

Title:	Native Trees and Shrubs for California Gardens
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Time	Transcription
00:09	["Native Trees and Shrubs for California Gardens"]
00:11	[Music plays]
00:11	[Presented as a Public Information Service by the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation Saratoga, California]
00:23	[Music fades]
00:24	Narrator: The native plants of California are unique, interesting, and different. They provide a new interest for the garden enthusiast. The California state flower, the poppy, is an appropriate introduction to this pictorial story of native plants adaptable to cultivation in the garden, park, or along the roadside. Natives are endowed by nature with the ability to flourish throughout the long, rainless California summers.
00:54	Narrator: In the wild, the redwood occurs along the coast of California and southern Oregon, but it is widely cultivated in parks and large gardens throughout the temperate regions of the world. Like other natives, the stately redwood requires a minimum of care. The verdant, green, needle-like leaves grow along both sides of the stem to form a flat spray.
01:21	Narrator: The giant sequoia, or Sierra redwood, is native to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. These giant trees are known as the largest, oldest living things on Earth. This well-established specimen is planted in a garden in Palo Alto, California and—while it is considered young for a sequoia—its cathedral-like, symmetrical habit indicates how the tree will grow under cultivation. Because of its size, nursery men recommend planting the sequoia in

	either large gardens or parks.
01:56	Narrator: The Monterey pine is a popular garden tree. It grows fast, and requires little or no care. While it is native to the coastal regions of California, it thrives in any mild climate, even faraway Australia.
02:12	Narrator: The incense cedar is a handsome evergreen from the Sierra Nevada and higher coast ranges. Like the redwood and the giant sequoia, the incense cedar is well-adapted to large gardens and parks. The cone shape, compact foliage, and fragrant odor are characteristic of the incense cedar.
02:34	Narrator: There are many species of oaks native to California, but the coast live oak is perhaps the best known. It is sometimes used as a street-side tree when the parkways are wide enough to accommodate its large root structure.
02:51	Narrator: The Pacific dogwood is California's most dramatic native flowering tree. This is a mature specimen growing in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Its branches display thick clusters of large white blossoms. Cool woodland conditions with slightly acid soil are desirable for satisfactory growth of the Pacific dogwood.
03:22	Narrator: The Island Ironwood, one of the rarest of all trees, is now making its last stand on the Southern California islands. While it grows wild only on these islands, it is highly recommended for planting in parks and public grounds because it is such a unique tree. The fern-like leaves and large, flat flower clusters are characteristics of the Island Ironwood.
03:49	Narrator: The wild buckwheat shown here are conspicuous summer-flowering shrubs from the Southern California islands. When planted on a dry wall, the large sprays of oyster-white flowers are displayed to the best advantage.
04:03	Narrator: This is the Santa Cruz Island buckwheat. The buckwheat, as well as other native plants, are available at your favorite nursery. They are excellent for dry flower arrangements and can be used as a good, coarse, bushy ground cover.
04:17	Narrator: Another buckwheat, this one is known as St. Catherine's lace. It too can be used to create a pleasing landscape effect. The dense clusters of flowers extend above the foliage to produce a showy display. The Santa Cruz Island buckwheat and St. Catherine's lace have hybridized to form this interesting variety. It also has the drought tolerant character of the other buckwheats, which makes it desirable for the dry garden or road-side planting. When gathered and dried, the flower sprays retain their form and color indefinitely.
04:53	Narrator: Noted for its lasting fragrance, the California azalea is a native whose place in the garden is assured. The large, white, bell-shaped flowers with their contrasting, deep yellow throats are an attractive addition to any garden. They are slow-growing and are cultivated like other azaleas.

05:11	Narrator: The Western Redbud is one of the first of the native plants to flower in the spring. This large, deciduous shrub does well in almost any situation and needs very little care. The rosy-pink flowers resembling pea blossoms occur in great profusion along the branches, adding a welcome splash of color to the green surroundings of early spring. The lavish display of cheerful blossoms makes the redbud a very popular ornamental shrub.
05:44	Narrator: The lowest-growing of the manzanitas is this creeping variety, the bearberry. Its long, trailing stems form a green mat dotted with bright, red berries. The Hooker manzanita is a low-growing shrub with bright green leaves and chocolate-red bark. It has clusters of light pink flowers followed by glossy, red berries in early autumn. Because this manzanita will thrive almost anywhere, nurserymen recommend it for dry areas.
06:12	Narrator: Among the manzanitas, the densiflora hybrids are becoming increasingly popular. They have clean, leathery leaves and clusters of white, urn-shaped flowers. These native plants are well-adapted for planting in hot, dry places and produce a pleasing effect in mass-plantings on banks and over large areas.
06:34	Narrator: The heartleaf manzanita, with its pale green leaves and many clusters of pink-white flowers is another in this group of drought tolerant, sturdy natives, which need very little attention in the garden.
06:55	Narrator: Brilliant golden flowers with thick, waxy petals cover the Fremontia from spring into summer, making it one of the most colorful native evergreen shrubs. It should be planted in the sun. After its roots are established, the Fremontia needs no water. This native truly thrives on neglect.
07:19	Narrator: This unusual evergreen shrub is commonly called the silk tassel bush. It derives its name from the long, pendulous, yellow-green tassels that form a silky spectacle during the winter months. The silk tassel bush will add charm and beauty to every garden. A selected stock of these natives is available at many nurseries.
07:46	Narrator: The fuchsia-flowering gooseberry blossoms in early spring and adds a touch of bright crimson to the monotony of an all green garden. The vivid flowers, hanging like pendulums from the branches, somewhat resemble those of a fuchsia.
08:04	Narrator: Recommended as a ground-cover for partial or filtered shade, the evergreen currant comes from Catalina Island. Shiny, round, green leaves make an interesting contrast to the reddish stems. The evergreen currant blooms in early spring. The tiny flowers seem almost buried by the luxuriant foliage.
08:24	Narrator: The slender, colorful pink currant is another of the early native flowering shrubs. It adds a most welcome touch of delicate color to the late winter garden. The clusters of dainty, rose-pink blossoms seem to dance along

	the branches just before the new green leaves unfold.
08:46	Narrator: The native toyon, or Christmas berry, is heavily laden with glossy red berries during the early winter months. The toyon, like most native plants, thrives on a minimum of water and cultivation. Because of its bright berries throughout the Christmas season, it is considered an indispensable part of a native garden. Another form of toyon with even larger berries, the Catalina toyon, is also offered by many nurseries.
09:17	Narrator: This plant, the sugarbush, with its reddish flower clusters and leathery leaves, makes a robust native shrub for mass or background plantings.
09:28	Narrator: A beautiful evergreen shrub, the Oregon grape. These bright yellow flowers invite a second look as they seem to glisten in the sunlight. In the fall blue-black berries cover the plant in great profusion. In winter the dark green leaves are tinted red. The Oregon grape, adaptable to normal garden conditions, is recommended by your nurseryman.
9:59	Narrator: Making an attractive perennial border is this silver bush lupine. It is a graceful shrub and, like the pink currant, begins to flower early. The long, stately spikes of lavender-blue flowers waving in the gentle breeze seem truly to be harbingers of spring.
10:29	Narrator: Here we see the native California hollyleaf cherry used as a formally trimmed hedge. Its bright green, holly-like leaves glisten as they reflect nature's polish. This slow growing evergreen shrub responds well to cultivation in either sun or part shade.
10:53	Narrator: The Catalina cherry is a large, dense shrub or small tree and makes an excellent specimen plant. At the height of the flowering period the bees seem to be enjoying the creamy blossoms that blanket the tree.
11:08	Narrator: These carpenteria plants are flourishing in the filtered shade of a California Live Oak. This landscape feature could be repeated in many [audio skips] fragrant white flowers heavily crested with golden stamens.
11:27	Narrator: The handsome ground cover planted along the gravel drive is a low-growing member of the ceanothus group. These popular shrubs are sometimes called California wild lilacs. This is <i>ceanothus gloriosus</i> .
11:46	Narrator: Another low-growing variety of ceanothus is known as Mt. Vision. This creeping, mat-forming shrub has compact, intricate branches. It flowers in the early spring, producing a multiflorous carpet of pale lavender.
12:07	Narrator: The green shrub bordering this pool is another low-growing form of ceanothus, <i>ceanothus horizontalis</i> . Its compact habit and pleasing leaf structure make this plant adaptable to a wide variety of landscape plans. This is <i>ceanothus horizontalis</i> as it grows in its native Carmel Highlands. It is

	sometimes called the "Carmel creeper" because it seems to drape over the banks and rocks as it grows to perfection. The saucy blue flowers form heavy clusters at the tip of every branch.
12:51	Narrator: Here is a new hybrid ceanothus, Julia Phelps. It proudly displays a profusion of dense flowerheads of rich cobalt blue.
12:59	Narrator: <i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i> . It produces its feathery panicles in May and June, later than any other ceanothus. Where it grows wild in San Diego County, it is a most effective sight. It may be grown in almost any well-drained soil. Ceanothus plants range from the low-growing <i>ceanothus gloriosus</i> to the tree-like <i>ceanothus arboreus</i> . The blossoms range from snow-white to deep blue and this is the deepest blue of them all.
13:32	Narrator: The bush poppy is a difficult plant to cultivate, but the reward is worth the effort. This medium-sized shrub from the dry chaparral features willow leaves and golden yellow flowers. Well-drained soil is essential for growth, but after the plant is established it needs little water.
14:01	Narrator: This thirty-six foot perennial thrives on a lack of care. It is excellent for either garden or roadside planting. The matilija poppy is the queen of California flowers with its six-inch blossom of crepe white petals and a golden center. It is symbolic of the wealth of native California plants available for the garden. Plants that are unique, interesting, and different. Plant a bit of native California in your garden!
14:31	[Music plays]
14:31	[The End PRODUCED BY JAMES F. BISHOP SAN JOSE, CALIF.]
14:48	[END]