

Native plants are the foundation of natural ecosystems.



# Let's Choose Native Plants !

SacValley CNPS Nursery and Homegrown Habitat

*Projects of the Sac Valley Chapter of CNPS by Chris Lewis*



what is a

NATIVE PLANT?

Native plants are found naturally in a given region and evolved over ***thousands of years*** to the conditions that surround them. Wildlife depend on native plants either directly or indirectly.

**Chaparral Honeysuckle** *Lonicera interrupta*  
Snipes Pershing Ravine, Norma Hamlin Park, Orangevale, CA

# Native Plants Provide Essential Habitat, Food and Shelter for Wildlife

Plants and animals depend on each other for survival.



## **Biodiversity**

A diversity of native plants supports a diversity of insects, and these two key components form the foundation of a thriving, interconnected food web.

# Which is a California Native Plant garden?

## Which the Mediterranean garden? Why Choose Natives?

### California Native Plants

- Decorative value
- Screening
- Focal point
- Drought tolerant
- **Food web value**
- Soil restoration
- **Wildlife habitat**
- **Watershed value**
- **Pesticide Freedom**
- **Host plants**
- Mental health
- **Pollinator habitat**
- **Carbon sequestration**

### Mediterranean / Non-native

- Decorative value
- Screening
- Focal point
- Drought tolerant



# What is special about Native Plants?



Black Phoebe eating Blue Elderberries  
(*Sambucus nigra caerulea*)

1. They support biodiversity by providing a home and food source for a variety of birds, butterflies, other insects and the rest of nature.
2. Indigenous people used and tended the land for 12,000 years.
3. They improve our environment.
4. They are simply beautiful.
5. They connect us to the natural world.
6. They're low maintenance, use less water, and no or less pesticide or herbicide.

# What is special about Native Plants?

## 1. They provide a home and a food source for a variety of birds, butterflies, and other insects.

- Wildflowers provide nectar to butterflies, bees, hummingbirds and other pollinators.
- Birds shelter and give birth to the next generation in the branches of trees and shrubs.
- Caterpillars feed on their host plants, ensuring the next generation of butterflies and moths,
- These caterpillars then feed the birds.

***Why should we care about insects?***



# INSECTS:

## Nature's Tiny Heroes

### Key thoughts

Keystone plants support insects

97% of insects are considered beneficial, yet we use pesticides everywhere

We shouldn't be killing off INSECTS!

(Plus, pesticides and herbicides are bad for humans)

## FOOD

Insects are a critical part of the food web, feeding fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals.



Those pesky mosquitoes and gnats provide food for fish, bats, and birds.

**96%**  
of birds  
eat insects

**25%**  
of humans  
eat insects

Most songbirds feed their babies a steady diet of insects, especially caterpillars. One notable study by researcher Doug Tallamy found that one chickadee family fed their babies **350 to 570 caterpillars every day.**



# INSECTS:

## Nature's Tiny Heroes

### Key thoughts

When I see aphids, I know it's not long before ladybugs come to the rescue!

Celebrate when you see cobwebs, because spiders are on duty!

Even wasps are beneficial since they keep other insects in check!

## BALANCE

Called "6-legged lifesavers" by some, insects not only provide food—they also keep harmful organisms in check.



**A ladybug is a voracious meat eater**

eating up to  
**A THOUSAND**  
aphids during its  
larval development

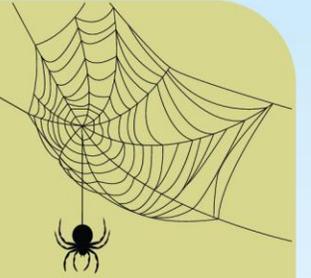
& **SEVERAL HUNDRED**  
more as an adult  
producing its eggs.

Spiders\* eat

**400-800**

**BILLION TONS** of insects a year!

\*a spider is not an insect but an arachnid



**A wasp colony can eat**

**2 POUNDS**

of other insects in a  
2,000 sq.ft. garden.



# INSECTS:

## Nature's Tiny Heroes

### Key thoughts

Symbiotic relationships, dig into:

Monarchs & Milkweeds

Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly &  
Dutchman's Pipe

I like figs too!

## POLLINATION



Insects' role in the pollination of plants is nearly incalculable. The insects get fed by the pollen and nectar they gather, while the fertilized flowers are able to form fruit and set seeds.



Specific interactions called mutualisms have evolved over time and certain insects are the only pollinator for some plants, like figs and the fig wasp.

**Insects pollinate**

**85%**

**of wild  
plants**

**75%**

**of agricultural  
crops.**



# INSECTS:

## Nature's Tiny Heroes

### Key thoughts

other ways seeds disperse:

wind – fly away

water – moves short & long distances

animals – digest & deposit

animals – on fur/feathers

bursting – explosive (Poppy)

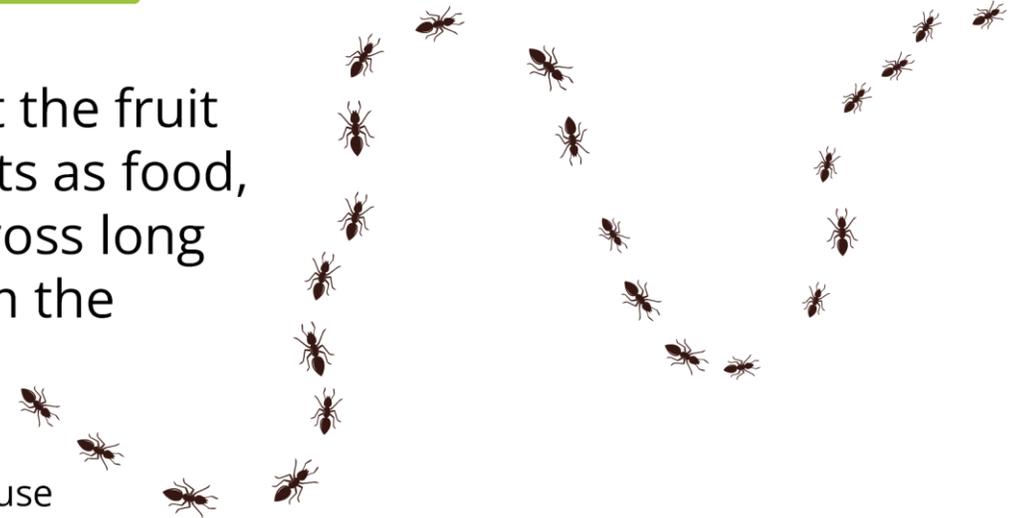
gravity 😊

gardeners 😊

## PLANTING

Many insects collect the fruit and seed from plants as food, dispersing them across long distances away from the parent plant.

Ant dispersal of seeds is beneficial to the plant because seeds are moved to new areas with reduced competition, and may be stored underground and guarded from other seed predators.



Ants disperse the seeds

of about **11,000**  
different plants.

# INSECTS: Nature's Tiny Heroes

Key thoughts:

thank goodness for decomposers!

## CLEANUP



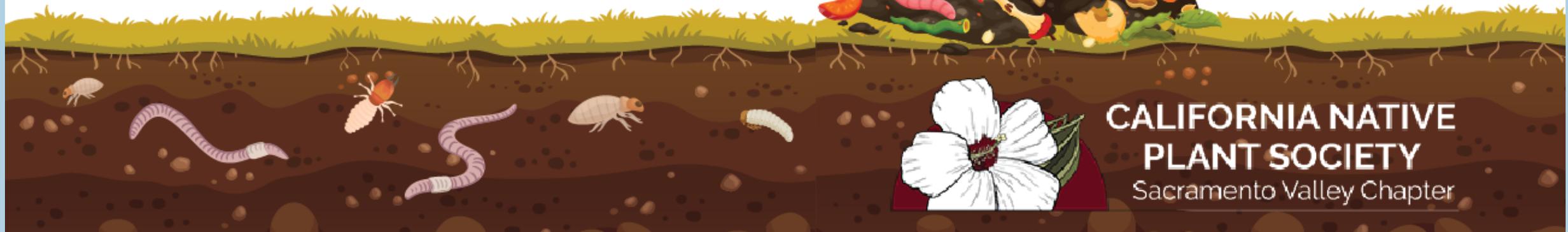
Not only do insects feed us, but they break down and clean up our waste, too. Without them, we'd be knee-deep in—well, you know!



Acting as nature's tiny janitors, insects, fungi, and bacteria break down and recycle dead matter to form new life. They clean up dung, dead plants, and animal bodies and return them to the soil as nutrient-rich organic matter.



Blowflies and flesh flies eat dead animal and plant waste and recycle it into the ecosystem as they produce waste or are themselves eaten.



**CALIFORNIA NATIVE  
PLANT SOCIETY**  
Sacramento Valley Chapter

# MOTHS ARE COOL TOO!

## Moths vs. Butterflies- What's the Difference?

- Moths and butterflies are related, but there are a lot more species of moths in the U.S.
- 800 butterfly species
- 11,000 moth species!



## Importance of Moths in Nature

- Moths are pollinators, just like bees and butterflies
- Moth caterpillars are food for many creatures; birds, bats, other insects
- Moths are sensitive to changes in their environment; when they are doing well, we know ecosystems are healthy!

# Moths are Cool Too! *continued*

## Gardening for Moths

- Moths often visit night blooming flowers that are white or pale in color, such as soap lily and evening primrose (pictured here)
- Some moths don't feed as adults but we need to protect the plants their caterpillars eat so...
- Have lots of flowering plants for nectar
- Provide host plants for caterpillars (these are also hosts)
- Leave the leaves! Moths use leaf litter, small brush piles and branches as shelter
- Protect all living creatures from pesticides



## Outdoor Lighting

You can protect our nocturnal friends by making some simple changes at home

- Only use outdoor lighting where and when it's *actually* needed
- Use light covers so light only shines down, not out in all directions
- Use motion-detectors and timers so lights are only on when needed
- Use dimmer, warmer toned bulbs (yellow or red) or cover bulbs with a filter.

# So embrace life in your garden & enjoy the show!

(avoid using pesticides)



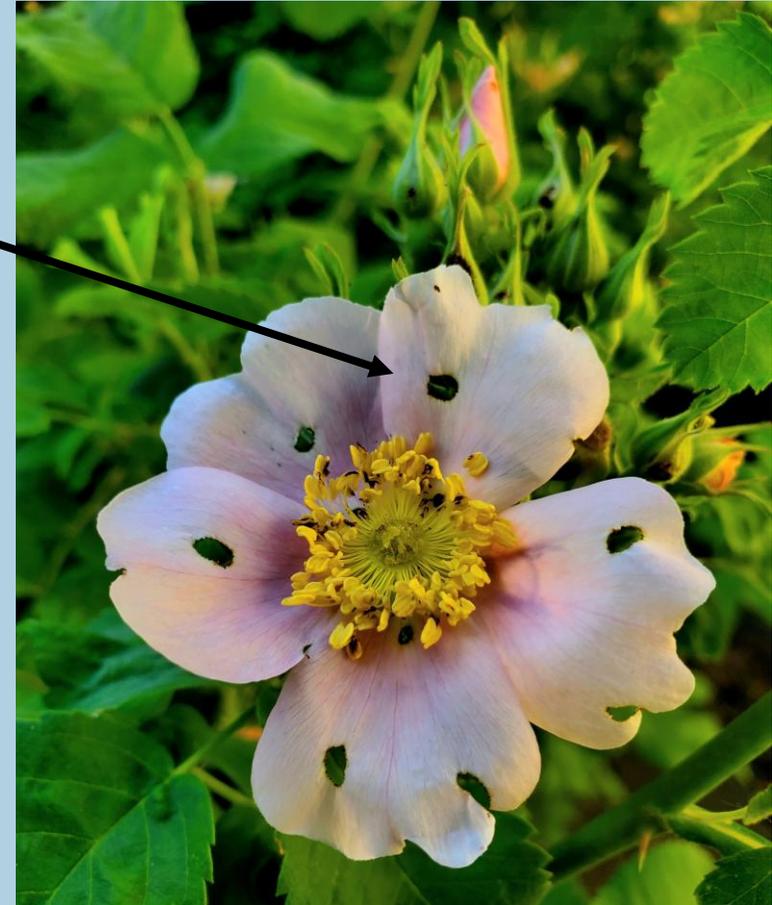
Pipevine leaf is the only food source for the Pipevine Butterfly's caterpillar

**Damage?**  
(*OLD viewpoint*)

or evidence  
of

**LIFE!**

(*enlightened  
viewpoint*)



This California Wild Rose shows use by leafcutter bees!

**LET'S CHANGE THE MARKETPLACE, after all WHY NOT DO THINGS THAT HELP THE PLANET?**

# What is special about Native Plants?

## 2. Indigenous people use

- Used and **tended** the land in California for more than 12,000 years.
- **Developed** management strategies to create useful landscapes that provided food, fiber, tools, recreation, medicine, and fire management.
- Knowledge of traditional plant use has been passed from generation to generation.
- Fire has been used as medicine for the land for thousands of years and is vital to our future



Cultural Fire - Sadie Hampshire

# What is special about Native Plants?

## 3. Improve our environment.

- Native gardens absorb a lot more storm water
- They support good soil quality
- They improve air quality
- They sequester carbon
- They help prevent erosion.

***(It's their roots!)***



Oak trees and Sedge grasses have VERY DEEP ROOTS that hold the soil and sequester carbon!

# What is special about Native Plants?

## 4. They are simply beautiful.

Native plants come in all colors, shapes, sizes and live at all heights so it is easy to integrate them into an existing garden or design a new space.



Christmas Berry Bush & Coyote Brush, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* & *Baccharis pilularis*

The different colors, shapes, sizes and heights are perfect for different birds, bees, butterflies and the rest of nature!



Long Tubed Iris, *Iris macrosiphon*

# WILDFLOWERS ROLE IN NATURE



Wildflowers, both perennial and annual native flowers, play vital roles in supporting local ecosystems and wildlife.

- They provide a source of nectar, pollen, and seeds for native bees, butterflies, birds, and other beneficial insects.

- By cultivating native plants, you create havens for these essential pollinators, helping to maintain biodiversity and contribute to the overall health of the ecosystem.

# What is special about Native Plants?

## 5. They connect us to the natural world.

- Having native plants in our own living spaces allows us to realize that nature is right here in our own spaces.
- They show us that cities and nature can work together.
- They're also a great way to foster conversations about our natural habitat and pay tribute to our natural heritage.

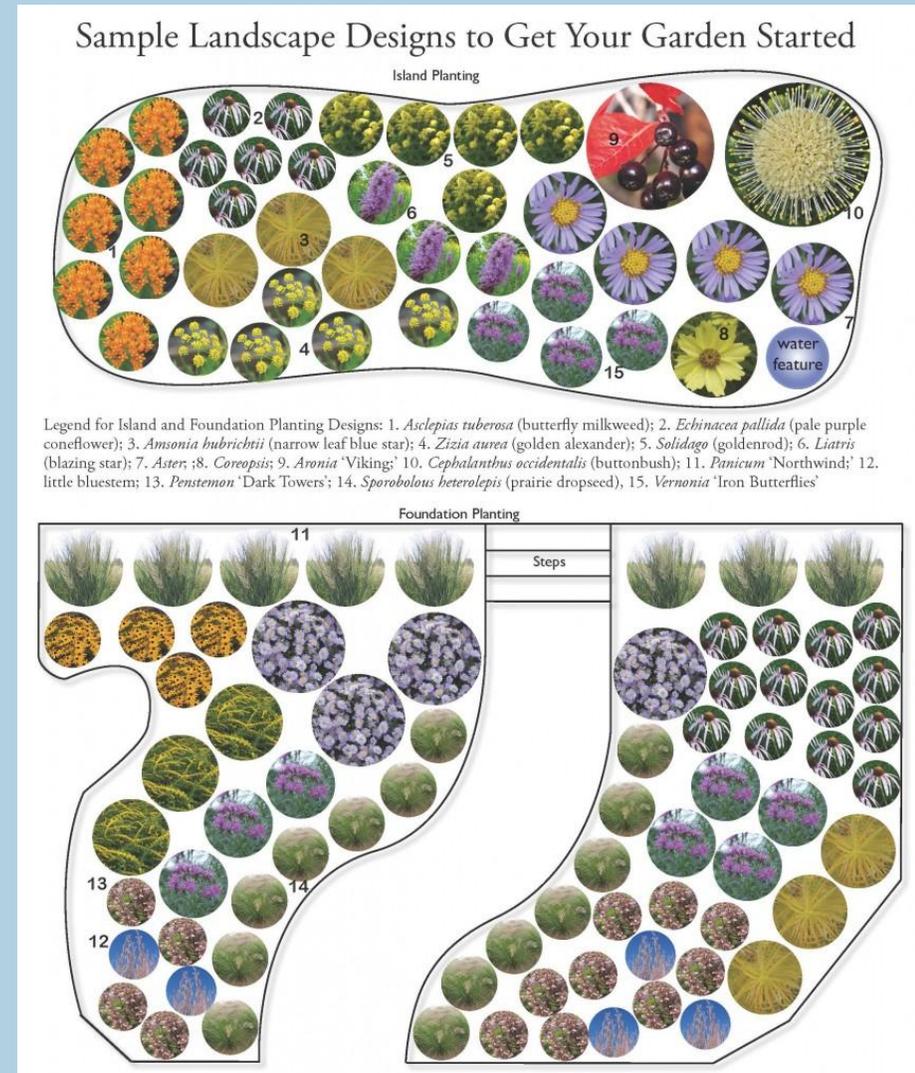


# What is special about Native Plants?

## 6. They're low maintenance because Native Plants:

- Require less water
- Require no pest control
- Require no mowers & blowers
- Your garden becomes a destination!

This saves you money and keeps excess nutrients out of the air and our waterways.





# How are Keystone plants determined?

National Wildlife Federation determines Keystone Plants by Ecoregion but California has so many ecoregions, they couldn't do it.

California has Calscape which was developed by a native plant volunteer in San Diego for his own use. Over the years, he broadened it to encompass more and more of California. Eventually he donated the whole program to CNPS. Thank you Dennis Mudd!

The key to Calscape's success (to my mind 😊) is the Wildlife Supported part of each plant's description.

One metric of being a keystone plant is the number of lepidoptera who use the plant as a host.

# “Most Important Plants”

=

Best guess

## Keystone

Based on lepidoptera count

Specialist Bees are supposed to be added to Calscape (when?)

The few specialist bees we list here are deciphered from Xerces data.

Sacramento Regions Most Important Plants List –2025		Specialist	Lepidoptera
These plants were selected because they are local to the Sacramento Region. And they have high wildlife habitat value.			
Botanical Name	Common Name <a href="#">link to Calscape</a>		
<i>Salix exigua</i>	<a href="#">Sandbar Willow</a>	8	224
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	<a href="#">Interior Live Oak</a>		172
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	<a href="#">Blue Oak</a>		170
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	<a href="#">Valley Oak</a>		168
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	<a href="#">Buck Brush</a>	2	95
<i>Rosa californica</i>	<a href="#">California Wildrose</a>		72
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	<a href="#">Tomcat Clover</a>		69
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	<a href="#">Silver Bush Lupine</a>		57
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	<a href="#">Miniature Lupine</a>		54
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	<small>Native to SoCal</small> <a href="#">Calif Buckwheat</a>	4	51
<i>Lupinus benthamii</i>	<a href="#">Spider Lupine</a>		51
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	<a href="#">Nude Buckwheat</a>	4	48
<i>Eriogonum roseum</i>	<a href="#">Wand Buckwheat</a>		46
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	<a href="#">Wild strawberry</a>		42
<i>Vitis californica</i>	<a href="#">California Grape</a>		41
<i>Solidago californica</i>	<a href="#">California Goldenrod</a>		39
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	<a href="#">Common Sunflower</a>	7	37
<i>Franoula californica</i>	<a href="#">Coffeeberrv</a>		33

# MOST IMPORTANT PLANTS



**aka Plants we love**



Trees

# *Cercis occidentalis* Western Redbud



Deciduous; 10'-20' tall

Water Needs: Low (but it can live in a Rain Garden!)

Shade-Part Sun

Bloom time: Feb-April.

Drought-tolerant; also tolerates semi-riparian conditions

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
11 likely

# Interior Live Oak

## *Quercus wislizeni*

KEYSTONE SPECIES



**Evergreen Tree:** It is a beautiful tree that needs no special care. 30' to 50' tall and wide

### Wildlife Supported

Birds Mammals Reptiles Amphibians  
Invertebrates

Butterflies & moths hosted: **17 confirmed** and another **151 likely!**

*Did you know?*



**That the live oak** is the most efficient **carbon capturing tree**, it being able to **sequester** some 10,994 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent over its lifetime. This biological process is key to reducing the carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere.

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1292740/tree-species-with-the-highest-lifetime-carbon-sequestration/>



# *Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea* Blue Elderberry

Deciduous; 20'-30' tall

Water Needs: Medium (more water=  
more fruit)

Full Sun – Part Sun

Bloom time: Mar-July.

Easy to grow, fast growing, Edible fruit

All summer, this is a BIRD favorite.

Host plant to the endangered Valley  
Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB)

Butterflies & moths hosted: 23 likely

Shrubs

# *Arctostaphylos viscida*      Whiteleaf Manzanita



Evergreen; 8' – 16' tall

Water Needs: Very low, Low

Full Sun – Part Shade

Bloom Time: Jan-Feb

Easy to grow shrub; extremely valuable for Hummingbirds and Bumble Bees; blooms in winter

Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 confirmed, 55 likely.

*Baccharis pilularis*

## Coyote Brush



Evergreen; 10' tall

Very low water-Low water

Full sun – Part sun

Bloom time: Sept-Jan.

Easy to grow shrub; extremely valuable for wildlife; Winter bloom

Butterflies & moths hosted: 11 confirmed, 18 likely.

*Frangula californica ssp. tomentella* **Hoary Coffeeberry**



Evergreen; 20' tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun – Part Shade

Bloom Time: Jun-Aug.

Beautiful shrub with velvety soft leaves. Bees love it in May!

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
32 likely

# *Heteromeles arbutifolia* Toyon



Evergreen; 12' tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun – Part Shade

Bloom Time: Jun-Aug.

Easy to grow, white flowers early summer, red berries in fall and winter gives it another name: Christmas Berry Bush. Birds relish these berries!

Cedar Waxwings love toyon!

Butterflies & moths hosted: 4 likely

*Rhamnus ilicifolia*

## Hollyleaf Redberry



Evergreen; 9' tall

Water Needs: Low

Part Sun

Bloom Time: Apr-June

Afternoon shade in the valley,  
siting is critical for success,  
beautiful red berries in summer

Butterflies & moths hosted: 19  
likely

Perennials

# *Achillea millefolium* Common Yarrow



Deciduous; 3' tall

Water Needs: Low – Medium

Full Sun- Part Shade

Bloom Time: April-Aug.

Looks best with regular water; semi deciduous in drier conditions; attracts beneficial insects- ladybugs, parasitic wasps, tachinid flies

Butterflies & moths hosted: 5 confirmed, 10 likely

# *Asclepias fascicularis* Narrowleaf Milkweed



Deciduous; 1.5' – 2' tall

Water Needs: Low – Medium

Full Sun

Bloom Time: June-Sept

Lovely flower cluster; tolerates clay;

Milkweed is the sole host to Monarch Butterfly Larva.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 4 likely

# *Diplacus aurantiacus* Sticky Monkeyflower



Evergreen; 2'-4' tall

Water Needs: Low-Medium

Full Sun – Part Sun

Bloom Time: Mar-Aug

These plants are named for their funny-face-flowers that look like grinning Monkeys.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 confirmed, 7 likely. Plus 2 specialist bees use.

*Epilobium canum*

## California Fuchsia



Deciduous; 1 ½'-2 ½' tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun

Bloom Time: Aug-Oct.

Hummingbird favorite; spreads nicely; you can cut back in winter. You can use cuttings as habitat by leaving them near the plant.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 15 likely

**Carpenter and Long Horn Bees**

# *Eriogonum nudum*    **Nude Buckwheat**



Perennial; 3' – 6' tall

Water Needs: Dry, water deeply once a month.

Full Sun

Bloom Time: May-August

Wildlife Supported: Native bees, butterflies, as well as many other pollinators. Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 confirmed, 39 likely

*Lupinus albifrons*

## Silver Bush Lupine



Evergreen; 3' tall

Water Needs: Very Low Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: Apr-July

This stunning shrub prefers dry, well-drained soil and nutrient-poor soil. The leaves are highly reflective.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 7 confirmed, 49 likely; Native bees love this plant.

# *Monardella villosa* Coyote Mint



Evergreen; 2' tall

Water Needs: Low

Part Sun, Full Sun

Bloom Time: Jun-Aug.

This plant is vital for any **butterfly** garden. Coyote Mint leaves make a nice tea.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 7 confirmed, 2 likely

# Evening Primrose

## *Oenothera elata*



**Herbaceous Annual:** 3-6'

Flowers open in the evening and puts on a show!

Abundant, small, yellow flowers March-September.

Low water needs

Best in full sun.

**Wildlife Supported:** A number of insects use this plant. Hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers, and smaller birds such as Goldfinches are attracted to the seeds in fall.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 15 likely

*Penstemon heterophyllus*

## Foothill Penstemon



Perennial; 5' tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: May-July

Endemic to California.

May need pm shade in valley

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
17 likely

6 specialist bees use

# *Phacelia imbricata* Pine Bee Flower



Perennial; 1' tall

Water Needs: Very Low

Full Sun

Bloom Time: Feb-Apr

Tolerates clay soil; this perennial re-seeds readily.

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
9 likely

Plus 15 specialist bees use

# *Phyla nodiflora* Lippia



Deciduous; 6" tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: May-June

Flowering ground cover or lawn substitute; spreads readily, prunes easily.

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
2 confirmed, 1 likely

*Solidago velutina ssp. californica* **California Goldenrod**



Evergreen; 3' tall

Water Needs: Low-Medium

Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: July-Oct

Easy to grow; spreader

Numerous insects are attracted to the flowers.

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
39 likely

*Symphotrichum chilense*

## California Aster



Deciduous; 3'-4' tall

Water Needs: Very Low-Low

Full Sun

Bloom Time: Jul-Aug

Tolerates clay soil and RAIN Gardens; they bloom good if there is good Winter rain!

Spreads well! Attracts beneficial insects: lacewing

The flowers attract many beneficial insects.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 10 likely

# *Aristolochia californica* Dutchman's Pipe



Deciduous; 20' long

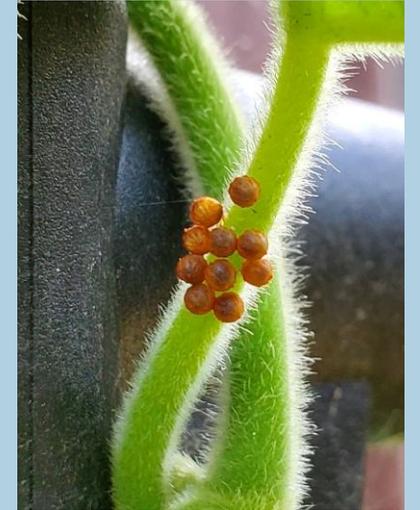
Water Needs: Low

Sun, Part Sun – plant in shade, it will climb to sun

Bloom Time: Jan-March – they bloom, then leaf out.

It is one of the most distinctive of California's endemic plants. It grows along the American River Parkway.

It is the **ONLY larval host plant** for the Pipevine Swallowtail caterpillar





**MALE**

**FEMALE**

**Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly** *Battus philenor*

# *Lonicera interrupta* Chaparral Honeysuckle



Deciduous vine; 8-20' tall

Water Needs: Low

Sun Needs: Shade to full sun.

Easy to grow, fast growing

Wildlife Supported:

Hummingbird, Bird, Bees,

Butterflies. Butterflies & moths

hosted: 23 likely

# *Vitis californica* California Wild Grape



Deciduous; 10'-40' long

Water Needs: Low-Medium

Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: May-June

Grapes provide an important food source for a variety of wild animals, especially birds (and people), and the foliage provides thick cover. Bees love the flowers, and it is one of the best plants for butterflies in fall.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 41 likely

Bulb

# *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* Soap Plant



Deciduous; 3' tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: May-Aug

Soap Lily has long, strap-like, wavy leaves that lie along the ground.

Native Bees love it!

Indigenous Peoples use the crushed bulbs and water to produce a lather for cleaning clothing and baskets.

Butterflies & moths hosted: The Brown Elfin, confirmed.

Annuals

A list of annuals at Upper Sunrise: 39 species

# *Clarkia unguiculata* **Elegant Clarkia**



Annual; 8"-15" tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun, Part Sun

Bloom Time: Jun-Sept

It is endemic to California.

Reseeds readily. They brighten up the landscape and make an attractive, long-lasting cut flower. Bees love the flowers, birds love the seeds.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 3 likely; 7 specialist bees use.

# *Claytonia perfoliata* Miners Lettuce



Annual; 3"-8" tall

Water Needs: Low-Medium

Part Shade

Bloom Time: Feb-May.

Rooreh is edible, spreads nicely, and reseeds. Great in salads. Does not compete well with bark.

Butterflies & moths hosted:

2 confirmed, 1 likely

# *Eschscholzia californica* California Poppy



## **Annual-Perennial**

Deciduous; 6"-10" tall

Water Needs: Very Low-Low

Full Sun

Bloom Time: Feb-April. *If you cut back, it often blooms again.*  
It can be Perennial.

CA State flower, tolerates clay soil, readily reseeds

Butterflies & moths hosted:  
5 confirmed, 2 likely

[SacValleyCNPS.org/Nursery](http://SacValleyCNPS.org/Nursery)

# *Helianthus annuus* Common Sunflower



**Longhorn bee sleepover**

Annual; 2'-4' tall

Water Needs: Medium

Full Sun

Bloom Time: Jun-Aug

Tolerates most soils;

Sunflowers seeds are very attractive to numerous birds. The flowers are important nectar source for various insects. 7 specialist bees use

Attracts beneficial insects-lacewings, syrphid flies, parasitic wasps

Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 confirmed, 28 likely

# *Lupinus benthamii* Spider Lupine



Annual; 1'-2.3' tall

Water Needs: Low

Bloom Time: Mar-June.

It is endemic to central California.

Attracts native bees, butterflies, butterflies, hummingbirds

Butterflies & moths hosted: 51 likely

# Tansy (Lacey) Phacelia

## *Phacelia tanacetifolia* [Link to Calscape](#)



Annual; 2 - 3 1/2' tall

Water Needs: Irrigating will help the flowers last longer and the plant will be more showy.

Bloom Time: March - April

Native to much of California

Wildlife Supported: Very attractive to bees, bats, butterflies. Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 likely;  
**Plus 15 Specialist Bees**

# *Trifolium willdenovii* Tomcat Clover



Annual; 4"-8" tall

Water Needs: Low

Full Sun

Bloom Time: Apr-May

It flowers in spring, and can reseed abundantly. This clover's lavender to purple flowers attract bees, butterflies, other pollinators, and birds.

Butterflies & moths hosted: 67 likely

(we have not gotten it to reseed)

# SacValley CNPS Nursery & Gardens

2140 Chase Drive, Rancho Cordova, 95667

Volunteers are the face, heart, and soul of CNPS. For this reason, we encourage a culture of gratitude and an appreciation of each other. 



Our **Nursery & Garden workdays** are most Monday and every Wednesday from 10-12.

+ **Monthly Volunteer Orientation**

[SacValleyCNPS.org/Nursery](https://SacValleyCNPS.org/Nursery)

+ **Monthly Drop-In Saturdays** Once a month, you are invited to drop in to visit the nursery & demonstration gardens and get to know local native plants! (See website for **dates & times**)



# NATIVE PLANT PROPAGATION at HOME



We are encouraging people to grow local natives at their homes or in their community spaces.

Our focus is on propagation by SEED because seeds preserve genetic diversity. Genetic diversity creates resilience from climate, pests, and disease stresses.

On our website there are resources to **help you grow plants for your own landscape or to share with friends & neighbors or donate to a non-profit!**

We also organize meet-ups at the Nursery so that you can meet others in the native plant propagating community and discuss your experiences. (Email Chris to receive notices on meet-ups [cnpschris@gmail.com](mailto:cnpschris@gmail.com))

# LEARN ABOUT NATIVE PLANTS ~ GET INVOLVED

## Volunteer to help on a committee!

[SacValleyCNPS.org](http://SacValleyCNPS.org)



**CALIFORNIA NATIVE  
PLANT SOCIETY**

Sacramento Valley Chapter

[Chapter Meetings](#)

[Friday Walks](#)

[Native Garden Tour](#)

[Plant Sales](#)

Questions or comments,  
contact Chris Lewis,  
[CNPSchris@gmail.com](mailto:CNPSchris@gmail.com)

[eNewsletter](#) - The Sacramento Valley Chapter's monthly e-newsletter contains chapter announcements and upcoming events, and each issue is posted on the Newsletter page and emailed to all newsletter subscribers. You do not need to be a member to receive our eNewsletter.

[Homegrown Habitat - Habitat Expanding Collaborations](#) will work with schools, colleges, non-profits to upgrade landscape to native plants. **Wildlife Wonders** is a bi-annual event where we celebrate wildlife and the plants that support them.

[Kids in Native Garden Grants](#) Free CA native plants for schools and community gardens

