Native (N), Nonnative	Status Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering	Leaf Type	Elevation	Species Supporting	Characteristics	Stressors	Commonality in CA	Uses
(NN), Invasive (I)  N	Salvia mellifera	Black Sage	pale blue-lavender flowers are found in whorls or bal like clusters spaced out around the stem. These whorls remain on the stems after the blooming season. They darken as they age and give "black sage" its common name		between sea level and 1200 meters	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.	Seeds are brown, inconspicuous nutlets (single seeded fruits) in groups of four. These are disbursed by gravity and also by ants. Germination rates increase after exposure to either light or components of fire (charred wood, smoke and Potassium Nitrate. Seedlings are found in the clearings between adult	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		USES
N	<u>Mimulus aurantiacus</u> <u>also known as</u> <u>Diplacus aurantiacus</u>		flowering perennial plant that grows in a subshrub form, native to southwestern North America from southwestern Oregon south through most of California and into Baja, Mexico. It grows up to 1.2 meters tall, has deep green sticky leaves 3 to 7 centimeters long and up to a centimeter broad and flowering stems that grow vertically. The flowers are tubular at the base and about 2 centimeters long wi five broad lobes; they occur in a variety of shades from white to red, the most common color being a light orange. They are pollinated by bees and hummingbirds. The stigmas are notably sensitive an will close after being touched. Flower March-June.	America from southwestern Oregon south through most of California and into Baja, Mexico It grows up to 1.2 meters tall, has deep green sticky leaves 3 to 7 centimeters long and up to a centimeter broad and flowering stems that grow vertically	a	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N	Eriogonum  Eriogonum  fasciculatum  CA buckwheat  (https://www.  newworldencycloped a.  org/entry/Buckwheat		The plant contains terpenes which make it quite aromatic. Many people regard the species to have a pleasant smell.	a simple (not divided into leaflets) and alternate.		Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	5	
N	Rhamnus californica (Frangula californica)	California Coffeeberr or California Buckthorn	The 1/8" greenish flowers occur in clusters in the leaf axils, have 5 sepals, and 5 shorter petals.[6] It blooms in May and June.[6] The fruit is a juicy drupe which may be green, red, or black. It is just under a centimeter long and contains two seeds that resemble coffee beans.		d under 9,000 ft.	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	5	
N	<u>Artemisia</u>	California Sagebrus	The inflorescences are leafy, narrow, and sparse. The capitula are less than 5 millimeters in diameter. The pistillate flowers range in number from 6 to 10 and the disk flowers range from 15 to 30, and they are generally yellowish, but sometimes red.	e and are divided with 2-4 threadlike lobes less than five centimeters long. Their leaves are hair	It is found from sea level to 800 m (2600 ft.) in elevation.	California Gnatcatcher, Quail, various other birds, insects	species of western North American shrubs in the sunflower family; extremely drought tolerant and often only grown on the driest part of the habitat; preferred plant of the California gnatcatcher	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	native to western California and northwestern Baja California. It is endemic to the California chaparral and woodlands ecoregion, in coastal sage scrub, coastal strand, chaparral, and dry foothill communities.	ornamental plant in native plant and wildlife gardens, natural landscaping design, and for restoration of disturbed sites and degraded coastal sage scrub. There are several lower height cultivars in the horticulture trade, for drought tolerant groundcover use. It thrives in full sun, preferring to grow on west or north-facing slopes. It needs little water and prefers no water in the summer months; it does not seem that soil types affect plant growth much. This plant relies on wildfire for seed germination and burned plants can crown-sprout and keep growing. Animals rarely eat Artemisia californica, probably due to the presence of bitter aromatic terpenes, but it does provide good cover for smaller birds and other animals that can fit between its stems. It is an important habitat plant for the endangered California gnatcatcher.
N	SR <u>Ceonothus ssp.</u>	Ceonothus	flowers are white, greenish—white, blue, dark purple- blue, pale purple or pink, maturing into a dry, three- lobed seed capsule.	leaves may be arranged opposite to each other on the stem, or alternate. Alternate leaves may have either one or three main veins rising from the base of the leaf.[14]	from near sea level to 9,000	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.	the West Coast of the United States. However, the leaves are not as nutritious from late spring to early fall as they are in early spring. Porcupines and quail have also been seen eating stems and seeds of these shrubs. The leaves are a good source of protein and the stems and leaves have been found	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		ornamental plants for gardens. Dozens of hybrids and cultivars have been selected, such as flexible ceanothus. Native Americans used the dried leaves of this plant as an herbal tea, and early pioneers used the plant as a substitute for black tea. Miwok Indians of California made baskets from Ceanothus branches. Ceanothus integerrimus has been used by North American tribes to ease childbirth.
N	<u>Adenostoma</u> <u>fasciculatum</u>	Chamise	White blooms April to July	small leathery leaves that resist water loss, making it very drought tolerant, and an enlarged woody area at the base of the stems – a burl – that stores water and energy and facilitates rapiresprouting after a wildfire.	holow shout 6000 foot (2000 m)	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.	South Facing Slones: one of the most widespread plants in th	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	evergreen shrubs or small trees present in the chaparral biome of western North America, where they occur from Southern British Columbia and Washington to Oregon, California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas in the United States, and throughout Mexico.	
N	<u>Hesperoyucca</u> <u>whipplei</u>	Chaparral Yucca	The single inflorescence grows extremely fast, and reaches 0.9–3 m tall, bearing hundreds of elliptical (bell shaped) white to purplish flowers 3 cm diameter on a densely branched panicle up to 70 cm broad, covering the upper half of the inflorescence. The fruits a dry winged capsule, which splits open at maturito release the seeds.	stemless cluster of long, rigid leaves which end in a sharp point. The leaves are 20–90 cm (rare to 125 cm) long and 0.7–2 cm wide, and gray- lit green in color. The leaf edges are finely saw-		Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.	typically takes 5-10 years to reach maturity; flower spike		5	
N	Acmispon glaber (previously Lotus scoparius)	Deerweed	blooms from about March to August and has flowers that are bilateral, small (7–11 mm), yellow, and clustered together in an inflorescence consisting of two to seven flowers in the upper leaf axils. The flowers become reddish with age. The fruit consists a curved legume with two seeds.	stems are green, erect, somewhat branched, with small, deciduous, pinnate leaves consisting	Fruits are hard, nutlike capsules.	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	plant is a pioneer species found in dry areas of California, Arizona, and Mexico. It is commonly found in many areas including chaparral, coastal sand and roadsides.	
N	<u>Cuscuta Californica</u>	Dodder	The leaves have a shiny upper surface that feels "gummy" when pinche between the thumb and forefinger, and the roots of most species have red inner root bark.[15]		species are reported to be intensely tragrant almost to the point of being nauseating, and are said to resemble the odor of "boiling honey in an enclosed area". The seeds of this plant can lie dormant for hundreds of years,[citation needed] and Ceanothus species are typically dependent on forest fires to trigger germination of their seeds.[15]	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N	<u>Ribes speciosum</u>	Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry	The inflorescence is a solitary flower or raceme of u to four flowers. The flower is a tube made up of the gland-studded scarlet sepals with the four red petals inside. The red stamens and stigmas protrude far from the mouth of the flower, each measuring up to centimeters (1.6 inches) long.	ft) in maximum height, its stems coated in bristles with three long spines at each stem node. The leathery leaves are shallowly divided	lower than five hundred meters	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.				
N	<u>Salvia spathacea</u>	Hummingbird Sage	The flowers are produced in clustered whorled inflorescences 15–30 cm (6–12 in) long and 6 cm in diameter on spike-like stems with each node on the top half of the stem having flowers. The inflorescences are subtended by showy bracts which can be ruby red to dark maroon or brown. The calyx 1.5 to 3 cm. long[2]. It is two-lipped, with the upper lip entire, or unlobed. Each corolla is tubular and 2.5 cm. long, with 2 lips. The upper lip of the corolla is 7–8 mm., with two shallow lobes, while the lower lip is longer, 10–12 mm[2]. The two fertile stamens are attached to the corolla tube. The style is forked. Both the style and the stamens protrude outside the corolla tube[2]. Flowers vary in color from green through light pink and magenta to purple. The fruits are 4 nutlets, dark brown to black in color. They are round to ovate, with a length of 3.5 to 6.5 mm	h bright green leaves are 8–20 cm. long, and highles aromatic when crushed or touched[2]. They are oblong to almost arrowhead-shaped at the base and can be puckered with wrinkles, and have rounded teeth at the leaf edges[2]. Like the rest of the plant, they are covered with hairs which make the plant soft to the touch. The hairs tend to be denser on the bottom surface of the leaves.	, c < 2500 ft	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N	<u>Prunus ilicifolia</u>	Islay or Hollyleaf Cherry	edible cherries, similar in appearance to those of holly. This resemblance is the source of both the common name "holly-leaved cherry" and the scientification epithet "ilicifolia" (Ilex-leaved). It grows 8 to 30 feet (240–900 cm) tall, with thick, alternate leaves 1 to 2 inches (2.5-5.0 cm) in length. It has small white flowers growing in clusters, similar in appearance to most members of the rose family, Rosaceae, flowering from March to May. The flowers are termin on small stalks, with the youngest at the cluster center. The purple to black fruit is sweet, with a very thin pulp around a large single stone (drupe).	shiny and spiny toothed leaves	Slopes of the coast-facing mountains, extending inland to the desert transition and 1,600 m elevation	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		

Native (N), Nonnative (NN), Invasive (I)	Status Scie	entific Name	Common Name	Flowering	Leaf Type	Elevation	Species Supporting	Characteristics	Stressors	Commonality in CA	Uses
N	<u>Malo</u>	'osma laurina	Laurel sumac	The very small flowers have five white petals and five lobed green sepals. Large clusters of these flowers occur at the ends of twigs in late spring and early summer. The clusters (panicles) are 7–15 cm (3 to 6 ") long, and are reminiscent of lilac. The fruit is a whitish drupe 3 mm (1/8") in diameter with a smooth, flattish stone inside. In bloom, the flowers give off a "woodsy-herbal" smell that is likened to both green apples and turpentine.	large, rounded evergreen shrub or small tree growing 3 to 5 meters (10–15 feet) tall. The leaves have a taco shell shape. When flattened, they have the shape of laurel leaves, with lance-shaped leaf blades up to 10 cm (4") long. The tips of the stems, little stem attaching the leaf to the stems (petiole), the veins of the leaves, and the edges of the leaves, are a glowing reddish color all year long. The fragrant leaves and stems give chaparral its characteristic fragrance. The leaves and stems are full of volatile compounds that give it the scent. Laurel sumac has adapted to fire return intervals of 50-100+ years in the chaparral areas where it grows, and after a fire burns its above ground parts, a large burl underground resprouts new stems and leaves.	grows along the southern coast ranges below s 3000 foot.	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N	<u>Rhu</u>	us integrifolia	Lemonade berry	flowers exhibit radial symmetry with five green sepals five white to rosy-pink petals, and five stamens. The small flowers are only six millimeters across.	leaves are simple (unusual in a genus where most species are trifoliate), alternating, s, evergreen and leathery, ranging from two to four	below 3000 feet (900 m)	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.				
N	SR <u>Arctos</u>	stophylos ssp.	Manzanita	Manzanitas bloom in the winter to early spring and carry berries in spring and summer.[2] The berries and flowers of most species are edible.	The Arctostaphylos manzanita leaves are bright shiny green, wedge-shaped and pointed. The small white flowers, only a quarter inch long, are cup-shaped and hang upside down. The fruits are berries which are white when new and turn redbrown as the summer wears on.	Common manzanita occurs from sea level to 4,900 feet (1,500 m). In the inner North Coast Ranges, it occurs from 250 to 4,000 feet (250-1,200 m). Most subspecies occur at low to middle elevations (approximately 1,650-3,300 feet (500-1,000 m)), but the typical subspecies occurs down to sea level, and Wieslander's manzanita may occur up to 4,900 feet (1,500 m) in coniferous forests. Whiteleaf manzanita has the most restricted elevational range, occurring only between 650 and 2,000 feet (200-600 m).	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.	smooth orange or red bark and stiff, twisting branches.	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	T S N	Manzanitas can live in places with poor soil and little water. hey are characterized by There are 105 species and ubspecies of manzanita,[1] 95 of which are found in the lediterranean climate and colder mountainous regions of alifornia, ranging from ground-hugging coastal and mountain pecies to small trees up to 20 feet (6m) tall.
N	SR <u>Cerc</u>	cocarpus spp N	Mountain mahogany		leaves are smallish and elongated, from 1/2 to 2 inches long, and often the edges of the leaf curl inward towards the midvein.		Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.	eaten by yellow-haired porcupine	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N		<u>xicodendron</u> iversilobum	Poison Oak	White flowers form in the spring, from March to June. If they are fertilized, they develop into greenish-white or tan drupes.		below 5,000 feet	Black-tailed deer, mule deer, California ground squirrels, western gray squirrels, and other indigenous fauna feed on	causing itching and allergic rashes after touching or inhalation	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N	<u>Salvi</u>	ria leucophylla	Purple Sage	evergreen shrub that grows up to 1 to 1.5 m (3.3 to 4.9 ft) tall and wide. Flowers grow in tight whorls on 15 to 20 cm (5.9 to 7.9 in) long inflorescences, with a pinkish-purple flowering stem. The 2.5 cm (0.98 in) flowers are pinkish-purple, held in a purple-tinged gracalyx.	Leaves are a light green in the spring, turning grayish-white as they mature, with graceful branches that arch to the ground, sometimes	found on dry hillsides and in gravelly soils	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	known to have allelopathic qualities. It releases a compound i the air that can drift to nearby earth and interfere with seedling growth for many species of plants			
N	<u>Quercu</u>	us berberidifolia	Scrub Oak	Flowers are yellow but inconspicuous.	sharply toothed, dull green leaves which are 1.5-3 cm (0.59–1.18 in) long and 1–2 cm (0.5–1 in) broad, leathery on their top surfaces and somewhat hairy underneath. The solitary or paired brown acorns are 1–3 cm (0.5–1 in) long and 1–2 cm (0.5–1 in) broad, and pointed or egg shaped with thin caps when mature; they mature in about 6–8 months after pollination. In cooler, more exposed areas, scrub oak is usually a small, compact shrub, but in warm or sheltered areas the plant can spread out and grow several meters high.	g- from 330 to 5,900 feet (100-1,800 m) [52,79] e but is most common below 5,000 feet (2,000 m)	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-	solitary or paired brown acorns are 1-3 centimeters long and 1 2 centimeters broad, and pointed or egg-shaped with thin caps when mature; they mature in about 6-8 months after pollination; the word chaparral is derived from the Spanish word for scrub oak, chaparro			
N	<u>R</u>	Rhus ovata	Sugar bush	small, 5-petaled, flowers that appear to be pink, but upon closer examination actually have white to pink petals with red sepals	simple, dark green, leathery, ovate leaves that	nt < 1300 m	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N		eteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	The inconspicuous, bisexual flowers are white in colo and occur in loose, somewhat flat, terminal clusters. The bright red, berrylike fruits are approximately 0.25 inch (5 to 6 mm) in diameter and contain one or two, small brown seeds.	Inches (5 to 10 cm) long and arranged alternated	grows in scattered stands on semidry, rocky ly slopes within foothills, mountains, and canyon bottoms at elevations below 4,000 feet (1,220 m).	The flowers are visited by butterflies and other insects, and have a mild, hawthorn-like scent. The berries are consumed by birds, including mockingbirds, American robins, and cedar waxwings. Mammals including coyotes and bears also eat and disperse the berries.	also known by the common names Christmas berry and California Holly from the bright red berries it produces; like sun or part shade, though they tend to do better in part shade in the southern, drier part of their geographic range; can be planted near houses since they are fire retardant when given enough moisture	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.	occurs in chaparral communities throughout much of California. It is distributed in the Coast Ranges from Humboldt County southward into Baja California and in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada from central California southward into the Transverse Ranges. Heteromeles arbutifolia var. macrocarpa is restricted to the Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands off the coast of southern California. It is cultivated in Hawaii.	
N	<u>Sa</u>	alvia apiana	White Sage	flowers are very attractive to bees, which is described by the specific epithet, apiana. Several 1 to 1.3 metres (3.3 to 4.3 ft) flower stalks, sometimes pinkish colored, grow above the foliage in the spring. Flowers are white to pale lavender	leaves are 3 to 9 cm (1.2 to 3.5 in) and persist throughout the year; they are opposite with crenulate margins. Leaves are thickly covered in hairs that trigger oil glands; when rubbed oils are resins are released, producing a strong aroma	occurs on dry slopes in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and yellow-pine forests of Southern California to Baja California at less than 1,500	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunterscavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N	<u>Mar</u>	<u>rah fabaceus</u>	Wild Cucumber	The flower can vary in colour from yellowish green to cream to white. Flowers appear soon after the vine emerges. The flowers are monoecious, that is, individual flowers are either male or female, but both sexes can be found on the same plant. Male flowers appear in open clusters while females flowers, distinguished by a swollen base, usually appear individually. The plant is self-fertile; pollen from the male flowers can fertilise the female flowers on the same plant. Pollination is by insects.	Most have stout, scabrous or hairy stems, with coiling tendrils that enable them to climb up other plants; they can also grow rapidly across level ground. Their leaves tend to have multiple lobes, up to 7 in some species. The fruits are striking and easily recognised. They are large, and spherical, oval or cylindrical. At a minimum they are 3 cm (1.2 in) in diameter, but can be up to 20 cm (8 in) long, and in many species they are covered in long spines. Both leaf and fruit shape vary widely between individual plants and leaves can be particularly variable even on the same vine.	meters above sea level.	Apex predators are at the top of the food-chain in any environment, and the chaparral is no different. Cougars and lynxes hunt through the biome's scattered brush and trees. These feline predators may migrate in and out of the area to follow prey. Other carnivores of the chaparral include hunter-scavengers like weasels, foxes and jackals. The American coyote (Canis latrans) and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus) are common residents of the dry coastal regions of southern California.		fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		