

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE 116 MOST



COMMON PLANTS



OF WENTE THAT I



KNOW



WHAT ARE



By Daniel B. Washburn

Introduction

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a man to differentiate between one plant and another, and to stand up against the tyranny of unidentified plants, use this botanical guide.

This guide is broken into seven different sections: gymnosperms(trees with needle-like leaves), native and introduced angiosperms(trees with broad leaves), shrubberies, ferns & fern allies, herbs & flowers, and epiphytes & life sucking parasites.

All of the pictures were taken at Wente of plants rooted in Wente soil. If you can't find one of the plants keep looking. I tried to describe the locations you might find each, but some plants move over the years. Additionally there are a few plants of Wente that did not make it into the guide. Possible reasons for this could be their scarcity, my not knowing what it is, or it was introduced after this was written.

Lastly I would like to thank the following people for their help in the creation of this guide: Gisela Rohde, Jesse, Travis, and Jessica Louthain, Delores Washburn, Nat Lim, Owen Decker, Kevin Smallman, Laura Preston, Paul Simpson, and Tim Davis.

HERBS AND FLOWERS

Autumn Willowweed	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	Western Yarrow	<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>
Big Leaf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis avensis</i>
Birdsfoot Trefoil Lotus	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Western Columbine	<i>Aquilegia Formosa</i>
Blue Dick	<i>Dichelostemma pulchellum</i>	Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
California Hedge Nettle	<i>Stachys bullata</i>	Golden Fairy Lantern	<i>Calochortus amabilis</i>
California Indian Pink	<i>Silene californica</i>	Superb Mariposa Tulip	<i>Calochortus superbus</i>
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Pussy Ears	<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>
Calypso Orchid	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Calypso Orchid	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>
Centaurry	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Morning Glory	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Suncups	<i>Camissonia ovata</i>
Chinese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Yellow Star Thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Cobweb Thistle	<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>	Centaurry	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>
Common Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Soap Plant	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>
Creeping Sage	<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>	Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus sp. Div 1</i>	Cobweb Thistle	<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>
Dandelion	<i>Teraxacum officinale</i>	Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Douglas Iris	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Miners Lettuce	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>
Farewell To Spring	<i>Godetia amoena</i>	Hounds Tounge	<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>
Finged Waterplantain	<i>Damasonium californicum</i>	Nut Sedge	<i>Cyperus eragostis</i>
Firecracker Flower	<i>Dichelostemma ida-maia</i>	Finged Waterplantain	<i>Damasonium californicum</i>
German Chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Queen Ann's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Golden Fairy Lantern	<i>Calochortus amabilis</i>	Red Larkspur	<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>
Hayfield Tarweed	<i>Hemizonia luzulafola</i>	Larkspur	<i>Delphinium sp.</i>
Hounds Tounge	<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Firecracker Flower	<i>Dichelostemma ida-maia</i>
Italian Rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Blue Dick	<i>Dichelostemma pulchellum</i>
Ithuriel's Spear	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Padres Shootin Star	<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>
Klamath Weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Autumn Willowweed	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium sp.</i>	Turkey Mullein	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i>	California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Miners Lettuce	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Morning Glory	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Farewell To Spring	<i>Godetia amoena</i>
Nut Sedge	<i>Cyperus eragostis</i>	Hayfield Tarweed	<i>Hemizonia luzulafola</i>
Padres Shootin Star	<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Klamath Weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Pussy Ears	<i>Calochortus tolmiei</i>	Douglas Iris	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>
Queen Ann's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia alcazar</i>
Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia alcazar</i>	Italian Rye	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Red Larkspur	<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil Lotus	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i>
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	German Chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis avensis</i>	Daffodil	<i>Narcissus sp. Div 1</i>
Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Skunkweed	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>
Skunkweed	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>	Yellow Parentucellia	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>
Soap Plant	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Suncups	<i>Camissonia ovata</i>	Common Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Superb Mariposa Tulip	<i>Calochortus superbus</i>	Wood Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>
Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Creeping Sage	<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>
Turkey Mullein	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Two Eyed Violet	<i>Viola ocellata</i>	California Indian Pink	<i>Silene californica</i>
Vinegar Weed	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	California Hedge Nettle	<i>Stachys bullata</i>
Western Columbine	<i>Aquilegia Formosa</i>	Dandelion	<i>Teraxacum officinale</i>
Western Yarrow	<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>	Vinegar Weed	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Ithuriel's Spear	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>
Wood Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Woolly Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Woolly Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Big Leaf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Yellow Parentucellia	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Two Eyed Violet	<i>Viola ocellata</i>
Yellow Star Thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Chinese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>



Fringed Waterplantain
(*Damasonium californicum*)

This plant mostly grows near and in the shallows of the lake, as well as other wet areas in camp. It does best where the tules around it have been removed. The plant has two main sections, an upper stick like section with round, white flowers on the end of each stick, shown in the left picture, and a lower section with ovular, medium sized leaves that look like they are growing out of the ground.



Hayfield Tarweed (*Hemizonia luzulafolia*)
This flower is very common in all grassy, open areas. Its stems and leaves are sticky when touched, which is where it got the name tarweed. Grows up to 2'



Miner's Lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*)
This plant grows in rocky, moist areas with good drainage. Its leaves and stems are edible. It has very small white flowers growing out of each cupped leaf.



^Queen Anne's Lace (Daucus carota)
< Western Yarrow (Achillea lanulosa)

These two plants look very similar. They are both tall thin plants with bunches of many small white flowers that combined look like one large one. The difference can be seen in the leaves. Queen Anne's Lace leaves look a bit like parsley and are a skin irritant. Yarrow leaves look feathery, like little ferns, and smell spicy. QAL is closely related to the carrot and has an edible, carrot-like root itself. Yarrow is said to treat many ailments in tea form as well as treat wounds as a bandage and a bleeding suppressant. They can be found in moist areas like around the springs near shotgun and the trail out to Pomo Pools.



Soap Plant (Chlorogalum pomeridianum)
This relative of the onion has a variety of uses such as cleaning up, fishing, dandruff shampoo, glue, and a poison oak cure. The flowers are fairly distinct but you probably will not see them because they are fairly small and each flower only blooms for one day. What you will notice is their unusual leaves growing from the base of the plant. The leaf grows up to a foot long, is a grey-green color, and has very distinct wavy edges. The plant can grow over 8 ft tall, but ours often fall from their own weight at such heights and continue their growth horizontally. Found on and around the dam.

Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*)

This is a common creeping plant that can show up just about anywhere in camp. It is usually a very unnoticeable plant. It is small and low to the ground. The leaves are unique at camp though, with their sharp teeth. When it gets enough water you can find white flowers or small strawberries growing off of it in the spring through mid summer.



Superb Mariposa Tulip (*Calochortus superbus*)

This medium sized white, brownish-purple, and yellow flower grows in open dry dirt and small grassy area like near Sunrise Ridge camp site. They grow 8-24 inches tall.

Pussy Ears (*Calochortus tolmiei*)

A very easy flower to identify at camp, if you can find it. The flower is covered in hairs that make it look quite furry. They grow to about 4 inches tall and are very rare at Wente. They have been spotted around the Lodge. The natives of the area used to eat the bulbs of this plant.





Two Eyed Violet
(*Viola ocellata*)

This small flower can be found in rocky, shaded areas, like beside some of the back roads in camp.

The flower can be identified by the two spots near its middle that look a bit like eyes.

Morning Glory

(*Calystegia macrostegia*)

This medium sized flower blooms in the late summer in sunny areas of tall grass, like along the side of the dam. It is a vine, so it gets as tall as the plants around it. In the grass it gets up to two feet, but under the right conditions it can grow to 30 ft tall.



German Chamomile (*Matricaria recutita*)

This relative of the daisy grows in dry, sunny locations and can get up to 30 inches tall. In tea form the flower aids the healing of many health issues and is a sedative and anti-inflammatory. The flower is also used to prevent infection and as a shampoo. It is a relative of ragweed and people allergic to that are often allergic to this as well.



Klamath Weed (*Hypericum perforatum*)
Growing all along the roadside of Wente, these 5-petaled, bright-yellow flowers bloom June-Sept.

Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)

This plant with small yellow flowers is easier to identify by its complex web-like leaves. Grows up to 4 ft in a wide variety of areas and is common in camp.

Yellow Star Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

You can find this plant by walking around the hill below the Ranger's House in shorts. It hurts.





Turkey Mullin (*Eremocarpus setigerus*)
This small fuzzy plant grows near the parking lot and along the road to the Ranger's House. Mullin makes a tea good for colds, asthma, hay fever, and whooping cough. Indians smoked it with Coltsfoot for asthma and bronchitis.

Dandelion (*Teraxacum officinale*)
This common weed can be found in many of the fields in camp. The leaves, roots, and yellow parts are edible and the sap is medicinal.



Woolly Mullin (*Verbascum thapsus*)
This large fuzzy plant grows in disturbed, rocky soil. Flowers grow from its middle in the spring and early summer bi-annually.



Daffodil (*Narcissus* sp Div 1/4)
This early spring blooming flower grows all around the lake in the grassy areas. I have seen division 1 (trumpet) and 4 (double) shapes at camp.

Golden Fairy Lantern (*Calochortus amabilis*) **Birdsfoot Trefoil Lotus** (*Lotus corniculatus*)

This small flower grows in rocky dry areas like the edges of the parking lot. 4-12" tall.



This very small flower grows in areas where fields and reeds meet like behind the campfire stage.

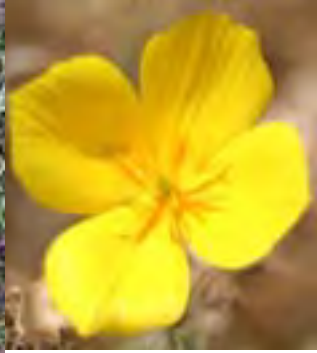


Yellow Parentucellia (*Parentucellia viscosa*) --> Very small yellow flowers grow within the tightly bunched leaves in the upper section. Grows 4-28" in areas of tall grass.



Common Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)

This tiny flower grows in patches and can get up to 3 ft tall. They are common in grassy areas moist enough to keep the grass green. The flowers are shiny.



Suncups

(*Camissonia ovata*)

This plant grows low to the ground and only flowers in the winter and spring. They can be found in the Redwood Grove.

California Poppy

(*Eschscholzia californica*)

Found growing in cracks on rocks and in rocky soil this poppy grows up to 1 ft tall. Its orange-yellow flowers are cup-shaped and bloom from mid to late summer, one per stem.



Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis avensis*)

This tiny orange-red flower grows in moist, loose soil in sunny areas. These conditions are difficult to find in the summer so it is much more prevalent in the spring time.



Red Hot Poker

(*Kniphofia alcazar*)

This flower is not native to Wente, but was planted by the former ranger down by the corral. It is easy to spot from a distance because it has large orange and yellow flowers at the end of a 2-4 foot stalk.

Cobweb Thistle (*Cirsium occidentale*)

This thistle grows on dry grassy hills like out near Cliffs of Insanity Kali Ama Post. The plant is a whitish color, like it is covered in cobwebs, and has red flowers.



California Indian Pink (*Silene californica*)

This red flower grows in wet areas, generally near the beginning of the summer. This picture shows a large sample, it was growing on a mossy boulder. It can also be found on the trail to Phraggle Rock.





Western Columbine

(*Aquilegia Formosa*)

This is a pretty rare flower at Wente, It grows in shady areas down close to the ground. Its small size also makes it difficult to find. If you do find one it is easily identifiable by its flower's unique shape.

Rosy Firecracker Flower (*Dichelostemma ida-maia* var.)

This unique flower can be identified by its reddish-purple tube with six green petals at its end. The flowers grow in clusters at the end of a leafless stem. It can grow up to three feet tall, and is quite a site when you find one.



Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*)

The purple flower pictured is that of the Douglas Iris. At camp they grow to about 8 inches in grassy areas. The leaves and white flower are of a garden iris. There are too many types of iris for me to determine what kind this is, but you will rarely need to identify one in the wild anyways. These were planted near the road to the Corral, are about 2 feet tall, and look like Tules from a distance.





Creeping Sage (*Salvia sonomensis*)

This purple-blue flower can be found in many places around camp, but especially around the area between the lake and the parking lot. It can be identified by its sage smell.



Vinegar Weed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*)

This native herb grows in poor, disturbed, dry soil, like behind Climbing. It has silver-green leaves and bluish-purple flowers that only grow on one side of the stem in late summer. It was used by native people as a cold remedy and by cowboys as a flea repellent. It is highly aromatic and grows 1-2 ft tall.



Self Heal (*Prunella vulgaris*)

A unique looking plant, Self Heal grows to about 8 inches tall in moist, grassy areas, like around the lake. The plant consists of alternating rings of leaf and flower. The leaves form collar shapes from which flowers spike out above. It flowers most of the summer, and when it dies it looks like an ear of corn. It has many medicinal uses, from sore throats to internal bleeding in tea form and bruises, chapped lips, and headaches when used externally.



Big Leaf Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

This ground-cover plant can grow up to 1.5 ft tall in wet areas like near springs or wells. You can find it by the lodge near the Corral. It is a very poisonous plant, so don't eat it.



Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*)

This vine can be found growing up in a few trees next to the lodge near the Corral. When not flowering the vines look a lot like Poison Oak, so watch out when looking for it.



Ithuriel's Spear (*Triteleia laxa*)

This purple flower is tall and skinny. It is mostly around in the beginning of the summer growing in shaded, grassy areas.

Skunkweed (*Navarretia intertexta*)

Skunkweed can be found very close to the ground in dry rocky areas. Its leaves are very spiky and its flowers peek out between these leaves, but the flowers are fairly rare.



Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)

This spiky purple-flowered thistle grows in newly disturbed soil all around camp. It seems to like growing near wooden posts.



Farewell to Spring (*Godetia amoena*)

This can be found in the fields near the campfire. It is mostly around in the beginning of the summer. Grows up to 2 ft.

Redmaids (*Calandrinia ciliata*)

These small flowers grow all around in loose soil with no other plant life already growing in the area. It grows up to about 5 in.



California Hedge Nettle (*Stachys bullata*)

This small purple to white flower grows in shady moist areas like the trail out to Pomo Pools. It flowers later in the summer and stays low to the ground. The leaves and stem have tiny hairs on them.



Padre's Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon clelandii*)

This small flower grows in areas with tall grasses, making it difficult to find. What's worse is that most of the summer all there is to see are the leaves at the base. If you do find a flower, it is easy to identify with its inverted shape. The petals are purple, coming together at a black point separated by a yellow band.

Calypso Orchid (*Calypso bulbosa*)

This flower can be found in the higher elevations in the hills south of the lake. It prefers the shade of the Douglas Fir and requires the mulch dropped by the trees above it. They grow up to eight inches with a hearty stem holding up a fairly large flower. Each plant has only one leaf, which is located at its base.



Larkspur (*Delphinium* sp.)

This purple flower grows in grassy areas with mild sun. Its most identifying characteristic is the horn on the back of the flower. This plant can be poisonous. There are over 1000 species of Larkspur, I went through about 100 of the most common ones and couldn't find ours, but it is definitely a Larkspur.

Blue Dick (*Dichelostemma pulchellm*)



These two flowers look very similar at first, but are quite different. The Lupine has flowers growing down the sides near the top and finger-like leaves. 2-4 ft tall. The Blue Dick has flowers bunched together at the top and long, thin leaves growing from the bottom. 1-2 ft tall.

Lupine (*Lupinus sp.*)



Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)

This blue, daisy-like flower grows in sunny, dry areas. Although we do have many areas like that, they don't like competition. They can grow in places most plants cant, like really hard packed soil. This explains why the only place you are likely to find them in camp is growing along side of the road at the entrance to camp. You can eat the young leaves like a salad or boil the older leaves. Roasted Chicory roots can be used as a coffee substitute. This plant can also be used to relieve skin irritations. Grows to 4 ft tall.

Hound's Tounge (*Cynoglossum grande*)

This small, fuzzy, blue flower grows in sunny areas with fertile soil. Generally this plant will flower from spring to autumn, but at camp it only seems to flower from spring to early summer. They can be found near, and on the trail to Phraggle Rock.



Autumn Willowweed

(*Epilobium brachycarpum*)

This grass-like flower can be found alongside the road near the end of the summer.

It has small light purple flowers that blend in very well with the grass around it. Its native.



Centaury (*Centaurium erythraea*)

Growing 6-18 inches tall, this plant with tiny pink flowers grows all throughout camp. It is said to have many medicinal purposes, from weight loss to removing freckles.



Wood Rose

(*Rosa gymnocarpa*)

The wood rose grows in many different locations, shapes, and sizes, but the leaf is always the same.

It can be a large bush or small plant with only a few leaves. It can have flowers, thorns, and red

or green berries. They like to grow near water.





Nut Sedge (*Cyperus eragostis*)
This plant grows all around the lake a few feet from the shore. It has clusters of flowers at its center, with long leaves shooting out from there.



<- **Italian Rye** (*Lolium multiflorum*)
This stout grass can be found throughout the many fields in camp.

Ripgut (*Bromus diandrus*) ->
This grass can be found in your socks and shoes as well as all throughout the fields. You can identify Ripgut by rubbing it against the grain, if it sticks into your fingers that is what it is.



GYMNOSPERMS

Gymnosperms are trees that do not have traditional leaves. Instead they have needles, awls or scales for leaves. They are also all evergreens and have cones.

Bishop Pine	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Incense Cedar	<i>Calocedrus decorans</i>
Coastal Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Knobcone Pine	<i>Pinus attenuata</i>
Coulter Pine	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Coulter Pine	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Jeffrey Pine	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>
Giant Sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron gigantea</i>	Bishop Pine	<i>Pinus muricata</i>
Incense Cedar	<i>Calocedrus decorans</i>	Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>ponderosa</i>
Jeffrey Pine	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Knobcone Pine	<i>Pinus attenuata</i>	Coastal Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>ponderosa</i>	Giant Sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron gigantea</i>



Douglas Fir
(*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
One of the most common trees at camp. It can be easily identified by the three forked bracts sticking out of the cones, like the one pictured far left. Grows to 80-200 ft. Needles 2-3 cm with rounded tips. Cones 5-9 cm, egg shaped.

This is one of the most important timber species in the world, and is the most used wood in the US. It is a popular Christmas tree and the twigs and needles can produce a sugar-like substance that can be eaten.

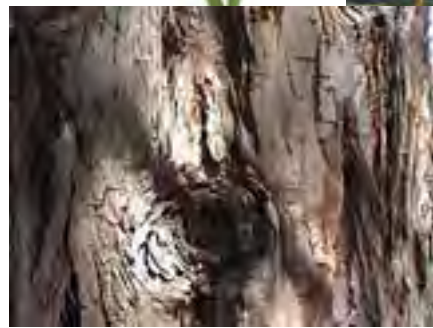


Incense Cedar

(*Calocedrus decorans*)

A few of these are sprinkled around camp, mostly by the lake. Often confused with redwoods because of their similar bark, they have a much different, scale-like leaf. Grows to 60-150 ft. It can also be identified by the aroma the wood has, which you can smell by breaking a small section of leaves off.

Uses include timber because of its resistance to decay, heat changes, and moisture and its aroma. It is also the leading wood used for pencils and shavings can be found lining hamster cages.





Coastal Redwood

(*Sequoia sempervirens*)

The world's tallest tree can be identified by its reddish-brown bark that is tough and fibrous. Grows to 200-325 ft. Leaves are needlelike, dark green above and whitish green beneath. Cones are round, 1-3 cm and found at the end of the twigs. They can be found throughout the forest in camp and in the Redwood Grove by the open air dining pavilion.

The heartwood of redwood is very valuable to building and outdoor structures because of its natural resistance to fire, insects, and nature's elements.

Giant Sequoia

(*Sequoiadendron gigantea*)

A few of these can be found between Travis Trail and the road behind Handicraft. The bark is reddish-brown, fibrous, very thick and deeply furrowed. Leaves are scale-like, pointed, and bluish-green. Grows 150-250 ft.

It is no longer used by industries because of its rarity and that in many areas it is a protected species.





Coulter Pine

(*Pinus coulteri*)

You can identify one of these trees if you can spot one of their huge cones 8-12 in long, the heaviest pine cones in the world. Needles are stiff and sharp, 3 per bundle, 8-12 in, with white stripes down the inside. Most needles are at the end of branches making the tree look very sparse.

Rough, grayish, scaly bark.

The light, soft wood is used as a rough lumber and firewood. The large seeds were used as food by Indians and still are by squirrels.



Ponderosa Pine

(*Pinus ponderosa* var. *ponderosa*)

The most common pine in North America, the ponderosa grows in many open areas in camp. Grows 60-130 ft. Needles 3 per bundle, 4-8 in, stiff. Bark dark, rough, and furrowed. In small trees bark becomes irregularly furrowed into large, flat, scaly plates. Cones 2-6 in, egg-shaped, light reddish-brown.

A valuable lumber wood, used especially in window frames and panel doors. Animals also enjoy their seeds.





Bishop Pine (*Pinus muricata*)

Few Bishop Pines grow in camp, but when you do come across them they are easy to recognize. It is the only pine in camp with needles in bundles of two. It also distinguishes itself with its irregular, rounded crown. The tree pictured can be found down near the Corral. Grows 40-80 ft. Needles 2 per bundle 4-6 in., stout and blunt. Cones 2-3.5 in., egg-shaped.

Bishop Pines grow only in California and Baja California and is an endangered species in Mexico.

Additionally **Jeffery** and **Knobcone Pines** can be found throughout the outback of Wente, but you have to be really looking to find them.

FERNS & FERN ALLIES

You probably know what a fern is, a fern ally is a plant closely related to ferns but don't look like one.

Broad Leaved Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Giant Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>
Giant Horsetail	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> var. <i>braunii</i>
Hardstem Bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>
Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Western Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium auilinum</i> var. <i>langinosum</i>

Giant Horsetail	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> var. <i>braunii</i>
Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Western Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium auilinum</i> var. <i>langinosum</i>
Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Hardstem Bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>
Broad Leaved Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Giant Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>



Sword Fern

(*Polystichum munitum*)

Sword Ferns are so named because each leaflet looks like a little sword with a blade and a hilt. They grow all over camp in moist, shady areas.

Western Bracken Fern

(*Pteridium auilinum* var. *langinosum*)

This fern can be identified by its broad triangular leaves hovering just above the ground, its smooth, grooved, rigid stalk, and its narrow tipped leaflets.

In the middle ages it was considered so valuable because of its many uses (including food) it was used to pay rent, but it is now



found to be toxic and carcinogenic when eaten or the pollen is inhaled.



Giant Chain Fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*)
This feathery fern can grow up to 9 ft tall and hides out in the moist, shady parts of camp. No other ferns in camp look much like it so it is not hard to pick out.



Leatherleaf Fern

(*Rumohra adiantiformis*)
This fern's skin is thick and leathery, which is where it gets its name. They can grow to over two feet, but stay small at camp because it is not their ideal habitat. They grow in wet areas, most often out of mossy rocks, living on the water absorbed by the moss.



Giant Horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia* var. *braunii*)

This unique plant is considered a fern ally and can be found in many similar places. It can often be seen in and around the streams in camp in the shade. This plant has hollow, jointed, ascending stems with branches radiating out from each node. They grow 1-4 ft tall.



Hardstem Bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*) **Common Cattail** (*Typha latifolia*)



These two plants are hard not to find in camp; they are all over in the lake. The leaves and cattails are part of the Cattail and the tall round stalks are part of the bulrush. Before a cattail flowers (the top turns brown) the heart of the stalk is one of the staple foods for Native Americans and is very good for you. The male portion of an immature flower (the upper half) can be eaten when cooked and tastes like its relative, corn. The pollen can be used as flour. Once the flower turns brown when burned it is an insect repellent.

EPIPHYTES & PARASITES

Epiphytes are plants that need another plant to survive. They do not hurt or help the plant they are just coexisting. Parasites also need another plant to survive, but they are harmful to the plant they are attached to and do not help it.

False Spanish Moss
Oak Mistletoe

Tillandsia usneoides
Phoradendron villosa



False Spanish Moss/Old Man's Beard
(*Tillandsia usneoides*)

This plant can be found growing on many of the oaks and firs in camp. Despite its name it is not a moss, but a lichen. The fact that these lichens are growing here is a sign of our camp's fresh air since lichens are easily damaged by pollution. Although it grows on trees it does not affect the tree, it just uses it as a place to grow and does not damage it.

Oak Mistletoe

(*Phoradendron villosa*)

If you look inside many of the oaks in camp you will find clumps of leaves and stems that have a different color and shape. These lighter green leaves are mistletoe. Mistletoe is a parasite, a plant that damages others to survive; it attaches to the branches and sucks out water and minerals, giving the oak nothing. Mistletoe berries and leaves are highly toxic to humans. Most of the oaks on the peninsula have a lot of mistletoe growing within them.



SHRUBS

You must bring us... a shrubbery.

Birch Leaf Mtn Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
Blackcap Western Raspberry	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
California Gooseberry	<i>Ribes californicum</i>	Birch Leaf Mtn Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>
California Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Chaparral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>
California Wild Grape	<i>Vitis californica</i>	California Gooseberry	<i>Ribes californicum</i>
Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Blackcap Western Raspberry	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>
Chaparral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	Western Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Common Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus sdiscolor</i>
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Common Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Himalayan Blackberry	<i>Rubus sdiscolor</i>	Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversiloba</i>
Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversiloba</i>	California Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>
Western Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	California Wild Grape	<i>Vitis californica</i>

Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*)

Poison Oak grows in many forms and colors. It can be small like a creeping vine or big as a tree. It can be yellow, green, orange, or red. It can have berries, or hide within another plant, but it always has those three leaves, unless they fell off. So when I am hiking I always avoid plants with three leaves and sticks.



Himalayan Blackberry (Rubus discolor)

This is one of the easiest plants at camp to identify. It has black berries, large thorns, and round, toothed leaves. Before the berries come in it has white flowers. Its berries are a favorite food for many animals as well as humans.



Blackcap Western Raspberry (Rubus leucodermis)

The raspberry has much smaller thorns than the blackberry, and the red berries occur much less often. They can be found around the streams in camp, like near the shotgun range and behind Eagle Summit.



California Gooseberry
(*Ribes californicum*)

You can identify a gooseberry by its prickly berries and thorny branches. In camp this plant grows in shady areas with lots of ground cover, like near Eagle Summit. It is an important food source for birds.



California Huckleberry
(*Vaccinium ovatum*)

This huckleberry has a small, smooth, shiny, dark green, serrated leaf. It can be a ground creeper or a five-foot tall bush. The berries are a dark bluish-purple color and are ripe in the early summer. At camp you can find them growing along side Lone Redwood trail near the Archery Range.



Common Snowberry
(*Symphoricarpos albus*)

This small shrub is most easily identified by its bunches of white berries. They are only out in the winter, but that is probably the only time you will notice this plant because its other attributes are very common and plain. It requires a lot of water, another

reason you probably won't find it in the summer, and can be found growing very close to rivers like the ones near the entrance to camp. The white berries taste like soap and are poisonous to humans, but birds will eat them when left with no other choice. Rubbing the leaves with wet hands will result in a soapy lather.

Western Thimbleberry
(*Rubus parviflorus*)

This close relative of the raspberry grows in recently disturbed, moist areas. A likely place to find it would be the trail to Pomo Pools, with its common landslides and nearby river. It grows to six feet tall with four to eight inch green to yellow maple-shaped leaves that are fuzzy like felt. They have white flowers that turn to red berries, which are tasty, but not often eaten by people because



they can ripen and fall from their branches in a matter of hours. Young thimbleberry shoots can be harvested like asparagus, peeled and eaten raw or added to a stew. The leaves can be dried and made into a tea.

Buckbrush

(*Ceanothus cuneatus*)
Buckbrush is a small shrub, usually no taller than a few feet. It has very small, smooth, rounded leaves and lots of little spiky branches. It can be found all around camp on hillsides, growing along side trails or underneath other plants.



Birchleaf Mountain Mahogany

(*Cercocarpus betuloides*)
Another small shrub, Mountain Mahogany grows in rocky, hilly areas. Its leaves are very small, with coarse veins and ruffles. It can be tiny and close to the ground or climb up a neighboring bush and appear much larger.



Coyote Brush (*Baccharis pilularis*)

Coyote Brush can be found all over camp. Whenever soil is disturbed or vegetation is cleared this is one of the first plants to grow back. It grows in all shapes and sizes, up to 7 feet tall. It is called Coyote Brush not only because it is a good hiding place for coyotes, but also because, like a coyote, it is covered in ticks, so stay out.

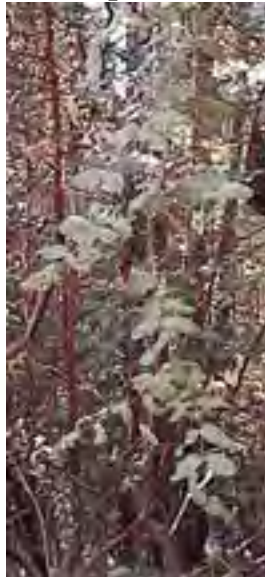


Chamise
(*Adenostoma fasciculatum*)
Chamise is a stick like plant. Its leaves are long, skinny, and scale-like. It grows in high elevations around camp in dry, sunny areas.



Chaparral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera interrupta*)

Honeysuckle has one of the oddest features I have ever seen on a plant. The leaves on the end of each branch can grow all the way around the branch and connect with each other to form one large leaf. This plant grows in vines that can creep along the ground or climb trees and bushes. It has bright red berries that grow on the ends of branches. You can find Chaparral Honeysuckle growing between Big and Little Dipper campsites in a large Poison Oak bush.



NATIVE ANGIOSPERMS

Angiosperms are trees that are more leafy. Also they do not have cones. Instead they have fruit or nuts. These are the ones that grow naturally in this area.

Arroyo Willow	Salix lasiolepis	Big Leaf Maple	Acer macrophyllum
Big Leaf Maple	Acer macrophyllum	California Buckeye	Aesculus californica
Blue Elderberry	Sambucus cerulea	White Alder	Alnus rhombifolia
California Bay Laurel	Umbrelluaria californica	Pacific Madrone	Arbutus menziesii
California Black Oak	Quercus kelloggii	Common Manzanita	Aretostaphylos manzanita
California Buckeye	Aesculus californica	California Hazelnut	Corylus cornuta var. californica
California Hazelnut	Corylus cornuta var. californica	Oregon Ash	Fraxinus latifolia
Canyon Live Oak	Quercus chrysolepis	Toyon	Heteromeles arbutifolia
Cascara Buckthorn	Rhamnus purshiana	Tanoak	Lithocarpus densiflorus
Common Manzanita	Aretostaphylos manzanita	Canyon Live Oak	Quercus chrysolepis
Interior Live Oak	Quercus wislizenii	Oregon White Oak	Quercus garryana
Oregon Ash	Fraxinus latifolia	California Black Oak	Quercus kelloggii
Oregon White Oak	Quercus garryana	Interior Live Oak	Quercus wislizenii
Pacific Madrone	Arbutus menziesii	Cascara Buckthorn	Rhamnus purshiana
Red Willow	Salix laevigata	Red Willow	Salix laevigata
Tanoak	Lithocarpus densiflorus	Arroyo Willow	Salix lasiolepis
Toyon	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Blue Elderberry	Sambucus cerulea
White Alder	Alnus rhombifolia	California Bay Laurel	Umbrelluaria californica



Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)
A common tree throughout Wente, Madrones can be identified by their odd bark. Where the bark is thin it peels off to show a reddish skin, similar to the manzanita. Madrones are larger with big leaves and green berries in the summer.



Common Manzanita (*Aretostaphylos manzanita*)

One of the most common plants in camp this tree/shrub has the same type of peeling bark as the madrone, but has a darker, purplish tint. The leaves are small and the berries are yellow to red and edible, but with many seeds.





< **California Black Oak**
(*Quercus kelloggii*)
Oregon White Oak >
(*Quercus garryana*)

These two oaks look very similar from a distance, but once you get close enough to see the leaves the difference becomes obvious. The white oak has deeply lobed, rounded leaves while the black oak leaf has needle-like points at the tips of each lobe. Another difference is the bark. The black oak has a dark gray to almost black bark while the white oak has a whitish gray bark.



Both of these oaks are hardy trees that can be found alone in dry, rocky fields or scattered in the forest.

These oaks have many uses including acorns as food, the wood for building, and creating dyes from the bark.





Tanoak(*Lithocarpus densiflorus*)

The tanoak is a common tree around Wente. Smaller trees, like the ones in the picture, can be found around the Scoutcraft area, and larger ones are all around the Kali-Ama post Tanoak Cathedral. It has oval shaped leaves with serrated edges and tan-gray bark. Although tanoak acorns are poisonous, they can be made into edible flour.



Canyon Live Oak
(*Quercus chrysolepis*)

Live Oaks earned their name by being one of few oaks that are evergreen, meaning they don't lose their leaves in the winter so they always look lively. The leaves are small and I have a hard time telling them apart. Canyon Live Oaks grow in rocky canyons and can be found near Kali-Ama post Cliffs of Insanity. Interior Live Oaks grow on dry hills such as near Trail's End campsite.

Interior Live Oak
(*Quercus wislizenii*)



Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)
Also called Christmasberry or California Holly, this plant is used in Christmas decorations because of its red berries which remain through winter. These berries are eaten by many birds. It is a sneaky plant and you never know where you will find it.





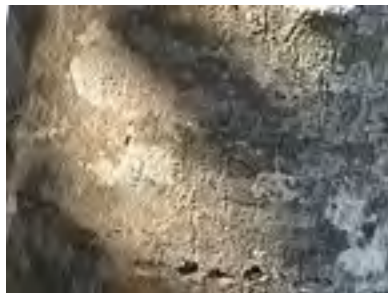
California Bay Laurel
(*Umbellularia californica*)

This tree is most easily identifiable by breaking up a leaf and smelling the inside. This is the tree that produces bay leaves used for cooking. This tree can be found many places in camp, but the easiest one to find is growing out of the climbing rock.



Cascara Buckthorn
(*Rhamnus purshiana*)

This gray barked tree has clusters of very small green flowers in June and July, which attracts many bees. You can find this tree across the road from the waterfront between Sailors Rest and Wishbone. Its bark is used as a laxative.



< **Arroyo Willow**
(*Salix lasiolepis*)



Red Willow >
(*Salix laevigata*)

Willows are water loving trees that you can find growing on the banks of the lake or even in the water, growing out the side of the docks or ropes holding the docks in place. Willows are pioneer species. They are often the first tree to grow in disturbed moist areas, which makes them very important for controlling erosion. Willow bark produces salicin, the chemical from which aspirin is made.

This Arroyo Willow can be found in front of the boat docks at the waterfront. This Red Willow is right by the lake behind some



Coulter Pines in between the dining area and the parking lot. There are also a few smaller Red Willows in the tules behind the stage at the campfire area. The best way to tell the difference between these willows is by checking the new growth on the



branches. If it is bright red then it is a Red Willow. If not then it isn't, and at camp that means it is an Arroyo Willow.



California Buckeye

(*Aesculus californica*)

Found on the lower slopes of Wente's creek beds like below the dam and on the trail to Pomo Pools this tree has large clusters of pink-white flowers. They're toxic to many animals.



Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*)

This tree can be found in moist areas along the main camp road between the Shotgun Range and Black Oak Point. It has narrow, toothed leaves and berries that are used to make jam and pie. It is also a food source for deer and birds.



Big Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)

Found on stream banks all around camp and along the road by shotgun this smaller tree has large, deeply lobed leaves. The seeds and leaves are eaten by squirrels and deer.



Oregon Ash

(*Fraxinus latifolia*)

This tree grows along side creeks and inside dry creek beds. Many can be seen below the dam from the bridge. While wandering through the woods, at a glance the leaves look a lot like poison oak. This is the only ash of the northwest US that is used for lumber.



White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)

This tree grows alongside the creek on the way to Pomo Pools mixed in with other trees, making it difficult to get a good picture. Alders do well in poor, moist soil, and it's said Red Alders can also be found in camp in disturbed creek areas, like after logging. It is a food for deer and beavers.



California Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*)

This plant grows in damp areas like on Lone-Redwood trail. It has fuzzy, velvet-like leaves that look like a mix between blackberry and alder, and can be confused with both. The fruit and leaves are important foods for deer, rodents, quail, and the Stellar's Jay.



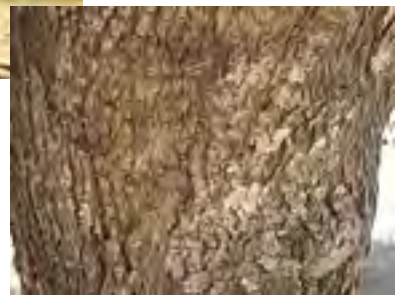
INTRODUCED ANGIOSPERMS

Angiosperms are trees that are more leafy. Also they do not have cones. Instead they have fruit or nuts. These are the ones that were planted here for various reasons like shade, fruit, or landscaping.

Black Lotus	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	One Seed Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
California Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Redgum Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cameldulensis</i>
Domestic Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
English Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Northern Califna. Walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	English Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Fruitless Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	Northern Sweetgum	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Lombardi Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Prairie Crab Apple	<i>Malus ioensis</i>
London Planetree	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Fruitless Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Naturalized Garden Plum	<i>Prunus domestica var.</i>	London Planetree	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>
Northern Califna. Walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	California Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>
Northern Sweetgum	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Lombardi Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
One Seed Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Naturalized Garden Plum	<i>Prunus domestica var.</i>
Prairie Crab Apple	<i>Malus ioensis</i>	Domestic Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Redgum Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cameldulensis</i>	Black Lotus	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>

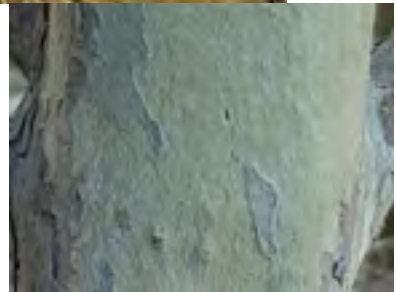


Box Elder
(*Acer negundo*)
Few of these trees can be found around camp, mostly around the Waterfront. This one can be found just inside the gate by the water fountain. A member of the maple family, it has the familiar seed-type that maples share.



Northern Sweetgum
(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
This tree can be found lining the entrance of the Waterfront. They are tall and thin with leaves that look a bit like stars. The fruits are spiky balls. Sweetgums have a pleasant smell, which you will notice if you crush one of their leaves.





London Planetree (*Platanus acerifolia*) ^

California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) v

These two trees look very much alike and are closely related, they are in the same genus. They can both be found at the Waterfront, the planetree on the swimmers side and the sycamore on the boating side. The sycamore leaf is smaller and has more spikes, which point up more than out.



Black Locust
(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

This tree can most easily be found at the intersection between the road in front of the Waterfront and the one through Wishbone. There are also a few by the Corral and one on the SW corner of the lake. It has feathery leaves spread thin around the tree. There are few trees that look like it and no others that look similar at camp, which makes them easy to identify.



One Seed Hawthorne (*Crataegus monogyna*)

This plant is located in front of the boating area, and nowhere else in camp that I have found. It has green berries most of the summer, which turn red as fall nears.



Redgum Eucalyptus

(*Eucalyptus cameldulensis*)

The only eucalyptus that can be found in camp is located along the road just west of the waterfront. It can be identified by its long skinny leaves that have that familiar eucalyptus smell.



Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra*)

This tree can most easily be found on the peninsula, but a few larger ones can also be seen growing along the road down to the corral. Like all poplars, this tree's branches grow up at an angle more than straight out like most trees. This poplar is a native to Italy and was brought in as a landscaping tree because it is thought of as a pretty tree.





English Walnut (*Juglans regia*)

These two walnut trees can be found growing right next to each other on the southwest corner of the lake. Both will have walnuts growing on them all throughout the summer, but they do not fully ripen until the fall. The leaves of the English Walnut are very large, each leaflet is about 8 inches long, while the Northern California Walnut leaflet is much shorter, 2 inches, and is lanceolate shaped.



Northern California Walnut (*Juglans hindsii*)



Fig (*Ficus carica*)

This fig tree can be found along the side of the road leading down to the corral. Figs have deeply palmately lobed leaves that are thick and leathery. Occasionally you can find a fig fruit growing from its branches all throughout the summer.



Domestic Pear (*Pyrus communis*)

A grove of these pear trees can be found on the southeast side of Eagle Summit Mountain. The fruit grows from spring throughout mid-summer, which is the easiest way to identify the tree. It has smooth, shiny leaves that are oval shaped.



Naturalized Garden Plum

(*Prunus domestica* var.)

A row of these plum trees can be found at the southwest corner of the lake. The plum's fruit comes and goes quickly in the heat, so they are hard to use as an identifier. The leaves have rounded serrate margins and are fairly small.



Prairie Crab Apple (*Malus ioensis*)

A few apple trees can be found down near the corral and the entrance to camp. Several small apples grow on each tree all summer, which are the most helpful identifier.



Herbs & Flowers

Autumn Willowweed
 Big Leaf Periwinkle
 Birdsfoot Trefoil Lotus
 Blue Dick
 Bull Thistle
 California Hedge Nettle
 California Indian Pink
 California Poppy
 Calypso Orchid
 Centaury
 Chicory
 Chinese Wisteria
 Cobweb Thistle
 Common Buttercup
 Creeping Sage
 Daffodil
 Dandelion
 Douglas Iris
 Farewell To Spring
 Finged Waterplantain
 Firecracker Flower
 German Chamomile
 Golden Fairy Lantern
 Hayfield Tarweed
 Hounds Tounge
 Italian Rye
 Ithuriel's Spear
 Klamath Weed
 Larkspur
 Lupine
 Miners Lettuce
 Morning Glory
 Nut Sedge
 Padres Shootin Star
 Pussy Ears
 Queen Ann's Lace
 Red Hot Poker
 Red Larkspur
 Redmaids
 Ripgut
 Scarlet Pimpernel
 Self Heal
 Skunkweed
 Soap Plant
 Suncups
 Superb Mariposa Tulip
 Tansy Ragwort
 Turkey Mullein
 Two Eyed Violet
 Vinegar Weed
 Western Columbine
 Western Yarrow
 Wild Strawberry
 Wood Rose
 Woolly Mullein
 Yellow Parentucellia
 Yellow Star Thistle

Gymnosperms

Bishop Pine
 Coastal Redwood
 Coulter Pine
 Douglas Fir
 Giant Sequoia
 Incense Cedar
 Jeffrey Pine
 Knobcone Pine
 Ponderosa Pine

Epilobium brachycarpum
 Vinca major
 Lotus corniculatus
 Dichelostemma pulchellum
 Cirsium vulgare
 Stachys bullata
 Silene californica
 Eschscholzia californica
 Calypso bulbosa
 Centaurium erythraea
 Cichorium intybus
 Wisteria sinensis
 Cirsium occidentale
 Ranunculus acris
 Salvia sonomensis
 Narcissus sp. Div 1
 Teraxacum officinale
 Iris douglasiana
 Godetia amoena
 Damasonium californicum
 Dichelostemma ida-maia
 Matricaria recutita
 Calochortus amabilis
 Hemizonia luzulafola
 Cynoglossum grande
 Lolium multiflorum
 Tritileia laxa
 Hypericum perforatum
 Delphinium sp.
 Lupinus
 Claytonia perfoliata
 Calystegia macrostegia
 Cyperus eragostis
 Dodecatheon clevelandii
 Calochortus tolmiei
 Daucus carota
 Kniphofia alcazar
 Delphinium nudicaule
 Calandrinia ciliata
 Bromus diandrus
 Anagallis avensis
 Prunella vulgaris
 Navarretia intertexta
 Chlorogalum pomeridianum
 Camissonia ovata
 Calochortus superbus
 Senecio jacobaea
 Eremocarpus setigerus
 Viola ocellata
 Trichostema lanceolatum
 Aquilegia Formosa
 Achillea lanulosa
 Fragaria virginiana
 Rosa gymnocarpa
 Verbascum thapsus
 Parentucellia viscosa
 Centaurea solstitialis

Ferns & Allies

Giant Chain Fern
 Leatherleaf Fern
 Sword Fern
 Western Bracken Fern
 Giant Horse Tail
 Broad Leaved Cattail
 Hardstem Bulrush
 Woodwardia fimbriata
 Rumohra adiantiformis
 Polystichum munitum
 Pteridium auilinum var. langinosum
 Equisetum telmateia var. braunii
 Typha latifolia
 Scirpus acutus

Epiphytes & Parasites

False Spanish Moss
 Oak Mistletoe
 Tillandsia usneoides
 Phoradendron villosa

Shrubs

Birch Leaf Mtn Mahogany
 Blackcap Western Raspberry
 Buckbrush
 California Gooseberry
 California Huckleberry
 California Wild Grape
 Chamise
 Chaparral Honeysuckle
 Common Snowberry
 Coyote Brush
 Himalayan Blackberry
 Poison Oak
 Western Thimbleberry
 Cercocarpus betuloides
 Rubus leucodermis
 Ceanothus cuneatus
 Ribes californicum
 Vaccinium ovatum
 Vitis californica
 Adenostoma fasciculatum
 Lonicera interrupta
 Symphoricarpos albus
 Baccharis pilularis
 Rubus discolor
 Toxicodendron diversiloba
 Rubus parviflorus

Angiosperms Native

Arroyo Willow
 Big Leaf Maple
 Blue Elderberry
 California Bay Laurel
 California Black Oak
 California Buckeye
 California Hazelnut
 Canyon Live Oak
 Cascara Buckthorn
 Common Manzanita
 Interior Live Oak
 Oregon Ash
 Oregon White Oak
 Pacific Madrone
 Red Willow
 Tanoak
 Toyon
 White Alder
 Salix lasiolepis
 Acer macrophyllum
 Sambucus cerulea
 Umbrelluaria californica
 Quercus kelloggii
 Aesculus californica
 Corylus cornuta var. californica
 Quercus chrysolepis
 Rhamnus purshiana
 Aretostaphylos manzanita
 Quercus wislizenii
 Fraxinus latifolia
 Quercus garryana
 Arbutus menziesii
 Salix laevigata
 Lithocarpus densiflorus
 Heteromeles arbutifolia
 Alnus rhombifolia

Angiosperms Introduced

Black Lotus
 Boxelder
 California Sycamore
 Domestic Pear
 English Walnut
 Fig
 Fruitless Mulberry
 Lombardi Poplar
 London Planetree
 Naturalized Garden Plum
 Northern Califna. Walnut
 Northern Sweetgum
 One Seed Hawthorn
 Prairie Crab Apple
 Redgum Eucalyptus
 Robinia pseudoacacia
 Acer negundo
 Platanus racemosa
 Pyrus communis
 Juglans regia
 Ficus carica
 Morus alba
 Populus nigra
 Platanus acerifolia
 Prunus domestica var.
 Juglans hindsii
 Liquidamber styraciflua
 Crataegus monogyna
 Malus ioensis
 Eucalyptus cameldulensis