



**GETTING WILD(LIFE) IN
THE GARDEN!**

Why wildlife, and why native plants?

- **Animals are a lot of fun to watch and they help maintain the health of our gardens and our city.**
- **Native plants support a wider range of species, ones with which they have co-evolved.**
- **Including natives helps to mitigate the loss of habitat due to development.**
- **Native plants are beautiful!**



What does wildlife need?

- Food
- Water
- Shelter
- Nesting habitat
- A gardener tolerant of damage to plants!



Attracting Birds



Attracting Birds: Food

- Fruit
- Seeds
- Insects
- Nectar
- Super plants—oaks, willows, poison oak!
- Bird feeders
 - Use blend designed for feeder and birds you want, without fillers
 - Keep feeder and area around it clean
 - Place so predators can be seen



Attracting Birds: Water

- Position away from places where predators may lurk
- Provide a place for birds to stand
- Moving water
- Pond
- Bird bath: Change water twice a week



Attracting Birds: Shelter and nesting sites

- Trees, shrubs, groundcovers
- Brush piles
- Dead trees and branches
- Bird houses



Joan Slager

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Attracting Bees

Food: Nectar and pollen, successional flowering

Water: Accessible areas at edge
of bird baths or ponds

Nesting sites: Dead stalks, bare ground



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Attracting Butterflies and Moths

Food: Nectar, successional flowering; special food plants

Water: Accessible areas at edge of bird baths
or ponds, damp ground

Host plants for caterpillars



Native plants for fruit

Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)



Native plants for seeds

Artemisia californica (California sagebrush)



Native plants for fruit

Berberis nevinii (Nevin's barberry)



Native plants for fruit

Frangula californica (Coffeeberry)



Native plants for fruit

Heteromeles arbutifolia (Toyon)



Native plants for fruit

Mahonia species



Native plants for fruit

Rhamnus crocea (Redberry)



Native plants for fruit

Rhus integrifolia (Lemonade berry) and *R. ovata* (Sugarbush)



Native plants for fruit

Ribes speciosum (Fuschia-flowered gooseberry)



Native plants for fruit

Ribes aureum (Golden currant)



Ribes indecorum
White-flowering currant



Native plants for fruit

Sambucus mexicana (Elderberry)



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Nectar and pollen

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)



Nectar and pollen

Acmispon glaber (formerly *Lotus scoparius*, Deerweed)



Nectar and pollen (and fruit)

Arctostaphylos species (Manzinita)



Nectar and pollen (and caterpillar food)

Asclepias eriocarpa (Indian milkweed), *A. fascicularis* (Narrow-leaved milkweed), *A. californica* (California milkweed), *A. speciosa* (Showy milkweed)LP



Nectar, pollen, and seeds

Ceanothus species (California lilac)



Nectar and pollen

Corethrogyne filaginifolia (California aster)



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Nectar and pollen

Encelia californica (California brittlebush), *E. farinosa* (Brittlebush)



Nectar, pollen and seeds

Eriogonum fasciculatum (Buckwheat)



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Nectar and pollen

Eriophyllum confertifolium (Golden yarrow)



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Nectar and pollen

Galvezia speciosa (Island snapdragon)



Nectar and pollen

Keckiella cordifolia (Heart-leaved penstemon)



Nectar and pollen

Malacothamnus fasciculatus (Bush mallow)



Nectar and pollen

Mimulus aurantiacus (Sticky monkey flower)



Nectar and pollen

Monardella villosa (Coyote mint)



Nectar and pollen

Opuntia littoralis (Prickly pear)



Cylindropuntia californica
(Cane cholla)

Nectar and pollen

Penstemon spectabilis (Royal penstemon)



Nectar and pollen

Prosopis glandulosa (Honey mesquite)



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Pollen

Romneya coulteri (Matilija poppy)



Nectar and pollen

Salvia apiana (White sage)



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Nectar and pollen

Salvia mellifera (Black sage)



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Top: *S. clevelandii*
Left: *S. pachyphylla*
Below: *S. spathacea*
Below left: *S. leucophylla*

Nectar and pollen

Trichostema lanatum (Woolly blue curls)



Nectar and pollen

Zauschneria californica (California fuchsia)



Other wildlife

Insects: flies, wasps, praying mantises, ladybird beetles, dragonflies

Lizards: rocks, mulch, groundcover, compost heap

Frogs and toads: a pond

Bats: bat house



Acknowledgments

Many thanks to Las Pilitas Nursery (LP) for the use of many of their photographs.

(www.laspilitas.com)

Many thanks also to the Bernard Field Station (BFS) for the use of many of their photos.

(www.bfs.claremont.edu)

Both are terrific resources for anyone interested in native plant gardening, or in identifying the garden visitors!