

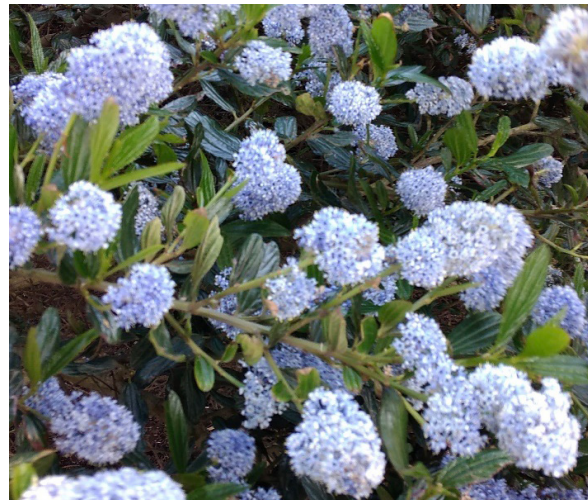
# BLUEBLOSSOM CEANOOTHUS

## *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*



Also called Wild Lilac. This mounding evergreen shrub can be pruned to tree form. Native bees, butterflies and moths are attracted to the abundant purple blooms in the spring. The dried flower pods contain seed attractive to birds and mammals (including deer) in the summer and fall.

The flowers can be used to make a gardening soap. This is one of the first plants to reemerge following a fire.



### BIODIVERSITY VALUE

**14** confirmed wildlife associations, **80** likely

### BUTTERFLIES/MOTHS

California Tortoiseshell, Ceanothus Silkmoth, Gray Hairstreak, and Pale Tiger Swallowtail

### BIRDS

California Quail, Northern Mockingbirds, Bushtit, House Finch and Lesser Goldfinches



CALIFORNIA  
TORTOISESHELL



CALIFORNIA  
QUAIL



NORTHERN  
MOCKINGBIRD



**TYPE** Shrub



**SIZE** Varies to 20' tall / 0' wide



**SUN** Part shade or full sun, drought tolerant. Needs well drained areas. Can provide bank stabilization in dry or rocky slopes.



**WATER** Very Low



**SOIL** Clay and sandy soil

**Learn more at: [cnps-yerbabuena.org](https://cnps-yerbabuena.org)**

2023 Golden Gate Bird Alliance & CNPS Yerba Buena

Resources: Calscape, Doug Tallamy, Kathy Kramer Bringing Back the Natives

Photo credits: Karang Attu; Dario Taraborelli; Victor Heng



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# CALIFORNIA SAGEBRUSH

*Artemisia californica*



Fragrant, pale gray-green bush with delicate spikes of tiny springtime flowers. Endemic to California and Baja California; often the dominant species in coastal scrub areas. This shrub grows from sea level to 3300' elevation. The leaves can dry up, some respond to rain or fog, completely desiccated leaves fall off. Deer resistant.

The scent has been called cowboy cologne. Native Americans had many medicinal uses for this plant including making a poultice for toothaches or wounds and to use for ant bites or poison oak.



## BIODIVERSITY VALUE

**HIGH: 117**

## BUTTERFLIES/MOTHS

Painted Lady, American Lady

## BIRDS

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Finches, Chestnut-backed Chickadees, Oak Titmice, White-crowned and Golden-crowned Sparrows, American Crows and California Scrub Jays, American Robin, Northern Mockingbird, California Thrasher, Cedar Waxwings and Bewick's Wrens.



PAINTED  
LADY



BLUE-GRAY  
GNATCATCHER



HOUSE  
FINCH



**TYPE** Shrub



**SIZE** 1'-8' tall / 4' wide



**SUN** Full sun, extremely drought tolerant. Dry slopes and flat areas. Can provide bank stabilization.



**WATER** Very low.



**SOIL** Dry, clay and sandy soil

**Learn more at: [cnps-yerbabuena.org](https://cnps-yerbabuena.org)**

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Resources: Calscape, Doug Tallamy, Kathy Kramer Bringing Back the Natives

Photo credits: Dorothy Johnson; Anna Chapman; Chrissy McClarren; Andy Reago; Diego Blanco



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# THIMBLEBERRY

*Rubus Parviflorus*



Also called Western Thimbleberry. Widespread in California. Produces white flowers with a yellow center, then pink or red tart fruit. Thicket forming. Thornless stems with soft, bright green, deciduous leaves, can be used as a hedge or groundcover.

Grows well on disturbed sites.

When picked the fruit forms a hollow cone which may have given the plant its common name.



## BIODIVERSITY VALUE

**HIGH: 95**

### MOTHS

Yellow Banded Day Sphinx and White-lined Sphinx

### BIRDS

Quail, White-crowned, Song Sparrows and Golden-crowned Sparrows, American Robin, California Towhee, California Thrasher, American Crows and Grosbeaks feed on the fruit.



**TYPE** Perennial Herb, Shrub



**SIZE** 4'-8' tall



**SUN** Partial sun



**WATER** Moderate



**SOIL** Best in moist fertile, well-drained soil.



**WHITE-LINED  
SPHINX**



**CALIFORNIA  
QUAIL**



**SONG  
SPARROW**

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Resources: Calscape, Doug Tallamy, Kathy Kramer Bringing Back the Natives

Photo credits: Braden J. Judson; Adam Jackson; Dario Taraborelli;



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# CALIFORNIA WILDROSE

*Rosa californica*



Beautiful and fragrant native rose of the California coast and foothills up to 6000' elevation. Deciduous; can go summer dormant without water. Rosehips provide food to birds including Cedar Waxwings in winter. Thicket forming. Provides important hiding and nesting areas for native birds, bees and other wildlife.

Native Americans used this plant for medicine and food. The stems were used for baskets.



## BIODIVERSITY VALUE

**HIGH: 95**

## BUTTERFLIES/MOTHS

Gray Hairstreak, Variable Checkerspot, Hoary Comma and White-lined Sphinx

## BIRDS

House Finches, Lesser Goldfinches, White-crowned Sparrows, Song Sparrows and Golden-crowned Sparrows, American Robin, and Cedar Waxwings.



**WHITE-LINED  
SPHINX**



**HOUSE  
FINCH**



**LESSER  
GOLDFINCH**



**TYPE** Shrub



**SIZE** 8'-10 tall / 10' wide



**SUN** Full sun, partial sun



**WATER** Low, moderate or high. Tolerates seasonal flooding.



**SOIL** Best in moist loamy soil

**Learn more at: [cnps-yerbabuena.org](https://cnps-yerbabuena.org)**

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Photo credits: Dorothy Johnson; Adam Jackson; Diego Blanco; Fernando Pérez Peralta



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