

FLEMING GARDEN
2750 Shasta Road
Berkeley
Alameda County
California

HALS CA-43
CA-43

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

FLEMING GARDEN

HALS NO. CA-43

- Location:** Restricted Address, Berkeley, Alameda County, California
- Significance:** The Fleming Garden is one of the oldest, largest, and finest privately-owned native plant gardens in California. The garden was created by Jenny and Scott Fleming, co-founders of the California Native Plant Society. The garden has been used as an example in publications and on public garden tours.
- Description:** The Fleming garden is a private residential garden on a steep, irregular, one-half acre lot in the Berkeley Hills neighborhood of Berkeley. The garden rises at the street from a woodland garden, to a terrace with a small meadow, waterfall, patio, and swimming pool, and then to a hillside garden with a zigzag path.
- History:** Scott and Jenny (1924-2008) Fleming purchased their hillside lot circa 1950. They excavated a level area and built their house with the help of college students. Circa 1954, they planted fruit trees on the hillside and a small dichondra lawn on the leveled area, under a swing set for their young children. The fruit trees languished in the clay soil, summer fog, and wind. Inspired by frequent visits to the botanic garden in Tilden Park and conversations with its founding director, James Roof (1911-1983), they planted native shrubs and trees. They used lava, fieldstone, and other rock to construct retaining walls, patio, and paths.
- In 1962, when the parks district attempted to close the botanic garden, the Flemings and 20 friends persuaded the district to save the garden. The momentum from that effort led to the founding of the California Native Plant Society in 1965.
- After the children had outgrown the swing set, the Flemings replaced the lawn with a meadow of native grasses and wildflowers. David Bigham, then a college student and now a landscape architect, maintained the garden while the Flemings lived in Washington, D.C. and Oregon from 1971 to 1976. When they returned, they were inspired by Wayne Roderick (1920-2003), the new director of the botanic garden, to add more native bulbs and perennials to their garden. Today, the garden is known for its exceptional arrangement of close to 200 species of native plants.
- Sources:** Fleming, Jenny. Interview with Mary Mead. "Landscaping Leads to Interest in Native Plants." Memories of the California Native Plant Society During and After Its Formation, 1955-Present. Berkeley: University of California, Regional

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Historian: Cate Bainton
HALS Northern California Chapter
November 30, 2009

FLEMING GARDEN
2750 Shasta Road
Berkeley
Alameda County
California

HALS CA-43
HALS CA-43

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY
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HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

FLEMING GARDEN

HALS NO. CA-43

Location: Shasta Road, Berkeley, Alameda County, California

Present Owner: Fleming Family

Present

Occupant: Hass Family

Present Use: Privately-owned residential garden

Significance: The Fleming Garden is an excellent and inspiring example of a privately-owned, all-native residential garden in California, and a remarkable testimony to the power of impassioned amateurs. Scott Fleming – lawyer by vocation, builder by avocation – shaped the steep hillside site 1951-55, guided by the plot plan of modern architect Elizabeth Witkin. He built retaining walls, paths, waterfall, and stream in a naturalistic style 1956-71, while Jenny Fleming – nurse-homemaker by vocation, gardener by avocation – selected and placed plants. She started with memories of non-native fruit trees from her childhood in southern California, and of aspen from Scott Fleming’s childhood in Nevada. When the non-native fruit trees died or languished from the clay soil, fog, wind, and foraging deer, her passion became native plant horticulture. Noted native plantsmen James Roof and Wayne Roderick, and nature, provided guidance. The Flemings borrowed both landscape and land from their neighbors, with the neighbors’ permission.

The 1971 structure of the modern-naturalistic garden is largely intact. Trees have been removed as they died or grew too large. The property line was extended in 1992. A deer fence that was installed in 1993 severed a path. Paths were added ca. 1993 and ca. 2005 to improve circulation.

The Flemings were dedicated advocates for native plants in California, helping to found and lead the California Native Plant Society, and to promote gardening with native plants. Although it has always been a private residential garden, the garden has been toured by so many classes and groups, and photographed for so many publications, that it has become a part of the public consciousness as an exemplary native garden. The beauty of the garden and its history combine to make it an exceptional garden.

Historian: Cate Bainton, HALS Northern California Chapter, 2010

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Throughout this document, places are in northern California and ‘native’ means plant native to California, unless otherwise indicated.

A. Physical History

1. Dates of establishment

According to Jenny Fleming, Scott Fleming purchased their steep hillside lot in 1949, after he was told that it was buildable. However, a deed of trust was not recorded with the County of Alameda until July 1953. The earliest known plans for the site and house were dated November 1950. Construction permits for the main house were obtained from the City of Berkeley in July 1951. The lower half of the site was re-graded and the main house was built from 1951 to 1954. The first published listing in the telephone directory was in April 1954, after the Flemings married. Construction permits for an addition to the house were obtained in February 1955, after the birth of their first child. The house addition was built 1955 to ca. 1956.¹

Ca. summer 1956, after the birth of their second child, the Flemings turned their attention to landscaping, with the initial emphasis on building stone retaining walls and planting trees and shrubs. Construction permits were obtained for a swimming pool south of the main house in August 1961, for a playhouse on the eastern upper hill in March 1965, for an outdoor bar and retractable wall along one side of the house in November 1966, and for a greenhouse-storage area north of the main house in August 1967. Historic photographs and a historic garden plan indicate that the garden retaining walls were largely complete by 1966 and that construction of the garden paths continued until ca. 1971.²

The lot was officially extended in 1992. The original lot was about 0.33 acre. Neighbors unofficially gave the Flemings permission to extend the garden onto their property, bringing the total garden size to about 0.5 acre. In presentations and tour brochures, Jenny Fleming described the garden as being 0.5 acre. In 1992, about 0.05 acre was officially transferred from two of the neighboring properties to the Fleming property. In 1993, a fence was installed along the new property line, which severed the connection to some of the previously borrowed property. The current lot size is about 0.37 acre and the current garden size is about 0.4 acre.³

2. Landscape architect, designer, shaper, creator

Architect and neighbor Elizabeth Witkin designed the house and addition in 1950. Her drawings located the house, future addition, and driveway, and included a cut and fill grading plan for the terrace and driveway. Scott Fleming designed the garden retaining walls, paths, and drainage system between 1956 and ca. 1971. Jenny Fleming designed the garden plant communities between 1956 and ca. 1971, and continued selecting and placing plants in those communities until 2002. The Flemings hired other professional designers to assist with the design of buildings and structures. Structural engineer August Waegemann designed the swimming pool area ca. 1961. An unknown designer designed the playhouse in 1962. Julian Taylor and Robert Benson designed the outdoor bar and retractable house wall ca. 1966.

Benson designed the greenhouse-storage area in 1967. Brief biographies of the designers follow, in chronological order by design date.⁴

a. Witkin

Elizabeth “Betty” Ord Hillier Witkin (Tarris) (1913-1972) was born in Berkeley. Her mother was an artist and her father was a manufacturing manager.

Witkin studied architecture at the University of California at Berkeley (UC Berkeley), graduating in 1934 and winning a scholarship for scholastic achievement to study in Europe for a year. She then apprenticed with firms in Oakland and San Francisco. She married noted attorney Bernard Ernest Witkin in 1937. When she passed the state examination in 1939, newspapers reported that she was the first woman in many years to be granted a license by the State Board of Architects. Nineteen years later in 1958, the *Oakland Tribune*^{*} published an article about architect-mother-homemaker-volunteer Witkin saying that women-architects’ homemaking experience made them well-suited to designing homes, and accompanied the article with Witkin’s favorite dinner party recipe. She divorced Bernard Witkin in 1956 and married Charles Vernon Tarris in 1961.

When she received her license in 1939, Witkin said that she would like to design modern-style homes in Berkeley with simple lines, plentiful glass, adjacent gardens and decks, and close connections to the outdoors. Both the Fleming property and the adjacent Witkin property, which she designed ca. 1948, meet the latter three of those objectives. The house, terrace, parking area, and ca. 1954 tennis area on the Witkin property have parallel and perpendicular lines. Her design for the house, terrace, and driveway on the Fleming property is a sophisticated mélange of lines, angles, and arcs. The driveway angles up to the house, the house addition angles 135° from the main house, and the roof line is not parallel to the building walls. The cut and fill lines for the terrace are arcs and lines. Witkin envisioned a badminton court on the Fleming terrace.

Witkin’s volunteer positions included Co-Chairperson of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1956 and 1958 and Co-Chairperson of the Alameda County Democratic Committee in 1957. She also did volunteer work for the Red Cross and the United Crusade.⁵

b. Scott Fleming

Scott Fleming (1923-) was born in Twin Falls, Idaho and grew up largely in northern Nevada. His mother was a school teacher, and his father was a postmaster and a self-taught mining engineer. Scott Fleming had pleasant recollections of family picnics in the shade of creek-side trees in Nevada. His father lost his mining job during the Great Depression ca. 1931, but continued to support the family with various mining activities. After his mother died when he was 8, Scott Fleming was raised by his father in Nevada

^{*} Issues of the *Oakland Tribune* from 1874 to 1977 have been scanned to permit digital searches (within the limits of optical character recognition). Established in 1874, the *Oakland Tribune* reached its peak circulation while being run by the Knowland family between 1915 and 1977, and its reach extended into other cities of the East San Francisco Bay Area, including Berkeley. (Annalee Allen, *Selections from the Oakland Tribune’s Archives* (San Francisco: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 7-8.)

and maternal aunts in Idaho and southern California. After a near-fatal mining accident in 1936, his father and his paternal aunt pooled savings to purchase a guest house in Reno, Nevada, and Scott Fleming lived with them. When his father died when he was 16, Scott Fleming continued to live in Reno with his aunt and supported himself through photography and other jobs, while completing high school.

Fleming studied at the University of Nevada 1941-42, worked at a construction job during summer 1942, studied at UC Berkeley 1942-1943, and married UC Berkeley classmate Barbara Stayton of Oakland in 1943. During World War II, he served in the military in various administrative positions in several West and East Coast states 1943-1946. After the war, he studied at the University of Chicago Law School 1946-47 and the UC Berkeley Law School 1947-49. He received undergraduate and law degrees from UC Berkeley in 1948 and 1949, respectively. He worked as a lawyer in San Francisco before joining the Henry J. Kaiser Company in Oakland in October 1951. He and his first wife were divorced ca. 1951. A mutual friend introduced him to Jenny Fleming ca. 1952 and they married in 1954. He served as legal counsel to the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program in Oakland from June 1955 to 1960 – a time during which critical disagreements between doctors and managers were resolved. He continued in various legal and management positions at Kaiser Permanente in Oakland through August 1971. He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Policy Development in Washington, D.C. from September 1971 through June 1973, during the Nixon administration, including the start of the Watergate scandal. From July 1973 through December 1976, he managed the Oregon Region of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan as a senior vice president in Portland, Oregon. In January 1977, he returned to Oakland as senior vice president, where he remained until his retirement in June of 1989.

Fleming's volunteer positions included member of the Save the Garden Committee in 1965, member of the Founding Committee of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) in 1965, Chairman of the River Conservation Committee of the Sierra Club 1969-71, Treasurer of CNPS 1979, member of Legal and By-Laws Committee of CNPS 1980-1982, Legal Advisor to CNPS 1983-87, member of the Board of Directors of the Planning and Conservation League 1983-ca. 2004. He was also a member of the Common Cause, Environmental Defense Fund, National Audubon Society, and Natural Resources Defense Council. He was named a Fellow of CNPS in 1986.⁶

c. Jenny Fleming

Alma Geneva “Jenny” Skinner Fleming (1924-2008) was born in Lindsay and grew up largely in Glendale, both in southern California. Her father worked in steel manufacturing and was an avid rose gardener. She had recollections of (non-native) fruit tree orchards in southern California. She also recalled making a scrapbook of native wild flowers in elementary school and growing a small plot of non-native succulents a few years later.

She attended Glendale Community College for two years, and then transferred to Nursing School at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) with the goal of becoming a Navy nurse during World War II. She received a nursing degree from UCSF

in 1946, too late to become a Navy nurse. She worked as a nurse at the UCSF Medical Center 1946-48 and 1949-52, at New York Hospital Cornell Medical Center 1948-49, and at UC Berkeley Cowell Memorial Hospital 1952-1954. A mutual friend introduced her to Scott Fleming ca. 1952 and they married in 1954. In 1955, after the birth of their first child, they took frequent weekend picnics at nearby, all-native East Bay Regional Parks Botanic Garden in Tilden Regional Park in Berkeley (RPBG), where they met RPBG founding director James Roof. In 1956, after the birth of their second child, Jenny planted a mini-orchard of non-native fruit trees (from her childhood) and Sierra-Nevada-native plants (from her husband's childhood). When the non-native fruit trees died or languished from the clay soil, fog, wind, and foraging deer, she followed Roof's lead and her passion became native plant horticulture. Roof directed her to native plant nurseryman Louis Edmunds. She befriended herbaceous native plantsman Wayne Roderick during preparations for the first CNPS plant sale. She learned how to cultivate, collect, and propagate native plants from Roof ca. 1955-ca.1970, Edmunds ca. 1957-ca. 1962, Wayne Roderick ca. 1967-ca. 1970 and ca. 1977-ca. 2001, and other native plant horticulturalists that she met through CNPS. She took classes in botany in Maryland and/or Oregon ca.1971-ca. 1976, native plant botany from Marian Reeve at Merritt College ca. 1978, and plant pathology from Dr. Robert Raabe at the University of California at Davis (UC Davis) in 1979.

Other CNPS members described Jenny Fleming as being one of the admirable women who lifted CNPS up during its early years. Wayne Roderick said that whenever he showed the Flemings a new plant, Jenny exclaimed and gestured enthusiastically, while Scott calmly agreed that it was a nice plant.

Jenny Fleming said that she enjoyed volunteer work because it gave her social contacts and a purpose outside of housework and child-rearing. Her volunteer positions included member of the Save the Garden (RPBG) Committee in 1965, member of the Founding Committee of CNPS in 1965, member of the plant procurement committee for the first annual CNPS plant sale 1965, Co-Chairwoman of the CNPS Plant Sale 1967-70, member of the Board of Directors of CNPS 1967-71, one of many plant propagators for the CNPS East Bay and/or RPBG plant sales ca. 1977-ca. 2001, Vice President and Plant Sale Chairwoman of the San Francisco Bay Chapter of CNPS 1977-78, President of the San Francisco Bay Chapter of CNPS 1978-80, Advisor to the Board of the East Bay Chapter of CNPS ca. 1991-ca. 1993, member of the Friends of RPBG 1996-ca. 2001, and RPBG Liaison of the East Bay Chapter of CNPS and director of RPBG volunteers 2000. She was a member of the Native Plant Study Group, which led to the publication of *Wild Lilies, Irises, and Grasses: Gardening with California Monocots*, of which she was one of the authors, and which she shepherded through the publication process. She said that she was also a passive member of over thirty other environmental or conservation organizations. She was named a Fellow of CNPS in 1986.⁷

d. Waegemann

August Ernest Waegemann (1919-1994) was born and grew up in San Francisco. His father was an iron-worker.

After attending San Francisco Junior College ca. 1938-ca. 1940, he studied civil engineering at UC Berkeley, receiving a B.S. ca. 1942. He served in the Navy during World War II, and then worked for the City of San Francisco as an airport- and structures-designer for four years, before going into private practice in 1950. He was licensed in twenty states.

Other projects on which he consulted as structural engineer included the Alumni House at UC Berkeley in 1954 (Clarence Mayhew, architect), Fiesta Gardens Swimming Pools in San Mateo in 1955, Castro Valley Swim Center in Hayward in 1957, Arroyo High School Swim Center in San Leandro in 1957, Young Women's Christian Association Building in Berkeley in 1959 (Joseph Esherick, architect), Tennyson Swim Center in Hayward in 1959, Belcher Building in San Francisco in 1960 (H. C. Baumann, architect, and office of T.Y. Lin, pre-stress design), Half Moon Bay High School pool in 1970, a U-shaped community pool in Arcata in 1971, and the pools at the Milpitas Sports Center in 1986.⁸

e. Taylor and Benson

Julian Ford Taylor (ca. 1920-?) was from Taft, in southern California, and attended UC Berkeley ca. 1941-ca. 1943. Robert Gust Benson (1921-1991) was from Twin Falls, Idaho, and attended UC Berkeley ca. 1942-ca. 1944. They worked separately as designers ca. 1949-52 and as partners ca. 1952-66. Benson continued designing in Berkeley after 1966. Taylor's history is not known after 1966.

Taylor and/or Benson designed the Huebner-Wilhelm House in Berkeley in 1953, Shobring House and Studio in Berkeley in 1953, Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Walnut Creek in 1954, Davis House in Berkeley in 1955, Strater House remodel in Berkeley in 1960 and the Rigg House in Berkeley in 1967.⁹

3. Builder, contractor, laborers, suppliers

Scott Fleming acted as his own general contractor. He hired and scheduled licensed plumbing, heating, and electrical sub-contractors, and did much of the construction work himself in his spare time with the help of UC Berkeley students. Building permits indicate two exceptions: Associated Pools built the swimming pool and Charles Whelen built the greenhouse-storage area. Students from UC Berkeley and Merritt College also helped Jenny Fleming with garden maintenance.¹⁰

Jenny Fleming estimated that they used 300 tons of rock and stone in the garden. The supplier is not known, but two of the sources are known. The paths and garden stairways were paved with naturally flat lava rock from a shallow lava flow near Hat Creek, north of Mount Lassen. The fieldstone used in the retaining walls along the street frontage was from Sonoma County.¹¹

Jenny Fleming did not save every receipt from her plant purchases, but she did save many, and she mentioned some sources of plants during presentations and interviews. The earliest and most influential sources of native plants were collections from the wild (1956-ca. 1970), gifts from James Roof (ca. 1957-ca. 1970), Louis Edmunds' Native Plant Nursery (ca. 1957-ca. 1962), CNPS plant sales (1966-70, 1977-2001), and gifts from Wayne Roderick (ca.

1977-ca. 2001). Between January 1977 and 2001, there were more than thirty known suppliers, including eight suppliers of *Rhododendron occidentale* from as far away as Washington State, and nine suppliers of bulbs, corms, and rhizomes from as far away as Virginia. See the appendix for the complete list of known sources. Brief histories follow for the early sources, in chronological order.¹²

a. The Wild

The Flemings enjoyed being outdoors and Roof had told them how to collect from the wild, so they collected some of the plants themselves. All collecting done by the Flemings of native plants from the wild was done with a permit. In later years, Jenny Fleming spoke publicly against collection from the wild for residential gardens, and recommended that it be done in moderation only by botanic gardens, arboreta, herbaria, and responsible growers.

Jenny Fleming did not keep careful records of their collections, and few of the records indicated whether the collection was seedling, seed, or cutting. See the appendix for the complete list of known species collected by the Flemings. Native trees *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific Dogwood) and *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking Aspen), which the Flemings collected from the Sierra-Nevada Mountains, were the garden favorites of Jenny and Scott Fleming, respectively.¹³

b. Roof

James “Jim” Bernard Roof (1910-1983) was born and grew up in San Francisco. His father was a carpenter. Alice Howard wrote that Roof was interested in native plants from an early age and sometimes skipped school as a teenager to go to Mount Tamalpais.

Roof struggled to support himself 1930-34 (during the Great Depression) through a variety of jobs, including forester for the Marin Municipal Water District.* Ca. 1935, Roof approached noted forester A.E. Wieslander, at the United States Forest Service’s California Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley (PSWRS, now known as the USDA Forest Service’s Pacific Southwest Research Station), to inquire about employment. Although Roof had no formal training in botany, Wieslander was so impressed by a booklet that Roof had made describing the forestation of the Marin watershed that he referred Roof to PSWRS silviculturist Charles Kraebel, who hired Roof in 1935 to research the germination of native plant seeds at PSWRS. Roof learned botany on the job from PSWRS botanist Rimo Bacigalupi and in UC Berkeley classes. The germination project was so successful that Roof continued on as nursery superintendent, growing native plants for erosion control and landscaping in national

* Howard wrote that, after being laid off from his part-time job at the San Francisco Examiner ca. late 1929, Roof lived off the land with a group of homeless actors on Mount Tamalpais, and later off the sea at Point Reyes, before being taken in by a ranching family in Lake County. According to the San Francisco City Directory, Roof lived with his parents and was employed intermittently as a clerk, draper, salesman, and restaurant worker. Roof did write that he spent some time on Mount Tamalpais sleeping on an elevated platform suspended from four *Chrysolepis chrysophylla* (Giant Chinquapin) and collecting chinquapin seeds for food and propagation, but did not say when. (Howard, “Obituary: James B. Roof;” *San Francisco Directory*, 1929-1935; Roof, “Some Brief Acquaintances With Chinquapins.”)

forests at U.S. Forest Service (USFS) nurseries in Albany (near Berkeley) and throughout the state. The traveling broadened his exposure to the native plants of California. Roof met renowned native plantswoman Lester Rowntree when she visited the Albany nursery, and they became life-long friends. Mills College botany professor Howard McMinn, who had been lobbying for a native botanic garden in northern California since at least 1931, arranged a deal between USFS and the East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD) whereby a botanic garden would be created in Tilden Park using USFS-propagated plants starting January 1, 1940. Roof directed the WPA crew creating the botanic garden* until he was interrupted by World War II. He planted camouflage plants around San Francisco Bay batteries in early 1942 and served in the Army Corps of Engineers in Europe 1942-45. When he returned in February 1946, he found RPBG severely overgrown. With the help of only occasional volunteers and part-time hired high school and university students, plus a permanent assistant hired in 1947, Roof reclaimed the garden. On May 27, 1949 in the *Oakland Tribune*, EBRPD invited the public to tour RPBG. On June 7, 1953, the *Oakland Tribune* published the first of several articles over the next thirteen months promoting RPBG to the public. Roof remained as director of RPBG until his retirement in 1976.

Other CNPS members described Roof as attractive, brusque, challenging, charismatic, charming, convincing, dictatorial, difficult, divisive, entertaining, generous, strange, unpredictable, and vigorous. They commended his writing, lecturing, and conservation activities, and said that he was truly devoted to RPBG and native plants. Jenny Fleming was particularly fond of a white-throated claret *Trillium chloropetalum* (Giant Wake Robin) that Roof gave her permission to take from surplus at RPBG.

Roof's volunteer positions included Director of CNPS 1965-71, Chairman of the Horticulture Advisory Committee of CNPS 1967-74 and 1976-82, Vice President of CNPS 1968-1975, President of the San Francisco Bay Chapter of CNPS 1977-78, and stagehand, usher, and/or member of the Board of Directors of the (Tamalpais) Mountain Play Association intermittently 1934-1957. He was named a Fellow of CNPS in 1976. He was founding editor of *The Four Seasons: Journal of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden*. Native plants named for him include *Arctostaphylos manzanita* ssp. *roofii* (Roof's Manzanita), *Ceanothus* 'James Roof' (Ceanothus), and *Garrya elliptica* 'James Roof' (Coast Silk Tassel).¹⁴

* Wieslander, Bacigalupi, and McMinn had differing accounts as to how Roof came to be in charge. Wieslander said that, as the nursery project came to an end, Kraebel got Roof a job as a member of the WPA crew planting throughout Tilden Park, and Roof was promoted after he exposed a supervisor for stealing Tilden Park construction supplies by the truckload. Bacigalupi wrote that McMinn arranged an agreement by which Roof worked half-time for USFS and half-time for EBRPD, so that Roof could start the botanic garden. McMinn wrote that he arranged an agreement by which USFS would supply seeds, labor, and nursery space to propagate plants for EBRPD and PSWRS, in exchange for EBRPD paying Roof's salary. (Wieslander, *California Forester*, 277-78; Bacigalupi, "Regional Parks Botanic Garden;" McMinn, "1940 Annual Report.")

c. Edmunds

Louis Lake Edmunds (1882-1963) was born in Fredonia, New York and grew up in nearby Pomfret, New York. His father was a retail druggist descended from early New England settlers.

Edmunds studied at the Fredonia State Normal School, Amherst College, and Cornell University, receiving a degree in mechanical engineering from Cornell in 1905. He worked as an engineer at a machine company in New York City 1905-06, as a mining engineer in Mexico, Arizona, and Utah 1906-08, as an engineer and/or foreman in the sugar processing industry in Oxnard and Chino, in southern California, and Hawaii 1908-1916, and as chief engineer for the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation (C&H) in Crockett, California 1912-1936. C&H let him plant natives, including many *Ceanothus* shrubs, on an area in the company town. Edmunds enjoyed that so much that he decided to establish a native plant nursery when he retired. To prepare for that goal, he took a special course in horticulture on the propagation of native shrubs at UC Berkeley in 1938. There he met Roof, and the two went on collecting trips together. Edmunds tried to establish a nursery in Novato ca. 1939-40, and lived in Alamo in 1940, before settling on a knoll in Danville in 1941. He opened his nursery, named Native Plant Nursery, ca. 1945. In 1945, *Sunset*^{*} published a photograph of his front *Eriogonum* (Buckwheat) garden as an example of a native plant garden. In 1946, *Sunset* asked Edmunds, Lester Rowntree, Theodore Payne, and Elmer Purdy[†] to select the best native plants for garden use. By 1960, Edmunds had a stock of about 284 species of native shrubs and trees, as well as some native herbaceous plants. In 1961, *Sunset* listed his nursery as one of seven sources for native plants in northern California.[‡] After Edmunds died in 1963, Burton's Oak Grove Nursery acquired his stock. His long driveway was truncated by the construction of Interstate-680 in the early 1960s, but the knoll remains.

Edmunds' neighbor described him as reclusive, but the editor of the California Horticultural Society wrote that Edmunds generously shared his knowledge with anyone interested in native plant horticulture. Roof asked him to germinate all the seeds needed by RPBG in 1946, when RPBG had no nursery. Rowntree asked him to collect and propagate special native plants that she had discovered when she was not able to do so herself. Wieslander asked him to propagate special manzanitas for his (Wieslander's) home manzanita garden. Roderick said that Roof, in his later years, complained that

* Issues of *Sunset* from 1898 to 1998 have been indexed to permit limited digital searches on title, author, and key words. The Southern Pacific Railroad founded *Sunset* in 1898 to promote travel and migration to the West. In 1914, new owners shifted its focus to that of literary and general review. Laurence W. Lane purchased the magazine in 1928 and redefined it as a magazine of western living in 1929. *Sunset* has influenced western lifestyles since then. (Tomas Jaehn, "The Southern Pacific Launches a New Vehicle to Develop Its Market, 1898-191," "The Woodhead-Field Years: Addressing a Rapidly Changing West, 1914-1929," and "The Lane Family Defines A Vision of Western Living, 1929-90" in *Sunset Magazine Eras* (Stanford: Stanford University Libraries, 1998), http://sunset-magazine.stanford.edu/html/eras_1.html.)

[†] Elmer Purdy (1890-1977) was the son of (then recently-deceased) Carl Purdy.

[‡] The other six sources for native plants were Alba Road Nursery in Ben Lomond, Leonard Coates Nurseries in San Jose, Harry K. Roberts in Guerneville, Saratoga Horticultural Foundation in Saratoga, O. Kenneth Smith in Magalia, and Clyde Robin in Castro Valley.

Edmunds had propagated cuttings from RPBG shrubs and then received credit for Roof's discoveries. Jenny Fleming said that Edmunds refused to sell her more than five *Asarum caudatum* (Wild Ginger), because five was enough for her garden. She said that he was right, and that his Ginger provided seedlings for many CNPS plant sales.

Edmunds' volunteer positions included member of the Plant Material Committee of the California Horticultural Society 1941-43, member of the Board of Councilors to the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation in Saratoga (SHRF, later known as Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation) 1952-ca. 1960, and second vice president of the California Botanical Society 1953. The California Horticultural Society presented him with their Annual Award in 1960 for his exceptional contribution to California horticulture. Native plants named for him include *Arctostaphylos edmundsii* (Little Sur Manzanita), *Arctostaphylos bakeri* 'Louis Edmunds' (Baker's Manzanita), *Ceanothus griseus* 'Louis Edmunds' (Carmel Ceanothus), and *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* var. *repens* 'Louis Edmunds' (Creeping Blue Blossom).¹⁵

d. CNPS plant sales

The story of the CNPS plant sale begins in 1963 when William Penn Mott, Jr., general manager of EBRPD, proposed that a larger botanic garden be created in Grass Valley Regional Park (now known as Anthony Chabot Regional Park). Three groups protested the proposal: Friends of the Regional Park, led by Rimo Bacigalupi; Citizens for Tilden Park, led by Marion Copley; and Contra Costa Garden Committee, led by Joyce Burr and Kelly Falconer. The dispute came to a head on March 2, 1965, when Roof was fired for insubordination. Roof continued working while appealing his dismissal. The three groups coalesced into the Save the Garden Committee. The *Oakland Tribune* reported that Dr. Leo Brewer was chosen as chairman of the new group because he had the largest privately-owned native garden.* On April 6, the EBRPD board affirmed its support for the botanic garden at Tilden Park. When Mott exonerated Roof on April 8 after a five-hour hearing, it was front page news in the *Oakland Tribune*. On May 11, the Save the Garden Committee presented to the Board a counter-proposal for enlarging the existing botanic garden at Tilden Park. Buoyed by their victory, the Save the Garden Committee decided to form a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving native plants throughout California. The group filed for the incorporation of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) on August 12, 1965.

One year later, CNPS found itself in debt. They had overestimated their ability to raise funds and underestimated the cost of having an office and employee. The group cut expenses and held an intra-group auction of native plants to pay the debt. When that did

* Brewer (1919-2005) – UC Berkeley chemistry professor, division head at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (now known as Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory), and former Manhattan Project scientist – had a one-acre lot in Orinda. Roderick recalled that when Mott tried to squelch the protest at a meeting early in the dispute by saying that he was a busy man with a \$2 million budget, Brewer replied that he had a \$14 million budget. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* *leo-breweri* (Leo Brewer's Manzanita) was named for him. (Rollie Myers, Gerd Rosenblatt, and Herbert Strauss, *In Memoriam: Leo Brewer*, <http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/inmemoriam/leobrewer.htm>; County of Contra Costa, "Basic Property Report;" Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 77.)

not raise enough money, the group hurriedly organized a public plant sale. On Saturday, December 3, the group sold native plants, well-adapted non-native plants, and nature-themed gifts donated by members and local nurseries. Thanks to a six-page promotion by Ruth Gilkey in the *Oakland Tribune Sunday Home Magazine* the prior weekend, including a cover photograph of *Romneya coulteri* (Matilija Poppy), the plant sale was successful in raising funds and raising public awareness of native plants. CNPS has held a native plant sale-fundraiser every fall since.¹⁶

Jenny Fleming said that she haunted native plant sales, in search of plants of which she did not yet know and would then want. At the first CNPS plant sale, she obtained *Tolmiea menziesii* (Piggy Back Plant), a plant she had not realized was native, from Mills College botany professor Baki Kasapligil. At a plant sale at Strybing Arboretum in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco (SFBG, now known as San Francisco Botanical Garden at Strybing Arboretum), she purchased a less floppy form of *Festuca rubra* (Red Fescue) from Caroline Spiller's property in Marin County for the Fleming meadow garden. Also at an SFBG plant sale, she purchased a more intense blue form of *Salvia clevelandii* (Cleveland Sage), named 'Winnifred Gilman' after an SFBG volunteer. Sherrie Althouse and Phil Van Soelen of California Flora Nursery noticed it in the Fleming Garden in 1989 and introduced it to the trade. *Sunset* named it one of the twenty-five best new plants in spring 1992.¹⁷

When funding for RPBG was threatened by the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, Roderick turned to Jenny Fleming for help. She arranged for a group of CNPS volunteers to organize a spring plant sale at RPBG, which raised money for and public awareness of RPBG. Their funds paid for a propagation greenhouse at RPBG, and this spring plant sale became an annual event run by RPBG volunteers.¹⁸

e. Roderick

Wayne Vernon Roderick (1920-2003) was born and grew up in Petaluma. His father was a chicken rancher and his mother was a professional florist, and both were avid gardeners. Roderick had his first garden by the age of 5, his first rock garden by 16, and his first strains of flowering perennials by 18. In high school, he collected a school-record number of wild flowers for a class project and studied Jepson's Manual of the Flowering Plants of California on his own.

Roderick's first semester of botany, taught by Milo Baker at Santa Rosa Junior College, was cut short by the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He served as an Army cook in Hawaii 1941-43, and visited gardens while there. He was sent home to convalesce in a tent on the family farm when he contracted tuberculosis, and then worked about 18 months as a fireman at the Army's Two Rock Ranch Signal Intercept Station (now known as the Coast Guard Training Center in Petaluma). After World War II, he and his father ran Roderick family nursery 1945-59, until the death of his father. Roderick said that they did try to sell some native plants at the nursery, but that they did not sell well. He was senior nurseryman of the California native area of the University of California Botanical Garden at Berkeley (UCBG) 1960-76, which required him to travel throughout the state to gather specimens for UC Berkeley classes. In 1963, he traveled to England for the first

time, and befriended noted horticulturalists while there. He took over from Roof as director of RPBG 1976-83. Roderick said that Roof made his job difficult initially at RPBG, while Roof continued to live at RPBG in a one-room building with no running water.

Other CNPS members described Roderick as caring, energetic, enthusiastic, friendly, generous, humorous, humble, sharing, and witty. Roderick traveled in Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe to study, collect, and lecture on plants, especially bulbs and rock garden plants, and befriended fellow plant-happy people wherever he went. He sent seeds that he had collected to amateurs and professionals around the world. Jenny Fleming was particularly fond of the *Erythronium californicum* (California Fawn Lily) that Roderick gave her, and grateful for the many years that he gave her monocot seeds to grow for the plant sale.

Roderick's volunteer positions included member of the Executive Council of the California Horticultural Society 1957-62, Chairman of the Seed Exchange Committee of the California Horticultural Society 1960-67, Program Chairman of CNPS 1967-68, and Director of CNPS 1967-75. He was also a member of the (British) Alpine Garden Society, the western chapter of the American Rock Garden Society, the Association of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, the Board of the Ruth Bancroft Garden, the Horticulture Committee for The Jepson Manual, Heather Farms, the Pacific Horticulture Foundation, and the San Francisco Businessmen's Garden Club. His awards included 1966 Emmet Rixford Award from the California Horticultural Society for his generous service to botany and horticulture, 1974 Man of the Year from UC Berkeley, 1977 Man of the Year from the California Garden Clubs, 1980 Le Piniec Award from the American Rock Garden Society, 1984 Annual Award from the California Horticultural Society for his exceptional achievements, 1986 Fellow of CNPS, Fellow of the (British) Royal Horticultural Society, and honorary member of the Herb Society of America. He was a member of the Native Plant Study Group, which led to the publication of *Wild Lilies, Irises, and Grasses: Gardening with California Monocots*, of which he was one of the authors. Native plants named for him or his mother include *Ceanothus roderickii* (*Pine Hill Ceanothus*), *Epilobium septentrionale* 'Wayne's Silver' (Silver California Fuchsia), *Erigeron glaucus* 'Wayne Roderick' (Seaside Daisy), *Erythronium citrinum* var. *roderickii* (Roderick's Fawn Lily), *Fritillaria affinis* 'Wayne Roderick' (Checker Lily), *Fritillaria lanceolata* 'Wayne Roderick' (Marin Checker Lily), *Fritillaria roderickii* (Roderick's Fritillary, renamed *Fritillaria biflora* 'Martha Roderick'), *Heuchera micrantha* 'Martha Roderick' (Alum Root), *Oxalis oregana* 'Wayne's Plush Pink' (Redwood Sorrel), and *Sisyrinchium bellum* x *macounii* 'Wayne's Dwarf' (Dwarf Blue-Eyed Grass, half native).¹⁹

4. Original and subsequent owners, occupants

The property was occupied continuously by a member of the Fleming Family until 2008, except for 1971-76 when the Flemings lived out-of-state. The house was occupied by a tenant 1971-76 and the garden was maintained by UC Berkeley landscape architecture student David Bigham. Luke Hass has maintained the garden since 2002, the first year with

Jenny Fleming and subsequent years alone. According to Hass, the property has been occupied and maintained by the Hass Family since 2008.²⁰

5. Periods of development

The development of the vegetation is described here only in terms of trees and generalized plant communities. See the appendix for the complete list of known species.

a. Nov. 1950 to May 1956: Modern design under the influence of Witkin

In this period, Scott Fleming shaped the land according to Witkin's cut and fill plan. In 1954, Scott and Jenny Fleming married and moved into the house. Ca. 1955, a hired student-helper introduced the Flemings to RPBG, where they met Roof. The Flemings started to plan the landscape. On a copy of Witkin's 1950 plot plan, they sketched concept bubbles for a mini-fruit orchard on the upper hillside, a faux mossy bank west of the house, a swimming pool, children's play area, and playing court on the terrace, and an overall Sierra meadow effect using California native plants.

Land patterns and shade

In 1950, the lot was a steep hillside, shaded only by the hill itself. In 1951-ca. 1952, Scott Fleming followed Witkin's cut and fill plan to shape a level terrace for the house and recreation area near the middle, and a driveway sloping diagonally up from the northeast corner of the property (at the street) to the southwest.

Circulation

In 1950, the only circulation routes in the immediate vicinity were Shasta Road along the north side of the property, and a footpath heading south from the western neighbor's house to an east-west footpath across the undeveloped land. By 1955, Scott Fleming had built the driveway, a stairway from the driveway to the front door on the eastern side of the house, and a ramp along the western side of the house – which the Flemings called the west ramp. Also by 1955, the Flemings had worn a footpath heading south from the Fleming House to the east-west footpath.

Views and vistas

In 1950, the upper half of the Fleming property had a view of the San Francisco Bay and a vista of the adjacent property to the west. By 1955, trees had been planted by the neighbor along the western property line, but were not yet large enough to fully screen the vista.

Water

No change.

Buildings and structures

In 1950, there were houses to the east, west, and north (across Shasta Road) of the Fleming lot; the Fleming lot and the property to the south were undeveloped. Ca. 1952-54, Scott Fleming built the main house on the western side of the terrace. In 1955, the Flemings started the house addition, near the center of the terrace.

Small scale elements

In 1950, there were no small scale elements. In 1951-ca. 1952, Scott Fleming built temporary wood retaining walls along the cut and fill lines.

Vegetation

In 1950, the only trees in the vicinity of the Fleming property were across the street to the north; elsewhere was grassland. By 1955, neighbors had planted trees adjacent to the eastern and western boundaries of the Fleming lot, which was still grassland.²¹

b. June 1956 to Aug. 1971: Naturalistic design under the influence of Roof, Sep. 1971 to Dec. 1976: Intermission while the Flemings lived out-of-state

The Flemings' first priority in the landscape was to create an area where their young children could safely play without danger of tumbling down the hillside. This they did on the eastern end of the terrace, where Witkin had envisioned a badminton court. Their second priority was to replace the temporary wood retaining walls with permanent rock walls. Next, the Flemings started to fill the landscape with memories from childhood and inspiration from nature. Jenny Fleming said that, since she had no horticultural training, she haunted Roof to learn about plants. Since Roof knew natives, she learned natives. The Flemings created a shady woodland garden along the street frontage, a terrace recreation area near the middle, and a hillside garden at the top.

The character of the landscape was largely complete by 1971, when the Flemings moved out of state. David Bigham maintained the garden until they returned in late 1976.

Land patterns and shade

In the woodland garden ca. 1958, Jenny Fleming planted overstory trees to the north of the house, where they would not shade the house.

In 1961, an arbor was built above a deck on the west side of the house. In 1967, an arbor was built above a nursery area on the north side of the house.

Circulation

In the woodland garden, Scott Fleming built steps between the terrace and the middle landing of the front stairway.

In the terrace recreation area, Scott Fleming made a walkway – which the Flemings called the tricycle raceway – around the northeast corner of the terrace, and he installed a patio on the terrace south and east of the house.

In the hillside garden, Scott Fleming made steps from the terrace up to the playhouse, a hillside lower path that sloped up from the southwest corner of the terrace (at the early footpath) to the playhouse, a hillside upper path that sloped up from the same corner to the northeast (highest) corner of the property, and a switchback path between the hillside upper and lower paths. With the neighbor's permission, the hillside paths extended on to the neighboring property to the south.

Views and vistas

In the terrace recreation area, Jenny Fleming intentionally preserved the vista of the upper hillside from the terrace by keeping the plantings low. The western neighbor gave

the Flemings the choice of topping or windowing their (the neighbor's) boundary trees; the Flemings chose to top them from an early age.

Water

Throughout the garden, the Flemings initially used hoses and sprinklers to water the plants. A sprinkler system was installed in the early 1970s in the woodland garden and eastern terrace planting areas.

In the terrace recreation area in 1961, a pool contractor built a modern-style swimming pool south of the house. In the hillside garden in the mid-1960s, Scott Fleming made a naturalistic waterfall, which cascades from the playhouse, through the rock garden, to a small pool and naturalistic stream on the terrace.

Buildings and structures

In the terrace recreation area in 1956, the Flemings continued working on the addition, and in 1965, they installed an outdoor bar and a retractable wall along the patio. In the hillside garden in the mid-1960s, the Flemings built a playhouse near the middle of the eastern side. In 1967, a greenhouse-storage area was built north of the house.

Small scale elements

In the woodland garden and terrace recreation area in 1956-ca. 1959, Scott Fleming replaced the temporary wood retaining walls with permanent walls of stone and/or concrete. In the terrace recreation area in 1956, he built a temporary fence along the downhill side of the tricycle raceway. In the hillside garden, Scott Fleming installed the rock framework for a rock garden along the terrace cut line.

Vegetation

In the woodland garden, Jenny Fleming planted *Acer macrophyllum* (Big Leaf Maple), *Calocedrus decurrens* (Incense Cedar), *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific Dogwood), *Cupressus spp.* (Cypress), *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood, non-native), *Sequoia sempervirens* (Coast Redwood), and *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Giant Sequoia), with shade-loving shrubs and ground covers in the understory.

In the western terrace recreation area in 1956, inspired by Scott Fleming's childhood memories of riparian trees in Nevada, Jenny Fleming planted a grove of *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking Aspen) in the southwest corner. She made a bird-planted seedling of *Arctostaphylos manzanita x stanfordiana* (Sonoma Manzanita, presumed ID) the focal point of the rocks behind the swimming pool. In the eastern terrace recreation area, she planted *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific Dogwood), *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Giant Sequoia), *Alnus rhombifolia* (White Alder), *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak), *Tsuga mertensiana* (Mountain Hemlock), and a lawn of *Dichondra spp.* (Pony's Foot).

In the hillside garden in 1956, inspired by her childhood memories of fruit orchards in Southern California, Jenny Fleming planted seven species of non-native fruit trees on the upper hillside. The fruit trees languished in the clay soil, fog, wind, and foraging deer, and died or were removed over the next several years. She planted a multitude of coniferous trees – including at least two species of *Abies* (Fir), two species of *Juniperus* (Juniper), one *Picea engelmannii* (Engelmann Spruce), nine species of *Pinus* (Pine), and six *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Giant Sequoia) – on the hillside and on neighboring properties to the south and east (with the neighbors' permission). A 1963 article in

Sunset touting the joys of pines inspired her to plant thirteen *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine). If one genus or species did not survive, she tried another. To a lesser extent she planted deciduous trees – *Acer macrophyllum* (Big Leaf Maple), *Alnus rhombifolia* (White Alder), *Quercus kelloggii* (California Black Oak), and *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak) – and broad-leaf evergreen (BLE) trees – *Arbutus menziesii* (Madrone), and *Umbellularia californica* (California Bay). Except for some riparian plants near the waterfall and bog plants near the small pool, she covered the vista of the hillside (as seen from the patio) with low-growing chaparral shrubs, including a variety of *Arctostaphylos* (Manzanita) and *Ceanothus* (Ceanothus), and low-growing riparian plants near the waterfall.²²

Public role

On-site, the nursery area was used by volunteers to pot plants for CNPS plant sales 1967-70. Off-site, the Fleming Garden was featured in a three-page article, including photographs, in the *Oakland Tribune* in 1969, beside an article on CNPS.²³

c. Jan. 1977 to Dec. 2001: Exemplary garden under the influence of Roderick, Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2002: Luke Hass takes on the role of understudy to Jenny Fleming

Jenny Fleming said that when she returned in mid-December 1976, the house needed repairs, the garden needed work, and Roderick was in charge of RPBG. During this time period, Jenny Fleming turned to Roderick, rather than Roof,* for native plant advice. Roderick said that when he took over from Roof as director of RPBG, RPBG was mostly trees and shrubs. Roderick set out to make RPBG more natural looking by adding more herbaceous plants, and Jenny Fleming did the same in her garden. She also had many of the trees removed as they died or grew too large. The property line was officially extended in 1992 to include a portion of the land borrowed to the south. Also during this time period, the Fleming Garden took on a greater public role as an example of a privately-owned native plant garden.

According to Luke Hass, he was hired in 2002 to help tend the garden. By late 2002, Jenny Fleming's health had declined to the point where Hass had to take over the garden maintenance.

Land patterns and shade

In the hillside garden, trees were removed that were casting shade on the terrace.

Circulation

In the western terrace recreation area ca. 1993, the Flemings added a dead-end path in newly-acquired land in the southwest corner.

In the hillside garden in spring 1993, the connection between the upper hillside path and the early footpath was severed by a new fence. Ca. 1993, the Flemings added a connecting path in the southeast corner between the upper hillside path and the lower hillside path.

* According to CNPS members, Roof's divisiveness in CNPS politics and increasing irascibility – exacerbated by health problems and/or the loss of RPBG – alienated many of the founding members. (Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 100; Wolf, *Memories*, 23; Fleming, *Memories*, 19; Frugé, *Publisher's Career*, 159.)

Views and vistas

In the hillside garden, trees were removed that were impinging on the vista of the hillside from the patio or the view of the Bay from the hillside.

Water

In the hillside garden ca. 1985, a drip irrigation system was installed, except for the upper hillside.

Buildings and structures

Ca. 1993, a house was built on the other side of the hill to the south.

Small scale elements

In spring 1993, a deer fence was installed along the new southern property line of the hillside and terrace, to keep deer out of the garden. Ca. 1994, according to Hass, handrails were installed on the downhill sides of all paths and steps, because Scott Fleming insisted that the handrails be added if Jenny Fleming were to continue gardening on the steep hillside after her seventieth birthday.

Vegetation

Throughout the garden, Jenny Fleming tried many different herbaceous plants, until she achieved an arrangement that pleased both her and the plants.

In the woodland garden, *Acer macrophyllum* (Big Leaf Maple), *Calocedrus decurrens* (Incense Cedar), *Cupressus spp.* (Cypress), one *Sequoia sempervirens* (Coast Redwood), and *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Giant Sequoia) died or were removed to reduce crowding and fire hazard. Their removal helped to more clearly define the woodland garden as a redwood forest plant community. One *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific Dogwood) died near the street frontage, and another was planted near the terrace frontage.

In the western terrace recreation area, Jenny Fleming and David Bigham replaced the *Dichondra* (Pony's Foot) lawn with a meadow of native perennial grasses and wild flowers. *Festuca rubra* (Red Fescue) did the best of the grasses and was permitted to take over. The *Alnus rhombifolia* (White Alder) was replaced with three *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking Aspen). The *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak) died or was removed, and another was planted nearby. In the southwest corner, the grove of *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking Aspen) was moved nearer to the swimming pool.

In the hillside garden, all the coniferous trees died or were removed when they grew too large, except *Pinus flexilis* (Limber Pine). *Quercus wislizeni var. frutescens* (Bush Interior Live Oak) was planted near the southern perimeter. Jenny Fleming experimented with different low-growing plant communities in the vista of the hillside from the patio. She tried a collection of alpine plants in the rock garden, but the drainage was too poor; she settled on a collection of coastal bluff plants. She tried carnivorous bog plants near the small pool, but they had largely died out by 2002. She planted low bunchgrasses and flowering plants near the switchback path. The dry, upper perimeter became a community of mostly Berkeley Hills-native plants.²⁴

Public role

On-site, according to Stewart Winchester, instructor at Merritt College and Diablo Valley College, his horticulture students have studied native plant identification in the

garden since ca. 1981. In May 1990-June 1991, Scott Fleming was interviewed by Sally Hughes for her oral history collection on the evolution of the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program. In January-March 1993, Jenny Fleming was interviewed by Mary Mead for her oral history collection on the development of CNPS. Since at least 1994, groups have toured the garden, including the Santa Clara County Chapter of CNPS in spring 1994, the Garden Conservancy's Open Days tours in spring 1998 and 2001, and the Park School's Hidden Gardens of the East Bay tour in spring 1998. Ca. 2001, noted garden photographer Saxon Holt photographed the Fleming Garden

Off-site in October 1980, David Bigham described the Fleming Garden in the state-wide journal of CNPS. In March 1995, Jenny Fleming presented her garden, using narrated slides, in northern California during a meeting of the Marin Chapter of CNPS, and in southern California during a symposium at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG) in Claremont in southern California. She repeated the presentation to the East Bay Chapter of CNPS in spring 1996. In 1997, RSABG published the symposium proceedings, with an edited revision of Jenny Fleming's narrative. In 1995, photographs of the Fleming Garden and excerpts from conversations with Jenny Fleming were published by Carole Ottesen in a nationally-oriented book on native plant gardening. In May 2001, Jenny Fleming spoke to Association of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens on responsible collecting of native plants from the wild. In September 2001, Ron Sullivan wrote an article on the garden for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, before the annual fall plant sale of the East Bay Chapter of CNPS.²⁵

d. Jan 2003 to Dec 2010: Exceptional garden under the stewardship of Luke Hass

Luke Hass has been the sole maintainer of the garden since 2003. During this time period, the public role of the Fleming Garden has continued as an exceptional example of a privately-owned native plant garden. Hass wrote that seeing the Fleming Garden for the first time revealed to him how beautiful an established native plant garden could be, and that he enjoys seeing visitors experience a similar revelation when he hosts garden tours.²⁶

Circulation

In the hillside garden ca. 2005, Hass added a connecting path between the upper path and the lower path to facilitate circulation during group tours.

Vegetation

Throughout the garden, new and replacement plantings by Hass have been as close as possible to the spirit of the 2002 garden. In the terrace recreation area ca. 2003, according to Hass, the last *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Giant Sequoia) in the entire garden was intentionally barked, because it was growing too large. Its trunk remains as a sculptural reminder of its former stature. Hass has chosen to retain, for the time-being, a *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak) planted by a bird at the outer corner of the windscreen.

Public role

On-site, horticulture classes have continued to study native plant identification in the garden. Groups have continued to tour the garden, including Kathy Kramer's Bringing

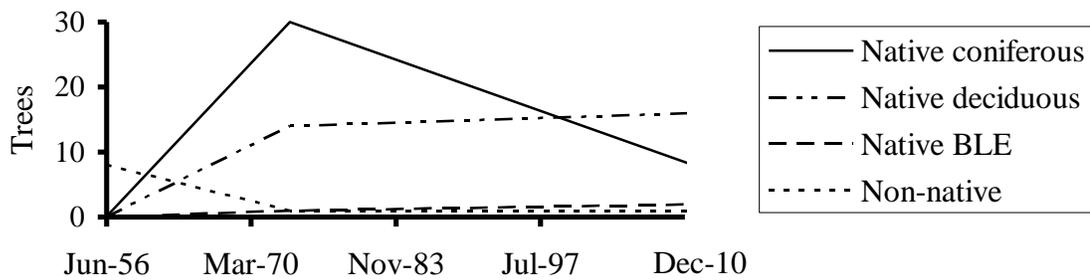
Back the Natives tour every spring since that tour first started in 2005, the Park School's Hidden Gardens of the East Bay tour in spring 2009, and the Growing Natives Symposium in spring 2009.

Off-site in 2003, a photograph by Holt of the Fleming Garden appeared on the cover of Wild Lilies, Irises, and Grasses: Gardening with California Monocots, which was co-authored by Jenny Fleming, Roderick, and others. Since 2003, photographs by Holt of the Fleming Garden have been published in at least three western- or nationally-oriented books on gardening. Since 2003, photographs (by Holt and others) of the Fleming Garden have been published in at least eight local- or state-oriented books, journals, or newspapers, and the Fleming Garden has been the sole subject of at least six articles in local- or state-oriented journals or newspapers.²⁷

e. Summary of the development of the vegetation

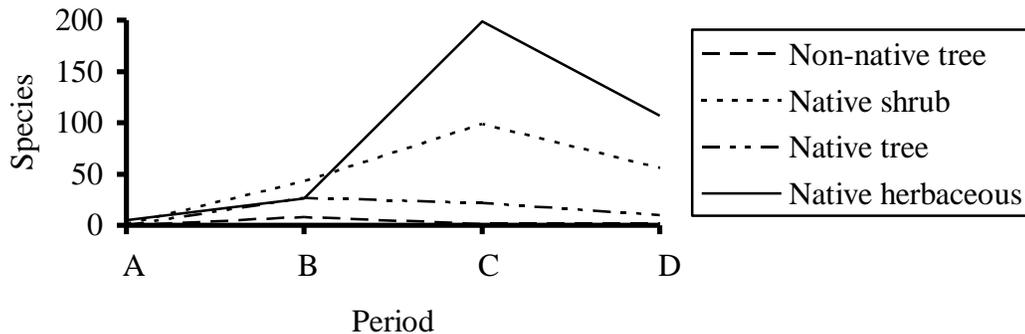
The following chart shows the number of known trees over time, not including trees planted by Jenny Fleming on neighboring property.

Figure I.1. Number of trees over time



The following chart shows the number of known species present at some time during the periods of development, not including species planted only on neighboring property.

Figure I.2. Number of species over time



B. Historical Context

1. Native plant advocacy in California

CNPS was not the first environmental advocacy group in California. Perhaps the best known is the Sierra Club, which was incorporated in 1892 to preserve the natural features – including the forests – of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Renowned naturalist John Muir (1838-1914) was its founding director.²⁸

In 1918, the California Wild Flower Conservation League was established to preserve the native flora of California. Author Bertha Marguerite Davison Rice was its founding leader, and was assisted by her son, Roland Davison Rice. She organized an annual state wild flower show from 1915, during the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition, until 1924, when the show was canceled due to an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease. The blooms for the shows were collected by volunteers from woody and herbaceous native plants throughout the state. She successfully lobbied to have April 24 declared State Wild Flower Day, which started in 1915. In 1919, the League lobbied for the protection of *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Toyon, then known as Christmas Berry), which was threatened in the wild by the cuttings of holiday decorators. Naturalist Albert E. Stillman and Bertha Rice successfully lobbied to have April 24 declared National Wild Flower Day, which started in 1929. They asked the public to honor wild flowers on that day by not picking them and by teaching wild flower conservation in schools. In 1937, the League asked the public to refrain from picking wild flowers for the next two years. That is the last record of the League's activities in the California newspapers digitized as of 2010.²⁹

In 1919, former Congressman William Kent and National Park Service Director Stephen Tyng Mather made the first donations to the Save the Redwoods League, which was established to preserve the redwood forests of California.³⁰

In 1922, the California Botanical Society – which had been formed in 1913 to promote the investigation of native and exotic plants in California – shifted its focus entirely to California native plants, including conservation efforts. Noted botanist Willis Linn Jepson was its founding president. In the 1960s, the group was more taxonomist than activist, and was not interested in standing up for RPBG.³¹

In spring 1965, there was no state-wide organization interested in saving RPBG. The Save the Garden Committee stepped into the void. Susan Frugé – another of the admirable women who lifted CNPS up during its early years – said that the mid-1960s were a time when diverse individuals came together to get things done; it would not have worked in the 1950s and might not have worked in the 1970s.³²

To give this a larger context, here are a few of the events that were reported on the front page of the *Oakland Tribune* between the start of the RPBG dispute and the end of the first CNPS plant sale (1963-66). Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his “I Have a Dream” speech on August 28, 1963. President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. Screaming teenagers greeted the Beatles when they arrived in New York on February 7, 1964. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Bill on July 2, 1964. The U.S. bombed North Vietnamese patrol torpedo bases after they fired on U.S. ships in the Gulf of Tonkin in

August 1964. The Free Speech Movement started on the UC Berkeley campus in October 1964. The U.S. Marines engaged in their first ground skirmish in Vietnam in April 1965. UC Berkeley students burned draft cards for the first time on May 6, 1965. Gemini astronaut Edward White became the first American to walk in space on June 3, 1965. Medicare started on July 1, 1966.³³

In his State of the Union address on January 4, 1965, President Johnson spoke of the Great Society, the War on Poverty, Civil Rights, and a Green Legacy for the future. CNPS quoted an excerpt from this address in the epigraph of their first newsletter in October 1965. By August 1966, CNPS had chapters in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Sacramento Valley, Monterey Bay, San Luis Obispo County in southern California, and Gualala. Today, CNPS has 33 regional chapters.³⁴

2. Native plant gardening in California

Roderick credited Theodore Payne (1873-1963), Lester Rowntree (1879-1979), Carl Purdy (1861-1945), and Louis Edmunds (1882-1963) with bringing the plants of California into the gardens of California. Brief summaries of their native plant-related careers in California are below, and the gradual migration of California plants into California gardens is traced through articles in *Sunset*, the *Oakland Tribune*, and other publications.³⁵

Purdy started collecting native bulbs for profit in Ukiah ca. 1879. In 1887-89, his bulbs were used as promotional gifts in magazine subscription campaigns. The demand for his bulbs grew so large that he started a nursery to grow bulbs and hired crews to collect bulbs for him.* By 1892, he was also selling non-native ornamental plants and fruit trees. He wrote and lectured on native bulbs throughout the state.³⁶

Payne opened his mostly non-native nursery in 1903 in Los Angeles, in southern California. To generate interest in native plants, he planted lots in nearby Hollywood and Pasadena with wild flower seeds in 1905, and later designed and planted a five-acre all-native, free public garden at Exposition Park in Los Angeles in 1915. He wrote articles and lectured on native plants to the general public in southern California, and to nurserymen and botanists throughout the state. In 1941, he shifted his nursery business entirely to native plants. The Theodore Payne Foundation has been running the nursery since ca. 1961.³⁷

Rowntree divorced her husband and supported herself as a (self-described) field botanist ca. 1930-ca. 1960. She traveled alone through the wilds of California, studying plants and gathering seeds to sell from her home in Carmel. She lectured on native plants throughout the state, wrote hundreds of articles, and authored the seminal texts on California native plant gardening: *Hardy Californians: A Woman's Life with Native Plants* (1936) and *Flowering Shrubs of California and Their Value to the Gardener* (1939).³⁸

* Roderick deplored Purdy's collecting of bulbs from the wild, saying that he had been told that Purdy's crews removed an entire field of bulbs over a decade, and that many of the promotional gift-bulbs went to people who did not know what to do with them. Purdy's grandson wrote that Purdy collected only large bulbs and re-seeded after collecting. Butterfield wrote that Purdy collected mostly from private property (with the owner's permission), and only in moderation. (Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 96-97; Mahurin, "Carl Purdy," 200; Butterfield, "Early Horticulture, 32.")

Edmunds, a retired engineer in his second (self-made) career, opened his Native Plant Nursery in Danville ca. 1945. See section I.A.3.c for a brief biography.

In the early 1900s, *Sunset* and the *Oakland Tribune* piqued the public's interest in native plants through reverential articles – some by Purdy and Rice – describing native plants in the wild, but wrote little about gardening with them. In 1917, *Sunset* published a favorable review of Payne's public garden in Exposition Park. The *Oakland Tribune* had several articles about (World War I) War Gardens, and a series of articles, by Roy Harrison Danforth, recommending a handful of native plants for the garden, amongst non-natives. *Oakland Tribune* garden columnists, such as George Roeding, President of the California Nursery Company in Niles, continued to sprinkle mentions of native plants amongst non-natives in the 1920s.³⁹

In 1929, *Sunset* redefined itself as a western lifestyle magazine, and promptly published articles on how to collect rock garden plants, bulbs, and holiday greens from the wild, by Florence Hunt, Purdy, and Rowntree, respectively. Nursery advertisements in the *Oakland Tribune* began to use the word 'native' as a selling point, including one in 1931 for an all-native nursery in Berkeley. In the 1930s, (Great Depression) Subsistence Gardens were in the news, but natives and non-natives were in garden columns by George Roeding, Jr., then President of the California Nursery Company, and others. The *Oakland Tribune* enthusiastically recommended Rowntree's Flowering Shrubs in a 1939 book review.⁴⁰

In 1940 – the year Roof started all-native RPBG – *Sunset* instructed readers on how to sow wild flower seeds, and Roeding in the *Oakland Tribune* recommended natives for garden problem areas – the first articles for both with native plant gardening as the sole subject. *Oakland Tribune* home and garden columnist Rolland "Rolly" Langley assured gardeners that neighbors would not be offended by natives in the garden, because everyone was doing it! In 1942-43, (World War II) Victory Gardens supplanted native plants in the garden articles. In 1944, Langley exhorted gardeners to go native, because native plants have their own merits, not just to preserve them. In 1945-48, *Sunset* published progressively longer articles on native plant gardening. All-native gardens were few, though – even Rowntree's home garden was a mix of natives and non-natives.⁴¹

In the 1950s, the concept of the all-native plant garden began to sprout. Brewer started his garden ca. 1951. A 1952 book by Helen Hull gave examples of all-native gardens for each of the (then) forty-eight states; California was represented by the 100-acre redwood forest garden planted in the Oakland Hills by Alicia George Coffey, a leader of the Federation of California Garden Clubs. Hull wrote that Coffey started planting ca. 1941 on land that had been clear-cut for lumber. *Sunset* in 1954 published an article on ornamental native shrubs. The *Oakland Tribune* featured ornamental native shrubs and trees that could be seen at RPBG in 1953-55, followed by warnings that native plant gardeners should throw away their non-native plant care rule books in 1958-59.⁴²

In 1960, even traditional retailer Sears and Roebuck advertised native plants in the *Oakland Tribune*. *Sunset* published a seven-page article on the best native plants for gardens in 1961, followed by a caution in 1963 that native plants required different care than roses. The

Oakland Tribune stated in 1965 that there were enough attractive native plants to create an entire garden with just natives. Jenny and Scott Fleming proved that statement true.⁴³

NOTES TO PART I

¹ Witkin, *Plot Plan*; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" slides; Fleming, *Memories*, 77; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; County of Alameda, Recorder's Office, Fleming property records; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 1; *Oakland Telephone Directory*, Apr 1954+.

² [Waegemann?], *Pool Area*; Unsigned, *Playhouse*; Benson, *Green house addition*; Bigham, *Fleming Garden*; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" slides; Fleming, *Memories*, 77; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history.

³ Witkin, *Plot Plan*; Bigham, *Fleming Garden*; Moran Engineering, *Lot Line Adjustment*; Alameda County, *Assessor's Parcel Map*; City of Berkeley, Public Map Services, Aerial photograph; Fleming, *Memories*, 79; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; Fleming, "Jenny & Scott Fleming;" County of Alameda, "Basic Property Report."

⁴ Witkin, *Plot Plan*; [Waegemann?], *Pool Area*; Unsigned, *Playhouse*; Benson, *Green house addition*; Bigham, *Fleming Garden*; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" slides; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; County of Alameda, Recorder's Office, Fleming property records; Fleming, "Introduction."

⁵ Witkin, *Plot Plan*; City of Berkeley, Public Map Services, Aerial photograph; "Witkin," Ancestry.com; City of Berkeley, Witkin permit history; "200 Members of '34 Class," *Oakland Tribune*; "Woman Granted State License," *Oakland Tribune*; "Would Like to Design Homes," *Oakland Tribune*; "Husband Sued By Prominent Bay Architect," *Oakland Tribune*; "Political Notes and Comment," *Oakland Tribune*; "Democratic Leaders Plan Conference," *Oakland Tribune*; Wahl, "She Also Cooks."

⁶ Fleming, *History*, x-xii, 1-14; Fleming, *Memories*, 3, 35, 71-73; [Officers of CNPS], *Newsletter of CNPS*; Danielsen, "Jenny and Scott Fleming;" "Demos File Suit," *Oakland Tribune*.

⁷ Fleming, *History*, 199; Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 2, 79, 133, 138; Fleming to Lacey, transcript, 4; Fleming, *Memories*, iii, 1-15, 20, 51, 71-83, 160; Stebbins, *Life and Work*, 111; Frugé, *Publisher's Career*, 223; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 1-2; Fleming to CNPS Publications, letter; Kretschmer to Fleming, letter; [Officers of CNPS], *Newsletter of CNPS*; Bigham, "Twenty-Five Years," 14; Danielsen, "Jenny and Scott Fleming;" Harlow and Jakob, *Wild Lilies*; "Obituaries: Fleming, Jenny," *San Francisco Chronicle*.

⁸ "Waegemann," Ancestry.com; *San Francisco Directory*, 1910-63; Clute, Whitehead, and Reid, *Progressive Architecture*; "Swimming Pools and Recreation Center," *San Mateo Times*; "Schools' Swim Pools Okayed," *Hayward Daily Review*; "Here, There Around," *Oakland Tribune*; "Direct Expression," *Western Architect*; Waegemann, "Unique Design;" "Cabrillo Master Plan Revealed," *San Mateo Times*; "Facts About Arcata Pool," *Eureka Times Standard*; "Milpitas to Renovate," *San Jose Mercury News*; "Waegemann," *Who's Who*.

⁹ "Benson," Ancestry.com; "Taylor," Ancestry.com; *Register*, University of California, 1941-44 [Taylor 1941-42, Benson 1943-44]; *Catalogue of Officers and Students*, University of California, 1941-42 [Taylor 1941, Benson 1942]; *Oakland Telephone Directory*, 1949-68; Pringle, "Everything's Modern," *Oakland Tribune*; "St. Pauls Episcopal Church," *Western Architect*; "Berkeley Hills Residence," *Western Architect*; Pringle, "Outstanding Features;" Gilkey, "Many-Angled Home;" Cerny, *Architectural Guidebook*.

¹⁰ Fleming, *History*, 14; Fleming, *Memories*, 78; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; Danielsen, "Jenny Fleming;" Sullivan, "Garden Variety."

¹¹ Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 223.

¹² Fleming, plant records; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995;

¹³ Fleming, plant records; Fleming, *Memories*, 1, 73, 76; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 2, 14, 16; Fleming, "CNPS: Policy on Collections;" Bigham, "Twenty-Five Years," 13; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 12; Edwards, "Garden's Role in Cultivar Introduction;" Sullivan, "Jenny Fleming's Garden;" Fall, "Native Plant Enthusiasts;" Hass, "Scott and Jenny Fleming's Garden," 29;

¹⁴ Fleming, *Memories*, 2, 6, 19, 31, 78; Frugé, *Publisher's Career*, 155-60, 183; Wolf, *Memories*, 23, 24; Burr, *Memories*, 14, 17, 18, 19, 40; Strohmaier, *Memories*, 26; Stebbins, *Life and Work*, 112; Wieslander, *California Forester*, 276-279, 282-291; Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 100-101; Roof, "Lester Rowntree;" "Roof," Ancestry.com; Roof, "History of Forestation;" [Officers of CNPS], *Newsletter of CNPS*; *San Francisco Directory*, 1910-74; "City Club Will Hear Dr. Coulter," *Oakland Tribune*; *Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley Directory*, 1938-

39; *Catalogue of Officers and Students*, University of California, 1939; *Register*, University of California, 1940; McMinn, "1940 Annual Report;" Roof, "1946 Annual Report;" "Forester Creates Arboretum," *Oakland Tribune*; Borroughs, "Colorful Gardens in Regional Park;" "If You Enjoy Beauty," *Oakland Tribune*; "Large Display of Natives," *Oakland Tribune*; "Million Dollar Garden," *Oakland Tribune*; "Mountain Ash Hardy," *Oakland Tribune*; "Mountain Ash Has Big Show," *Oakland Tribune*; "Tilden Park Garden," *Oakland Tribune*; "'Wild Lilac' Saves," *Oakland Tribune*; "Bush Anemone Gives Beauty," *Oakland Tribune*; "City Park Ablaze with Color," *Oakland Tribune*; "Hardy 'Squaw Carpet' Native," *Oakland Tribune*; "Nutmeg Tree is a California Native," *Oakland Tribune*; "Tilden Park Abounds," *Oakland Tribune*; "Tilden Park Offers," *Oakland Tribune*; Langley, "Bright Yellow Lupin;" Bacigalupi, "Regional Parks Botanic Garden;" Roof, "Some Brief Acquaintances;" Howard, "Obituary: James B. Roof;" Edwards, "Memory of Our Founder."

¹⁵ National Automobile Club, *Street Map*; California State Automobile Association, *Map of Danville*; Aero Exploration, "Aerial Photograph of Danville;" Cartwright Commodity Stabilization Service, "Aerial Photograph of Danville;" Fleming, *Memories*, 9; Wieslander, *California Forester*, 276-277, 294, 300; Roof, "Lester Rowntree," 63-64; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 2; "Edmunds," Ancestry.com; Dotson to Knight, letter; Roderick, "My Life Among the Clones," 23; Roof, "1946 Annual Report;" 49; "Native Plants," *Sunset*; "California Natives," *Sunset*; "Natives," *Sunset*; "Edmunds," *Ten Year Book*; Leonard, "Edmunds;" *Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley Directory*, 1938; "List of Members," *Journal of the California Horticultural Society*; *Contra Costa Telephone Directory*; [Officers of California Horticultural Society], *Journal of California Horticultural Society*; "Notables to View Blossoms," *Oakland Tribune*; Guest, "Edmunds;" [Officers of California Botanical Society,] *Madroño*; Pratt, "Editor's Page;" Van Rensselaer, "New Cultivar;" "Society's 1960 Annual Award." *Journal of California Horticultural Society*.

¹⁶ Fleming, *Memories*, 2-15; Frugé, *Publisher's Career*, 135-55; Burr, *Memories*, 9-30; Strohmaier, *Memories*, 12-26; Stebbins, *Life and Work*, 84-86, 111; Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 77-79, 81; Perry, "Botanic Gardens of Tilden Park;" Perry, "Citizens Mobilize to Protect;" "Native Plant Group Established Here," *Berkeley Daily Gazette*; "Preservation of Botanic Garden Promised," *Berkeley Daily Gazette*; "Rare Plant Refuge in Tilden," *Oakland Tribune*; "Roof Keeps Tilden Park Garden Job," *Oakland Tribune*; "Save Botanic Garden Meet," *Berkeley Daily Gazette*; Russ, "Controversy Flares;" "Auction," *Newsletter of CNPS*; Gilkey, "Now's the Time."

¹⁷ Fleming to Lacey, transcript, 1, 10-11; Fleming, *Memories*, 9; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 6; Clebsch, *Book of Salvias*; Ocone, "Look What Our Nurseries."

¹⁸ Fleming, *Memories*, 21-22, 31-36.

¹⁹ Fleming, *Memories*, 4, 8; Frugé, *Publisher's Career*, 159; Wolf, *Memories*, 24; Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, viii-ix, 1-76, 100-113, 120-138; "Roderick," Ancestry.com; Roderick, "My Life Among the Clones;" [Officers of CNPS], *Newsletter of CNPS*; Harlow and Jakob, *Wild Lilies*; [Officers of California Horticultural Society], *Journal of California Horticultural Society*; Baker, "Emmet Rixford Award;" "Roderick," *Who's Who*; "Annual Awards," *Pacific Horticulture*; "Director Roderick Retires," *The Four Seasons*; Wolf, "Wayne Roderick;" Lutsko, "Wayne Roderick."

²⁰ Fleming, *Memories*, 78.

²¹ Witkin, *Plot Plan*; Fleming, [*Conceptual Plan*]; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" slides; Sunderland, "Aerial Photograph of Berkeley;" Towill, "Aerial Photograph of Berkeley;" Fleming, *History*, 14; Fleming, *Memories*, 1, 77; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 2.

²² [Waegemann?], *Pool Area*; Unsigned, *Playhouse*; Benson, *Green house addition*; Bigham, *Fleming Garden*; "Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" slides; Fleming, construction photographs; Fleming to Lacey, transcript; Fleming, *Memories*, 1, 75-79; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; "It's easy to become infatuated with pines," *Sunset*; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995 and v.1997; Fleming, "Introduction."

²³ Fleming, *Memories*, 13; Gilkey, "Natives Garden;"

²⁴ Moran Engineering, *Lot Line Adjustment*; O'Brien, "Native Plant Garden;" Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 85; Fleming, *History*, viii-ix, 195; Fleming to Lacey, transcript; Fleming, *Memories*, viii-x, 17-26, 78-79, 105; City of Berkeley, Fleming permit history; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995 and v.1997; Hass, "Scott and Jenny Fleming's Garden," 29.

²⁵ O'Brien, "Native Plant Garden;" Holt, "Fleming Garden;" Fleming, *History*; Fleming, *Memories*; Fleming to CNPS Publications, letter; "CNPS: Policy on Collections;" Anderson, "Drought Could Be a Blessing;" Bigham, "Twenty-Five Years;" "Home Front," *Midpeninsula Home and Real Estate*; "March Meeting," *Newsletter of the Marin Chapter of CNPS*; Ottesen, *Native Plant Primer*; "Membership Meeting," *The Bay Leaf*; Fleming, "Native

Plant Garden” v.1995 and v.1997; Fleming, “Jenny & Scott Fleming;” Fleming, “Introduction;” Sullivan, “Jenny Fleming’s garden.”

²⁶ Hass, “Scott and Jenny Fleming’s Garden;” Hass, “Jenny Fleming’s Garden.”

²⁷ Fleming, “Native Plant Garden” v.2006; Harlow and Jakob, *Wild Lilies*; Hayes, “Gardening for Wildlife;” Fall, “Native Plant Enthusiasts;” Harlow, *Plants and Landscapes*; Hass, “Scott and Jenny Fleming’s Garden;” Bornstein, Fross, and O’Brien, *California Native Plants*; “Jenny and Scott Fleming’s Garden,” *Bringing Back the Natives*; Keator and Middlebrook, *Designing California Native Gardens*; Hass, “Jenny Fleming’s Garden;” “Capturing the Expanse,” *Secret Gardens*; “Let Natives Be Guide,” *Contra Costa Times*; Greenlee, *American Meadow Garden*; Zimmerman, *Urban and Suburban Meadows*.

²⁸ “Sierra Club,” *San Francisco Call*.

²⁹ “Wild Flowers to be Exhibited,” *Oakland Tribune*; Rice and Rice, *Popular Studies*; “Flower Fete,” *Oakland Tribune*; Bernard, “Ask Kern Blooms For State Show;” [Wild Flower Show Postponed], *Oakland Tribune*; “Wild Flower Day Observed,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Protect the Wild Flowers,” *San Mateo Times*.

³⁰ “Raise Large Sum to Save Redwood Forests.” *Bakersfield California*.

³¹ Stebbins, *Life and Work*, 112; “Lovers of Plants Form State Club,” *Oakland Tribune*; “California Botanical Society,” *Madroño*; [Purpose], *Madroño*.

³² Frugé, *Publisher’s Career*, 135; Stebbins, *Life and Work*, 111-12; Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 79.

³³ “Kennedy Dead,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Only the Start,” *Oakland Tribune*; “House Passes Civil Rights Bill,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Beatles Take New York,” *Oakland Tribune*; “U.C.’s Kerr Won’t Lift Suspensions,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Viet PT Bases Bombed by US,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Astronaut’s Space Walk,” *Oakland Tribune*; “U.S. Marines, Guerrillas in First Clash,” *Oakland Tribune*; Irving, “Students at U.C. Burn Draft Cards;” “No Strain At Start of Medicare,” *Oakland Tribune*.

³⁴ [Epigraph], *Native Notes*; “Year One,” *Newsletter of CNPS*; [Officers of CNPS], *Newsletter of CNPS*, 2010; “President Lyndon B. Johnson’s Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union, January 4, 1965,” Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum, <http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/speeches.hom/650104.asp>.

³⁵ Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 96-98;

³⁶ Roderick, *California Native Plantsman*, 96-98; Purdy, *Bulbs and Wild Flower Seeds*; “Fruit Trees,” *Ukiah Republican Press*; “News of the North End,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Exhibition’s 84-Page Catalogue,” *Oakland Tribune*; Mahurin, “Carl Purdy;” Butterfield, “Early Horticulture.”

³⁷ Payne, *California Wild Flowers*; “Nurserymen No Longer to Hide,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Nurserymen to Hold Meeting,” *Oakland Tribune*; Payne, *Theodore Payne*, 187-203.

³⁸ Rowntree, “Homes in the Highlands;” Rowntree, *Hardy Californians*; Rowntree, *Flowering Shrubs*; “Varied Blooms To Be Shown,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Exhibition’s 84-Page Catalogue,” *Oakland Tribune*; Rowntree and Rowntree, “About Lester.”

³⁹ Purdy, “Beauties Of The Woodland;” Danforth, “Garden Page;” Saunders, “A City Wild-Flower Park;” Rice, “Wild Flowers of California;” Roeding, “Palms Produce Tropical Effect.”

⁴⁰ Purdy, “What I Learned About Wild Plants;” Rowntree, “Let’s Use Our Native Greens;” Hunt, “Native Plants In Building Your Rock Gardens;” Roeding, “Plans for Winter Planting;” Saul and McCaleb, “Exclusive Wild Flower Shop;” Colfax, “Back-To-Land Move;” “Wit Enlivens Book About Shrubs,” *Oakland Tribune*.

⁴¹ Rowntree, “Gray Gardens;” Roeding, “Native Trees, Plants and Shrubs;” “Wild Flowers,” *Sunset*; Langley, “Garden Designers in California;” Roeding, “War Gardens;” “Victory,” *Sunset*; Langley, “Better ‘Break’ Asked;” “Native Plants,” *Sunset*; “Native Shrubs,” *Sunset*; “California Natives,” *Sunset*; “Natives As Garden Shrubs,” *Sunset*.

⁴² County of Contra Costa, “Basic Property Report;” Hull, *Wild Flowers for Your Garden*; “Mountain Ash Hardy,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Mountain Ash Has Big Show,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Wild Lilac’ Saves You Work,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Bush Anemone Gives,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Hardy ‘Squaw Carpet’ Native,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Nutmeg Tree is a California Native,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Western Natives,” *Sunset*; Butterfield, “Native Shrubs and Trees;” “Watch That Water,” *Oakland Tribune*; “Toss That Rule Book,” *Oakland Tribune*; Brewer, “Rate of Growth.”

⁴³ Sears Roebuck, “Dollar Day;” “Natives,” *Sunset*; “If You Plan To Grow Natives,” *Sunset*; “‘Natives’ Are Attractive,” *Oakland Tribune*.

PART II. PHYSICAL INFORMATION

A. Landscape Character and Description Summary

The Fleming Garden is a private residential garden located on a steep, approximately 0.4 acre site. It is a designed landscape that merges modern and naturalistic styles. Although it has always been a private residential garden, the garden has been toured by so many classes and groups, and photographed for so many publications, that it has become a part of the public consciousness as an exemplary native garden. The features that people always mention when describing the garden – its character-defining features – are its steep topography and its well-arranged collection of vegetation native to California.

The topography and vegetation of the Fleming Garden divide it roughly into three parts from north to south. The northern, lower part of the property holds the steep, shady woodland garden, which was inspired by the California redwood forest plant community, and is the only part of the garden visible from the street. The middle part holds the relatively level, partially-sunny terrace with patio, swimming pool, stream, and meadow garden, which uses coastal prairie plants fringed with *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking Aspen) to mimic a Sierra meadow. The southern, upper part holds the steep, partially-sunny hillside garden and waterfall, which was inspired by the California coastal bluff, chaparral, and Berkeley Hills plant communities, with a splash of riparian and a pinch of pine communities.¹

B. Character Defining Features

1. Natural features

a. Geomorphology

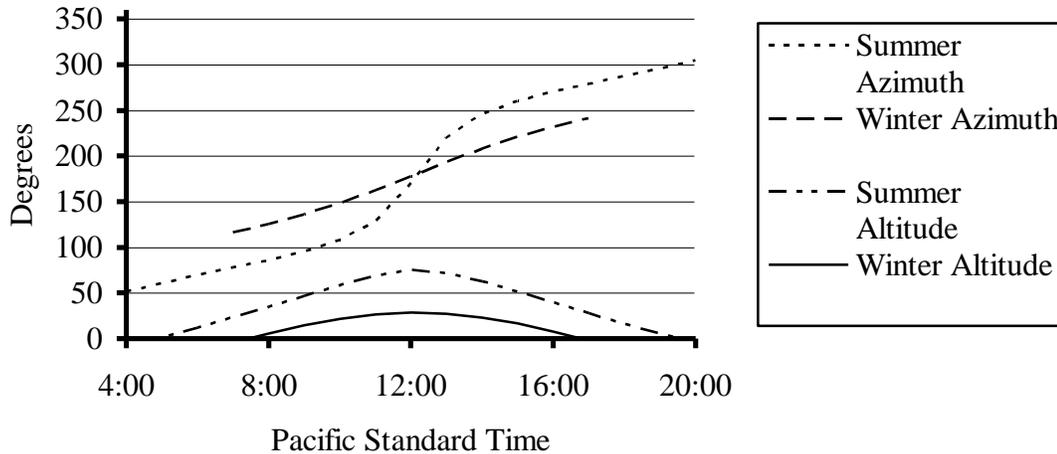
The City of Berkeley lies in the geomorphic province of California known as the Coast Ranges. This province extends along the Pacific Ocean in a northwest direction from approximately the southern boundary of the County of San Luis Obispo to the northwestern tip of the state boundary with Oregon. Elevations in the Coast Ranges vary from sea level to 6,000 feet. A depression containing the San Francisco Bay separates the northern and southern Coast Ranges. Berkeley is on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay, opposite the Golden Gate strait. Berkeley slopes gently upward from the shoreline to approximately 230 feet elevation in downtown Berkeley, and then rises quickly through the Berkeley Hills to a maximum elevation of about 2000 feet. The Fleming property is in the northeastern Berkeley Hills, with an average elevation of about 780 feet. The northern segment of the Hayward Earthquake Fault runs through the Berkeley Hills approximately ¼ mile downhill from the Fleming property.²

b. Topography and solar aspect

The original hillside rose from a low of about 750 feet elevation in the northwest corner to a high of about 820 feet elevation in the southeast corner, with an average slope of roughly 35 per cent. Scott Fleming cut and filled near the middle of the lot to create a level terrace at about 780 feet in elevation for the house. He also cut and filled below the terrace to create a driveway rising diagonally from the street to the house.

In Berkeley in 2010, the sun at noon had maximum and minimum altitudes of 75.4° and 28.7°, respectively. The hill blocks the mid-morning sun, especially in winter. The following chart shows the altitude and azimuth (east of north) of the sun on the solstices for Berkeley in 2010.³

Figure II.1. Solar Aspect on Solstices 2010



c. Geology

The soil in the vicinity of the Fleming property is classified as Xerorthents-Millsholm complex, which is the residue of weathered sandstone or shale over unweathered bedrock. Jenny Fleming said the southeast corner – the highest corner – of the property has the best soil. She described the soil in other areas as a layer of clay topsoil over a pebbly clay subsoil that is harder than concrete.

The garden uses the native soil, with a few exceptions. The meadow was created by tilling topsoil, mulch, and fiberglass insulation into a mound. The rock garden along the terrace cut line has a shallow layer of gravel over the subsoil exposed by the grading cut. A low raised bed along the southern edge of the driveway has non-native top soil mixed with native soil for growing *Tiarella trifoliata* var. *unifoliata* (Triple Sugar Scoop) and other special redwood understory plants. A raised bed along the southern edge of the stream has a fast-draining gravel mix for growing bulbs.

Jenny Fleming said that, although Roderick gave her gifts of cow patties more than once, she preferred to fertilize her potted plants with cotton seed meal. She lightly fertilized the rock garden annually, lightly sprayed the redwood understory plants occasionally with solutions of acidic, water-soluble fertilizer, and placed slow-release, long-lasting fertilizer tablets in planting holes.⁴

d. Hydrology

The Fleming Garden is in the Codornices Creek Watershed. An unusually heavy rain on April 3, 1958, caused a mudslide that damaged the house to the east and the wall on the upper side of the Fleming driveway. Before rebuilding the wall, the Flemings replaced the native soil behind the wall with drainage rock. Jenny Fleming applied native clay soil to the surface of the exposed drainage rock, so that the redwood understory plants could root there.⁵

e. Ecology

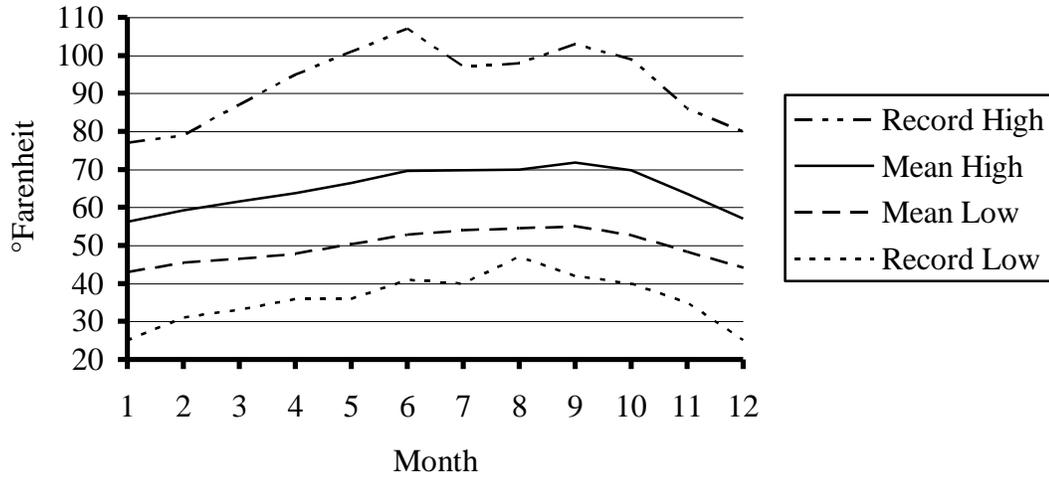
Deer frequently foraged in the garden until a deer fence was installed in 1993. Prior to that, Jenny Fleming protected vulnerable plants by caging them with wire or plastic mesh. On the advice of Ken Doty from Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, the Flemings mixed fiberglass insulation into the soil to discourage gophers. In the early years, the Flemings found evidence of quail nesting at the top of the property.⁶

f. Climate

Berkeley has a mild, Mediterranean climate. Since the Berkeley Hills are due west of the Golden Gate strait and high enough to block the typical marine layer from the Pacific Ocean, fog and wind are climatic factors in the Fleming Garden.

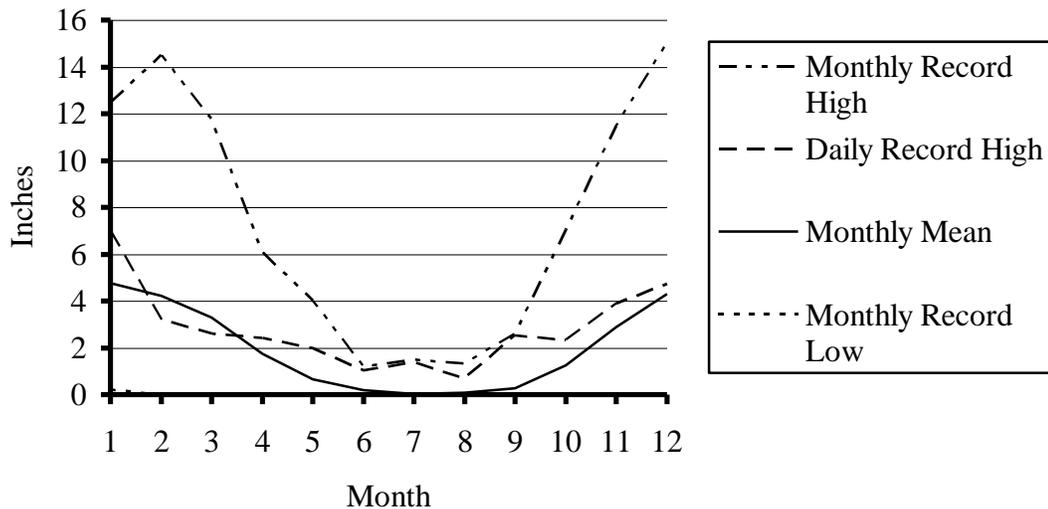
Monthly mean temperatures are within 14.6°F (-9.7°C) of the annual mean of 57.2°F (14°C). Temperatures as high as 107°F (41.7°C) and as low as 25°F (-3.9°C) have been recorded. Some plants do not get enough heat or chill to fruit or flower consistently. In the nearby Oakland foothills for the four-month period of November through February, cumulative chill hours under 45°F (7.2°C), have been recorded as low as 370 hours and as high as 839 hours, and have averaged 577 hours. The following chart shows the monthly mean and record temperatures for Berkeley.

Figure II.2. Monthly Temperatures



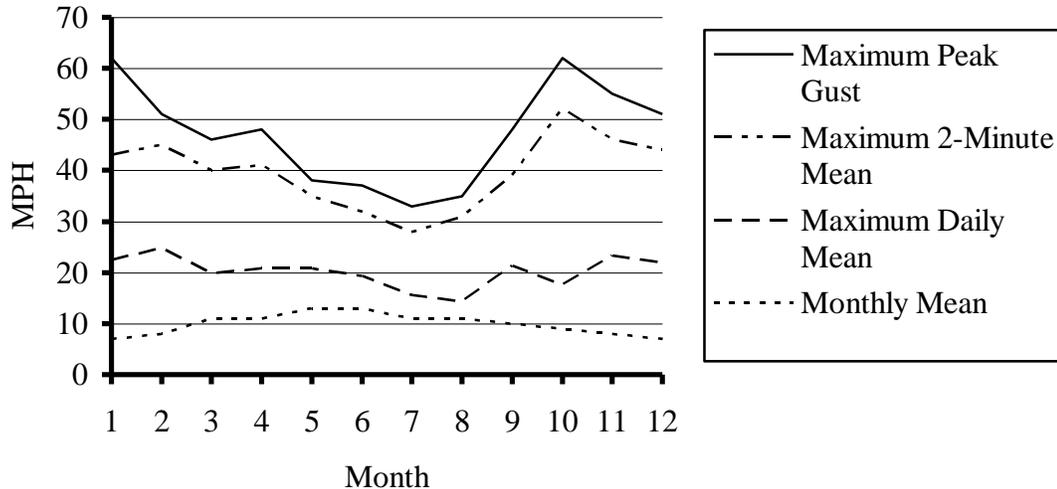
Except for the humidity provided by the fog, summers are typically dry. The annual mean total precipitation is 23.62" (60 cm), with most of the precipitation falling between October and March. The annual total has been as low as 9.89" (25.1 cm) and as high as 48.42" (123 cm). Water rationing has occurred during consecutive drought years. Flooding and mudslides have occurred in California during exceptionally wet years. There are occasional light, brief snowfalls between December and March; the annual mean snowfall is 0.1" (0.3 cm) and the record is 6.0" (15.2 cm) in January of 1922. The following chart shows the mean and record precipitation totals for Berkeley.

Figure II.3. Precipitation Totals



The prevailing wind at the nearest airport, the Oakland International Airport, is from the west from February through November and southeast in December and January. The annual mean wind speed is 8.8 miles per hour (mph) (14 kilometers per hour). The following chart shows monthly wind speeds at the airport.⁷

Figure II.4. Wind Speeds



g. Vegetation

The hillside was originally covered with annual grasses (not identified), *Nassella* (Stipa), *Dichelostemma capitatum* (Blue Dicks), a clear-white form of *Eschscholzia californica* (California Poppy), *Sisyrinchium bellum* (California Blue Eyed Grass), *Triteleia laxa* (Ithuriel’s Spear), and two tall *Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea* (Blue Elderberry) shrubs. The annual grasses and *Nassella* no longer grow in the garden. The more common, yellow-orange form of *Eschscholzia californica* has replaced the clear-white form. Hass re-seeded the clear-white form in 2010. All the other original species still grow in the garden today.

All of the introduced vegetation is native to California, except for one non-native tree: *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood). The introduced vegetation is described here only in terms of trees and generalized plant communities. See the appendix for the complete list of species.

The woodland garden represents the California redwood forest plant community. Three large *Sequoia sempervirens* (Coast Redwood) and one *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood, non-native) provide high shade for smaller *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific Dogwood). A variety of shrubs and ground covers weave the tapestry of the understory, such as *Rhododendron occidentale* (Western Azalea) – quite showy in the spring – and *Asarum caudatum* (Wild Ginger) – originally purchased from Edmunds.

The terrace recreation area represents a Sierra meadow. *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking Aspen), *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak), and *Tsuga mertensiana* (Mountain Hemlock) stand near a wild-flowered meadow of *Festuca rubra* (Red Fescue). A grove of *Populus tremuloides* fringes the swimming pool. A handsome *Arctostaphylos manzanita x stanfordiana* (Sonoma Manzanita, presumed ID according to Hass) overhangs the pool, with gray *Dudleya brittonii* (Britton's Dudleya) strikingly sprinkled amongst the red lava rock beneath it. *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific Dogwood) is the only Fleming-planted tree on neighboring property to the west.

The hillside rock garden – riotously colorful in the spring – represents a coastal bluff with a riparian feature snaking through it. Three *Pinus flexilis* (Limber Pine), on the hillside south of the swimming pool, are the only pines remaining in the garden. The middle of the hillside represents the chaparral, with often-photographed combinations of low native bunchgrasses and pink to purple flowers near the switchback path, and a medium-height cluster of *Arctostaphylos* (Manzanita) and *Ceanothus* (Ceanothus) to the west of them. The eastern upper perimeter represents the Berkeley Hills plant community, with trees *Acer macrophyllum* (Big Leaf Maple) and *Arbutus menziesii* (Pacific Madrone). The southern upper perimeter has tall shrubs and a young *Quercus wislizeni var. frutescens* (Bush Interior Live Oak). The Fleming-planted trees on neighboring property to the south are, according to Hass, *Lyonothamnus floribundus ssp. asplenifolius* (Santa Cruz Island Ironwood), *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak), *Calocedrus decurrens* (Incense Cedar), and *Umbellularia californica* (California Bay).⁸

h. Fire

The hills on the east side of the San Francisco Bay have had a sporadic history of devastating fires in the autumn, due to the steep terrain, narrow twisting roads, summer dry season, dense vegetation around homes, and occasional hot, dry northeasterly winds. On September 17, 1923, a fire in the Berkeley Hills south of the future Fleming property and north of the UC Berkeley campus destroyed 45 residential blocks. On October 20, 1991, a fire in the Oakland-Berkeley Hills about 2 miles southeast of the UC Berkeley campus killed 25 people and destroyed 2,890 homes and 464 apartments. Ca. 1992, Jenny Fleming said that she would be removing the lower branches from all the trees, at the dictate of the Berkeley Fire Department. The garden records included information sent to Jenny Fleming in February of 1993, at her request, on fire-resistant landscaping from ACORN (Ad-hoc Council on Replanting Needs), an agency created after the 1991 firestorm.⁹

2. Designed Features

a. Land patterns and shade

Scott Fleming divided the original hillside roughly into three parts: the northern, street frontage is a steep hillside supported by retaining walls; near the middle is a level terrace; and the southern, upper part is a hillside supported by a rock garden. The meadow garden is on a low, man-made mound on the terrace. Beside the meadow, the stream runs through a shallow, man-made swale.

The woodland garden is shaded by the canopies of the redwoods. The west deck and northwest nursery area are partially shaded by vine-covered arbors. The terrace and hillside garden are shaded by the hill.

b. Circulation

The next paragraph describes the circulation route for tour groups, according to Hass. The terrace is paved with irregular, mortared flagstone. The driveway, walkways, and stairway are paved with exposed aggregate concrete. The garden paths and steps are paved with naturally flat, un-mortared lava rock.

Enter the garden at the northeast corner. Go up the driveway through the woodland garden. At the top of the driveway, turn left and go up the stairway. At the mid-stairway landing, turn left through the redwood garden gate. Turn right and go up the garden steps. Turn right at the terrace and walk past the house, patio, and swimming pool. Turn left through the opening in the windscreen and follow the garden path to the southwest gate. Turn sharply left and go up the lower garden path into the hillside garden. Turn sharply right and go up the switchback path. Turn sharply left and go up the upper garden path. Turn left and go down the garden. Cross the waterfall in front of the playhouse and go down the garden steps to the walkway that the Flemings called the tricycle raceway. Circle around the meadow on the tricycle raceway, returning to the terrace. Again, walk past the house, patio, and swimming pool. Turn right at the windscreen and go down the walkway that the Flemings called the west ramp. Turn right at the nursery and walk through the redwood gate. Go down the driveway to exit the garden.¹⁰

c. Views and vistas

The center of the hillside garden has a sweeping view of the Golden Gate Bridge, Marin hills, San Francisco Bay, and lower Berkeley. Fog is common in the garden during the summer, especially in the morning. When the fog burns off on summer afternoons, it can frequently still be seen hovering over the Marin hills or Golden Gate strait. On clear evenings, one can watch the sun set over the Golden Gate Bridge. The vista from the center of the terrace to the west borrows landscape from the neighbor – two closely-spaced *Casuarina stricta* (Drooping She-Oak) are a focal point when looking westward over the swimming pool. The vista from the west ramp borrows landscape from the same neighbor – two *Pinus patula* (Mexican Weeping Pine), located on the slope below the west ramp and topped to a point below eye level on the ramp, give the effect of floating on a green cloud, while obscuring the view of the neighbor's house. The center of the terrace has a vista of the upper hillside to the south.

d. Water

In the hillside garden, a man-made recirculating waterfall cascades down rocks from the playhouse to a small pool of mortared rock at the terrace level opposite the corner of the house addition. From there, the water flows in a man-made stream – a concrete-lined swale covered with river rocks – to an unobtrusive pump house hidden by topography and tree cover. The system overflows to a drain line that goes to the street.

The swimming pool is 10' south of the main house. It is 25' long, and consists of a 9' diameter, 3.5' deep circle and a 15' diameter, 7' deep circle joined together smoothly by arcs. The interior surface of the swimming pool is light blue, now mottled light brown with age. The bottom interior corners are rounded. Lava rock attached to the rear side of the pool and one raised rock in front of the pool visually connect the pool to the lava rock garden behind it. A handsome *Arctostaphylos manzanita x stanfordiana* (Sonoma Manzanita, presumed ID according to Hass) – from a seedling planted by a bird on the site – partially overhangs the swimming pool.

Scott Fleming sloped the paths width-wise downward toward their uphill edges, where he installed underground drain lines. The drain lines lead to a catch basin and then to the storm drain in the road. To control erosion, Jenny Fleming planted irises or clump grasses along the downhill edges of paths.

According to Hass, the woodland garden and meadow receive regular summer water. The lower, middle, and parts of the upper hillside garden receive occasional summer water. Parts of the upper hillside garden and the front stairway rock-faced wall receive no supplemental water.¹¹

e. Buildings and structures

The house is 5' from the western property line. The house addition is attached to the east side of the house. The playhouse is 3.5' from the eastern property line. The greenhouse-storage is northeast of the house. Except for the greenhouse-storage, all the buildings have unpainted redwood tongue and groove siding, flat or nearly flat roofs, broad unboxed eaves, large windows, and easy inside-outside flow. The greenhouse-storage has unpainted redwood tongue and groove siding, flat roof, and no eaves; the greenhouse has windows and a skylight. The house windows facing south and west are coated with a reflective coating, which dramatically mirrors the garden back upon itself. The primary axis of the buildings and structures is parallel to the western property line. The secondary axis is 135° from the primary axis.

The windscreen is on the west side of the swimming pool area. The windscreen consists of redwood posts and rails framing clear plastic panels. The top of the windscreen angles toward the swimming pool. Above about 6', the clear panels have randomly-placed, white decals similar to the overhead silhouette of a gliding falcon.

The arbor and deck are on the west side of the house. There is also an arbor over the nursery area, between the greenhouse-storage and the house. Both arbors are redwood.

Less visible perimeter retaining walls and retaining walls 4' to 8' high are concrete posts and rails with deadmen. The Flemings poured concrete into forms in their garage over the course of several years to make these walls. Jenny Fleming planted ground covers between the rails. The front stairway walls are concrete faced with rock, to which Jenny Fleming laboriously hand-applied native clay mud and planted summer dormant *Polypodium californicum* (California Polypody). There is also a concrete wall faced with rock, but without vegetation, on the east side of the driveway entrance. The wall along the cut side of the terrace is mortared stone. This wall has a cylindrical indentation

opposite the patio that the Flemings used as an outdoor fireplace before air pollution became a concern. All other walls are self-landscaped, dry-laid rock.¹²

f. Small scale elements

The only decorative small scale element is a modern metal cut-out of a dwarf spotted antelope behind the swimming pool. The other small scale elements are all functional elements of simple design and construction.

The southern boundary is marked by chain-link fencing on round metal posts, with matching chain-link gates in the southeast and southwest corners. This fence is spray-painted flat black so that it visually disappears into the vegetation. The eastern neighbor has installed a fence of uncoated, welded wire fencing on metal posts near the property line. The western neighbor has installed a fence of uncoated, welded wire fencing on wood posts 5' to 15' away from the Fleming property.

Almost all of the rock paths have handrails on the downhill side made of square weathered pressure-treated wood posts with angled, beveled tops and unpainted pipe railing.

The furnishings are all on the terrace level. A fixed wood bench with rock sides wraps around the southwest corner of the house addition. The meadow area has a fixed wood bench that wraps around the outside of the tricycle ramp. The deck has a wood railing that also serves as a narrow bench. The movable furnishings include two weathered wood picnic tables and four weathered wood benches, five vinyl and metal chairs, and one metal table. Hass says that Jenny Fleming's extensive collection of potted plants was donated to RPBG when she could no longer care for them.

g. Archeological sites

The hillside upper path used to join the hillside lower path at a point approximately 10' south of the current southwest fence gate. The deer fence severed that connection. The now-inaccessible portion of the hillside upper path is still visible.

NOTES TO PART II

¹ Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 221-222; Fleming, "Jenny & Scott Fleming;" Keator and Middlebrook, *Designing California Native Gardens*, 223, 233.

² California Department of Conservation (CDC), California Geological Survey (CGS), *Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones: Richmond Quadrangle*, 1982, http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/ap/ap_maps.htm; CDC, CGS, *Note 36: California Geomorphic Provinces*, 2002, http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/cgs_notes/note_36/Documents/note_36.pdf; United States Geological Survey, *Oakland West, CA*, Cal-Atlas, http://www.atlas.ca.gov/quads/37122g3_OAKLAND_WEST.html.

³ Witkin, *Plot Plan*. United States Naval Observatory, Astronomical Applications Department (AAD), "Altitude and Azimuth of the Sun: Berkeley, California: 6/21/2010 and 12/21/2010," <http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO/astronomical-applications/data-services/alt-az-us>. AAD uses 37.866667 dd latitude, -122.266667 dd longitude as the coordinates for Berkeley.

⁴ Fleming to Lacey, transcript, 5, 9; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 4, 12, 19; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 218, 221-222, 225; United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, "Web Soil Survey: Alameda County, California, Western Part," 27 Jul 2010, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

⁵ Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 3-5; "8 Escape as Mud Flows," *Oakland Tribune*; Janet M. Sowers, *Creek and Watershed Map of Oakland and Berkeley*, (Oakland: Oakland Museum of California, 2000), <http://museumca.org/creeks/MapOak.html>.

⁶ Fleming to Lacey, transcript, 3-4, 11; Fleming, *Memories*, 79; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 15, 79.

⁷ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAAA) and Desert Research Institute (DRI), Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC), "Period of Record General Climate Summary, Berkeley, California (040693): 1919-2006," <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca0693>; University of California at Davis, Fruit and Nut Research and Information Center, "Cumulative Chilling Hours: Oakland Foothill Station: 1 Nov to 2 Feb, 2004-05 to 2009-10," <http://fruitsandnuts.ucdavis.edu/chillcalc/index1.htm>; NOAA and DRI, WRCC, "Prevailing Wind Direction, Oakland Int'l AP, CA: 1992-2002," <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/htmlfiles/westwinddir.html>; NOAA and DRI, WRCC, "Average Wind Speed, Oakland Intl AP ASOS (KOAK), CA: 1996-2006," <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/htmlfiles/westwind.final.html>; NOAA and DRI, WRCC, "Climatological Summary, Oakland Intl Airport (KOAK), CA: 2000-2008," <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/oak.ca.html>. WRCC's Berkeley Station is roughly 1 mile south of the Fleming property, on the UC Berkeley campus, at 37.866667 dd latitude, -122.266667 dd longitude, 299 feet elevation. WRCC's Oakland International Airport Station is roughly 7 miles south-southeast of the Fleming property, at 37.733333dd latitude, -122.200000 dd longitude, 7 feet elevation.

⁸ Bigham, *Fleming Garden*; Fleming, *Memories*, 75-76; Fleming, plant records; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 6,12; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 218; Bigham, "Twenty-Five Years," 6.

⁹ Fleming to Lacey, transcript, 8; Baptiste to Fleming, letter; "45 Blocks Burned Over," *Oakland Tribune*; Thailing, "Fire's death toll at 25."

¹⁰ Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 11; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 221.

¹¹ [Waegemann?], *Pool Area*; City of Berkeley, Fleming Permit history; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 9, 12; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 218, 220, 222, 224, 225.

¹² Witkin, *Plot Plan*; Unsigned, *Playhouse*; Benson, *Green house addition*; City of Berkeley, Fleming Permit history; [Waegemann?], *Pool Area*; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995, 2, 4, 5; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1997, 220, 222; Roger Tory Peterson, *A Field Guide to Western Birds*, (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1990), 169.

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F. Supplemental Material

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| Appendix | Plant List Showing Evolution of Species. |
| Field Records | Index to Black and White Photographs. |
| Field Records | Photographic Key Map. |
| Field Records | Fleming, Scott. Historic Photographs. 1949, ca. 1954, ca. 1956, 1966, 1968.
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| Field Records | Witkin, Elizabeth. <i>Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Scott Fleming: Plot Plan</i> . 24 Nov 1950. The Fleming Family. [first of four sheets] |

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of the Fleming Garden was undertaken on a pro-bono basis by the Northern California Chapter of the Historic American Landscapes Survey. The large-format photography was produced by Steven Quiñones-Colón in summer 2010. Landscape drawings were prepared by Cate Bainton from historic plans and field observations done during the summer of 2010. Plant identification and field measurements were done with the generous and invaluable assistance of Luke Hass and Les Tabata, respectively. The corresponding HALS report was written by Cate Bainton. Project reviewers were Luke Hass, Les Tabata, Janet Gracyk, Paul Dolinsky, Chris Stevens, and Robert Arzola. Historical research was facilitated by the Fleming Family, Luke Hass, California Native Plant Society, City of Berkeley Permit Office, County of Alameda Recorder's Office, Mill Valley Public Library, Museum of the San Ramon Valley, San Francisco Public Library, Stanford University Library, and University of California Berkeley Libraries. Current plant names were obtained from Calflora Online Database and Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics.

APPENDIX: PLANT LIST SHOWING EVOLUTION OF SPECIES

This section lists the known species and sources. It is likely that there were other (unknown) species and sources. In particular, the garden records had a receipt from only one CNPS plant sale (1991) and no receipts from Edmunds.*

Period Codes

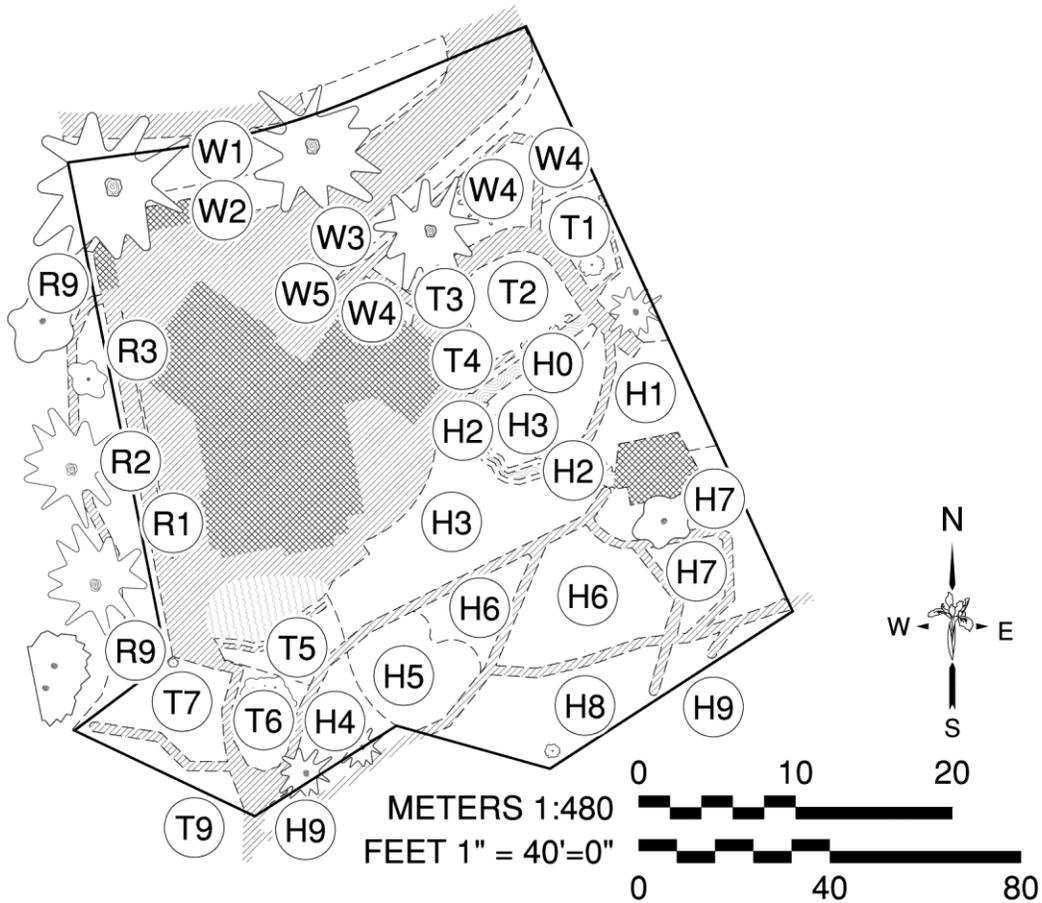
<u>Code</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Gardener</u>
A	Nov 1950 to May 1956	Nature
B	Jun 1956 to Aug 1971	Jenny Fleming
	Sep 1971 to Dec 1976	David Bigham
C	Jan 1977 to Dec 2001	Jenny Fleming
	Jan 2002 to Dec 2002	Jenny Fleming and Luke Hass
D	Jan 2003 to Dec 2010	Luke Hass
V	Volunteer (spread by seed and/or rhizome)	Nature

Existing Location (LOC.) Codes

<u>Code</u>	<u>Plant Community</u>	<u>Location</u>
H	Hillside Garden	
H0	Bulb bed	Adjacent to stream
H1	Transitional area	Lower eastern hillside (below playhouse)
H2	Riparian	Beside waterfall
H3	Coastal bluff	Lower center hillside (rock garden)
H4	Pine trio	Lower western hillside
H5	Medium-height chaparral	Middle western hillside
H6	Low-growing chaparral	Middle center hillside
H7	Berkeley Hills	Upper eastern hillside (above playhouse)
H8	Tall chaparral	Upper hillside
H9	Neighboring property	South of property line
R	West Ramp	
R1	Planting strip	Along deck
R2	Planting strip	Along concrete wall
R3	Planting area	Northwest corner of house
R4	Neighboring property	West of property line

* Bigham, *Fleming Garden*; Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" slides; Fleming, construction photographs; O'Brien, "Native Plant Garden;" Holt, "Fleming Garden;" Fleming to Lacey, transcript; Fleming, *Memories*, 1-2, 75-80; Fleming, plant records; Fleming, "Plants in the Fleming Garden;" Fleming, "Native Plant Garden" v.1995 and v.1997; Ottesen, *Native Plant Primer*; Gilkey, "Natives Garden;" Bigham, "Twenty-Five Years;" Edwards, "Garden's Role;" Sullivan, "Jenny Fleming;" Fall, "Native Plant;" Hass, "Scott and Jenny Fleming," 29.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Plant Community</u>	<u>Location</u>
T	Terrace	
T1	Transitional area	Eastern-most terrace
T2	Meadow	Eastern terrace
T3	Aspen cluster	Eastern terrace near house
T4	Planting area	Southeast corner of house
T5	Medium-height chaparral	Behind swimming pool
T6	Aspen grove	West of windscreen
T7	Transitional area	Southwest corner
T9	Neighboring property	Southwest of property line
W	Woodland Garden	
W1	Redwood forest	Between street and lower concrete wall
W2	Redwood forest	Between lower concrete wall and driveway
W3	Redwood forest	Between driveway and upper concrete wall
W4	Redwood forest	Between upper concrete wall and terrace
W5	Canyon wall	Rock-faced stairway wall



Known Source (SRC.) Codes

<u>Code</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Known Source</u>
BerkHort	1979-80	Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, Berkeley
Bigham	1972-73	David Bigham, Walden and Bigham, Berkeley
Bird	ca. 1961, ca. 2003	Bird-planted seedling on-site
Bovees	1978-79	The Bovees Nursery, Portland, Oregon
Brent	1999	Brent and Becky Heath, Brent and Becky's Bulbs, Gloucester, Virginia
CalFlora	1983-84, 92	Sherrie Althouse and Phil Van Soelen, California Flora Nursery, Fulton
CalocSoc	1994	Calochortus Society
CNPS	1966-70, 1977-2001	Plant sale of the California Native Plant Society
Coe	1998	Barbara Coe, Morgan Hill
DAWN	1991	Design Associates Working with Nature, Berkeley
Edmunds	ca. 1957-ca. 1962	Louis Edmunds, Native Plant Nursery, Danville
Frappier	1980	Mark Frappier, Bigham and Frappier, Berkeley
IrisSoc	ca.1983	Iris Society
Jakob	2000	Kristin Jakob, Mill Valley
Kline	1979	Edgar L. Kline, Kline Nursery, Lake Grove, Oregon
Lutsko	1979	Ron Lutsko, Jr., Alamo
Mossman	1979	Frank D. Mossman, M.D., President Portland Chapter of American Rhododendron Society, Oregon
NHN	2001	Native Here Nursery, Berkeley
Noyo	1992	Noyo Hill Rhododendron Nursery, Fort Bragg
Raiche	1985	Roger Raiche, Berkeley
Roderick	ca. 1977-ca. 2001	Wayne Roderick, gift
Roof	ca. 1957-ca. 1970	James Roof, cuttings and surplus plants from East Bay Regional Parks Botanic Garden in Tilden Regional Park in Berkeley
RPBG	2000	Plant sale at East Bay Regional Parks Botanic Garden in Tilden Regional Park in Berkeley
RSABG	1998	Plant sale at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont in southern California
SFBG	1978	Plant sale at Strybing Arboretum (now known as San Francisco Botanical Garden at Strybing Arboretum) in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco
SHRF	1982, 87	Plant sale at Saratoga Horticultural Foundation (later known as Saratoga Horticultural Research Foundation) in Saratoga

<u>Code</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Known Source</u>
Siskiyou	1981	Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery, Medford, Oregon
Smith	1998	Smith & Hawkins
Tatum	1980	Tom Tatum, Vancouver, Washington
Taylor	1978	Ken Taylor, Taylor Nursery, Aromas
UCBG	1978, 2000-01	Plant sale at University of California Botanical Garden at Berkeley
Wapum	1979	Everett Butts, Wapumne Native Plant Nursery Co., Sacramento
Ward	1981	Cyril Ward, Vancouver, Washington
Wgreen	1987, 91	Wintergreen Nursery, Winston, Oregon
Wild	1956-ca. 1970	Collected by the Flemings from the wild (with a permit). Collection locations included the following:
		<u>Code</u> <u>County</u>
		AC Alameda EBRPD Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve nuts
		AH Alameda EBRPD Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve seeds
		AM Amador Friend's property in Pioneer
		HU Humboldt Table Bluff (on coast)
		KT kayaking trip
		LK Lake
		NV Mount Rose
		PL Plumas?
		SN Alpine, Madera, Feather River Mariposa, Mono, Sierra Nevada Mountains Tuolumne,+
		SY Siskiyou Marble Mountains
Yakaama	1992	Ya'ka'ama California Plant Nursery, Forestville
YerbaB	1979, 91, 99	Yerba Buena Nursery, Woodside

Plant List Showing Evolution of Species

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>V</u>	<u>LOC.</u>	<u>SRC.</u>
TREES - BROADLEAF EVERGREEN				
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific Madrone	B C D	H7	Bigham, Wild-AH
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	B		
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i> <i>ssp. asplenifolius</i>	Santa Cruz Island Ironwood	C D	H9	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	B C D V	T1, T7	Wild, Bird
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> var. <i>frutescens</i>	Bush Interior Live Oak	C D	H8	DAWN
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay	B C D	H9	
TREES - CONIFER				
<i>Abies bracteata</i>	Santa Lucia Fir	B C		
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White Fir	B C		Wild
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	B C D	H9	
<i>Hesperocyparis</i> spp. (<i>Cupressus</i> spp.)	Cypress	B C D	T9	
<i>Juniperus grandis</i> (<i>Juniperus</i> <i>occidentalis</i> var. <i>australis</i>)	Sierra Juniper	B C		Wild-SN
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> (<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>)	Western Juniper	B C		Wild-SN
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	B C D	W4	
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Engelmann Spruce	B C		
<i>Pinus attenuata</i>	Knobcone Pine	B C		
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole Pine	B		Wild
<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Two-Needle Pinyon Pine	B C		Wild
<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Limber Pine	B C D	H4	Wild
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	B C		
<i>Pinus longaeva</i> (<i>Pinus</i> <i>aristata</i>)	Great Basin Bristlecone Pine	B C		
<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	Single Leaf Pinyon Pine	B C		Wild
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	B C		
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Ghost Pine	C		
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Common Douglas Fir	B C		
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood	B C D	W1, W4	
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	B C D		
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Pacific Hemlock	C		
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain Hemlock	B C D	T1	

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TREES - DECIDUOUS								
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big Leaf Maple		B	C	D		H7	Wild
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder		B	C				Bigham
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific Dogwood		B	C	D		R9, W4	Wild-SN*
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common Fig		B					
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple		B					
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen		B	C	D		T3, T6	SFBG, Wapum, Wild-SN†
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot		B					
<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Bing'	Cherry		B					
<i>Prunus avium</i> 'Black Tartarian'	Cherry		B					
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach		B					
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California Black Oak		B	C				Wild, Wapum
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak		B	C	D		H9	
SHRUBS - HIGH								
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple		B	C	D		H1, W1, W4	
<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	Mount Diablo Manzanita		C					CNPS
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	Whiteleaf Manzanita		B					Wild
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> x <i>stanfordiana</i> (presumed ID)	Sonoma Manzanita		B	C	D		T5	Bird
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Big Sagebrush		C					Wapum
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Western Spice Bush		B	C	D		H9	
<i>Ceanothus arboreus</i>	Felt Leaf Ceanothus		C	D			H8	
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	San Diego Ceanothus		C					CalFlora
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Eleanor Taylor'	Eleanor Taylor Ceanothus		C					SHRF
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus</i>	Big Pod Ceanothus		B					
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Tilden Park'	Tilden Park Ceanothus		C					
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert Willow		B					
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i>	Summer Holly		C					
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Hazelnut		C	D	V		H7	Wild-AC
<i>Frangula californica</i> (<i>Rhamnus californica</i>)	Coffee Berry		B	C	D	V	H7	
<i>Fremontodendron</i> <i>californicum</i>	California Fremontia (Flannel Bush)		B	C	D		H8, H9	
<i>Fremontodendron</i> 'Ken	Ken Taylor Fremontia		C					SHRF

* Jenny Fleming's favorite plant in the garden

† Scott Fleming's favorite plant in the garden

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<i>'Paradise'</i>				
<i>Arctostaphylos pajaricensis</i>	Pajaro Manzanita	CD	H8, T7	
<i>'Warren Roberts'</i>				
<i>Arctostaphylos spp.</i>	Manzanita	B		Wild
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Bush	B C V		
<i>Berberis aquifolium (Mahonia aquifolium)</i>	Oregon Grape	B C D	W1	Wapum
<i>Berberis nevini (Mahonia nevini)</i>	Nevin's Barberry	B C D	H8	
<i>Berberis pinnata (Mahonia pinnata)</i>	Coast Barberry	CD	H5	
<i>Carpenteria californica</i>	Bush Anemone	C		UCBG
<i>Carpenteria californica 'Elizabeth'</i>	Bush Anemone	B C D	H6	
<i>Ceanothus 'Concha'</i>	Concha Ceanothus	C		
<i>Ceanothus 'Dark Star'</i>	Dark Star Ceanothus	C		
<i>Ceanothus foliosus x griseus 'Joan Mirov'</i>	Joan Mirov Ceanothus	CD	H5	CNPS
<i>Ceanothus 'Garden Hybrid'</i>	Garden Hybrid Ceanothus	D V	H3	
<i>Ceanothus impressus</i>	Santa Barbara Ceanothus	CD	H6	
<i>Ceanothus 'Julia Phelps'</i>	Julia Phelps Ceanothus	C		
<i>Ceanothus papillosus var. roweanus</i>	Wartleaf Ceanothus	B C D V	H6	
<i>Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'</i>	Ray Hartman Ceanothus	CD	H5	
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blue Blossom	CD	H1	
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	B C D	H3	Wild, Taylor
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Birch Leaf Mountain Mahogany	B C D	H8	
<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>	Sierran Mountain Misery (Kit-Kit-Dizze)	CD	H8	Wild-AM
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red Osier Dogwood (Creek Dogwood)	B C D	H2	
<i>Dendromecon harfordii (Dendromecon rigida ssp. harfordii)</i>	Channel Islands Tree Poppy	B C		Bigham, CNPS, Taylor
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	Western Leatherwood	C		
<i>Eriogonum arborescens</i>	Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat	CD V	H3, R1, R2, T7	CalFlora, SHRF
<i>Euonymus occidentalis</i>	Western Burning Bush	CD	R9	
<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Apache Plume	B		
<i>Frangula californica (Rhamnus californica)</i>	Dwarf Coffee Berry	C		CNPS
<i>'Mound San Bruno'</i>				

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<i>Galvezia speciosa</i> 'Boca Rosa'	Boca Rosa Island Bush Snapdragon	C		CalFlora
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	B C D V	W1	
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Cream Bush	CD	H6, H7	
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i> (<i>Penstemon cordifolius</i>)	Climbing Penstemon	C		SFBG, YerbaB
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	Fragrant Pitcher Sage	D	H8	
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> var. <i>collinus</i>	Silver Bush Lupine	CD	H3	
<i>Lupinus propinquus</i>	Coastal Bush Lupine	D V	H3	
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral Mallow	C		
<i>Neviusia cliftonii</i>	Shasta Snow Wreath	CD	H0	
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> (<i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i>)	Oso Berry	CD	H7	
<i>Ornithostaphylos oppositifolia</i>	Baja California Birdbush	C		SFBG
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> 'Tilden Park'	Tilden Park Ninebark	CD	H7	
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Redberry Buckthorn	CD	H6	SHRF
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i> (<i>Rhamnus crocea</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>)	Holly Leaf Redberry	C		
<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>	Pacific Rhododendron	B C D	W4	
<i>Rhododendron neoglandulosum</i> (<i>Ledum glandulosum</i> ssp. <i>columbianum</i>)	Western Labrador Tea	CD	W2	SFBG
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea	B C D	H1, R9, W	Jakob, Noyo, Tatum, Wgreen
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'Crescent Gold'	Western Azalea	C		
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'Leonard Frisbie' ('SM-232')	Western Azalea	C		Bovees
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'Leonard Frisbie' x 'Stagecoach Frills'	Western Azalea	C		Mossman
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'SM 189'	Western Azalea	C		Jakob, Wgreen
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'SM-148'	Western Azalea	C		Ward
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'SM-245'	Western Azalea	C		Ward
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> 'SM-401'	Western Azalea	C		Ward
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea	C		Bovees

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'SM-410'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		
'SM-413'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		Ward
'SM-502'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		
'SM-504'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		
'SM-508'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		Bovees, Ward
'SM-604'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		Bovees
'SM-605'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		Bovees, Ward
'Stagecoach Frills'								
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western Azalea					C		SFBG
'Stagecoach Hybrid'								
<i>Rhus aromatica (Rhus trilobata)</i>	Skunkbush Sumac					C		
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar Bush	B	C	D	V		H8	SHRF
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Currant					CD	H8	
<i>Ribes nevadense</i>	Sierra Currant					B		
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Flowering Currant					C	V	Bigham
<i>Ribes sanguineum var. glutinosum</i>	Pink Flowering Currant	B	C	D	V		H1, H7, T2, W	Taylor
<i>Ribes sanguineum var. glutinosum 'Claremont'</i>	Pink Flowering Currant					C		SHRF
<i>Ribes sanguineum var. glutinosum 'King Edward VII'</i>	Pink Flowering Currant					C		BerkHort
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California Wild Rose					B		Bigham
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	Nootka Rose					C		
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Western Thimbleberry						D H7	
<i>Salvia clevelandii 'Aromas'</i>	Cleveland Sage					C		SHRF
<i>Salvia clevelandii 'Winnifred Gilman'</i>	Cleveland Sage					CD	H8	SFBG
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	San Luis Purple Sage					CD	H8	
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas Spiraea	B	C					SFBG
<i>Spiraea splendens (Spiraea densiflora)</i>	Mountain Spiraea					C		
<i>Styrax redivivus (Styrax officinalis var. californica)</i>	California Snowdrop Bush					CD	H7	CalFlora
<i>Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus (Symphoricarpos rivularis)</i>	Upright Snowberry	B	C	D			H6	

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<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	Wooly Blue Curls	CD	H6	YerbaB
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry	B CD	R9, W1	CNPS, YerbaB
SHRUBS - LOW				
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	B C		
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i>	Little Sur Manzanita	B CD	H3	Bigham
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> 'Bert Johnson'	Little Sur Manzanita	CD	H3	
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> 'Indian Hill'	Little Sur Manzanita	B C		CNPS
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> <i>parvifolia</i>	Sur Manzanita	C		CNPS
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> 'Rosy Dawn'	Little Sur Manzanita	C		Taylor
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> 'Emerald Carpet'	Emerald Carpet Manzanita	C		SFBG
<i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> (<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>franciscana</i>)	Franciscan Manzanita (Laurel Hill Manzanita, Lone Mountain Manzanita)	B CD	H3	Bigham, CNPS, Wapum
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> 'Garden Hybrid'	Garden Hybrid Manzanita	CD V	H3	
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> <i>var. cushingiana forma repens</i>	Prostrate Eastwood Manzanita	CD	H5	CNPS
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> 'Buxifolia'	Hooker's Manzanita	C		Taylor
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hearstiorum</i> (<i>Arctostaphylos</i> <i>hearstiorum</i>)	Hearst's Manzanita	CD	H3	CalFlora, CNPS
<i>Arctostaphylos</i> 'John Dourley'	John Dourley Manzanita	C		YerbaB
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry Manzanita	B CD	R2	Wild
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 'Convict Lake'	Bearberry Manzanita	B C		Bigham
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 'Gualala'	Bearberry Manzanita	D	H3	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 'Point Reyes'	Bearberry Manzanita	B CD	H1	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 'Point Saint George'	Bearberry Manzanita	B CD	H1	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 'Radiant'	Bearberry Manzanita	CD	H6	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> 'Table Bluff'	Bearberry Manzanita	B		Wild-HU

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<i>Artemisia californica</i> 'Canyon Gray'	California Sagebrush						CD H3	
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> var. <i>repens</i> (<i>Berberis pumila</i>)	Creeping Oregon Grape						C	
<i>Cassiope mertensiana</i>	White Mountain Heather						C	Lutsko, Siskiyou
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Centennial'	Centennial Ceanothus						C	YerbaB
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i> (<i>Ceanothus divergens</i> ssp. <i>confusus</i>)	Rincon Ridge Ceanothus						C	CalFlora
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> var. <i>rigidus</i>	Monterey Ceanothus						B C	
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Garden Hybrid'	Garden Hybrid Ceanothus						D V H1, H3	
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i>	Point Reyes Ceanothus						B C D H3	
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> var. <i>porrectus</i>	Mount Vision Ceanothus						D T5	
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i> 'Watsonville Hospital'	Point Reyes Ceanothus						C	Coe
<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>	Yankee Point Ceanothus						B C D H3	
<i>Ceanothus hearstiorum</i>	Hearst's Ceanothus						C D H3	
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Horseshoe Flat'	Horseshoe Flat Ceanothus						C	YerbaB
<i>Ceanothus impressus</i> 'Vandenberg'	Vandenberg Ceanothus (Dwarf Santa Barbara Ceanothus)						D H3	
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Jenny'	Jenny Ceanothus						C D H3	*
<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Mill's Glory'	Mill's Glory Ceanothus						C	SFBG
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	Mahala Mat (Squaw Carpet)						C	SFBG, Wapum
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i> 'Feather River'	Mahala Mat (Squaw Carpet)						B	Wild-PL
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i> 'Lake County'	Mahala Mat (Squaw Carpet)						B	Wild-LK
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i> 'Mount Rose'	Mahala Mat (Squaw Carpet)						B	Wild-NV
<i>Ceanothus pumilus</i> 'French Hill'	Dwarf Ceanothus						C	SFBG
<i>Ceanothus thyrsoiflorus</i> var. <i>repens</i>	Creeping Blue Blossom						B C	
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Black Crowberry						C	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> <i>repens</i>	Prostrate California Buckwheat						C	SFBG
<i>Frangula californica</i>	Coffee Berry						C	

* Not named for Jenny Fleming.

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>V</u>	<u>LOC.</u>	<u>SRC.</u>
<i>Rhamnus californica</i> 'Seaview'				
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> (<i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i>)	Pine Hill Fremontia (El Dorado Gold Flannel Bush)	C		
<i>Gaultheria humifusa</i>	Alpine Wintergreen	C		Siskiyou
<i>Helianthemum scoparium</i>	Common Sun Rose	C		
<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Rush Rose	C		UCBG
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Gold Beach'	Common Juniper	B C		
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i> 'Del Norte'	Dwarf Common Juniper	C		CalFlora
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i> 'Point Saint George'	Dwarf Common Juniper	CD	H3	CNPS, Lutsko
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper	B		
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i> 'Nana' (<i>Kalmia polifolia</i> ssp. <i>microphylla</i> 'Nana')	Nana Bog Laurel	C		Lutsko
<i>Kalmiopsis leachiana</i>	Leach's Kalmiopsis	C		Lutsko
<i>Lupinus variicolor</i>	Many Colored Lupine	C		
<i>Phyllodoce empetriformis</i>	Klamath Mountain Heather	C		Lutsko
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> 'Dwarf'	Dwarf Bush Cinquefoil	CD	H3	Siskiyou
<i>Salix</i> spp. 'Mount Rose'	Willow	C		
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry	C		
ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS				
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell to Spring	C		Frappier
<i>Clarkia</i> spp.	Clarkia	CDV	H3	
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i> ssp. <i>concinnum</i> (<i>Erysimum concinnum</i>)	Curly Wallflower (Point Reyes Wallflower)	CDV	H3	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	CDV	H3, T2	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> , clear white form	California Poppy	A B C D V		
<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	Tinker's Penny	C		SFBG
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Common Tidy Tips	C		
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	Douglas' Meadow Foam	CDV	H2, T2	
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Common Baby Blue Eyes	CD	H3, T2	
<i>Phacelia campanularia</i>	Desert Bells	C		Frappier
<i>Phacelia</i> spp.	Phacelia	CDV	H8, T2	

BULBS, CORMS, AND

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>LOC.</u>	<u>SRC.</u>
RHIZOMES								
<i>Allium falcifolium</i>	Scythe Leaf Onion					C		Roderick
<i>Allium spp.</i>	Wild Onion					C		
<i>Allium unifolium</i>	One Leaf Onion					CDV	H6	Roderick
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	Golden Stars					CD	H0, T2	
<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i> (<i>Boykinia elata</i>)	Western Brook Foam					CD	H2	
<i>Brodiaea californica</i>	California Brodiaea					CD	H6	
<i>Brodiaea californica var.</i> <i>leptandra</i>	California Brodiaea					C		Roderick
<i>Brodiaea spp.</i>	Brodiaea					C		Roderick
<i>Calochortus amabilis</i>	Golden Fairy Lantern					C		UCBG
<i>Calochortus amoenus</i>	Purple Fairy Lantern					CD	H4	CalocSoc
<i>Calochortus argillosus</i>	Clay Mariposa Lily					C		CalocSoc
<i>Calochortus luteus</i>	Golden Nuggets Mariposa Lily					C		Roderick
<i>Calochortus luteus</i> 'Golden Orb'	Golden Orb Mariposa Lily					C		Brent
<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i>	Large Flowered Star Tulip					CD	H0	UCBG
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common Camas					CDV	H3, T2	Brent
<i>Camassia quamash</i> 'San Juan'	Common Camas					C		Kline
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Soap Plant					CDV	H8	
<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>	Andrew's Clintonia					C		
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue Dicks	A	B	C	D		H1	
<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i> (<i>Brodiaea congesta</i>)	Fork Toothed Ookow					C		
<i>Dichelostemma ida-maia</i>	Firecracker Brodiaea					C		UCBG
<i>Dichelostemma multiflorum</i> (<i>Brodiaea multiflora</i>)	Many Flowered Brodiaea					C		
<i>Dichelostemma volubile</i>	Twining Snake Lily					D	H5	
<i>Erythronium californicum</i>	California Fawn Lily					CD	H6	Roderick
<i>Erythronium hendersonii</i>	Henderson's Fawn Lily					C		
<i>Erythronium tuolumnense</i>	Tuolumne Fawn Lily					CD	R9	
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i> (<i>Fritillaria</i> <i>lanceolata</i>)	Checker Lily					CD	H4	
<i>Fritillaria affinis var. tristulis</i>	Coast Checker Lily					D	H1	
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	Fragrant Fritillary	B	C	D			H5	
<i>Fritillaria recurva</i>	Scarlet Fritillary					C		
<i>Iris bracteata</i> 'O'Brien, Oregon'	Siskiyou Iris					C		IrisSoc
<i>Iris douglasiana</i> 'Berkeley'	Douglas Iris					CDV	H3, H6, W	IrisSoc

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<i>Iris douglasiana</i> , pale blue form	Douglas Iris						H7	Wild-AH	
<i>Iris fernaldii</i>	Fernald's Iris					C		SFBG	
<i>Iris</i> 'Garden Hybrid'	Garden Hybrid Iris						all		
<i>Iris hartwegii</i>	Hartweg's Iris					C			
<i>Iris innominate</i> 'China Flat'	Del Norte County Iris	B	C	D			W1	IrisSoc	
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	Central Coast Iris					C			
<i>Iris macrosiphon</i>	Bowl Tube Iris					C		SFBG	
<i>Iris macrosiphon</i> 'Lake County'	Bowl Tube Iris					C		IrisSoc	
<i>Iris munzii</i> 'Bear Creek'	Munz's Iris					C		IrisSoc	
<i>Iris munzii</i> x	Hybrid Munz's Iris					C	H6		
<i>Iris purdyi</i>	Purdy's Iris					C			
<i>Iris</i> 'Salt Point'	Salt Point Iris					C		Roderick	
<i>Iris x pacifica</i>	Pacific Coast Hybrid Iris						DV H3, W1, W2		
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i>	Humboldt's Lily	B			D		H8		
<i>Lilium kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's Lily					C		SFBG	
<i>Lilium mendocinensis</i>	Mendocino Lily					C		SFBG	
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i>	California Leopard Lily					C	R9, W2		
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pitkinense</i> (<i>Lilium pitkinense</i>)	Pitkin Marsh Lily					C	H2		
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>vollmeri</i>	Vollmer's Lily					C		SFBG	
<i>Lilium parvum</i>	Sierra Tiger Lily					C			
<i>Scoliopus bigelovii</i>	California Fetid Adder's Tongue					C	W2	CNPS	
<i>Toxicoscordion fremontii</i> (<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>)	Fremont's Death Camas					C	H6		
<i>Trillium chloropetalum</i>	Giant Wake Robin					C	T1, W4	Roof	
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western Trillium					C	H1	Kline	
<i>Trillium rivale</i>	Siskiyou Wake Robin					C	W2		
<i>Triteleia ixioides</i>	Golden Brodiaea					C	H0, T2		
<i>Triteleia ixioides</i> 'Starlight'	Starlight Brodiaea					C		Brent	
<i>Triteleia laxa</i> (<i>Brodiaea laxa</i>)	Ithuriel's Spear	A	B	C	D		H0	BerkHort	
<i>Triteleia laxa</i> 'Queen Fabiola'	Queen Fabiola Ithuriel's Spear					C		Brent	
<i>Vancouveria chrysantha</i>	Golden Vancouveria					C		Siskiyou	
<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>	Fringed Corn Lily					C	H2		
FERNS									
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> (<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> var. <i>aleuticum</i>)	Five Finger Fern						W3, W4		

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<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Southern Maiden Hair					C		YerbaB
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California Maiden Hair					C		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Common Lady Fern		B	C	D	V	W	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer Fern			CD			W3, W4	
<i>Cheilanthes covillei</i>	Coville's Lip Fern					C		Lutsko
<i>Cheilanthes fendleri</i>	Fendler's Lip Fern					C		YerbaB
<i>Cheilanthes spp.</i>	Lip Fern		B	C	D		T5	
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	Coastal Wood Fern			CD			H8, W3, W4	
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Birdfoot Fern					C		
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> (<i>Pityrogramma triangularis</i>)	Golden Back Fern			CD			H3	
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California Polypody			CD			W5	
<i>Polypodium californicum</i> 'Sarah Lyman'	Sarah Lyman California Polypody			CD			H3, W3, W4	
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western Sword Fern		B	C	D	V	H3, W	
<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Giant Chain Fern		B	C	D		W1, W2	
GRASSES AND RUSHES								
<i>Annual Grasses</i>	Annual Grasses	A						
<i>Calamagrostis foliosa</i>	Leafy Reed Grass			CD			H6	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa ssp.</i> <i>holciformis</i>	California Tufted Hair Grass					C		
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue			CD	V		H6, H8	
<i>Festuca californica</i> 'Serpentine Blue'	Serpentine Blue California Fescue					C		YerbaB
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho Fescue			CD	V		H6	
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> 'Siskiyou Blue'	Siskiyou Blue Idaho Fescue			CD			H6	Smith
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i> 'Stony Creek'	Stone Creek Idaho Fescue					C		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue					C		CalFlora
<i>Festuca rubra</i> 'Marin County'	Red Fescue		B	C	D	V	T2	SFBG
<i>Juncus patens</i>	Common Rush					D	V W1	
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple Needle Grass					C		
<i>Nassella spp.</i>	Stipa	A				C		
<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>	Hollyleaf Ceanothus					C		SFBG
PERENNIALS								
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow			CD	V		H3	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> 'Pink Island Form'	Common Yarrow			CD	V		H3	
<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Rosy Pussy Toes					C		UCBG
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Crimson Columbine			CD			H3	

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<i>Aquilegia pubescens</i>	Sierra Columbine						H3	CNPS
<i>Aquilegia saximontana</i>	Rocky Mountain Columbine							Lutsko
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i> , deep pink form	Coast Rock Cress						H3	Roderick
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift Sea Pink						H3	SFBG
<i>Armeria maritima ssp. californica</i>	California Sea Pink							Lutsko
<i>Artemisia pycnocephala</i>	Coastal Sagewort							
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	B					W	Edmunds
<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i> 'Bolinas'	Western Morning Glory							YerbaB
<i>Camissonia ovata</i>	Sun Cup						H3	
<i>Camissonia ovata</i> 'Albany Hill'	Albany Hill Sun Cup							NHN
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> (<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i>)	Common Sand Aster						T7	
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Western Hound's Tongue						H1, W4	
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	California Pitcher Plant							
<i>Darmera peltata</i>	Umbrella Plant (Indian Rhubarb)	B					H2	Roof
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	Scarlet Larkspur							Yakaama
<i>Delphinium luteum</i>	Yellow Larkspur							
<i>Delphinium luteum</i> 'Bolinas'	Yellow Larkspur							Raiche
<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>	Canyon Larkspur							
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific Bleeding Heart						W4	
<i>Dichondra spp.</i>	Pony's Foot	B						
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii ssp. insulare</i>	Padre's Shooting Star							Roderick
<i>Epilobium</i> 'Brilliant Smith'	Brilliant Smith California Fuchsia							CalFlora
<i>Epilobium canum</i> (<i>Zauschneria californica</i>)	California Fuchsia						H3	Lutsko
<i>Epilobium canum</i> (<i>Zauschneria californica</i>) 'Solidarity Pink'	Solidarity Pink California Fuchsia							CalFlora
<i>Epilobium obcordatum</i>	Rock Fringe							Lutsko
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i>	Humboldt County Fuchsia							Lutsko
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i> 'Select Mattole'	Humboldt County Fuchsia							CalFlora
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i> 'Wayne's Silver'	Humboldt County Fuchsia						H3	
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Stream Orchid						H2	Wild-KT, SFBG
<i>Eremogone kingii</i> (<i>Arenaria</i>)	King's Sandwort							

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<i>kingii</i>)								
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside Daisy					C		UCBG
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i> 'Wayne Roderick'	Seaside Daisy					CD	H3, T4	UCBG
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i> x	Seaside Daisy Hybrid					C		Lutsko
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo Buckwheat					C		SHRF, Wapum
<i>Eriogonum grande</i> var. <i>rubescens</i>	Red Island Buckwheat					C		CalFlora
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Sulphur Buckwheat					CD	T7	CNPS
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>polyanthum</i>	Sulphur Flower Buckwheat					C		SHRF
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Common Woolly Sunflower					C		
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>arachnoideum</i>	Common Woolly Sunflower					C		
<i>Erysimum franciscanum</i>	San Francisco Wallflower					C		
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Beach Strawberry					BCD	W	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> (<i>Fragaria californica</i>)	Woodland Strawberry					CD	H4, T6	
<i>Gentiana calycosa</i>	Ranier Pleated Gentian					C		Lutsko
<i>Gentiana newberryi</i>	Alpine Gentian					C		Siskiyou
<i>Gentiana sceptrum</i>	King's Scepter Gentian					C		Lutsko
<i>Geranium californicum</i>	California Geranium					C		
<i>Heracleum maximum</i> (<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>)	Common Cow Parsnip					DV	H8	
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i> (<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>)	Sessile Flower False Golden Aster					C		
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i> (<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>)	Hairy Golden Aster					CD	T7	UCBG
<i>Heuchera hirsutissima</i>	Shaggy Haired Alum Root					C		
<i>Heuchera maxima</i>	Island Alum Root					BCDV	H3, W	
<i>Heuchera merriamii</i> (<i>Heuchera pringlei</i>)	Merriam's Alum Root					C		Lutsko
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Alum Root					C		
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i> 'Martha Roderick'	Alum Root					CD	H3	CNPS
<i>Horkelia californica</i>	California Horkelia					C		
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i>	Siskiyou Lewisia					CD	H3	
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> 'Blush'	Siskiyou Lewisia					C		Lutsko
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> 'Cook and Green Pass'	Siskiyou Lewisia					C		
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> 'Siskiyou White'	Siskiyou Lewisia					C		Lutsko

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<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> 'Sunset Orange'	Siskiyou Lewisia	C		Lutsko
<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>	Common Bitter Root	C		Siskiyou
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twin Flower	C		
<i>Linnaea borealis</i> 'Deep Pink'	Deep Pink Twin Flower	C		Lutsko
<i>Linum lewisii</i> (<i>Linum perenne</i> ssp. <i>lewisii</i>)	Western Blue Flax	CDV	H3, T2	
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	C		Kline
<i>Lobelia dunnii</i>	Dunn's Lobelia	C		UCBG
<i>Lupinus littoralis</i>	Seashore Lupine	C		
<i>Lupinus sericatus</i>	Cobb Mountain Lupine	D	H3	
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	Two Leaf False Lily of the Valley (Pacific May Lily)	CDV	W4	SFBG
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>)	Feathery False Lily of the Valley	B CDV	W1, W2	
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (<i>Smilacina stellata</i>)	Starry False Lily of the Valley	CDV	W4	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky Monkey Flower	CDV	H1, H3	
<i>Mimulus bifidus</i>	Cut Petal Bush Monkey Flower	CD	T4	Wapum
<i>Mimulus clevelandii</i> 'Butterball'	Cleveland's Bush Monkey Flower	C		Taylor
<i>Mimulus flemingii</i>	Island Bush Monkey Flower	CDV	T5, T6	*
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> 'Thousand Island Lake'	Seep Monkey Flower	CDV	H2	Wild-SN
<i>Monardella macrantha</i>	Red Monardella	C		CalFlora, RSABG
<i>Monardella odoratissima</i>	Mountain Monardella	C		YerbaB
<i>Monardella villosa</i>	Coyote Mint	C		CNPS
<i>Monardella villosa</i> 'Russian River'	Russian River Coyote Mint	CD	H6	CNPS
<i>Montia parvifolia</i>	Showy Rock Montia	CDV	H3	
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i> (<i>Oenothera hookeri</i>)	Hooker's Evening Primrose	C		
<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	Redwood Sorrel	B CDV	T3, W	
<i>Penstemon davidsonii</i>	Davidson's Penstemon	C		
<i>Penstemon davidsonii</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> (<i>Penstemon menziesii</i>) 'Camp 8'	Davidson's Penstemon	C		Lutsko
<i>Penstemon filiformis</i>	Thread Leaved Penstemon	C		Lutsko
<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i> 'Blue Bedder'	Foothill Penstemon	CD	H3	

* Not named for Jenny or Scott Fleming.

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<i>Penstemon newberryi</i>	Mountain Pride						C	CNPS, SFBG, Wapum, YerbaB
<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> 'Mount Shasta'	Mountain Pride						C	Lutsko
<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma Penstemon						C	Lutsko
<i>Penstemon</i> 'Pink Hybrid'	Pink Hybrid Penstemon						C	YerbaB
<i>Penstemon procerus</i> 'Tolmei Pink'	Little Flower Penstemon						C	Lutsko
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i>	Rattan's Beardtongue						C	
<i>Penstemon rupicola</i>	Rock Penstemon						C	Lutsko
<i>Penstemon speciosus</i>	Royal Penstemon						C	Frappier
<i>Phacelia bolanderi</i>	Bolander's Phacelia						C	SFBG
<i>Polemonium carneum</i>	Royal Sky Pilot						C	Lutsko
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>	Slender Cinquefoil						CD T2, T4, T6	
<i>Primula suffrutescens</i>	Sierran Primrose						C	Lutsko
<i>Prosartes smithii</i> (<i>Disporum smithii</i>)	Large Flower Fairy Bells						CDV W2	Kline
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	California Buttercup						CDV T2	
<i>Romanzoffia californica</i> (<i>Romanzoffia suksdorfii</i>)	California Mist Maiden						C	SFBG
<i>Romanzoffia sitchensis</i>	Sitka Mist Maiden						CD H2	
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's Matilija Poppy						BC	
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Broad Leaf Arrowhead						C	
<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>	Sonoma Creeping Sage						C	CalFlora, Wapum
<i>Salvia sonomensis</i> 'Dara's Choice'	Sonoma Creeping Sage						C	
<i>Salvia spathacea</i>	California Hummingbird Sage						CDV H8	
<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena						CD H4	
<i>Saxifraga caespitosa</i>	Tufted Saxifrage						C	Siskiyou
<i>Scutellaria siphocampyloides</i>	Gray Leaf Skullcap						C	
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Dwarf Checker Bloom						CD H6, T7	
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>spicata</i> (<i>Sidalcea setosa</i>)	Oregon Checker Bloom						C	UCBG
<i>Sidalcea</i> spp.	Checker Bloom						C	UCBG
<i>Silene hookeri</i> ssp. <i>ingramii</i>	Hooker's Silene						C	Lutsko
<i>Silene laciniata</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California Pink						C	
<i>Silene scouleri</i>	Simple Champion						C	

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<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	California Blue Eyed Grass	A B C D	H8, H3, T2	
<i>Sisyrinchium macounii</i> 'Album'	White-Eyed Grass	C		Lutsko
<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i>	Large Flowered Sand Spurry	C		
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Large Fringe Cups	CD	W4	
<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i> (<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> var. <i>polycarpum</i>)	Torrey's Meadow Rue	CD	W3	
<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>unifoliata</i> (<i>Tiarella unifoliata</i>)	Triple Sugar Scoop	CD	W3	
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggy Back Plant	B C		
<i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>	Northern Inside Out Flower	B C D	W3, W4	
<i>Vancouveria planipetala</i>	Redwood Inside Out Flower	B C D	W	
<i>Viola adunca</i>	Western Dog Violet	CD	T3, W1, W2	
<i>Viola glabella</i>	Stream Violet	CD	H2	
<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Violet	C		Yakaame
<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	Modest Whipplea	CD	T7, W3, W4	
SUCCULENTS				
<i>Dudleya brittonii</i> 'Northern Baja'	Britton's Dudleya	CD V	T5	SHRF
<i>Dudleya caespitosa</i>	Coast Dudleya	C		
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>	Canyon Dudleya	CD	H3	
<i>Dudleya farinosa</i>	Bluff Lettuce	CD	H3	
<i>Dudleya hallii</i>	Hall's Live Forever	CD	H3	
<i>Dudleya virens</i> ssp. <i>hassei</i>	Hasse's Dudleya	D	H3	
<i>Sedum oreganum</i>	Oregon Stonecrop	CD	W3	
<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> 'Campbell Lake'	Broad Leaf Stonecrop	CD	H3	Wild-SY
VINES				
<i>Aristolochia californica</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	B C D	T1, H7	on trunk*
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Beach Morning Glory	CD	H8	on fence
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i> 'Pine Hill'	Chaparral Clematis	CD	R9	on fence
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western White Virgin's Bower	CD V	R1, W2	on arbor
<i>Smilax californica</i>	California Greenbriar	C		on fence
<i>Vitis californica</i> 'Roger's Red'	Roger's Red California Grape	B C D	H4, R3, T7	on arbor and fence

* Scott Fleming trained it to grow on the Sequoia.