



SacValley CNPS Nursery's Demonstration Gardens

2140 Chase Drive, Rancho Cordova
On the American River Parkway at Soil Born Farms



The mission of SacValley CNPS Nursery (formerly Elderberry Farms*) is to promote awareness of the benefits of native plant habitat, encourage community involvement, and provide a source of local native plants for gardening and restoration projects.

These are the gardens we labeled and tend.

Robin's Front Yard

Willows for Wildlife Oasis

Traditional Resources

Low Water, Hand Water

Under Oaks

HOA – Friendly

Butterfly Waystation

Shade TBD (Document to be developed)

This space has Clematis, Pipevine, Mugwort, Miner's Lettuce, Styrax redivivus – California Snowdrop Bush.

Entrance Wildflower Natural Garden

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EACH GARDEN IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHOWCASE, SHARE AND EDUCATE!

ROBIN'S FRONT YARD



This garden was adopted by Robin Rietz, the Nursery's Propagation Director. As we encourage the community to shift to native plants, it is likely that for many, the idea of letting native plants grow wildly and naturally won't be their first choice. Robin's Front Yard is just one way we to represent the beauty and potential for uniformity with natives by carefully selecting suitable plants in combination with some maintenance. If you are looking to elevate your front yard with a charming combination of native plants,

then Robin's Front Yard is the landscape design for you. This zone provides a florid landscape with sufficient pollinating plants for essential pollinators in your region, while also being well-kept and easy on the eyes. Having a native yard that is left to evolve on its own and break down naturally, will always provide the most for wildlife, but even a yard that has been trimmed and maintained can provide numerous benefits to you and essential critters. This native yard will thrive with less water, without pesticides or fertilizers, improve soil health and structure, along with providing food, homes, and materials for wildlife. Let us help you create a manicured, yet progressive landscape design with our native plants to help brighten and refresh your day!

Foothill Sedge	<i>Carex tumulicola</i>
Ceanothus Skylark	<i>Ceanothus Skylark</i>
Western Redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
California Fuchsia	<i>Epilobium canum</i>
Fleabane Daisy	<i>Erigeron foliosus</i>
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>
Woolly Sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Frying Pans	<i>Eschscholzia lobbii</i>
Canyon Dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>
Crevice Alumroot	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>
Hollyleaf Redberry	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. Caerulea</i>
Pacific stonecrop	<i>Sedum divergens</i>
Vinegar Weed	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>

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Willows for Wildlife Oasis



About the Willows for Wildlife Oasis

The Sandbar Willow and Dusky Willow are two of the smaller, local members of the genus, making them suitable for small gardens and tight spaces such as the edge of a pond or bioswale. However, its tendency to spread by basal shoots should be considered as it will eventually spread to occupy any wet soil that it can reach. The Sandbar is already spreading. The Dusky didn't survive initially but will try again.

An oasis is defined as, "something that provides refuge, relief, or pleasant contrast", and this wildlife oasis can be just that for you too! Take a moment to unwind from everyday life with us at SacValley CNPS Demonstration Gardens Willows for Wildlife Oasis and watch birds come in for a drink and a bath. This garden demonstrates one direction Sacramento residents can take to make a huge difference for pollinators by using willow trees and other valuable native plants in a sustainable way while also creating a tranquil water feature in

their backyard.

Maintenance

Prune willows for size. Saturate designated irrigation areas for approximately 10 minutes a week during dry seasons with bubblers, soakers, or targeted sprinklers. Riparian plants such as our willows will be best-planted adjacent, while semi-riparian plants can be planted a minimum of three feet away but can be planted farther away to encourage more extensive root growth.

General Info

Habitats for indigenous species continue to be destroyed and at risk. Pollinator populations are dropping at a huge rate, insects of all kinds are endangered, and species worldwide are going extinct at unprecedented rates. While it may seem like you can't make an impactful difference on an individual level, there are indeed many ways you can. A man-made wildlife oasis mimics a natural irrigation system that, when used with native plants, allows roots to pull water and transfer it laterally to other plants, creating sustainable, durable, and efficient root connections just beneath our feet. These irrigation systems are especially useful in fire-prone areas and are easily maintained. Ensuring that the native plants surrounding the oasis provide food, water and cover for critters is essential for their survival. Cultivating this wildlife-friendly oasis in your yard is just one way you can easily provide a sanctuary, while also creating a welcoming and peaceful space for yourself. Willows are host to a wide variety of pollinators including the Dreamy Duskywing, Viceroy, Lorquin's Admiral, Mourning Cloak, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Sylvan Hairstreak, various moths, and some gall-forming wasps.

Fun Fact: Salix spp, willow trees, according to entomologist Doug Tallamy, willows support the third-highest diversity of lepidopteran caterpillars of any plant, with at least 455 species using it as a host plant. Also, willows supply nectar-rich flowers adored by bees and other wildlife.

Note the expanse of Foothill Penstemon. We planted 3 plants in May

Common Name	Scientific Name	H N S	Butterflies & Moths
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Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	HNS	Sept-Jan. Easy to grow shrub; extremely valuable for wildlife; variable forms; blooms into winter larval host to 11 moths
Lemmon's Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus lemmonii</i>	HNS	Apr-May. Bird Gardens, Butterfly Gardens, and Bee Gardens. It is valued for providing pollen and nectar for many beneficial insects. Butterflies & moths hosted: 73 likely
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	HNS	Apr-Sept. Tough, easy to grow, prefer good drainage larval host to 15 butterflies and moths
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	HN	Jun-Sept. Sacramento delta endemic (native to limited area). Takes inundation in the winter and needs little water in summer. Butterflies & moths hosted: likely host for 5.
Foothill Penstemon	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>	HNS	May-July. Perennial evergreen herb. May need pm shade in valley Butterflies & moths hosted: 17 likely
Sandbar Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	HNS	Feb-May. Likes marshes/wet areas; spreads by root runners; deciduous larval host to 13 butterflies and moths + likely 211



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Features: A Swale Garden also good for pollinators, flood basin a bit, plants are in ascending order of water needs with roots sharing and spreading water.



Hibiscus with posing Praying Mantis

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Traditional Resources

Get inspired, be creative and feel connected to the native plants and nature in the traditional resources garden. Observe wildlife uses of plants and share your observations. Everything can be used in this zone, instead of discarding plant material, when maintaining, share cuttings for starts, collect seeds and share them. The original American peoples used over 2,000 native plants for medicinal purposes.

The sacred wisdom and traditions, of indigenous people, were gained over a millennium of generational experiences. Native plants are not only essential to wildlife, but they provide humans food for nourishment, herbal medicinal remedies, and crafting materials for baskets, strings and more! The traditional resources zone highlights, not only pollinating plants and host plants for little critters and birds, but the potential for a deeper bond between humans and our environment in our own yards and community gardens. The benefits don't end with adults either, this interactive garden design is supportive of multiple development domains for children --- intellectual, emotional, social, spiritual, physical, and much more. In nature there is no waste, therefore, in this zone, another important feature includes recycling and using every part of the plant, while protecting the landscape's overall health. As we tend to the earth, it tends to us!



Oak galls can be fun!

Maintenance

Volunteers maximize harvest of seeds and berries while maintaining species health. Propagate plant cuttings. Add trimmed pieces to brush pile or other artful or clever uses.

Common name	Scientific Name	Traditional uses
Dutchmans pipevine	Aristolochia californica	Miwok Medicinal use : steeped and drank to cure colds
California Mugwort	Artemisia douglasiana	California mugwort has a long history of use, as a treatment for arthritis and bronchitis, as an insect repellent and ghost repellent. The Chumash, Native Americans of the Santa Barbara area, used the wool from the leaves to cauterize wounds and they used the leaves as a treatment for poison oak. The Luiseño, from Oceanside and north, made arrows from the stems, while the Kumeyaay people prepared a tea from the leaves for use as a decongestant.
Narrow Leaf Milkweed	Asclepias fascicularis	Tewa speaking people of the Rio Grande still make string and rope from showy milk weed fibers. At Zuni, the silky seed fibers are spun on a hand-held wooden spindle and made into yarn and woven into fabric, especially for dancers.
Showy Milkweed	Asclepias speciosa	Fibers made into cordage, sap applied to warts and skin ailments, root decoction used as cold remedy.
Coyote Brush	Baccharis pilularis	Boiled leaves were applied to skin as a remedy for poison oak rash (Timbrook 2007). Baccharis pilularis is used medicinally for hay fever, sinusitis, and headaches in Mexico.
Indian Paintbrush	Castilleja foliolosa	Cahuilla Food, Sweetener. Flowers picked by children to suck the nectar.
Miners lettuce	Claytonia perfoliate	Also known as Indian Lettuce. This lovely annual groundcover plant, All parts of the plant can be consumed, and it has a delightfully mild, earthy, slightly buttery flavor. Stems, leaves and blossoms have high content of Vitamin C, calcium and proteins.
Sticky Monkeyflower	Diplacus aurantiacus	The Miwok and Pomo Native Americans used the plant to treat minor ailments such as sores, burns, diarrhea, and eye irritation. They used the colorful flowers for decorative purposes.
California Fuchsia	Epilobium canum	The Miwok used a decoction of the leaves as a cathartic. Miwok women used this plant as a treatment for hemorrhages following childbirth. The Karuk would also use it as a nectar source, sucking the sweet nectar from the flowers.
Yerba Santa	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	The Amah Mutsun tribe gathered its leaves and used them to treat a surprisingly broad range of ailments: colds, throat and bronchial affections, grippe, asthma and other respiratory ailments, catarrh, stomach aches, vomiting, diarrhea, aching or sore spots, wounds, abrasions, and the pain and swelling associated with fractured bones.
Pine Bee Flower	Phacelia imbricata	None found.
Interior Scrub Oak	Quercus berberidifolia	Acorns eaten and forked branched used for cradleboard
Leather Oak	Quercus durata	Thousands of wildlife species depend on these oaks for food and shelter, and they also provide immense health and environmental benefits to neighborhoods surrounding them.
California Wildrose (planted in container)	<i>Rosa californica</i>	Rosa californica is used in California native gardens and habitat gardens, forming colonies, and attracting wildlife with the bright rose hips in autumn. Uses The rose hips were used during World War II for their high vitamin content. They are dried for tea, or for use in jellies and sauces.

Blue Elderberry Coppiced	<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea</i>	Fruit skins used for treating poison oak, wood used for flute and clapper sticks. The Ohlone people used the berries for food, and a decoction of the leaves as a purgative and to treat new colds. A decoction of dried flowers were taken by the Kashaya Pomo people to break a fever. Look for many Sambucus products at your local drug stores.
Narrowleaf Mule Ears	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	The Ohlone, a native tribe of Northern California, who made a thick lather from its roots. The solution was rubbed on the chest as a cure for various respiratory conditions.

A few additional plants of interest

- Brodiaea – bulbs eaten raw or roasted
- Buckeye - Blooms late spring Leached and eaten only in times of famine. Shoots used for arrows, sticks for fire drill, to stupefy or kill fish, and tea from leaves for lung congestion and varicose veins. (California buckeye seeds are toxic to humans in their raw state, and flowers poisonous to honey bees, do not plant near apiaries https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs144p2_063807.pdf)
- Buttercup – seeds parched and eaten
- Cattail – Young shoots eaten like asparagus, fluff used as diaper material in cradleboard, dried stalks used as fire drill, can be used to make flour.
- Cedar – Root peeled and eaten raw- wood used as a fire hearth – boughs used to line pits for acorn leaching (flavoring) -bark shredded and used as cradle padding. Seeds boiled for tea – canoes made from trunks – limbs for bows – bark burnt and used as dye for tattoos, bark for cedar homes by the Mt. Maidu.
- Clover – eaten raw or boiled
- Coffeeberry – berries eaten as a laxative, root heated and placed on tooth for toothaches, used externally for poison oak
- Deer Grass – used in basketry
- Madrone – berries eaten – for digging sticks- good coals in fire.
- Maple – Leaves used to wrap food for earthen oven, wood for bows, basketry
- Mistletoe – used as a medicine for colds, rheumatism, dizziness, to prevent pregnancy and hasten delivery
- Pine – Seeds eaten, pitch for glue and gum, as laxative
- Redbud – Shoots used for basketry – flowers eaten and used in garlands for girls puberty ceremony
- Sedge – Roots used in basketry and rope
- Soap Root -used as soap, fish stupefier, eaten in famine, heated and used to heal old sores, fibers and bulb used to make a brush, bulb mashed and applied to relieve sores and poison oak.
- Tule – Stalks used in construction of home-cordage and rope – canoes, seeds ground into flour, roots eaten like potatoes
- Vetch - used in basketry, bark and leaves medicine for headaches
- Yarrow – used in a treat a fever, as poultice to cure sores and impetigo, leaves used on open sores.

Features

California Rose is planted in a container because it spreads aggressively. It is a wonderful plant for wildlife and people!
have many uses!

Rose hips

Another resource:

https://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/486/files/plantreferenceguide2014_03_03_14.pdf



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Low Water - Hand Water



About gardening Low Water ~ Hand Water garden

As we face of climate change, plants that demand minimal water will be increasingly desired and needed. Water plays an essential role in growing garden plants but is not required to create a beautiful native yard. The Low water-Hand water zone demonstrates low maintenance and lower cost landscape design achievable in the Sacramento region. Most native plants need little water once established. This garden has no irrigation built in,

we've been using a sprinkler. It's a lot of work if you aren't living at the site! We're installing a line this fall.

Newly planted plants: Plant new plants during rainy seasons. However, if there is no rainfall, then watering once per week should be enough. For the first 3 months, making sure to get root ball soaked is important. After the initial three months, you CAN water less frequently, around once every 1-3 weeks but do deeper watering, the root ball should remain moist between each watering.

<http://calscape.org/planting-guide.php>

Once established: Very little water is needed after the plant grows approximately twice the size of the initial planting, which takes 1-3 years. (Direct irrigation slows root growth, the roots won't stretch far to

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find water. moderate drought stress will encourage broad and deep root development over time. The more extensive the roots, the healthier the plants will be.)

Low Water ~ Hand Water Plant List

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
California Buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>
Deerweed (California Broom)	<i>Acmispon glaber</i>
Showy milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>
Brickell Bush	<i>Brickellia californica</i>
Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i>
Buck Brush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
Soap Plant	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>
Sticky Monkeyflower	<i>Diplocis aurantiacus</i>
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>
Sulphur Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>
Gum Plant	<i>Grindelia camporum</i>
Toyon (Christmas Berry Bush)	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Blue flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>
Silver Bush Lupine	<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>
Deer Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>
Sonoma Sage	<i>Salvia Sonomensis</i>

Features: roof runoff from the Nursery's Greenhouse gives extra water to nearby plants, helping them establish deeper root systems. Think of roof runoff as an easy "Rain Garden"!



California Buckeye and Western Tiger Swallowtail

Native insects including several butterfly species are attracted to the flowers. It is said to be toxic to non-native bees. It is an important nectar source in the late spring to migrant butterflies. **Wildlife supported:** Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 11 likely

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HOA Friendly (Homeowners Association Friendly plants)



About HOA Friendly

Homeowner's Associations and homeowners have been disputing landscape designs all over the United States, with homeowners getting sued and fined for not having turfgrass. However, homeowners have been fighting back to keep their native xeriscape in recent years. The narrow focus on having a lawn has brought drastic ecological consequences including reducing habitat for wildlife, as it fails to support diversity, destroying complex food webs. In addition, lawns are voracious water drinkers, require mowing, fertilizing and other planet unfriendly practices.

Plants and animals have evolved over millions of years to survive in harmony with one another. When we replace native plants with foreign species, it disrupts nature's ecological balance. In North America alone, the monarch butterfly is close to extinction levels and bumbles bees, which are essential pollinators to plants that sustain human life, are in sharp decline. Planting natives allows us to make a difference, to nourish and support pollinators during their migration southward to warmer temperatures during the winter.

Maintenance

Nursery volunteers prune shrubs to maintain a clear walkways, and remove typical weeds like bindweed and Bermuda grass.

HOA Restrictions: Small and prunable shrubs, plants used should have non-invasive roots or keeping them in pots on cement surfaces (so roots don't escape into the ground creating a more permanent and potentially larger plant) and no plants, such as vines, should be on fences.

General Information:

The HOA-friendly zone here at SacValley CNPS Demo Garden demonstrates native plants adapted to the Sacramento region that are also well-suited for those who live in an HOA community. Native drought-tolerant plants have significantly lower water requirements than turfgrass, making your garden more water-efficient, and saving you a substantial amount of money. More importantly, working with these native plants is an effortless way to share your space with the world that supports us all.



Ceanothus "Ray Hartman"

H-Host N-Nectar S-Shelter

Common Name	Scientific Name	H N S	Butterflies & Moths
Whiteleaf Manzanita	Arctostaphylos viscida	HNS	1 confirmed, 55 likely
Western Redbud	Cercis occidentalis	HNS	11 likely
Coyote Brush	Baccharis pilularis	HNS	11 confirmed, 18 likely
Mountain Mahogany	Cercocarpus betuloides	HNS	10 confirmed, 21 likely
California Fuchsia	Epilobium canum	HNS	15 likely
Lippia	Phyla nodiflora	HN	2 confirmed, 1 likely
Hollyleaf Redberry	Rhamnus ilicifolia	HNS	19 likely
Blue Elderberry	Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea	HNS	23 likely; Host to Longhorn Beetle, and the most important source of food for birds in California.
Dwarf Coyote Bush	Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point'	NS	Very attractive to insects, especially when in flower. It is common to find wasp galls on leaves.
Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'	NS	Bees love their bloom
Yankee Point Carmel Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> var. <i>griseus</i> 'Yankee Point'	NS	Bees love their bloom
Silver Carpet Aster	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> 'Silver Carpet'	NS	
Everett's California Fuchsia	<i>Epilobium canum</i> 'Everett's Choice'	NS	Butterflies love their nectar
Theodore Payne California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> 'Theodore Payne'	NS	
Festuca idahoensis 'Siskiyou Blue'	Festuca idahoensis 'Siskiyou Blue'	S	
Salvia clevelandii 'Winifred Gilman'	Salvia clevelandii 'Winifred Gilman'	NS	
Salvia mellifera 'Terra Seca'	Salvia mellifera 'Terra Seca'	NS	Wildlife

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BUTTERFLY WAYSTATION



Butterflies are not only a wonderful way to bring bright refreshing colors to your wildlife garden but they are essential to the web of life. The butterfly waystation is focused on providing host and nectar plants for a variety of native butterfly species. Attracting butterflies requires a landscape design that serves the needs of butterflies throughout all life stages. The garden's earthworks slow rain water to prevent runoff.



Designed and installed by Grow Water- Chris Lopez & Rodger Sargent

According to Doug Tallamy, 96 percent of bird species feed their young with caterpillars. Oak trees are a keystone species, and can support more than 300 species of wildlife, including many pollinators.

Feature

Butterfly puddler: Though rich in sugar, nectar lacks some important nutrients the butterflies need for reproduction. For those, butterflies visit puddles. By sipping moisture from mud puddles, butterflies take in salts and minerals from the soil. This behavior is called puddling.

Butterflies on a bank along the American River.



What is the Butterfly Waystation?

They are specialized Pollinator Gardens that provide habitat for:

Caterpillars

Food: Host plants provide food for butterfly or moth larvae (caterpillars). Adult butterflies/moths lay their eggs on host plants, then the larvae hatch and eat from the plant before undergoing metamorphosis into butterflies.

Shelter: Woody trees and shrubs protect caterpillars at night and during bad weather

Butterflies & Moths

Food: Nectar Plants for Butterflies, Moths and other pollinators.

Water: Many species of butterflies and moths congregate on wet sand and mud to partake in “puddling”, drinking water, and extracting minerals from damp puddles.

H: Host / S: Shelter / N: Nectar ~ (A partial list plants in this garden.)

Most butterflies use all of these nectar sources!

Dutchmans Pipe	<i>Aristolochia californica</i>	HN	Jan-April. Deciduous vine, grows in moist woods along streams sole larval host of the Pipevine Swallowtail
Purple Milkweed	<i>Asclepias cordifolia</i>	HSN	Mar-July. It is the earliest flowering local milkweed but notoriously hard to grow in a nursery setting or to establish. Beautiful flowers and leaves; host to Monarch larva
Narrowleaf Milkweed	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	HSN	June-Sept. Lovely flower cluster; tolerates clay; host to Monarch larva
Quailbush	<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	HSN	June-July. Huge, evergreen shrub. Great for wildlife. Tolerates a variety of soils, Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 14 likely
California Fuchsia	<i>Epilobium canum</i>	N	Aug-Oct. Hummingbird favorite; spreads; cut back in winter Butterflies & moths hosted: 15 likely
Fleabane Daisy	<i>Erigeron foliosus</i>	N	May-Sept. Showy blue flowers larval host likely to at least 13 butterflies and moths
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	NS	Apr-Sept. Tough, easy to grow, prefer good drainage larval host to 15 butterflies and moths
Nude Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	HN	May-Aug. Leafless stems Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 confirmed Acmon Blue, Blue Copper, Mormon Metalmark, Square-spotted Blue, Dotted Blue, Bramble Hairstreak, Gorgon Copper, Veined Blue, Mojave Dotted-blue, plus 39 more likely
Seep Monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe guttatus</i>	H	Apr-June. Aquatic annual plant; good in ponds or rain gardens larval host to Mylitta Crescent, Annaphila lithosina, plus 8 more likely
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	H	Feb-Sept. CA State flower, tolerates clay soil, readily reseeds larval host to Acmon Blue, Mormon Metalmark, Dotted Blue, Veined Blue, Buckwheat Borer Moth, plus 2 more likely
Common Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	HN	June-Aug. it can also be a spectacular performer in the garden if given plenty of room, direct sun, and normal garden watering. Butterflies & moths hosted: 9 confirmed, 28 likely. Plus 7 Specialist bees
Pink Honesuckle	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	N	Apr-July. This chaparral vine to shrub seems to be deer proof. Hummingbird flower. Butterflies & moths hosted: 2 confirmed, 22 likely

Chaparral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	N	Apr-June. Hardy, woody chaparral shrub/vine, summer flowering, edible/bitter berries Butterflies & moths hosted: 23 likely
Coyote Mint	<i>Monardella villosa</i>	N	Jun-Aug. Requires good drainage, Butterfly magnate larval host to 6 butterflies and moths
Deergrass	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	S	May-June. Attractive bunch grass; easy to grow; grows in most soils Butterflies & moths hosted: 1 likely
Foothill Penstemon	<i>Penstemon heterophyllus</i>	N	May-July. Perennial evergreen herb. May need pm shade in valley Butterflies & moths hosted: 17 likely
California Goldenrod	<i>Solidago velutina ssp. californica</i>	N	Jul-Oct. Easy to grow; spreads easily with garden water. Likely larval host to 39 butterflies and moths
California Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum chilense</i>	N	Jul-Aug. Tolerates clay soil and RAIN Gardens; winter deciduous; aggressive spreader likely larval host to 10 butterflies and moths
Vervain	<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	N	May-Jun. Common along rivers and streams, winter deciduous Butterflies & moths hosted: 41 likely



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Wildflower Natural Garden



This garden evolved over a few years. It started with Silver Bush Lupine popping up in an unirrigated area. Then we discovered a leak in a nearby drip line had given the *Lupinus albifrons* the start it needed. We fixed the leak since these plants don't thrive with summer irrigation. Then in January 2023, we had massive amounts of rain. And the wildflowers came!

We planted another perennial that doesn't require summer irrigation: *Phacelia imbricata*.

Now we add annuals and perennials as trials.

ANNUALS	
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant Clarkia
<i>Eriogonum roseum</i>	Slender Buckwheat
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
PERENNIALS	
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	Silver Bush Lupine
<i>Phacelia imbricata</i>	Rock Phacelia