



## *Salix Lasiolepis*

### Arroyo Willow

Native Riparian, Marshes, Wetlands

It is an indicator species for freshwater marsh. It spreads by root runners and will tend to fill in moist areas. In the garden it must have constantly moist soil. It is deciduous, so it will be leafless for part of the year. The flower is a yellowish catkin.

or tomentose, generally brittle at base. Leaf: later stipules generally leaf-like; petiole tomentose to velvety; young leaves white- or white-and-rusty-hairy; strap-shaped to elliptic or obovate, acute to convex (base wedge-shaped to convex), entire to irregularly serrate, +- to strongly rolled under, abaxially generally +- dense-tomentose or -woolly-tomentose or hairs sparsely short-soft-spreading or short- or long-silky, white or white and rusty, wavy, to +-  
0. Inflorescence: blooming before leaves, pistillate 18--

72 mm, on leafy shoots 0--6 mm; flower bract dark brown, with generally wavy hairs, tip broadly rounded. Staminate Flower: stamens 2. Pistillate Flower: ovary glabrous, stalk 0.5--2.4 mm, style 0.1--0.6 mm. Chromosomes:  $2n=76$

*Salicaceae*

Uses: Medicinal plant, inner bark used to make rope, shoots and branches used for basketry

Leaves are dentate with pointed tips  
Shrub, small tree, Stem: twigs +- yellow, yellow-green, or yellow- or red-brown, glabrous, densely short-soft-spreading-hairy,



## *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*

Bigcone Douglass Fir

Native

Woodland, Chaparral

The growth form is straight, with a conical crown, and a strong and spreading root system. The [bark](#) is deeply ridged, composed of thin, woodlike plates separating

heavy  
layers of

cork; The main branches are long and spreading with pendulous side shoots.

Found With:  
bigleaf maple,  
white alder

Pinaceae

Uses: provide habitat for black-tailed deer, black bear, and various small animals.



# *Acer macrophyllum*

## Bigleaf Maple

Native

Riparian

Monoecious

*Acer macrophyllum* is a deciduous Tree growing to 30 m (98ft) by 12 m (39ft) at a fast rate.

It is hardy to zone (UK) 6. It is in flower in April, and the seeds ripen in October. The species is monoecious (individual flowers

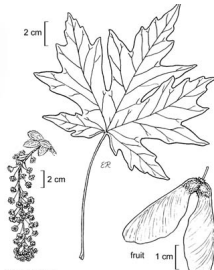
are either male or female, but both sexes can be found on the same plant) and is pollinated

by Insects.

Suitable for: light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils, prefers well-drained soil and can grow in heavy clay soil. Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. It prefers moist soil.



The sap contains a certain amount of sugar and can either be used as a drink, or can be concentrated into a syrup by boiling off the water. An infusion of the bark has been used in the treatment of TB. The raw sap has been used as a tonic



Asteraceae

# *Salvia mellifera*

## Black Sage

Native Coastal Sage Scub, Chaparral

Dicot

This creeping variety of sage produces a blueish-white flower and has dark green foliage that is evergreen. The fragrant leaves are a good backdrop for the large blue and white spears that flower in spring and early summer. The flowers are loved by hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Shrub, erect hairs simple, some glandular. Leaf: blade oblong-elliptic to

obovate, puckered, adaxially +- glabrous, abaxially hairy. Inflorescence: clusters, Flower: hairs wavy, upper lip minutely 3-lobed; corolla tube 5.5--9 mm, white to pale blue or lavender (pale rose), upper lip 2-lobed; stamens, style +- exserted. Fruit: 2--3 mm, generally brown.

*Lamiaceae*



Uses: The Chumash people used a strong sun tea of the leaves and stems of the plant. This was rubbed on the painful area or used to soak one's feet. The plant contains diterpenoids, such as aethiopinone and ursolic acid, that are pain





## *Juglans californica*

Black walnut

Native

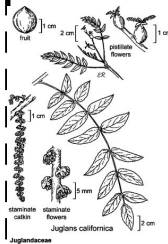
Riparian woodlands

Monoecious

*Juglans californica* can be either a large shrub with 1–5 trunks, or a small, single-trunked tree. The main trunk can fork close to the ground, making it look like two trees that have grown together, then diverged. It has thick bark, deeply channeled or furrowed at maturity. It has large, pinnately compound leaves with 11–19 lanceolate leaflets with toothed margins and no hair in the vein angles.<sup>[2]</sup> It has a small hard nut in a shallowly grooved, thick shell that is difficult to remove

*Juglandaceae*

Uses: Chumash Indians ate the walnuts and used the nutshells for dice. They used the bark for making baskets



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Uses: A tea made from the root bark is used to promote labour in childbirth and in treating headaches, kidney problems and mucous congestion

## *Sambucus nigra*

Blue Elderberry

Native

Riparian woodlands

Black elder is a loose, graceful, deciduous shrub with both woody and herbaceous branches. Many long stems arise from the base, arching at the top. Broad, white pith in stems and branches. Pinnately-compound leaves, opposite, consisting of a central axis with 4 to 10 usually 4

to 6, paired leaflets and a terminal one often larger. Leaflets ovate to elliptic or narrower, with an extended



tip and a broadly wedge shaped base, margins toothed except at the tip and toward the base, the teeth narrow and pointed toward the tip. Flowers white, in broad, flat, conspicuous clusters. Fruit berrylike, dark purple when ripe, Fruit is edible raw or cooked. The leaves and stems of this species are poisonous.



*Caprifoliaceae*

# *Umbellularia Californica*

## California Bay

Native Riparian

It is an attractive tree of variable size , Ultimate size and speed of growth depend largely on local conditions. Its bark has a color range from maple blonde to walnut brown. It releases terpenes that kill off competing plants which can somewhat limit understory planting. Leaves are oblong, smooth-

edged and have a peppery aroma . They sometimes turn a spectacular golden color during the autumn in northern California. Flowers are small, white, yellow or yellowish green, and open in late winter and early spring. The fruit is a round green berry lightly spotted with yellow and purple. It is one of the few garden trees that tolerates serpentine or clay soils.



Uses:

often used  
as a cooking  
spice



Lauraceae

## *Eriogonum Fasciculatum*

**California Buckwheat**      Native      Coastal Sage Scrub

Dicot



It is variable in appearance, forming a patchy, compact bramble or a spreading bush. The leaves grow in clusters at nodes along the branches and are leathery, woolly on the undersides, and rolled under along the edges. Flowers appear in dense, frilly clusters. Each individual flower is pink and white. This plant is particularly attractive to honey bees and is a good source of nectar over many months in drier areas.

*Polygonaceae*

Uses: The Black Sage also produces a nectar that Black Sage honey is made from.





# *Artemisia Californica*

**California Sagebrush**

Native

CSB, Coastal Strand

Shrub—Dicot

A highly aromatic shrub, the plant branches from the base and grows out from there, becoming rounded. Plant height varies significantly.

The stems of the plant are slender, flexible, and smooth (hairless) or canescent (fuzzy). The leaves are divided with 2

-4 threadlike lobes and are hairy and light green to gray in color; the margins of the leaves curl under. The flower clusters are leafy, narrow,

and sparse. The pistillate flowers range in number from 6 to 10 and the disk flowers

range from 15 to 30, and they are generally yellowish in appearance, but sometimes red.

The fruits produced are resinous achenes



Uses: Although *Artemisia californica* is a sagebrush, not a true sage, it can be used in cooking as a spice and can also be made into a tea.

Habitat for California Gnatcatcher



Found With:  
Black Sage,  
White SageCal-  
ifornia Buck-  
wheat, Lemon-  
adeberry

*Asteraceae*



# *Quercus berberidifolia*

**Calif Scruboak**

Native

Chaparral, CSS

Dicot

Shrub 1--3 m or small tree to 8+ m, evergreen. Leaf: 1.5--3 cm; petiole 2--4 mm; blade oblong, elliptic, or +- round, adaxially +- flat to wavy, +- shiny, green, abaxially with minute appressed stellate hairs, dull, pale green, tip generally rounded, margin mucro- or spine-toothed. Fruit: cup 12--20 mm wide, 5--10 mm deep, hemispheric

to bowl

-shaped, thick, scales tubercled; nut 10--30 mm, generally ovoid, distally obtuse to rounded, shell glabrous inside; mature in year one.

Flower: Spring, acorns

*Fagaceae*



Cultural Value: Important medicinal source for ulcers, served as tonic and flavoring for soup, etc

Rare plant rank 1B.1



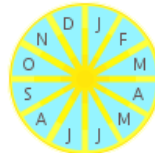
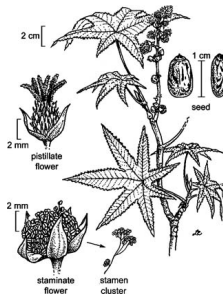
# *Ricinus communis*

## Castor bean

An evergreen glabrous, soft-woody shrub or small tree, often grown as annual, 1-5 m tall, with a strong tap-root and prominent lateral roots. Shoots usually glaucous, variously green or red. Occasional glands at nodes, petioles and main axes of inflorescences. Stem and branches with conspicuous nodes and ringlike scars of the bracts. Leaves spirally arranged, dark green when old. Serrate lobes. Panicles



Uses: It was cultivated for its oil in Egypt as long as 6000 years ago and from here it spread



## Invasive

CSS, Chaparral

erect, terminal, later somewhat lateral by overtopping. Flowers shortly pedicelled in lateral cymes. corolla absent; male flowers with many stamens in branched bundles; female flowers with early caducous sepals; ovary superior with three 1-ovuled cells, usually soft spiny; styles 3, red or green, 2-cleft. a fast-growing shrub or small tree which is a highly prolific and precocious producer of toxic seeds.

very adaptable to different environments and has been widely distributed by

*Euphorbiaceae*



# *Typha Latifolia*

**Cattail**

Native

Marshes

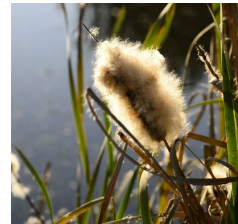
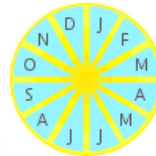
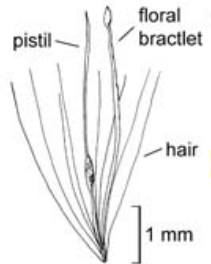
Fast growing and moderately long-lived. It grows in an upright form to a height of 5 feet, with active growth during the spring and summer. Flowers are brown and bloom in the late spring. Leaves are medium green and deciduous.

Uses:  
Tradi-

Flowering Time: Jun--Jul



tionally, *Typha latifolia* has been a part of certain indigenous cultures of British Columbia, as a source of food, medicine. The rhizomes are edible after cooking and removing the skin, while peeled stems and leaf bases can be eaten raw, or cooked. Young flower spikes are edible as well



*Typhaceae*

# *Adenostoma fasciculatum*

**Chamise / Greasewood**

Native

Chaparral coastal sage

Dicot

Diffusely branched, evergreen shrub, 0.5 to 3.5 m tall, reddish bark becoming shreddy with age; leaves green, mostly 4 to 14 leaf, alternate bundles crowded on stems, rarely single, linear, 4 to 10 (> 20) mm long, sharp-pointed, usually channeled on one side; seedling leaves divided one, two, or three times into two to several linear lobes; flowers, February through June, small, white, compact clusters 4 to 12 cm long; fruit, akene enclosed by hardened floral tube .

Evergreen

Rosaceae



Uses: Fire Response Mechanism.

Cultural Value: NA used infusion of bark and leaves as cure for syphilis,





## *Quercus agrifolia*

Coastal live oak

Native

Woodland

The leaves are dark green, oval, often convex in shape, the leaf margin is spiny-toothed (spinose), with sharp thistly fibers that extend from the lateral leaf veins. The outer layers of leaves are designed for maximum solar absorption, containing two to three layers of photosynthetic cells

Uses: consumed the acorns as a dietary staple.

Found with Cal. Bay, toyon manzanitas and poison-oak



Fagaceae

# *Rhamnus Californica*

**Coffee Berry**

Native

Coastal Sage Scrub

Dicot

The California Buckthorn is also called coffeeberry because its berries contain seeds which look like coffee beans. It is a dense evergreen shrub with dark red branches. The leaves are an attractive dark green with reddish tint with a curl under at the edges. The flowers are inconspicuous, small and greenish-white

with five petals; they are produced in clusters of 5-60 together. The plant is prized more for its fruit, a berry which turn red, then purple and finally black over the summer. It is valued by birds.

Found: chaparral white-thorn, toyon, skunkbush, redberry, and western poison oak.

*Rhamnaceae*



Uses: This plant is cultivated as an ornamental plant by plant nurseries, for planting in native plant, water conserving, and wildlife gardens



## *Baccharis pilularis*



Uses: Important shrub for wildlife

Coyote brush

Dicot

Shrub < 4.5 m, prostrate and mat-forming to erect and rounded, glabrous, generally sticky. Stem: branches many, spreading, erect, or ascending, striate, dark brown, sticky. Leaf: sessile or short-petioled; blade 5--40 mm, 2--15 mm wide, oblanceolate to obovate, entire to toothed, glabrous, gland-dotted; main veins 3. Inflorescence: heads in a leafy panicle-like cluster; involucre hemispheric to bell-shaped; phyllaries 1--3 mm,

Native

CSS, Chaparral, Coastal

lanceo-

late to ovate, glabrous, tip rounded to acute. Staminate Flower: 20--34; corolla 3--4 mm; pappus 3--4 mm. Pistillate Flower: 19--43; corolla 2.5--3.5 mm. Fruit: 1--2 mm, glabrous; ribs 8--10; pappus 5.5--9 mm. Chromosomes:  $2n=18$

Flower: Fall, white color



Asteraceae



# *Datura wrightii*

**Devil's Trumpet**

Intro-

Riparian

Dicot

A poisonous perennial plant and ornamental flower sometimes used as a hallucinogen. It is a vigorous herbaceous perennial with leaves that are broad and rounded at the base, tapering to a point, often with wavy margins. The flowers are the most striking feature, being sweetly fragrant white trumpets often tinted purple, especially at

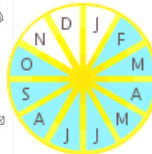
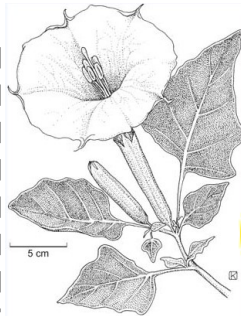
the margin or in the throat. There are five narrow points spaced symmetrically around the rim. The fruit is spiny and conspicuous.

Found:  
chaparral  
white-  
thorn ,

*Solanaceae*



The powdered root is given as an anesthetic and a narcotic for surgery. They also apply a poultice of root and flower meal applied to wounds to promote healing.



# *Pseudognaphalium beneolens*

**Fragrant Everlasting**

Native

CSS, Chaparral, Woodlands

A flowering plant it is a member of the flora of many habitats, including chaparral. This is an annual or biennial herb growing

a branching stem reaching 20 to 80 centimeters in height. Stem branches bear linear to somewhat lance-shaped leaves 2 to 20 centimeters long. The green herbage is hairy, sticky and scented.

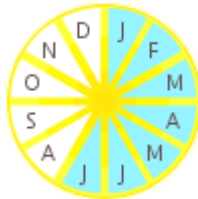
Found:

often found with other pioneer species such as Lotus, native grasses, and wildflowers such as California Poppy

*Asteraceae*



Uses: It is also used for erosion control, and is usually deer resistant.[6][18] As a pollinator plant it is of special value to native butterflies and bees





## *Quercus chrysolepsis*

**Canyon oak**

Native

Chaparral

Its leaves are a glossy dark green on the upper surface with prominent spines; a further rapid identification arises from the leaves of Canyon live oak being geometrically flat.

Canyon live oak regenerates vigorously by basal sprouting, and the clonal diversity of this species has been shown to be high.

Flower Color: Yellow, Cream, Green

This tree is often [found](#) near creeks and drainage swales growing in moist cool microhabitats

*Fagaceae*

Uses: Native Americans used the acorns of this species as a food staple, after leaching of the tannins; moreover, its roasted seed is a coffee substitute



# *Prunus ilicifolia*

**Holy-leaved Cherry**

Native

Coastal Sage Scrub

Dicot

An evergreen shrub or small tree with dense, sclerophyllous foliage. The leaves have a petiole and spiny margins, somewhat resembling those of the holly. They are dark green when mature and generally shiny on top, and have a smell resembling almonds when crushed. The flowers are small,

white, produced on racemes in the spring. The fruit is a cherry are edible and sweet, but contains little flesh surrounding the smooth seed.

Manzanita ,  
Coyotebrush,  
Barberry ,

*Rosaceae*



In small quantities has been shown to stimulate respiration and improve digestion, it is also claimed to be of benefit in the treatment of cancer. In excess, however, it can cause respiratory failure and even death.

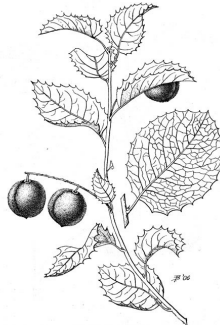


FIG. 108.—*Prunus ilicifolia*.



# *Malosma Laurina*

**Laurel Sumac**

Native

CSS, Chaparral

Dicot

A key member of coastal sage scrub and chaparral ecosystems. It is a large, rounded evergreen shrub or small tree. In bloom, it is intensely aromatic, and gives a characteristic odor to chaparral. The lance-shaped leaf blades have reddish veins and stems. The very small flowers have five white petals and five-lobed green sepals. Large clusters of these flowers occur at the ends of twigs in late spring and early summer. The clusters are reminiscent of lilac. The fruit is a whitish drupe with a smooth, flattish stone inside  
Flower: Spring, white color

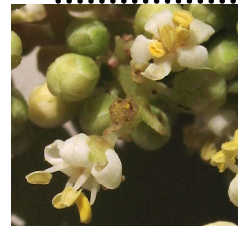
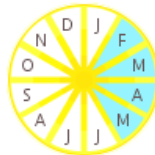
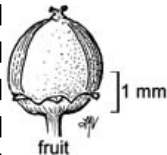
Buckwheat, Hol-  
lyleaf Cherry,  
Oaks, Lemonade  
Berry, wild Cur-  
rant, Sage, Woolly  
Bluecurls and  
many others

*Anacardiaceae*



Uses: The Chumash made flour from the dried fruits of *Malosma laurina*, and they used the root bark to make a tea for treating dysentery

"Sentinel" for farmers of frost free areas



# *Nicotiana Glauca*

**Indian Tree Tobacco**

Intro-

Coastal Sage Scrub

Dicot

Entire large leaves, some are lobe with yellow tubular flowers. Shrub, small tree, glabrous, glaucous; wood soft. Leaf: 5--21 cm, petioled, generally +- ovate. Inflorescence: bracts < 5 mm, linear. Flower: calyx +- 10 mm, lobes < tube, +- unequal, triangular; corolla 30--35 mm, +- cylindric, yellow; stamens +- equal, attached below tube middle. Fruit: 7--15 mm



Uses: The Cahuilla Indians used leaves interchangeably with other tobacco species in hunting rituals and as a poultice to treat swellings, bruises, cuts, wounds, boils, sores, inflamed throat, and swollen glands. It contains the toxic alkaloid anabasine and ingestion of the leaves can be fatal.



*Solanaceae*



## *Arctostaphylos spp*

### Manzanita

Native

Dicot—Evergreen

Evergreen shrubs or small trees with stiff branches and dark reddish-brown bark. Leaves alternate and simple; flowers urn- or bell-shaped. Species differ in fire response mechanisms. .

Wildlife Value: Low value browse, new growth eaten by deer; if heavily used, indicate range problems; berries, staple of many animals including fox, raccoon, skunk, coyote, quail, bear.

Companion  
plants:  
Chamise,  
Scrub Oak,  
Mountain  
Mahogany,  
black sage

*Ericaceae*

Cultural Value: NA very valuable for food, medicine, shelter. Seeds ground into meal; leaves mixed with tobacco or steeped in water for tea to relieve diarrhea or wash poison oak rash



# *Artemisia douglasiana*

## Mugwort

Invasive

Dicot– Perennial. Herb/Subshrub

Appearance: *Artemisia vulgaris* is a perennial herb that can grow from 24-63 in (60-160 cm) high. The stems are branched and purplish-brown. The ascending stems are covered with short hairs. *A. vulgaris* is rhizomatous, and often produces vegetative colonies of plants.

Fruit: The fruits develop and mature from August to October and are obovate or ovate achenes.



has a long [history](#) of use in herbal medicine especially in matters connected to the digestive system, menstrual complaints and the treatment of worms. It is slightly toxic, however, and should never be used by pregnant women, especially in their first trimester, since it can cause a miscarriage. Large, prolonged dosage can damage the nervous system



Drawing by Peter Rave



Asteraceae



## *Baccharis Salicifolia*

**Mule Fat**

Native

Riparian

Dicot

*Baccharis salicifolia* is a flowering shrub native to the desert southwest of the United States and northern Mexico, as well as parts of South America. Its usual common name is mule fat; it is also called seepwillow or water-wally. This is a large bush with sticky foliage which bears plentiful small, fuzzy, pink or red-tinged white flowers. The long pointed leaves may be toothed. It is most common near water sources.

Found With:  
Red Willow,  
Black Willow,  
Sandbar Wil-  
low

*Asteraceae*

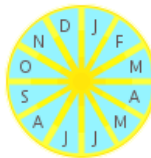


### Uses:

The Kayenta Navajo people use this plant in a compound infusion of plants used as a lotion for chills from immersion.

So called because mule deer eat it

Flower: Summer, white color



# *Asclepias fascicularis*

## Narrow leaf milkweed

Native

CSS, Riparian, Chaparral

Dicot—Perennial herb, generally glabrous. Stem: ascending to erect. Leaf: opposite (and reduced, on sterile branches) or whorled generally in 3s to 5s, often with clusters of smaller leaves in axils; petiole short; blade narrow-lanceolate, base tapered. Inflorescence: terminal and at upper nodes; peduncle 1--3(5) cm. Flower: corolla reflexed, green-white, purple-tinged or not; hoods elevated above corolla base, generally exceeded by anther head, green-white; horns exerted, generally exceeding hoods (and anther head). Fruit: erect on erect pedicels. Seed: 5.5--7 mm. Chromosomes:  $2n=22$

Winter Decid-

Apocynaceae



Uses: Host  
plant for  
Monarch  
caterpillars

Flower: Spring, white with pink color





## *Parkinsonia aculeata*

**Palo Verde**

Native

Coastal

Dicot— Perennial, Leaf Deciduous

It is a bristling, upright-branching tree, mostly found on rocky slopes. Like others in the genus it has chlorophyll in the bark which allows photosynthesis to continue when the tree is leafless. It also has spines on the newer, slender stems. The leaves are yellowish green, very tiny, and during extensively dry and hot periods the tree will shed them. The flower is yellow or cream colored and typical of the genus.

The fruit is a typical Legume seed pod.

Wetland-  
riparian trees  
and plants  
including:  
Western Sycamore, Willow,  
Wild Honey-suckle, Wild  
Currant

*Fabaceae*

Uses:

Fire starting. Dried *Baccharis salicifolia* has a very low ignition temperature. It can be used for spindels and hand-drill shafts



## *Toxicodendron diversilobum*

Poison oak

Native

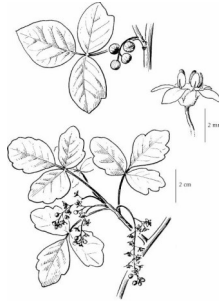
Everywhere

Poison oak is known for causing itching and allergic rashes in many humans after contact by touch or smoke inhalation. Because of this, it is usually eradicated from gardens and public landscaped areas. However, it can be a carefully

situated component in wildlife gardens, habitat gardens, and natural landscaping. The plant is used in habitat restoration projects. It can be early stage succession where woodlands have been burned or removed, serving as a nurse plant for other species.



Uses: indigenous fauna feed on the leaves of the plant. It is rich in phosphorus, calcium, and sulfur. Bird species use the berries for food, and utilize the plant structure for shelter. Pets seem to be okay.



Anacardiaceae

*Ericameria nauseosa***Rubber Rabbitbrush**

Native

Coastal Sage Scrub, Woodlands

Dicot—Perennial

Grows easily in alkaline and saline soils, and thrives on soils that are rich in calcium. It rapidly establishes in disturbed habitat, including burns, flooded washes, and rockslides, so it is a valuable shrub for revegetating damaged land.

erect, +- flexible, very leafy or leafless at flower, +- white to green, loosely to densely tomentose. Leaf: 10--70 mm, thread-like to narrowly (ob) lanceolate, glabrous to tomentose, gland-dotted or not.



Uses: Burns, flooded washes, and rockslides, so it is a valuable shrub for revegetating damaged land such as overgrazed rangeland and abandoned mining areas

Plant 2--28 dm; strongly scented. Stem: spreading or ascending to



Asteraceae

# *Spartium junceum*

## Spanish Broom

Introduced Coastal Sage Brush

Dicot



Fragrant, sweet pea-shaped, bright yellow flowers (to 1" long) appear in late spring in an often showy bloom. Flowers are mostly solitary or in pairs. Fruit is a flattened, pea-like, green seed pod with hairy margins. Pods mature to brown/black in fall and will snap open when ripe, explosively ejecting seeds several yards away. This shrub fixes nitrogen on root nodules.

### Uses:

The Kayenta Navajo people use this plant in a compound infusion of



*Fabaceae*

# *Ageratina adenophora*

**Sticky Snake Root**

Intro-

Riparian

Dicot—Perennial herb

Small shrub and is especially invasive in mild coastal areas producing abundant seed that is dispersed via wind, water, soil movement, and by clinging to animals and people. The small compound flowers occur in late spring and summer, and are found in clusters at the end of branches and creamy white. They are followed by a small brown seed with a white feathery 'parachute'.



## Uses:

Crofton weed is toxic to livestock. Ongoing consumption of crofton weed by horses leads to chronic lung disease, It is typified by impaired



Asteraceae

# *Cyperus eragrostis*

## Tall Sedge

Native

Riparian

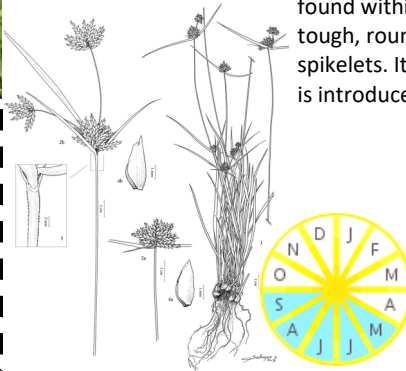
Monocot—Perennial grasslike herb  
Almost always found in wetland-riparian areas where it can spread rapidly. It is a green sedge with tall, erect triangular stems, and long, thin, pointed leaves. Its flowers are

found within tough, rounded, greenish-yellow or beige spikelets. It can become a weed where it is introduced.

other wetland-riparian trees and shrubs such as Alders, Sycamore, and Willows .



fire starting. Dried *Baccharis salicifolia* has a very low ignition temperature, very similar to the dried yucca stock. It can be used for spindels and hand-drill shafts.



Cyperaceae



# *Notholithocarpus densiflorus*

## Tanoak

Dicot

Shrub, tree < 30(45) m, evergreen; trunk bark gray-brown. Leaf: petioles 10--25 mm; blade 3--14 cm, oblong to +- ovate, adaxially sparsely stellate-hairy, +- glabrous in age, abaxially fine-woolly, in age +- glabrous, base +- rounded, tip obtuse, margin entire to serrate; stipules early-deciduous. Staminate Inflorescence: spike, stiff, spreading to erect, many-flowered, dense. Pistillate Inflorescence: below staminate inflorescence on

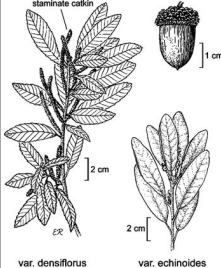
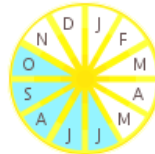
Native

Forests, Riparian

same

or separate stalk, 1-flowered. Staminate Flower: sepals 5--6, minute; stamens 10--12. Fruit: mature year 2; nut 1, 20--35 mm, ovoid to +- spheric, partly enclosed by cup-like involucre (cup), remnants of perianth and style persistent as small point at tip; cup (1.5)2--3 cm diam, saucer-shaped, scales

slender, +- tapered, reflexed to spreading.



*Fagaceae*



# *Heterotheca grandiflora*

**Telegraph Weed**

Native

Coastal Sage Scrub

Dicot—Annual or perennial herb

A tall, bristly, hairy plant exceeding a meter in height and densely foliated in hairy to spiny toothed or lobed leaves.

Leaves are smaller and more widely spaced toward the top of the stem, which is occupied by an flower cluster of bright yellow daisylike flower heads. The disc and ray florets drop away to leave a spherical head of achenes, each with a long white pappus.

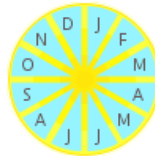
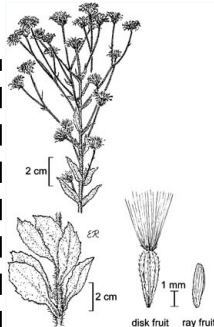
Found with: virtually any native plant

*Asteraceae*



Uses:

This plant is rarely used in the garden but is a useful for restoration projects.



# *Tamarix sp.*

**Tammarisk**

Invasive Non-native

CSS / Saline soils

Dicot

The tamarisk species are resistant to the salinity of the soils. Scale-like leaves (similar to a conifer's needles) that feather out alternatively.

Shrub or tree, < 8 m. Leaf: 1.5--3.5

mm, lanceolate,

acute to acuminate.

Inflorescence: 2° raceme

1.5--7 cm; bract triangular,

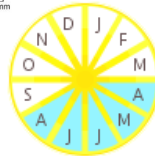
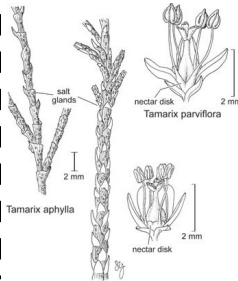
acuminate. Flower: sepals 5, 0.5--1 mm, +- ovate, minutely

dentate; petals 5, 1.5--2 mm, obovate to elliptic; stamens 5, alternate nectary disk lobes,

attached to edge of disk.



A manna is produced by the plants in response to insect damage to the stems. It is sweet and mucilaginous and is used in confectionery.



*Tamaricaceae*

# *Heteromeles arbutifolia*



## Toyon

Native

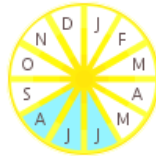
CSS, Chaparral

Dicot—Perennial, Leaf Evergreen

Shrub, small tree, < 10 m, unarmed. Stem: trunk bark +/- gray; twigs puberulent. Leaf: petioled, simple, evergreen; blade 5--10 cm, +/- elliptic, leathery, finely toothed, veined to teeth. Inflorescence: panicle, domed, branches white-tomentose; pedicel bractlets several to many, scattered throughout, gland-tipped. Flower: hypanthium urn-shaped, smooth, bractlets 0; sepals short, triangular, over hypanthium in fruit; petals < 4 mm, white; stamens +/- 10, filaments short; ovary inferior, 2--3-chambered, styles 2--3,

Uses:

Hollywood was named for this plant



Rosaceae

# *Nasturtium officinale*

**Water Cress**

Intro-

Riparian

Dicot—Perennial (aquatic) herb

Fast-growing, aquatic or semi-aquatic, perennial plants and one of the oldest known leaf vegetables consumed by human beings. Botanically related to garden cress and mustard - all noteworthy for a peppery, tangy flavour.

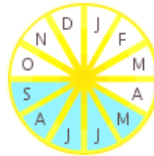
Other  
water  
plants

*Brassicaceae*



Uses:

one of the oldest known leaf vegetables consumed by humans.



## *Cercocarpus betuloides*

**W. mountain-mahogany**

Native

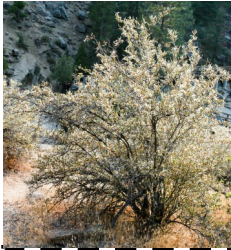
Chaparral

Dicot

Erect open evergreen shrub or small tree, young twigs reddish becoming reddish brown, mature bark smooth gray; leaves simple, alternate, leaf obovate or oval to elliptic, sometimes tapering wedge shape and usually entire below middle, serrate towards apex with short protrusions of veins, more or less pubescent or puberulent on both surfaces, dark green above, paler with evident feather veining below, flowers: clusters of 2 to 5 blooms, with cylindrical floral tube, first hairy, becoming reddish brown with age; fruit, akene with long,

silky, twisting tail.

**Distribution:** Dry slopes and washes below 1800 m (6000 ft); chaparral, canyon live oak, interior live oak woodlands. Fire Response Mechanism: Crown-sprouts after fire, cutting, very palatable at this stage for wildlife.



**Cultural Value:** Bark from young shoots used for baskets, and as mild astringent to treat diarrhea and dysentery

**Wildlife Value:** Usually preferred browse for cattle, sheep, goats, deer, bighorn sheep .

Rosaceae





## *Platanus racemosa*

**Western Sycamore**

Native

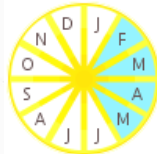
Riparian

Dicot

The trunk generally divides into two or more large trunks splitting into many branches. The bark is beautiful, with areas of white, pinkish gray and pale tan, with older bark becoming darker and peeling away. The leaves can be extremely large. The plant is deciduous, with leaves turning an attractive yellow and orangish brown in the fall. The rather plain-looking flowers that become seed balls

Uses:

The tough and coarse-grained wood is difficult to split and work. It has various uses, including acting as a meat preparation block for butchers.



# *Alnus rhombifolia*

**White Alder**

Native

Riparian

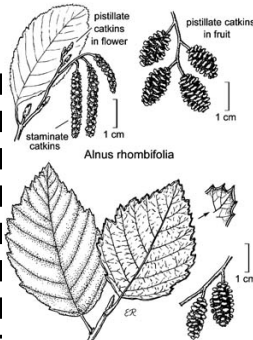
Dicot—Perennial, Leaf Deciduous

A medium-sized deciduous tree with pale gray bark, smooth on young trees, becoming scaly on old trees.

The leaves are alternate, rhombic to narrow elliptic, with a finely serrated margin and a rounded to acute tip; they are thinly hairy below.

The flowers are produced in catkins. The male catkins are pendulous, slender, yellowish, and produced in clusters of two to seven; pollination is in early spring, before the leaves emerge. The tree produces very large amounts of pollen at this time.

- Wetland-riparian trees and plants including:
- Western Sycamore,
- Willow, and Wild Honey-suckle





# *Marah macrocarpa*

**Wild cucumber**

Native

Dicot—Perennial herb or vine

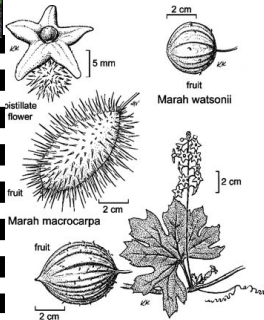
Plant Type: Perennial herb or vine

Herbage not glaucous. Flower: corolla generally > 8 mm wide, shallowly cup-shaped, white. Fruit: 5--12 cm, oblong, generally rounded at both ends (occasionally with sharp beak); prickles +- dense, stiff, unhooked. Seed: generally > 6, 13--33 mm, ovoid to oblong, not flat at 1 end. Chromosomes:  $2n=32,64$ .



Uses:

Tuber may grow to



Flower:  
Spring,  
white  
color



*Cucurbitaceae*

# *Achillea millefolium*

**Yarrow**

Native

Coastal Sage Scrub

Dicot—Perennial herb

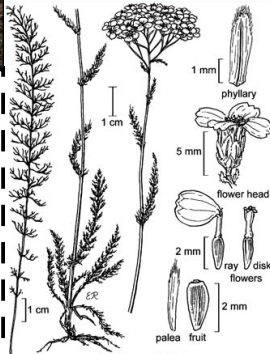
Plant 10--200 cm. Leaf: finely 3-pinnately divided; cauline leaves +/- clasping. Inflorescence: phyllaries 4--9 mm. Ray Flower: ray 2.5--4 mm, ovate to round, white to pink. Disk Flower: 15--40; corolla 2--3 mm, white to pink. Fruit: +/- 2 mm.

Evergreen,  
Summer decid-  
uous, summer  
semi-deciduous

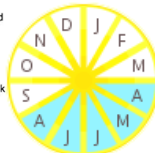
*Asteraceae*



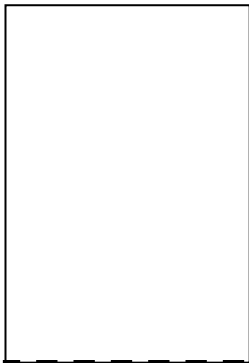
Multi-use medicinal herb



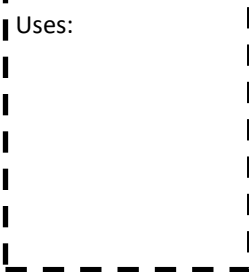
Flower: Spring/Summer, white-light pink color



Native



Uses:



Found  
With: