MILTON AND HARRIET GOLDBERG RECREATION AREA

Sierra Madre, California

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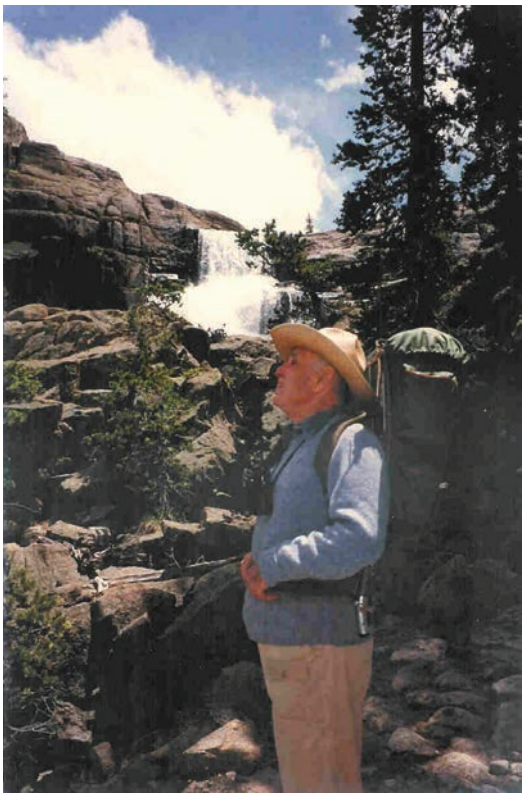
MILTON GOLDBERG'S LEGACY
How it all started

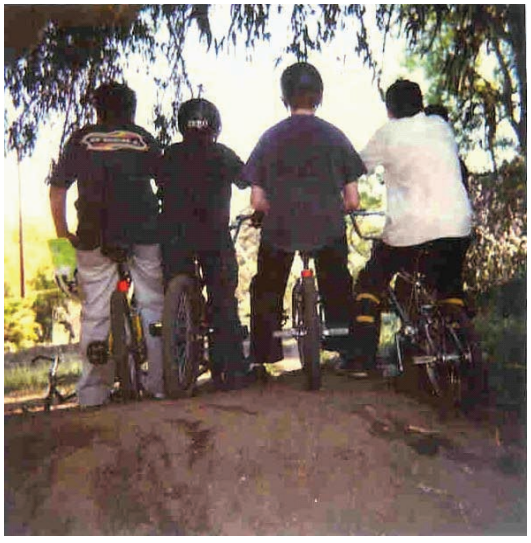


Sierra Madre has a long history of dedication to protecting and preserving open space. Our father, Milton Goldberg was a recipient of this opportunity.

Arriving by red car with his boy scout troop at the age of 12 in the 1920's, he camped and hiked in the local mountains above town. He vowed to one day return and raise his family here.

In the early 40's, he and Harriet, his wife, acquired 3 plots of land. He built a small home on one and left the other two undeveloped for the entire neighborhood to enjoy. Milt worried that with urbanization, Sierra Madre would cease to have open spaces for children. Despite many lucrative offers over the years, he would not sell them, believing that being outdoors was essential to children's healthy development.

"Children need space, time, and love" were Milt's words, and for 60 years he watched children playing on his park-like property. After his death in 2005, Sierra Madre purchased the land to create the Milton and Harriet Goldberg Recreation Area.

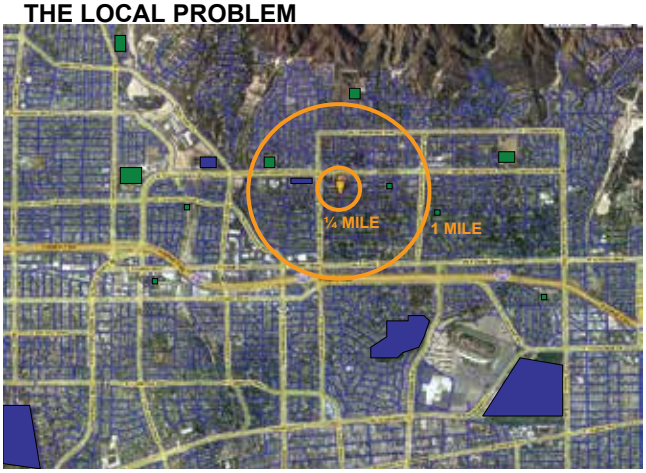


THE PROCESS
The Site

The Trust for Public Land published a report in 2004 which studied 7 major cities in the US and found that Los Angeles ranked lowest by having only 1/3 of its children living within walking distance to a public park or nature preserve. It is estimated that 1.8 million children 18 and under in the US fall in this category. The local arial photo shows that within 1/4 mile of this previously vacant lot that no other park exists and within a mile of this location there are two parks that have lawn sports field and climbing structures. These parks do not have indigenous natural areas for children to explore and experience nature and for this you have to go two miles to the north. This lot as parkland would offer 250 homes a nature area accessible by foot when using the 1/4 mile criteria and many more homes would be served by a long walk.

Neighborhood parks that offer unstructured play opportunities for children and passive recreation for all ages within walking distance of their homes are rare in most Los Angeles area communities. Sierra Madre wanted to correct this problem and through creative land acquisition and funding strategies was able to do just that. The park's purchase was funded through the sale of other park land to the Sierra Madre Community Nursery School who had leased that land for more than 60 years. The development of the park has been funded with a matching grant through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a grant from Los Angeles County 5th District Supervisor Michael Antonovich, and many community donations.

THE LOCAL PROBLEM



THE PROCESS
The Opportunity

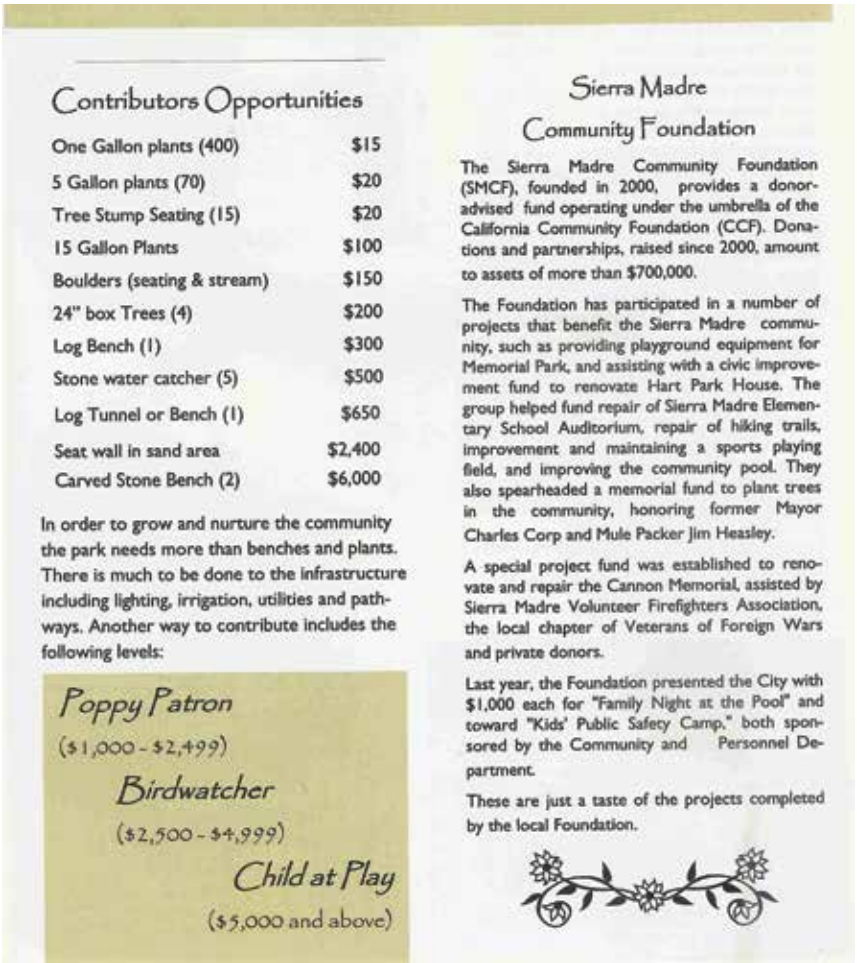
Roberta and Michael Goldberg, children of Milton and Harriet, wanted to see the land become park space after their parents passed away.

THE PROCESS
Planning

Family relations
City government
Public relations
Fund raising
Government grants (Federal Grant through the California State Parks Department-the Land and Water Conservation Fund)
Private donations of labor and financing
Community service organizations of labor and financing
City of Sierra Madre donation of public works labor and found materials
Politics
Collaboration/Partners

Fund Raising

Once the City of Sierra Madre purchased the land for Goldberg Park, citizens from all sectors of the community worked diligently to raise awareness and money for the design and construction of the park. A donor designate fund was established with the Sierra Madre Community Foundation for the duration of the project. The City Manager, John Giliison and Michelle Keith, Community and Personnel Services Director were both especially helpful in implementing all phases of the project. For detailed information on costs and fundraising, see City of Sierra Madre Agenda Report, April 11, 2007.



Contributors Opportunities

One Gallon plants (400)	$15
5 Gallon plants (70)	$20
Tree Stump Seating (15)	$20
15 Gallon Plants	$100
Boulders (seating & stream)	$150
24" box Trees (4)	$200
Log Bench (1)	$300
Stone water catcher (5)	$500
Log Tunnel or Bench (1)	$650
Seat wall in sand area	$2,400
Carved Stone Bench (2)	$6,000

In order to grow and nurture the community the park needs more than benches and plants. There is much to be done to the infrastructure including lighting, irrigation, utilities and pathways. Another way to contribute includes the following levels:

Poppy Patron
($1,000 - $2,499)
Birdwatcher
($2,500 - $4,999)
Child at Play
($5,000 and above)

Sierra Madre
Community Foundation

The Sierra Madre Community Foundation (SMCF), founded in 2000, provides a donor-advised fund operating under the umbrella of the California Community Foundation (CCF). Donations and partnerships, raised since 2000, amount to assets of more than $700,000.

The Foundation has participated in a number of projects that benefit the Sierra Madre community, such as providing playground equipment for Memorial Park, and assisting with a civic improvement fund to renovate Hart Park House. The group helped fund repair of Sierra Madre Elementary School Auditorium, repair of hiking trails, improvement and maintaining a sports playing field, and improving the community pool. They also spearheaded a memorial fund to plant trees in the community, honoring former Mayor Charles Corp and Mule Packer Jim Heasley.

A special project fund was established to renovate and repair the Cannon Memorial, assisted by Sierra Madre Volunteer Firefighters Association, the local chapter of Veterans of Foreign Wars and private donors.

Last year, the Foundation presented the City with $1,000 each for "Family Night at the Pool" and toward "Kids' Public Safety Camp," both sponsored by the Community and Personnel Department.

These are just a taste of the projects completed by the local Foundation.

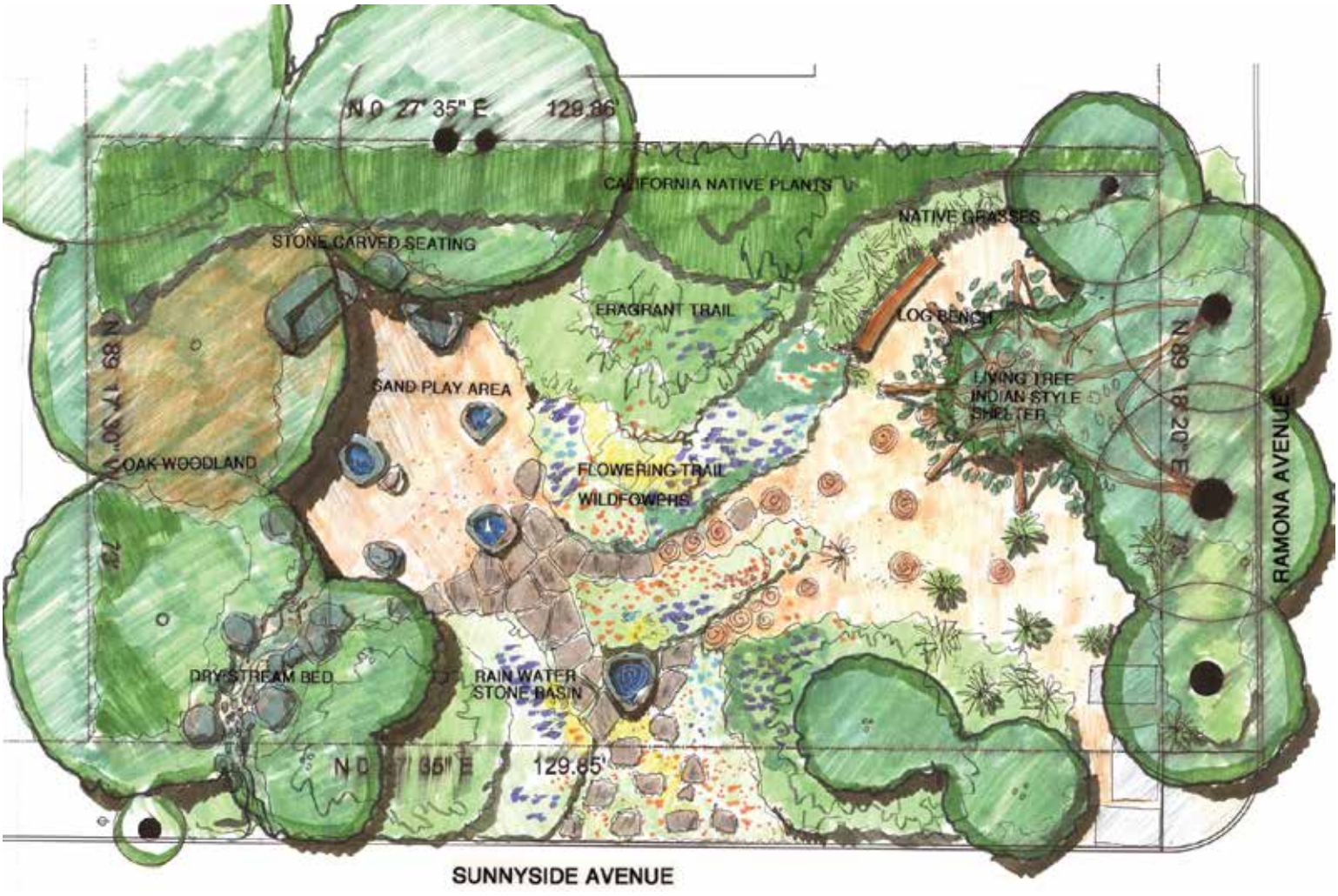
THE PROCESS

Design

The design intent was to create a low maintenance passive park which allows all ages of the neighborhood population to enjoy. Neighborhood children could access this park on foot and have a place to discover nature. The design would need to be very different than the majority of parks available locally for children and should inspire a different kind of play. Rather than team sports with rules to follow and climbing structures that dictate use and limit imagination, this park would be loosely designed to encourage the manipulation of natural elements and inspire creativity and exploration.

Using California native plants and local materials Ronnie Siegel, from Swire Siegel Landscape Architects, created two contrasting spaces on opposite ends of the park. The south side is planted with coast live oaks providing a shady garden with leathery leaf native plants. Paving is stone. Basalt stone formations catch rain water for attracting wildlife. A deep sand basin recharges storm water and functions as a sand play area for children. Carved granite boulders form seating along with a dry stream bed. The north side in total contrast is sunny with soft grasses and delicate plants. In the center a circle of desert willows trained to form a half domed Indian hut has recycled wood stumps for seating with log sections and shredded bark paving. Three paths connect the north and south gardens; one with fragrant native plants, one with a variety of year long flowering plants and the last with wildflowers.

Final Plan



THE PROCESS

The Design

SOUTH SIDE STONE AND SAND AREA

NORTH SIDE DESERT WILLOWS AND GRASSES

THE PROCESS

The Design

CONNECTING PATHS WITH COLORFUL FRAGRANT PLANTS

	Botanical name	Common name	Attract Birds	Attract Butterflies	Colorful Flower	Fragrant	Indian Use
Trees	Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud			X		
	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	X		X		X
	Prunus ilicifolia ssp. Ilicifolia	Hollyleaf cherry	X	X			X
	Prunus ilicifolia ssp. Lyonii	Catalina cherry	X	X			X
	Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	X				X
	Umbellaria californica	California bay laurel	X			X	X
Shrubs	Arctostaphylos 'carmel sur'	Carmel sur manzanita	X				
	Arctostaphylos 'john dourley'	John Dourley manzanita	X				
	Artemisia californica 'canyon grey'	Canyon grey sagebrush	X			X	X
	Carpenteria californica	Bush anemone			X		
	Ceanothus griseus horizontalis 'yankee pc	Yankee point wild lilac			X		
	Ceanothus 'sierra blue'	Sierra blue wild lilac			X		
	Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat		X	X	X	X
	Mahonia repens	Creeping mahonia	X		X		
	Rhamnus californica	California coffeeberry		X			X
	Rhamnus californica 'Mound San Bruno'	San Bruno coffeeberry		X			
	Rhamnus crocea	Redberry		X			X
	Rhus integrefolia	Lemonade berry	X				X
	Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen current	X			X	
	Salvia apiana	White sage	X			X	X
	Salvia clevelandii 'Winifred gilman'	Cleveland sage hybrid	X		X	X	
	Salvia 'Dara's choice'	Creeping sage hybrid	X		X	X	
	Salvia greggi	Autumn sage	X		X	X	
	Salvia mellifera 'Tera seca'	Tera seca sage	X	X		X	X
	Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping snowberry	X			X	
	Trichostema lanatum	Wooly blue curls	X		X	X	X
Perennials	Achillea millefolium	White yarrow		X	X		X
	Asclepias fascicularis	Narrow-leaf milkweed	X	X	X		X
	Asclepias speciosa	Showy milkweed	X	X	X		X
	Coreopsis gigantea	Giant coreopsis	X		X		
	Epilobium californicum	Califrona fuchsia	X	X	X		
	Fragaria californica	Wild strawberry	X				
	Iris 'canyon snow'	Canyon snow iris			X		
	Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris			X		
	Juncus patens	California Gray Rush					X
	Monardella odorissima	Mountain pennyroyal	X	X	X	X	
	Oenothera speciosa 'Rosea'	Pink evening primrose			X		
	Penstemon heterophyllus var. australis	Foothill penstemon	X		X		
	Penstemon spectabilis	Showy penstemon	X		X		
	Romneya coulteri 'white cloud'	White cloud matilija poppy			X		
	Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena			X	X	X
	Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue eyed grass			X		
	Sphaeralcea ambigua	Desert mallow			X		
	Verbena lilacina	Lilac verbena			X		
Grasses	Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted hairgrass					
	Festuca californica	California fescue					
	Muhlenbergia rigens	deergrass		X			X
	Nassella pulchra	Purple needlegrass		X			
Wildflowers	Eschscholzia californica	California poppy			X		X
	Clarkia unguiculata	Clarkia			X		

THE PROCESS

Ground Breaking

ADULTS AT GROUND BREAKING

CHILDREN AT GROUND BREAKING

Construction

WEED ERADICATION

INSTALLATION OF RAMP CORNER CURB AND ENTRY PAD

REMOVE DISEASED EUCALYPTUS TREES

INSTALL UTILITIES

GRADING LAND FORMS

PLACING BOULDERS AT DRY STREAM BED

WILLOW HUT CIRCLE

INSTALL DG AND STONE PAVING, SAND PLAY AREA, DRY STREAM BED GRAVEL

INSTALL IRRIGATION AND LIGHTING

SET UP PLANTS BEFORE VOLUNTEER PLANTING DAY

THE PROCESS
Volunteer Planting Day

More than 100 volunteers and City staff worked together on Saturday and Sunday, April 19 – 20, to prepare Sierra Madre's first new park in more than 30 years.
The Earth Day Celebration community event took place under the direction of landscape architect Ronnie Seigel. Volunteers, ranging from 2 to 80 years in age, planted more than 200 plants and trees over the two day weekend. Local residents, community groups, and city staff were joined by employees of Albertsons Supermaret, who also donated lunch and beverages to the hard working volunteers.
Family members of the park's namesakes, Milton & Harriet Goldberg, were also present and working hard. The family was truly overwhelmed with the support shown for the project. Through everyone's hard work, all the park's key features were put in place making the weekend event a great success.

Park Dedication

On Saturday April the 26th, 2008, nearly sixty-one years to the day after the Goldbergs were instrumental in creating a special space for Sierra Madre's children, the City of Sierra Madre held a Picnic in the Park for the Dedication of the Milton and Harriet Goldberg Recreation Area. Another special space for Sierra Madre's children became a reality as Mayor Kurt Zimmerman dedicated the park by reading a proclamation naming the day Milton and Harriet Goldberg day in Sierra Madre, and the Goldberg offspring joined Harriet's sister, Natalie Jacobs and Roberta's longtime friend and former Sierra Madre mayor Enid Joffe in cutting the ribbon for the opening of the park.
There were many members of the Goldberg extended family in attendance at the dedication, which was attended by several dozen folks, among them Council members John Buchanan and Joe Mosca and Public Works director Bruce Inman. Also on hand from Public Works were Chris Cimino and Suzi McConnell. Community Services Director, Michelle Keith was on hand, with Assistant Director Elisa Weaver, and Adam Matsumoto also was on hand representing Community Services. Fire Chief Steve Heydorff and Engineer Bill Messersmith were on hand. City Manager Elaine Aguilar was joined by former City Manager John Gillison at the ceremony.

OAK WOODLAND
Introduction

The south side of the park is shaded by native oaks with leathery leaf under story native plants to create an oak woodland. There are areas of sand and stone paving, stone seating and stone basins to catch rain water for attracting wildlife.

California oak woodland is a plant community found throughout the California chaparral and woodlands ecoregion of California and northwestern Baja California. Oak woodland is widespread at lower elevations in coastal California, interior valleys of the Coast Ranges, and in a ring around the California Central Valley grasslands. The dominant trees are oaks, interspersed with other broadleaf and coniferous trees, with an understory of grasses, herbs, geophytes, and shrubs. Oak savannas occur where the oaks are more widely spaced.

The Coast Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia) is an evergreen oak, highly variable and often shrubby, native to the California Floristic Province. It grows west of the Sierra Nevada from Mendocino County, California south to northern Baja California in Mexico. The name Quercus agrifolia literally means "sharp-leaved oak", not "field-leaved oak" as is sometimes thought, nor is it an error by the describing botanist for "aquifolia", "holly-leaved".

Oak trees in California usually have two types of root systems, one deep (for bringing up water) and one shallow (their nutritional and immune system). Oak trees act as a water lift, pulling water from deeper soils and sharing with their companion plants. Associated plants that grow in the deeper soil openings and under the oak tree canopy have roots in different soil levels than the oak. A shallow oak root system is directly under the litter layer (oak leaf mulch layer). This oak leaf mulch layer, or litter layer, is critical to the health of the oak tree. At the place where the oak leaves contact the soil, a specific group of microorganisms prevent the quick breakdown of the leaves, and so hold that nutrition in so-called storage, and at the same time, slowly break down some of the leaf material, and so extract nutrients as needed, and share these with the oak tree.

California oak woodlands are the most biologically diverse natural communities in the state. More than 300 vertebrate species nest in these habitats, including endangered species such as the California spotted owl. Birds like Acorn Woodpeckers, Western Scrub-Jays, and Yellow-billed Magpies store acorns to eat later - uneaten acorns grow into new trees. Oak trees also provide shelter for cavity-nesting birds, such as woodpeckers and bluebirds. Oak browse represents 60% of the annual diet of Mendocino County deer. Studies have demonstrated that the reproductive success of some species correlates with acorn availability. The future of many California wildlife species, therefore, depends on maintaining their oak woodland habitat.

SENSORY TRAILS
Introduction

Three paths connect the Oak Woodland to the Living Tree Shelter –one with fragrant native plants, one with a variety of year long flowering plants and the last with wildflowers. The plants provides food for birds, butterflies, fragrance, color or was used by the indigenous people of the region. (See chart below) Many plants that grow in the American West are purported to have therapeutic properties by practitioners of alternative medicine. Native Americans of the region routinely used these plants in their health care, i.e. *Salvia apiana* was used every day to purify the spirit and sucking on a leaf could soothe sore throats- due to the leaves containing camphor and other therapeutic compounds, achillea millefolium was used for various ailments including cramps, fevers and toothache.

Hummingbirds are mainly attracted to flowers in the red spectrum, from light orange to deep purple, although they will frequent flowers with other colors. The reason they prefer red flowers is that most insects avoid red flowers thus there is more nectar in them for hummingbirds. The typical hummingbird flower is a long flared tube, which keeps out rival pollinators and invites the birds to lap up tasty nectar with their long bills and tongues. While they subsist primarily on insects during late fall and winter, in spring and summer the feisty birds also take advantage of the profusion of native blooms.

Butterflies, like hummingbirds, have long tongues to access nectar at the base of the flower petals. But unlike hummingbirds, they seek out flowers with “landing pads” to support them while they feed. As caterpillars, they prefer tender leaves and petals. Most butterflies will only lay eggs on specific host plants.

As an adaptation to the arid climate in which they grow, many California native plants have high concentrations of oils that are very pleasantly fragrant.

	Botanical name	Common name	Attract Birds	Attract Butterflies	Colorful Flower	Fragrant	Indian Use
Trees	Cercis occidentalis	Western redbud			X		
	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	X		X		X
	Prunus ilicifolia ssp. Ilicifolia	Hollyleaf cherry	X	X			X
	Prunus ilicifolia ssp. Lyonii	Catalina cherry	X	X			X
	Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	X				X
	Umbellaria californica	California bay laurel	X			X	X
Shrubs	Arctostaphylos 'carmel sur'	Carmel sur manzanita	X				
	Arctostaphylos 'john dourley'	John Dourley manzanita	X				
	Artemisia californica 'canyon grey'	Canyon grey sagebrush	X			X	X
	Carpenteria californica	Bush anemone			X		
	Ceanothus griseus horizontalis 'yankee po	Yankee point wild lilac			X		
	Ceanothus 'sierra blue'	Sierra blue wild lilac			X		
	Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat		X	X	X	X
	Mahonia repens	Creeping mahonia	X		X		
	Rhamnus californica	California coffeeberry		X			X
	Rhamnus californica 'Mound San Bruno'	San Bruno coffeeberry		X			
	Rhamnus crocea	Redberry		X			X
	Rhus integrefolia	Lemonade berry	X				X
	Ribes viburnifolium	Evergreen current	X			X	
	Salvia apiana	White sage	X			X	X
	Salvia clevelandii 'Winifred gilman'	Cleveland sage hybrid	X		X	X	
	Salvia 'Dara's choice'	Creeping sage hybrid	X		X	X	
	Salvia greggi	Autumn sage	X		X	X	
	Salvia mellifera 'Tera seca'	Tera seca sage	X	X		X	X
	Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping snowberry	X			X	
	Trichostema lanatum	Wooly blue curls	X		X	X	X
Perennials	Achillea millefolium	White yarrow		X	X		X
	Asclepias fascicularis	Narrow-leaf milkweed	X	X	X		X
	Asclepias speciosa	Showy milkweed	X	X	X		X
	Coreopsis gigantea	Giant coreopsis	X		X		
	Epilobium californicum	Califrona fuchsia	X	X	X		
	Fragaria californica	Wild strawberry	X				
	Iris 'canyon snow'	Canyon snow iris			X		
	Iris douglasiana	Douglas iris			X		
	Juncus patens	California Gray Rush					X
	Monardella odorissima	Mountain pennyroyal	X	X	X	X	
	Oenothera speciosa 'Rosea'	Pink evening primrose			X		
	Penstemon heterophyllus var. australis	Foothill penstemon	X		X		
	Penstemon spectabilis	Showy penstemon	X		X		
	Romneya coulteri 'white cloud'	White cloud matilija poppy			X		
	Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena			X	X	X
	Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue eyed grass			X		
	Sphaeralcea ambigua	Desert mallow			X		
	Verbena lilacina	Lilac verbena			X		
Grasses	Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted hairgrass					
	Festuca californica	California fescue					
	Muhlenbergia rigens	deergrass		X			X
	Nassella pulchra	Purple needlegrass		X			
Wildflowers	Eschscholzia californica	California poppy			X		X
	Clarkia unguiculata	Clarkia			X		

LIVING TREE SHELTER
Introduction

The north side of the site is a sunny area with soft textured grasses and plants that move in the wind. Desert willows are grown in a circle and are to be trained to form a living replica of a Gabrielino/Tongva Indian hut. Recycled wood stump seating in a circle are the huts furniture with wood stump and shredded bark paving.

The Tongva are a Native American people who inhabited the area in and around Los Angeles, California, before the arrival of Europeans. Tongva means "people of the earth" in the Tongva language, a language in the Uto-Aztecan family. The Tongva are also sometimes referred to as the Gabrieleño/Tongva (often written "Gabrieleno/Tongva") or Gabrielino/Tongva tribe.

The plant world provided the Tongva with many important food, medicine and raw materials.

The Tongva called silver-leaved Artemisia tridentate "wikwat," and gathered the seeds and ground them into a mush. The leaves and branches were used in sweathouses. A medicinal tea for stomach-aches was made from the leaves, which were also used to make a green dye for tattooing. For the Tongva, this is a most sacred plant because it came from their original homeland, areas like Nevada before the climate changed.

The seeds of the juncus, or wire grass (Tongva name soar, pronounced with two syllables) were used to make little edible cakes, the roots and leaves to make a diuretic tea, and the reeds for making baskets. The village women were responsible for maintenance - cutting, pruning and harvesting to keep the plant healthy.

The local tribes had families who were responsible for different plants and even specific oak groves. In times of drought when the plants are stressed, families were responsible for oak groves and other useful plants, giving them extra water.

The Tongva also used the state flower, the California poppy (Eschscholzia californica), for food - though it required special preparation or it can be toxic. The pollen from a field of poppies was collected by women and used as a cosmetic.

Similarly, they also used the toxic blue-eye grass (Sisyrinchum bellum), a member of the iris family, called mantaka. The Tongva used it primarily for medicinal reasons, but it was handled with care.

Tongva women combined cattail, grass, rushes and willow shoots to make magnificent baskets. They also used rushes, grasses and the bark of willow and cottonwood trees to weave skirts.

Round thatched houses were made by tying together a framework of willow poles and covering them with bundles of cattails or tules. Such a house might be home for a single family or for four or five families.

Plant Guide

OAK WOODLAND
Trees

Heteromeles arbutifolia **Toyon**
Toyon is a prominent component of the mixed oak woodland habitat. It is also known by the common names Christmas berry and California holly. In the early summer it produces small white flowers. They are visited by butterflies, and have a mild, hawthorn-like scent. The fruit is bright red and berry-like, maturing in the fall and persisting well into the winter. The fruit are consumed by many birds, as well as mammals.

Prunus ilicifolia **Hollyleafed Cherry**
Native to the California coast ranges from Mexico north to above San Francisco Bay. The cherries are edible but are mostly skin and seed. Birds love the fruit. The caterpillars of the pale swallowtail (Papilio eurymedon) feed on this and other members of the riparian woodland plant community.

Prunus ilicifolia ssp lyonii **Catalina Cherry**
It is native to the Channel Islands off the coast of California. Native Americans ate the fresh and dried cherries, which can also be made into jam; birds are also fond of the fruit. It is currently considered an island subspecies of the Hollyleaf Cherry, which is usually smaller and shrubby and has smaller, rounded, spiny-toothed leaves, fewer flowers, and smaller fruit.

Quercus agrifolia **Coast Live Oak**
This is an evergreen oak, native to California. At least twelve distinct cultures of Native Americans are known to have consumed the acorns as a dietary staple. The California Oak Moth caterpillar subsists entirely on its fallen leaves and it is a forage source for the California Sister and California Hairstreak butterflies. Acorns provide food for wildlife. It is used by wildlife for cover and nesting.

Umbellularia californica **California Bay Laurel**
It is a tree native to coastal forests of western North America. Its pungent leaves have a similar flavor to bay leaves, though stronger. Native Americans ate the ripe fruits. The wood is very hard and fine, and is made into bowls, spoons, and other small items and sold as "myrtlewood".

OAK WOODLAND
Shrubs

Carpenteria californica **Bush Anemone**
This is an evergreen shrub native to the foothills of Fresno and Madera Counties, where it grows along the edges of seasonal creeks. Flower nectar is collected by butterflies and foliage offers birds shelter.

Ceanothus griseus horiz. 'Yankee Point' **Carmel Mountian Lilac**
A signature California plant, it features springtime displays of elongated globes of tiny flowers of pale blue.

Mahonia repens **Creeping Barberry**
It is found in some areas of California and Nevada and spreads by creeping rhizomes to form small, open drifts 1 to 2 feet tall. Winter foliage is often richly colored, ranging from rose to burgundy. Flowers appear in late spring, followed by blue berries.

Rhamnus californica **Coffeeberry**
Coffee berry is native from the Oregon Coast ranges through most of California into Arizona and Baja. The berries turn red, then black and are attractive to small mammals and birds, especially mockingbirds. Some local native tribes used coffeeberry as an herbal laxative, but only in small quantities since the laxative effects of the plant, as with several other Rhamnus species, are quite powerful and even dangerous.

Rhamnus californica 'Mound San Bruno' **Coffeeberry**
A vigorous dwarf form of Coffeeberry from San Bruno Mountain. Hummingbirds and insects collect nectar from the flowers. Quail, Thrushes, Robins, Finches, Towhees, Thrashers and Jays love the berries. It is also a forage source for the Pale Swallowtail butterfly.

OAK WOODLAND
Shrubs

Rhamnus crocea **Redberry**
Redberry is native to the coast ranges from Napa to Baja. Inconspicuous yellow-green flowers appear in small clusters each spring, followed in summer by luminous red berries. Hummingbirds and insects collect nectar from the flowers. Quail, Thrushes, Robins, Finches, Towhees, Thrashers and Jays love the berries. It is also a forage source for the Pale Swallowtail butterfly.

Rhus integrifolia **Lemonade Berry**
It is found on dry slopes in coastal areas of southern California and especially northern Baja California. Lemonade Berry leaves are rich in tannins and the fallen leaves have been used as a brown dye. Oil can be extracted from the seeds and was used to make candles. Many animals consume the reddish fruit, and some people harvest them and soak them in water to make a refreshing drink, from which the shrub takes its name.

Ribes viburnifolium **Catalina Perfume**
It is found in Southern California, especially on Santa Catalina Island and northern Baja California. The leathery, glossy green leaves have a spicy fragrance, as do the stems. Hummingbirds and bees like the flowers and birds can use it for cover.

Symphoricarpos mollis **Southern California Snowberry**
This is an ideal plant for the habitat garden as the thicket forming growth provides nesting cover for birds as well as protective shelter for other wildlife. The pink flowers are used by hummingbirds, bees, buuterflies and other insects and the snowberries are used by California Thrashers

OAK WOODLAND
Perennials

Iris douglasiana 'Canyon Snow' **Pacific Coast Iris hybrid**
This is a hybrid of the wildflower irises native to the coastal regions of Northern and Central California and southern Oregon. Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees collect nectar from the flowers.

Iris douglasiana **Douglas Iris**
This is a wildflower of the coastal regions of Northern and Central California and southern Oregon. Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees collect nectar from the flowers.

Juncus patens **Wire Grass**
A clumping perennial that grows from Oregon to Baja along the coast and up into the mountains.

SENSORY TRAILS

Trees

Cercis occidentalis **Western Redbud**
Western Redbud is native on dry slopes, coast ranges and Sierra foothills to 4500', east to Utah. Its reddish-purple seed pods hang on tree in winter. Flowers and young pods are edible. Native Californians used the twigs of the western redbud to weave baskets, and even pruned the shrub to encourage growth of new twigs. The bark provided a faint reddish dye for the finished basketry.

Shrubs

Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Carmel Sur' **Sur Manzanita**
This shrub is endemic to California where it grows on the coastal bluffs of Monterey County. The name means "bear grapes", derived from Greek arkto (bear) and staphyle (grape). New growth is bright and shiny green. It offers cover and berries to a variety of wildlife.

Arctostaphylos 'John Dourley' **Manzanita**
New growth in spring has foliage that is an attractive orange-red that fades to gray-green by mid-summer. Clusters of pink flowers are abundant over a long blooming season followed by berries that are purple-red. The Arctostaphylos species are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species.

Artemisia californica 'Canyon Grey' **California Sagebrush**
It is the quintessential component of the coastal sage scrub community. With its characteristic pungent aroma, it announces its presence to the nose first and to the eye second. Although Artemisia californica is a sagebrush, not a true sage, it can be used in cooking as a spice and can also be made into a tea. In the past it was employed as a treatment to fight coughs and colds. It was used by women of the Cahuilla to alleviate menstrual cramps and to ease labor.

SENSORY TRAILS
Shrubs

Ceanothus 'Sierra Blue' **Wild Lilac**
Hummingbirds and butterflies collect nectar from the flowers. Seed eaters will work the dried flowers. They are also a good source of nutrition for deer. Porcupines and quail have also been seen eating stems and seeds of these shrubs. The leaves are a good source of protein and the stems and leaves have been found to contain a high amount of calcium.

Eriogonum fasciculatum **California Buckwheat**
This common shrub is native to the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, where it grows on scrubby slopes and in chaparral and dry washes in a number of habitats. The buckwheats are very important butterfly plants and one of the pillars of their communities. Eriogonum fasciculatum has flowers, leaves and seeds that are all used by butterflies, caterpillars and small birds.

Salvia apiana **White Sage**
White sage contains aromatic oils and resins, popular for use as incense. Native Americans and others use the dried or fresh leaves for ceremonial purposes, teas and shampoos. The specific epithet, apiana, refers to bees and the attraction white sage has for them, beekeepers understand this and have kept hives in the chaparral areas for some time now.

Salvia clevelandii 'Winnifred Gilman' **Cleveland Sage**
This is a species of sage native to the coast of southern California and northern Baja California. Hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other insects collect nectar from the flowers. Songbirds, lizards and other forms of wildlife use it for cover. Extremely fragrant and showy. Red flowering stems accent dark purple/blue flowers.

Salvia 'Dara's Choice' **California Sagebrush**
Hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other insects collect nectar from the flowers. Songbirds, lizards and other forms of wildlife use it for cover.

SENSORY TRAILS

Shrubs

Salvia greggii **Autumn Sage**
This is a herbaceous perennial native to a long, narrow area from southwest Texas, through the Chihuahuan Desert and into the Mexican state of San Luis Potosi, typically growing in rocky soils at elevations from 5,000-9,000 feet. It is attractive to humming-birds.

Salvia mellifera 'Terra Seca' **Black Sage**
Balc Sage is a small, highly aromatic, evergreen shrub of the genus Salvia native to California, USA and Baja California, Mexico. It is deer and drought resistant. This species attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other insects. Songbirds, lizards and other forms of wildlife use it for cover. It has very pungent foliage. A strong sun tea of the leaves and stems of the plant can be rubbed on the painful area or used to soak one's feet.

Trichostema lanatum **Wooly Blue Curls**
This is native to arid coastal regions of California. Wonderful sweet-scented woolly flowers and unusual rosemary-like foliage, the flower nectar is collected by hummingbirds and butterflies.

Perennials

Abutilon palmeri **Indian Mallow**
Indian Mallow is a species of Abutilon which is native to San Diego County in Southern California. Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees collect nectar from the flowers. Birds eat the seeds and rabbits like it as well.

SENSORY TRAILS
Perennials

Achillea millefolium **Yarrow**
This is a good butterfly plant found through California excpet the deserts. Seed eating birds will work the dried flowers. Yarrow has distinctive aromatic, feathery fern-like leaves, with a flat topped cluster of small flowers. Yarrow was used by the Native Americans for various ailments including cramps, fevers, and toothache.

Achillea millefolium 'Sonoma County' **White Yarrow**
This is a local selection from the Sonoma County coast near Salmon Creek. This is a good butterfly plant. Seed eating birds will work the dried flowers. Yarrow has distinctive aromatic, feathery fern-like leaves, with a flat topped cluster of small flowers.

Asclepias fascicularis **Narrow-leaf Milkweed**
This is a host plant for Monarch caterpillars and a forage source for the Monarch Butterfly and Striated Queen. It has interesting button flowers and usually forms small colonies. Milkweed is adaptable to most conditions. Orioles use the dry stems for nesting.

Asclepias speciosa **Showy Milkweed**
This is also a host plant for Monarch caterpillars and a forage source for the Monarch Butterfly and Striated Queen. It has interesting button flowers and usually forms small colonies. Milkweed is adaptable to most conditions. Orioles use the dry stems for nesting.

Coreopsis gigantea **Giant Coreopsis**
This is native to the Southern California central coast and the California Chammel Islands. It attracts birds and butterflies.

SENSORY TRAILS
Perennials

Epilobium canum 'Catalina' **Island California Fuchsia**
This is a native of Catalina Island and is one of the latest blooming natives, providing color at the end of the flowering season. An important nectar source for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies, who collect nectar from the flowers. Deer browse the plant.

Eriogonum grande rubescens **Red-flowered Buckwheat**
Red Buckwheat originates from the Channel Islands off the coast of California. It attracts butterflies and seed eaters. Butterflies and bees are attracted to the flowers for nectar and is also a host for caterpillars. Birds like the seeds.

Isomeris arborea **Bladderpod**
Bladderpod is native to California and Baja California where it grows in a variety of habitats from coastal bluffs to desert arroyos. Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees collect nectar from the flowers.

Justicia californica **Chuparosa**
This is a species of flowering shrub native to the deserts of southern California, Arizona, and northern Mexico. Hummingbirds visit the bush to feed on the nectar; the common name chuparosa is Spanish for hummingbird. Other birds, such as Sparrows and Finches, eat the sugar-rich flower centers.

Lessingia filaginifolia 'Silver Carpet' **California Aster**
This is a native to western North America. Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies collect nectar from the flowers.

SENSORY TRAILS
Perennials

Monardella odoratissima **Coyote Mint**
Monardella odoratissima is a perennial flowering plant which grows in mountain forests and sagebrush scrub.Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees collect nectar from the flowers. This a fast growing native with an invigorating fragrance.

Penstemon eatonii **Firecracker Penstemon**
Native to southwest desert mountains. Flowers offer nectar for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Seeds are eaten by songbirds and foliage creates cover from predators.

Penstemon pseudospectabilis **Pink Showy Penstemon**
Native to mountains of Southern California deserts usually below 4000ft. Flowers offer nectar for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Seeds are eaten by songbirds and foliage creates cover from predators.

Penstemon spectabilis **Showy Penstemon**
The most spectacular of the Penstemons. Flowers offer nectar for Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Seeds are eaten by songbirds and foliage creates cover from predators

Satureja douglasi **Yerba Buena**
Yerba Buena is found in woods near coast and coast ranges from Los Angeles to British Columbia. Its leaves are used for a tea and was used by the Native Americans as a refreshing tisane to treat dehydration. Delicate white flowers attract wildlife and leaves are browsed by wildlife. It makes a wonderful aromatic ground cover.

SENSORY TRAILS
Perennials

Sisyrinchium bellum **Blue-eyed Grass**
This is the common blue-eyed grass of California and Oregon west of the Sierra Nevadas, its range extending south into Baja California. Hummingbirds, bees, butterflies and other insects collect nectar from the flowers. Seed eaters eat the seeds.

Sphaeralcea ambigua **Apricot Mallow**
It grows throughout the deserts from Baja Calif. to Utah. Hummingbirds, bees, butterflies and other insects collect nectar from the flowers. Seed eaters eat the seeds.

Tagetes lemmonii **Copper Canyon Daisy**
This is a perennial flowering plant which attracts butterflies. A strong fragrance from the finely divided foliage is released when rubbed or brush against.

Clarkia unguiculata **Elegant Clarkia**
This annual plant is endemic to California, where it is found in many woodland habitats. Hummingbirds and butterflies like the flowers. Birds eat the seeds.

Eschscholzia californica **California Poppy**
This is a native annual wildflower that thrives everywhere from the coast to the mountaintop. It is the official flower of California, with April 6th being designated as California Poppy Day. California poppy leaves were used medicinally by Native Americans, and the pollen was used cosmetically. The seeds are used in cooking. Flowers attract butterflies and other insects and birds like the seeds.

LIVING TREE SHELTER

Trees

Chilopsis linearis **Desert Willow**
It is a small tree native to the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is pollinated primarily by large bees in the family Apidae, such as carpenter bees, bumblebees, Anthophora, and Centris. The fruit is a linear pod up to 35 cm long, containing numerous winged seeds.

Heteromeles arbutifolia **Toyon**
Toyon is a prominent component of the mixed oak woodland habitat. It is also known by the common names Christmas berry and California holly. In the early summer it produces small white flowers. They are visited by butterflies, and have a mild, hawthorn-like scent. The fruit is bright red and berry-like, maturing in the fall and persisting well into the winter. The fruit are consumed by many birds, as well as mammals.

Quercus agrifolia **Coast Live Oak**
This is an evergreen oak, native to California. At least twelve distinct cultures of Native Americans are known to have consumed the acorns as a dietary staple. The California Oak Moth caterpillar subsists entirely on its fallen leaves and it is a forage source for the California Sister and California Hairstreak butterflies. Acorns provide food for wildlife. It is used by wildlife for cover and nesting.

Shrubs

Ceanothus griseus horiz. 'Yankee Point' **Carmel Mountian Lilac**
A signature California plant, it features springtime displays of elongated globes of tiny flowers of pale blue.

LIVING TREE SHELTER

Perennials

Oenothera speciosa 'Rosea' **Pink Evening Primrose**
This is a herbaceous perennial wildflower native to the southeastern United States and Mexico. The species name speciosa means "showy". This flower is frequented by several species of insect, but moths are the most common as the flowers are mostly open at night.

Penstemon hetero. ssp. australis **Southern Foothill Penstemon**
This native of California is found in dry grasslands, chaparral, woodlands and forest clearings. Flowers offer nectar for Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Seeds are eaten by songbirds and foliage creates cover from predators.

Grasses

Deschampsia caespitosa **Tufted Hairgrass**
Tufted hairgrass is a perennial bunchgrass from mountain meadow. It is a host plant for the umber skipper butterfly. tufted Hairgrass provides food and nesting materials to a variety of wildlife.

Festuca californica **California Fescue**
It is native to the US states of California and Oregon where it is a member of many plant communities, including chaparral.This is California native grass is used for revegetating grassland that has been cleared or claimed by non-native grasses. Birds will eat seeds and use grass fibers for nesting.

LIVING TREE SHELTER
Grasses

Festuca idahoensis 'Siskyou Blue' **Idaho blue fescue**
Idaho Blue fescue occurs in northwestern California, in the central and northern Caost Ranges, and in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range north to Canada and east across northern Nevada, Utah and Colorado. Birds will eat seeds and use grass fibers for nesting. This is a nutritious and preferred forage grass for wild and domestic animals.

Muhlenbergia rigens **Deer Grass**
Deergrass's native range extends north into Shasta County in California and south into New Mexico, Texas and Mexico. This is common forage for a variety of animal species, namely deer, cattle and horses. It has also been used for erosion prevention and streambank stabilization because of extensive root systems. Deergrass was important to many Native American tribes who used its long seedstalks as the principal material in coiled baskets.

Nassella pulchra **Purple Needlegrass**
This is a native grass of California that was once a dominant species in California grasslands before invasive European grasses became dominant. The seeds of Nassella pulchra were an important food source for many California Indian tribes. Today, it is the state grass of California and plays an important role in native grassland restoration and erosion control.

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