

Station landscaping

Benefitting the environment
and community

A guide to native landscaping in California





Let's do it **together**

At Phillips 66, we are dedicated to being a good steward of the environment.

We're proud of our voluntary conservation programs to advance biodiversity and land preservation — efforts that help protect animals, birds and fish and their habitats.

That's why we've created a Habitat and Conservation Education Initiative to support 76[®] branded stations in California in updating their landscaping with native plants.

Native landscaping — even the smallest patches — can make a big difference to wildlife, air and water quality, and the community.

For more information on Phillips 66's sustainability efforts, visit www.phillips66.com.

Together, we can make a difference!

Purchase of program-approved native plants is reimbursable through the branded co-op program.

Why native landscaping?

Landscaping designed to include a diversity of native plant species (called native landscaping) can have a wide variety of benefits to the environment and the local community.

Native landscaping is good for pollinators

(like butterflies, hummingbirds and bees)

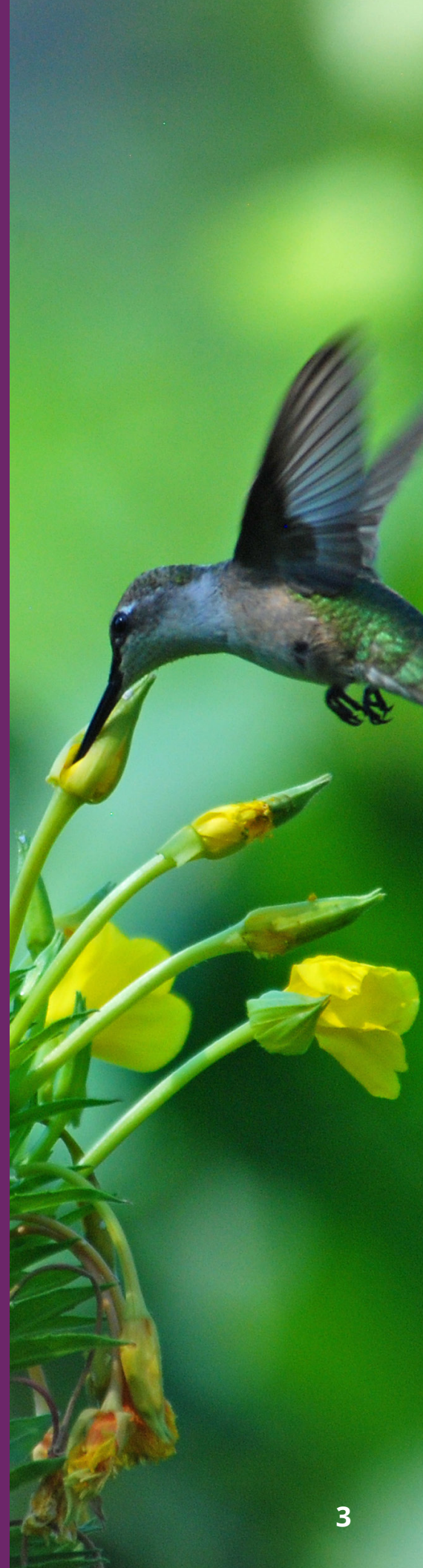
- Produces nectar and pollen food sources
- Provides shelter for bees and butterflies
- Supports a variety of pollinator populations
- Supplies larval host plants for caterpillars

Native landscaping is good for the community

- Enhances the look of the station
- Provides unique wildlife watching opportunities
- Increases environmental awareness

Native landscaping is good for air and water quality






- Reduces irrigation and fertilizer needs
- Stabilizes soil
- Reduces flooding by absorbing stormwater runoff
- Improves soil drainage for groundwater
- Filters, absorbs and detoxifies pollutants in runoff







It's easy to get started!

Here's a step-by-step checklist on how to create a beautiful and beneficial native landscape at your station.

Prepare, Select and Purchase

-  Use the map on the next page and determine which ecoregion your station is in.
-  Already have plants growing at your station? Use the resources on p. 8 to check if the plants that are growing in your landscaping are native species. If they are not, weed them out.
-  Look at the planting lists on pages 6-7 and choose plants for your ecoregion that are best suited to your station's landscaping needs and conditions.
-  Decide how you will install native plants into your station's landscaping. Will you create a new landscaped area or update an existing one? If the latter, will you use native species to replace plants as they die or replace all of the plants in one go?
-  Work with a local plant nursery to get the native plants you chose. They can also help you find alternative plants if those are not available.

Plant and Maintain

-  Plant your container plants after the last frost. In general, more northern locations should plant around late March or April, while more southern locations can plant as early as February. (Be sure to ask your nursery for timing recommendations.)
-  Weed the landscaped area as needed to prevent undesirable plants from taking over the garden.
-  Water the landscaped area as needed. If outdoor watering is prohibited due to drought, it may be better to wait to plant the native plants, which can require more watering than normal in the first growing season while they establish their roots. After the first year, the plants should not require much watering, depending on rainfall.
-  Install signs to share your native landscaping story with customers and raise awareness about biodiversity.


Find your ecoregion



Planting lists




Select the best plants for your ecoregion.

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance	Eco-regions*	
Wildflowers	Red columbine		 P	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Red, Yellow	Mar-May	2'-3'	Med	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
	Antelope horns		 P	<i>Asclepias asperula</i>	White, Green	May-Sep	1'-2'	Low	5
	Showy milkweed		 P	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Pink, Green, Purple	Jun-Jul	1'-3'	Low	1, 2, 6
	Purple owl's clover		 A	<i>Castilleja exserta</i>	Purple	Mar-Jun	1'-3'	Med	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	Farewell-to-spring		 A	<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Pink, Purple	Jun-Aug	1'-3'	High	2
	Tufted poppy		 A	<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i>	Yellow, Orange	Mar-Aug	1'	Med	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	California poppy		 A+P	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Orange, Yellow	Feb-Sep	1'-2'	Med	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	Coastal tidytips		 A	<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Yellow	Feb-May	1'	High	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	Leopard lily		 P	<i>Lilium pardalinum</i>	Red, Orange, Yellow	Jun-Jul	3'-6'	Low	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
	Sky lupine		 A	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	Blue	Mar-May	1'-2'	Med	2, 4, 5
	Showy beardtongue		 P	<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i>	Pink, Blue, Purple	Apr-Jun	1'-3'	Med	4, 5
	Showy phlox		 P	<i>Phlox speciosa</i>	Pink, Purple	Apr-Jun	0'-2'	Low	1, 2, 6
	California coneflower		 P	<i>Rudbeckia californica</i>	Yellow, Green	Jul-Aug	1'-6'	Med	1, 3, 6

 = benefits pollinators
A = Annual | P = Perennial

* 1 = Sierran Steppe Mixed Forest | 2 = California Coastal Steppe | 3 = California Dry Steppe | 4 = California Coastal Chaparral and California Coastal Woodlands | 5 = American Semi-Desert | 6 = Combination ecoregion | Also, see page 5

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance	Eco-regions*
Grasses	Indian ricegrass 	P	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Yellow, Green	Apr-Jul	1'-2'	High	1, 4, 5, 6
	California brome 	A+P	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	Yellow	Feb-Mar	1'-3'	Med	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
	Blue wildrye 	P	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Yellow	May-Jul	3'-6'	High	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	Foxtail barley 	P	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	White, Green, Purple	May-Jul	1'-3'	Med	1, 5, 6
	Prairie junegrass 	P	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	Yellow	May-Jun	1'-2'	High	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	Smallflower melic grass 	P	<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Yellow	Feb-Mar	1'-2'	High	4, 5
	Deergrass 	P	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Yellow	May-Jun	3'-4'	High	3, 4, 5, 6
	Purple needlegrass 	P	<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Green, Purple	Mar-May	1'-3'	Med	2, 3, 4, 6

Type	Common Name/Image	(See key below)	Scientific Name	Bloom Color	Bloom Dates	Plant Height	Drought Tolerance	Eco-regions*
Shrubs	Silver lupine 	P	<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	Pink, Blue, Purple	Apr-Jul	6'-12'		1, 2, 3, 4, 6
	Eastern Mojave buckwheat 	P	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	White, Pink	Apr-Sep	2'-3'		3, 4, 5, 6
	Western azalea 	P	<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	White	May-Jun	3'-15'	None	1, 2, 3, 6

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Resources

Learn about plants that grow wild in California.
Calflora | www.calflora.org

Discover more than 8,000 plants native to North America.
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
www.wildflower.org/plants

Search for information about vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, hornworts, and lichens of the U.S. and its territories.
USDA PLANTS Database | www.plants.usda.gov

Use this interactive map to determine which plants are most likely to thrive at a location.
USDA Plant Hardiness Zone map
planthardiness.ars.usda.gov

Find out which ecoregion you are located in and get a free planting guide.
Pollinator Partnership | www.pollinator.org/guides

Learn how to plan, start, and maintain native plant gardens and landscapes.
California Native Plant Society Gardening Program | www.cnps.org/cnps/grownative

Discover how California Master Gardeners preserve and encourage healthy environments with sustainable gardening, green waste reduction, and water conservation.
University of California Master Gardener Program | mg.ucanr.edu



Phillips 66 and the Wildlife Habitat Council have partnered to give 76[®] operators conservation education materials to develop and maintain wildlife habitat at their branded stations across California. To learn more about the Phillips 66 Habitat and Conservation Education Initiative, please contact Maria.Dunn@p66.com | 832.765.1013.



**WILDLIFE
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