

Fire Recovery Workshop

Plants Native to Morongo Basin (Indigenous) Available at Unique Garden Center

	<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Trees</i>	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert Willow (Catalpa)
	<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	Pinyon pine
	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey Mesquite
	<i>Quercus tubinella</i>	Scrub oak
<i>Shrubs</i>	<i>Acacia greggii</i>	Catclaw Acacia
	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-winged saltbush
	<i>Atriplex polycarpa</i>	Desert saltbush
	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Rabbitbrush
	<i>Encelia frutescens</i>	Rayless encelia
	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
	<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	Mormon tea
	<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	Bladderpod
	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosote bush
	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry
	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	California buckthorn
	<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar bush
	<i>Salvia dorrii</i>	Desert sage
	<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage
	<i>Senna armata</i>	Desert senna
	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>	Jojoba
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	Desert mallow	
<i>Cacti</i>	<i>Enchinocereus engelmannii</i>	Hedgehog
	<i>Ferocactus acanthodes</i>	Red barrel
	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i>	Beavertail
	<i>Opuntia echinocarpus</i>	Cholla
	<i>Opuntia arbuscula engelmannii</i>	Pencil cholla
<i>Yucca</i>	<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>	Joshua tree
	<i>Yucca schidigera</i>	Mojave yucca
<i>Grass</i>	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deer grass

*Note: Transplanting Joshua trees should be done with a tree spade. Any other method will result in a high mortality rate.

*Note: Because of public demand for natives, growers are always adding to their availability and expanding their selection of species. If you have a specific request please inquire with the nursery.



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Why Go Native and Tips on How to Plan your Landscape

Why go native?

Because native plants provide us with intensely colored flowers, unusual shapes and textures, and beautiful fragrances. Planting natives saves time and money. Desert plants require less water, less fertilizer, and less maintenance. Using the natural vegetation already in place and adding additional drought tolerant plant material requires less pocket money. Because our natural resource water is costly, it should be used wisely and not wasted, for it is being used at a faster rate than nature can replenish. Like gasoline, this resource will continue to increase in price, so sound long-term planning and design of your landscape will be a prudent decision for long term enjoyment.

When you choose to plant natives, you save in many ways:

- **Save water and cut water bills** -- once established, native plants need little or no extra water.
- **Save money spent on fertilizers and yard maintenance** -- native plants use partners under the soil to share resources and protect other native plants nearby.
- **Save expensive purchases at the nursery** -- plants not adapted to our environment usually won't survive and will need frequent replacement.
- **Save wildlife and habitat for animals** -- mature native plants provide shade, shelter, food sources, and corridors for native wildlife.
- **Provide a legacy for future generations** -- the long-lived native shrub or tree you plant may support tens of generations of humans and thousands of generations of wildlife.

How to Group Natives for Efficient Irrigation

The mini-oasis: Plant the thirstiest plant species closest to the building. Annuals, herbs, vegetables, exotics, and other non-native perennials require more watering.

The transitional zone: This planting area will require less care and maintenance once established, but will still provide an excellent backdrop of color and diversity from the mini-oasis.

The arid zone: The plants in this area will be the indigenous ones which will require little or no additional watering when they are established. Although they will require no additional watering like other native plants, during periods of hot weather conditions, a timely watering will relieve some stress on these plants. The rewards will come back to you ten fold in both the plant's appearance and health.

The age old question of "How much to water?" is not an easy one to answer. The smaller the plant, the more often you should water. Keep in mind that whatever the size of the rootball and however much water is applied, no matter how wet the soil is outside the rootball, if the rootball itself is dry, it cannot pull water from beyond the ball until it sends new roots into the open soil. So the answer is to water as often as needed to maintain proper rootball moisture. Remember that nursery grown plants are used to getting water whenever they want it. As time goes on, they will send roots into their new environment, and with the aid of a deep water sleeve, they will become stronger, more established, and just as hardy as their indigenous neighbors. Soon they will be well on their way to becoming some of the biggest kids on the block.