



CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
North Coast Chapter
Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity,
and W. Siskiyou County

Native Landscape Planting Guide

Starting a native plant garden doesn't have to be complicated. This easy guide takes the guesswork out of which plants to use where. Simply choose one of the garden vignettes below and select from recommended native plants listed on the inside of your guide.

Low Water Use

Pollinator Friendly

Locally Native

▶ CHOOSE YOUR DESIGN

Five Easy Project Ideas for your Garden



Homey Habitat

Featuring a bench and bird bath, you can take a seat in this habitat and enjoy all of the bustling activity in your yard!

Features: bench, bird bath, boulders.



Colorful Entry

Make a statement in your entryway! Be sure to choose plants with a variety of colors.

Features: large pot, decorative round stones.



Wildlife Walkway

Take a stroll through your landscape. Use permeable materials for your pathway, such as stepping stones or decomposed granite.

Features: permeable walkway, large boulders.



Pollinator Park

Add excitement to the parkway strip along your driveway by adding plants that butterflies and other pollinators love.

Features: stepping stones and contrasting colors.



Living Wall

Designing your space vertically can add life to your yard. Use bold colors, and interesting shapes to make a flat area stand out.

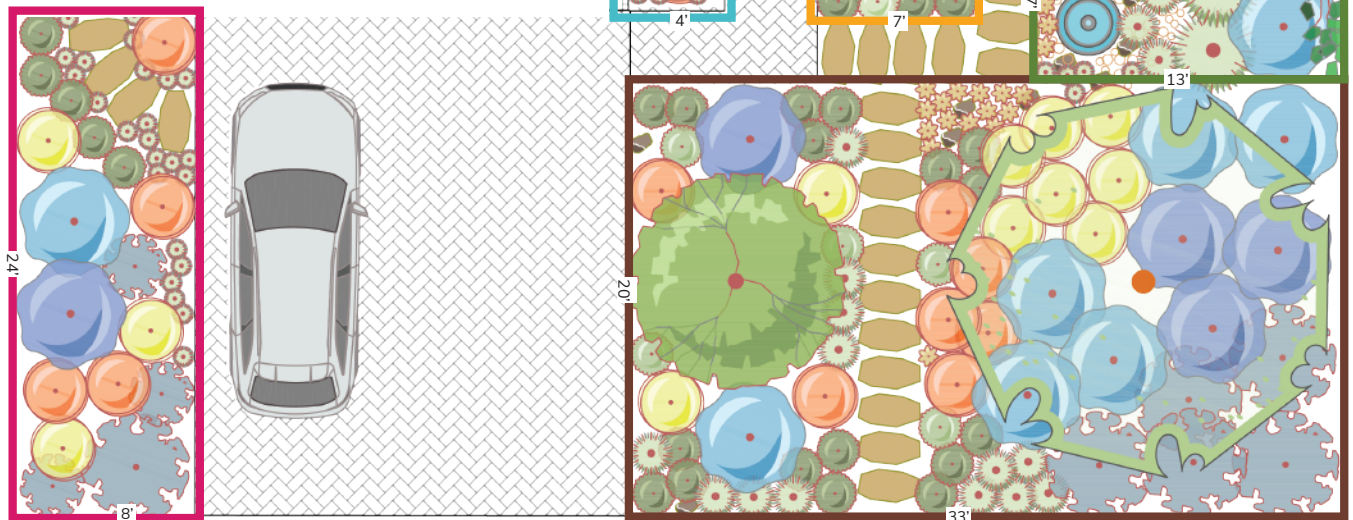
Features: rain chain, swale, trellis.

▶ CHOOSE YOUR PLANTS

Vignettes Outlined By Color



1. Choose the design vignette that best fits the shape and size of your site.
2. Match the symbols with those in the plant list.
3. Select plants based on your site's sun exposure.
4. Bonus points for choosing locally native plants!



California Native Plant List

North Coast Chapter - Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, and W Siskiyou County

SYMBOL	PLANT SPECIES	LOCAL	SUN	WATER	H/W	COLOR	WILDLIFE
SMALL TREES							
	Vine Maple / <i>Acer circinatum</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧💧	15' 10'	●	🐝
	Cascara / <i>Frangula purshiana</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	20' 10'	●	🐝
LARGE SHRUBS							
	Blue Blossom / <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Y	☀	💧	12' 8'	●	🐝
	Evergreen Huckleberry / <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	6' 4'	●	🐝
	Red-twig Dogwood / <i>Cornus sericea</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	12' 10'	●	🐝
	Twinberry / <i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	12' 8'	●	🐝
	Mock Orange / <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	10' 5'	●	🐝
	Ninebark / <i>Physocarpus capitata</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	12' 10'	●	🐝
	Red-flowering Currant / <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	8' 8'	●	🐝
MEDIUM SHRUBS							
	Manzanita / <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.	Y/N	☀	💧	6' 5'	●	🐝
	Tall Oregon Grape / <i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	5' 3'	●	🐝
	Coffeeberry / <i>Frangula californica</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	6' 6'	●	🐝
	Western Azalea / <i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	8' 8'	●	🐝
SMALL SHRUBS							
	Dwarf Oregon Grape / <i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 1'	●	🐝
	Gumplant / <i>Grindelia stricta</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 2'	●	🐝
	Bush Monkeyflower / <i>Diplacus (Mimulus) aurantiacus</i>	Y	☀	💧	3' 2'	●	🐝
	Sword Fern / <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	3' 4'	—	🐝
SMALL PERENNIALS							
	Seaside Daisy / <i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' 1'	●	🐝
	Small-flowered Alumroot / <i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 1'	●	🐝
	Douglas Iris / <i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 2'	●	🐝
	West Coast Goldenrod / <i>Solidago elongata</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	3' 1'	●	🐝
	Deer Fern / <i>Struthiopteris (Blechnum) spicant</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 2'	—	🐝
	Western Columbine / <i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 1'	●	🐝
	Bleeding Heart / <i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	1' 2'	●	🐝
	Woolly Sunflower / <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' 1'	●	🐝
	Bolander's Phacelia / <i>Phacelia bolanderi</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	1' 2'	●	🐝
	Smith's Fairy Bells / <i>Prosartes smithii</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	1' 2'	●	🐝
	Checkerbloom / <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 1'	●	🐝
	Blue-eyed Grass / <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' <1'	●	🐝
	Ithuriel's Spear / <i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' <1'	●	🐝
SPREADING GROUNDCOVER							
	Bearberry / <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Y	☀☀☀	💧	<1' 5+'	●	🐝
	Wild Ginger / <i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	<1' 3'	●	🐝
	California Fuchsia / <i>Epilobium canum</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' 3'	●	🐝
	Beach Strawberry / <i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	<1' 5+'	●	🐝
	Redwood Sorrel / <i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	<1' 5+'	●	🐝
	Pacific Stonecrop / <i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	<1' 3'	●	🐝
	Northern Inside-out Flower / <i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	<1' 3+'	●	🐝
GRASSES							
	California Fescue / <i>Festuca californica</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	2' 2'	●	🐝
	Patrick's Pt. Red Fescue / <i>Festuca rubra</i> Patrick's Point	Y	☀☀	💧	1' 2'	●	🐝
ANNUALS							
	Clarkia spp. / <i>Clarkia</i> spp.	Y	☀☀	💧	1' <1'	●	🐝
	California Poppy / <i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' 2'	●	🐝
	Globe Gilia / <i>Gilia capitata</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	1' <1'	●	🐝
	Baby Blue Eyes / <i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	1' 1'	●	🐝
	Cream Cups / <i>Platystemon californica</i>	Y	☀	💧	1' 1'	●	🐝
VINES							
	Hairy Honeysuckle / <i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Y	☀☀	💧	6' 3'	●	🐝

SUN

- ☀ Full Sun
- ☀☀ Part Sun
- ☀☀☀ Shade

WATER

- 💧 Very Low
- 💧 Low
- 💧 Medium

Plants on this list have been carefully selected by your local **North Coast Chapter**.



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Visit Calscape.org to find more plants native to your area.

▶ BRING YOUR DESIGN TO LIFE



Grass Removal – Still need to get rid of your lawn? Try sheet mulching!

- Layers of cardboard and mulch deprive grass of light.
- Layers decompose into nutrients for your new plants.
- Visit CNPS.org/gardening for more information!

Soil Amendment – Many native plants thrive in what we consider poor soil conditions!

- Add organic compost or worm castings to promote healthy soil.
- AVOID chemical fertilizers and other amendments.

Mulch – Retain moisture, feed your soils, and insulate your plants from heat and cold with a 3-4" layer of mulch.

- Use organic, weed free, well-composted mulch with a fine to medium texture.
- Wood chips are a good mulch material when placed on the soil surface (not mixed into the soil). Keep the chips pulled slightly away from the crowns of the plants.
- Apply after planting, and in late spring and early fall.
- AVOID weed cloths, plastic, and other weed barriers. They prevent the natural cycle of nutrients through the soils, can kill the living biology in your soil, and are often ineffective at preventing weeds.

Hardscape – Use permeable surfaces wherever possible to allow water to soak in to the soil below.

- Stepping stones
- Gravel
- Decomposed granite (DG)
- Permeable paving (at least 1/4" between pavers)

Note that permeable pavement requires a specially-constructed base. Gravel or decomposed granite atop a traditional compacted base is generally not permeable.



Planting and Watering

Give your new CA native landscape a healthy start by following our online planting and watering guides.

Visit CNPS.org/gardening to learn more!



Create a Habitat

Water Feature – Pollinators, birds, and wildlife need water too!

- Add a bird bath, fountain or other water feature.

Bare Soil for Bees – Our ground dwelling, native bees need habitat! These bees are not aggressive, and will help keep your landscape flowering!

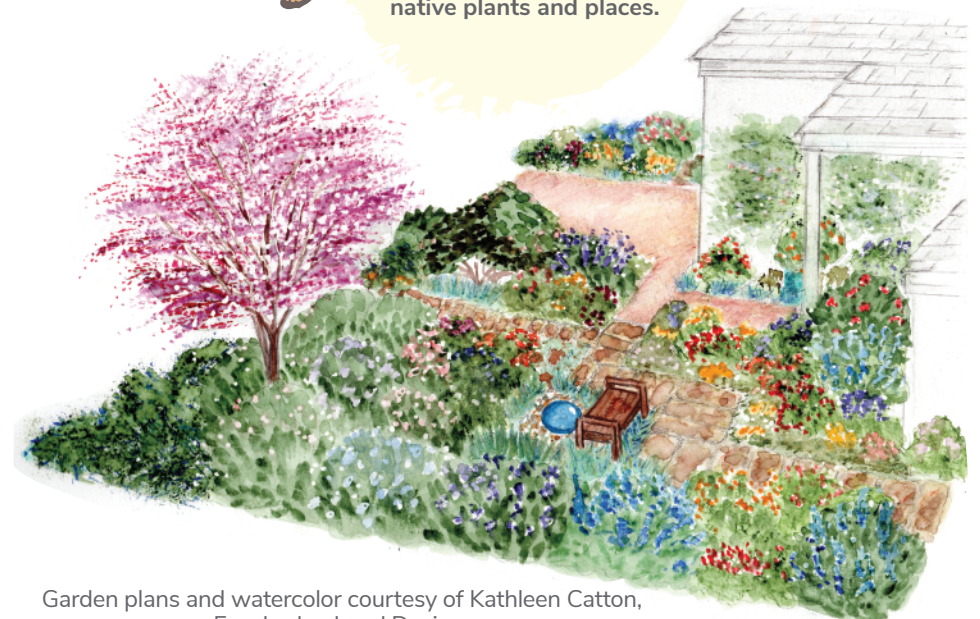
- Leave a few sunny areas of your landscape mulch free.

Garden Décor – Most importantly, have fun with your garden! Add a personal touch with your favorite décor.

- Boulders
- Rain Chain
- Decorative Pots
- Bird Feeders
- Bench
- Patio Table



The California Native Plant Society is a statewide non-profit organization with 35 local chapters dedicated to the conservation and enjoyment of California's native plants and places.



Garden plans and watercolor courtesy of Kathleen Catton, Feochadan Land Design.
Graphic illustrations by Randi Gunder, Goldenscape Designs.