

A photograph of a lush garden. In the foreground, two bright blue Adirondack chairs are positioned on a ground covered with dry leaves and mulch. Behind the chairs, a large tree with dense green foliage and numerous small, white, fluffy flowers dominates the scene. The background shows a glimpse of a house and a paved area. The overall atmosphere is bright and sunny.

Chris' Homegrown Habitat

a partial list

Homegrown Habitat is a project of The Sacramento Valley Chapter of California Native Plant Society
SacValleyCNPS.org/HH

California buckeye

Aesculus californica [Link to Calscape](#)



Large Shrub or Tree: *Summer* deciduous. Large shiny round “nuts” in late summer, early fall. All parts are toxic. It leafs out in early spring followed by ‘candles’. Butterflies love it!

Height: 10-30’

Flower: Late spring blooming, showy large clusters of white flowers follow spring leaves.

Water Needs: Once established, little to some water.

Sun Needs: Full sun/part shade

Ecology: Dry slopes below 600ft., canyons, borders of streams. Endemic to California

Wildlife Supported: Native insects including several butterfly species are attracted to the flowers. It is said to be toxic to non-native bees. Important nectar source in the late spring to migrant butterflies.

Whiteleaf Manzanita

Arctostaphylos viscida [Link to Calscape](#)



Large shrub or tree, evergreen: It is a valuable source of food for wildlife. Various chaparral animals and bird eat manzanita fruits. Because of this plant blooms early in the year, it is important for Hummingbirds and butterflies.

Height: 10 - 17' tall and wide.

Flower: Clusters of delicate pendulous tiny flower in Jan and Feb.

Water Needs: None once established.

Requirements: Full sun.

Ecology: It is **native** to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America.

Wildlife Supported: Insects and hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers. Other birds are attracted to the fruits. Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 54 likely



Dutchmans Pipevine

Aristolochia californica [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Vine: This California native vine has become fairly drought tolerant with time. Is the **Host Plant*** for the Pipevine Swallowtail. Vine can cover a trellis. It is SLOW to start growing, then once its roots are happy will shoot up!

Height: Easily climbs 10-30’.

Flower: In Spring the bare vine is covered with fascinating ‘pipe’ flowers. Then it leafs out.

Water Needs: Very little once established.

Sun Needs: The base of the plant prefers part shade but the vine will seek sun or filtered sun (i.e.. under an oak).

Ecology: Native to California and is endemic (limited) to California alone.

* A *butterfly* will lay her eggs on it’s *host plant*. The caterpillar will only eat this plant’s leaves.

Pipevine Swallowtail

Battus philenor [link to Calscape](#)



Saw these today 5/21; started by seeing this little group of eggs 5/16

Dutchman's Pipe Vine Is the **Host Plant*** for the Pipevine Swallowtail. Vine can cover a trellis. It is SLOW to start growing, then once its roots are happy will shoot up! (Sleep / Creep / Leap!)

* A *butterfly* will lay her eggs on it's *host plant*. The caterpillar can only eat this plant's leaves.

California mugwort

Artemisia douglasiana [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial herb: It has a tall, erect habit, deeply lobed, silvery leaves of a delightful sweet fragrance. Pinch to encourage bushy shape, spreads with underground runners. It is said that if you put a mugwort leaf under your pillow, you'll have good dreams!

Height: 3-6'

Flower: Tiny, yellow in summer-fall.

Water Needs: Some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

Sun Needs: Full sun/part shade.

Ecology: Common in open to shady places, often in drainages.

Wildlife Supported: Various insects are attracted to the flowers. Butterflies & moths hosted: 3 confirmed, 28 likely

Narrow Leaf Milkweed

Asclepias fascicularis [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Perennial: This California native plant is drought tolerant. **Milkweeds are Host Plants for the Monarch butterfly.** Milkweeds die back completely by fall and don't leaf out until May. Leaving the stems in place marks the spot for next year's plants.

Height: 2' - 3' stems.

Flower: Flower cluster bloom most of the summer.

Water Needs: It likes a little bit of water.

Sun Needs: Milkweeds need sun (fewer flowers in shade).

Ecology: **Native** to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America.

Spice Bush

Calycanthus occidentalis [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Shrub: The scent of the flower has been compared to bubblegum. Calycanthus oil, distilled from the flowers, is an essential oil used in some quality perfumes. It is tolerant to sandy or clay soils.

Size: 6' to 15' tall and wide

Flower: The small magenta flowers are produced in early summer after the leaves.

Water Needs: Likes regular water.

Sun Needs: Likes sun to partial shade.

Ecology: Foothill Woodland, Yellow Pine Forest, wetland-riparian between 0 and 4,000'.

Wildlife Supported: Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 likely

Deerbrush

Ceanothus integerrimus [Link to Calscape](#)

Deciduous Shrub: Filling the air with a sweet, spicy scent, Deerbrush is a variable in form. Deerbrush is striking in mass or as a specimen.

Size: 3-13' tall and 7' wide

Flower: White, Lavender or Blue flowers in early spring.

Water Needs: Very low water once established.

Requirements: Full sun.

Communities: Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland

Wildlife Supported: Insects, especially bees and butterflies, are attracted to the flowers. Plants in the *Ceanothus* genus are host plants to the Spring Azure, Echo Blue, Pacuvius Duskywing, California Tortoiseshell, Pale Swallowtail, and Hedgerow Hairstreak butterflies. Butterflies & moths hosted: 7 confirmed, 84 likely



Ceanothus Ray Hartman

Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman' [Link to Calscape](#)

Evergreen Shrub: it is a cultivated hybrid of *Ceanothus arboreus* and *Ceanothus griseus*. It has dark green glossy leaves, and grows quickly up to 15'. Bees love it! Las Pilitas says: The myth of *Ceanothus* being short lived is primarily spread by incompetent gardeners that insist on applying drip irrigation, summer water and soil amendments. Upland native plants hate all three. Expect a 25+ year life in most well tended (no overwatering, no soil disturbance, no fertilizing, no drip, no application of soil amendments) gardens.

Size: 15-30' tall and 5-10' wide

Flower: Abundant spring blooming flowers.

Water Needs: Water deeply but infrequently

Requirements: Full sun, part sun

Communities: Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland



Ceanothus Yankee Point

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *griseus* 'Yankee Point'

[Link to Calscape](#)



Evergreen shrub: Horticultural selection of cuttings of *Ceanothus griseus horizontalis* from Yankee Point on the central California coast just south of Carmel. Prefers sandy or loamy, well-drained soil.

Great for bank stabilization. Prune immediately after flowering. Attracts birds, bees, and butterflies.

Size: 3 - 4 ft tall, 10 - 12 ft wide

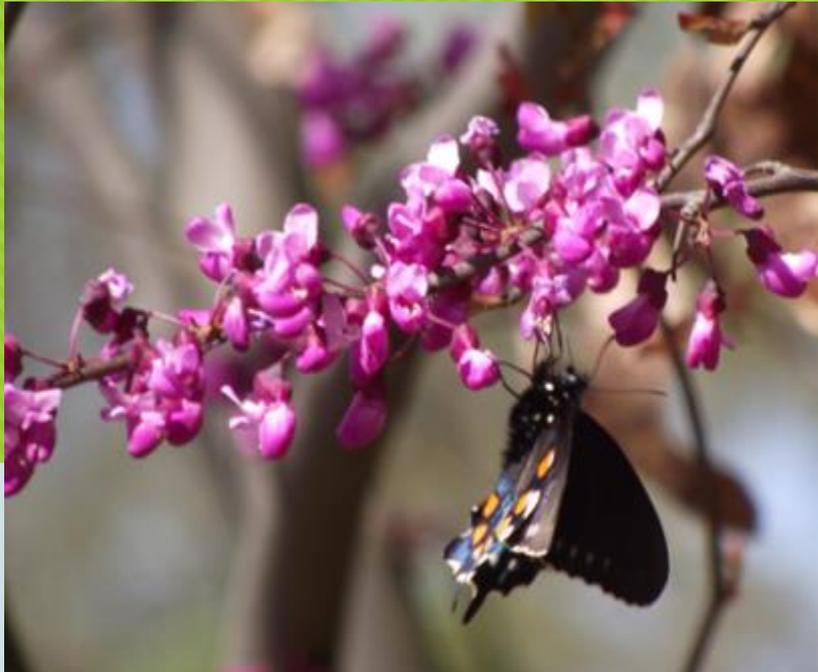
Flower: Spring

Water: low

Sun: full sun, part shade

Western Redbud

Cercis occidentalis [Link to Calscape](#)



Small Tree/ Large Shrub, deciduous: Attracts many beneficial insects. Good for stabilizing/restoring disturbed or degraded areas. Great in any garden! Butterflies & moths hosted: 11 likely

Height: 15-25'

Flower: Early spring bloom pink flowers before leaves appear, attractive seedpods in summer, fall foliage.

Water Needs: Once established, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

Requirements: Sun/part shade, good drainage.

Ecology: Dry, shrubby slopes, canyons, ravines, stream-banks, chaparral, foothill woodlands to 500'.



Elegant Clarkia

Clarkia unguiculata [Link to Calscape](#)

Annual: An upright annual plant that is beneficial to both butterflies and bees with striking leaves and beautiful flowers. Its reseeds freely! Common uses include Butterfly and Bee gardens. (Its leaves can be solid green to this beautiful combination of colors!) Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 3 likely

Height: 1-3'

Flower: Bright pink flowers; Blooms late spring

Water Needs: Can tolerate dry to moist soils

Sun Needs: Full or partial sun.

Ecology: This plant is endemic to California, where it is found in many woodland habitats.

Miner's Lettuce (Indian Lettuce)

Claytonia perfoliata [Link to Calscope](#)

Annual: It is native to a large portion of western North America, including almost every county in California. Entirely edible, makes great salad or soup. Butterfly magnet. Birds love the seeds! Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 1 likely

Size: 1-1.3 ft. and 1 ft. wide.

Flower: Small but showy white flowers

Water Needs: It likes moisture; plant is larger with it.

Sun Needs: Shade to sun.

Ecology: Native over most of Sacramento including along the American River.

Human Uses: Leaves of this plant are great in a salad or soup!

Those black dots are Pipevine Swallowtail Butterflies nectaring on Miners Lettuce!



Yerba Buena

Clinopodium douglasii [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial: Yerba Buena is a creeping perennial herb that grows primarily in northern and central California. Good container garden plant. This herb has been used medicinally by native people for indigestion, insomnia, fevers, colds, arthritic pain & toothaches. Lovely fragrance. Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 likely

Size: 3-7" tall, 3' wide

Flower: Small white flowers in spring or summer

Water Needs: Low water.

Sun Needs: Full shade, afternoon shade.

Communities: Northern Coastal Scrub, Closed-cone Pine Forest, Redwood Forest, Mixed Evergreen Forest, Chaparral

California Fuchsia

Epilobium canum [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous, perennial shrub: If you are into hummingbird gardening, you must have this plant. You can cut to ground after flowering in the fall but starts to regrow almost immediately. Spreads nicely if watered. Butterflies & moths hosted: 15 likely

Height: 1-1 ½'

Flower: Tubular red-orange flowers in summer-fall.

Water Needs: some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

Requirements: Full sun/part shade

Ecology: Dry slopes and ridges, Central valley, desert mountains

Saint Catherine's Lace

Eriogonum giganteum [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous, perennial shrub: If you are into hummingbird gardening, you must have this plant. You can cut to ground after flowering in the fall but starts to regrow almost immediately. Spreads nicely if watered. Butterflies & moths hosted: 15 likely

Height: 1-1 ½'

Flower: Tubular red-orange flowers in summer-fall.

Water Needs: some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

Requirements: Full sun/part shade

Ecology: Dry slopes and ridges, Central valley, desert mountains

Seep Monkeyflower

Erythranthe guttatus [Link to Calscape](#)



Annual sometimes perennial: Useful along the edges of ponds or in floating planters. Very floriferous for months in spring through summer. Seep monkey flower is well liked by hummingbirds, disliked by deer. If Seep monkey flower goes dry it disappears, sometimes coming back the next year.
Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 8 likely

Flower: Yellow and is edible (so says Las Pilitas).

Size: Small but beautiful and abundant

Water Needs: Likes regular water. Tolerates sand, clay and no drainage.

Sun Needs: Likes sun.

Ecology: It is native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to North America.

California Poppy

Eschscholzia californica [Link to Calscape](#)



Annual to Perennial: An annual or perennial plant that is beneficial to native bees, honey bees, and butterflies! The flowers are bright and beautiful. Prolific reseeder. Easy to control. Butterflies & moths hosted: 5 confirmed, 2 likely

Height: 2'

Flower: Bright orange. Blooms April - July (if it gets some supplemental water.

Water Needs: None - it will die back early.

Sun Needs: Full sun/part shade.

Ecology: Native to California and elsewhere, but not outside western North America.



Siskiyou Blue Idaho fescue

Festuca idahoensis 'Siskiyou Blue' [link to more](#)



Plant Type: Grass (cool season)

Height by Width: 1' H x 1-2' W

Growth Habit: Tufted bunchgrass

Deciduous/Evergreen: Summer-dormant

Growth Rate: Fast

Sun Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil Preference: Well-draining

Water Requirements: Drought-tolerant to moderate

Cold Hardy to: 15 degrees F Flower Season: Spring

Distribution: Selected for use in the garden

Natural Habitat: Dry openings in woods and rocky slopes
below 5,000'

Gum Plant

Grindelia camporum [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial Herb: A colorful and attractive plant that grows in soils from sandy to clay. It is called gum plant because of the sticky substance covering the plant. It is great for the front of a dry border of a California garden. Attracts birds and butterflies. Species in the Grindelia genus are host plant to the Common Buckeye and Great Copper butterflies.

Height: To 3 feet high and wide.

Flower: Attractive yellow daisy flowers from May through October.

Water Needs: Very adaptable to coastal or inland gardens, water or drought, clay or sandy soil.

Sun Needs: Full sun.

Ecology: Native to California and limited to California.

Wildlife Supported: Numerous insect pollinators are attracted to the flowers. Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 9 likely

Toyon

Heteromeles arbutifolia [Link to Calscape](#)



Evergreen Shrub: Great screen or specimen plant. Great hedge plant, often mixed with Coffeeberry, Manzanita and Ceanothus. Also called 'Christmas Berry'. Butterflies & moths hosted: 4 confirmed, 4 likely

Size: Width: 8-15 ft. Height: 15-25 ft.

Flower: Spring blossoms are a favorite of pollinators. Red berries in winter attract many birds.

Water Needs: Very drought tolerant.

Sun Needs: Toyon likes full sun, tolerates full shade.

Local Ecology: Native to California and occurs on the American River Parkway including at Upper Sunrise, River Bend, and William Pond.

Island Alumroot

Heuchera maxima [Link to Calscape](#)

Perennial Herb: A preferred groundcover under evergreen oaks. Plant about 2 ft. apart with shredded redwood bark or shredded cedar bark 2" - 4" mulch, unless there are sufficient oak leaves to use as mulch. Evergreen, with spikes of smallish pinkish flowers in Feb-Apr.

Size: 2' with 3 foot plumes.

Water Needs: Low water.

Sun Needs: Part to Full Shade

Ecology: Native only on California's Channel Islands.

Wildlife Supported: Hummingbirds love these flowers



Crevice Alumroot

Heuchera micrantha [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial Herb: A preferred groundcover under evergreen oaks. When this plant is clumped it makes a very delicate show that is first class. If you have a shade garden with a little spot 2-3' across that you need a little 2' flower show this is it!

Size: 1' perennial with a 2' spike of very dainty white flowers.

Water Needs: Once established, water deeply every 1-2 weeks. Ample water encourages spread.

Sun Needs: Part to Full Shade.

Ecology: It is native to much of California and is found only slightly beyond California borders

Wildlife Supported: Hummingbird, Butterflies. Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 confirmed

Foothill Iris

Iris macrosiphon [link to Calscape](#)



Herbaceous Perennial : Branches upright and spreading, forming mats, sticky leaves. It is crucial habitat for many wild creatures.

Height: 4-8'

Flower: Lovely light purple flowers in spring.

Water Needs: Dry, water deeply 1 time per month

Sun Needs: Full sun to part shade.

Ecology: Foothill Woodland, Northern Oak Woodland and more. It is endemic (limited) to California alone.

Wildlife Supported: Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 likely

Junegrass

Koeleria macrantha [Link to Calscape](#)

Herbaceous Perennial Bunchgrass: Koeleria is used as an exceptionally low-maintenance lawn and turf grass. It is not suitable for high-traffic use due to its slow growth rate. Plants in the Koeleria genus are host plant for the Columbian Skipper butterfly. Valley Tassels grow with this plant.

Height: 8 - 24 inches high.

Flower: The inflorescence is a cluster of several spikes of dark brownish flowers in summer.

Water Needs: Prefers occasional deep watering.

Sun Needs: It prefers full to partial sun.

Ecology: is native to California and is also found elsewhere in North America and beyond

Wildlife Supported: Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 confirmed, 1 likely



Pitcher Sage

Lepechinia calycina [Link to Calscape](#)



Semi Evergreen Perennial: Pitcher Sage is native to chaparral areas in California where it can live in most aspects and exposures. This perennial likes sun to part shade is drought tolerant but tolerates extra water. Cold tolerant to -5 deg. or less. A Hummingbird plant. Fairly deer proof. Needs good drainage.

Size: 3-4' tall and 4-5' wide

Flower: Blooms in April and May.

Water Needs: Once established, little to some water. (Summer Decidious if not watered.)

Sun Needs: Full sun/part shade

Ecology: It is native to California and is endemic (limited) to California

Wildlife Supported: Insects, Hummingbirds, Butterflies.
Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 confirmed, 1 likely

Pink Honeysuckle

Lonicera hispidula [Link to Calscape](#)

Deciduous vine: This chaparral vine to shrub seems to be deer proof. Hummingbird flower. This honeysuckle is not aggressive vigorous vines like the kind you see completely engulfing chain link fences.

Length: 8-20'

Flower: has delicate pink flower in May and June, followed by red berries - a bird favorite.

Water Needs: likes a dry spot. (<1 gal/week)

Sun Needs: Shade to full sun.

Ecology: Dry slopes and ridges, Central valley

Wildlife Supported Hummingbirds are very attracted to the flowers. Other birds are attracted to the fruits. Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 22 likely



Coyote Mint

Monardella villosa [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial shrub: Small green leaves with soft hairs. It is stress deciduous. Leaves have a minty fragrance. Butterflies LOVE this plant! It was used by Native American groups as a remedy for stomach upset, respiratory conditions, and sore throat. It may also be steeped into a mint tea. Butterflies & moths hosted: 6 likely

Height: 12-24”

Flower: Purple - blue “puff balls” of tiny flowers in summer.

Water Needs: 1-2 times a month; prefers well drained soil

Sun Needs: Part shade to sun.

Local Ecology: Occurs in California, including along the American River Parkway at Upper Sunrise and other locations.

Deer Grass

Muhlenbergia rigens [Link to Calscape](#)



Evergreen Grass: Deergrass is one of the most beautiful and probably the easiest to grow of all the native California bunchgrasses, typically reaching mature size in one or two years. Deer Resistant. Commonly used for making baskets by the Ca. Indians. Very Easy. Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 likely

Size: 3' with 2 foot plumes.

Water Needs: Low water.

Sun Needs: Full sun.

Ecology: It inhabits a wide range of ecotypes including grassland, riparian, chaparral, mixed conifer, and oak woodland communities.

Evening Primrose

Oenothera elata hookeri [Link to Calscape](#)



Biennial Perennial: Biennials complete their life cycle in a two-year period. The flowers attract a wide range of pollinators and the seeds are adored by finches and juncos. Best used in naturalistic settings where space allows. It spreads by prolific seed production, which also makes it attractive to many seed-eating birds. Often used in back of garden. Butterflies & moths hosted: 15 likely

Height: 3-6'

Flower: Abundant, small, yellow flowers in June - September. Flowers open in evening, close mid-morning.

Water Needs: Dry, water 1 time per month

Sun Needs: Best in full sun.

Ecology: In many wetland-riparian communities

Evening Primrose

Oenothera elata hookeri



Foothill Penstemon

Penstemon heterophyllus [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial: Beautiful bloomer that attracts hummingbirds and other pollinators. Remove old flower stalks to extend bloom time. Butterflies & moths hosted: 17 likely

Height: 1-3'

Flower: Spring bloomer. Bright blue as it blooms, then change to violet-purple-blue.

Water Needs: Some, water deeply 1-2 times a month.

Sun Needs: Full sun/part shade.

Ecology: Chaparral, Foothill Woodland, Yellow Pine Forest, forest openings below 400'.

Pine Bee Flower

Phacelia imbricata [Link to Calscape](#)



Perennial, evergreen: Evergreen basal leaves. They're a buzz with activity in May. You'll fall in love with it because insects, especially bees love it. Keep out of pathways and borders as it can cause contact dermatitis. Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 likely

Height: Basal leaves to 5 "- 10" a rosette; Deciduous flowering spikes to 2 ½'

Flower: White flowering spikes in late spring.

Water Needs: It prefers very low water.

Sun Needs: It prefers full to partial sun.

Ecology: Native to California's Chaparral and Foothill Woodland.

Tansy (Lacy) Phacelia

Phacelia tanacetifolia [Link to CalScape](#)



Annual: Very attractive to insects especially bees and hover flies and butterflies. Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 likely

Height: 2 - 3 1/2'

Flower: Light Blue flower in spring.

Water Needs: If you water, flowers last longer and the plant will be more showy.

Sun Needs: It prefers full to partial sun.

Ecology: Native to Foothill Woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland

Tansy (Lacy) Phacelia

Phacelia tanacetifolia



Blue Oak

Quercus douglasii [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous tree: The canopy of the Blue Oak is typically rounded with many crooked branches. It has blue-green leaves and light-colored bark. Not a fast growing tree. Good candidate for bonsai. *A beautiful, elegant tree.* Butterflies & moths hosted: 11 confirmed, **159 likely**

Height: 30'-50' Easy but very slow, 1-3 inches/year, with occasional bursts of moderate, 1 whole FOOT!

Flower: Male flowers are yellow-green catkins. Female flowers are small and often solitary flowering from April through May.

Water Needs: Water deeply 1-2 times a month to establish.

Requirements: Full sun, part shade.

Ecology: It is **native** to California and is endemic (limited) to California alone, from Los Angeles to Sacramento.

Valley Oak

Quercus lobata [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Tree: It is endemic to California, growing in the hot interior valleys and foothills. With water it can grow to 20' in 5 years. It will then slow down in height, then begin to fill into a vase-like tree. Birds and pollinators love oaks. Apple galls often decorate this tree. Butterflies & moths hosted: 17 confirmed, **151 likely**

Size: 70' eventually.

Flower: March-April, male flower on long catkin are followed by female flower are tiny, singular or small clusters.

Water Needs: Establish with deep watering for the first few years. Then back off when its roots reach the watertable.

Sun Needs: It will seek full sun.

Ecology: It is native to the central valley, valleys of Sierra foothills, and coast ranges of California.

Interior Live Oak

Quercus wislizeni [Link to Calscape](#)



Evergreen Tree: It is a beautiful tree that needs no special care. It has glossy, dark-green leaves. Great for a bird garden. Butterflies & moths hosted: 14 confirmed, **158 likely**

Size: 30'to 50' tall and wide

Flower: It's flowers are not showy.

Water Needs: The best watering is slow, deep water for the first summer, then 1/month second summer, then 1-3 times in spring the third summer.

Sun Needs: It likes sun! It creates dappled light if not watered (after it is established). Solid shade if watered.

Ecology: It is endemic (limited) to California alone, in the Foothill Woodland, Chaparral plant communities.

Hollyleaf Redberry

Rhamnus ilicifolia [Link to Calscape](#)



Evergreen Large Shrub or Tree: It grows slow - unless you give it a lot of water the first year. Hummingbirds and insects collect nectar from the flowers. Quail, Thrushes, Robins, Finches, Towhees, Thrashers and Jays love the berries. Prunes easily. Butterflies & moths hosted: 19 likely

Height: 5-11'

Flower: Small yellow flower in spring. Brilliant red berries in late summer and fall.

Water Needs: Once established, drought tolerant. Needs well drained soil.

Sun Needs: Part shade to full sun.

Ecology: Dry, shrubby slopes, canyons, ravines, stream-banks, chaparral, foothill woodlands to 500'.

Sandbar Willow

Salix exigua [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Shrub: The flowers are produced in catkins in late spring, after the leaves appear. It is one of the smaller members of the genus, making it suitable for small gardens and tight spaces such as the edge of a pond or bioswale. Butterflies & moths hosted (10 confirmed, 215 likely)

Size 10 - 23 ft tall

Flower Color: Yellow, White

Flowering Season: Spring, Winter

Dormancy: Winter Deciduous

Ecology: Generally moist places, scrub, stream-sides.

HOW TO USE WATER EFFICIENTLY

Grey Water: the relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks, washing machines

Laundry to Landscape is a simple, inexpensive way to get the most greywater out on to the home landscape

Rain Garden: a garden that lies below the level of its surroundings, designed to absorb rainwater that runs off of a surface such as a patio or roof



Shower drain is piped under walkway to Rain Garden which contains a Willow plus native plants that can tolerate winter flooding.



Blue Elderberry

Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea [Link to Calscape](#)



Large shrub or tree, deciduous: Fast growing, host to endangered beetle. Many bird species love this plant. Elderberries are one of the most important source of food for birds in California. Berries are tart, distinctive, and versatile. From Syrup and Jam to Wine. Butterflies & moths hosted: 23 likely

Height: 15-30' tall and wide.

Flower: Huge clusters of white blossoms in the spring.

Water Needs: Moderate water.

Requirements: Sun/part shade

Ecology: It is native to California and is also found elsewhere in North America and beyond.

California Goldenrod

Solidago californica [Link to Calscape](#)



Semi-evergreen herbaceous perennial: Especially good massed in meadows, as understory groundcover for oaks, or in a perennial border. Butterflies, bees and other insects love it. Good in bouquets, too! Butterflies & moths hosted: 39 likely

Height: 1-4' **Width:** spreads with irrigation

Flower: Golden yellow clusters in summer into fall

Water needs: Drought tolerant to moderate

Sun needs: Sun to part shade

Ecology: Dry or moist sites below 7000 ft., California Floristic Province and Modoc Plateau

Common Snowberry

Symphoricarpos albus [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Shrub: Reddish, slender stems with deep green, round leaves. Striking white berries in winter. Spreads by underground rhizomes, more when watered. Butterflies & moths hosted: 10 confirmed, 19 likely

Size: Height & Width: 4-5'

Flower: Spring blooms with tiny white or pink bell shaped flowers along stem.

Water Needs: Some, water deeply 1-2 times per month.

Requirements: Part shade/shade. *In sun the leaves are smaller and the plant blooms more.*

Ecology: Shady woods, steam banks, northern slopes below 400'.

California Aster

Symphyotrichum chilense [Link to Calscape](#)



Deciduous Perennial: It is a quick spreading plant and a good soil stabilizer, but can be invasive if not managed. A good filler in a meadow garden. Attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects. The flowers attract many beneficial insects. Butterflies & moths hosted: 10 likely

Height: 3' **Width:** 3'

Flower: Blooms in late summer-fall, daisy-like, lavender colored petals with yellow center.

Water Needs: Tolerates dry to wet.

Requirements: Full sun/part shade.

Ecology: It is native to western North America from British Columbia to California, where it grows in many types of habitat, especially along the coast and in the coastal mountain ranges.

Vervain

Verbena lasiostachys [Link to Calscape](#)



Herbaceous Perennial: It can grow aggressively, but is great for erosion control and attracts loads of butterflies and pollinators. Verbena is lanky and adapts to many garden conditions. This plant has a long bloom period beginning in April and lasting until September. Purple-blue flowers are densely clustered on tall green stalks. Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 6 likely

Size: 2-3 ft tall and 4-5 ft wide

Flower Color: Blue, Lavender, Purple

Flowering Season: Spring, Summer, Fall

Water Needs: Some, moderate amount.

Requirements: Full Sun, Part shade.

Ecology: Shady woods, steam banks, northern slopes below

Roger's Red Grape

Vitis Rogers Red [Link to Calscrape](#)

Vine, deciduous: Exuberant deciduous native vine, fast-growing, that provides flavorful grapes in September and October. Glorious fall color. Likes part-shade, some summer water. Gives a lush tropical appearance in summer. Excellent for trellises and fences. Butterflies & moths hosted:
potentially 41

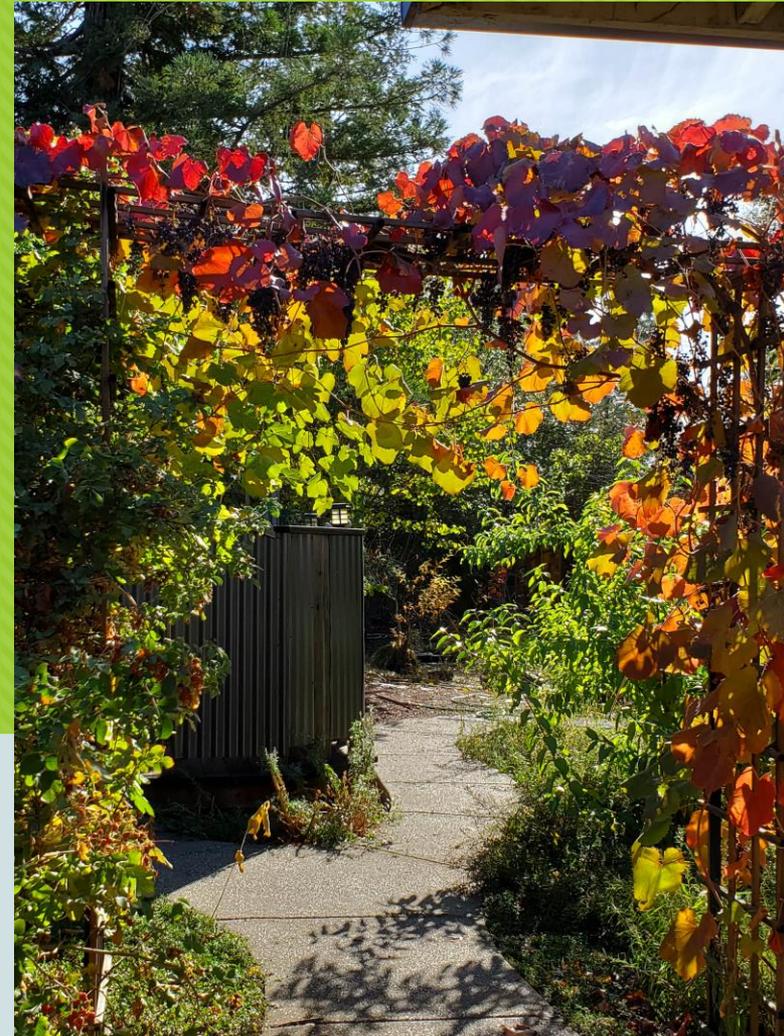
Height: 20 - 40'

Flower: Very small yellow flower cluster in spring, small fruits in summer to fall.

Water Needs: Though this plant naturally grows in moister areas, it is surprisingly drought tolerant once established.
Water deeply 1-2 times per month

Sun Needs: Full to part sun.

Ecology: This is a hybrid selection not found in nature.





The native plant habitat we protect or add today will determine what LIFE looks like tomorrow.