American Garden

Welcome!

This guide is designed for the visitor taking a leisurely paced, self-guided tour following numbered stops through the arboretum’s various gardens. Each stop is marked with a sign in the pertinent garden location. Corresponding discussion is found under the same number in this brochure. The tour route, which loops counter-clockwise, is illustrated on the map inside and starts at the Los Altos Entrance. It follows the main path through the arboretum beginning in the California Garden and finishing at the Australian Garden.

While touring the gardens, we ask that you respect the following rules:

• Please take care to stay on the paths or the lawn, walking through the planting beds is not allowed.
• Dogs are not permitted in the arboretum except for guide dogs or hearing dogs.
• Smoking is not permitted in the arboretum.
• Do not pick flowers or fruits or take plant samples or seeds.
• Please keep children under adult supervision.

We hope you find your tour interesting and informative.

If you have no further need for this brochure please file it in the box so others may use it.

Special thanks to the California Horticultural Society, who made production of this brochure possible through grant funding. For more information about the California Horticultural Society visit their website: www.cahort.org

For additional information about the gardens, please contact arboretum office at (805) 756-2888.

The arboretum is open Monday through Saturday from 8 am to 5 pm, and on Sundays and academic holidays.

The tour route number in this brochure is derived. Three species of Brachychiton are planted in the Australian Garden. As you end your tour, be sure to view the large trunk of the Brachychiton discolor specimen in the Entry Garden.

We hope you find your tour interesting and informative.

Welcome!

This guide is designed for the visitor taking a leisurely paced, self-guided tour following numbered stops through the arboretum’s various gardens. Each stop is marked with a sign in the pertinent garden location. Corresponding discussion is found under the same number in this brochure. The tour route, which loops counter-clockwise, is illustrated on the map inside and starts at the Los Altos Entrance. It follows the main path through the arboretum beginning in the California Garden and finishing at the Australian Garden.

While touring the gardens, we ask that you respect the following rules:

• Please take care to stay on the paths or the lawn, walking through the planting beds is not allowed.
• Dogs are not permitted in the arboretum except for guide dogs or hearing dogs.
• Smoking is not permitted in the arboretum.
• Do not pick flowers or fruits or take plant samples or seeds.
• Please keep children under adult supervision.

We hope you find your tour interesting and informative.

If you have no further need for this brochure please file it in the box so others may use it.

Special thanks to the California Horticultural Society, who made production of this brochure possible through grant funding. For more information about the California Horticultural Society visit their website: www.cahort.org

For additional information about the gardens, please contact arboretum office at (805) 756-2888.

The arboretum is open Monday through Saturday from 8 am to 5 pm, and on Sundays and academic holidays.

The tour route number in this brochure is derived. Three species of Brachychiton are planted in the Australian Garden. As you end your tour, be sure to view the large trunk of the Brachychiton discolor specimen in the Entry Garden.

We hope you find your tour interesting and informative.

If you have no further need for this brochure please file it in the box so others may use it.

Special thanks to the California Horticultural Society, who made production of this brochure possible through grant funding. For more information about the California Horticultural Society visit their website: www.cahort.org

For additional information about the gardens, please contact arboretum office at (805) 756-2888.

The arboretum is open Monday through Saturday from 8 am to 5 pm, and on Sundays and academic holidays.

The tour route number in this brochure is derived. Three species of Brachychiton are planted in the Australian Garden. As you end your tour, be sure to view the large trunk of the Brachychiton discolor specimen in the Entry Garden.

We hope you find your tour interesting and informative.

If you have no further need for this brochure please file it in the box so others may use it.

Special thanks to the California Horticultural Society, who made production of this brochure possible through grant funding. For more information about the California Horticultural Society visit their website: www.cahort.org

For additional information about the gardens, please contact arboretum office at (805) 756-2888.

The arboretum is open Monday through Saturday from 8 am to 5 pm, and on Sundays and academic holidays.

The tour route number in this brochure is derived. Three species of Brachychiton are planted in the Australian Garden. As you end your tour, be sure to view the large trunk of the Brachychiton discolor specimen in the Entry Garden.

We hope you find your tour interesting and informative.

If you have no further need for this brochure please file it in the box so others may use it.

Special thanks to the California Horticultural Society, who made production of this brochure possible through grant funding. For more information about the California Horticultural Society visit their website: www.cahort.org

For additional information about the gardens, please contact arboretum office at (805) 756-2888.

The arboretum is open Monday through Saturday from 8 am to 5 pm, and on Sundays and academic holidays.

The tour route number in this brochure is derived. Three species of Brachychiton are planted in the Australian Garden. As you end your tour, be sure to view the large trunk of the Brachychiton discolor specimen in the Entry Garden.
In shady locations, such as here in the redwood grass but a member of the sedge family, Cyperaceae. In spring, it displays plants from the five Mediterranean regions and supports a rich diversity of exciting plants suited to most California gardens.

**Mediterranean Garden**

California Garden

In the California Buckeye, Arctocarya Californica, the flowers are surrounded by leaves during the summer dry months, leaving behind their silver trunks and showy, ornament-like fruit pods. Plants that enter dormancy triggered by the onset of the dry season are referred to as drought-tolerant. This adaptation allows plants to reduce their water needs by dropping leaves, enabling them to survive the long dry summer. A few Mediterranean species are native to California, such as the California Buckeye which is found native along the southern California coast. These species are typically drought-tolerant and have distinctive silver-gray foliage. Arctocarya Californica, a member of the buckeye family, is a deciduous tree that grows up to 20 meters tall. Its leaves are opposite, narrow, and toothed, and the flowers are small, greenish, and borne in clusters. The fruit is a small, oval, greenish pod that contains a single seed.

**Ceanothus**

With over 50 species and many cultivated varieties, ceanothus is a common shrub that adapts to a wide range of soil types, from well-drained to slightly clayey soils. It is characterized by its showy white or pink flowers in the spring. The leaves are narrow, dark green, and glossy, and the flowers are small and white, with a purple center. Ceanothus do well in full sun to partial shade and are adapted to most California gardens. They are ideal for a variety of uses, including hedges, screens, and as specimen plants.

**Manzanita**

Manzanita is a distinctive shrub that is native to California. It is known for its silver bark, which peels off to reveal a smooth, almost paper-like surface. Manzanitas are adapted to dry, sandy soils and are tolerant of drought and poor soil conditions. They are often used as ground cover or in rock gardens. Manzanitas are also valuable for their ornamental fruit, which is a showy, red or orange pod that splits open to reveal shiny black seeds. Manzanitas are commonly found as shrubs of moderate size. The bark of manzanitas is unique in its texture and color, and it is often used in landscaping and horticultural applications.

**Drought-Tolerant Plants**

**Californian Garden**

The Californian Garden showcases an extensive collection of ceanothus cultivars commonly found as shrubs of moderate size. The shrubs, almost all have tough, drought-resistant leaves called sclerophyll leaves. Manzanitas are an important component of the chaparral plant community. Chaparral generally consists of dense thickets of woody shrubs with sclerophyll leaves or needle-like leaves. Having adapted to dry settings, most manzanita species and cultivars are intolerant of poorly drained soil and overhead watering during summer.

**Silver Tree**

Here’s a plant that truly lives up to its name: Leucadendron argenteum, the Silver Tree. The word Leucadendron comes from two Greek words meaning “white tree,” and argenteum is from the Latin for “silver.” Combined, they refer to the spectacular silvery white foliage of this tree which is found native only in limited areas around Table Mountain near Cape Town. The color comes from minute silver-colored silken hairs that cover the leaves and help reflect heat from the intense sun. During hot or windy weather, the hairs lie flat, minimizing loss of water through leaf pores, or stomata. In cold weather, the hairs stand more erect and help trap water under the leaf, keeping the moisture in. Silver trees are ideal for one of several low-maintenance native Californian plant communities, called fynbos, an Africaans term meaning “fine bush.” For success with proteas in most California gardens, try to provide these conditions: full sun, well-drained acid soil, carefully controlled summer watering, protection from frost and as much light as possible. The result is lush and diverse foliage that will flourish in most parts of South Africa.

**Garden Path**

This intriguing reed-like plant, Thamnochortus intermissus, is referred to by a Native American tribe as “Red Women.” The leaves of adult restio plants are often reduced to a brown, broom-like structure that is covered with tiny scabrous hairs, called velutina, with strap-like leaves arranged in flat planes giving a fan-like appearance, and coral aloe, Aloe variegata, with rosettes of thick succulent leaves edged in pinkish-orange. Both produce stunning flowers in the winter and spring and thrive in a sunny, well-drained location receiving minimal summer water.

**Island Oak**

Several specimens of Quercus x tomentella, the Island Oak, are featured in the Californian Garden. This uncommon and lovely oak with glossy deep green leaves is endemic to the California Channel Islands and to the southern Channel Islands of the Baja Peninsula. Fast growing, Quercus x tomentella does best in coastal situations, such as on the headlands or near the coast, where it will reach a height of nearly seventy feet and their crowns will broaden with age to form a dense, spreading, umbrella-like top. Italian stone pines are one of nearly thirty species of pines whose cones produce edible seeds commonly known as pine nuts or pignoli. Curiously,

**Southern African Garden**

This garden showcases plants from the five Mediterranean regions and supports a rich diversity of interesting plants suited to most California gardens. It is designed to demonstrate the arboretum’s theme of Mediterranean Patchwork Planting and includes a variety of plants from different parts of the world based in part on climatic and geographic similarities. Each of the Mediterranean regions is characterized by specific plant communities with little or no rainfall and cool wet winters. All five regions are located mostly within the western or southwestern coasts of continents. In total, the unique Mediterranean climate occurs on only two percent of the world’s entire landmass, yet it supports a rich diversity of exciting plants suited to most California gardens.

**Californian Garden**

This adaptation allows plants to reduce their water needs by dropping leaves, enabling them to survive the long dry summer. A few Mediterranean species are native to California, such as the California Buckeye which is found native along the southern California coast. These species are typically drought-tolerant and have distinctive silver-gray foliage. Arctocarya Californica, a member of the buckeye family, is a deciduous tree that grows up to 20 meters tall. Its leaves are opposite, narrow, and toothed, and the flowers are small, greenish, and borne in clusters. The fruit is a small, oval, greenish pod that contains a single seed.