

## Seasonal Garden Highlights

The first Botanic Garden plants to bloom do so around mid-December and early January, initiating a flowering succession that makes a continuous show throughout the year. This monthly schedule showcases the more prominent plants at their best:

**January:** manzanitas, silktassels, osoberry, currants, scoliopus, bryophytes, lichens, fungi.

**February:** barberries, Dutchman's pipe, fuchsia-flowered gooseberry, milkmaids, western leatherwood, bluff wallflower, trilliums, fungi.

**March:** redbud, pink-flowering currant, California poppy, trilliums, shooting stars, wallflowers, fritillaries, fawn lilies, rock cress, pussy willows; deciduous trees begin to leaf out.

**April:** ninebark, summer holly, main ceanothus groups, irises, delphiniums, lupines, coral bells, bladder nut, Sonoma sage, Pacific dogwood.

**May:** woolly blue curls, monkeyflowers, bush poppies, fremontias, carpenteria, dogwood shrubs, brodiaeas, mariposas, cacti, clarkias, mock orange, styrax, spiraea.

**June:** western azalea, matilija poppy, fireweed, ocean spray, sweetshrub, mariposas, Donner buckwheat, clarkias, columbines, lilies, sages, Antioch dunes evening primrose.

**July:** red and yellow keckiellas, penstemons, scarlet monkeyflower, lilies, clarkias.

**August:** wild buckwheats, late penstemons, gum plants, Santa Susanna tarplant, Milo Baker's lupine, and colorful barberry fruits.

**September:** California fuchsias, tarweeds, wild buckwheats, helianthus, late penstemons, vine maple fall color, tunas – the showy fruits of opuntias.

**October-November:** snowberries; berries of madrones and toyons; acorns; fall color: leaves of cottonwoods, dogwoods, grapes, maples, ash, hawthorn, willows; chaparral currant blooms.

**December:** first manzanita blooms; colorful bark and branches of manzanitas, buckeyes, aspens, and deciduous shrubs.

## Ours to Explore, Enjoy and Protect

Please enjoy the Regional Parks safely, and help us protect and preserve your parklands by complying with park rules and regulations.

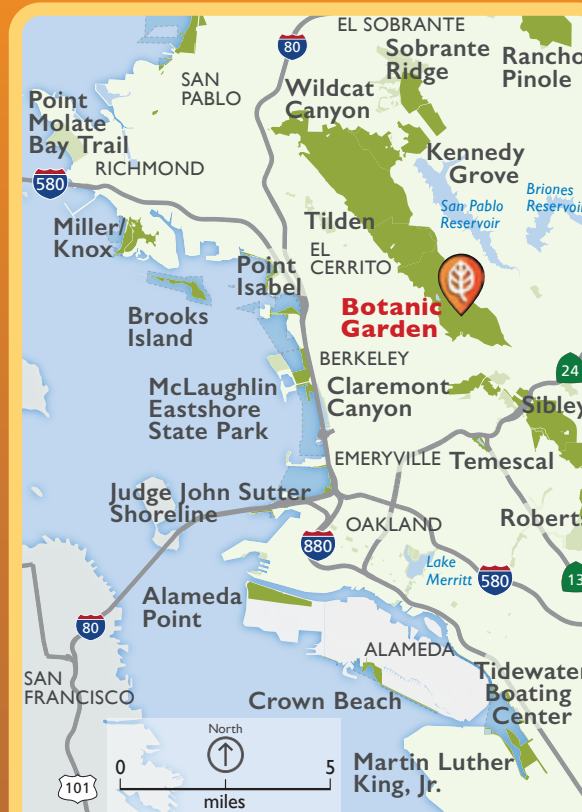
### Safety and Etiquette

- Stay on paths and trails. Taking shortcuts damages plants and causes erosion.
- Keep out of Wildcat Creek and Botanic Garden ponds and water features. These sensitive habitats are important for our plant collections and wildlife.
- Carry and drink plenty of water.
- Be prepared for sudden changes in weather conditions.
- Paths, bridges, steps, and trails can be slippery and steep. Proceed carefully at your own risk.
- Keep the Botanic Garden beautiful and clean. Pack out everything that you bring in.
- Wildlife may be present on the paths and trails at any time. Feeding or approaching wildlife is dangerous and illegal.
- Learn to identify and then avoid poison oak while visiting the Garden.
- Avoid ticks: walk in the center of trails and avoid brushing against grasses. Do a tick check after visiting.
- Store our 24/7 Dispatch Center number on your cell phone: **Emergency (510) 881-1122; Nonemergency (510) 881-1833.**

### Rules

- Dogs are not allowed in the Botanic Garden.
- Bicycles may be walked, but not ridden, through the Botanic Garden. Bicycle parking is available in the Garden's Camp Oaks Staging Area.
- Drones are prohibited.
- Smoking and fires are prohibited.
- No running.
- Stay on paths, bridges, steps, trails, and lawns.
- Keep out of all planting beds.
- Do not sit, walk, or play on rock outcrops and boulders as these are important habitats for small plants, mosses, lichens, and other organisms.
- No collecting of any kind.

Visitors are responsible for knowing and complying with park rules (*Ordinance 38*). See [ebparks.org/rules](http://ebparks.org/rules).



## Regional Parks Botanic Garden

The Botanic Garden is located in Tilden Regional Park on Wildcat Canyon Road at its intersection with South Park Drive.

### East Bay Regional Park District

2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605  
1-888-EBPARKS or 1-888-327-2757 (TRS 711)  
[ebparks.org](http://ebparks.org)



### Regional Parks Membership

RECEIVE FREE DAY-USE PARKING, SWIMMING, DOG PASS, AND MORE. 510-544-2220  
[REGIONALPARKSFUNDATION.ORG](http://REGIONALPARKSFUNDATION.ORG)

# Regional Parks Botanic Garden

BERKELEY, ORINDA

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East Bay  
Regional Park District

# Regional Parks Botanic Garden

**Year Opened:** 1940

**Acres:** 10

**Highlights:** Presents California's native plants in geographic sections that represent the state's diverse flora. Hosts a native plant sale each spring and fall.

### Did you know?

All the original construction of paths, raised beds, rock walls, and Juniper Lodge was done by the WPA (Works Progress Administration) in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

**Fees:** there are no fees at the Botanic Garden.



*Agave shawii* (Shaw's agave)  
Section 0

**C**alifornia is a vast region of many clearly defined floral areas, such as seacoast bluffs and coastal mountains, interior valleys, arid foothills, alpine zones, and three kinds of deserts. Imagine 160,000 square miles of California set in a 10-acre garden that can be walked in a day. That is the Regional Parks Botanic Garden, devoted to the collection, growth, display, and preservation of the native plants of California.

**The Garden is open** from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (5:30 p.m. in summer) every day except New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. All specimens are landscaped into a delightful setting, offering opportunities for exploration, relaxation, and contemplation. The Wayne Roderick Lecture Series and slide shows are scheduled in the Visitor Center on Saturdays from November through early March, and exhibits pertaining to the native flora are found in the auditorium. A plant sale is conducted each spring and fall by the Garden's volunteers.

The Botanic Garden is notable for having the most diverse collection of manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos*) in the world, and for displaying the largest cultivated collection of plants from the Sierra Nevada. In the Garden's living collection, there are representatives of over 400 federal, state, or California Native Plant Society listed rare, threatened, or endangered species.

## Garden Tours

**Garden tours for groups** are available by appointment. In addition, free tours start at the Visitor Center on most Saturdays at 2 p.m.; Sundays at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Please call 1-888-327-2757, option 3, ext. 4507, to confirm weekend tours and for group tour appointments.



*Calochortus* (mariposas) and Juniper Lodge  
Section 6



*Lysichiton americanus* (yellow skunk cabbage)  
Sections 5 and Canyon



Manzanita fruits can be seen throughout the Garden. Manzanita is Spanish for little apple.

## California in 10 Sections: A Key to the Maps

The world's plants are divided into groupings that are based upon common origins, shared adaptations, geography, and climate. The California Floristic Province (CFP) is one of these, and is predominantly defined by its globally rare Mediterranean-type climate of cool wet winters and warm dry summers. This extremely rare climate type is found on only 2.27 percent of the world's dry land. Roughly 20 percent of all known plants occur in the five small areas of Mediterranean-climate worldwide, and about 60 percent of those plants are found nowhere else. In broad terms, the CFP extends from northwestern Baja California, Mexico to southwestern Oregon and is one of the world's recognized biodiversity hot spots.

While most of the state of California is within the boundaries of the CFP, our state's portions of three deserts – the Great Basin, Mojave, and Sonoran – are not. California's deserts contribute greatly to the diversity of our state's native flora, such that the state of California has the most diverse native flora of all the states and provinces of North America north of Mexico.

To represent the distinctive natural areas of the state of California, the Botanic Garden is divided into ten sections. The color-coded maps (inside this brochure) show the areas of the state where the Garden's plants came from.

To learn more, refer to *The Four Seasons, Journal of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden*, available for purchase at the Botanic Garden Visitor Center.

For more information on the Botanic Garden, see [nativeplants.org](http://nativeplants.org).



*Erysimum capitatum*  
(western wallflower)

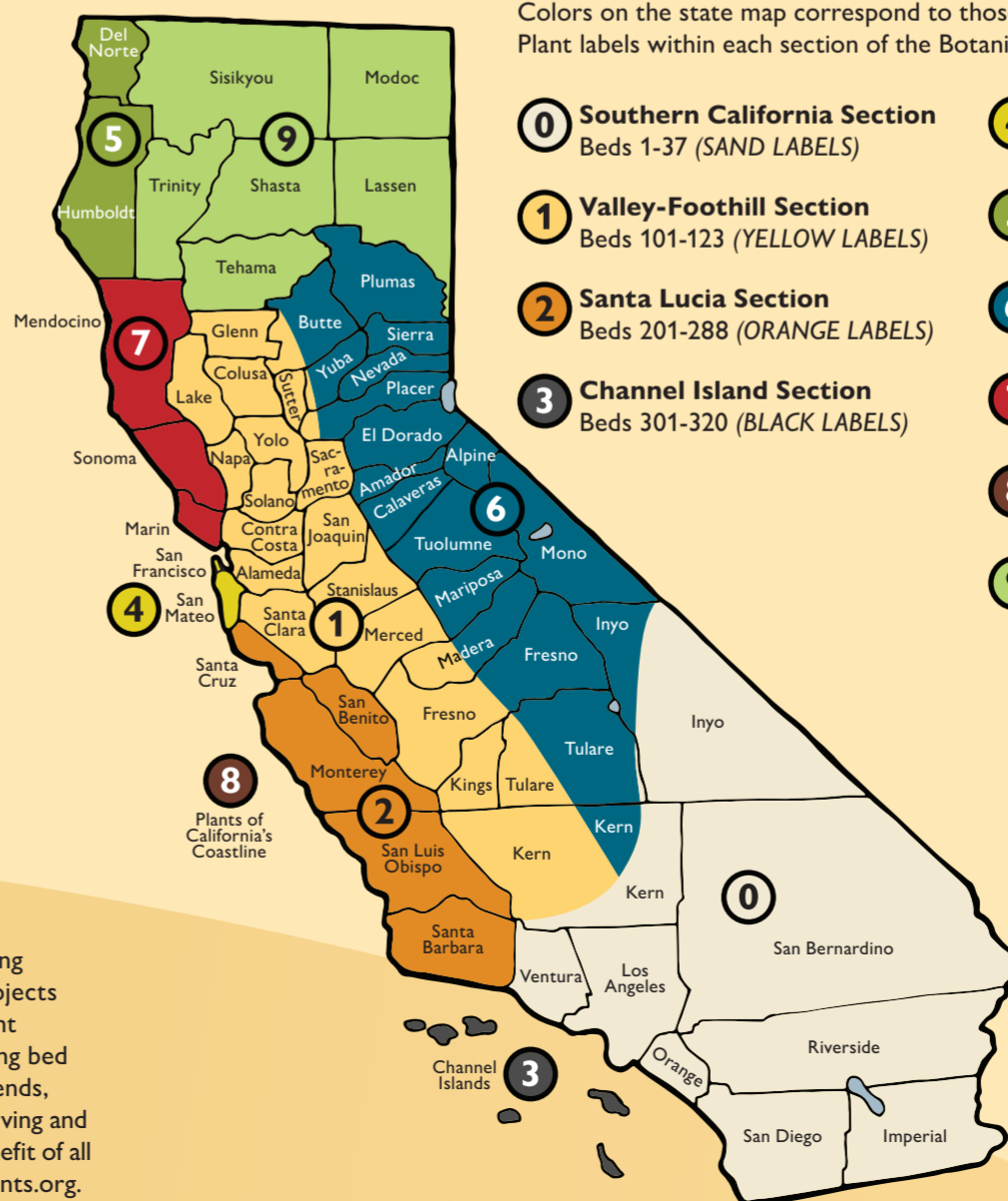


# Regional Parks Botanic Garden

## Numbered Sections

### Canyon Section

This section is planted according to the plants' horticultural needs rather than geographical considerations.



Colors on the state map correspond to those on the garden maps. Plant labels within each section of the Botanic Garden reflect these colors.

- 0 Southern California Section**  
Beds 1-37 (SAND LABELS)
- 1 Valley-Foothill Section**  
Beds 101-123 (YELLOW LABELS)
- 2 Santa Lucia Section**  
Beds 201-288 (ORANGE LABELS)
- 3 Channel Island Section**  
Beds 301-320 (BLACK LABELS)
- 4 Franciscan Section**  
Beds 401-413 (YELLOW LABELS)
- 5 Pacific Rain Forest**  
Beds 501-523 (GREEN LABELS)
- 6 Sierran Section**  
Beds 601-662 (BLUE LABELS)
- 7 Redwood Section**  
Beds 701-735 (RED LABELS)
- 8 Sea Bluff Section**  
Beds 801-818 (DARK BROWN LABELS)
- 9 Shasta-Klamath Section**  
Beds 901-928 (GREEN LABELS)

### Friends of the Garden

The Friends of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden, a part of the Regional Parks Foundation, is a volunteer-run nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting the Garden's important work in education, horticulture, and conservation of California native plants. Since its founding in 1996, the Friends

organization has provided funding for many important Garden projects including plant collection, docent training, path building and planting bed improvement. By joining the Friends, you contribute directly to preserving and enhancing the Garden for the benefit of all visitors. Learn more at [nativeplants.org](http://nativeplants.org).

