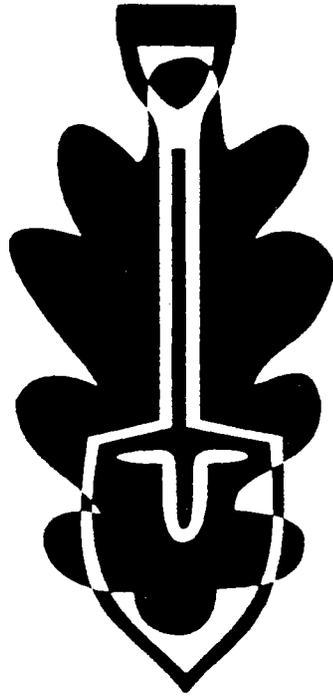


Revised October 4, 1994



**RECOMMENDED LIST OF
NATIVE PLANTS
FOR LANDSCAPING
IN THE
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS**

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Los Angeles - Santa Monica Mountains Chapter



THE CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

January 27, 1992

This RECOMMENDED LIST OF NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS (Copyright 1991) is the result of a year-long effort by the Education Committee of the Los Angeles-Santa Monica Mountains Chapter of the California Native Plant Society. It is meant to supersede all draft copies of recommended native plant species issued in the past by members of our chapter.

Recognizing that clear guidelines are essential in landscaping near native plant communities, we have simplified the scientific descriptions of native plant habitats to emphasize location, moisture requirements and types of plants (trees, shrubs, bulbs, etc.).

We hope public agencies, developers and landscapers will consider seriously the section on PLANNING FOR SUCCESS. Many of our native plant communities are being displaced by invasive non-native vegetation or are simply being bulldozed out of existence.

There is a tremendous need for commercial nurseries to raise native plants, instead of depending on collection of wild seeds, to acquire more information on how to increase the rate of germination or survival of native plants used in landscaping and to provide a greater range of types of native plants.

Some of the plants on our recommended list may not be readily available from commercial nurseries, due to the prolonged drought or to lack of demand. This publication is expected to evolve as we receive comments from those who use it and as landscaping with native plants evolves.

Much of the beauty of the Santa Monica Mountains lies in the diversity of its native plant communities: the vistas overlooking slopes of chaparral shrubs or fragrant sage, deep canyons hidden beneath the crowns of oak, bay laurel and sycamore, or, on a walk, the unexpected flash of color perhaps from lupines hidden in tall grass, dudleyas glowing on rock ledges or orange umbrellas of six-foot Humboldt lilies nodding by wooded streams. We cannot afford to lose this heritage.

The California Native Plant Society, Los Angeles-Santa Monica Mountains Chapter, appreciates your cooperation in using this list and in providing comments and suggestions for future revisions. Please send all correspondence to 3908 Mandeville Canyon, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Thank you.


George Stevenson, President

INTRODUCTION TO NOVEMBER 1, 1993, EDITION

This edition of the RECOMMENDED LIST OF NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS incorporates changes and suggestions sent to us over the past year and a half. Many thanks to all of you who responded.

Due to the recent wildfires in Malibu and Topanga, we were deluged with requests for "fire-resistant" plants. Melanie Baer Keeley offered us a list compiled by the Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants, Inc. We have marked with an asterisk those plants from the list that are considered low-growing, succulent and/or fire-resistant and are native to the Santa Monica Mountains. Since the list did not include trees, ferns or grasses we marked with an asterisk native trees of known fire resistance. We have no information at the present time on the fire resistance of ferns and grasses.

All plants will burn eventually, if the fire is hot enough. Unfortunately, the style of landscaping which tends to plant such highly flammable ornamental (non-native) trees as eucalyptus, pepper trees and pines close to houses often causes more damage during wildfires than healthy native habitat. Native plants usually receive the public blame when houses burn, even though native plants and clearance of brush around homes are more closely regulated (than ornamental plantings) by both cities and the County.

The latest CNPS policy statement (November, 1993) strongly recommends against the use of ryegrass seeding after wildfires. Scientific studies have shown that rye grass is not very effective in erosion control and inhibits the germination and recovery of native plants. It also provides a dry thatch build-up to fuel future wildfires.

Please continue to send your suggestions and comments to "Recommended List", 3908 Mandeville Canyon, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Thank you.

Betsey Landis
Education Committee

RECOMMENDED LIST OF NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Los Angeles – Santa Monica Mountains Chapter
California Native Plant Society
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INTRODUCTION

Urbanization in the Santa Monica Mountains has caused the loss or degradation of major portions of the native habitat and the loss of native plant seed banks through massive grading and removal of topsoil. Groundcovers and fast-growing trees, originally from other continents, commonly used in landscaping here, have invaded and seriously damaged native plant communities adjacent to these developments. Rerouting of natural drainages into concrete channels has caused severe deterioration in surrounding ecosystems.

The natural beauty that first attracted humans to these mountains is a tremendous treasure of native flora and fauna to be shared, not just by present residents, but by future generations of southern Californians. Therefore, the Los Angeles - Santa Monica Mountains Chapter of the California Native Plant Society is providing the following information to aid developers and landscapers in making wise use of commercially available native plants.

This list of native plants is primarily for landscaping in buffer zones (as defined by local planning agencies), in areas next to undisturbed natural habitats, or for native plant restoration. For landscaping far from natural areas, a greater variety of non-local native plants, or native hybrids, can be used, since there is less chance this vegetation will displace or intermix with native populations.

Appended to the native plant recommendations is a directory of some nurseries carrying native plants, a listing of highly invasive, non-native plants to be avoided, and a list of references.

PLANNING FOR SUCCESS

The responsibilities of developers and landscapers working with native plants in the Santa Monica Mountains are:

1. To determine the type of native plant community previously on the property, based on the definitions of vegetative communities in *FLORA OF THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA* by Raven, Thompson and Prigge, Southern California Botanists Special Publication No. 2, Second Edition, June 1986.
2. To preserve, if possible, the native seed bank and mycorrhizal environment by saving the top soil from the property, before development.
3. To take cuttings and gather seeds for propagation from native plants on the property before development begins, in order to preserve as much of the resident native plant community as possible. (NOTE: After collecting seeds and cuttings at the optimal time for plant propagation, contract growers will require from six months to one year to produce a one-gallon size replacement plant.)
4. To remove weeds and invasives (eucalyptus, oleander, bamboo, pampas grass, iceplant, ailanthus, castor bean, milk thistle, horehound, etc.) before landscaping.
5. To eliminate the use of any groundcover in the landscaping (red apple, vinca, ivy, etc.) that will rapidly choke neighboring native habitat.
6. To avoid the use of nursery-derived hybrids of native plants or non-native plants, especially those on the attached list of highly invasive plants.
7. To ensure the native plantings are properly established.
8. To use this list of recommended plants as a general guide only, tailoring the landscaping to the specific environment of the property, if necessary, in consultation with native plant experts.

CAUTION: If a rare or endangered species of plant, animal, pollinator, etc. has been reported in or near the property, special care should be taken to plant only natives compatible with the natural ecosystems sustaining the rarities. Natural drainages in the area should be protected as much as possible.

PLANT LIST

The plants that are listed meet these requirements:

1. They are native to the Santa Monica Mountains.
2. They are not nursery-produced hybrids.
3. In general, they are suitable for the areas noted in the list.
4. They are available from native plant nurseries.

For the convenience of the landscaper, the native plants are divided into groups: trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals, bulbs, ferns, grasses and vines. The columns denote what habitat area(s) the plant prefers. These habitat areas are defined as:

1. COAST: Most of the commercially available plants listed in this category belong to coastal sage scrub, although coastal strand and salt marsh communities are included. Coastal sage scrub occupies the west-facing slopes above the beaches and, further inland, west-facing slopes in full sun and burned-over or disturbed areas, with little moisture. The plants vary from annuals, perennials and bulbs to fragrant low-growing shrubs and a few small trees.

2. CHAPARRAL: This is a highly variable community consisting of small trees, tall shrubs and a few large trees such as coast live oak and California walnut, with a rich understory of annuals, perennials and bulbs. Chaparral occurs on east- or south-facing slopes, with a small to medium amount of moisture. Chaparral habitat is defined here as open canopy hard chaparral. Dense stands of one or two kinds of chaparral shrubs have little or no understory plants.

3. RIPARIAN/NORTH-FACING SLOPES: Plants in this category require more moisture, from stream banks to deep damp shade. The habitat includes tall trees (sycamore, oaks, cottonwood, bay laurel, alder, etc.) as well as a number of handsome small trees and large shrubs (hollyleaf cherry, coffeeberry, toyon, etc.). The understory contains a wealth of ferns, berries and flowers.

4. OAK WOODLAND: Usually found in broad valleys or softly rolling hills are woodlands where coast live oak or valley oak predominate. Because the woodland can be very open, or shaded almost completely by more closely growing oaks, the understory may vary from grasses and associated flowers to a mixture of chaparral and shade-loving plants, requiring a small to medium amount of moisture. Mature oaks have huge crowns, necessitating a large amount of space in any landscape design.

USING THIS GUIDE

The following pages list only a small sample of the plants native to the Santa Monica Mountains. To decide whether other native plants are also suitable, the standard reference is *FLORA OF THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA* by Raven, Thompson and Prigge, Southern California Botanists Special Publication No. 2.

(NOTE: This reference includes non-native plants living in the Santa Monica Mountains for purposes of identification.)

We recommend: 1) that wildflower mixes not be used, since most commercial mixes contain flower seeds from different habitats, even different regions, and 2) that perennial grasses be planted instead of annual grasses, where possible, since annual grasses represent a greater fire hazard.

Three appendices can be found following the recommended list of plants. Appendix A lists non-native plants which are invasive in the Santa Monica Mountains; Appendix B lists nurseries carrying native plant material suitable for planting in the Santa Monica Mountains; and Appendix C is a list of references.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following persons have contributed to this project:

Angelika Brinkmann-Busi

Steve Hartman

David Hollombe

Doris Hoover

Margaret Huffman

Jo Kitz

Betsey Landis

Halli Mason

Tim Thomas

FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS LIST

Call 310-472-0624

NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Coast Chaparral Riparian Oak
 N. Slope Woodland

TREES

	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple			X	
	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	California Alder			X	
	<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	Flowering Ash			X	
	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Arizona Ash			X	
*	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon or California Holly	X	X	X	X
*	<i>Juglans californica</i>	California Walnut			X	X
	<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California Juniper		X	X	
*	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore			X	
	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont Cottonwood			X	
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood			X	
*	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	X	X	X	X
*	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak				X
	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red Willow			X	
	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Mexican Elderberry	X	X	X	X
*	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay			X	

* -These plants are considered fire resistant either because they are under eighteen inches tall and succulent or because they are of known fire resistance. The trees are of known fire resistance. The other fire-resistant or succulent plants marked with an asterisk were taken from a list compiled by the Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants, Inc., a non-profit foundation. Other plants may also be fire resistant, but we have no information on them at the present time.

NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Coast Riparian Oak
 Chaparral N. Slope Woodland

SHRUBS

<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	X	X		X
<i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i>	Red Shank		X		
<i>Amorpha californica</i>	False Indigo		X		X
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i>	Eastwood Manzanita		X		
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	Big Berry Manzanita		X		
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California Sagebrush	X	X		X
<i>Atriplex lentiformis ssp. breweri</i>	Quail Bush	X			
<i>Baccharis pilularis consanguinea</i>	Coyote Brush	X			X
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule Fat	X	X	X	X
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	Brickel Bush	X	X		
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Hoary-leaf Ceanothus		X		
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush		X		
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	Whitebark Ceanothus		X		
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>			X		
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i>	Hairy-leaf Ceanothus			X	
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	Greenbark Ceanothus		X	X	
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain Mahogany		X	X	
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. planifolia</i>	Summer Holly		X		X
<i>Cornus glabrata</i>	Smooth Dogwood			X	
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush Poppy		X		
<i>Diplacus (=Mimulus) longiflorus</i>	Southern Bush Monkey Flower	X	X	X	X
<i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i>	Yerba Santa	X	X		
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i>	Ashyleaf Buckwheat	X			
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat	X	X		X
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	Seacliff Buckwheat	X			
<i>Garrya veatchii</i>	Silktassel Bush		X	X	
<i>Haplopappus squarosus</i>	Common Hazardia, Goldenbush	X	X		
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	X	X	X	X
<i>Holodiscus discolor var. franciscana</i>	Cream Bush			X	
<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	Bladder-Pod	X			X
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California Honeysuckle		X	X	
<i>Lonicera subspicata ssp. Johnstonii</i>	Wild Honeysuckle		X		
<i>Mahonia pinnata</i>	Barberry			X	
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Bush Mallow	X	X		
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac	X	X	X	X
<i>Myrica californica</i>	Wax Myrtle	X		X	
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Coastal Prickly Pear	X			
<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	Chaparral Pea		X		
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Cherry		X	X	X
* <i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Scrub Oak		X		X
* <i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Interior Live Oak				X
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	California Coffeeberry		X	X	X
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry	X	X		X
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Redberry		X	X	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade Berry	X	X		
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar Bush		X		X
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Squaw Bush		X	X	X
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Currant			X	X
<i>Ribes californicum</i>	Hillside Currant		X	X	X
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i>	Chaparral Currant		X		X
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fuchsia-flowering Gooseberry		X	X	X
<i>Rosa californica</i>	Wild Rose	X		X	
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow			X	
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White Sage	X	X		X
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple Sage	X			
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black Sage	X	X		X
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Snowberry		X	X	X

NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Coast Riparian Oak
 Chaparral N. Slope Woodland

PERENNIALS

	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	Sand Verbena	X			
*	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	X	X		X
*	<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Yerba Mansa			X	
*	<i>Antirrhinum multiflorum</i>	Many Flowered Snapdragon	X	X		
	<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Indian Milkweed	X			X
*	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-Leaf Milkweed	X			X
	<i>Astragalus trichopodus</i>	Locoweed	X	X		
*	<i>Camissonia cheiranthifolia</i>	Dune Primrose	X			
	<i>Castilleja affinis</i>	Indian Paintbrush	X	X		
*	<i>Coreopsis gigantea</i>	Tree Coreopsis	X			
	<i>Croton californicus</i>	California Croton	X			
*	<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	Scarlet Larkspur	X	X		
*	<i>Delphinium parryi</i>	Blue Larkspur	X	X		X
	<i>Delphinium patens</i>	Blue Larkspur		X		X
	<i>Dicentra ochroleuca</i>	Silver Ear Drops	X	X		
	<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Shooting Star	X			X
*	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>	Lax Dudleya	X	X	X	X
*	<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lance Live Forever	X	X	X	X
*	<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Chalk Dudleya	X	X	X	X
	<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Bush Sunflower	X			X
*	<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo Buckwheat	X			
*	<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i>	Wand Buckwheat	X	X		X
*	<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> var. <i>membranaceum</i>	Spreading Buckwheat		X		
*	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden Yarrow	X	X		
	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	X			X
	<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	Two-tone Everlasting	X	X		
	<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California Everlasting	X	X		X
	<i>Grindelia robusta</i>	Gum Plant	X	X		X
	<i>Haplopappus venetus</i>	Coastal Isocoma	X	X		
	<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	Dwarf Sunflower		X		
*	<i>Keckiella</i> (= <i>Penstemon</i>) <i>cordifolia</i>	Climbing Penstemon	X	X		X
	<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	White Pitcher Sage			X	
*	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>	Prickly Phlox		X		
	<i>Lithophragma affine</i>	Woodland Star			X	
	<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deer Weed	X	X		
*	<i>Lupinus longiflorus</i>	Bush Lupine	X	X		X
*	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	Scarlet Monkey Flower			X	
*	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow Monkey Flower			X	
	<i>Mirabilis californica</i>	Wild Four O'Clock	X	X		
	<i>Oenothera hookeri</i>	Evening Primrose	X	X	X	
	<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California Peony		X		
*	<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	Scarlet Bugler		X		X
*	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>	Foothill Penstemon	X	X		X
*	<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	Royal Penstemon	X	X		
	<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky Cinquefoil	X	X	X	X

(continued)

NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Coast Chaparral Riparian Oak
 N. Slope Woodland

PERENNIALS (continued)

* <i>Salvia spathacea</i>	Hummingbird Sage		X	X	X
* <i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena	X	X	X	X
<i>Saxifraga californica</i>	California Saxifrage			X	
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California Figwort	X	X	X	X
<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Skull Cap		X		X
<i>Sidalcea malvaeflora</i>	Common Checkerbloom				X
* <i>Silene laciniata</i>	Indian Pink	X	X		
* <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-Eyed Grass	X			X
* <i>Solanum xanthii</i>	Purple Nightshade	X	X	X	X
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	Hedge Nettle	X		X	
* <i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	Prince's Plume	X	X		
* <i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i>	Meadow Rue		X	X	X
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	Woolly Blue Curls	X	X		
<i>Venegasia carpesioides</i>	Canyon Sunflower		X	X	
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny Jump Up			X	X
* <i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle	X	X		
* <i>Zauschneria californica</i>	California Fuchsia	X	X		X
* <i>Zauschneria (=Epilobium) cana</i>	Narrow Leaf California Fuchsia	X	X		

ANNUALS

<i>Calandrinia ciliata menziesii</i>	Red Maids	X	X		X
<i>Clarkia bottae</i>		X	X		X
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant Clarkia		X		X
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i>	Chinese Houses			X	X
* <i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	Douglas Wallflower		X	X	
<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i>	Collarless Poppy	X	X		X
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	X	X		X
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Globe Gilia	X	X		
<i>Lasthenia chrysostoma</i>	Gold Fields	X	X		X
<i>Layia platyglossa campestris</i>	Tidy Tips	X	X		X
* <i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Succulent Lupine	X	X		X
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby Blue Eyes	X	X		X
<i>Nicotiana bigelovii</i>	Indian Tobacco	X	X		
<i>Orthocarpus densiflorus</i>	Owls Clover		X		X
<i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i>	Owl's Clover	X	X		X
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	Wild Canterbury Bells	X	X		
<i>Phacelia parryi</i>	Parry's Phacelia	X	X		
<i>Platystemon californicum</i>	Cream Cups		X		X
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia	X	X		X

BULBS

<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	Golden Stars	X	X		X
<i>Brodiaea (Dichelostemma) pulchella</i>	Blue Dicks	X	X		X
<i>Calochortus albus</i>	White Globe Lily			X	X
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina Mariposa Lily	X	X		X
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i>	Yellow Mariposa	X	X		X
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i>	Humboldt Lily			X	
<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Star Lily	X	X		X

NATIVE PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPING IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

Coast Chaparral Riparian Oak
N. Slope Woodland

FERNS

<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Venus Hair Fern			X	
<i>Adiantum jordani</i>	California Maiden Hair Fern		X	X	
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Downy Wood Fern			X	X
<i>Pellaea andromedaefolia</i>	Coffee Fern	X	X		
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Bird's Foot Fern		X	X	X
<i>Pityrogramma triangularis</i>	Goldback Fern	X	X	X	X
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California Polypody	X	X	X	X
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Brackenfern			X	
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Chain Fern			X	

PERENNIAL GRASSES

<i>Agropyron parishii</i>	Wheat Grass		X		
<i>Agrostis diegoensis</i>	San Diego Bent Grass	X	X		X
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Bentgrass			X	
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Beard Grass			X	
<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	Plumed Beard Grass	X			
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California Brome	X	X		X
<i>Bromus pseudolaevipes</i>	Woodland Brome				X
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Salt Grass	X			
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant Wild Rye	X	X		X
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Western Rye Grass	X	X		X
<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wild Rye				X
<i>Festuca elmeri</i>	Elmer's Fescue				
<i>Hordeum californicum</i>	Meadow Barley			X	
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Rush			X	
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	June Grass				
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Chaparral Melica	X	X		X
<i>Muhlenbergia aspenifolia</i>	Scratch Grass				
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Showy Deer Grass				X
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			X	
<i>Poa scabrella</i>	Malpais Bluegrass		X		
<i>Sitanion jubata</i>	Squirreltail				
<i>Stipa coronata</i>	Porcupine Grass	X	X		
<i>Stipa cernua</i>	Spear Grass	X	X		X
<i>Stipa lepida</i>	Needlegrass	X	X		X
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass	X	X		X

VINES

<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Morning Glory	X	X		
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Virgin's Bower		X		
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western Virgin's Bower		X	X	
<i>Lathyrus laetiflorus</i>	Wild Sweet Pea	X	X		X
* <i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California Honeysuckle		X	X	
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	Wild Grape			X	

APPENDIX A. NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANTS IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Acacia
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sidney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood Acacia
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Red Apple
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed or Arundo Grass
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender Oat
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Field Mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut Grass
<i>Bromus mollis</i>	Brome Grass, Soft Chess
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Foxtail Chess
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian Thistle
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Yellow Star-Thistle, Tecolote
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Barnaby's Thistle
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Pigweed, Lamb's Quarters
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Goosefoot
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Annual chrysanthemum
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison Hemlock
<i>Cortaderia atacamensis</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Artichoke Thistle or Cardoon
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Filaree
<i>Eupatorium (Ageratina) adenophorum</i>	Eupatory
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Eucalyptus
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Perennial Mustard
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Foxtail Barley, Mouse Barley
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Allysum
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Ice Plant
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Myoporum
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco
<i>Oryzopsis miliacea</i>	Smilo Grass
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu Grass
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding Grass
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Ox-tongue
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Creek Dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Russian Thistle
<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree
<i>Schinus teresinthifolius</i>	Florida Pepper Tree
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>	German Ivy
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Rocket
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Eastern Rocket
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture Vine
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle
<i>Xanthium spinosus</i>	Cocklebur

APPENDIX B: NURSERIES CARRYING NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL

Suitable for Planting in the Santa Monica Mountains

Albright Seed Company
487 Dawson Drive, Bay 5S
Camarillo, CA 93010
805-484-0551
(hydroseed specialist)

Coastal Zone Nursery
31427 Pacific Coast Hwy
Malibu, CA 90265
310-457-3343
(Wholesale to landscapers
only)

Cosentinos Nursery
25019 W. Pacific Coast Hwy
Malibu, CA 90265
310-456-6026

* **Las Pilitas Nursery**
Star Route, Box 23X
Santa Margarita, CA 93453
805-438-5992

* **Matilija Nursery**
6007 Trancas Cyn. Rd.
Malibu, CA 90265
310-457-3381

Mockingbird Nurseries, Inc.
1670 Jackson Street
Riverside, CA 92504
909-780-3571

* **Native Sons
Wholesale Nursery**
379 El Campo Road
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
805-481-5996

Pacific Southwest Nursery
P.O. Box 985
National City, CA 90250
619-477-5333

**Rancho Santa Ana
Botanic Garden**
1500 N. College Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711
909-625-8767

S & S Seeds
P.O. Box 1275
Carpenteria, CA 93013
805-684-0436

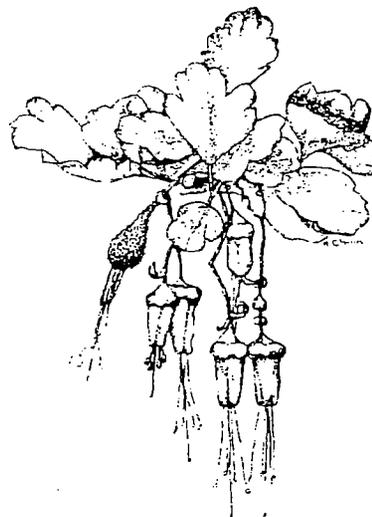
San Marcos Growers
125 S. San Marcos Road
P.O. Box 6827
Santa Barbara, CA 93111
805-683-1561

**Theodore Payne
Foundation**
10459 Tuxford Street
Sun Valley, CA 91352
818-768-1802

* **Tree of Life Nursery**
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 736
San Juan Capistrano, CA
92693
Nursery: 33201 Ortega Hwy
San Juan Capistrano, CA
92675
714-728-0685

**Santa Barbara Botanic
Garden - Garden Growers
Nursery**
1212 Mission Cyn. Rd.
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
805-682-4726
(open 5 days/week)

Tree People
12601 Mulholland Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210
818-753-4600



Please watch for annual NATIVE PLANT SALES

California Native Plant Society (213-933-8993) in November
Theodore Payne Foundation (818-768-1802) in April and October
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (909-625-8767) in November
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden (805-682-4726) in spring and fall

APPENDIX C: PUBLICATIONS ABOUT NATIVE PLANTS

Sunset Western Garden Book,
Lane Publishing Co., Menlo Park, California.

Native Plants for Southern California Gardens, Cultural and Environmental Requirements
Dara Emery and Jacqueline Broughton,
Leaflets of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Vol. 1, No. 12, 1969.

Native Plants for Use in the California Landscape, by Emile Labadie,
Sierra City; Sierra City Press, 1978.

Native Plants for California Gardens, by Lee W. Lenz,
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1956.

California Native Trees and Shrubs for Garden and Environmental Use in Southern California
by Lee W. Lenz and John Dourley,
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1981.

Trees and Shrubs for Dry California Landscapes, by Bob Perry,
San Dimas: Land Design Publishing, 1981.

A Homeowner's Guide to Fire and Watershed Management at the Chaparral/Urban Interface
by Klaus Radtke, County of Los Angeles, CA, 1982

Living More Safely in the Chaparral/Urban Interface, by Klaus Radtke,
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1983.

Selected California Native Plants with Commercial Sources
by Saratoga Horticultural Foundation, Saratoga, 1980.

Growing California Native Plants, by Marjorie G. Schmidt,
Berkeley: University of California, 1980.

Colorful California Native Plants, by Theodore Payne Foundation,
Arcadia: California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., 1971.

Native Plants for Erosion Control in Southern California, by Dara E. Emery,
Leaflets of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Vol. 1, No. 11, Nov. 1967.

Native California Plants Suitable for Growing Under Oaks,
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Informational Bulletin # 4 (Oct. 1987).

Landscaping Under Established Native Oaks - Do's and Don'ts,
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Informal Bulletin # 5 (Oct. 1987).

Seed Propagation of Native California Plants, by Dara Emery;
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, 1988.

Complete Garden Guide to the Perennials of California, by Glenn Keator;
Chronicle Book, San Francisco, 1990.

Native Plants for Your Garden - A Collection of Articles on Gardening
With California Native Plants: compiled by Barbara M. Leitner;
available through the California Native Plant Society, Santa Monica Mountains
Chapter, 6223 Lubao Avenue, Woodland Hills, CA 91367.

APPENDIX C: PUBLICATIONS ABOUT NATIVE PLANTS

You also might want to check local Floras to get familiar with the plants and plant communities growing in your area like e.g.:

Flowering Plants. The Santa Monica Mountains. Coastal and Chaparral Regions of Southern California, by Nancy Dale, Capra Press with California Native Plant Society, 1985.

Flora of the Santa Monica Mountains, California, by Peter H. Raven, Henry J. Thompson, and Barry A. Prigge, Southern California Botanists, Special Publication No. 2, 1986.

A Flora of Southern California, by Philip A. Munz, University of California Press, 1974.

Terrestrial Vegetation of California, edited by Michael G. Barbour and Jack Major, California Native Plant Society, Special Publication No. 9, 1988.

Introduction to California Plant Life, by Robert Ornduff, University of California Press, 1974.

Plant Communities of Southern California, Symposium Proceedings edited by June Latting, California Native Plant Society, Special Publication No. 2, 1976.