

CCMG 2013 Sustainability Fair
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS TIP SHEET

UC DAVIS ARBORETUM ALL STARS

(http://arboretum.ucdavis.edu/arboretum_all_stars.aspx)

Aster 'Purple Dome', Purple Dome Michaelmas Daisy — This dwarf daisy has deep-violet flowers in late summer; attractive to butterflies and beneficial insects; resists mildew and tolerates wet soils. Cut to ground in winter to renew. Full sun, part shade. Low to medium water needs. Purple blooms in summer, and attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.

Eriogonum giganteum, Saint Catherine's Lace — California native plant; large clusters of white flowers appear in summer and attract beneficial insects; fast growing and quickly develops into a large, rounded shrub with woolly, whitish-gray foliage. Remove old flower stalks; prune to maintain compact form. Full sun, part shade. Very low to low water needs. White blooms in summer. Attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.

Helleborus argutifolius, Corsican Hellebore — Long-lasting, pale-green flowers brighten the winter garden; needs little maintenance and tolerates dry shade; stiff, gray-green foliage adds sculptural interest to the garden year round. Remove old flower stalks in summer for tidy appearance. Shade, part shade. Water needs low to very low. Green blooms in spring and winter.

Heuchera maxima, Island Alumroot — California native plant; a good informal groundcover for dry shade; tolerates heavy clay soils; frilly green leaves look good all year. Part shade, shade. Low water needs. White blooms in spring. Attracts beneficial insects.

Lavandula 'Goodwin Creek Grey', Goodwin Creek Lavender — Long bloom season; easy to renew with pruning; more heat resistant than English lavenders; attracts hummingbirds and beneficial insects. Cut back after flowering, Full sun. Low water needs. Purple blooms in spring, summer, and fall. Attracts butterflies and beneficial insects.





OTHER ORNAMENTALS

Aster sp. – (lavender/purple) — Clumping variety, blooms late summer.

Aster ericoides, Monte Casino Aster — In its native habitat, Monte Casino Aster is a clump forming bush that can grow to 3 feet in height and 12 inches in width. It is quite useful as a cut flower for filling voids in flower arrangements. Monte Casino Asters are available in lavender, purple and white. Each color has a yellow center.

Campanula primulifolia — Violet-eyed, open, blue stars densely stud many hairy stems which arise from hairy, primrose-like foliage. This splendid gem flowers late in the season, July and August, and will naturalize if you are lucky, gently self-seeding. One of the few bellflowers that will thrive and prosper on a hot dry bank. Sun or shade and high or low water.

Campanula takesimana, Korean Bellflower — A perennial growing to 0.5 m (1ft 8in) by 0.5 m (1ft 8in). It is hardy to zone 5 and is not frost tender. It is in flower from Jun to July, and the seeds ripen from Aug to September. The flowers are hermaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by bees, flies, beetles, lepidoptera, and self. The plant is self-fertile. Suitable for: light (sandy) and medium (loamy) soils and prefers well-drained soil. Suitable pH: neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. It prefers moist soil.

Daphne 'Jim's Pride' — This small shrub to 3-4 feet tall and wide blooms from late spring to fall with a liberal sprinkling of small, white, highly fragrant flowers over grey-green leaves that form a fine-textured mound. This shrub is semi-evergreen. It will retain some of its leaves in winter, though in colder climates it may be completely deciduous. **Care:** Provide full sun for abundant flowers, but partial shade is acceptable. This Daphne prefers well-drained soil. Prune sparingly for shape or to remove wayward or crossing branches. **Propagation:** Sow seed when ripe or root cuttings in spring. **Problems:** All Daphnes resent transplanting and will respond in kind. Various blights, wilts, rots, and scales may appear.

Fragaria cv., Strawberry — Everbearing strawberries. Full sun. One foot high by two to three feet wide.

Helleborus sp., Lenten Rose — One of the earliest, if not the earliest, perennials to flower in the garden. These evergreen beauties are easy to grow and no self-respecting shade garden should be without several clumps. Deeply divided, palmate evergreen leaves grow from a thick rootstock, producing nodding flowers that appear in late winter or early spring. Flowers easily last for 8 to 10 weeks and are either whitish or plum-colored. Plants grow 15 inches tall and wide. Lenten Rose grows easily in deep, well-drained soil with plenty of humus and partial shade. It likes consistent moisture and alkaline soil. Plants are slow to establish but are long-lived after the second year. At low temperatures, some protection is needed against drying wind. A light mulch of ground oak leaves helps keep the evergreen leaves looking good through winter. If leaves are damaged, prune them off in late winter to make way for fresh growth.



Kalanchoe pumila — Full sun to partial shade; bright light. Can be a house plant. Tolerates considerable shade but may not bloom in winter because of it, but the leaves are attractive as “spillers”. Moderate to regular water. Native of Madagascar. Also a “spiller” in a basket or the top of a wall ...mounded, trailing plant growing to about 1 ft high and 2 ft wide. Grey-green leaves are covered with a fine white powder, especially at the growing tips. With a little more sun, it blooms in winter, each leafy cluster producing a cluster of ½ inch pink flowers with yellow anthers. In the house, place it in a sunny window, reducing the water in the winter and providing temperatures below 60 degrees to promote blooming.

***Lampranthus spectabilis*, Trailing Ice Plant** — From South Africa. Most of the ice plants with large, brilliant flowers belong to this genus, which includes plants formerly called *Oscularia*. Plants are fleshy, erect or trailing, woody at base. Select in bloom for the color you want. Cut back lightly after bloom to eliminate fruit capsules, encourage new leafy growth. Good at seashore. Flowers attract bees. Sprawling or trailing to 1 ft. high, 1½ to 2 ft. wide. Three-sided gray-green leaves. Planting becomes a carpet of gleaming color from late winter to spring, when the 2-2 ½ in. wide, pink, rose pink, red, or purple flowers are in bloom.

***Oscularia deltoides* (formerly *Lampranthus deltoides*), Pink Ice Plant** — Full sun (in part sun, the leaves are the star even without the flowers). Little or no water. Attracts bees. A “spiller”, pink ice plant is from South Africa and with enough sun, produces brilliant pink flowers. Without the flowers it is the perfect rock garden or hanging basket. Short succulent blue-green leaves on a wiry pink stem also have a pink flush.

***Penstemon* ‘Bev Jensen’** — Very large broad flowers are a rosy pink with distinct burgundy streaking in the throat and bold burgundy scalloping in the lower lip. Blooms from mid summer until frost. Evergreen shrub grows upright to 3 feet. This is one of the showiest *Penstemon* hybrids. Plant in full sun in well drained soil. Divide every 3 years.

***Salvia* ‘Hot Lips’** — This wild selection of the Mexican *Salvia microphylla* was introduced by Richard Turner of California after the plant was shared with him by his maid, who brought it from her home in Mexico. The fast-growing, 30’ tall x 6’ wide clump is adorned with stunning bicolor flowers with red tips and white lips...attractive to hummingbirds. When the nights warm in summer, the new flowers are all red with an occasional solid white one. As fall approaches, the flowers again will be bicolored red and white. Even if your school colors aren't red and white, this is truly a “must-have” *Salvia*!

***Salvia officinalis*, Common Sage, Culinary Sage** — Cooks and gardeners alike are indebted to this evergreen perennial for the unique, pungent flavor and aroma that its gray-green leaves produce. This cultivar has leaves suffused with steely-gray purple. It forms a 1.5-foot-tall and wide bush with woody stems that may be trimmed back to newly emerging growth or strong stems in spring. In early to mid-summer, it sends up lavender-purple flower spikes; it has both ornamental and culinary qualities in an herb garden. It tolerates alkaline soils, but cannot survive wet winter conditions. **Noteworthy characteristics:** *Salvias* are some of the showiest plants for containers, annual borders, and mixed borders. Butterflies and hummingbirds love them. **Care:** Provide moist but well-drained soil in full sun. Tolerates alkaline soil.



Salvia karwinskii — Part sun — especially needs sun in the winter; low water once established. Grows to 5 or 6 feet. Soft reddish pink blossoms with a hint of orange from November/December to March. Cut back in the spring.

***Salvia apiana*, California White Sage, Bee Sage** — Shrub from Southern and Baja California grows to about 3-5 feet tall. Silvery-grey leaves with lavender-tinged white flowers in spring. Leaves have pungent aroma and were often used in Native American ceremonies (not *Salvia divinorum*). Drought tolerant.

***Salvia clevelandii*, Cleveland Sage, California Blue Sage** — Evergreen shrub hardy to 20 degrees. Fragrant leaves and pale lavender to violet blue flowers. Blooms late spring, early summer. Likes full sun and little water. Grow 3-5 feet tall, 5-8 ft wide. Drought tolerant.

***Sedum* cv., variety unknown, similar to Red Carpet** — Easily grown in average, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates some light shade. Likes sandy or gravelly soils. Needs good soil drainage to perform well. Drought tolerant. Avoid overwatering. Plants may be sited 12' apart when grown as a ground cover. Easily propagated by cuttings or division. Plants are evergreen in warm winter climates.

Senecio macroglossus — Kenya ivy, Natal Ivy, Wax Vine, also occasionally “Nasturtium” — Part sun/part shade. Low to moderate water once established. Native to southeastern Africa, the common names come from the ivy or nasturtium-like leaf shapes with three, five or seven shallow lobes. Evergreen vine with tiny yellow daisies in summer. It's a ‘spiller’ which is fabulous in a hanging basket or wall-mounted pot. Frost-tender if not in a sheltered location. Hard to find in retail nurseries.

***Sisyrinchium* ‘Devon Skies’** — Devon Skies Blue-Eyed Grass features beautiful lavender star-shaped flowers with blue overtones, lemon yellow eyes and violet veins at the ends of the stems from late spring to early summer, which are most effective when planted in groupings. Its glossy narrow leaves remain dark green in color throughout the season. The fruit is not ornamentally significant. This is a high maintenance perennial that will require regular care and upkeep, and should only be pruned after flowering to avoid removing any of the current season's flowers. It is a good choice for attracting butterflies and hummingbirds to your yard, but is not particularly attractive to deer that tend to leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. Self-seeding.

***Streptocarpella* ‘Concord Blue’** — Constantly in bloom with many flowers of bright blue. Round fuzzy leaves. Very, very tough and almost indestructible. It will thrive in a wide range of house and outdoor (summer) conditions. This is the most popular *Streptocarpella* for good reasons.

***Vigna caracalla*, Corkscrew Vine or Snail Vine** – Full sun annual vine that grows to 15' and is an attention getter. The leaves are medium green and its vining habit will create the backdrop for the highly unusual fragrant and curled shape. White to pink-purple flowers in late summer and early fall. The unusual shaped flowers are reminiscent of a corkscrew or snail shell.