

Native (N), Nonnative (NN), Invasive (I)	Status	Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering	Leaf Type	Elevation	Species Supporting	Characteristics	Stressors	Commonality in CA	Uses
N		Salvia mellifera	Black Sage	pale blue-lavender flowers are found in whorls or ball-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	perennial evergreen shrub with very aromatic foliage. There are glandular hairs found all over the plant. Leaves are between 2/5 – 7 cm (1 – 3 inches) long. Black sage blooms February – July.	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 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.	Seeds are brown, inconspicuous nutlets (single seeded fruits) in groups of four. These are dispersed 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 shrubs, especially in the first couple of years after a fire. Plants take two years to mature. Black sage is used extensively in native landscape gardening, restoration and erosion control. It is used in re-vegetation projects because of its resistance to drought, rapid growth rate and spreading habitat.	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N		Mimulus aurantiacus , also known as Diplacus aurantiacus	Bush Monkeyflower	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 with 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 and will close after being touched. Flower March-June.	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	< 800 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		Eriogonum fasciculatum CA buckwheat (https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Buckwheat)	CA Buckwheat	The plant contains terpenes which make it quite aromatic. Many people regard the species to have a pleasant smell.	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 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		Rhamnus californica (Frangula californica)	California Coffeeberry 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.	dark green above and paler on the undersides. The leaves have thin blades in moist habitat, and smaller, thicker blades in dry areas.	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.		
N		Artemisia	California Sagebrush	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.	leaves range from one to 10 centimeters long and are divided with 2-4 threadlike lobes less than five centimeters long. Their leaves are hairy and light green to gray in color; the margins of the leaves curl under.	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	Ceanothus ssp.	Ceanothus	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 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.	good source of nutrition for deer, specifically mule deer along 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 to contain a high amount of calcium.	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 integerimus has been used by North American tribes to ease childbirth.
N		Adenostoma fasciculatum	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 rapid resprouting after a wildfire.	native to California and northern Baja California below about 6000 feet (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 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.	South Facing Slopes; one of the most widespread plants in the chaparral, sometimes forming monotypic stands; one of the best plant for anchoring a slope and resisting erosion due to its wide spreading and deeply penetrating roots	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		Hesperoyucca whipplei	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 fruit is a dry winged capsule, which splits open at maturity to release the seeds.	stemless cluster of long, rigid leaves which end in a sharp point. The leaves are 20–90 cm (rarely to 125 cm) long and 0.7–2 cm wide, and gray-green in color. The leaf edges are finely saw-toothed.	from sea level to 4,500 feet	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 can grow up to 15 feet tall after maturity in the span of 2 weeks; symbiotic exclusive relationship with the California yucca moth; commonly used by Native Americans to make sandals, cloth, rope, and to eat	fire, although over-grazing, exotic species and drought are also identified, but considered less significant stressors.		
N		Acemison 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 of a curved legume with two seeds.	stems are green, erect, somewhat branched, with small, deciduous, pinnate leaves consisting of three to six leaflets.	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		Cuscuta californica	Dodder	<small>The leaves have a shiny upper surface that feels "gummy" when pinched between the thumb and forefinger, and the roots of most species have red inner root bark.[15]</small>	thin stems appearing leafless, with the leaves reduced to minute scales. In these respects it closely resembles the similarly parasitic, but unrelated genus, Cassytha. From mid-summer to early autumn, the vines can produce small fruit that take the same color as the vine, and are approximately the size of a common pea. It has very low levels of chlorophyll; some species such as <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> can photosynthesize slightly, while others such as <i>C. europaea</i> are entirely dependent on the host plants for nutrition.	<small>The flowers are tiny and produced in large, dense clusters. A few species are reported to be intensely fragrant 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]</small>	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		Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry	The inflorescence is a solitary flower or raceme of up 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 4 centimeters (1.6 inches) long.	spreading shrub which can reach 3 metres (9.8 ft) in maximum height, its stems coated in bristles with three long spines at each stem node. The leathery leaves are shallowly divided into several lobes and are mostly hairless, the upper surfaces dark green and shiny.	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 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.	The fruit is a red-orange berry about a centimeter (0.4 inch) long, is covered densely in glandular bristles.			
N		Salvia spathacea	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 is 1.5 to 3 cm. long[2]. It is two-lipped, with the upper lip entire, or unlobed. Each corolla is tubular and 2.5–3.5 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	bright green leaves are 8–20 cm. long, and highly 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.	< 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 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		Prunus ilicifolia	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 scientific epithet "ilicifolia" (ilic=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 terminal 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 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.		

