



Arboretum TERRACE UC DAVIS

WELCOME TO THE ARBORETUM TERRACE GARDEN AND LOIS CROWE PATIO—
A PROJECT OF THE UC DAVIS ARBORETUM

STEP through these gates and encounter a world of ideas for your home garden.

LEARN about great looking plants adapted to our Central Valley growing conditions and climate.

EXPLORE ways of changing your gardening practices to use less water, fertilizer, and pesticides and get better results in your own Valley-Wise Garden.

THE UC DAVIS ARBORETUM

The UC Davis Arboretum is the front door to the UC Davis campus. An outdoor classroom and laboratory since 1936, the Arboretum is an important study and research resource for students, teachers, scientists, and horticultural professionals.

The Arboretum is also a campus and community treasure.

A 3.6 mile trail loops through a series of gardens that feature more than 4,000 kinds of plants adapted to our Mediterranean-type climate. Beautiful paths, majestic groves of trees, and spectacular plantings refresh the soul and delight the senses. Look for Arboretum All-Stars, great-looking and great-performing plants tested at the Arboretum for home garden use.

Visit the Arboretum

The eastern end of the Arboretum is less than 400 feet from where you're standing, through the parking lot behind this shopping center. Look for a map in the literature display inside the Arboretum Terrace Garden to plan your visit.

a UC Davis community resource
www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu





Arboretum TERRACE UC DAVIS

a home demonstration garden for California's Central Valley

MAKE YOUR GARDEN A VALLEY-WISE GARDEN

Hot, dry summers, cool, wet winters—adapting to the Mediterranean-type climate of the Central Valley means creating home gardens that are both beautiful and appropriate for local conditions.

Our Central Valley gardens are outdoor living spaces where we play, cook, eat, entertain, and just relax almost year round. Like the UC Davis Arboretum Terrace Garden and Lois Crowe Patio, your home garden can be a great place for shade structures, patios, fountains, and containers.

Luckily, creating your own valley-wise garden is easy. It's a lot less work, less expensive, and better for the environment to choose plants that use less water, tolerate local soils, are resistant to pests, and are adapted to our range of temperatures.

Look around our home demonstration garden, then take the ideas you find here home with you.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT PLANTS FOR OUR LOCAL GROWING CONDITIONS

- summer heat—up to 110° F
- winter freezes—as low as 14° F
- seasonal drought—average rainfall: 19 inches per year, most between October and April
- drying winds
- heavy clay soil
- alkaline water
- high levels of boron and other minerals

TRY THESE ARBORETUM ALL-STARS AT HOME

BUTTERFLY ROSE (ROSA X ODORATUS 'MUTABILIS')

This vigorous rose has showy, single flowers almost year round. The multi-colored flowers attract pollinating bees and other beneficial insects to the garden.

WESTERN REDBUD (CERCIS OCCIDENTALIS)

Showy magenta-pink clusters of pea-shaped flowers appear in spring on this large California native shrub before giving way to round 2-3 inch heart-shaped leaves that drop in fall. Numerous seed pods mature through spring and summer and stay through winter. Can be pruned to a multi-trunk canopy tree or left as a many-branched shrub. Fifteen to 20 feet tall and as wide.

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN (CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM)

This small tree provides year-round interest with profuse white spring flowers, brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in fall, and ornamental fruit clusters in the winter. Its graceful, open limb structure makes it an attractive patio specimen.

BUSH GERMANDER (TEUCRIUM FRUTICANS)

This tough, drought-tolerant shrub has silvery leaves and stems that brighten sunny or shady gardens. With its loose, arching branches, it makes a nice low informal hedge.

ARGENTINE RAIN LILY (ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA)

This bulb has perky white flowers amid grass-like leaves. It can be used as a low-maintenance edging plant or groundcover.

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OTTO QUAST SPANISH LAVENDER (*LAVANDULA STOECHAS* 'OTTO QUAST')





A favorite of honeybees and other pollinators. Fragrant and colorful purple flower spikes rise above the foliage on slender stalks from mid spring to early summer. Good for perennial borders and containers.

AUTUMN SAGE (*SALVIA GREGGII*)



This small shrub provides nectar to birds and butterflies and pollen to bees. Dozens of forms and hybrids are known and grown for their ornamental value and long bloom season from spring through fall. Flower colors range from white to scarlet, pink, cream, salmon and deep purple. Prune after flowering to maintain a dense form and to increase the number of flowers.

YOUR HOME IS THEIR HOME TOO



It's hard for animals to make a living when their food sources and shelter disappears. Home gardeners can create a refuge for local birds and insects. Choose plants that animals use for food and shelter and provide a water source in the garden to help them thrive. If we can make our gardens good homes for the inhabitants of the natural world, in return insects and birds will pollinate our plants and bring our gardens to life with sound and motion.


MAKE YOUR GARDEN A FEAST

Make your garden a "pollinator's buffet" where bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies can cruise your flower beds and sample the tasty pollen and nectar from your garden plants.


BUTTERFLIES are active during the day, can see some color but have a poor sense of smell. They prefer brightly colored daytime bloomers with landing platforms where they can rest while drinking nectar through their long mouth parts.

BEES see all the colors we do, except red, and so are likely to pollinate yellow and blue flowers. Bee-pollinated flowers like sage or lavender often smell good to people.

HUMMINGBIRDS fly during the day, have keen sight but a poor sense of smell. Hummingbird flowers are often red or orange, are tubular in shape to fit their long, slender beaks, and produce copious amounts of nectar.




Butterflies like this pipevine swallowtail prefer plants they can land on as nectar sources. Photo courtesy of Stephen Daubert, UC Davis.



Hummingbirds are attracted to the red, tubular flowers of California fuchsia. Photo courtesy of Dr. Lloyd Glenn Ingles, California Academy of Sciences.

CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (*EPILOBIUM CANUM*)



These low perennials have red, tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. They are best used in informal gardens, on banks or hillsides, because of a tendency to spread.



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GO NATIVE

You're at home in the Central Valley. Why not create a garden that's at home in the Central Valley too? It's easy, especially if you use native plants that are well suited for use in home gardens. Native plants can help you reduce the amount of water, fertilizer and pesticides you use, and often need less maintenance than many plants traditionally used in home gardens.

CHOOSE CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS THAT WILL THRIVE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

The gardens of the UC Davis Arboretum are a great place to learn about native plants that do well here. You can buy regionally-appropriate native plants for your home landscape at Arboretum plant sales.

ARE NATIVE PLANTS HARD TO GROW?

No. Once you have selected native plants that will thrive in the Central Valley, there are a few secrets to success that can make you a native plant expert your first season.

PLANT native plants on a low mound to avoid standing water at the soil line.

MULCH with a thick layer of bark or leaf litter to reduce weed growth and keep water from evaporating.

WATER infrequently (twice a month in summer) but deeply. Be sure to group your native plants together with other low-water-use plants to avoid fungal diseases caused by excessive watering.

PRUNE native plants during the dry season to discourage disease.

TRY THESE ARBORETUM ALL-STARS AT HOME

WHITE SAGE (*SALVIA APIANA*)

This large California native perennial has pale gray to white foliage and tall stalks of white flowers. Full sun, little or no summer irrigation. Requires careful shaping when young to make it round and full.

TOYON (*HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA*)

This tough and adaptable California native shrub provides colorful winter berries for visual interest and an edible treat for birds. Useful as a background or screen plant. Requires little to no pruning and infrequent watering. The leathery dark green foliage is good behind silvery plants.

WESTERN REDBUD (*CERCIS OCCIDENTALIS*)

Showy magenta-pink clusters of pea-shaped flowers appear in spring on this large California native shrub before giving way to round 2-3 inch heart-shaped leaves that drop in fall. Numerous seed pods mature through spring and summer and stay through winter. Can be pruned to a multiple-trunk canopy tree or left as a many-branched shrub. Fifteen to 20 feet tall and as wide.

RAY HARTMAN CALIFORNIA LILAC (*CEANOTHUS 'RAY HARTMAN'*)

Beautiful blue spring blossoms on this California native shrub provide nectar and pollen for beneficial insects. Prefers infrequent irrigation. Prune only in the dry season to discourage disease.

DEERGRASS (*MUHLENBERGIA RIGENS*)

This evergreen California native grass blooms all year. Tolerant of full sun or partial shade and medium or low water. Provides an overwintering spot for ladybugs and accents for your flower arrangements. Cut to the ground every two to three years to eliminate thatch buildup.

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WELCOME TO THE LOIS CROWE PATIO AND ARBORETUM TERRACE GARDEN



The Lois Crowe Patio is a great example of a Mediterranean-style garden. The Lois Crowe Patio was a gift from Lois and John Crowe. The Crowes worked with garden designer Michael Glassman to create the design for the fountains, pergolas, seating walls and patio. These additions to the original design by David Yakish complete this showcase of Mediterranean garden style.

YOU CAN CREATE A GARDEN WITH MEDITERRANEAN STYLE

California's Central Valley has a Mediterranean-type climate, with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Traditional gardens in Mediterranean-climate areas use time-honored techniques to reduce water use and create a cool retreat. Notice these features in the garden around you.

HARDSCAPES (patios, seating walls, terraces, paved paths) encourage outdoor living and reduce irrigated garden area

SHADE STRUCTURES (arbors, pergolas, gazebos) provide comfort in summer heat and reduce heat absorption by hard surfaces

CONTAINER GARDENS create an oasis of lush plants while controlling water use

WATER FEATURES (fountains, pools) lower ambient temperature, increase the sense of comfort, and provide a relaxing sound, while using less water than a heavily-irrigated garden



Who are Lois and John Crowe?

Lois and John Crowe are long-time supporters of the UC Davis Arboretum, and Lois is a volunteer docent with a special fondness for the Terrace Garden.

The Crowes are both biologists who jointly invented and patented products in wide-spread use in the biomedical field. Their patents have for many years been among the top 15 revenue producers for the UC system. After they retired from the UC Davis faculty in 2006, they took up new careers in the arts; both are members of the board for the Mondavi Center, Lois is a member of the board for the Arboretum, and John is a member of the boards for Sacramento Opera and the American Bach Soloists. They are devoted fans of opera, classical and bluegrass music, ballet, theatre, world traveling, and sailing. Both continue a lively interest in science.

