

Field Guide
to
Plants of UC Santa Cruz
Selected Trees, Shrubs, Herbs & Ferns

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UCSC Environmental Studies, B.A. 2017



Illustrated by Brett Bell
Edited by Alex Jones

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by Nathalie Martin

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Edited by Alex Jones

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How To Use This Guide

Organization: This guide is organized in the same manner as the second edition of *The Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California*. This guide is divided into five main sections: Ferns, Gymnosperms, Magnoliids, Eudicots, and Monocots. These sections are then subdivided alphabetically by family, genus, and species. This can help users get familiar with Jepson's general format if they wish to learn how to use its dichotomous keys for plant identification.

Abundance: Each plant is marked with an abundance ranking, ranging from abundant to rare. Please note that "rare" does not necessarily mean that the species itself is rare statewide or federally, but that the plant is a rarity within the campus boundaries. If a plant is considered rare by the California Native Plant Society, it is noted in the description. No federally endangered or threatened plant species are known to occur on campus.

Plant height: Average height is represented using the following relative scales: below ankle, ankle, mid-calf, knee, waist, chest, and head heights. These scales are used to give users a general (not exact!) idea of height, as height can vary throughout a plant's life. Over-head heights are given in meters and plants that grow in vine form are given as "variable" since they can grow along the ground, up trees/other plants, and everywhere in between.

Bloom period: This indicates the time period in which a plant typically flowers. These periods can vary slightly from year to year depending on a number of environmental factors. Phenology is not fixed!

Flower/inflorescence size: The diameter of each flower or inflorescence in the guide corresponds to one of the following:

- very small = 0.5 cm or less
- small = 0.5 to 2 cm
- medium = 2 cm to 4 cm
- large = 4 cm to 6 cm
- very large = 6 cm or greater

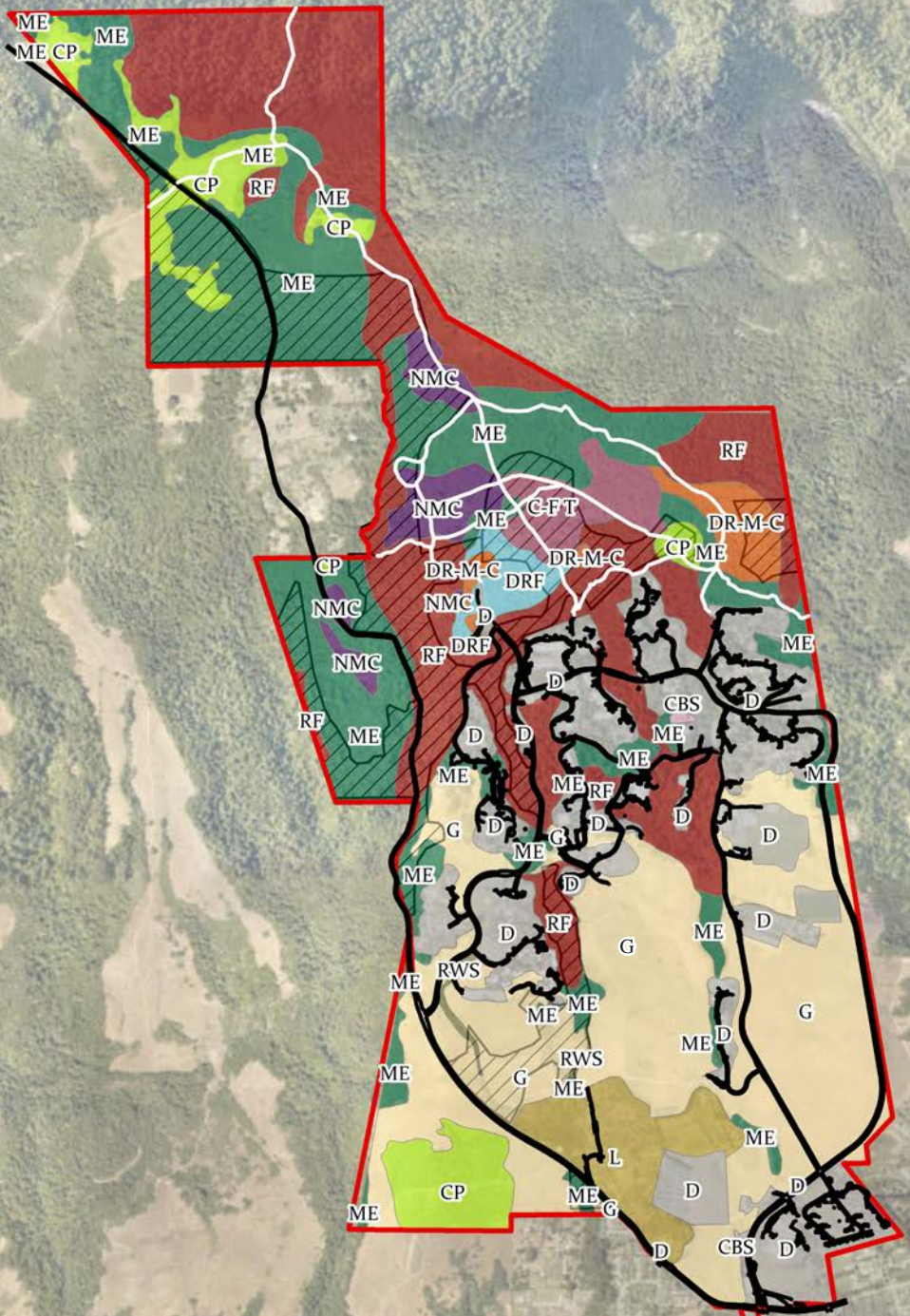
“Inflo. size” applies to plants with composite flowering heads, i.e. plants in Asteraceae that have ray and/or disk flowers. Remember, like plant height, flower/inflorescence size is variable. A plant’s flowers may be assigned “very small” in this guide, but that does not mean it cannot also have “small” sized flowers.

Habitat: The habitats in which a particular plant may be found are indicated by the colored rectangles found on each plant’s species account. The colors and vegetation community abbreviations correlate to those on the UCSC Vegetation Communities map on the next page.

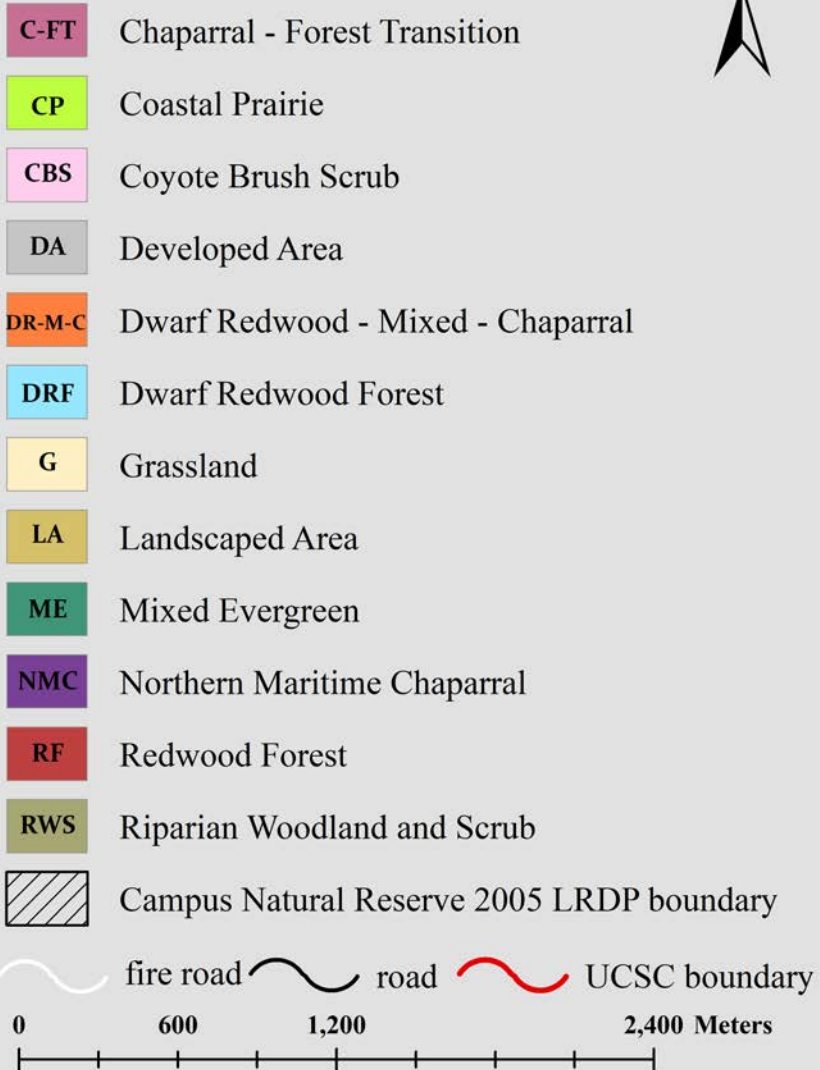
Please note: There are over 500 plant species that exist on the UCSC campus; thus, this guide, with its 185 species, is just a start (see p.126 for a more complete, though still partial, working list). If you see a plant on campus but cannot find it in the book, use what you have learned from the guide or what you may already know about plant taxonomy to point you in the right direction. Its organization is meant to help you notice certain characteristics of the various groups, families, and genera spread across the campus. What family does the plant look like it might be in? Even further, what genus? Does it remind you of something else that you know? Such clues can help you deduce what you are looking at and enhance your botanizing experience.

Additionally, photos are not necessarily the best way to identify plants to species (or subspecies) level. Keying a plant with the Jepson Manual or a local flora is the most accurate way to figure out what plant you are observing.

Lastly, you may notice that the guide does not include graminoids--the grasses and grass-like plants (rushes and sedges). Are you, dear reader, the one who will create the second edition of this guide?



UCSC Vegetation Communities



Map created by Alex Jones, Dec 2017. Sources: UCSC and Campus Natural Reserve boundary data courtesy of UCSC Physical Planning and Construction; vegetation data created by URS Consulting from data from the following two studies prepared for the Office of Physical Planning and Construction, Campus and Community Planning Office, UCSC. EcoSystems West. 2004a. Botanical and Wildlife Assessment of the UCSC north campus Study Area. October. Prepared for UCSC. Office of Physical Planning & Construction. Jones & Stokes. 2004. Biological Baseline Study of the Lower, Central, and Upper Campus, UCSC. August. (J&S 02-778) Sacramento, CA.

Campus Vegetation Communities

Redwood Forest

RF

DRF

DR-M-C

All those who visit UC Santa Cruz are familiar with this plant community, as coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) are a dominant feature of the central and upper regions of campus. These towering, long-lived conifers can grow up to 120 m tall and 2200 years old in some parts of California, but only reach about 60 m and 100 years old on campus. They are restricted to the central and northern coast of California and a small part of the southern coast of Oregon. This is because redwoods exist where coastal fog exists, as it provides moisture for the trees in the otherwise too-dry summer months. The plant species that dwell in the forest understory need this moisture, too. However, the dark canopy and deep duff that the redwoods create limits what plants are able to grow in their company. Associated species you can observe growing on the forest floor are sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), milkmaids (*Cardamine californica*), fetid adder's tongue (*Scoliopus bigelovii*), wake-robin (*Trillium ovatum*), redwood violet (*Viola sempervirens*), and redwood sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*). Some tree species, like Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) also dwell in the midst of the redwoods.

Additionally, there are some stands redwoods that are categorized as “dwarf redwoods” on the Vegetation Communities Map. These are not true dwarf forms, but are reduced in stature in terms of circumference and height. Stands of these smaller trees, which grow more densely than the other redwoods on campus, are found on the East Slope of the Campus Natural Reserve, as well as around the Trailer Park and North Remote parking lot. These trees are perhaps smaller because they grow on poor, sandy soils and/or in areas that were historically burned.

Mixed Evergreen Forest

ME

This diverse vegetation community is found on the main campus in small patches, but is most common in Upper Campus and a section of campus west of Empire Grade. Much more diverse and variable than redwood forest, mixed evergreen forest is host to an

abundance of ferns, trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plant species. Here, broadleaf evergreen trees, like members of the oak family (*Quercus* spp. *Notholithocarpus densiflorus*, *Chrysolepis chrysophylla* var. *minor*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) can grow in the company of conifers (redwood, Doug-fir, pine). Shrubs like California hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* subsp. *californica*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and poison-oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) are common in this varied landscape. Flowers of striking colors and unique features also bloom here, such as hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum grande*), white globe lily (*Calochortus albus*), Douglas iris (*Iris douglasiana*), and California hedgenettle (*Stachys bullata*).

Chaparral

NMC

C-FT

DR-M-C

This is a hot, dry plant community that is characterized mostly by shrubs. Here in Santa Cruz, the influence of summer fog and presence of sandy soil makes this kind of chaparral distinct from the more inland type. This is referred to as northern maritime chaparral, which is a relatively rare plant community found in small patches along the coast. Although the fog provides some respite for the plants in the summer, maritime chaparral is still a harsh environment that plants must adapt to in specialized ways. Small, thick, stiff leaves help plants hold and efficiently use the small amounts of water they receive. Plants here are also fire-adapted, as fire is integral to the ecology of this community. Some species are able to resprout from their bases after fire while others have seeds that germinate in response to the heat or smoke of fire. Examples of chaparral plants include manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), chaparral pea (*Pickeringia montana*), and sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*). Occasionally, you will find a knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*) or a small oak, too. Two good places to visit campus chaparral are on Chinquapin Rd. northwest of Red Hill Rd. and on Fuel Break Rd. between Red Hill and West roads.

Grassland & Coastal Prairie

G

CP

Grassland dominates most of the lower half of campus and pockets of Upper Campus. Large meadows, like the East Meadow, the

Great Meadow, and Mima Meadow, are composed mostly of annual plants, especially grasses. Most of the grasses and herbaceous plants in these meadows are non-native and/or invasive, like ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), wild radish (*Raphanus* spp.), stork's bill (*Erodium botrys*), and rough cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), which can have detrimental impacts on the native ecosystem. However, some native species have managed to persist. Sky lupine (*Lupinus nanus*) and California poppies (*Eschscholzia californica*) still bloom in abundance in the spring, painting the meadows with patches of blue and orange. Other common native grassland species are sun cups (*Taraxia ovata*), Fremont's star lily (*Toxicoscordion fremontii*), California buttercup (*Ranunculus californicus*), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*), and California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*).

While the large lower campus meadows have spectacular views and a host of plant life, the meadows of Upper Campus are truly the jackpot for botanizing. These meadows, like the Marshall Fields complex, are a specific type of grassland called coastal prairie that sit on ancient marine terraces. This plant community is especially diverse. In addition to the native and non-native plants found on lower campus, this community also includes colorful species like harlequin lotus (*Hosackia gracilis*), yellow owl's clover (*Triphysaria versicolor*), golden brodiaea (*Triteleia ixioides*), mariposa lilies (*Calochortus* spp.), and brodieas (*Brodiaea* spp.). Many of these species are rare or restricted in range, such as Point Reyes horkelia (*Horkelia marinensis*), large-flowered mariposa (*Calochortus uniflorus*), and San Francisco popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys diffusus*).

Riparian Woodland & Scrub

RWS

Riparian zones on campus include those with standing water, streams, seeps, and springs. Some of this water is present year round and some is seasonal, greatly influencing what grows when and where. Riparian plant species require ample moisture, growing in or near the three main riparian corridors on campus: Cave Gulch, Moore Creek, and Jordan Gulch. The most common trees

in this plant community are bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), willows (*Salix* spp.), and buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). Riparian zones on campus also support a number of fern species, like giant chain fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*) and lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina* var. *cyclosum*), as well as the grass-like sedges (*Carex* spp.) and rushes (*Juncus* spp.). Fewer herbaceous plants and shrubs dwell in these chronically wet environments, although elk clover (*Aralia californica*), western azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*), and sneezeweed (*Helenium puberulum*) do thrive in these conditions.

Coyote Brush Scrub

CBS

Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*) is dominant or co-dominant in coyote brush scrub, sometimes growing in the company of other scrub-affiliated shrubs like blue blossom (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*). Often, coyote brush scrub is a transitional community between grassland and woodland--when left unmanaged (e.g. fire suppression, no grazing), coyote brush can establish in grassland and shelter tree seedlings as they mature. On campus, the extent of coyote brush scrub may actually be larger than mapped, but CBS is not a persistent community and current management practices are keeping coyote brush populations down.

Developed / Landscaped Area

DA

LA

Areas developed and cultivated by humans exist primarily on the main campus where there are buildings, plantings around buildings, parking lots, and gardens. In these areas, the natural landscape is “disturbed” by human activity and thus altered in some way. The Arboretum, the CASFS Farm, Chadwick Garden, and the various college gardens are all examples of landscaped areas. Developed areas essentially include any piece of land that has been built on or paved over. These places often host invasive plants, as many of these species prefer and thrive in environments where the soil is disturbed. While invasive plants thrive in degraded habitats, native plants do not do so well and are at a disadvantage. This allows weedy species to outcompete native plants and dominate disturbed areas.

Transitional Communities

DR-M-C

C-FT

While categorizing different vegetation communities is useful, it is not truly so cut and dry in nature: variation, transition, and overlap within and between different communities is a given. In other words, you cannot really put nature into definitive boxes or cleanly draw borderlines (although we try!). There are two distinct transitional communities that occur on campus: Chaparral – Forest Transition and Dwarf Redwood – Mixed – Chaparral. These communities exist where chaparral species and forest (redwood and/or mixed evergreen) species meet and mix. These transitional spaces occur, in part, due to past land use and current fire suppression on the campus. Wildfire is crucial to the ecology of chaparral communities, so when it is prevented, forest plants like Douglas-fir are able to encroach and take over. Historically, Cowell Ranch limework's industrial practices like forest clearing and slash burning allowed chaparral to expand on campus lands. Now, the area of chaparral is shrinking due to fire suppression and forest regeneration after the abandonment of the lime industry. Because of this, there is a large buildup of fuel from dead chaparral plants in the forest understory, which presents a management issue for campus land managers.

Key to UCSC Plants

With your smartphone, use the QR code below to access the UCSC-FERP Key to UCSC Plants. Differing from dichotomous keys such as those in the Jepson Manual, this is a user-friendly synoptic key that allows you to select easily identifiable traits to narrow down your species ID possibilities. You can use the key to help confirm an ID you have already made with the guide, or as a starting point in identifying a plant. If you are unfamiliar with the plant morphology terminology used in the key, the glossary in the back of the guide may be useful.

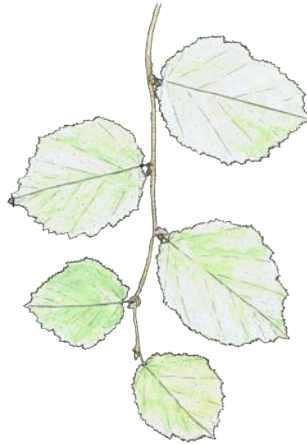


The UCSC Forest Ecology Research Plot (FERP) is a 16-hectare mapped forest plot located on the Campus Natural Reserve. It includes approximately 28,000 woody individuals larger than 1 cm in diameter, 3/4 of which are made up of oaks, tanoaks, Douglas-fir, and redwoods. The FERP, directed by Dr. Gregory Gilbert, provides an outdoor laboratory for students to learn about ecology and evolutionary biology in a field-based setting. The FERP is one of 63 CTFS-ForestGEO network plots (forestgeo.si.edu).

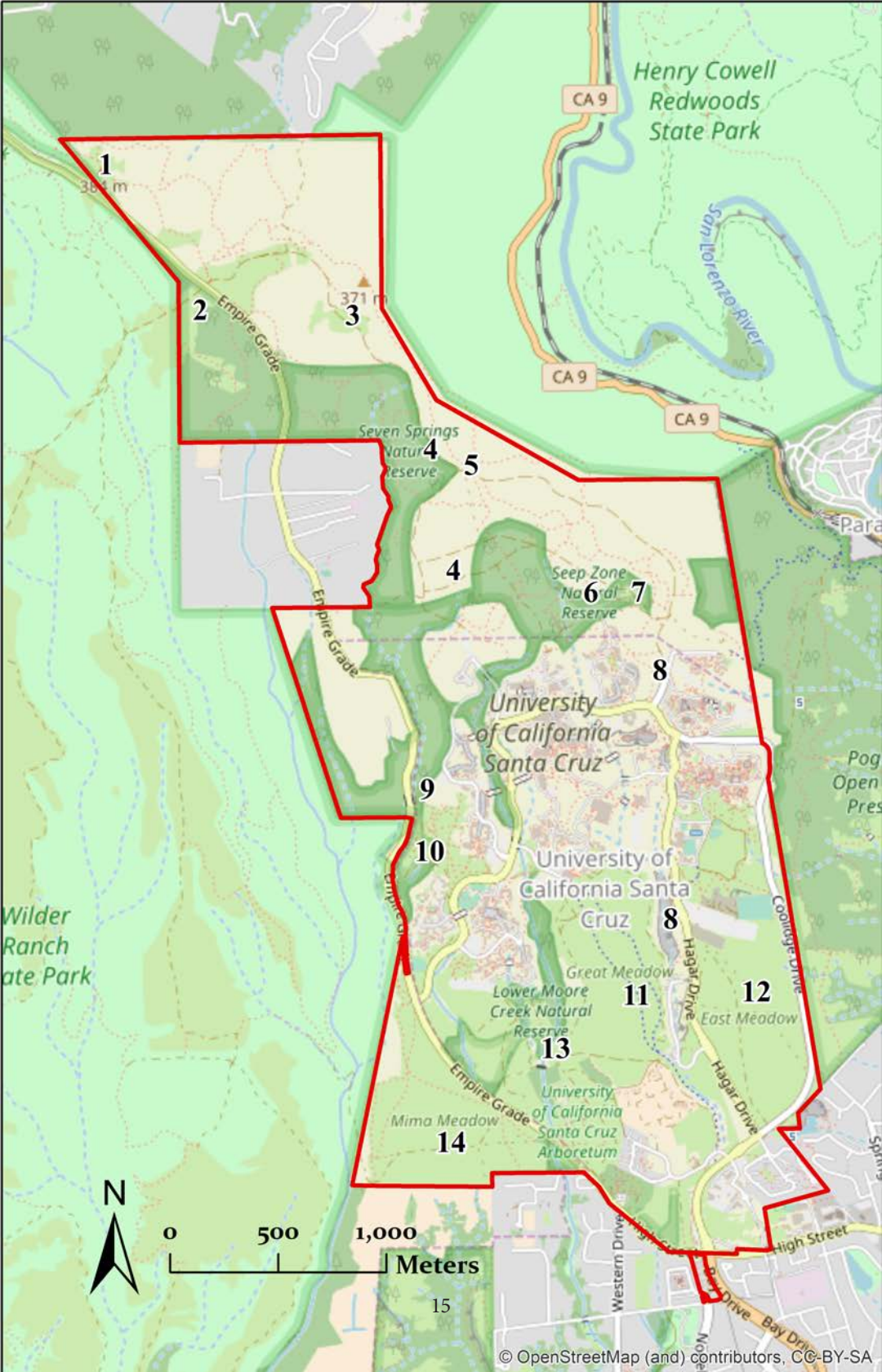
UCSC Botanical Hotspots

The map on the right highlights some of the locations mentioned in the species accounts throughout the guide. These spots are botanically interesting in that they are host to a diversity of plant species and/or unique plant species. The Water Tanks are merely for geographic reference (though perhaps someone should paint a flower on one). Some spots are illustrative of a certain vegetation community, providing a good example of what coastal prairie or chaparral may look like. Use the map to guide you down into the gulches and up into the meadows!

- 1 North Marshall Field
- 2 West Marshall Field
- 3 Lower Marshall Field
- 4 Chaparral
- 5 The Water Tanks
- 6 Seep Zone
- 7 Crown Meadow
- 8 Jordan Gulch
- 9 Cave Gulch
- 10 Porter Meadow
- 11 Great Meadow
- 12 East Meadow
- 13 Lower Moore Creek
- 14 Mima Meadow



Sources: Map by Alex Jones, December 2017. Base map by OpenStreetMap © OpenStreetMap contributors. OpenStreetMap® is open data, licensed under the Open Data Commons Open Database License by the OpenStreetMap Foundation. Cartography in map tiles licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 license (CC BY-SA). See openstreetmap.org and opendatacommons.org. UCSC boundary supplied by UCSC Physical Planning and Construction.







QUICK TREE GUIDE

This section is included to provide an abbreviated guide to some of the campus trees. Cone-bearing trees and flower-bearing trees are separated in the main guide, so this section allows users to see all of the trees in one place. Page numbers of the full species accounts are noted beside each species name. Please note that these are not the only tree species on campus—other species not included in this book do occur.

Coast redwood p. 30

Sequoia sempervirens

Cupressaceae



- Abundant
- < 60 m tall
- Cone size: 1.3-1.5 cm

DR-M-C
DRF
RF
ME

This tree is a familiar one on campus. It has fibrous red-brown bark and small, spheric, woody seed cones. Mature leaves are generally flat and have narrow, alternate leaflets with pointed tips, while younger leaves may have “stubbier” leaflets that are not in one plane.

Knobcone pine p. 30

Pinus attenuata

Pinaceae



- Fairly common
- < 36 m tall
- Cone size: 6-18 cm

DR-M-C
C-FT
NMC

These pines are named for their curved, knob-like cones that directly attach to the trunks and branches. The long, needle-like leaves are yellowish-green and grow in bundles of 3. The bark is gray-brown. Lack of wildfire is reducing populations of this fire-adapted species on campus.

Pacific ponderosa pine p. 31

Pinus ponderosa var. *pacifica*

Pinaceae



- Uncommon
- < 50 m tall
- Cone size: 7-18 cm

ME

Ponderosa pines have flat-plated, yellowish-brown bark and prickly, ovoid seed cones that are spreading or recurved. The leaves are long, dark green needles that grow in 3 per bundle. The foliage is bushy looking overall. This species does not usually grow so close to the coast.

Douglas-fir p.31

Pseudotsuga menziesii var. *menziesii*

Pinaceae



- Abundant
- < 67 m tall
- Cone size: 4-20 cm

DR-M-C
DRF
RF
ME

This shade-tolerant species has large upper branches and small, light brown seed cones with protruding bracts. Mature bark is gray-brown and deeply furrowed, while younger bark is smooth. The short, rounded, blunt-tipped needles spiral around the twigs.

California bay p. 34

Umbellularia californica

Lauraceae



- Common
- < 45 m tall
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C
DRF
RF
ME

This tree has simple, deep yellow-green leaves with a strong, tangy scent. The narrow trunks have smooth, gray-green to red-brown bark. In midwinter, clusters of 5-10 small cream-colored flowers bloom. The fruit resembles a small avocado (same family!).

Pacific madrone p. 63

Arbutus menziesii

Ericaceae



- Abundant
- < 40 m tall
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: small

ME
RF
DR-M-C
DRF

This broadleaf evergreen has large, simple, bright green leaves that are ovate to oblong. The reddish-orange bark is thin and peeling. The small, urn-shaped flowers are yellow-white or pink-tinged. The round fruit is bumpy. Madrones twist and turn, growing towards light gaps in the canopy.

Blackwood acacia p. 67

Acacia melanoxylon

Fabaceae



- Uncommon
- < 30 m tall
- Blooms: Feb.-March
- Flower size: very small

DA
ME
C-FT
NMC

This invasive tree has fern-like juvenile leaves and simple, lanceolate adult leaves with 3-5 distinct lengthwise veins. The small, pale yellow flowers grow in spherical tufts. The fruit is a curving, leathery seed pod. Few mature trees occur on campus.



Giant chinquapin p. 74
Chrysolepis chrysophylla var. *minor*

Fagaceae



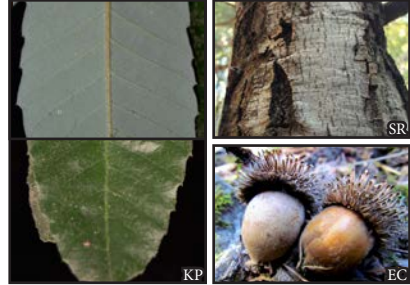
- Uncommon
- < 10 m tall
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: very small

ME
C-FT
DR-M-C

Chinquapins have leathery leaves with dark green upper surfaces and golden-yellow undersides. The leaf blades are similar in shape to those of bay trees, but appear somewhat folded and have upturned margins. The gray bark is thick, rough, and furrowed. The fruit is spiny and burr-like.

Tanoak p. 75
Notholithocarpus densiflorus var. *densiflorus*

Fagaceae



- Common
- < 30 m tall
- Blooms: June-Oct.
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C
DRF
RF
ME

These shade-tolerant trees have gray-brown bark and leaves with “parking lot”-like venation. Mature leaves are hairless, while younger leaves are slightly hairy on top and fine-woolly underneath. The acorns have cups with stiff scales. This is not a “true” oak.

Coast live oak p. 75
Quercus agrifolia var. *agrifolia*

Fagaceae



- Abundant
- 10-25 m tall
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: very small

ME
RF
CP

This common oak species has convex, roundish leaves with spiny margins. Often, leaves have small tufts of hairs in the axils (“armpits”) on the undersides. The dark gray bark is furrowed and checkered with age. The acorns are slender and pointed and have obconic cups.

Shreve oak p. 76
Quercus parvula var. *shrevei*

Fagaceae



- Common
- < 17 m tall
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: very small

ME
CP
NMC

This oak has hairless, variably-shaped leaves with entire to spine-toothed margins. Leaves are olive-green to dark green above and dull, light olive-green below. Hairy “armpits” are not present on the leaves. The bark is grayish. The acorns have blunt tips and sit in bowl-shaped cups.

Bigleaf maple p. 103

Acer macrophyllum

Sapindaceae



- Uncommon
- < 30 m tall
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: small

ME
RWS

This monoecious tree has large, palmate leaves with 5 lobes and more or less toothed edges. Its leaves are deciduous, meaning they turn colors and drop in the fall. The fringed flowers hang in a pendulous inflorescence. The winged fruit is called a samara. The bark is gray.

Buckeye p. 104

Aesculus californica

Sapindaceae



- Uncommon to rare
- 4-12 m tall
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: medium

ME
RWS

Buckeyes have deciduous, palmately compound leaves with 5-7 leaflets. The panicle-like inflorescences have white to pale rose flowers with exerted stamens. The fruit is a large, pear-like pod that holds a glossy brown seed. The bark is silvery-gray.





FERNS



Giant chain fern

Woodwardia fimbriata

Native



- Common
- Waist to head height

RF

RWS

This evergreen fern is characterized by its large, coarse, 2-pinnate leaves, chain-like sori, and affinity for wet environments. Each frond has many pinnae (leaflets) that are divided into pointed, curving pinnules (subleaflets). On the underside of the frond, the oblong sori are arranged end-to-end along each pinnule's main vein. The stipe (leaf stalk) is orange-brown to straw-colored at the base. Giant chain fern can grow 1-3 m tall.

Western bracken fern *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *pubescens*

Native



- Abundant
- Mid-calf to knee height

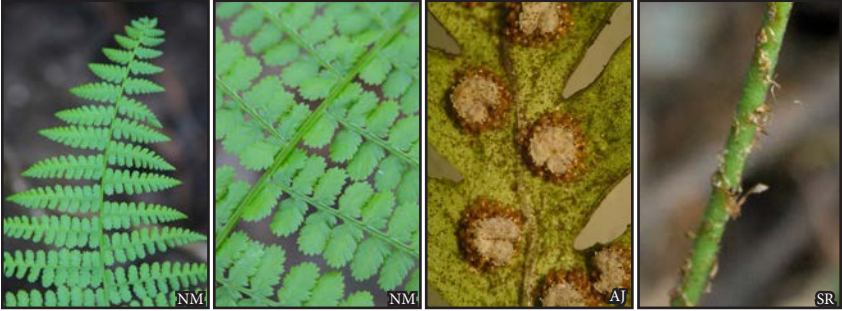
ALL

Bracken fern has a stiff, upright main stem that bears bright green leaves that are widely triangular and leathery. The fronds are 1-3-pinnate. The leaf blades are often 3-pinnate at the base. The pinnules, which have clear hairs, are divided into lobes with rounded tips. Dense lines of tiny sori appear along the edges of the pinnules. This common fern is found in many habitats in partial to full sun, sometimes forming dense "forests".

California wood fern

Dryopteris arguta

Native



- Abundant
- Mid-calf to knee height

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Wood fern has 2-3-pinnate fronds and a feathery appearance overall. The elongate leaf blade is widest at the base, narrowing to an acute tip. The pinnae are shallowly to deeply lobed and have veined pinnules with serrate edges. The teeth sometimes have bristle-like tips. The round sori have scale-like outgrowths that are round to kidney-shaped. The lower stipe has shaggy scales that are tan to brown. It is found on open, wooded slopes.

Sword fern

Polystichum munitum

Native



- Abundant
- Mid-calf to knee height

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	

Sword fern is characterized by the sword-hilt-like projection at the base of each pinna. The evergreen, 1-pinnate leaf blades are lanceolate to narrow-elliptic, tapering to an acute tip. The pinnae have pointed tips and slightly serrate margins. The sori are round with straight, conspicuous hairs along the edges. This plant is commonly found on wooded hillsides and shaded slopes, especially in redwood forest.

California polypody

Native

Polypodium californicum



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

California polypody is a fern with drought-deciduous leaves that often grows on rocks, tree trunks, and cliffsides. The firm leaf blades are ovate to equilaterally triangular and variably membranous to fleshy in texture. The pinnules are widely serrate, have pointed or rounded tips, and often appear fused together along the axis. The flat, yellow sori are round to oval-shaped, more or less sunken, and sometimes have short, glandular hairs.

Goldenback fern

Native

Pentagramma triangularis subsp. *triangularis*



- Common
- Ankle height

ME	RF
----	----

Goldenback fern has small, pale to dark green leaves and is characterized by the golden spores that coat the underside. The leaf blade is 2-3-pinnate and triangular in shape. The pinnules are largest and most divided at the base of the blade. Tiny, yellowish-gold sporangia are found along veins and all across the back of the leaves. The wiry, upright stem is brown to red-brown. This fern grows in moist areas and disturbed places.

Lady fern

Native

Athyrium filix-femina var. *cyclosorum*



- Fairly common
- Waist to chest height

RWS RF

This fern has large, dense, lacy leaves that are elliptic to lanceolate in shape. The leaf blades are 2-3-pinnate, with the lower 2-4 pinna pairs generally smaller than those above. The pinnule lobes are toothed at the tips. The sori are round, oblong, or J-shaped like an eyebrow. The base of the stipe is covered with thin, black scales. Lady fern is found in woodland, especially along streams and seepage areas.





GYMNOSPERMS



Coast redwood

Sequoia sempervirens

Native



- Abundant
- < 60 m tall
- Cone size: 1.3-1.5 cm

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Coast redwood is the world's tallest-growing tree, exceeding heights of 110 m (not on campus). It has fibrous red-brown bark and bears small, spheric, woody seed cones. Mature leaves are flat and have narrow, alternate leaflets with pointed tips, while leaves in the canopy are usually very short and scale-like. Redwoods, a common feature of the campus, can resprout from stumps after trauma, sometimes forming "cathedral/fairy rings."

Knobcone pine

Pinus attenuata

Native



- Fairly common
- < 36 m tall
- Cone size: 6-18 cm

DR-M-C	C-FT
NMC	

Knobcone pine is a many-branched evergreen tree. The knobby, curved, serotinous cones are directly attached to the tree's gray-brown bark. The leaves are yellowish-green and sheathed, with needles in bundles of 3. This species usually does not grow so close to the coast or near well-developed redwood groves, so their presence on campus is unusual. Good places to see it are along Fuel Break Rd and Red Hill Rd.

Pacific ponderosa pine

Pinus ponderosa var. *pacifica*

Native



- Fairly common
- < 50 m tall
- Cone size: 7-18 cm



This is an evergreen conifer with yellowish-brown bark, dark green needles, and spreading or recurved seed cones. The straight trunk has ruddy, flat-plated bark with well-spaced, shallow furrows and yellowish inner surfaces. The bushy leaves have 3 long, thin needles per bundle. The cones are generally ovoid and slightly prickly. This species is unusual here because it is most common in the arid, mountainous habitats of the inland West.

Douglas-fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii var. *menziesii*

Native



- Abundant
- < 67 m tall
- Cone size: 4-20 cm



Douglas-fir, the world's second-tallest conifer, is an evergreen tree that has gray-brown bark, large branches, and light brown seed cones with protruding bracts. Young bark is smooth and has resin blisters, while mature bark is thick, firm, and deeply furrowed. The needles have rounded, blunt tips and spiral around the twigs. Doug-firs can be confused with redwoods, which have redder, stringier, parallel-grooved bark and flat leaves.



MAGNOLIIDS



Wild-ginger

Native

Asarum caudatum



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: medium

RF

This rhizomatous perennial herb has flowers with 3 long-tapered, reflexed, maroon sepals and heart- or kidney-shaped leaves. The cup-shaped flowers are white inside and have a red spot or stripe in the middle. The flowers generally grow at the base of the plant and are often concealed by the leaves, which grow from upright petioles. Wild-ginger forms loose mats in moist forest habitats.

California bay

Native

Umbellularia californica



- Abundant
- < 45 m tall
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C DRF

RF ME

California bay is an evergreen tree or shrub with strongly-scented foliage. Its narrow, smooth trunk has gray-green to red-brown bark. The shiny, deep yellow-green leaves are simple, narrow, and pointed. In midwinter, the tree bears clusters of 5-10 small, cream-colored flowers. The round-ovoid, green fruit resembles a small avocado. This tree commonly grows in canyons and valleys, such as on the edge of Porter Meadow.

EUDICOTS





Poison-oak

Toxicodendron diversilobum

Native

ANACARDIACEAE



- Abundant
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	ME
C-FT	NMC
RF	

This vine or shrub is notorious for its ability to cause severe contact dermatitis. Poison-oak is seen growing abundantly on the forest floor or climbing high into the trees. The deciduous leaves have 3 leaflets, which are round to oblong with wavy or lobed margins, and turn bright red in the fall. The small, yellow-green flowers hang down from the brown, twig-like stems. Remember: leaves of three, let it be. And beware of bare twigs!

Bur-chervil

Anthriscus caucalis

Non-native

APIACEAE



- Common
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: very small

RF	DA
----	----

This annual herb has tiny white flowers that grow in a compound umbel inflorescence. The flowers grow in distinct clusters atop stem-like peduncles, which radiate from the erect main stem. The light green leaves are finely dissected, giving them a feathery appearance. The small, spiny fruit is ovoid. Bur-chervil, which is native to Eurasia, is generally found in shady places.

Poison hemlock

Invasive non-native

Conium maculatum



- Fairly common
- Knee to head height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: small

RWS

This biennial herb has fern-like leaves and a typically purple-streaked or -spotted stem. It has small, white flowers that grow in compound umbels. It appears similar to *Anthriscus caucalis*, but hemlock is distinguishable by its height, stem, and glossier leaves. It is most commonly found in moist and disturbed places. This plant is highly toxic when consumed and was most famously used to put Greek philosopher Socrates to death.

Prickly coyote-thistle

Native

Eryngium armatum



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-August
- Flower size: very small

CP

G

Prickly coyote-thistle is a perennial herb with a flat basal rosette of thick, yellow-green leaves and spiky inflorescences. The tiny, somewhat spherical flowers have white or purplish petals and are nestled in the pointed bracts. The long, narrow leaves have sparsely sharp-serrate to irregularly cut margins. This plant, which is indeed very prickly at some stages, grows in coastal prairie and grassland communities, often in clay soils.

Sweet cicely

Osmorhiza berteroi

Native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: April-Sept.
- Flower size: very small

RF ME

Sweet cicely is a licorice-scented perennial herb with small, white flowers and compound leaves. The flowers have 5 petals and grow in a compound umbel inflorescence. The leaves are divided into 3 ovate to lanceolate leaflets that have serrate, irregularly cut or lobed margins. The long, narrow fruit has bristly ribs. This plant, which is nearly hairless to finely hairy, can be found in conifer forest, woodland, and disturbed areas on campus.

Kellogg's yampah

Perideridia kelloggii

Native



- Uncommon
- Knee to chest height
- Blooms: June-Aug.
- Flower size: very small

CP C-FT
G

This perennial herb has cream colored flowers that grow in compound umbels atop a tall, slender stem. The tiny flowers have 5 roundish petals, each with 1 distinct vein. The basal leaves often wither by flowering time and have linear to lance-shaped leaflets which resemble blades of grass. The fruit is elliptic-oblong and has thread-like ribs. Kellogg's yampah prefers open grassland, such as the upper meadows of Upper Campus.

Purple sanicle

Native

Sanicula bipinnatifida



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: very small

CP

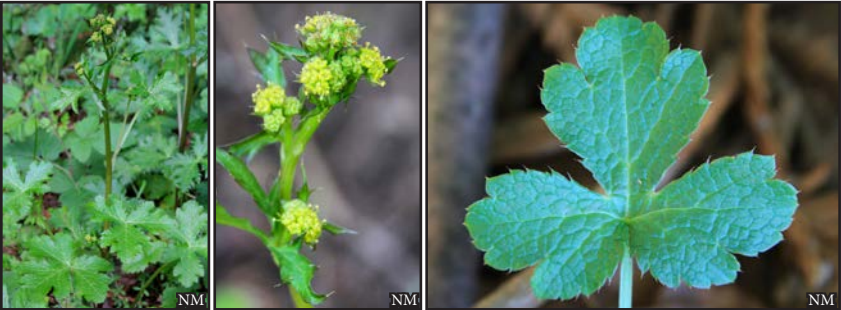
G

This perennial herb has spherical flowering heads composed of very small, densely clustered flowers with reddish-purple (sometimes yellow) petals. The tiny, curved petals are exceeded by the protruding stamens. The glaucous, sharply-toothed leaves are once or twice pinnately divided and green or purplish in color. The fruit is ovate to round with stout, curved prickles. Purple sanicle is found in open, grassy areas like the Great Meadow.

Gambleweed

Native

Sanicula crassicaulis



- Common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: very small

ME

RF

The inflorescence of this perennial herb has tight clusters of many tiny flowers with 5 yellow, curved petals. The smooth leaves are generally palmate and deeply 3-5 lobed with finely sharp-serrate margins. The erect stem is stout and taprooted. The fruit is more or less round and has stout prickles. Gambleweed prefers open slopes, ravines, and woodland areas.

English holly

Invasive non-native

Ilex aquifolium

AQUIFOLIACEAE



- Uncommon
- Knee to over head ht.
- Blooms: Feb.-March
- Flower size: small

ME RF

This evergreen shrub or small tree has many branches with stiff, shiny, ovate leaves. The leaves usually have widely-spaced, spine-like teeth, but sometimes have entire to lobed margins. The small four-petaled flowers are a dull white color. The bright red fruit is round, shiny, and smooth. This escaped cultivar, historically planted as an ornamental, has invaded forested areas via bird-dispersed seeds.

Elk clover

Native

Aralia californica

ARALIACEAE



- Uncommon
- 2-3 m tall
- Blooms: June-Sept.
- Flower size: very small

RF RWS

Elk clover is a perennial herb with spherical clusters of white to greenish-white flowers, very large compound leaves, and a stout stem. The flowers have 5 pointed petals and protruding stamens. The leaves have opposite, ovate to oblong leaflets with serrate margins and slightly cordate bases. The fruit is a black berry. This plant grows in moist shade, canyons, and along streams in areas like the Seep Zone in Upper Campus.

English ivy

Invasive non-native

Hedera helix



- Fairly common
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: May-June
- Flower size: very small

ME	RF
DR-M-C	

This woody vine or shrub has simple, dark green evergreen leaves with lighter green venation. The leaf blades are ovate to diamond-shaped. The green, five-petaled flowers grow in umbels and have clearly protruding stamens. It only produces flowers in vine form. The fruit is a black or yellow berry. English ivy often outcompetes native plant species and thus has a negative impact on native ecosystems in forest habitats where it grows.

Yarrow

Native

Achillea millefolium



- Fairly common
- Knee height
- Blooms: April-Aug.
- Inflo. size: small

G

White ray flowers and yellow-white disk flowers form the radiate flowering heads of this perennial herb. The flowers grow in dense, flat-topped clusters to form the inflorescence. The alternate cauline leaves are finely pinnately divided, giving them a feathery appearance. The slender stem is long and straight. This plant has a strong, sweet scent and on campus most commonly grows in grassland habitats.

Trail plant

Native

Adenocaulon bicolor



- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: July-Aug.
- Inflo. size: very small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	

This perennial herb has small disciform flowering heads with deciduous white pistillate flowers and white disk flowers. The flowers grow atop the branches of the slender, erect stem. The triangular basal leaves have shallowly toothed margins, hairless upper surfaces, and white-tomentose undersides. The fruits are club-shaped and encircle the inflorescence. Trail plant grows in shaded areas of forests.

Sticky snakeroot

Invasive non-native

Ageratina adenophora



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: April-Aug.
- Inflo. size: small

ME	RWS
----	-----

This perennial herb has a woody base and flowers that grow in clustered discoid heads. The flowers have creamy-white or pink-tinged petals and the protruding stamens make them appear sparsely hairy on top. The opposite cauline leaves are broadly triangular with serrate edges. They are sticky and slightly hairy. The stem is more or less brown-purple. Sticky snakeroot prefers wet, disturbed places.

Woodland madia

Anisocarpus madioides

Native



- Common
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-July
- Info. size: medium

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This perennial herb has radiate heads with yellow 3-lobed petal-like ray flowers. Each flowering head is subtended by a spherical involucre with glandular phyllaries. The linear to oblanceolate leaves are bristly-hairy to soft-hairy with entire margins. Generally, the lower leaves are opposite and the smaller upper leaves are alternate. The stems have golden to dark brown glands. Woodland madia prefers moist forested areas.

Prostrate cape weed

Arctotheca prostrata

Invasive non-native



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: year-round
- Info. size: large

DA

This annual or perennial herb has radiate flowering heads with long, yellow ray flowers and yellow disk flowers. The deeply lobed leaves grow in basal rosettes. The leaf surfaces are slightly woolly and the undersides are white-woolly. Prostrate cape weed grows in large patches in disturbed areas. It is not too common on campus, but can be seen growing in a patch between Family Student Housing and Porter Meadow.

Rayless arnica

Arnica discoidea

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-June
- Info. size: small



This perennial herb has yellow, soft-hairy discoid flowering heads that generally number 3-10 per plant. The involucre subtending the disk flowers is long and tube-like. The soft-hairy basal leaves grow in a rosette and cauline leaves are often reduced in size. The slightly sticky leaves are ovate to more or less heart-shaped with slightly lobed to toothed edges. Rayless arnica grows in coniferous forests and mixed forests.

California mugwort

Artemisia douglasiana

Native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: May-Oct.
- Info. size: very small



Mugwort is an aromatic perennial herb bearing gray-green leaves and clusters of disciform, bell-shaped flowering heads with yellowish petals. The evenly-spaced leaves are coarsely lobed and have sparsely tomentose surfaces and densely white-tomentose undersides. At flowering, the upper leaves have entire margins. This plant, which has medicinal properties, grows in open to shady areas, often in drainages.

Coyote brush

Baccharis pilularis subsp. *consanguinea*

Native



- Abundant
- < 4.5 m tall
- Blooms: Sept.-Jan.
- Inflo. size: very small

DR-M-C	C-FT
NMC	G
CP	

Coyote brush is an upright or rounded evergreen shrub that commonly occurs in chaparral and grassland. It has many spreading branches with small leaves that are narrowly lance-shaped or oval. Leaves taper at the base and have entire or toothed margins. Staminate (male) and pistillate (female) flower heads grow along the stem in leafy clusters and on separate plants. Mature pistillate flowers are light brown and look like cottony tufts.

English daisy

Bellis perennis

Non-native



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-Aug.
- Inflo. size: small

DA

The radiate heads of this perennial herb are composed of many narrow, white ray flowers around bright yellow disk flowers. The basal leaves are oblanceolate to obovate and taper to the base, sometimes creating a spoon shape. The leaf margins are serrate, crenate, or entire. English daisy prefers damp, grassy areas usually around human developments, such as the McHenry Library lawn.

Field marigold

Calendula arvensis

Non-native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-April
- Info. size: medium

DA	G
----	---

This naturalized annual herb has yellow-orange ray flowers and small, similarly-colored disk flowers. At maturity, the flower heads begin to nod. The leaves are lanceolate and have slightly wavy margins. Both the leaves and narrow stem are finely hairy and glandular. This plant is an escaped cultivar that now grows in areas disturbed by humans.

Italian thistle

Carduus pycnocephalus

Invasive non-native



- Common
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: Feb.-July
- Info. size: medium

DA	ME
G	

This annual herb grows from a rosette of long basal leaves that have sharply pointed lobes. The cauline leaves also have sharply pointed lobes and are often covered in cobweb-like hairs. The flower heads have pink to purple corollas and generally grow in clusters of 2-5. The spiny stem is stiff and can be glabrous to slightly woolly. This plant grows in open, disturbed areas, such as roadsides and annual grasslands.

Golden-yarrow *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*

Native



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: June-Sept.
- Info. size: small

ME	NMC
C-FT	

This small shrub has yellow flowers that grow in dense clusters from many erect stems. The clusters have 3-30 radiate flowering heads that have 4-8 oval-shaped, petal-like ray flowers each. The small, alternate leaves are deeply 3- to 5-lobed with narrow, filament-like divisions that appear to curl under. The stems and leaves are white-woolly to green. Golden-yarrow is named for the flowers' likeness to those of *Achillea millefolium*.

Gazania

Gazania linearis

Invasive non-native



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: year-round
- Info. size: very large

DA

This perennial herb has colorful, distinctive flowers. The wide ray flowers are yellow, orange, or red-orange and surround yellow or orange disk flowers. Each petal has a dark spot at the base. The dark green, pinnately lobed leaves are adaxially hairless and abaxially white-woolly, growing in loose rosettes. The stems are short and decumbent. Gazania is found growing in disturbed places like roadsides.

Common gumplant

Grindelia camporum

Native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Oct.
- Inflo. size: medium

CP	G
----	---

This perennial herb has a bell- to dome-shaped involucre with spiny, hook-like phyllaries. Before flowering, the involucre exudes a white, gummy material. During flowering, yellow ray and disk flowers emerge. The hairless, resinous leaves are lanceolate to ovate and have entire or serrate margins. The fruit is a white to golden-brown achene. Gumplant is found growing in places like North Marshall Field.

Sneezeweed

Helenium puberulum

Native



- Common
- Knee to waist height
- Blooms: June-Aug.
- Inflo. size: medium

DR-M-C	ME
C-FT	NMC

This perennial herb has spherical, yellow radiate flowering heads. The short ray flowers project downward from the base of each head. The margins of the winged stem and the proximal leaves often become wavy when the plant flowers. The cauline leaves are long, narrow, and curl under slightly. Sneezeweed prefers wet areas, such as streambanks and seepage areas.

Bristly ox-tongue

Helminthotheca echioides

Invasive non-native



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: June-Dec.
- Inflo. size: medium

DA

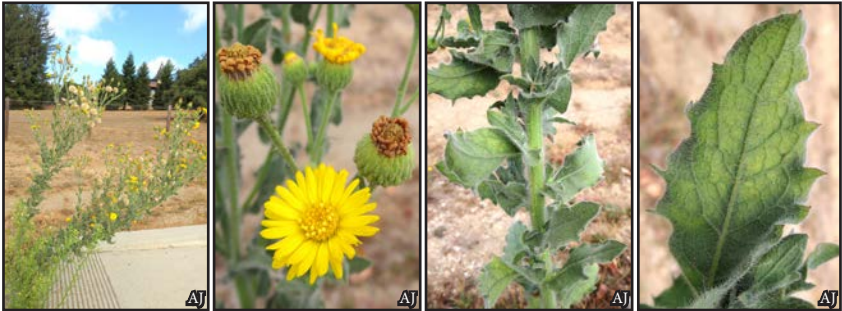
G

This annual or perennial herb has yellow liguliflorous heads. The leaves are oblong with a prickly surface and sharp white spines on the underside. Spiny leaf-like bracts subtend the flower from below. The stem and its branches are coarse and stout. The fruit is composed of white, plumose tufts. For much of the year, bristly ox-tongue can be found in disturbed areas.

Telegraph weed

Heterotheca grandiflora

Native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf to head height
- Blooms: year-round
- Inflo. size: medium

DA

This bristly annual or short-lived perennial herb has yellow composite flowers and grows tall in disturbed areas like roadsides. The inflorescence has few to many radiate flower heads that grow in flat-topped or panicle-like clusters. The hairy, clasping basal leaves have entire to toothed margins and a leaf stalk, whereas the mid-cauline leaves are less hairy, not clasping, and lack leaf stalks. The fruits form spherical, silvery-brown tufts.

White flowered hawkweed

Hieracium albiflorum

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: May-Sept.
- Inflo. size: small



This perennial herb has white, petal-like ligules and curling yellow stamens. The rectangular ligules are slightly toothed at the tips. The upright main stem is densely hairy on the lower half. The hairy, oblanceolate leaves are mostly basal, forming a rosette around the base of the stem. Smaller cauline leaves are sometimes present on the lower half of the stem. This species can be found growing in redwood forest along Red Hill Rd.

Rough cat's ear

Hypochaeris radicata

Invasive non-native



- Abundant
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Dec.
- Inflo. size: medium



This rough-hairy perennial herb has 1 to several usually branched stems with yellow, liguliflorous flower heads. The many 5-toothed ligules are often reddish on the back. Under each flower are thin, dry, overlapping bracts. The thick leaves of the basal rosette are toothed or lobed. The fruit is a bristly achene. Rough cat's ear invades disturbed areas and grassland, growing in abundance in places like Mima Meadow.

Common goldfields

Lasthenia gracilis

Native



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Info. size: small

CP

This annual herb has radiate heads with yellow corollas and grows in open areas in large numbers--hence the name "goldfields". The ray flowers number 6-13 and may be 3-lobed at the tip. The stem is short, slender, and simple. The leaves are linear to oblanceolate, have entire margins, and are sometimes fleshy in texture. Although this species grows abundantly in many habitats, it can only be found in coastal prairie habitats on campus.

Hairy hawkbit

Leontodon saxatilis

Non-native



- Common
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Aug.
- Info. size: medium

G CP
DA

Hairy hawkbit is an introduced annual herb with many curved-ascending stems bearing liguliflorous flower heads. The yellow ligules are toothed at the tips and purplish on the backsides. The oblanceolate basal leaves are more or less stiff-bristly-hairy and have entire, toothed, or deeply lobed margins. The fruit is an achene with short, fringed scales and plumose bristles. This plant is found on roadsides, disturbed areas, and grassland.

Threadstem madia

Madia exigua

ASTERACEAE

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-June
- Inflo. size: very small

DR-M-C	C-FT
NMC	

Threadstem madia is a small annual herb that is coated with glandular hairs and has tiny yellow flowers. The involucre that subtend the flowers are shaped like flattened spheres and have grooved phyllaries with golden yellow, roundish glands. The small leaves are linear in shape. The ray fruit is strongly arched and the disk fruit is obovoid. This plant, which prefers sandy or clay soils, can be found in chaparral communities in Upper Campus.

Fragrant pearly everlasting

Pseudognaphalium beneolens

Native



- Common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: June-Oct.
- Flower size: very small

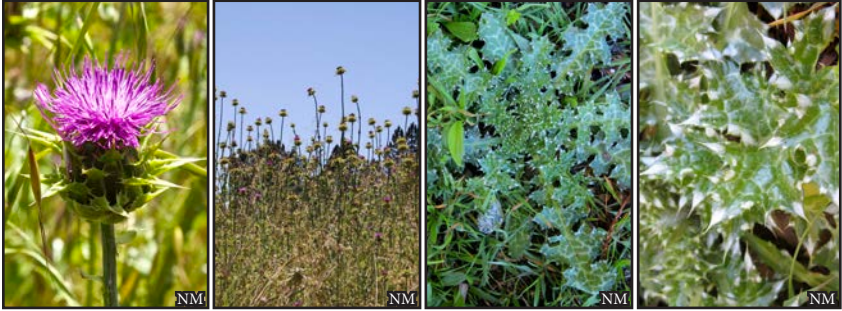
DR-M-C	C-FT
NMC	G

This annual or short-lived perennial herb is entirely white- or gray-woolly, sometimes appearing greenish-yellow in color. The alternate leaves are long, narrow, and tomentose on both the upper and lower surfaces. The small yellow disciform flower heads grow in clusters and are encased in papery, overlapping phyllaries. Fragrant pearly everlasting is found in dry, open areas in chaparral and grassland.

Milk thistle

Invasive non-native

Silybum marianum



- Common
- Mid-calf to head height
- Blooms: April-July
- Inflo. size: medium

DA G

This perennial herb has a basal rosette of spiny, white-blotched leaves and a spiky inflorescence with a discoid head of pink to purple flowers. The shiny, hairless leaves are sharp-toothed and coarsely lobed. The cauline leaves are alternate, clasping, and coiled along the hairless to slightly woolly stem. The fruit is an achene with many long bristles and a tan to brown seed. Milk thistle invades roadsides, pastures, and disturbed areas.

Dune goldenrod

Native

Solidago spathulata



- Uncommon
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: May-Nov.
- Inflo. size: small

CP

This perennial herb is wand-like to club-like in form and has yellow radiate flower heads. Flower heads are few to many, with small, sparse ray flowers and many protruding disk flowers. The spoon-shaped leaves are hairless, resinous-sticky, and slightly toothed along the margins. The stem is decumbent to erect and has a woody base. The fruits form clustered tufts. Dune goldenrod grows in coastal prairie on campus.

Common dandelion

Taraxacum officinale

ASTERACEAE

Non-native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: year-round
- Info. size: medium

DA

This perennial herb has a liguliflorous head with bright yellow ligules and long, reflexed phyllaries underneath. The unbranched stem contains white, milky sap. The basal leaves are oblanceolate to obovate with pointed lobes that gradually curve downward. The slender, minutely-barbed bristles of fruit form a silvery-white sphere that is a defining feature of dandelions. Dandelions are found in disturbed areas.

California hazelnut

Corylus cornuta subsp. *californica*

BETULACEAE

Native



- Common
- < 4 m tall
- Blooms: Jan.-March
- Info. size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Hazelnut is a shrub characterized by its velvety-hairy deciduous leaves and arching stems that have smooth or scaly dark brown bark. The bright green leaf blade has a cordate base, pointed tip, and deep veins. The staminate inflorescence is a catkin and the pistillate inflorescence has several tiny magenta tendrils enclosed in papery, fused bracts. The fruit is vase-shaped. It is found in many habitats, especially moist and shady places.

Hound's tongue

Native

Cynoglossum grande

- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This perennial herb has radial flowers with 5 blue-purple, fused petals and white appendages in the center, as well as large, dog tongue-like basal leaves. The flat-faced flowers grow above the leaves atop a single erect stem. The leaves have hairless upper surfaces and hairy undersides. The fruit consists of 4 nutlets with rounded outer surfaces, which appear spiny. Hound's tongue grows in shady forest habitats.

Yerba santa

Native

Eriodictyon californicum

- Fairly common
- Knee to waist height
- Blooms: May-June
- Flower size: medium

DR-M-C	C-FT
NMC	

This perennial shrub has white to pale purple, funnel-shaped flowers and waxy, aromatic leaves. Leaves are lanceolate to oblong, have entire to toothed margins that roll under, and have sticky upper surfaces. The upright stem has hairless, sticky twigs. The foliage is sometimes covered in grayish-black, soot-like fungi (as pictured in far right photo). Yerba santa grows in chaparral and fields and on slopes and roadsides.

Broadleaved forget-me-not

Myosotis latifolia

Invasive non-native



- Abundant
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-July
- Flower size: small

ME

RWS

This perennial herb has flowers with 5 pale blue, fused petals and yellow appendages in the center. The erect stem has a woody base. The bright green basal leaves are ovate and the cauline leaves are oblong. The fruit consists of wide-ovate, dark brown nutlets. Forget-me-not is an introduced species found in moist, disturbed, shady places. They are common garden plants, as well. Compare with the native Hound's tongue.

San Francisco popcornflower

Plagiobothrys diffusus

Native



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-June
- Flower size: very small

CP

San Francisco popcornflower is an annual herb with small, white, 5-lobed flowers that appear popcorn-like. The spreading stems are prostrate to somewhat ascending and bear small cauline leaves. The fruit is a nutlet that is ovate, somewhat flat, dull tan to gray, and ridged. This California endemic, which is considered threatened by the CNPS, is found in moist places and seeps in coastal prairie communities such as North Marshall Field.

Milk maids

Native

Cardamine californica



- Abundant
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This early-blooming, rhizomatous perennial herb has white to pale pink, 4-petaled flowers which grow in a raceme inflorescence atop a single erect stem. The basal leaves are ovate, round, or widely heart-shaped with smooth to wavy edges, and are connected to the main stem underground. The cauline leaves have 3-5 widely ovate to lanceolate leaflets. The long, slender fruit is vertically oriented. Milkmaids prefer shady, woodland habitats.

Hairy bittercress

Non-native

Cardamine hirsuta



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-July
- Flower size: very small

DA

Hairy bittercress is an annual herb with small, white flowers and a basal rosette of leaves with many leaflets. The flowers have 4 petals and 4 stamens. The basal leaves have many pairs of reniform to roundish leaflets. The leaflets are smallest basally and largest terminally. The cauline leaves are similar to but smaller than the basal leaves. The fruit is a long, slender, vertical seed pod. This plant is found in disturbed areas.

Wild radish

Invasive non-native

Raphanus spp.



- Abundant
- Knee height
- Blooms: Feb.-July
- Flower size: medium

DA

G

Both *R. sativus* and *R. raphanistrum* grow on the UCSC campus. These species often hybridize to create plants with highly variable flower color and fruit shapes. Petals can be yellow, white, pink, or purple with dark veins. The leaves are pinnately lobed and have dentate margins--the lower leaves with a petiole and the upper leaves sometimes without. Both species and their hybrids grow in large stands in disturbed areas and fields.

California harebell

Native

Asyneuma prenanthoides



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: June-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

DRF

RF

ME

This perennial herb has small, funnel-shaped flowers with pale purple to blue petals. Each of the 5 petals are narrow and reflexed. The pistil has a long style that is much exserted from the corolla. The small, ovate leaves have serrate margins. The fruit is hemispheric, ribbed, and has a cordate base. California harebell can be observed blooming amongst the redwoods in the mid-summer months.

Hairy honeysuckle

Lonicera hispidula

Native



- Abundant
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Hairy honeysuckle is a sprawling or twining perennial shrub or vine with pink flowers and minutely hairy herbage. The flowers are strongly 2-lipped with a shallowly 4-lobed upper lip and have exerted stigmas and stamens. The evergreen leaves are oblong to ovate with rounded tips. Upper leaf pairs are fused around the stem, while others have scale-like stipules. The red fruit is spherical. It is found in canyons, streamsides, and woodland.

Upright snowberry

Symphoricarpos albus var. *laevigatus*

Native



- Abundant
- Knee height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Upright snowberry is a hairless to minutely hairy perennial herb named for its white, berry-like fruit. Its main branches are stiff and spreading, while new shoots are erect and unbranched. The simple, deciduous leaves are round to elliptic with varying sizes and margins. The pink, bell-shaped flowers grow in clusters. They are swollen on one side and densely hairy inside. This plant grows in shady woodland habitats.

Common catchfly

Silene gallica

Non-native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Jan.-June
- Flower size: very small

DA	G
----	---

This annual herb, also known as windmill pink, has small white to pale pink flowers with 5 petal-like lobes. Each flower grows from an oval-shaped, green- or purple-veined calyx tube that has long, clear, glandular hairs on its surface. The leaves are lance-shaped and are gradually reduced in size upward. The stem is erect or upward-curving and covered in short, rough hairs or bristles. This plant prefers fields and disturbed areas.

Corn spurry

Spergula arvensis

Non-native



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Nov.-May
- Flower size: small

DA	CP
G	

Corn spurry is an annual herb with small white flowers and long, narrow leaves. 5 ovate petals and 5 pointed or rounded sepals surround the stamens and pistil in the center. The whorled leaves encircle the stem and have blunt to abruptly pointed tips. The stem is more or less branched. Overall, this plant is hairless or generally glandular-hairy. It is found growing somewhat inconspicuously in fields and disturbed areas.

Peak rush-rose

Crocanthemum scoparium

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-June
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C C-FT

NMC

Peak rush-rose is a small shrub with bright yellow flowers that appear similar to those of plants in the rose family. Each flower has 5 wide petals and many exerted stamens. Sepals are reddish-brown; this is most evident when flowers have not yet opened and flower buds are present. The small, simple leaves grow on long stems that are slender and smooth. This species grows in dry, chapparral habitats.

California man-root

Marah fabacea

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: March-April
- Flower size: small

RF

ME

RWS

This perennial herb or vine has yellow-green to cream flowers and 5-7-lobed leaves. The flowers have 5 fused lobes and fused stamens. The leaves vary in size and lobe length but commonly have cordate bases. The stiff stems, which lose hairiness with age, have tendrils for climbing. The green, somewhat spherical fruit has stiff prickles that range from sparse to dense. Man-root grows on streamsidess and in washes and open areas.

Pacific madrone

Arbutus menziesii

Native



- Abundant
- < 40 m tall
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: small

ME	RF
DR-M-C	DRF
C-FT	NMC

Madrone is a broadleaf evergreen tree with reddish-orange peeling bark, red-orange fruit, and small urn-shaped flowers. The bright green leaves are ovate to oblong with rounded or pointed tips and entire or slightly serrate edges. The flowers are yellow-white or somewhat pink. The fruit is spheric and has a bumpy surface. This tree is found in forest and transitional habitats, often growing diagonally towards light gaps in the canopy.

Santa Cruz manzanita

Arctostaphylos andersonii

Native



- Fairly common
- 2-5 m tall
- Blooms: Nov.-May
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C	ME
C-FT	NMC

This tree-like shrub is endemic to SC County and considered moderately threatened by the CNPS. It has urn-shaped, 5-lobed flowers that are white to pink and grow in hanging clusters. The oblong, overlapping, light green leaves have pointed tips and lobed, clasping bases with serrate margins. The twigs are densely tomentose or have hairs that are gland-tipped and not. The peeling bark is reddish. The sticky, berry-like fruit is yellow to red-orange.

Crinite manzanita *Arctostaphylos crustacea* subsp. *crinita*

Native



- Common
- Waist height to 3 m
- Blooms: Jan.-March
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C C-FT
NMC

Crinite manzanita is a burl-forming shrub with urn-shaped, white to pink, 5-lobed flowers and brittle, lime green leaves. The oblong-ovate to lance-oblong leaves are densely hairy underneath. Unlike *A. andersonii* leaves, these have entire margins and are not lobed at the base. The twigs have short and long stiff hairs. The reddish stems have peeling bark. The fruit is berry-like and orange-red. This endemic is restricted to the Monterey Bay area.

Sensitive manzanita

Arctostaphylos sensitiva

Native



- Uncommon
- Waist height to 2 m
- Blooms: Jan.-April
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C C-FT
NMC

Sensitive manzanita is a shrub with small, white, urn-shaped flowers that grow in hanging clusters. The flowers are 4-lobed, unlike those of *A. andersonii* and *A. crustacea* subsp. *crinita* which are 5-lobed. The small leaves are roundish, shiny, and have dark green surfaces. They have entire margins and are hairless except for the midveins. The twigs are hairy. The hairless fruit is somewhat cylindrical.

Western azalea

Native



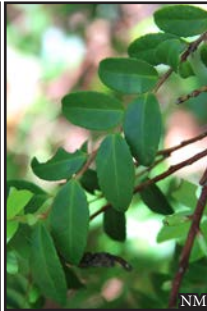
- Fairly common
- < 8 m tall
- Blooms: May-June
- Flower size: large

RF	ME
RWS	

This tree or shrub has large, widely funnel-shaped flowers with 5 long, exerted stamens. The 5 petals vary in color from white to pink to salmon and are often yellow- or orange-blotched. The inflorescence has a cluster of 3-15 fragrant flowers. The oval-shaped leaves are deciduous, turning yellow-gold or orange in autumn before falling from the branches to expose bare, whorled twigs. It is found on moist wooded slopes.

Huckleberry

Native



- Abundant
- Waist height to 3 m
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME
C-FT	NMC

Huckleberry is a rhizomatous shrub with shiny evergreen leaves and purple/black, sometimes glaucous berries that grow in clusters. The small white to pink flowers are bell-shaped, 5-lobed, and grow in hanging clusters. The leathery leaves are elliptical to lanceolate with saw-toothed margins and indistinct veins. The stems are gray to reddish and erect. This plant often forms dense thickets on edges or in clearings of coniferous forests.

Eggleaf spurge

Invasive non-native

Euphorbia oblongata



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: very small

DA

G

RF

This perennial herb has green to yellow-green hairless leaves that are oblong to elliptic or lanceolate and have finely-toothed margins. The leaves closer to the base are alternate, while those nearer the top are whorled. The inflorescence is an umbel-like cluster of 3 branches and features cyathia, or “false flowers.” The spherical fruit is lobed and has a wart-like projection. Broken stems and leaves exude a toxic, milky sap.

Petty spurge

Non-native

Euphorbia peplus



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-Aug.
- Flower size: very small

DA

Petty spurge is an annual herb with bow-like pairs of obovate to oblanceolate leaves borne on green or reddish stems. The lower leaves are alternate, while the upper leaves are generally whorled. The inflorescence branches grow in an umbel-like cluster of 3. Typical of the *Euphorbia* genus, it has cyathia, or “false flowers,” between the leaves. The fruit is spherical and has creased lobes. This species is common in disturbed areas on campus.

Blackwood acacia

Acacia melanoxylon

Invasive non-native



- Uncommon
- < 30 m tall
- Blooms: Feb.-March
- Flower size: very small

DA	ME
C-FT	NMC

Blackwood acacia is an invasive tree found in disturbed areas. The juvenile leaves are fern-like, whereas adult leaves are simple and lanceolate with entire margins. Adult leaves have 3-5 prominent lengthwise veins. The brown fruit is curving, leathery, and flat and holds the seeds, which are encircled by yellow to red arils. The stem is hairless. Flowers are in small pale yellow tufts. Few mature acacias occur on campus.

Spanish lotus

Acmispon americanus var. *americanus*

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: small

CP

This small, hairy annual herb has a prostrate to erect stem bearing a single pink, white, and yellow bilateral flower. The white banner has pink veins and the wings are white and yellow. The compound leaves generally have 3 hairy leaflets and red-tinged margins. The fruit is oblong, flat, and more or less straight. Spanish lotus is found growing in coastal prairie communities, such as the meadows in upper Upper Campus.

Deerweed

Native

Acmispon glaber



- Common
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: small

ME	CP
C-FT	NMC

Deerweed is a subshrub with yellow flowers that turn a reddish-orange color once pollinated. The inflorescence has 2-7 bilateral flowers that grow on clustered stems. The stems are generally ascending to erect, but are sometimes prostrate and mat-forming. The alternate leaves have 3-6 elliptic leaflets and are often deciduous. The fruit is a curved 2-seeded pod. This pioneer species is characteristic of dry slopes in chaparral habitats.

French broom

Invasive non-native

Genista monspessulana



- Common
- < 3 m tall
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

DA	G
RWS	

This invasive shrub has erect branches with yellow, silky-hairy flowers. Flowers grow in raceme inflorescences along slightly hairy twigs. The deciduous leaves are generally composed of 3 ovate leaflets that taper at the base. The leaflets have well-defined midveins. The fruit is densely silky-hairy. French broom is common in disturbed areas, such as roadsides, and can grow up to 3 m tall.

Harlequin lotus

Native

Hosackia gracilis



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-July
- Flower size: small

CP

The flowers of this glabrous perennial herb have bright yellow banners and pink-purple wings that fade to white. The umbel inflorescence is generally 3-9-flowered. Leaves are composed of 3-7 dark green leaflets. The elliptic or obovate leaflets have entire margins and are typically opposite. The sprawling to ascending stem often has a spongy base. Harlequin lotus, considered rare by the CNPS, is found in moist coastal prairie.

Common Pacific pea

Lathyrus vestitus var. *vestitus*



- Uncommon
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: Jan.-May
- Flower size: small

ME

RF

The flowers of this perennial herb have a pale pinkish-purple banner and a white keel and wings. The inflorescence includes 8-15 flowers that grow close together. Leaflets are alternately arranged and ovate in shape, generally numbering 8-12 per leaf. The narrow, angled stems often bear coiling tendrils at the end. Pacific pea prefers mixed evergreen forests but will also grow in redwood forest.

Sky lupine

Native

Lupinus nanus



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

CP

G

This annual herb grows abundantly in grassy open areas in the spring, forming beautiful patches of blue in campus meadows. The flowers have blue to purple-blue petals and feature a white spot on the banner. They grow along an erect stem in whorled racemes. The fuzzy leaves are palmately compound and have 5-9 oblanceolate leaflets with entire margins. The hairy seed pods are long and narrow.

Common bur-clover

Invasive non-native

Medicago polymorpha



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: very small

DA

CP

G

This annual herb is prostrate, mat-forming, or ascending. The flowers are very small and yellow. The inflorescence is 2-6-flowered. The opposite leaflets generally grow in threes. The fruit is a loose, prickly-edged spiral that is coiled 2-6 turns. This glabrous plant is commonly found in in disturbed areas and grasslands.

Chaparral pea

Pickeringia montana

Native



- Uncommon
- Waist height to 3 m
- Blooms: May-Aug.
- Flower size: medium

C-FT	DR-M-C
NMC	

This intricately branched shrub has distinctive magenta flowers. The branches feature modified twigs that appear as long, stout thorns. Flowers grow in a raceme inflorescence. The evergreen leaves have three elliptic or ovate leaflets with entire margins. The reddish-yellow fruit is oblong with wavy margins. This species can be found growing in the maritime chaparral on Chinquapin Rd. in Upper Campus.

California goldenbanner *Thermopsis californica* var. *californica*

Native



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Oct.
- Flower size: small

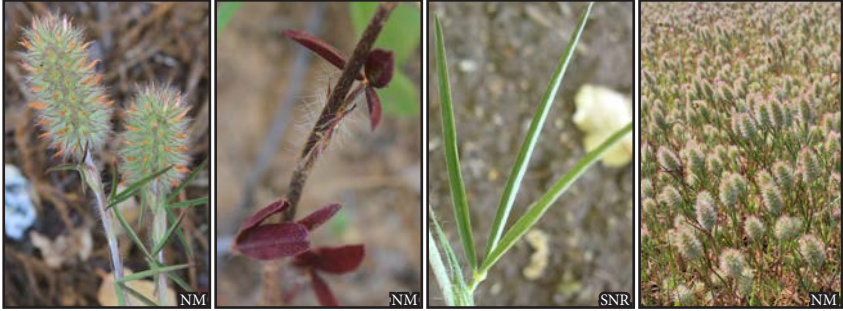
CP

California goldenbanner is a perennial herb with bright yellow flowers and a slender stem that is ascending to erect. The branches along the stem are irregularly arranged. The widely ovate to oblanceolate leaves are palmately compound and feature three hairy leaflets with distinct lateral veins. Some of the leaves are clasping. The fruit is straight, generally ascending, and densely hairy.

Narrow-leaved clover

Non-native

Trifolium angustifolium



- Abundant
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: very small

DA	G
CP	

This annual herb has a cylindrical spike inflorescence with an erect stem. The flowers have needle-like, plumose sepals and orange to pale pink corollas. The hairy lobes of the sepals harden into bristles as the plant dries and begins to fruit. The leaves are palmately compound with three linear, narrow leaflets that are fused at the base. This clover tends to carpet disturbed areas in grassy habitats.

Rose clover

Invasive non-native

Trifolium hirtum



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-March
- Flower size: very small

DA	G
----	---

Rose clover is a naturalized annual herb that has flower heads with pink corollas. The calyx lobes of the flowers are bristle-like and densely plumose. Sepals tend to harden with age. The compound palmate cauline leaves have three obovate leaflets that are hairy. The stem is ascending to erect. This plant is commonly found in disturbed areas such as roadsides.

Subterranean clover

Trifolium subterraneum

Non-native



- Uncommon
- Below ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-Jan.
- Flower size: very small

DA

G

CP

This annual herb has tiny white flowers and grows close to the ground with a prostrate or creeping stem. The cauline leaves are hairy with obovate or obcordate leaflets. The flowers bear fruit in the form of burs. Subterranean clover can be found in disturbed areas, roadsides, and meadows.

Purple vetch

Vicia benghalensis

Non-native



- Common
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: March-June
- Flower size: small

DA

G

Purple vetch, also known as reddish tufted vetch, is an annual herb or vine with a sprawling or climbing stem. 3-12 reddish-purple flowers that are long and curved generally grow on one side of the stem. The hairy stem and calyx make the plant appear silvery. The leaves have 10-16 opposite, elliptic to oblong leaflets. The fruit is a densely strigose pod. This plant prefers grassland, roadsides, and disturbed areas.

Common vetch

Non-native

Vicia sativa subsp. *sativa*



- Common
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: Feb.-March
- Flower size: medium

DA

G

Common vetch is an annual herb or vine with a decumbent to ascending stem. The flowers, which subtend the leaves, have purple-pink banners and dark reddish-purple wings. The leaflets are wedge-shaped to oblong and minutely hairy, forming the compound leaf. The leguminous fruit is brown to black in color and produces generally lens-shaped seeds. This plant can be found in disturbed areas, roadsides, and grasslands.

Giant chinquapin

Native

Chrysolepis chrysophylla var. *minor*



- Uncommon
- < 10 m tall
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: very small

ME

DR-M-C

C-FT

NMC

Giant chinquapin, a less common tree on campus, has leathery leaves with dark green upper surfaces and golden-yellow undersides and distinctive spiny, bur-like fruit. The lanceolate to oblong leaf blades have tapered bases and tips, as well as a central fold and upturned margins. The gray bark is thick, rough, and furrowed. The the top (crown) of the tree is somewhat conical. It is often found in transitional plant communities on campus.

Tanoak

Notholithocarpus densiflorus var. *densiflorus*

Native



- Common
- < 30 m tall
- Blooms: June-Oct.
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Tanoak is a shade-tolerant, acorn-bearing evergreen tree that has grayish-brown bark and leaves with “parking lot”-like venation. The oblong to ovate leaf blade has a rounded base, obtuse tip, and entire or serrate margins. Leaves are generally hairless on top and have fine-woolly undersides. Each acorn has a cap with stiff, reflexed or spreading scales. The staminate inflorescence is stiff, spreading to erect, and densely many-flowered.

Coast live oak

Quercus agrifolia var. *agrifolia*

Native



- Abundant
- 10-25 m tall
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: very small

ME	RF
CP	G

This evergreen tree has a wide, rounded crown and grayish, furrowed, somewhat checkered mature bark. The convex leaves are widely elliptic to round with spine-toothed margins. Unlike Shreve oak, coast live oak has small tufts of hairs on the underside of its leaves in the axils or “armpits.” The acorns have obconic cups. The male flowers are pendulous catkins and the tiny female flowers are in inconspicuous clusters.

Shreve oak

Native

Quercus parvula var. *shrevei*

- Abundant
- < 17 m tall
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: very small

ME	CP
DR-M-C	DRF
RF	C-FT
NMC	

Shreve oak is an evergreen tree with hairless leaves that are olive-green to dark green above and dull, light olive-green below. Its leaves are oblong, lanceolate, or ovate with obtuse, acute, or acuminate tips. The leaf edges are entire to spine-toothed. Unlike coast live oak, small tufts of hairs are not present on the leaf undersides. The bark is grayish. The acorns have bowl-shaped cups. This tree is found in a variety of habitats.

Longbeak stork's bill

Non-native

Erodium botrys

- Abundant
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

CP	G
DA	

This annual herb has pink flowers, a flat basal rosette of leaves, and long, narrow fruit that resembles a stork's beak. Each flower has 5 purple-veined petals and grows atop a short-hairy stem that is prostrate to ascending. The hairless to minutely hairy leaves have ovate to oblong outlines that are lobed to dissected; their veins and long petioles are generally reddish in color. Stork's bill prefers dry, open, or disturbed sites.

Redstem filaree

Invasive non-native

Erodium cicutarium



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: small

DA

CP

G

Redstem filaree is an annual herb with decumbent to ascending, glandular-hairy stems that bear small, pink to purple flowers and compound leaves. The 5 petals are narrowly oval and have dark veins at their bases. The sparsely hairy leaves have 9-13 deeply dissected leaflets. Leaf edges and stems are sometimes reddish. The fruit is much like that of stork's bill, but is smaller and less sharply pointed. It is found in open, disturbed sites and grassland.

Woodland geranium

Non-native

Geranium molle



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-July
- Flower size: small

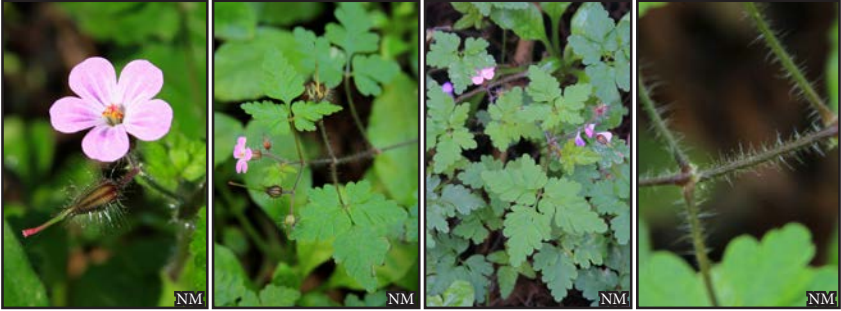
DA

ME

Woodland geranium is an annual herb that has pink to red-purple flowers with 5 notched petals. The many palmate leaves are slightly to deeply divided into 5-9 segments and have toothed margins. The stem and its many branches have sparse, soft hairs. The fruit is hairless and wrinkled. This introduced species prefers disturbed ground in open to shady sites.

Herb robert

Non-native

Geranium purpureum

- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

DA

Herb robert is an annual herb that has pink to red-purple flowers, fern-like leaves, and stems with long, soft hairs. The flat-faced flowers have 5 rounded petals that surround stamens with yellowish anthers; their sepals are covered with soft, clear hairs. The leaves are generally divided into 5 distinct segments and have margins with rounded teeth. This introduced plant grows in open to shaded disturbed sites.

Pink-flowering currant *Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum*

Native



- Uncommon
- Waist height to 4 m
- Blooms: Jan.-March
- Flower size: small

RF

ME

Pink-flowering currant is a shrub with a pendent inflorescence of many pink to white flowers. The lobed leaves have sparsely hairy undersides and coarsely to finely toothed margins. The leaf hairs on the veins are sometimes gland-tipped. The fruit is a glaucous, glandular, blue-black berry. This plant is found in redwood forest and mixed-evergreen forest communities on campus. Beyond UCSC, it can be found in a variety of habitats.

Modesty

Native

Whipplea modesta

HYDRANGACEAE



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Modesty is a decumbent perennial herb or subshrub with small, white flowers that grow in dense clusters. Each flower has 5 petals and 8-12 stamens. The opposite, persistent leaves are ovate to elliptic and have stiff, straight, appressed hairs on their surfaces. The main stem, which lies flat on the ground, has gray-brown, peeling bark. The fruit is spheric and grows segmented with age. This plant is found in coniferous forests and on slopes.

Yerba buena

Native

Clinopodium douglasii

LAMIACEAE



- Abundant
- Below ankle height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: very small

ME	RF
CP	

Yerba buena is a decumbent, mat-forming and viney perennial herb with small, tubular flowers that are white to lavender in color. The flowers are bilateral and 5-lobed. The small, opposite and fragrant leaves are ovate to ovate-triangular and feature round-toothed and sharp-toothed margins. The leaves and stems have sparse, minute hairs. The very small fruit is shiny brown and smooth. This plant prefers shady, woodland habitats.

Lance-leaved selfheal *Prunella vulgaris* var. *lanceolata*

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: July-Aug.
- Flower size: small

CP

Selfheal is a perennial herb with purple, 2-lipped flowers that grow in a club-like spike inflorescence on a square stem. The top lip is hood-like and the bottom lip is 3-lobed with a larger, fringed center lobe. The elliptic or lanceolate leaves have slightly toothed margins, wedge-shaped bases, and red tips. The leaves grow in opposite pairs. The bracts and sepals often have reddish edges. This plant grows in moist areas.

Danny's skullcap

Native

Scutellaria tuberosa



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

ME

C-FT

NMC

This perennial herb has tubular, usually paired blue-violet flowers and opposite, ovate leaves. Each flower is 2-lipped with a large, white-patched or -spotted lower lip and a folded upper lip with a hairy, beaklike protrusion. The leaves have entire to scalloped margins and rounded tips. The fruit is obconic and black. Skullcap grows from an underground root system of short, fleshy stems called tubers.

California hedgenettle

Stachys bullata

Native

LAMIACEAE



- Abundant
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Sept.
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Hedgenettle is a hairy, glandular perennial herb with bilateral, two-lipped flowers and opposite, aromatic leaves. The tubular flowers, which grow in clusters of 6 along the stem, are pink to somewhat purple and white. Each has a long lower lip and shorter upper lip. The stiff-hairy leaves are generally ovate with cordate bases and blunt tips. This plant, a California endemic, grows on dry slopes in forests.

Pale flax

Linum bienne

Non-native

LINACEAE



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: small

DA	CP
G	

Pale flax is a biennial to weak perennial herb that has small flowers with light blue veins and a long, narrow, many-leaved stem. The 5 petals are nearly round in shape. The slender leaves are linear to lance-linear and grow all along the upright stem. This introduced plant grows in grassland habitats, woodland habitats, and disturbed areas near the coast.

Dwarf checkerbloom *Sidalcea malviflora* subsp. *laciniata*

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-Aug.
- Flower size: medium

CP

G

Checkerbloom is a rhizomatous perennial herb with a decumbent stem that bears flowers with pink, white-veined petals. The petals vary in color from light to dark pink, and occasionally appear white. The leaves are sparsely hairy, with basal leaves shallowly 7-lobed and cauline leaves with many deep, straight-edged segments. It is found growing in grassland and coastal prairie habitats such as Mima Meadow in the summer months.

Red maids

Native

Calandrinia menziesii



- Uncommon
- Below ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

CP

C-FT

NMC

G

This low-growing annual herb has bright pink-purple petals that are typically streaked with white at their bases. The petals are widest above the middle and slightly curved at the ends. The leaf blades are variable in shape, from linear to oblanceolate to spoon-shaped. Leaves can be hairless to slightly hairy along the edges. Red maids prefer grassy areas and chaparral communities.

Miner's lettuce

Native

Claytonia perfoliata

MONTIACEAE



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

ME

Miner's lettuce is a highly variable annual herb with small, white-petaled flowers. The fleshy basal leaves are reniform to cordate in shape, while the leaves subtending flowers are more or less round and completely encircle the stem. The flowers appear in the center of this "perfoliate" leaf, growing in a raceme inflorescence. This plant, which has edible leaves, commonly sprouts up in large aggregations in cool, damp areas.

Scarlet pimpernel

Non-native

Lysimachia arvensis

MYRSINACEAE



- Abundant
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-Sept.
- Flower size: small

DA	CP
G	NMC

This annual herb has small flowers with primarily salmon colored petals that feature a hint of purple at each petal base. Although the salmon color is most common, flowers sometimes appear red, blue, or blue-white. The small leaves are ovate to elliptic in shape and grow opposite or whorled along the stem. Scarlet pimpernel blooms for many months of the year in grassy disturbed areas of campus.

Pacific starflower

Lysimachia latifolia

Native



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	

As the name suggests, this perennial herb has star-like flowers. The petals are pale whitish-pink in color and are tapered at the tips. Flowers emerge from a whorl of leaves on a thin, delicate pedicel. The bright green, ovate leaves have entire margins and, like the petals, taper at the tips. The petals, sepals, and stamens are all 5-, 7-, or 9-parted. Pacific starflower occurs in the understory of redwood forest habitats.

Fringed willowherb

Epilobium ciliatum subsp. *ciliatum*

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: June-Sept.
- Flower size: small

RWS	DA
-----	----

Fringed willowherb is a perennial herb that has small flowers with 4 notched, white to pink petals. The opposite leaves are narrowly lanceolate, have conspicuous veins, and are reduced in size near the top of the plant. A basal rosette is present, bearing a more or less erect stem. The fruit is a hairy capsule that produces seeds with deciduous hair-tufts. This wildflower is found in disturbed places and moist meadows and on streambanks and roadsides.

Sun cup

Native

Taraxia ovata



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: small

CP G

This low-growing perennial herb has bright yellow, radial flowers growing from a basal rosette. The 4 wide petals are round or oval and open to the sun at dawn. Below the petals are 4 narrow, reflexed sepals. The leaves are narrowly elliptic to ovate and have nearly entire to wavy margins. Stems and veins are sometimes red. This plant prefers clay soils in grassy areas, so it can be seen growing on walking trails in places like the Great Meadow.

Johnny-nip

Native

Castilleja ambigua subsp. *ambigua*



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: May-Aug.
- Flower size: very small

CP

Johnny-nip is a puberulent annual herb with a dense, spike-like inflorescence that is greenish-yellow and white. The small, pouch-like flowers that grow in between the leaf-like bracts have yellow lobes and have teeth at the tips. The foliage is yellow-green, brown, or reddish-brown. The leaves are 0-5-lobed. This hemiparasite, highly variable in form, is found on campus in coastal prairie communities like Mima Meadow.

Denseflower owl's clover *Castilleja densiflora* subsp. *densiflora*
Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: very small

CP

Denseflower owl's clover, a hemiparasite, is an annual herb with a spike-like inflorescence that is rose-purple or cream in color. This coloration is attributed to the the leaf-like, 3- to 5-lobed bracts, which grow together in a paintbrush-like formation. The small, pouched flowers grow between these bracts in yellow, white, pink, or purple hues. The leaves have 0-3 lobes. This plant grows in grassland communities such as Marshall Fields.

Yellow owl's clover *Triphysaria versicolor* subsp. *versicolor*
Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

CP

G

Yellow owl's clover is a green-brown to yellow-brown annual herb with distinctive, 3-parted flowers that grow in a spike inflorescence. Each flower has white petals, which fade to a rose-pink color with age, and a yellow beak. The hairless, finely-divided leaves are 5-9-lobed. Like other species in the family, this plant is a hemiparasite. It grows in colorful stands in grassland communities such as North Marshall Field.

Creeping wood sorrel

Non-native

Oxalis corniculata

OXALIDACEAE



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: year-round
- Flower size: small

RWS DA

This perennial herb, which is native to mediterranean Europe, has small, mustard-yellow flowers and a creeping stem. The inflorescence has 2-7 flowers. The 5 petals are oblong to spoon shaped and often feature small red spots below the middle. The clover-like, purplish-green leaves have 3 heart-shaped leaflets and hairs along the margins. Creeping wood sorrel can be seen flowering in disturbed areas all year.

Crimson wood-sorrel

Non-native

Oxalis incarnata



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-June
- Flower size: medium

RF DA

Crimson wood sorrel is a perennial herb that has a solitary, funnel-shaped flower growing atop a slender stalk. The flowers have 5 petals that are white to pale pink in color. The leaves are clover-like with 3 heart-shaped leaflets and grow in whorl-like clusters. This rhizomatous plant grows in shady woodland habitats.

Redwood sorrel

Oxalis oregana

Native



- Abundant
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: medium

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	

This rhizomatous perennial herb, which is commonly seen carpeting the floor of redwood forests, has clover-like leaves and 5-petaled flowers with white to deep pink petals. The leaves, which taste like sour apples, have 3 heart-shaped leaflets that are bright green above and often purple below. Each leaflet has a pale midrib. The leaf and flower stalks are hairy and grow low to the ground. Redwood sorrel grows in moist conifer forests.

Bermuda buttercup

Oxalis pes-caprae

Invasive non-native



- Abundant
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Dec.-June
- Flower size: medium

DA	RWS
ME	

Bermuda buttercup, also known as sourgrass for its fleshy, sour-tasting stems, is a rhizomatous perennial herb with bright yellow, 5-petaled flowers. The bright green, clover-like leaves grow in a loose basal rosette and have heart-shaped leaflets that are often purple-spotted. This highly invasive, many-flowered plant grows abundantly along roadsides and in disturbed areas.

Hairy wood sorrel

Native

Oxalis pilosa

OXALIDACEAE



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-Sept.
- Flower size: medium

G DA

Hairy wood sorrel is an annual herb with yellow flowers and clover-like, appressed-hairy leaves. As with other plants in the oxalis family, the flowers have 5 petals and the leaves have 3 heart-shaped leaflets. The inflorescence is 1-3-flowered. The main stem is erect to decumbent and densely hairy. This plant grows in grassland vegetation communities and disturbed areas.

California poppy

Native

Eschscholzia californica

PAPAVERACEAE



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-Sept.
- Flower size: large

CP G

This brightly colored annual or perennial herb is the California state flower. It has 4 wide, yellow-orange petals that open on sunny days. The feathery, blue-green leaves are sometimes pink-tipped. The presence of the pink, wavy-edged receptacle, which supports the petals from underneath, distinguishes this poppy from other poppy species. This wildflower is a common sight in grassy, open areas of campus for many months of the year.

Sticky monkeyflower

Mimulus aurantiacus var. *aurantiacus*

Native



- Common
- Mid-calf to chest height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: medium

DR-M-C	ME
C-FT	NMC

Sticky monkeyflower is a shrub or subshrub with tubular, 5-lobed flowers that are yellow-orange or creamy orange in color. The leaves have sticky lower surfaces, hairless upper surfaces, and distinct veins. The leaf blades are narrowly elliptic to linear in shape and have entire to serrate margins that are generally rolled under. This plant grows on rocky hillsides and canyon slopes and in open forest, chaparral, and transitional areas.

English plantain

Plantago lanceolata

Invasive non-native



- Abundant
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: very small

CP	G
DA	

This perennial herb has a spike inflorescence of many flowers that have inconspicuous brownish petals and long, white stamens with large anthers. The flowers open from the bottom to the top, meaning that as the lowermost flowers turn brown and die, those above them bloom (as pictured far left). The long basal leaves are tapered to their bases and have parallel veins. English plantain is common in grassy areas that have been disturbed.

Variable-leaf collomia

Collomia heterophylla

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C C-FT

Variable-leaf collomia is a small annual herb with an erect, branched stem bearing salverform to funnel-shaped flowers. The flowers have light pink to white petal-like lobes. The flower tube is yellow to light pink and the throat is yellow to white. The lower leaves are 1-2-pinnately-lobed while the upper leaves are lobed to entire and typically glandular-hairy. This plant grows in sandy to gravelly open areas.

Small-flowered leptosiphon

Leptosiphon parviflorus

Native



- Rare
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-June
- Flower size: small

ME CP

This hairy annual herb has many variably-colored, salverform flowers. The 5 corolla lobes can be pink, white, yellow, or purple and often have red marks at their bases. The thread-like flower tubes are maroon, pink, or yellow, appearing as a long, slender stalks that emerge from the whiskery tuft of calyces below. The leaf lobes are typically linear and encircle the main stem. Small-flowered leptosiphon is found in open or wooded areas.

California milkwort

Native

Polygala californica



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME
C-FT	NMC

Milkwort is a perennial herb with a decumbent stem bearing unusual pink flowers. The uppermost flowers may be open, while the lower flowers may be cleistogamous, meaning non-opening and self-pollinating. The dark green leaves are lanceolate, elliptic, ovate, or obovate and have entire margins. The fruit is a flattened, oval seedpod. This plant grows on slopes of chaparral, mixed evergreen, and redwood forest communities on campus.

Common sheep-sorrel

Invasive non-native

Rumex acetosella



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-Nov.
- Flower size: very small

CP	G
----	---

This dioecious perennial herb has an ascending or erect stem bearing whorls of small yellowish-green or rusty red flowers terminally. The leaves, which can be described as hastate, appear arrow-shaped due to the wing-like lobes present at their bases. The fruit is brown. Sheep sorrel grows from a creeping rhizome and/or taproot in more or less disturbed, acidic areas in grassland communities.

Padre's shooting star

Primula clevelandii var. *patula*

Native

PRIMULACEAE



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-April
- Flower size: small

CP

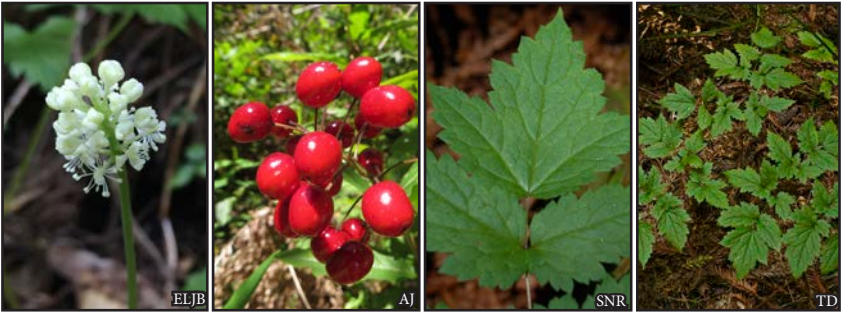
Padre's shooting star is a 1-6-flowered perennial herb with unique, firework-like flowers. The reflexed petals are magenta to white in color. Each petal base is generally yellow, darkening to maroon and then to dark purple or black. The basal leaves are narrowly elongate, widest at the tip and tapering to the base. This wildflower grows in moist areas of coastal prairie communities, such as the uppermost meadows of Upper Campus.

Western baneberry

Actaea rubra

Native

RANUNCULACEAE



- Rare
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This perennial herb, also known as bearberry, has a cylindrical cluster of white flowers atop a long, erect stalk and compound leaves. The flowers have small, spoon-shaped to oval petals and numerous long, radiating stamens. The leaves have leaflets with toothed to irregularly cut margins and are sometimes lobed. The fruit is a shiny, toxic, red or white berry. Baneberry prefers deep soils in moist areas of mixed-evergreen or conifer forests.

Blue windflower

Anemone grayi

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This rhizomatous perennial herb has white or blue petal-like sepals that surround many long, ascending stamens and a cluster of green pistils. The sepals are elliptic to obovate and have pale venation. Below each solitary flower is a whorl of 3 compound, leaf-like bracts. Each bract has 3 leaflet-like units with scalloped or serrate margins. Blue windflower grows on moist shaded slopes in redwood and mixed-evergreen forests.

Crimson columbine

Aquilegia formosa

Native



- Rare
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: medium

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	

Crimson columbine has nodding flowers with yellow and red spurred petals, spreading to reflexed red sepals, and much exerted stamens. Its basal and lower cauline leaves have 3 bright green, lobed leaflets, while the upper cauline leaves are simple to deeply 3-lobed. This beautiful species grows in many different types of plant communities, but on campus is a rarity that is typically only found in moist regions of redwood forest.

California buttercup *Ranunculus californicus* var. *californicus*

Native



- Common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

CP

G

This perennial herb has an erect to decumbent stem bearing flowers with bright yellow, shiny petals. Yellow stamens with large anthers surround the cluster of pistils in the center. The leaves are deeply lobed to compound, with the upper leaves much reduced in size. The smooth fruit is disk-like and curved. California buttercup, a common sight in campus meadows in the springtime, grows in grassland and open woodland communities.

Wartleaf ceanothus

Native

Ceanothus papillosus



- Common
- Waist height to 3.5 m
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C

C-FT

NMC

Wartleaf ceanothus is a densely-growing shrub named for the glandular bumps on its small, thick leaves. These evergreen leaves are oblong to rectangular in shape with dark green surfaces, hairy undersides, and margins that are rolled under. The tiny, 5-petaled flowers are deep blue-purple and grow in fluffy looking clusters. The fruit is sticky and ridged. This California endemic grows in open sites of chaparral and woodland communities.

Blue blossom

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *thyrsiflorus*

Native



- Common
- Chest height to 6 m
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C	C-FT
NMC	ME

Blue blossom is a mat-like to erect, occasionally tree-like shrub named for the tiny, light blue flowers that grow in fluffy, caterpillar-like clusters. Sometimes, the flowers appear deep blue or white in color. The oblong-ovate to elliptic evergreen leaves feature prominent veins and have margins that are sometimes partly rolled under. The fruit is sticky. This plant is found on wooded slopes and in chaparral.

California coffeeberry *Frangula californica* subsp. *californica*

Native



- Fairly common
- Waist height to 5 m
- Blooms: June-Aug.
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	ME
C-FT	NMC

This shrub features black, spherical fruit that contain seeds reminiscent of coffee beans. The smooth evergreen leaves are narrowly to widely elliptic with dark green surfaces, bright green or yellowish undersides, and prominent veins. Leaf margins are entire to serrate and sometimes rolled under. The greenish flowers have pointed sepals and grow in clusters. This plant grows in mixed-evergreen and chaparral communities.

Chamise

Adenostoma fasciculatum var. *fasciculatum*

Native



- Common
- Waist height to 4 m
- Blooms: June-Aug.
- Flower size: small

C-FT

Chamise is a much-branched shrub with small cream colored flowers. The flowers have round petals, protruding stamens, and are more or less clustered together on the branches. They dry out and turn a rusty brown color with age. The needlelike evergreen leaves are small, stiff, and grow in clusters. The base of the plant features a woody, burgeoning growth or “burl” that helps it resprout after fire.

Sticky cinquefoil *Drymocallis glandulosa* var. *wrangelliana*

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: April-Sept.
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C C-FT

NMC

Sticky cinquefoil is a generally hairy perennial herb with flowers and leaves reminiscent of *Fragaria vesca*. The leafy, spreading inflorescence has flowers with 5 wide, cream or pale yellow petals encircling yellow stamens and pistils. The leaves generally have 3 pairs of lateral leaflets and a longer terminal leaflet. The leaf margins are twice toothed. The fruit is red to brown. This plant is found in chaparral communities on campus.

Wild strawberry

Native

Fragaria vesca



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

ME

RF

This perennial herb has flowers with roundish white petals and an aggregation of yellow-green pistils and stamens in the center. In the spring, these central reproductive structures become enlarged and produce small, red, edible fruit. The leaves are mostly basal and have 3 slightly hairy leaflets with toothed edges. The stem is soft-hairy. It reproduces via runner stems or “stolons” that lie flat on the ground and take root to form a new, clonal plant.

Toyon

Native

Heteromeles arbutifolia



- Common
- Waist height to 10 m
- Blooms: June-Aug.
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

ME

C-FT

NMC

Toyon, a shrub also known as Christmas berry for its bright red fruit, has flowers with 5 white petals and simple, leathery evergreen leaves. The leaf blades are more or less elliptic, have finely toothed margins, and are attached to the branches by stalks that have bark at their bases. The trunk bark is more or less gray. This plant prefers chaparral, oak woodland, and mixed-evergreen forest communities.

Wedge-leaved horkelia

Horkelia cuneata var. *cuneata*

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-July
- Flower size: small

CP

G

Wedge-leaved horkelia is a matted or spreading perennial herb that has an open, few-flowered inflorescence with white, 5-petaled flowers. The narrow, obovate petals have pointed sepals between. The hairless to hairy leaves have leaflets with pinnate venation and an indistinct terminal leaflet. The leaflets number 5-12 per side and are typically less crowded than those of *H. marinensis*. This plant can be found in campus meadows.

Point Reyes horkelia

Horkelia marinensis

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: May-Sept.
- Flower size: small

CP

This strongly-scented perennial herb has white, 5-petaled flowers that grow atop hairy, ascending to decumbent stems. The long, narrow petals and pointed sepals encircle a ring of stamens. The fuzzy leaves have crowded, toothed, generally wedge-shaped leaflets with palmate venation that number 5-10 per side. This horkelia, which can be found in coastal prairie meadows like North Marshall Field, is considered threatened by the CNPS.

Wood rose

Native

Rosa gymnocarpa var. *gymnocarpa*



- Common
- Mid-calf to chest height
- Blooms: May-June
- Flower size: medium

RF

ME

This loose shrub grows in shady, damp forests and has fragrant flowers that come in many shades of pink. The flowers are flat, open-faced, and have 5 more or less heart-shaped petals. Many stamens surround 5-10 pistils in the center. The main branches have long, sharp prickles. The leaves have finely-toothed, ovate leaflets that are oppositely arranged. The fruit is a spherical, red- to orange-colored rose hip.

Himalayan blackberry

Non-native invasive

Rubus armeniacus



- Fairly common
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: April-Aug.
- Flower size: medium

DA

ME

RWS

This stout shrub has flowers with white to pink, roundish petals and black or dark purple fruit, which is larger and more swollen looking than that of CA blackberry. The leaves are palmately compound and have 3-5 oval leaflets with pointed tips, coarsely toothed edges, and white-woolly undersides. The stem has large prickles and can be green- or reddish-tinged. It is common in disturbed areas, especially roadsides.

Thimbleberry

Native

Rubus parviflorus



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf height to 2 m
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: medium

ME

RF

This erect, somewhat viney shrub has large, white flowers and large, fuzzy leaves. The flowers have delicate, oval-shaped to round petals and many stamens. The soft leaves are simple and palmately 5-lobed, with coarsely toothed edges and pale undersides. The dark brown stems often have peeling bark. The raspberry-type fruit is pink to red and thimble-like at maturity. Thimbleberry grows densely in moist, semi-shaded areas.

California blackberry

Native

Rubus ursinus



- Abundant
- Ankle to over head ht.
- Blooms: March-July
- Flower size: medium

RF

ME

This low growing, spreading shrub or vine has white flowers with narrow petals and small, blackberry-type aggregate fruit. Generally, the flowers are unisexual, meaning some have stamens and some have pistils, but not both. The leaves are simple with 3 lobes or compound with 3 leaflets. They have irregularly coarse-toothed edges, pointed tips, and hairy undersides. The stiff stems have many slender and straight prickles or bristles.

Annual bedstraw

Native

Galium aparine

- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: very small

DA

ME

G

This species is an annual herb with whorls of small, narrowly oblanceolate leaves and hooked prickles throughout. The bright green leaves grow in whorls of 6-8 around a brittle, 4-angled stem. The tiny flowers, which emerge from the leaf axils, have white corollas with 4 pointed lobes. The nutlet fruits have many short, hooked hairs on the surface, helping with seed dispersal. This plant is found in grassy areas and generally shady places.

California bedstraw

Native

Galium californicum subsp. *californicum*

- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: Mar.-Sept.
- Flower size: very small

ME

RF

NMC

California bedstraw is a coarsely hairy perennial herb that forms mats or tufts in shady to open sites in forest and chaparral communities. The ovate to elliptic leaves grow in whorls of 4 and have blunt to sharp tips. The flowers have more or less yellow corollas with 4 pointed lobes. The fruit is a berry with soft hairs. This plant is endemic to California.

Fragrant bedstraw

Native

Galium triflorum

RUBIACEAE



- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: June-Aug.
- Flower size: very small

ME RF

Fragrant bedstraw, a hairless to rough hairy perennial herb, has a decumbent stem bearing whorls of generally 6 broad, oval leaves. Each leaf has an acute, tapered, or small-pointed tip. The tiny flowers, which have cream to pink corollas with 4 lobes, grow in clusters in the leaf axils. The nutlet fruits are covered in soft, hooked, white to brown hairs. This sweet-scented plant is found in damp, shady forested areas.

Bigleaf maple

Native

Acer macrophyllum

SAPINDACEAE



- Fairly common
- < 30 m tall
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: small

ME RWS

Bigleaf maple is a monoecious tree with large, palmate leaves and grayish bark. The leaves are 5-lobed with more or less toothed edges. In the fall, their bright green color turns to shades of gold and yellow. The small, fringed flowers hang in a pendulous inflorescence, as do the greenish-brown, winged fruit (as pictured on far right). This species prefers riparian communities such as streambanks and canyons.

Buckeye

Native

Aesculus californica



- Fairly common
- 4-12 m tall
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: medium

ME

This deciduous tree has panicle-like inflorescences of white to pale rose flowers and palmately compound leaves. The flowers have long, exerted stamens with orange anthers. 5-7 leaflets have finely serrate margins and tapered tips. The fruit is a large, pear-like pod that splits open to expose a glossy brown seed. The bark is silvery-gray. It grows on dry slopes and stream borders along Lower Moore Creek and at the base of the bike path.

Fringe cups

Native

Tellima grandiflora



- Rare
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: small

ME

RF

This rhizomatous perennial herb has small, cup-like flowers with fringed petals that are green-white, rose, or red in color. The many-flowered inflorescence generally grows on one side of the stem. The ovate leaves have cordate bases, shallow lobes, and sharp teeth along the margins. The cauline leaves are clasping and reduced up the stem. Fringe cups grows on moist slopes in forests, like Jordan Gulch.

American black nightshade

Solanum americanum

Native



- Rare
- Knee height
- Blooms: March-Nov.
- Flower size: small

RF DA

American black nightshade is a hairy annual herb to subshrub with star-shaped flowers and short, protruding yellow anthers. The fused petals, which are sometimes recurved, are white in color. The inflorescence is umbel- or raceme-like. The ovate leaves have entire to coarsely wavy-toothed margins. The fruit is a spherical black or somewhat green berry. This wildflower grows in disturbed areas and seep areas in redwood forest.

SOLANACEAE

Red valerian

Centranthus ruber

Non-native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Aug.
- Flower size: small

DA

Red valerian is an annual or perennial herb with an inflorescence of many small, spurred flowers that are generally purple-red but occasionally lavender or white. The hollow stem is decumbent to erect and bears opposite leaves, which have entire margins, pointed to rounded tips, and occasionally lobed bases. The lower leaves are stalked while the upper leaves are not. This plant grows in disturbed places, rock or wall crevices, and roadsides.

VALERIANACEAE

Western verbena

Verbena lasiostachys var. *lasiostachys*

Native



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: April-Sept.
- Flower size: very small

ME

G

Western verbena, or western vervain, is a branching perennial herb with an ascending to erect stem. The inflorescence is a spike of small, 5-lobed, blue to purple flowers. The leaves have coarsely toothed margins and are deeply 1-2-lobed near the base. They are generally soft hairy and have a gray-green upper surface. The fruit is composed of 4 nutlets. It is found in open, disturbed areas that are dry to wet.

Stream violet

Viola glabella

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

DRF

RF

Stream violet, also known as pioneer violet, is a perennial herb with heart-shaped leaves and lemon-yellow flowers that grow right above each leaf. The lower 3 petals (and sometimes the upper 2) have deep purple veins. The thin basal leaves have cordate bases and serrate to scalloped margins, while the similar cauline leaves grow only near the stem tips. This violet grows in moist, shady forest and on streambanks.

Two-eyed violet

Native

Viola ocellata



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Two-eyed violet is a perennial herb that has white petals with yellow bases. The 2 lateral petals each feature a dark purple spot, giving the plant its name. The lowermost petal has a large yellow patch with purple veins and the upper 2 petals are deep red-violet on the back. The simple leaves are generally heart-shaped with scalloped to somewhat serrate margins. This violet grows in moist areas and forests and on rocky or grassy banks.

Johnny-jump-up

Native

Viola pedunculata



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: small

CP

This rhizomatous perennial herb, also known as California golden violet, has many decumbent to erect stems bearing gold-yellow flowers. The lower 3 petals have dark brown veins and the upper 2 are red-brown on the back. The small, simple leaves are deltate to ovate with scalloped to serrate margins and are hairy or not. This violet is found growing in full sun in open grassy areas such as Mima Meadow.

Redwood violet

Native

Viola sempervirens

- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: January-May
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

DRF

RF

Redwood violet, a common redwood forest understory plant, has lemon-yellow flowers with brown-purple veins on the lower 3 petals. The sepals are often purple-streaked or -spotted. The ovate to round evergreen leaves have cordate bases, scalloped margins, and blunt to obtuse tips; they are often purple-spotted on 1 or both surfaces. This violet prefers the shade of coastal forest communities.



MONOCOTS





Soap plant *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* var. *pomeridianum*

Native



- Common
- Ankle to waist height
- Blooms: May-Aug.
- Flower size: medium

CP	G
RWS	ME

This perennial herb has long basal leaves with wavy edges and flowers with 6 white, downward-curving petals. Long stamens exceed the narrow petals, which have green or purple midveins. The flowers branch off of the upper portion of the main stem, opening in the evening and closing the next morning. The leaves die back and are not visible at flowering time. Soap plant grows from a bulb, which Native Americans crushed and used as soap.

Three-cornered leek

Allium triquetrum

Non-native



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-April
- Flower size: small

ME

This perennial herb, which grows from a bulb, has several white, bell-shaped flowers that hang from the top of a sharply 3-angled stem. The flowers have long, pointed petals with green midveins. The long, narrow basal leaves are similar to the stem but flatter. Three-cornered leek, an introduced plant often cultivated as an ornamental, is found in shady, disturbed places like the forested edge of Mima Meadow.

Douglas iris

Native

Iris douglasiana

- Fairly common
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: very large

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME
CP	

Douglas iris is a rhizomatous perennial herb with large, showy flowers. Usually, the flowers are blueish-lavender, but sometimes they appear deep red-purple or pale cream in color. A purple-veined, yellow and white patch is commonly featured at the base of each of the 3 petal-like, reflexed sepals. The leaves are long and narrow, with straight edges and lengthwise, parallel veins. This iris is found in forests and grassy places.

Fernald's iris

Native

Iris fernaldii

- Fairly common
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: April
- Flower size: very large

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Fernald's iris is a rhizomatous perennial herb with funnel-shaped, cream-colored to pale yellow flowers. The 3 petal-like sepals typically feature dark veins and patches of yellow at their bases. The straight-edged leaves are long, very narrow, and have parallel veins. The perianth tube (pictured above-center) is long and slender. This plant, which only grows northwestern California, can be found in the shade of campus forests.

Blue-eyed grass

Native

Sisyrinchium bellum



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: medium

RWS

CP

G

This perennial herb, with its distinct contrasting colors and upright form, is a common sight in moist, grassy, open areas of campus in the springtime. Its blue-purple petals, which can be quite variable in hue, feature yellow spots at their bases and small, tapered points at their tips. Occasionally, the petals are white. The grass-like leaves are long and narrow, like most in the iris family.

Bulbil bugle lily

Invasive non-native

Watsonia meriana



- Rare
- Knee to chest height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: large

DA

G

Bulbil bugle lily is a perennial herb introduced from South Africa. Its inflorescence has 10-15 trumpet-shaped, curved flowers that are orange or reddish in color. The bright green leaves are long, narrow, and thick. Small bulblike structures called bulbils form clusters on the stem. This invasive plant, which can reach 1.5 m tall in height, grows in disturbed areas and fields, sometimes forming dense colonies.

White globe lily

Native

Calochortus albus



- Fairly common
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: April-May
- Flower size: medium

ME

Also known as fairy-lantern, this perennial herb has 2 to many nodding flowers and long, narrow leaves. The flowers have 3 white to pink petals that close at the tip and are sparsely hairy on the inside. The sepals are appressed. The inflorescence has leaf-like bracts that are generally paired. The bulb-bearing stem is slender. The fruit is a capsule with 3 prominent edges. It grows in shady to open woodland, such as the edge of Mima Meadow.

Yellow mariposa lily

Calochortus luteus



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-June
- Flower size: large

CP

G

This perennial herb has deep yellow bell-shaped flowers with long, tapered sepals. Each of the 3 petals is distinctively lined red-brown and generally has a larger central spot. They are wide and sparsely hairy near the base. 6 white to light yellow stamens are prominent in the center of the corolla. The leaves are long and narrow. The fruit is erect and narrowly lanceolate. This species can be observed growing at sites like Porter Meadow.

Hairy star tulip

Calochortus tolmiei

Native



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: small

RF

ME

This perennial herb has small, bell-shaped flowers with 3 hairy white petals that have pink to purple markings. 1 to several flowers form the inflorescence. The flowers have 3 sepals that taper to a point. The linear-lanceolate basal leaf can grow up to 40 cm long. The nodding fruit is a winged capsule that contains dark brown, net-like seeds. Hairy star tulip prefers dry grassy slopes and woodland.

Large-flowered mariposa

Calochortus uniflorus

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: large

CP

This perennial herb has lilac to light pink bell-shaped flowers with 3 wide petals that narrow at the base. 2 purple spots and hairs are typically present at the base near the nectary. The stamens have light blue, lilac, cream, or pink anthers. The stem is simple and the leaves are long and linear. The elliptic, winged fruit bears light brown, net-like seeds. Large-flowered mariposa, considered rare by the CNPS, is found in moist coastal prairie.

Red clintonia

Native

Clinonia andrewisana



- Rare
- Knee to waist height
- Blooms: Feb.-May
- Flower size: small

RF

Red clintonia is a rhizomatous perennial herb with bell-shaped, pink to red-purple flowers. The inflorescence is composed of 1 terminal umbel plus 0-3 lateral umbels below, which grow on a tall, upright stem. The 5 or 6 large basal leaves are elliptic in shape and have distinct midveins. The fruits are eye-catching, bright blue berries. This plant grows in shaded, damp redwood forests, but is a rare sight on campus.

Checker lily

Native

Fritillaria affinis



- Rare
- Ankle to knee height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: medium

RF

This perennial herb has nodding flowers with striking patterns. The 6 petal-like perianth parts have pointed tips and slightly wavy margins. Perianth parts can be brown-purple with yellow checkered mottling or pale yellow-green with purple checkered mottling. The leaves are lance-linear, generally in whorls of 2-8 on the bottom half of the plant and alternately arranged on the upper half. The fruit is widely winged.

Hooker's fairy bells

Prosartes hookeri

Native



- Fairly common
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: March-June
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Hooker's fairy bells, or drops of gold, is an erect (but nodding) perennial herb with cream-colored to greenish flowers that are generally hidden below pairs of oval-shaped leaves. The flowers are narrowly bell-shaped, often spreading at the middle to expose large anthers. The slightly clasping leaves have parallel veins which are sometimes rough-hairy and wavy edges that are hairy. The berry-like fruit is orange to bright red.

Fetid adder's tongue

Scoliopus bigelovii

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Jan.-March
- Flower size: small

RF

This perennial herb, named for its ill scent, is one of few species to bloom in winter. Its 3 petal-like sepals are etched with maroon lines and point downward. The slender petals are threadlike and upcurved around the 3-pronged pistil. The 2 wide leaves are darkly mottled. The capsule-like "slink pod" fruit causes the flower stalk to bend and touch the ground. It is found in moist, shady redwood forest sites like Cave Gulch.

Fremont's star lily

Toxicoscordion fremontii

Native



- Common
- Mid-calf to waist height
- Blooms: March-May
- Flower size: small

ME

G

The star-like flowers of this perennial herb, also known as Fremont's death camas, grow in a panicle or raceme inflorescence along a tall, erect stem. The 6 perianth parts (the 3 petals and 3 petal-like sepals collectively) are each white with a yellow spot at the base. The long, narrow leaves are curved and have short, stiff hairs along the edges. The fruit is a cylindrical, segmented capsule. Fremont's star lily grows on grassy or wooded slopes.

Fremont's star lily (dwarf form) *Toxicoscordion fremontii*

Native



- Common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Jan.-March
- Flower size: small

CP

G

This smaller version of *Toxicoscordion fremontii* is a common sight in campus grassland and coastal prairie habitats. Previously, it was recognized as *Zigadenus fremontii* var. *minor*, but, currently, it goes unrecognized as a distinct variety. However, it differs from *T. fremontii* in that it has a short stature, smaller leaves, and a raceme inflorescence (instead of panicle). Additionally, this form flowers earlier and does not grow in woodland habitats.

Wake-robin

Trillium ovatum subsp. *ovatum*

Native

MELANTHIACEAE



- Fairly common
- Ankle height
- Blooms: Feb.-June
- Flower size: medium

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Wake-robin is a perennial herb with parts growing in threes, hence the “tri-” in *Trillium*. It has 3 petals, 3 sepals, and 3 leaves. The flower generally grows erect and has white petals that often darken to a purplish-pink color with age. The wide, ovate leaves have sharp, tapered tips and form whorl around a straight stem. This plant is found on moist, wooded slopes in forests, often growing in association with redwoods.

Summer coralroot *Corallorhiza maculata* var. *occidentalis*

Native

ORCHIDACEAE



- Rare
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This parasitic orchid is a tough one to spot in the duff of campus forests, as it is small and inconspicuous. The red, brown, yellow, and white colors of the plant make it easy to miss among the leaf litter. Each of the many flowers has a white lower lip, 2 lateral petals, and 3 pointed sepals. The lip and petals can be spotted or unspotted and the sepals are often the same color as the stem. No leaves are present, as coralroot does not photosynthesize.

Striped coralroot

Corallorhiza striata

Native



- Rare
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

Like summer coralroot, striped coralroot is a parasitic orchid that is quite elusive on campus. It has many small, striped flowers that grow along a red-brown, purplish, or yellowish erect stem. The sepals, petals, and lip of each flower vary in color from yellow to pink to pale brown and have lengthwise stripes that are red to purple. This plant grows in the leaf litter of open to shaded redwood or mixed-evergreen forest communities on campus.

Helleborine

Epipactis helleborine

Non-native



- Common
- Mid-calf to knee height
- Blooms: April-Dec.
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This perennial herb has multicolored flowers and broad leaves. It bears few to 20 flowers, each of which has 3 greenish sepals, 2 purple-tinged lateral petals, and a pouch-like lip that is white to pink on the outside and brown to purple on the inside. The column, which looks like a small upper lip, has a yellow anther cap. The leaves are lanceolate to ovate, alternate, and ribbed. Helleborine grows on dry slopes and in redwood forests.

Rattlesnake-plantain

Goodyera oblongifolia

Native



- Rare
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: July-Sept.
- Flower size: small

DR-M-C

DRF

RF

Rattlesnake-plantain, an orchid, is a perennial herb that gets its name from the snakeskin-like pattern on its leaves. The leaf blades are dark green with white-streaked midribs and white veins, their basal rosettes collectively forming patches in conifer forest leaf litter. The flowers, which have white petals and green-brown sepals, grow in a dense inflorescence along an erect, hairy stem. The plants on campus seem to flower infrequently.

Mountain piperia

Piperia transversa

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: June-July
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C

DRF

RF

ME

Also known as flat spurred piperia, this orchid has flowers that grow densely atop a tall, slender stem. The flowers have petals with green midveins, a forward- or downward-pointing lip, and a long spur that grows more or less perpendicular to the stem. The sepals are white to yellowish. The wide basal leaves are not present at the time of flowering. This piperia grows in dry, forested sites. Some plants occur West Rd. in Upper Campus.

Hooded ladies' tresses

Spiranthes romanzoffiana

Native



- Rare
- Ankle height
- Blooms: July-Aug.
- Flower size: small

CP

Like all orchids in the *Spiranthes* genus, *S. romanzoffiana* has flowers that grow in a tight spiral to form a dense spike inflorescence. Each of the white flowers, hood-like with their fused upper sepals and lateral petals, has a recurved lower lip. The basal leaves do not always persist through flowering. This plant, a rare one on campus, can be found growing in wet meadows such as Lower Marshall Field.

Slim false Solomon's seal

Maianthemum racemosum

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle to mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-July
- Flower size: very small

DR-M-C	DRF
RF	ME

This rhizomatous perennial herb has small, creamy white, starry flowers that grow in dense clusters at the end of an erect (but nodding) stem. The flowers have stamens that are tipped with roundish, yellow-green anthers. The long, wavy-edged leaves have parallel veins and grow alternately along the stem on one plane. The fruit is a red, purple-dotted berry. This plant grows in moist, open woodland and on streambanks.

Harvest brodiaea

Brodiaea elegans subsp. *elegans*

Native



- Uncommon
- Ankle height
- Blooms: March-Aug.
- Flower size: medium

CP

This perennial herb has funnel-like, ascending flowers that are bright purple. The 6 petals have downward curving tips and distinct midveins, especially the outsides. Each of several individual flowers in the scape inflorescence grows from its own stem-like pedicel, looking to be part of a loose umbel. White, flat, stamen-like staminodes form around a central cluster of stamens that are topped with large anthers.

Dwarf brodiaea

Brodiaea terrestris subsp. *terrestris*

Native



- Fairly common
- Below ankle height
- Blooms: April-July
- Flower size: medium

CP

This perennial herb has pale purple, funnel-like flowers much like those of harvest brodiaea, but its stem-like peduncle is significantly shorter. This short peduncle keeps the plant close to the ground and is dwarf brodiaea's defining feature. 6 petals with outward or downward curving tips and distinct midveins are present, as well as white, stamen-like, incurving staminodes surrounding the central cluster of stamens.

Blue dicks

Dichelostemma capitatum subsp. *capitatum*

Native



- Uncommon
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: Feb.-April
- Flower size: small

G

This perennial herb has blue, blue-purple, or pink-purple cup-shaped flowers that grow in a dense, umbel- or head-like cluster atop a long, leafless stalk. The 6-15 flowers per cluster are subtended by dark purple bracts. The small petals point upward. A set of white, membrane-like appendages form around the anthers in the center. Blue dicks prefers open disturbed areas, such as grassland and scrub.

White brodiaea

Triteleia hyacinthina

Native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: April-June
- Flower size: small

CP

The scape inflorescence of this perennial herb is an umbel-like cluster of many white flowers. The shallowly bowl-shaped flowers have ascending to spreading petals and a green midvein. Occasionally, the outer surfaces of the petals are flushed purple. The 6 stamens have white or yellow anthers and generally triangular filaments. The basal leaves are long and narrow. It grows in grassland and vernal wet meadows, like Mima Meadow.

Golden brodiaea

Triteleia ixioides subsp. *ixioides*

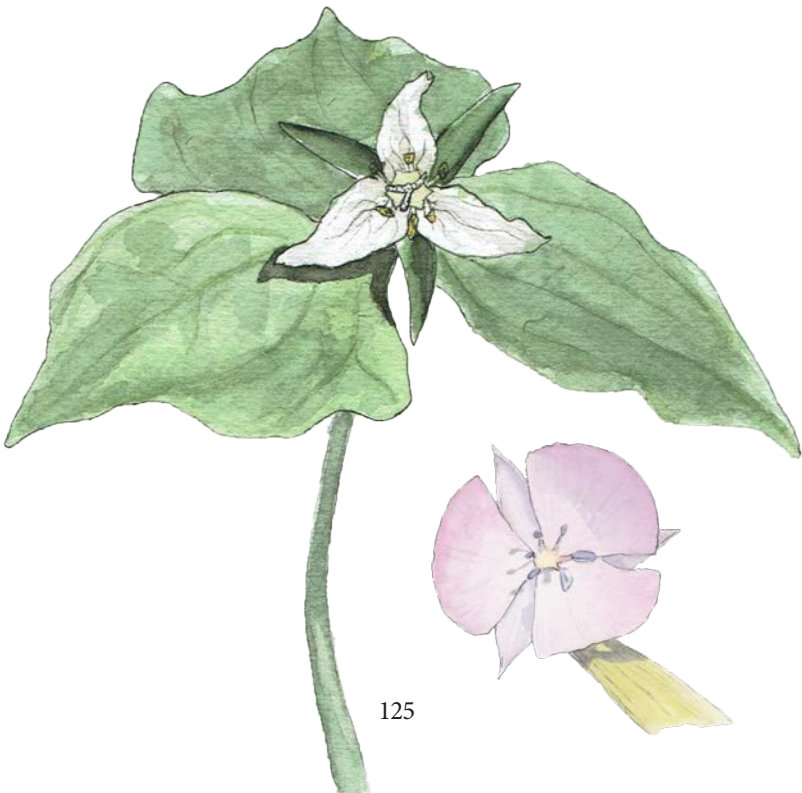
Native



- Fairly common
- Mid-calf height
- Blooms: May-June
- Flower size: medium

CP G

This perennial herb has gold-yellow flowers with spreading petals and distinct midveins. The 6-petaled flowers and striped, unopened buds grow in an umbel-like scape inflorescence. The stamens closely surround the pistil and have flat, forked filaments with straight to recurved tip appendages and cream, yellow, or blue anthers. The 1 to 2 basal leaves are long and narrow. Golden brodiaea can be



Working Vascular Plant Checklist of UC Santa Cruz

Compiled and revised by Krikor Andonian according to TJM2

December 2017

Additional edits by Dylan Neubauer and Alex Jones

Note: This working list includes some likely extirpated and many unconfirmed species

Symbols & their significance

* = exotic

** = exotic+invasive

endemic or rare

UCSC Plant List

Species featured in Field Guide to Plants of UC Santa Cruz are highlighted in light gray

√	#	taxon	Family	Latin name	common name
	1	ferns	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	duckweed/water fern
	2	ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	deer fern
	3	ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	western (giant) chain fern
	4	ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	bracken fern
	5	ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California/coastal wood fern
	6	ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum californicum</i>	California sword fern
	7	ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum dudleyi</i>	Dudley's sword fern
	8	ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	western (common) sword fern
	9	ferns	Equisitaceae	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail
	10	ferns	Equisitaceae	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> ssp. <i>braunii</i>	giant horsetail
	11	ferns	Isoetaceae	<i>Isoetes nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's quillwort
	12	ferns	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Sceptridium multifidum</i>	leather grape fern
	13	ferns	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody
	14	ferns	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	licorice fern

15	ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>		five finger fern
16	ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>		California maidenhair fern
17	ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>t.</i>		goldenback fern
18	ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris cretica</i> *		ribbon fern
19	ferns	Woodsiaceae	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>cyclosorum</i>		lady fern
20	conifers	Cupressaceae	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> ^{E-CARP}		coast redwood
21	conifers	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus attenuata</i>		knobcone pine
22	conifers	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>pacifica</i>		Ponderosa pine
23	conifers	Pinaceae	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>		Douglas fir
24	magnolids	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum caudatum</i>		wild ginger
25	magnolids	Lauraceae	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>		California bay, laurel
26	euticots	Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>		blue elderberry
27	euticots	Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> **		freeway ice plant, sea fig
28	euticots	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i> *		low/largefruit amaranth
29	euticots	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>		poison oak
30	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> *		bur-chervil
31	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Cicuta douglasii</i>		water hemlock
32	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum</i> **		poison hemlock
33	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i> *		fir-leaved celery
34	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>		rattlesnake weed, wild carrot
35	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium armatum</i>		coyote thistle

36	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> **	fennel
37	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	sweet cicely
38	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>g.</i> ^{E-CA, R-42}	Gairdner's yampah
39	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Perideridia kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's yampah
40	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula arctopoides</i>	footsteps-of-spring
41	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	purple sanicle
42	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	gambleweed, snakeweed
43	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula hoffmannii</i> ^{R-43}	Hoffman's sanicle
44	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	shepherd's needle
45	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Torilis arvensis</i> **	tall sock destroyer
46	euticots	Apiaceae	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	short sock-destroyer
47	euticots	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i> **	periwinkle
48	euticots	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> **	English holly
49	euticots	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia californica</i>	California spikenard, elklover
50	euticots	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix</i> **	English ivy
51	euticots	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow
52	euticots	Asteraceae	<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>	trail plant
53	euticots	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> **	sticky eupatorium
54	euticots	Asteraceae	<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	CA dandelion, large-flowered
55	euticots	Asteraceae	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i> var. <i>cryptopleura</i>	mountain dandelion
56	euticots	Asteraceae	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i> var. <i>h.</i>	annual agoseris

57	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting
58	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Anisocarpus madrioides</i>	woodland madia
59	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> *	stinking chamomile, dog fennel
60	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i> **	prostrate capeweed
61	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Arnica discoides</i>	rayless amica
62	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas' mugwort
63	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis glutinosa</i>	marsh baccharis, seep willow
64	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote brush
65	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Bellis perennis</i> *	English (lawn) daisy
66	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Calendula arvensis</i> *	field marigold
67	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> *	pot marigold
68	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>p.</i> **	Italian thistle
69	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> **	purple star thistle
70	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> **	localote, Maltese starthistle
71	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> **	yellow starthistle
72	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> **	Canada thistle
73	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium brevistylum</i>	Indian thistle
74	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	bull thistle
75	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Corethrogyne flaginifolia</i>	common sand aster
76	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> *	weedy/beaked hawksbeard
77	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Deinandra corymbosa</i>	coastal tarweed

78	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort
79	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Ericameria arborescens</i>	golden fleece (mock heather)
80	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis*</i>	South American conyza
81	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
82	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. c.	golden yarrow
83	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i>	western goldenrod
84	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium ulatum</i>	featherweed, purple cudweed
85	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis**</i>	gazania
86	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i>	lowland cudweed
87	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	common gumplant
88	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Helenium puberulum</i>	rosilla, sneezeweed
89	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Helminthotheca echioides*</i>	bristly ox-tongue
90	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
91	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	white hawkweed
92	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris glabra*</i>	smooth cat's ear
93	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris radicata**</i>	hairy cat's ear
94	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca saligna*</i>	willow-lettuce
95	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola**</i>	prickly lettuce
96	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca virosa*</i>	poison wild lettuce
97	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i>	needle goldfields
98	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	coastal tidy tips

99	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> ssp. <i>longirostris</i>	hairy hawkbit
100	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	ox-eye daisy
101	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Logfia gallica</i> *	narrow-leaved cottonrose
102	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Madia elegans</i>	common madia
103	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Madia exigua</i>	little tarweed
104	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Madia gracilis</i>	gumweed
105	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Madia sativa</i>	coast tarweed
106	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Malacothrix floccifera</i>	woolly desert dandelion
107	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i> *	pineapple weed
108	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Micropus californicus</i> var. c.	slender cottonweed, Q-tips
109	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Microseris paludosa</i> ^{E-CA, R-1B.2}	marsh silverpuffs
110	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Petasites frigidus</i> var. <i>palmatius</i>	western colt's foot
111	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium beneolens</i>	fragrant everlasting
112	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting
113	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Psilocarphus chilensis</i>	round woolly marbles
114	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Psilocarphus tenellus</i>	slender woolly-heads
115	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> *	cutleaf burnweed
116	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	toothed fireweed
117	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *	common groundsel
118	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i> **	milk thistle
119	eu dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Solidago spathulata</i>	coast goldenrod

120	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Solidago velutina</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California goldenrod
121	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Soliva sessilis</i> *	field burweed, common soliva
122	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. a.*	prickly sow-thistle
123	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle
124	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	tall stephanomeria
125	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum chilense</i>	Pacific aster
126	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	common dandelion
127	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> *	purple salsify, oyster plant
128	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	silver puffs, uropappus
129	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur
130	eudicots	Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur
131	eudicots	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Oregon grape
132	eudicots	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder
133	eudicots	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus cornuta</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>	California hazlenut
134	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	tarweed fiddleneck
135	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	small flowered fiddleneck
136	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Borago officinalis</i> *	common borage
137	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Cryptantha clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's cryptantha
138	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Cryptantha micromeres</i>	minute-flowered cryptantha
139	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Cryptantha torreyana</i> var. <i>pumila</i>	Torrey's cryptantha
140	eudicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	hound's tongue

141	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	yerba santa
142	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Myosotis latifolia</i> **	forget-me-nots
143	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i> var. <i>m.</i>	baby blue-eyes
144	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Nemophila parviflora</i> var. <i>p.</i>	small-flowered nemophila
145	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Phacelia nemoralis</i> ssp. <i>n.</i>	woods (shade) phacelia
146	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>hickmanii</i>	artist's allocarya
147	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> R-11.1	San Francisco popcorn flower
148	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i>	slender popcorn flower
149	euticots	Boraginaceae	<i>Symphytum X uplandicum</i> *	Russian comfrey
150	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	winter-cress
151	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica nigra</i> **	black mustard
152	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> **	field mustard
153	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *	shepherd's purse
154	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine californica</i>	toothwort, milkmaids
155	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> *	hairy bittercress
156	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	bittercress
157	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> **	shortpod mustard
158	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>	common peppergrass
159	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima</i> *	sweet alyssum
160	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> *	water cress
161	euticots	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> **	wild radish

162	eu dicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Rorippa curvisiliqua</i>	western (curvepod) yellow-cress
163	eu dicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis alba</i> *	white mustard
164	eu dicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> *	charlock mustard
165	eu dicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i> var. <i>elegans</i>	hairy fringe pod
166	eu dicots	Campanulaceae	<i>Asyneuma prenanthoides</i>	California harebell
167	eu dicots	Campanulaceae	<i>Heterocodon rariflorum</i>	few-flowered heterocodon
168	eu dicots	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	hairy (or California) honeysuckle
169	eu dicots	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	common/white snowberry
170	eu dicots	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	creeping snowberry
171	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> *	mouse-ear (sticky) chickweed
172	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Pterorhagia dubia</i>	childing (wilding) pink
173	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> var. <i>t.</i> *	four leaved allseed
174	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	sticky/dwarf pearlwort
175	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	matted (sticky) pearlwort
176	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene gallica</i> *	common catchfly
177	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergula arvensis</i> *	corn spurry
178	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i> *	purple/red sand spurrey
179	eu dicots	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i> *	common chickweed
180	eu dicots	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus occidentalis</i> var. <i>o.</i>	burning bush
181	eu dicots	Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus boaria</i> *	mayten
182	eu dicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters

183	eudicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> *	Mexican tea
184	eudicots	Cistaceae	<i>Crocotchemum scoparium</i> var. <i>s.</i>	rushrose, sun rose
185	eudicots	Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> *	wandering Jew
186	eudicots	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calyste gia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>purpurata</i>	purple western morning glory
187	eudicots	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra donnelliana</i>	California porysfoot, dichondra
188	eudicots	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	field bindweed
189	eudicots	Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula connata</i>	sand pygmy, pygmy weed
190	eudicots	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah fabacea</i>	California manroot
191	eudicots	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus sativus</i> **	Fuller`s teasel
192	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	madrone
193	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i> ^{E-SCSE, R-IB.2}	Santa Cruz manzanita
194	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos crustacea</i> ssp. <i>crinita</i> ^{E-COSF}	brittle--leaved (crite) manzanita
195	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos sensitiva</i> ^{E-NCA}	glossy leaf, sensitive manzanita
196	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal
197	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Hemitomes congestum</i>	gnome plant (mycoparasitic)
198	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Pyrola aphylla</i>	leafless wintergreen
199	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western azalea
200	eudicots	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	California huckleberry
201	eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setiger</i>	dove weed, turkey mullein
202	eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> **	eggleaf spurge
203	eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> *	petty spurge

204	eudicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> *	annual mercury
205	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> **	silver wattle
206	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> *	blackwood acacia
207	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>a.</i>	Spanish clover
208	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>g.</i>	deerweed
209	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon junceus</i> var. <i>junceus</i>	rush trefoil
210	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon parviflorus</i>	small-flowered lotus, hill lotus
211	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon strigosus</i>	Bishop (strigose) lotus
212	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon wrangelianus</i>	Chilean bird's-foot trefoil
213	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> **	French broom
214	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hosackia gracilis</i> R-42	harlequin (coast) lotus
215	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hosackia oblongifolia</i> var. <i>o.</i>	narrow leaved lotus
216	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> var. <i>v.</i>	common Pacific pea
217	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus affinis</i>	fleshy lupine
218	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine [purple flrs]
219	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus latifolius</i> var. <i>l.</i>	broadleaf lupine
220	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	sky lupine
221	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> var. <i>p.</i>	meadow (large-leaved) lupine
222	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago arabica</i> *	spotted bur clover
223	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> **	bur-clover
224	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	white sweetclover

225	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus indicus*</i>	annual yellow sweetclover
226	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	chaparral pea
227	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Rupertia physodes</i>	California tea
228	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Spartium junceum**</i>	Spanish broom
229	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Thermopsis californica</i> var. <i>c.</i>	California golden banner
230	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium angustifolium*</i>	narrowleaf crimson clover
231	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium barbigerum</i>	colony clover
232	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium bifidum</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	pinole (notchleaf) clover
233	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium campestre*</i>	low hop (field) clover
234	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i>	cowbag/palesack clover
235	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium dubium*</i>	shamrock (clover)
236	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium gracilentum</i> var. <i>g.</i>	pin-point (graceful) clover
237	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium hirtum**</i>	rose clover
238	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium incarnatum*</i>	crimson (French, Italian) clover
239	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>	maiden clover
240	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium obtusiflorum</i>	clammy clover
241	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens*</i>	white clover
242	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium subterraneum*</i>	subterreanean clover
243	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium variegatum</i>	white-tipped (variegated) clover
244	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	tomcat clover
245	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i>	coast (springbank/cow) clover

246	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia americana</i> ssp. <i>a.</i>	American vetch
247	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i> *	purple vetch
248	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia gigantea</i>	giant vetch
249	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> *	common vetch
250	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>s.</i> *	spring vetch
251	eudicots	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia villosa</i> ssp. <i>varia</i> *	woolly pod (huck-fruited) vetch
252	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> var. <i>c.</i>	giant chinquapin
253	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> var. <i>minor</i>	golden chinquapin
254	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> var. <i>d.</i>	tanbark oak; tanoak
255	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
256	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	canyon (golden cup) oak
257	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i>	Shreve oak
258	eudicots	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus X morehus</i>	oracle oak (<i>wislizeni</i> X <i>kelloggii</i>)
259	eudicots	Gentianaceae	<i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i>	timwort
260	eudicots	Gentianaceae	<i>Zeltnera davyi</i>	centaury
261	eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i> **	long-beaked filaree
262	eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> **	red-stemmed filaree
263	eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium moschatum</i> *	white-stemmed filaree
264	eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> **	cut-leaved geranium
265	eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium molle</i> *	dove's foot geranium
266	eudicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium purpureum</i> *	herb robert

267	eu dicots	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium robertianum*</i>	Robert geranium
268	eu dicots	Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>pubiflorum</i>	spreading/straggly gooseberry
269	eu dicots	Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes menziesii</i> var. <i>m.</i> ^{E-CAPP}	canyon gooseberry
270	eu dicots	Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var. <i>glutinatum</i>	red-flowering/blood currant
271	eu dicots	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Whipplea modesta</i>	modesty, yerba de selva
272	eu dicots	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum anagalloides</i>	tinker's penny
273	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Clinopodium douglasii</i>	yerba buena
274	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule*</i>	henbit
275	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare*</i>	horehound
276	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Melissa officinalis*</i>	lemon balm
277	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha pulegium*</i>	pennyroyal
278	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha spicata*</i>	spearmint
279	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha X piperita*</i>	peppermint / watermint
280	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. v.	pennyroyal, coyote mint
281	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Pogogyne serpylloides</i>	thymeleaf beardstyle
282	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	selfheal
283	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. v.	European self-heal
284	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Danny's skullcap
285	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys ajugoides</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	bugle hedge nettle
286	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedge nettle
287	eu dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys rigida</i>	rough hedge nettle

288	eudicots	Limnathaceae	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> ssp. <i>nivea</i>	meadow foam
289	eudicots	Linaceae	<i>Linum bienne</i> *	narrow leaved flax
290	eudicots	Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> *	Hyssop loosestrife
291	eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i> *	bull mallow
292	eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
293	eudicots	Malvaceae	<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>laciniata</i>	checker mallow
294	eudicots	Montiaceae	<i>Calandrinia menziesii</i>	redmaids
295	eudicots	Montiaceae	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce
296	eudicots	Myricaceae	<i>Morella californica</i>	California wax myrtle
297	eudicots	Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel
298	eudicots	Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia latifolia</i>	woodland star flower
299	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	elegant clarkia
300	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	tall annual willowherb
301	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>canum</i>	California fuschia
302	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb
303	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>watsonii</i>	Watson's willowherb
304	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	Hooker's evening-primrose
305	eudicots	Onagraceae	<i>Taraxia ovata</i>	sun cups
306	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Bellardia trixago</i> *	Mediterranean linseed
307	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>a.</i>	Johnny-nip
308	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja densiflora</i> ssp. <i>d.</i>	owl's-clover

309	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja exserta</i> ssp. <i>exserta</i>	purple owl's clover
310	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche fasciculata</i>	clustered broomrape
311	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche fasciculata</i>	broomrape
312	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>	Indian warrior
313	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Triphysaria eriantha</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i>	butter 'n eggs, rosy jonnytuck
314	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Triphysaria pusilla</i>	dwarf owl's clover
315	eudicots	Orobanchaceae	<i>Triphysaria versicolor</i> ssp. <i>v.</i>	smooth owl's clover
316	eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	creeping wood sorrel
317	eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis incarnata</i> *	crimson wood sorrel
318	eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis oregana</i>	redwood sorrel
319	eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> **	Bermuda buttercup
320	eudicots	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pilosa</i>	hairy wood sorrel
321	eudicots	Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
322	eudicots	Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria parviflora</i> *	fumitory
323	eudicots	Papaveraceae	<i>Platystemon californicus</i>	cream cups
324	eudicots	Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkey flower
325	eudicots	Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus floribundus</i>	floriferous monkey flower
326	eudicots	Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	seep monkey flower
327	eudicots	Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	musk monkeyflower
328	eudicots	Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus rattanii</i>	Rattan's monkeyflower
329	eudicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Callitriche marginata</i>	California water-starwort

330	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	vernal water-starwort
331	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> *	Kenilworth Ivy
332	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove
333	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *	cut-leaved plantain
334	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago erecta</i>	California plantain
335	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	ribgrass, English plantain
336	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i> *	common plantain
337	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago subnuda</i>	mexican plantain
338	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime
339	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica peregrina</i> ssp. <i>xalapensis</i>	neckweed, purselane speedwell
340	eu dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i> *	bird's eye (Persian) speedwell
341	eu dicots	Polemoniaceae	<i>Allophyllum giliioides</i> ssp. <i>g.</i>	blue false gilia
342	eu dicots	Polemoniaceae	<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	varied-leaved collomia
343	eu dicots	Polemoniaceae	<i>Leptosiphon parviflorus</i>	variable linanthus
344	eu dicots	Polemoniaceae	<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	holly-leaved navarretia
345	eu dicots	Polemoniaceae	<i>Navarretia mellita</i>	honey-scented pincushion
346	eu dicots	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala californica</i>	California milkwort
347	eu dicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Chorizanthe diffusa</i>	diffuse spineflower
348	eu dicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	common knotweed
349	eu dicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria punctata</i>	dotted/water smartweed
350	eu dicots	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>depressum</i>	prostrate/common knotweed

351	euticots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> **	sheep sorrel
352	euticots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crassus</i>	willow-leaved dock
353	euticots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock
354	euticots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex pulcher</i> *	fiddle dock
355	euticots	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	willow-leaved dock
356	euticots	Primulaceae	<i>Primula clevelandii</i> var. <i>patula</i>	shooting star
357	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Western baneberry, bearberry
358	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone grayi</i>	blue windflower
359	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	crimson columbine
360	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> var. <i>capillaceus</i>	water buttercup
361	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus californicus</i> var. <i>c.</i>	California buttercup
362	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> *	pricklefruit buttercup
363	euticots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> var. <i>polycarpum</i>	meadow rue
364	euticots	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus papillosus</i> var. <i>roweanus</i>	warty-leaved ceanothus
365	euticots	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> var. <i>t.</i>	blue brush, California Lilac
366	euticots	Rhamnaceae	<i>Fragula californica</i> ssp. <i>c.</i>	coffeeberry
367	euticots	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena pinnatifida</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California sheepburr
368	euticots	Rosaceae	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> var. <i>f.</i>	chamise, greasewood
369	euticots	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> **	Franchet's cottoneaster
370	euticots	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> **	woolly/silverleaf cottoneaster
371	euticots	Rosaceae	<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i> var. <i>wrangelliana</i>	sticky cinquefoil

372	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	California strawberry
373	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon, Christmas berry
374	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i> var. <i>d.</i>	ocean spray, cream bush
375	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Horkelia cuneata</i>	wedge-leaved horkelia
376	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Horkelia maritima</i> ^{K, R, B, 2, E, B, B, B, M, M, S}	leafy horkelia
377	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> **	slender firethorn
378	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose
379	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>g.</i>	wood rose
380	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa spithamea</i> ^{E-CA}	Sonoma (ground) rose
381	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> **	Himalayan blackberry
382	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	white-stemmed raspberry
383	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	thimbleberry
384	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> var. <i>anoplothyrsus</i> *	thornless elm leaf bramble
385	eu dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
386	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	common bedstraw, sticky willy
387	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>c.</i> ^{E-CA}	California bedstraw
388	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium nuttallii</i>	climbing bedstraw
389	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium parisiense</i> *	wall bedstraw
390	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium porrigens</i>	climbing bedstraw
391	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	fragrant/sweet-scented bedstraw
392	eu dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> *	field madder

393	eudicots	Rutaceae	<i>Ruta chalepensis</i> *	rue
394	eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood
395	eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red Willow
396	eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Salix lasiandra</i> var. <i>l.</i>	Pacific willow
397	eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
398	eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow
399	eudicots	Salicaceae	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Coulter willow, Sitka willow
400	eudicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big leaf maple
401	eudicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>californicum</i>	box elder
402	eudicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Aesculus californica</i> ^{E-CA}	California buckeye
403	eudicots	Saxifragaceae	<i>Boykinia occidentalis</i>	coast brookfoam
404	eudicots	Saxifragaceae	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	(crevice) alum root
405	eudicots	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	fringe cups
406	eudicots	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>unifoliata</i>	sugar scoop
407	eudicots	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California bee plant, figwort
408	eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i> *	Jimson weed
409	eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	American black nightshade
410	eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas' nightshade
411	eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum furcatum</i> *	forked nightshade
412	eudicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum umbelliferum</i>	bluewitch nightshade
413	eudicots	Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	garden nasturtium

414	eu dicots	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> *	spreading pellitory
415	eu dicots	Urticaceae	<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i> *	baby's tears
416	eu dicots	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	coastal California nettle
417	eu dicots	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	hoary nettle, giant creek nettle
418	eu dicots	Valerianaceae	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> *	red valerian, Jupiter's beard
419	eu dicots	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i> var. <i>l.</i>	western vervain
420	eu dicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola glabella</i>	stream violet
421	eu dicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola ocellata</i>	two-eyed violet
422	eu dicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny jump-up, wild pansy
423	eu dicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola sempervirens</i>	redwood violet
424	monocots	Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>p.</i>	soap plant, soaproot; amole
425	monocots	Alliaceae	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	three-angled onion
426	monocots	Alliaceae	<i>Allium unifolium</i>	one-leaved onion
427	monocots	Araceae	<i>Lemna minor</i>	duckweed
428	monocots	Araceae	<i>Lemna valdiviana</i> *	Valdivia duckweed
429	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex amplifolia</i>	ample leaved sedge
430	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brevicaulis</i>	short stemmed sedge
431	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex densa</i>	dense sedge
432	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex globosa</i>	round fruit sedge
433	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gynodynama</i>	Olney's hairy sedge
434	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex harfordii</i>	Harford's (Monterey) sedge

435	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	slough sedge
436	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex subbracteata</i>	small bract sedge
437	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	slender sedge
438	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flatsedge
439	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus niger</i>	black umbrella sedge
440	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> var. <i>a.</i>	needle spikerush
441	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	spikerush
442	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis montevidensis</i>	sand (creeping) spikerush
443	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis carinata</i>	dwarf club rush
444	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	low bulrush
445	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	tule
446	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	panicked/small fruited bulrush
447	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Crocasmia ×crocosmiiflora</i> *	montbretia
448	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas' iris
449	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Iris fernaldii</i>	Fernald's iris
450	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed grass
451	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i>	yellow-eyed grass
452	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> *	bulbil watsonia
453	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>b.</i>	common toad-rush
454	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	dwarf rush
455	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i> ssp. <i>pacificus</i>	Pacific rush

456	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus falcatus</i> ssp. f.	sickle-leaved rush
457	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus hesperius</i>	coast/bog rush
458	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus occidentalis</i>	western rush
459	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus patens</i>	spreading rush
460	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i> var. <i>p.</i>	brown-headed rush
461	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i> var. <i>paniculatus</i>	brownhead rush
462	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	iris leaved rush
463	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula comosa</i> var. <i>comosa</i>	common wood-rush
464	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Calochortus albus</i> ^{E-CA}	fairy lantern, globe lily
465	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Calochortus luteus</i>	yellow mariposa lily
466	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	hairy star-tulip, pussy ears
467	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i> ^{R-4,2}	large-flowered star-tulip
468	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>	red clintonia
469	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	checker lily, mission bells
470	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>p.</i> ^{E-CA}	leopard lily, panther lily
471	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Proserpites hookeri</i>	fairy bells, drops of gold
472	monocots	Liliaceae	<i>Scoliopsis bigelovii</i> ^{E-CA}	California fetid adder's tongue
473	monocots	Melanthiaceae	<i>Toxicoscordion fremontii</i>	Fremont's death camas; star-lily
474	monocots	Melanthiaceae	<i>Trillium chloropetalum</i>	giant wake-robin
475	monocots	Melanthiaceae	<i>Trillium ovatum</i> ssp. <i>o.</i>	western wake robin
476	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Calypso orchid

477	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> var. <i>m.</i>	spotted coral-root
478	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	summer coral-root
479	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corallorhiza striata</i>	striped/hooded coral root
480	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	stream orchid
481	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> *	broad-leaved helleborine
482	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Rattlesnake-plantain
483	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Piperia transversa</i>	royal rein orchid
484	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Piperia umalascensis</i>	(Alaska) rein orchid
485	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes romanoffiana</i>	hooded lady's-tresses
486	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barbed goat grass
487	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	spike bentgrass
488	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> *	creeping bentgrass, redtop
489	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agrostis hallii</i>	Hall's bent grass
490	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Agrostis pallens</i>	seashore/leafy bentgrass
491	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> *	silver hairgrass
492	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	sweet vernal grass
493	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> *	tall oatgrass
494	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i> **	slender wild oat
495	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i> **	European wild oat
496	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> **	purple falsebrome
497	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i> **	large rattlesnake (quaking) grass

498	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i> *	small rattlesnake (quaking) grass
499	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>c.</i>	California brome
500	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>marginatus</i>	large mountain brome grass
501	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>c.</i>	rescue grass
502	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus commutatus</i> *	hairy chess
503	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> **	ripgut brome
504	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> **	soft brome
505	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>m.</i> *	Spanish brome
506	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	red (foxtail) brome
507	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus tectorum</i> **	cheatgrass
508	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia brome
509	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Calamagrostis koelerioides</i>	tefted pine grass
510	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Calamagrostis rubescens</i>	pine reed grass
511	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> **	jubata grass
512	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia sellocana</i> **	Pampas grass
513	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass
514	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> *	hedgehog dogtail
515	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	orchard grass
516	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oat grass
517	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ssp. <i>holciformis</i>	California (coastal tufted) hairgrass
518	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia danthonioides</i>	annual hairgrass

519	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>	slender hairgrass
520	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	hairy crab grass
521	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	million-dollar (barnyard) grass
522	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Ehrharta erecta**</i>	erect veldgrass
523	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Elymus californicus</i> ^{E-CA, R-4.3}	California bottle-brush grass
524	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Elymus caput-medusae**</i>	Medusa head
525	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>g.</i>	blue wildrye
526	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	beardless/creeping wildrye
527	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca arundinacea**</i>	tall fescue
528	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca bromoides*</i>	brome fescue
529	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca elmeri</i>	Elmer's fescue
530	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	small fescue
531	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca myuros*</i>	rattail fescue
532	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca occidentalis</i>	western fescue
533	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca octoflora</i>	annual (8-flowered) fescue
534	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca perennis**</i>	Italian ryegrass
535	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca pratensis*</i>	Meadow fescue
536	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue
537	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Gastridium phleoides*</i>	nitgrass
538	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>	one-glumed hard grass
539	monocots	Poaceae		<i>Holcus lanatus**</i>	velvet grass

540	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> ssp. <i>californicum</i>	California meadow barley
541	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i> *	Mediterranean barley
542	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> *	foxtail/hare barley
543	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	June grass
544	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Melica californica</i>	California melic, oniongrass
545	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	coast range melic
546	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Melica subulata</i>	Alaskan onion grass
547	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Melica torreyana</i>	Torrey's melica
548	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	Pacific panic grass
549	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Dallis grass
550	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass
551	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> **	harding grass
552	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris californica</i>	California canarygrass
553	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i> *	annual bluegrass
554	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canadian bluegrass
555	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's bluegrass
556	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa pratensis</i> ssp. <i>p.</i> *	Kentucky bluegrass
557	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Polygonum monspeliensis</i> *	rabbit's foot grass
558	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria viridis</i> *	green bristle grass
559	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Stipa lepida</i>	foothill needlegrass
560	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	purple needlegrass

561	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Trisetum canescens</i>	tall trisetum, nodding oat grass
562	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> *	common wheat
563	monocots	Ruscaceae	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	false Solomon's seal
564	monocots	Ruscaceae	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	starry false Solomon's seal
565	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	garland brodiaea
566	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	harvest brodiaea
567	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Brodiaea terrestris</i> ssp. <i>terrestris</i>	dwarf brodiaea
568	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ssp. <i>c.</i>	blue dicks
569	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	white brodiaea
570	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Triteleia ixioides</i> ssp. <i>ixioides</i>	golden brodiaea, pretty face
571	monocots	Themidaceae	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Ithuriel's spear, common triteleia

Glossary

Abaxial: the backside or underside of a surface or structure

Achene: a dry, 1-seeded fruit that does not open inherently to release its seed(s); characteristic of Asteraceae, usually featuring pappus

Acuminate: when a structure such as a leaf tapers to a long, sharp tip with concave sides

Acute: when a structure such as a leaf tapers to a short, sharp tip with convex or straight sides that come together at less than a right angle

Adaxial: the front side or upper side of a surface or structure

Alternate: arranged singly along an axis, with points of attachment alternating along the sides of the stem rather than growing across from each other (opposite)

Annual: a plant that germinates and dies in one year or one growing season; usually herbaceous

Anther: the top part of a stamen that bears pollen

Appressed: flattened against a surface (or nearly so)

Ascending: growing upward and away from the base

Axil: angle between a structure or appendage and its main axis (e.g. leaf and stem, lateral leaf vein and leaf midrib)

Axis: main line of direction, growth, or extension of a structure (e.g. stem) that other structures emerge or grow from

Banner: large, uppermost petal characteristic of bilateral Fabaceae flowers

Basal: located at or near the base of a plant or plant part

Beak: narrowed end of a flower part (mostly pertaining to plants in Orobanchaceae in this guide)

Bell-shaped: describes a flower that widens gradually from an already wide base

Berry: generally fleshy, soft, many-seeded fruit that does not open inherently to release its seed(s)

Biennial: a plant that germinates and dies in two years or growing seasons; usually herbaceous

Bilateral: when a structure such as a flower can be divided into a mirror image in just one way

Bisexual: when functional male and female reproductive parts are both present in a flower

Blade: the expanded part of a leaf or petal

Bract: a reduced leaf-like structure present at the base of an inflorescence, flower, or branch or emerging from a cone

Bristle: a stiff, straight, relatively large hair or hair-like structure

Bulb: a short underground stem with fleshy layers

Bulblet: a small bulb or bulb-like structure that forms at the base of a bulb or in a leaf or bract axil

Calyx: term for a flower's sepals together as a single unit, making up the first and outermost perianth whorl

Capsule: a dry fruit with multiple chambers, which opens irregularly or via slits, pores, or lines

Catkin: a pendent spike or raceme inflorescence of inconspicuous unisexual flowers

Cauline: leaves growing along an above-ground stem (as opposed to basal)

Ciliate: fringe of hairs along margins or edges

Compound: a structure made up of two or more parts or of repeating structures

Compound leaf: a leaf composed of two or more distinct sets of leaflets; essentially, leaves made up of smaller leaves

Compressed: flattened

Conic: cone-shaped

Cordate: heart-shaped; a term usually in reference to the base of a leaf

Corolla: term for a flower's petals together as a single unit, making up the second perianth whorl

Crenate: having shallow, rounded teeth along a margin; scalloped

Deciduous: leaves or other structures that are not persistent, meaning they fall off the plant seasonally or readily; describes non-evergreen plants

Decumbent: primarily lying flat on the ground but with tips growing upward

Deltate: more or less with the shape of an equilateral triangle

Dentate: having coarse, outward-pointing teeth along a margin

Dioecious: a unisexual plant that produces separate male and female flowers on different individuals

Disciform head: in Asteraceae, a flowering head made up of disk flowers and inconspicuous or missing ray flowers (similar in appearance to a discoid head)

Discoid head: in Asteraceae, a flowering head made up of only disk flowers

Disk flower: in Asteraceae, small, bisexual, radial, 5-lobed flowers that collectively make up the center portion of a composite flowering head

Dissected: deeply, sharply cut into segments as to appear compound

Distal: toward the tip or end (as opposed to proximal)

Elliptic: widest at the middle and tapering equally at both ends, like a flattened circle or narrow oval

Endemic: a native plant limited to a particular area

Entire: having continuous margins that lack teeth, lobes, or any other sorts of divisions

Erect: upright

Evergreen: plants that are not deciduous, meaning that they do not drop their leaves seasonally

Exceeding: when one structure surpasses another due to length or orientation

Exserted: protruding beyond surrounding parts

Exudate: a substance excreted from a plant

Filament: thread-like stalk of a stamen supporting the anther

Flower: the reproductive portion of a flowering plant, with petals and/or sepals and male and/or female reproductive structures present

Fusiform: broadest at the middle and tapering to both ends

Glabrous: hairless

Glandular: bearing substance-excreting gland(s) in the outermost cell layer or at the tip of a hair

Glaucous: covered with a waxy or powdery coating that is whitish or bluish in color

Head: a dense cluster of flowers or inflorescences, usually pertaining to plants in Asteraceae

Herb: a plant that is non-woody above ground

Inflorescence: all the flowers or flower clusters together on a plant as one unit, not including larger foliage

Involucre: whorl of bracts subtending a flower, fruit, or inflorescence

Keel: pair of lowermost, fused petals characteristic of bilateral Fabaceae flowers

Lanceolate: widest near the base and narrowing to an acute tip; significantly longer than wide

Lateral: on or at the side of a structure

Leaf: a photosynthetic organ made up of a flat blade and a stalk

Leaflet: a leaf-like unit of a compound leaf

Ligule: in Asteraceae, a strap-shaped, petal-like, 5-lobed ray flower

Liguliflorous head: in Asteraceae, a flowering head made up of only ligules

Limb: the expanded, petal-like lobes of a fused corolla or calyx located above the tube and throat

Linear: long and very narrow with approximately parallel sides

Lip: one of the upper or lower two parts of a bilateral, irregular corolla or calyx

Lobe: like marginal teeth, but larger and rounder; non-fused portions of otherwise fused structures, like sepals

Margin: edge

Membranous: thin, flexible, and more or less translucent

Monoecious: a unisexual plant that produces separate male and female flowers on the same individual

Native: growing naturally in an area

Naturalized: a non-native plant that has established and persists in the new environment without human aid

Nectary: a structure that produces nectar

Needle: slender, linear, needle-shaped leaf typical of conifers

Nodding: drooping or hanging down on a curved stalk

Node: point of origin of a leaf, bud, branch, or flower on a stem

Nutlet: small nut or nut-like fruit

Ob-: prefix used to invert a term regarding shape

Oblong: at least two times longer than wide with almost parallel sides

Obtuse: when a structure such as a leaf tapers to a short, blunt or rounded tip with convex or straight sides that come together at more than a right angle

Opposite: arranged in pairs along an axis, growing across from each other rather than singly, alternating along the axis (alternate)

Ovary: wider, basal part of the pistil that holds ovules, which become seeds

Ovate: describes two-dimensional structures (leaf) that are egg-shaped

Ovoid: describes three-dimensional structures (cone) that are egg-shaped

Palmate: lobed, veined, or divided from a single point of origin, like fingers on a hand

Panicle: a branched inflorescence in which flowers bloom from the bottom upwards; a raceme of racemes

Pappus: collective term for the scales, awns, or bristles protruding from the top of the achene and replace the calyx in Asteraceae plants

Pedicel: in an inflorescence, the stalk of an individual flower

Peduncle: the stalk of a single flower (not in an inflorescence) or of a whole inflorescence

Pendent: drooping or hanging straight downward

Perennial: a plant that germinates and dies in more than two years or growing seasons; non-woody to woody

Perianth: collective term for the calyx (sepals) and corolla (petals) together, usually used when the calyx and corolla are indistinguishable, as with many Liliaceae plants

Perianth part: individual part of a perianth; useful term when the calyx and corolla are indistinguishable

Petal: individual part of the corolla

Petiole: leaf stalk, which can be conspicuous or not

Phyllary: in Asteraceae, an individual bract that makes up part of the involucre

Pinna (Pinnae): a primary division in a fern leaf blade, like a leaflet in a compound leaf

Pinnate: term for the feathery appearance of leaves, veins, or lobes that are borne, branching from, or arranged along a shared axis, whether in pairs or not; if a compound leaf has a leaflet at the end, it is odd-pinnate, and if it does not have a leaflet at the end, it is even-pinnate

1-pinnate: leaf blade once-divided into leaflets

2-pinnate: leaf blade twice-divided into leaflets

3-pinnate: leaf blade divided into leaflets three times

Pinnule: a secondary division in a twice-compound fern leaf blade, which is the primary division of a pinna

Pistil: a flower's female reproductive organ, which is made up of an ovary, a style, and a stigma; a flower can have one pistil, multiple pistils, or a compound pistil

Pistillate: possessing functional pistils but lacking functional stamens (or lacking stamens altogether)

Prickle: a sharp projection, stiff to somewhat flexible, emerging from a plant's outer tissue layer

Prostrate: growing flat on the ground or low and parallel to the ground

Proximal: closer to the base or source than to the end or tip

Puberulent: slightly hairy with fine, short hairs

Raceme: an unbranched inflorescence in which flowers that are borne on pedicels bloom from the bottom upwards

Radial: when a structure such as a flower can be divided into a mirror image in three or more ways

Radiate head: in Asteraceae, a flowering head made up of central disk flowers and surrounding ray flowers

Ray flower: in Asteraceae, petal-like, generally sterile or pistillate, 3-lobed

flowers that collectively make up the outer portion of a composite flowering head

Receptacle: the structure where flower parts or flowers are attached in a flower or flowering head

Recurved: curved downward or backward gradually

Reduced: smaller in size

Reflexed: curved or bent downward or backward abruptly

Reniform: kidney-shaped

Rhizome: horizontal underground stem

Rib: raised vein or ridge

Rosette: radiating cluster of leaves at or near the base of a plant

Rotate: fused, disk-shaped corolla with widely spreading lobes and little or no tube

Sagittate: arrowhead-shaped, with downward-pointing lobes at the base

Salverform: fused corolla with a slender tube and an abruptly spreading, flat limb (of petal-like lobes)

Scabrous: rough texture

Scale: dry, thin, translucent or variously colored structure

Scape: a leafless flowering stem (peduncle) rising from a bulb, rhizome or other underground structure

Sepal: individual part of the calyx

Serrate: having sharp, saw-like, tipward-pointing teeth along a margin

Sessile: directly attached without a stalk

Sheath: when one structure or part of a structure partially or fully surrounds another structure or part of a structure

Shrub: a woody, much-branched plant that is tree-like usually shorter than a tree

Simple: undivided or unbranched; not compound

Sorus (Sori): cluster of sporangia on the backside of a fern

Spheric: sphere-shaped

Spike: an unbranched inflorescence in which sessile flowers usually bloom from the bottom upwards

Spine: modified leaf or leaf part that is sharp, stiff, and usually subtending an axillary bud or branch

Sporangium (Sporangia): a case or sac that bears spores

Spore: microscopic reproductive cells present in a sporangium

Spreading: nearly horizontal to the origin or point of attachment

Spur: hollow, slender, sac-like appendage of a perianth part, which usually bears nectar

Stamen: a flower's male reproductive organ, made up of a filament and a pollen-bearing anther

Staminate: possessing functional stamens but lacking a functional pistil or pistils (or lacking a pistil or pistils altogether)

Staminode: a modified, sterile stamen that can appear petal-like

Stigma: top part of the pistil that receives pollen

Stipule: leaf-like appendage, usually part of a pair, present at the base of a petiole

Stolon: thin, above-ground, horizontal stem that roots and produces new clonal

Strigose: having hairs that are stiff, straight, sharp and appressed

Subshrub: a small shrub with a woody base and non-woody upper stems and twigs

Tendrils: thin, twining, stem-like structure helps plants such as vines coil around and climb up other plants or structures

Ternate: in three parts

Throat: expanded, open portion of a fused corolla or calyx located between the tube and limb

Tomentose: having woolly, densely interwoven hairs that are matted or tangled; cobwebby

Tooth (Teeth): projection that is small and pointed

Truncate: having a tip or base that is squared off as if cut

Tube: hollow, cylindrical portion of a fused corolla or calyx located below the limb and throat

Umbel: an inflorescence with three or more pedicels that radiate from a common point, giving it a flat-topped or convex overall shape

Urn-shaped: wide at the base and narrowing to a hollow mouth

Unisexual: when functional male or female reproductive parts are present in a flower, but not both

Whorled (Whorl): ring-like arrangement where three or more structures, like leaves, arise from the same point on an axis in a group

Wing: one of two lateral petals characteristic of bilateral Fabaceae flowers or a thin, flat extension or appendage emerging from a structure



A Simple Guide to Plant Morphology

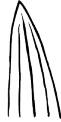
Leaf Venation



pinnate



pinnately lobed



parallel



palmate



palmately lobed



trifoliate

Leaf Shapes



elliptic



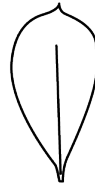
lanceolate



oblanceolate



ovate



obovate



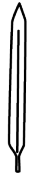
cordate



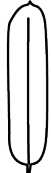
deltoid



falcate



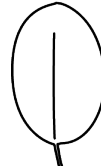
linear



oblong



orbicular



oval



spatulate



runcinate

Leaf Tip Shapes



acute



acuminate



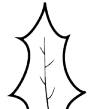
rounded



notched



emarginate



spine tipped

Leaf Arrangement (Phyllotaxy)



opposite



alternate



whorled

Common Leaf Margins



entire

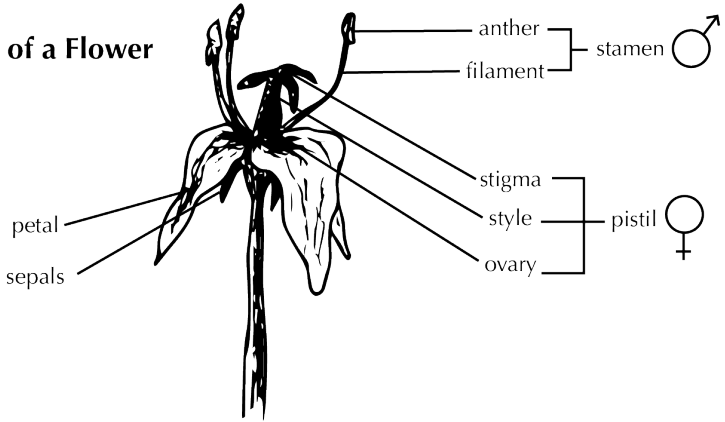


serrate



lobed

Parts of a Flower



Types of Inflorescences



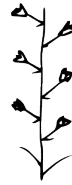
simple
(a.k.a. flower)



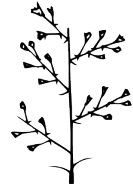
vertical



spike



raceme



panicle



head



umbel



scorpioid cyme



helicoid cyme



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I am so grateful I had the opportunity to create a campus resource such as this, as it better connected me to my natural surroundings and the endless wonders they contain. I hope the *Field Guide to Plants of UC Santa Cruz* inspires readers to get out in the field and make some new flowering (and non-flowering!) friends, just as the process of making it encouraged me to do. Whether you're walking between classes or hiking in the coastal prairie meadows of Upper Campus, there is always an opportunity to form a new friendship.



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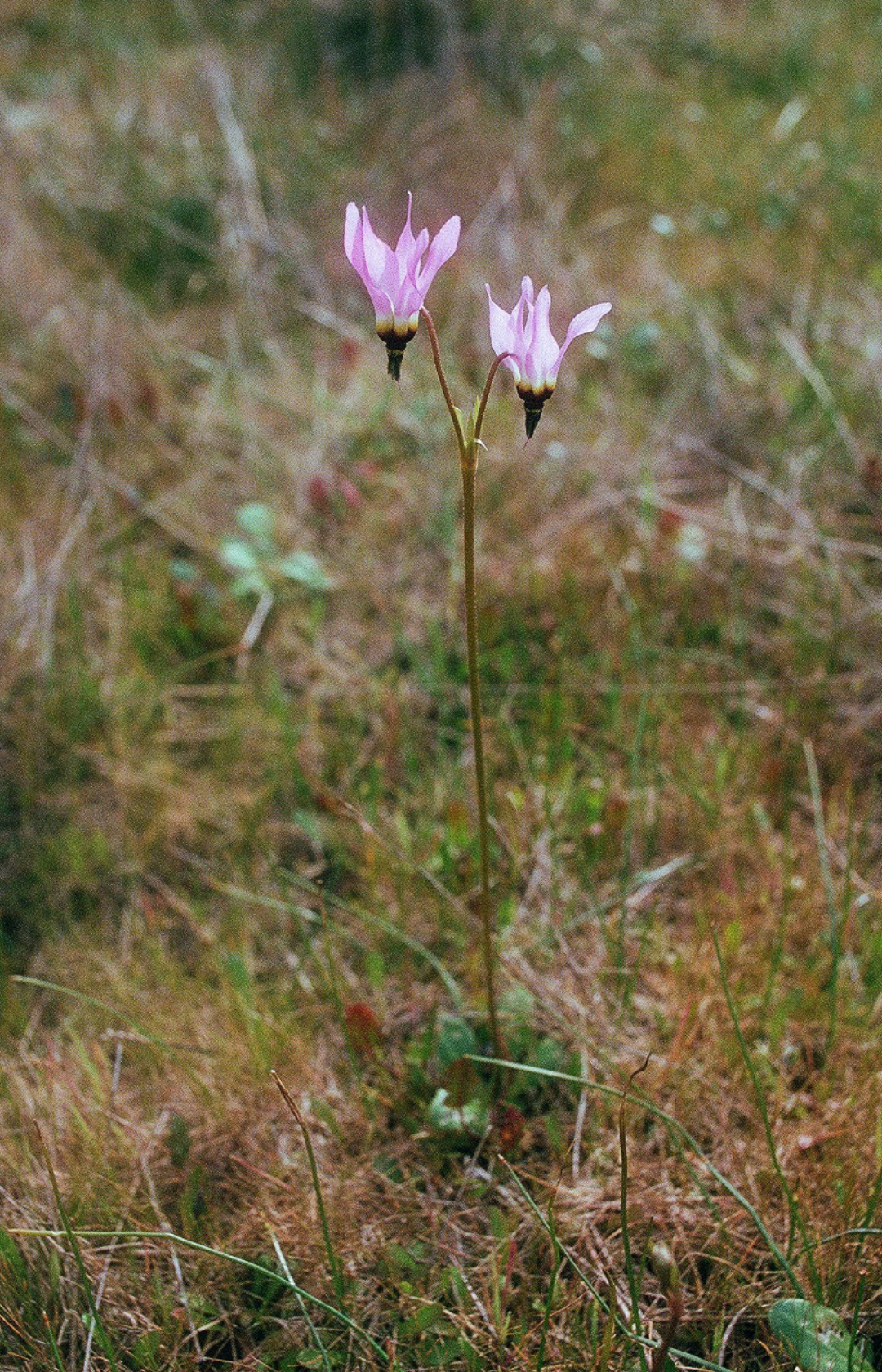
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UCSC Campus Natural Reserve

The UC Santa Cruz Campus Natural Reserve (UCSC CNR) is a 409-acre living laboratory and outdoor classroom that supports a wide variety of field-based research and learning. Established as part of the 1988 UCSC Long Range Development Plan, the CNR represents the most diverse campus reserve within all of California.

The acknowledged need for such a learning and research resource on the UCSC campus originated with Chancellor Dean McHenry, even before the campus officially opened its doors. In early visionary and program-planning endeavors UC leaders realized the unique natural resources that the UCSC campus offered and began integrating the natural landscape into the campus vision in a manner that explicitly supports education and research in natural and environmental sciences.

The CNR provides a vital link between ideas discussed within traditional classrooms and their counterparts in the natural world. Thousands of students engage in CNR activities each year, participating in transformative experiences such as internships, student and faculty research projects, class field trips and volunteer opportunities. CNR staff members provide resources to meet the learning objectives of small, intensive upper-division field courses, as well as lower-division classes with enrollments topping 400 students. Enriched both professionally and personally, students often cite their hands-on experiences within the CNR as highlights of their time at UCSC.



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