Chalk Dudleya (Dudleya pulverulenta **Flowers Present: May-July** Basal rosette of wide fleshy green leaves with white "chalk", tall branched stalks with many red flowers <3' tall



(Encelia californica) **Flowers Present: February-June** Branched <4'tall, ovate gray-green smooth edged alternate leaves, yellow ray petals surrounding brown-black disk flowers

California Sunflower





dry rust colored flower heads retained prindled leaves, white pom-pom like flowers Woody brittle shrub <5' tall, small slender Flowers Present: All Year With Rain (muteluoioset munopoina) California Flattop Buckwheat



discoid yellow-green flowers soft aromatic gray-blue linear leaves, small Frect or spreading many branched <4' tall, Flowers Present: August-December California Sagebrush (Artemisia califonica)

> **Coast Cholla Cactus** (Cylindropuntia prolifera) **Flowers Present: April-June** <6' tall, 2" diameter <12" green segment with many spines, magenta flowers with areen filaments



Cliff Spurge (Euphorbia misera) Flowers Present: January-August Gray twiggy looking in drought <3'tall, small green leaves, tiny white with maroon center flowers after rain





flowers, bladder shaped seed pods odorous leatlets, yellow tubular 4 petal Spreading shrub <6'tall, 3 gray-green Flowers Present: All Year With Rain (Peritoma arborea) **Bladder Pod**



female flowers yellowish male flowers, small white fluffy twiggy-broomlike in appearance, small white Woody shrub <?', leaves often not evident, Flowers Present: August-December Broom Baccharis (Baccharis sarothroides)

> The core mission of the National Park Service is to protect and preserve natural resources, processes, systems, and values of the parks they manage. Our philosophy is protect, and restore when necessary, native ecosystems and let natural processes play out. Park Rangers and Volunteers document their observations of flora and fauna. Scientists conduct research to try to understand the status and trends of the species and systems they protect. This information is vital to advising park management and philosophy.

Our Role

of area for evaporation. are small in size so there is not a lot penetrating the plant, or leaves that leaves with hairs that reflect light protects them from evaporation, leaves with a waxy coating that moisture chamber within the leat, leaves that curl up and make a small that tall off during dry seasons, These adaptations include leaves



Contact the park for more information: (http://www.nps.gov/cabr)

Name:

Cabrillo National Monument Native Plant Guide



Our Mediterranean Ecosystem



.T9J6W adaptations that prevent the loss of needed. Other plants have leat they store water to use when have large roots, or bodies, where some plants tound in the habitats survive through the dry season, lasting a tew days at a time. To and cool winters with a tew storms have adapted to warm, dry summers Cabrillo is made up of plants that I he Mediterranean ecosystem at

San Diego Sunflower (Bahiopsis laciniata) Flowers Present: March-July Gray green thick puckered lance shaped leaves, yellow ray and disk flowers



(Yucca schidigera) Flowers Present: April-May Large rosette of pointed stiff gray-green leaves with "threads" along edge, <8' tall stalk with white waxy flowers





Lady's Fingers (Dudleya edulis) Flowers Present: May-June Basal rosette of gray-green fleshy cylindrical "finger" leaves , creamy-white 5 petal star shaped flowers atop branched stalks <18" tall branched stalks <18" tall



Lemonade Berry (Rhus integrifolia) Flowers Present: February-May Woody gray barked bush <15' tall, dark green leathery serrated leaves, flowers white or pink, red waxy berries



branched stalk to 8' tall (only flowers

once, every 20-40 years)

Wart-stem Ceanothus

(Ceanothus verrucosus)

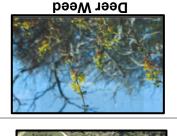
Flowers Present: January-April

Brown woody "warted" stems, shrub <8'

tall, small thick rounded ribbed toothed

evergreen leaves, tiny white clumped

flowers



(Acmispon glaber) Flowers Present: March-August Gray-green twigs <4' tall, 3-6 inconspicuous leaflets, small yellow inconspicuous leaflets, small yellow inconspicuous leaflets, small yellow inconspicuous leaflets, small yellow ears^{*}



Giant Wild Rye (Elymus condensatus) Flowers Present: June-August Green fading to brown long wide erect leafed grass <8' tall, spiked slender noded flower (seeds)

The first community, called Coastal Sage Scrub, is populated by small plants only growing to a height of three (3) feet. The plants tend to be spread out and brown dirt is often seen in these areas. This community is usually found on southern facing slopes. Here the sun shines directly on everything for most of the day.

The power of sunlight plays a huge role in the plant communities here at Cabrillo National Monument. The park can be divided into two main plant communities.



Native Plant Communities



Coastal Bushmallow (Malacothamnus fasciculatus) Flowers Present: April-July Shrub <6' tall, softly lobed felty leaves, pink with orangish center flowers bundled along stalk



Coyote Brush (Baccharis pilularis Flowers Present: August-December Woody shrub <7' tall, small narrow toothed ovate light green leaves, small toothed ovate light green leaves, small formale flowers, small white fluffy female flowers



The Coastal Sage Scrub is our most

sensitive habitat. The plants here are

fighting to stay alive and you can help

them most, by staying on the paths and

letting these special plants have a

chance of survival.

grow to eight (8) feet. These shrubs grow close together with little bare ground between plants. This community is usually found on northern facing slopes where the sun does not shine directly and there is more shade. As you look around the park try to notice the differences. Where the plants are tall and it would be close to impossible to walk through them, this is the Chaparral.



Chaparral, the second community, is categorized by woody shrubs that can

Coast Loco Weed (Astragalus trichopodus) Flowers Present: February-June<2' tall, gray-green with 15-39 leaflets, cream-white flower heads, rounded seed pods



Coast Prickly Pear (Opuntia littoralis Flowers Present: May-June Green flat rounded pads (nopalitos) with 4-10 spines from areole, yellow flowers and red fruits (tuna)