

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



- 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



Attracting Bees

Food: Nectar and pollen, successional flowering

Water: Accessible areas at edge

of bird baths or ponds

Nesting sites: Dead stalks, bare ground



LP

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



Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)



Native plants for seeds

Artemisia californica (California sagebrush)



Berberis nevinii (Nevin's barberry)



Frangula californica (Coffeeberry)



Heteromeles arbutifolia (Toyon)



Mahonia species



Rhamnus crocea (Redberry)

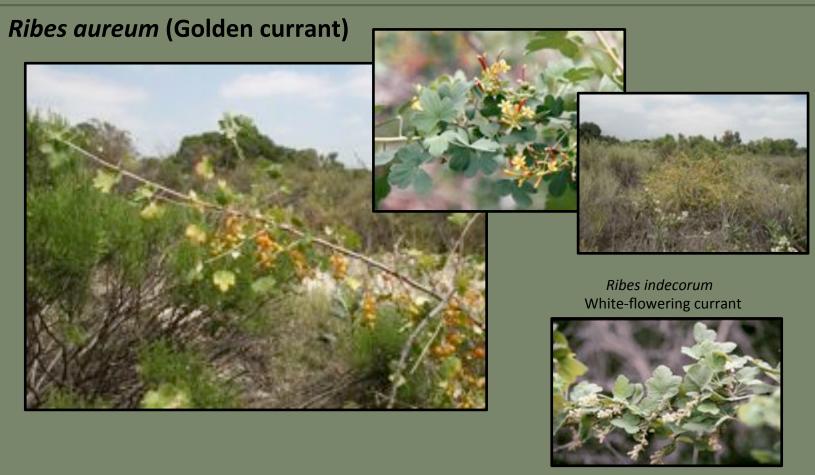


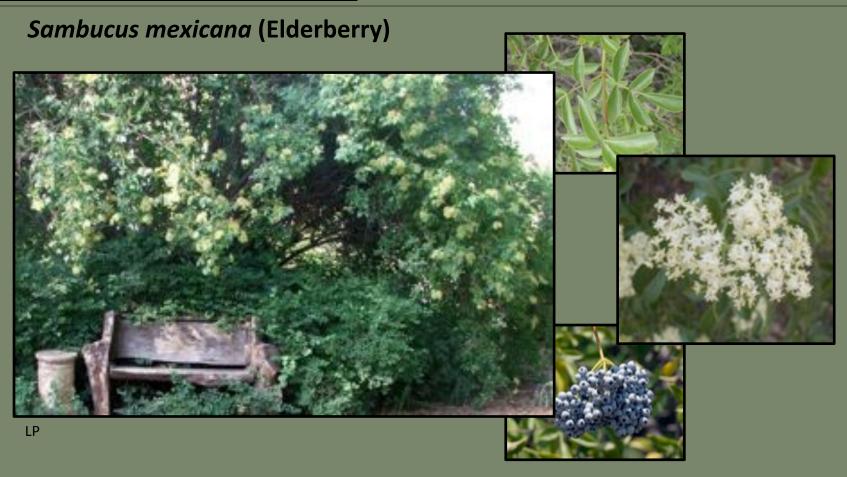
Rhus integrifolia (Lemonade berry) and R. ovata (Sugarbush)



Ribes speciosum (Fuschia-flowered gooseberry)







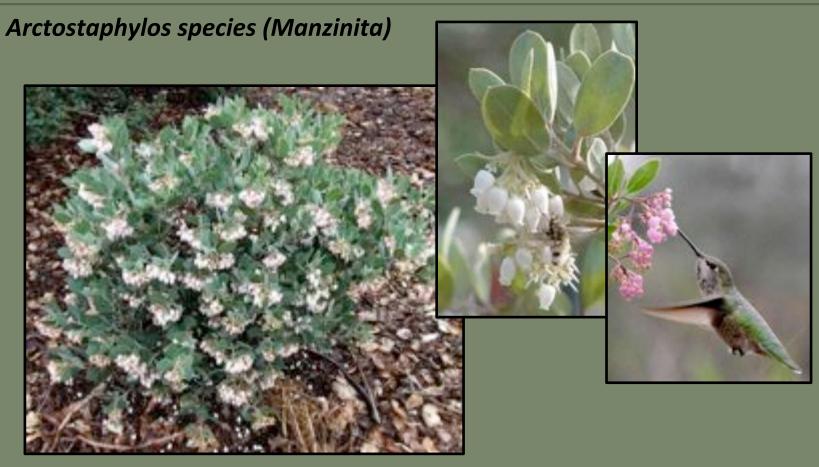
Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)



Acmispon glaber (formerly Lotus scoparius, Deerweed)



Nectar and pollen (and fruit)



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)



Corethryogyne filaginifolia (California aster)



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



Nectar, pollen and seeds

Eriogonum fasciculatum (Buckwheat)



Eriophyllum confertifolium (Golden yarrow)



Galvezia speciosa (Island snapdragon)



Keckiella cordifolia (Heart-leaved penstemon)



Malacothamnus fasiculatus (Bush mallow)

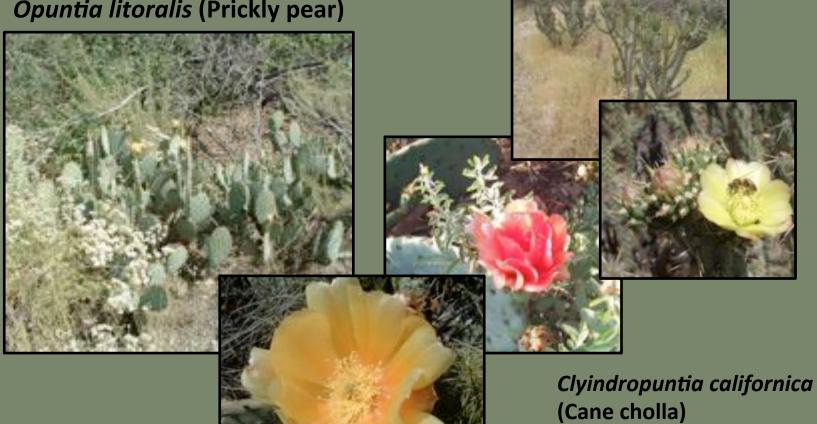


Mimulus aurantiacus (Sticky monkey flower)



Monardella villosa (Coyote mint)

Opuntia litoralis (Prickly pear)



BFS

Penstemon spectabilis (Royal penstemon)



Prosopis glandulosa (Honey mesquite)



Pollen

Romneya coulteri (Matilija poppy)



Salvia apiana (White sage)

Nectar and pollen Salvia mellifera (Black sage) Top: S. clevelandii Left: S. pachyphylla Below: S. spathaccea Below left: S. leucophylla BFS

Trichostema lanatum (Woolly blue curls)



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!