rich orange-red bark. This will peel away from mature wood leaving it green. They have fruit in the fall that ripens and attracts birds. They are also rich in nectar attracting hummingbirds and other pollinators.

Shrubs

Ceanothus oliganthus (hairy ceanothus)



Hairy ceanothus is an evergreen shrub that is recognized for its purple/blue bloom of flowers during the winter and spring time. It can grow up to 10 feet tall making it a centerpiece in your landscape during its bloom.

Cercocarpus betuloides (mountain mahogany)



Mountain mahogany is a large evergreen shrub or it can be a small tree. Towards the tip of the leaves it has toothed margins along with petal-less, fragrant flowers that appear in the spring. They also produce their single-seeded fruit during the summer months, where wildlife forages for it.

Vines

Clematis lasiantha (chaparral clematis)



Chaparral clematis is a semi summer-deciduous woody climber. It has clusters of showy white flowers that bloom in the spring and summer time. It can grow on a trellis or even climb on the trunk of a tree.





Lonicera hispidula (pink honeysuckle)



Pink honeysuckle is great to cover walls, fences, or pergolas and attracts hummingbirds. The plant is deciduous during the winter but grows beautiful pink flowers in the spring and summer months.

Native Planting Border - Part Shade

Pollinators / Bloom Calendar



AM *Achillea millefolium* (yarrow)    






AC *Artemisia californica* (california sagebrush)   



CT *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* (blueblossom ceanothus)    

FV *Fragaria vesca* (woodland strawberry)   






SS *Salvia spathacea* (hummingbird sage)     

SB *Sisyrinchium bellum* (blue-eyed grass)  

RM *Ribes malvaceum* (chaparral currant)     

JC *Juniperus californica* (california juniper)  

CD *Clinopodium douglasii* (yerba buena)  

PP *Penstemon palmeri* (palmer's penstemon)     

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
AM				█									
SB			█										
AC				█									
RM	█											█	
CT			█										
JC										*			
FV		█											
CD				█									
SS		█											
PP				█									

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.cnps.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