

Native Plants

Sunflower Family (Asteraceae)

Annual Bur Ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*)

Naturally Growing

Small seedling



This native plant is found scattered throughout the site, but found most abundantly on the north and west ends of the site where the soil tends to be sandier. It most resembles the exotic Poison Hemlock. The best way to distinguish this plant from the exotic poison hemlock is by the brightness of leaf color. This photo depicts a dull green leaf color. The Poison Hemlock has bright green leaves with many more leaflets (small segments of the overall leaf)

Juvenile showing more branching



As the Annual Bur Ragweed matures, it exhibits more branching that distinguishes it from Poison Hemlock.

Flowering Parts



Once the Annual Bur Ragweed matures, it forms dense branching with terminating flower heads.

Full size mature flowering plant



This photo shows a few plants growing in a natural setting outside the project fence. This native will flower in the late summer to early fall.

Western Ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)

This is a juvenile plant. It looks similar to Poison Hemlock, but the leaf color is much duller than the non-native poison hemlock. This native annual plant is included in the hydroseed mix.

Juvenile Rosette

Adult Mature Plant



The mature flowering stage of this plant is obviously distinct from any other species. It has dark leaved foilage with a single stalk.

Southern Tarweed (*Centromedia australis parryi*)

RARE PLANT

This is a rare native plant that is found outside the site and should be left on the site if found.

Mature flowering plant



Mature Plant Flowering



Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*)

This is a native shrub that grows in riparian habitats. There are 1 gallon plants on site and also it is in the seed mix.

Mature flowering plant



Coyote Bush (*Baccharis pilularis*)

Coyote Bush can grow in riparian and upland habitats. It is planted from 1 gallon containers on site and is also in the hydroseed mix.

Mature Flowering Plant



Emory's Baccharis (*Baccharis emoryi*)

Emory's Baccharis can grow in various habitats. It is most similar looking to Coyote Bush. It is both planted from 1 gallon container stock and also included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature Plant



California Mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*)

California Mugwort is a classic indicator of Southern California riparian vegetation. It is included in the seed mix

Mature flowering plant



Photo from Larner Seeds website

Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*)

Tarragon grows in ephemeral washes and streams. It is included in the hydroseed mix.



Coast Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*)

Goldenbush grows in upland and riparian habitats. It is a short lived perennial shrub that utilizes disturbed areas. It is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plant



Marsh Fleabane (*Pluchea odorata*)

This is a colorful native annual that grows in marshes and riparian areas. It is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plant



Evening Primrose Family (Onagraceae)

California Evening Primrose (*Oenothera californica*)

Naturally Growing

It is found in sandy areas and spreads clonally from roots. It is found at the west end of the site in the sandy areas.

Mature plants



Mature flowering plant



Evening Primrose (*Oenothera elata* ssp. *hookeri*)

Evening Primrose grows in wetlands and riparian habitats. It has red stems and bright yellow flowers. It is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plants



Photo by Rana Creek Nursery

Borage Family (Boraginaceae)

Alkali Heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*)

Naturally Growing

Grows in all areas of the site and is in large patches in the middle and southern edge of the site. The small white flowers occur in the late summer.



Large patch of Alkali Heliotrope at northern end of the site



Spurge Family (Euphorbiaceae)

California Croton (*Croton californicus*)

Naturally Growing

This plant grows in sandy soils of washes and riverbeds. It is a native that is naturally growing on the site. It has waxy white greenish leaves that are narrow and round.

Mature flowering plant



Lizard Tail Family (Saururaceae)

Yerba Mansa (*Anemopsis californica*)

Yerba Mansa grows in wet areas. It has large green leaves with white flowers that appear in the late spring. The plant grows runners that enable the plant to spread rapidly.

Mature flowering plant



Photo from Las Pilitas Nursery

Nettle Family Urticaceae

Hoary Nettle (*Urtica dioica* ssp. *holosericea*)

Causes Skin Irritation

Hoary nettle grows in the understory of willow woodlands. It can cause a stinging sensation when touched by the bare hand. It is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plant; it grows to 3 – 5 feet in height



Verbena Family (Verbenaceae)

Western Verbena (*Verbena lasiostachys*)

Western Verbena grows in dry streams and wet meadows. It has small purple flowers and is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plant



Photo from Wikipedia

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Meadow Barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*)

Meadow barley is a native annual grass that grows in woodlands near streambanks and wet meadows. It is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plants; the easiest way to identify grasses is when there are flowers present.



Beardless Wildrye (*Leymus triticoides*)

Beardless Wildrye is a tall grass that grows 3 – 4 feet tall in thick patches in willow woodlands and wet meadows.

Mature flowering plants



Leafy Bentgrass (*Agrostis pallens*)

The Leafy Bentgrass occurs in wetlands but is usually found in non-wetland coastal and meadows.





Small Flowered California Brome (*Bromus carinatus*)

Bromus carinatus is an annual herb native to California and Western North America. It can be found in many habitats which include: Foothill woodland, Chaparral, Valley Grassland and other plant communities.



Giant Wild Rye (*Leymus condensatus*)

Leymus condensatus is a perennial herb that is native to California and is confined to Western North America. It can be found in communities that include the Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland and Chaparral.



Smallflower Melic (*Melica imperfecta*)

Melica imperfecta is a perennial herb that is native to California and is confined to Western North America. It can be found in communities that include the Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland and Chaparral.



Foothill Needlegrass (*Nassella lepida*)

Nassella lepida is a perennial herb that is native to California and is confined to Western North America. It can be found in communities that include the Coastal Sage Scrub, Prairie and Chaparral.



Purple Needlegrass (*Nassella pulchra*)

Nassella pulchra is a perennial herb that is native to California and is confined to Western North America. It can be found in communities that include the Coastal Sage Scrub, Foothill Woodland and Chaparral.





Malipais Bluegrass (*Poa secunda*)

Poa secunda is a perennial herb native to California and it usually occurs in non wetlands, but occasionally found in wetlands.



Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Tall Umbrella Sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*)

Tall Umbrella sedge is indistinguishable with any other plant that is on the site. The stems will have an edge on them instead of being round like many plants. This plant grows in wet meadows and streams.

Mature flowering plant



Common Spike Rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*)

Common Spike Rush is a small plant that grows in round pad shape. It appears to be a type of grass but it is a rush. It grows in moist areas low to the ground. It is included in the hydroseed mix.

Mature flowering plant



California Bulrush (*Scirpus californicus*)

Scirpus californicus is a perennial herb that is native to California and is also found elsewhere in North America. It can be found in Freshwater Wetlands, and Riparian habitats.



Rush Family (Juncaceae)

Mexican Rush (*Juncus mexicanus*)

Mexican Rush grows in moist areas and has sharp tips that may poke. It has round stems and grows in bunches.

Mature bunch growing



Milkweed Family (Asclepiadaceae)

Narrowleaf Milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*)

Asclepias fascicularis is a perennial herb that is native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America. It can occur in wetlands or non wetlands.



California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*)

Artemisia californica is a shrub native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America. It is found in Coastal Sage Scrub communities.



Bush Sunflower (*Encelia californica*)

Encelia californica is a shrub native to California and is also found outside of California, but is confined to western North America. It is found in Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral communities.



Pine Goldenbush (*Ericameria pinifolia*)

Ericameria pinifolia is a shrub that is native to California, but is confined to western North America. It can be found in Chaparral community.

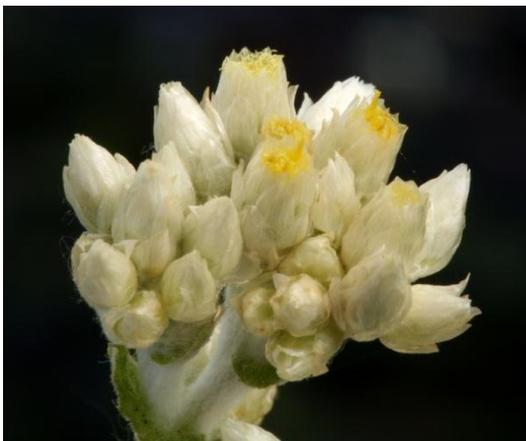


Golden Yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*)

Eriophyllum confertiflorum is a shrub that is native to California and is confined to western North America. It can be found in Chaparral community.



Bicolored Cudweed (*Gnaphalium bicolor*)



California Everlasting (*Gnaphalium californicum*)



Fascicled Tarweed (*Hemizonia fasciculata*)



Coastal Goldfields (*Lasthenia californica*)



Cactus Family (Cactaceae)

Coastal Prickly Pear (*Opuntia littoralis*)



Coastal Cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*)



Mallow Family (Malvaceae)

Bush Mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*)



Mint Family (Lamiaceae)

Black Sage (*Salvia mellifera*)



Pea Family (Fabaceae)

Deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*)



Miniature Lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*)



Arroyo Lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*)



Four-o' Clock Family (Nyctaginaceae)

Chaparral Sand Verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*)



California Wishbone Bush (*Mirabilis californica*)



Lily Family (Liliaceae)

Common Golden Stars (*Bloomeria crocea*)



Splendid Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus splendens*)



Broomrape Family (Orobanchaceae)

Purple Owl's Clover (*Castilleja exserta*)



Lopseed Family (Phrymaceae)

Bush Monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*)



Caper Family (Capparaceae)

Cleome Isomeris (*Isomeris arborea*)



Asparagus Family (Asparagaceae)

Blue Dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*)



Plantain Family (Plantaginaceae)

California Plantain (*Plantago erecta*)

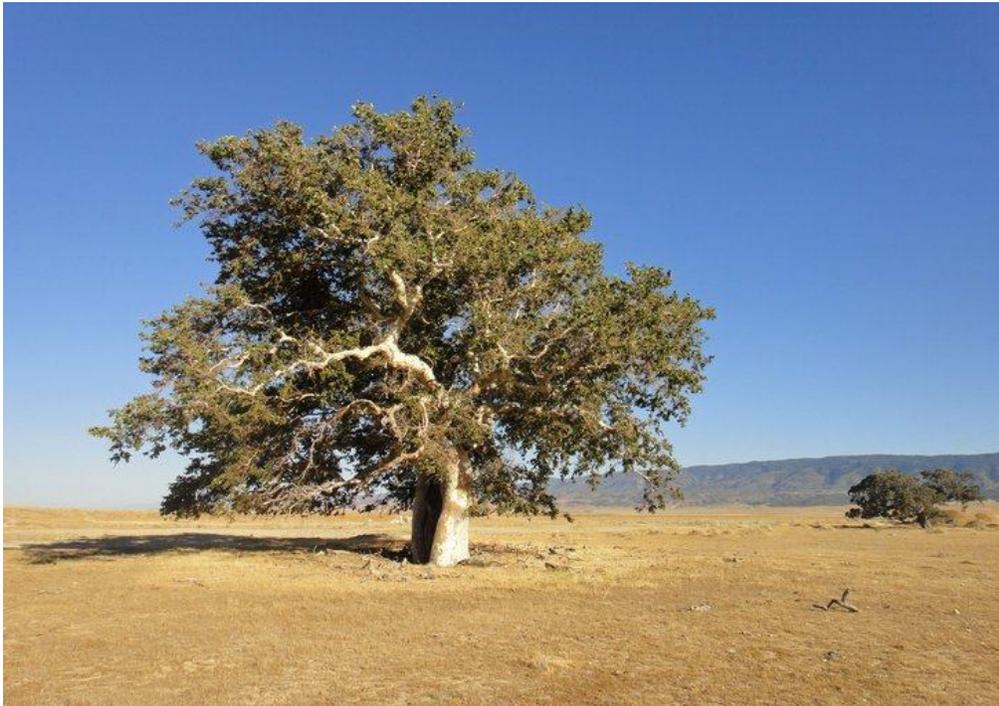


Woolly Plantain (*Plantago ovata*)



Sycamore Family (Platanaceae)

Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)



Buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae)

California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)



Poppy Family (Papaveraceae)

California Poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*)



Coffee or Madder Family (Rubiaceae)

Chaparral Bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium*)



Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)



California Wild Rose (*Rosa californica*)



California Blackberry/Dewberry (*Rubus ursinus*)



Cashew and Sumac Family (Anacardiaceae)

Laurel Sumac (*Malosma laurina*)



Lemonade Berry (*Rhus integrifolia*)



Oak Family (Fagaceae)

Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)



Currant or Gooseberry Family (Grossulariaceae)

Fuchsia-Flowered Gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*)



Willow Family (Salicaceae)

Narrow-Leafed Willow (*Salix exigua*)



Goodding's Black Willow (*Salix gooddingii*)



Red Willow (*Salix laevigata*)



Arroyo Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*)



Elderberry Family (Adoxaceae)

Mexican Elderberry (*Sambucus Mexicana*)



Iris Family (Iridaceae)

California Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*)



Cattail Family (Typhaceae)

Southern Cattail (*Typha domingensis*)



Broadleaf Cattail (*Typha latifolia*)



Grape Family (Vitaceae)

Desert Grape (*Vitis girdiana*)



Non-Native Plants

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodaceae)

Chenopodium album

This plant is found uncommonly on the site. There is a population outside the fence on the north end of the site.

Juvenile



Branching, but no flowers on plant



Mature Plant with flowers



Russian Thistle (*Salsola tragus*)

Commonly known as tumbleweed, this plant grows in dry disturbed areas. It has been sprayed around the site, but may still get into the site. These plants flower in the early summer.

Flowering plant



Plant growing without flowers



Carrot Family (Apiaceae)

Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

Small seedling



Poison Hemlock is an exotic species from Europe. It looks similar to the two ragweed species that are on the site, but these leaves are a lighter green in appearance.

Flowering mature plant



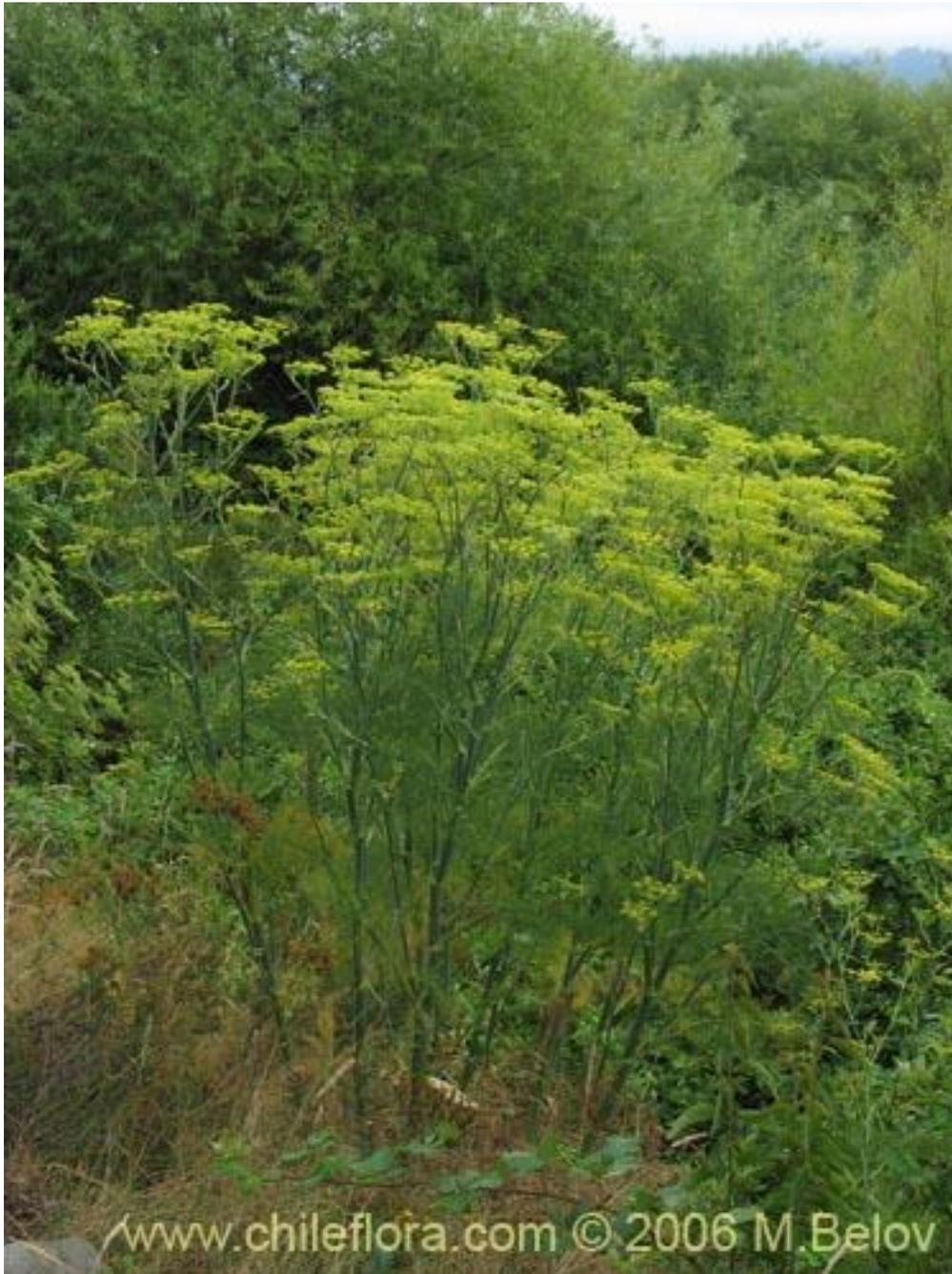
Anise (*Foeniculum vulgare*)

This plant is an exotic from Europe. It has escaped from vegetable gardens. It is not found in the site, but is found everywhere around the site and should be removed if even found the site boundaries.

Juvenile Anise



Mature Anise flowering in late spring



Anise in senescence (dormancy) in the late summer



Geranium Family (Geraniaceae)

Erodium spp.

There are several species of this plant. They are all non-native to Fairview Park and should all be removed. These plants can grow in many areas and will be expected to grow everywhere within the restoration area.

Juvenile



Mature flowering plant with small purple flowers



Mallow Family (Malvaceae)

Cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)

This is a very common plant that utilizes disturbed soils. It is found in many areas including backyards. It germinates when ample water is available. It is found throughout the entire site.

Juvenile Plant



Larger mature plant without flowers



Cheeseweed Flower



Mint Family (Lamiaceae)

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)

This is an exotic species to Europe and Africa. This species is not within the site boundaries (to date), but is residing adjacent to the site. This is a very hardy perennial plant that takes advantage of disturbed soils.

Adult plant in summer dormancy form



Pea Family (Fabaceae)

Yellow Sweet Clover (*Melilotus indicus*)

This plant is native to Europe. It is characterized by the 3 leaf clover leaves and yellow flowers. It is a very common weed locally and does occur on site.

Juvenile Plant



Flowering Yellow Sweet Clover



Bur-clover (*Medicago lupulina*)

Native to Europe, this plant is found as a weed in lawns. However, it can be found in wet areas along stream banks. It has yellow flowers and a three-leaf clover pattern to its leaves. The fruits are spiny and the burs are commonly found in our socks and pet hair. None have been found on this site to date.

Flowers zoomed in



The plant is small but can spread fast



Spurge Family (Euphorbiaceae)

Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*)

Toxic

Castor bean is an exotic from Africa that usually is not confused with any other plant species. The seeds are highly toxic and should not be ingested. Consuming 4-7 seeds would be lethal. The plant is listed as the most poisonous plant in the world by the Guinness Book of World Records. The seedlings are in numerous places on the site. Birds carry disperse the seeds, therefore, I recommend that any plant seen within or outside the site should be removed.

Castor Bean Seedling



Mature Castor Bean plant with red fruits



Sunflower Family (Asteraceae)

Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*)

This is a Mediterranean weed that is found in drainages and ephemeral seepages. It is distinguishable with its milky white veins on the top of leaves all radiating from a central rosette. There is a large population outside the southern side of the site in a low spot on the site. There are many seedlings sprouting in that area within the site. The earlier this plant is removed, the better.

Juvenile plant sprouting within the site



Juvenile plant - notice the milky white veins on the leaves



Adult flowering plant



Tocalote (*Centauria melitensis*)

Tocalote is native to Europe. It has spiny yellow flowers that bloom in April and May. It is currently growing throughout the site, but has a large population outside the site boundaries on the north end of the site.

Juvenile plant



Adult plants flowering



Flowers of Tocalote



Nettle Family (Urticaceae)

Stinging Nettle (*Urtica urens*)

Causes Skin Irritation

This is a non-native plant from Europe. It will sting you if you touch it with bare hands. Use gloves when removing this plant from the site. It is growing throughout the site in small populations, but could spread rapidly.

Juvenile plant; notice the ridges on the leaves



Adult flowering plant



Grass Family (Poaceae)

Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*)

This plant is a highly invasive weed that forms clones of itself to spread. It can be very difficult to remove. There is no *Arundo* within the site but can spread by any small piece brought into the site.

A small fragment sprouting



A mature patch of clones



Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)

This grass is native to Africa, Australia, Asia, and Southern Europe. It is used as a turf grass for lawns and sports fields in warm climates around the world. There have not been any sightings on site but can grow rapidly and take over areas.

A common grass in lawns



Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia jubata*)

Pampas grass is native to Argentina. It is a large perennial grass that will take over wet areas. There are none on site, but their seeds disperse by the wind and can establish quickly if not managed.

The feathery flowers hold thousands of seeds and can establish quickly.



False Purple Brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*)

This grass is native to Europe and was introduced with cattle grazing. It is found everywhere outside of the site and will potentially be a challenge during this year's maintenance period if gone unchecked.

Adult flowering plant



Wild Oats (*Avena spp*)

There are two species that are in our area. They are indistinguishable to the untrained eye and both are not native to California.

The flowers of *Avena*



The flowering part of the plant indicates grass species. The vegetative parts of the plant will appear to be some type of grass that would be difficult to identify solely by the leaves and stems.

Mustard Family Brassicaceae

Black Mustard (*Brassica nigra*)

Black mustard is native to Europe. It can form large monotypic (only mustard plants) stands; outcompeting other plants. It is an annual that will flower in March and April. There is a large population of it outside the fence on the south side of the site. Remove as soon as possible.

Seedling



Take note of the two first leaves (cotyledons). They are heart shaped and a good indicator that the seedling is black mustard.

Juvenile plant



Bolting mustard plant



Adult flowering plants



Short pod Mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)

An exotic from Europe, this plant has not yet germinated on the site, but was seen in the early summer and also individuals of this species were killed during the herbicide treatment period. Short pod mustard is a biennial plant (2 year life span) that needs its entire root removed or it will re-sprout.

Adult flowering plant



Wild Radish (*Raphus raphistrum*)

An exotic plant from Europe, it grows in disturbed grasslands near the coast. There is a large population on the south side of the site and there are many seedlings sprouting within the site.

The basal leaves of a juvenile plant



Notice the red-purplish veins on the leaves

The flowering part of Wild Radish



The flowers can be white, yellow, purple, and pink.

Nightshade Family (Solanaceae)

Tree Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*)

This exotic perennial plant is native to South America. It has yellow trumpet like flowers with round waxy green leaves; it can be a host for plant pathogens. It grows in disturbed dry soils and can grow over 10 feet tall.

Adult Flowering Plant



Wild Tobacco - *Nicotiana glauca*

Photo from the Orange County Public Works website

Woolly Bear (*Spilosoma virginica*)

Venomous

This is a larva of a moth that is common throughout the country. Be careful when weeding. This small insect will give you a painful sting if handled.

