



Cats Ear
Calochortus sp

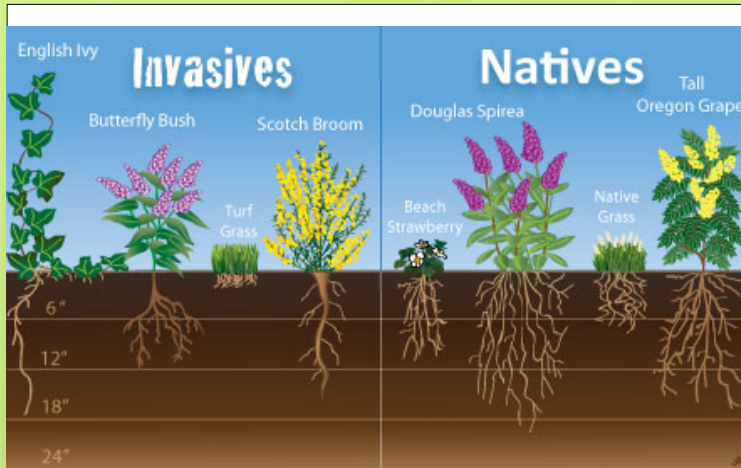
What is a Native Plant?

Not Introduced

Lived here for
thousands of years

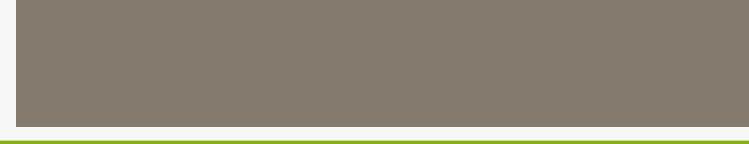
Evolved with other
species

Specific Adaptations



Why are Native Plants Important?

- Improves Soil Health
- Attracts Pollinators
- Wildlife Attractant
- Increases Biodiversity
- Vital to the Web of Life



- _____



Why Use Natives for Landscaping?

- Low Cost
- Low Maintenance
- No Fertilizers
- No Herbicides
- Minimal Irrigation or None
- Increases Insect Diversity
- Improves Soil Health
- Wildlife Attractant
- Wildlife Resistant
- Aesthetics

Landscape Preparation

- Removing Grass



- Removing Natives



Herbicide Use Ruins Soil Health

Invasive Grasses

Non-Native Grasses



Native Bunch Grasses



Why Plant Native Bunch Grasses?

- Soil Aeration and Fertilization
- **Drought Resistant/Little or No Irrigation**
- Nutritious Wildlife Food
- Nesting Material
- Does not Spread like Non-Native Grasses
- Erosion Control
- No Fertilization
- No Pesticides
- Disease resistant

Ideas for Landscaping

Hardscaping



Completed Hardscape





Coyote Mint

Monardella odoratissima

Planting

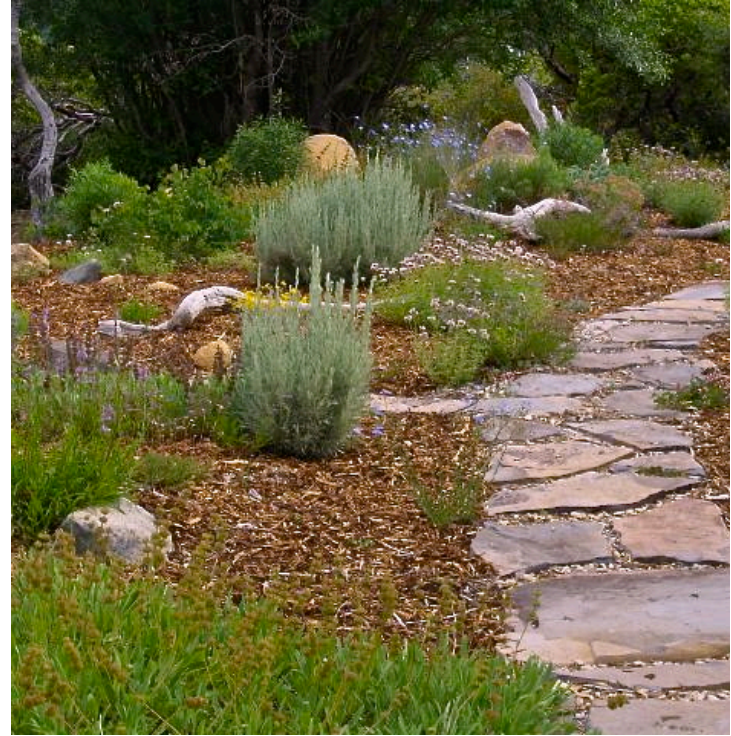
How to choose plants

- Consider Soil Type
- Sun, Shade, or Part Shade?
- Where do they grow?
- Blooming Season
- Native to Mt Shasta, Siskiyou County or California?

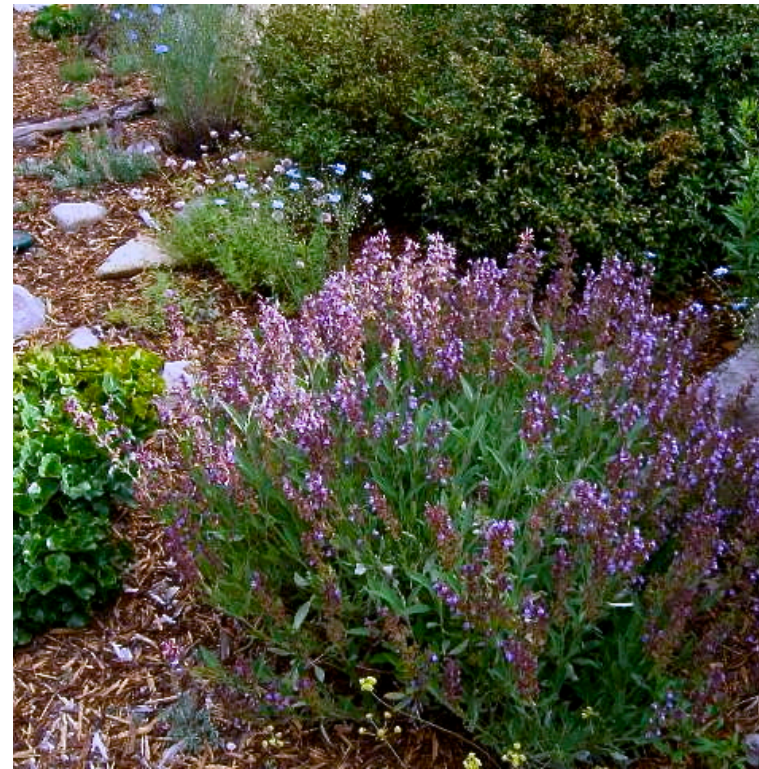
Native Landscape



Native Landscape



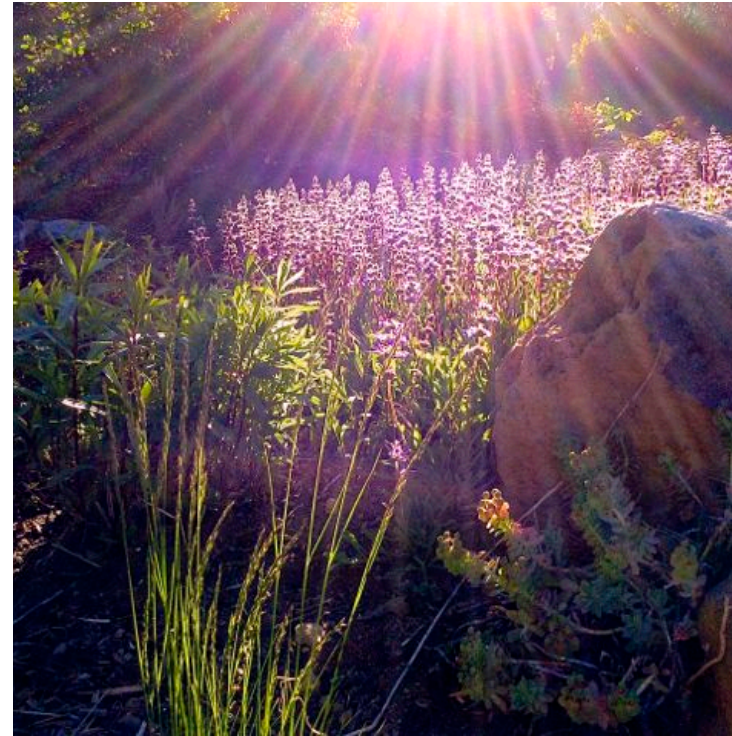
Native Landscape



Native Wildflowers



Calif. Goldenrod
Solidago californica



Creeping Sage
Salvia sonomensis

Native Wildflowers



Lupine



Shasta Lily

Native Wildflowers



Mtn Pride Penstemon
P. newberryi



Showy Penstemon
P. speciosus

What to do with Native Shrubs



Manzanita



Serviceberry

Native Shrubs



Drought Tolerant Non-natives



Foxglove



Euphorbia

Drought Tolerant Non-natives



Lavender



Dianthus

Drought Tolerant Non-natives Succulents



Hens & Chicks



Lewisia



Challenges

Patience
&
Time

Conclusion

