California Word Puzzles!

A fun way to learn your native plants and insects!

Created by CNPS Fellow Betsey Landis
For more ideas and information, go to cnps.org/education!
CAN YOU FIND THESE WILDFLOWERS?

BIGPOD CEANOTHUS
BLACK SAGE
BUCKWHEAT
BUSH LUPINE
CHAMISE
CLARKIA
CLEMATIS
DEERWEED
ELDERBERRY
FIESTA FLOWER
FUCHSIA
HOLLYLEAF CHERRY
INDIAN PINK
MALLOW

MANZANITA
MONKEYFLOWER
OAK
PEONY
PHACELIA
POPPY
PURPLE SAGE
REDBERRY
SUGAR BUSH
TOYON
WALNUT
YARROW
YUCCA
In southern California chaparral usually grows on slopes away from the coast up to elevations of 5000 feet. Chaparral occurs in nutrient-poor soils without year-round surface water.

Chaparral on cooler north-facing or east-facing slopes tend to have both tall and shorter shrubs and some trees. Chaparral on hotter, west-facing or south-facing slopes tend to have shorter shrubs and no trees.

Chaparral has many perennials, annuals, bulbs, ferns, vines and grasses.

The plant community called chaparral is not dependent on fire for renewal. Many chaparral plants will root-sprout or crown sprout if main stems or trunks are lost, as long as the roots are healthy. Even chaparral plants that only come up from seeds may have their seeds germinated when the seed hulls are cracked through soil erosion, slides, and other soil disturbances.

The historic average between wildfires for chaparral in southern California is 40 to 100 years. Too frequent wildfires do not give the chaparral plants time to mature and to produce fertile seeds. When chaparral dies as a plant community, weedy annual non-native grasses and annual flowers move in, fueling even more frequent fires.

Here are some native plants found in chaparral:

**TREES**
- California walnut
- Coast live oak
- Mexican elderberry

**SHRUBS**
- Bigpod ceanothus
- Black sage
- Bush mallow
- Bush monkeyflower
- California buckwheat
- California fuchsia
- Chamise
- Hollyleaf cherry
- Manzanita
- Purple sage
- Redberry
- Sugarbush
- Toyon

**PERENNIALS**
- Bush lupine
- California peony
- Collarless poppy
- Deerweed
- Golden yarrow
- Indian pink
- Our lord’s candle yucca

**ANNUALS**
- Clarkia
- Phacelia
### BUTTERFLY NAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUTTERFLY NAME</th>
<th>LARVA FOOD PLANTS</th>
<th>ADULT NECTAR PLANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACMON BLUE</td>
<td>CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT</td>
<td>DEERWEED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTFUL DUSKYWING</td>
<td>CEANOTHUS</td>
<td>DEERWEED &amp; OTHERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUE BUTTERFLIES</td>
<td>BUCKWHEATS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABBAGE BUTTERFLY</td>
<td>TOWER MUSTARD &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA RINGLET</td>
<td>NATIVE GRASSES</td>
<td>GOLDEN YARROW,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHALCEDON CHECKERSPOOT</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTHERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMSTOCK'S FRITILLARY</td>
<td>VIOLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOGFACE</td>
<td>FALSE INDIGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUSKY METALMARK</td>
<td>BUSH SUNFLOWER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LORQUIN'S ADMIRAL</td>
<td>WILLOWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONARCH</td>
<td>INDIAN MILKWEED &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARROW LEAF MILKWEED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOURNING CLOAK</td>
<td>WILLOWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALE SWALLOWTAIL</td>
<td>CEANOTHUS &amp; OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA ORANGETIP</td>
<td>TOWER MUSTARD &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIPPER BUTTERFLIES</td>
<td>NATIVE GRASSES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST COAST LADY</td>
<td>BUSH MALLOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE BUTTERFLIES</td>
<td>TOWER MUSTARD &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANY BUTTERFLY ADULTS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUTTERFLY LIFE STAGES</th>
<th>EGG</th>
<th>LARVA</th>
<th>PUPA (CHRYsalis)</th>
<th>ADULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Sketches from Southern California Native Plants for School and Urban Gardens by Betsey Landis
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
COASTAL SAGE SCRUB WORDSEARCH

CAN YOU FIND THESE WILDFLOWERS?

BLACK SAGE
BLADDERPOD
BLUE-EYED GRASS
BUCKWHEAT
BUSH MONKEYFLOWER
BUSH SUNFLOWER
CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA
CHOLLA
COYOTE BRUSH
DEERWEED
INDIAN PINK
LAUREL SUMAC

LEMONADE BERRY
LUPINE
MARIPOSA LILY
PHACELIA
PRICKLY PEAR
SAGEBRUSH
STAR LILY
SUGARBUSH
WALLFLOWER
WHITE SAGE
YARROW
COASTAL SAGE SCRUB

Coastal sage scrub is found on ocean-facing slopes or inland slopes or ridgetops where the soil is thin and nutrient-poor, there is strong sunlight and little or no water.

Generally there are low spreading shrubs and many perennial and annual plants, but no trees. The perennials may be drought-deciduous (lose their leaves when the weather is very dry for a long time).

Sagebrush is a dominant plant in most coastal sage scrub habitat, though prickly pear cactus, black sage, white sage and purple sage are also common.

The names of some of the native plants are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHRUBS</th>
<th>PERENNIALS</th>
<th>IRIS &amp; LILIES</th>
<th>ANNUALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black sage</td>
<td>Indian pink</td>
<td>Blue-eyed grass (iris)</td>
<td>Lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladderpod</td>
<td>Yarrow (golden)</td>
<td>Mariposa lily</td>
<td>Phacelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Star lily</td>
<td>Wallflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush monkeyflower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush sunflower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California fuchsia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote brush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deerweed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel sumac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemonade berry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagebrush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White sage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CACTI

Cholla
Prickly Pear
## CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

### GRASS WORD SEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G R A I N</th>
<th>P A E</th>
<th>L A P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B R D W E</td>
<td>M O Z</td>
<td>I H R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R N A U R</td>
<td>I C L</td>
<td>E U S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A O Z S P</td>
<td>I K E</td>
<td>L E T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C D M T S</td>
<td>M W E</td>
<td>C Q E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T E R O L</td>
<td>F V H</td>
<td>W L M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E M U L G</td>
<td>R A O</td>
<td>E I L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L L C O E</td>
<td>F Q M</td>
<td>X G U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A P G N F</td>
<td>J M G</td>
<td>I U C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C N I H T</td>
<td>A E H</td>
<td>S L U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S B R I S T</td>
<td>T L E G E Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIND THE FOLLOWING GRASS WORDS IN THE PUZZLE:

- AURICLE
- AWN
- BRACT
- BRISTLE
- CHAFF
- CULM
- FLORET
- GLUME
- GRAIN
- GRASS FAMILY
- LEMMA
- LIGULE
- NERVE
- NODE
- PALEA
- RHIZOME
- SCALE
- SHEATH
- SPIKELET
- STEM
- STOLON
BOTANICAL TERMS FOR GRASSES

auricle: ear-like structures extending from the lower end of the leaf blade.

awn: a bristle on the bracts or scales, usually an extension of a nerve.

bract: modified, reduced leaves located above the foliage leaves.

bristle: a stiff hair-like structure.

chaff: a thin dry scale or bract.

culm: specialized stem of grass.

floret: unit usually of two bracts (lemma and palea) enclosing a flower.

glume: a chaff-like bract.

grain: a swollen, seed-like structure.

grass family: the most economically important family of plants. Annual herbs to woody, hollow-stemmed plants like bamboo or cane.

lemma: lower of two bracts enclosing a flower above the glumes.

ligule: collar-like structure at junction of leaf blade and leaf sheath.

nerve: vascular strand of glume, lemma or leaf.

node: where the leaves arise from the stem.

palea: inner of the two bracts, directly below the grass flower.

rhizome: a prostrate elongated culm growing mostly underground, usually rooting at nodes and upturned at apex.

scale: a small dry bract.

sheath: part of leaf that covers all or part of a culm.

spikelet: in a panicle or flower spike, a unit usually of two empty bracts (glumes) at the base of one or more florets.

stem: the main direction of growth in the plant.

stolon: a specialized, often elongated culm trailing on the ground and rooting at the nodes.

Illustrations
Rhizomes: Asa Gray, How Plants Grow, 1881.
COMMON TYPES OF INSECTS FOUND ON PLANTS

Not drawn to scale. Body length (or butterfly wingspan) given in millimeters.

Slugs, snails (mollusks) and spiders (arachnids) are not insects.


For more ideas and information, visit the California Native Plant Society online at [cnps.org/education](http://cnps.org/education)
## CAN YOU FIND THESE BUTTERFLY & INSECT NAMES & TERMS?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABDOMEN</th>
<th>LABIUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADMIRAL</td>
<td>LADYBIRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTENNA</td>
<td>LARVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGENTINE ANT</td>
<td>LEAF BEETLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>MEALYBUG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUMBLEBEE</td>
<td>METALMARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTTERFLY</td>
<td>MILKWEED BEETLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATERPILLAR</td>
<td>MONARCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECKERSPOT</td>
<td>MOURNING CLOAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRYSALIS</td>
<td>PROBOSCIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOGFACE</td>
<td>RINGLET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUSKYWING</td>
<td>ROSE APHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREWING</td>
<td>SKIPPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRITILLARY</td>
<td>SWALLOWTAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAY BIRD GRASSHOPPER</td>
<td>THORAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD</td>
<td>WEST COAST LADY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIND WING</td>
<td>YELLOWJACKET WASP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BOTANICAL TERMS**
(Illustrations of leaf and flower from How Plants Grow by Asa Gray 1858)

anther: pollen-forming portion of a stamen

blade: expanded portion of a leaf

calyx (calyces): collective term for sepals; outermost or lowermost whorl of flower parts, generally green. Sometimes the same as the corolla.

corolla: collective term for petals; whorl of flower parts immediately inside or above calyx, often large and brightly colored. Sometimes the same as the calyx.

filament: anther-stalk.

hypanthium: structure derived from the fused lower portions of sepals, petals and stamens.

midrib: central, thick, laminar structure that runs the length of a leaf.

ovary: ovule-bearing portion of pistil. Normally develops into fruit with ovules becoming seeds. Ovule is a structure containing an egg.

pedicel: stalk of an individual flower or fruit.

petal: individual member of the corolla, whether fused or not. Often brightly colored.

petiole: leaf stalk, connecting leaf blade to stem.

pistil: female reproductive structure of a flower, composed of an ovule-containing ovary at the base, one or more pollen-receiving stigmas at the tip and generally one or more styles between ovary and stigma.

sepal: individual member of the calyx, whether fused or not, generally green.

stamen: male reproductive structure of a flower, usually composed of a stalk-like filament and a terminal, pollen-producing anther.

stigma: the part of the pistil on which pollen is normally deposited.

stipule: appendage at base of petiole.

style: stalk-like structure connecting stigma to ovary.

vein: tissue specialized for transport of substances within a plant.
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
LEAF & FLOWER WORD SEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAN YOU FIND THESE LEAF & FLOWER TERMS?

ANTHER  PEDICEL
BLADE    PETAL
BLOSSOM  PETIOLE
CALYX    PISTIL
COROLLA  PLANT
FILAMENT  SEED
FLOWER   SEPAL
HYPANTHIUM STAMEN
LEAF     STIGMA
MIDRIB   STIPULE
OVARY    STYLE
OVULE    VEIN
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
NATIVE GRASSES WORDSEARCH 1

CAN YOU FIND THESE GRASSES?

ALKALI SACATON
BENT GRASS
BIG GALLETA
BLUE GRAMA
CALIFORNIA BROME
CORDGRASS
FLUFF
GRAY’S FESCUE
JUNEGRASS
MEADOW BARLEY
MOUNTAIN TIMOTHY

NEEDLE GRASS
NEEDLE-AND-THREAD
NUTKA REED GRASS
OATGRASS
RICE
SCRIBNER GRASS
SHORT-AWN FOXTAIL
SPRANGLETOP
VANILLA
WEAK MANNAGRASS
ABOUT GRASSES IN GENERAL

There are 600 to 700 genera and 6000 to 10,000 species in the Gramineae, the grass family, depending on who is counting. This makes grasses the third largest family in term of genera (behind orchids and composites) and the fifth largest in terms of species (behind orchids, composites, legumes and Rubiaceae).

Note: Examples of composites are sunflowers. Examples of legumes are plants producing peas or beans. Examples of Rubiaceae are plants producing coffee beans or medicines like quinine.

Grasses occur on all continents and most islands, from sea shore to mountaintop. About one quarter of the earth’s plant cover is composed of grasses.

While “woodland”, “chaparral” and “marsh” are words used to describe the environments and the architecture of the plant communities, “grassland” refers simply to an area covered by grasses. So do the terms prairie, meadow, steppe, pampas, savanna, paramos and veldt.

Grasses are with us in the cities, either as ornamentals or as weeds. You are never far from a grass.

Here are names of some California native grasses:

Blue grama       California brome
Big galleta       Vanilla grass
Bent grass       Fluff grass
Nutka reed grass   Scribner grass
Bearded sprangletop  Meadow barley
Rice cutgrass      Mountain timothy
Short-awn foxtail  Junegrass
Needle-and-thread  California oatgrass
Gray's fescue      Purple needlegrass
California cordgrass  Alkali sacaton
Weak mannagrass
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
NATIVE GRASSES WORDSEARCH 2

CAN YOU FIND THESE GRASSES?

AMERICAN SLOUGH
BLUESTEM
CALIFORNIA FESCUE
COMMON REED
DEER
DEsert NEEDLEGRASS
DROOPING WOODREED
FOwl MANNA
GIANT RYE
KNOT
KNOT-ROOT

MELIC
OLDFIELD THREE-AWN
ONE-SIDED BLUEGRASS
SALTGRASS
SEMAPHORE
SLIM TRIDENS
SQUIRRELTAIL
TALL TRISETUM
TUFTED HAIRGRASS
WHY GRASSES ARE IMPORTANT

We civilized human beings are the People of the Grasses. Our three major crops (rice, wheat, maize) are all grasses. If any one of the three were wiped out, most humans in the world would starve before we could grow replacements.

Whole groups of animals depend on grasses: cattle, sheep, antelope, bison, etc.

As an experiment, try for a day to eat a diet free of grasses and products derived from grasses: no bread, grains, pasta, cereal, dairy products, red meat, cane sugar or corn syrup.

Fish and potatoes would work. In fact, the only traditional societies that do not depend on grasses (but do practice some form of agriculture) are on some islands in Micronesia. Every continental society and most island societies use some grass, if only sugar cane or bamboo.

In California native Americans have used native grasses for basketry, food, and seasonings, hats, sandals, and in many other ways.

Here are some California native grasses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American slough grass</th>
<th>California melic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cane bluestem</td>
<td>Oldfield three-awn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California fescue</td>
<td>One-sided bluegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common reed</td>
<td>Saltgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deergrass</td>
<td>Semaphore grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert needlegrass</td>
<td>Slim tridens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drooping woodreed</td>
<td>Squirreltail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowl manna</td>
<td>Tall trisetum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant ryegrass</td>
<td>Tufted hairgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knot grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knot-root bristlegrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
RIPARIAN (STREAMSIDE) WORDSEARCH

H H B E R O M A C Y S K N J V Y L
V U B Y E R B A M A N S A H E E I
N M E Q D O O W N O T T O C S D V
S B I G L E A F M A P L E S O I E
K O B L A C K B E R R Y A Y R X F
W L E W W S M N B L N T S G D T O
O D J I K U D W L M K T I Y O A R
L T W V A F E R N L H N K W O F E
L L I C A T T A I L S S S S P W E V
I I L C Z B V S Z B G Q U P T L E
W L D E D G W N O R G H X R K U R
O Y G G V E K W X L D N O P U M B
Y A R K E E U R E D W I L L O W
O Q A T D R P V R T G M H M K U V
R C P D T N A R R U C P L X M O C
R E E D F Z H P M E A D O W R U E
A D K N R E F T O O F S D R I B H

CAN YOU FIND THESE WILDFLOWERS?

ALDER
ARROYO WILLOW
BIG LEAF MAPLE
BIRDS FOOT FERN
BLACKBERRY
CATTAIL
COTTONWOOD
CURRANT
FERN
HUMBOLDT LILY
HUMMINGBIRD SAGE
LIVE FOREVER
MEADOW RUE
MUGWORT
MULEFAT
RED WILLOW
REED
RUSH
SILKTASSEL
SWEET PEA
SYCAMORE
VIRGINS BOWER
WILD GRAPE
WOOD ROSE
YERBA MANSA
RIPARIAN (STREAMSIDE)

Riparian means streamside. Riparian and pond plant communities are found anywhere there are streams flowing year-round, streams that only flow when the rains are heavy, springs, seeps or ponds.

Trees are tall and often are winter deciduous (shed their leaves in winter) like sycamores and cottonwoods. Coast live oaks will grow in damp shady canyons on slopes above the flowing canyon streams.

Shrubs such as roses, blackberries, currants, mulefat, and the six-foot humboldt lilies enjoy the extra water.

There are native cattails, rushes, reeds and many ferns.

Watch out if you go hiking in these plant communities! Poison oak grows very well here and in the cooler, moister, shaded chaparral environments. Poison oak often climbs into the canopies of neighboring shrubs and trees so be careful when you walk under leafy boughs. Leaves three, let it be!

Here are some native plants found in riparian plant communities:

**TREES**
- Alder
- Big leaf maple
- Cottonwood
- Red willow
- Sycamore

**PERENNIALS**
- Hummingbird sage
- Meadow rue
- Mugwort
- Reed
- Rush
- Yerba mansa

**SHRUBS**
- Arroyo willow
- Golden currant
- Mulefat
- Blackberry
- Silktassel
- Wood rose
- Cattail

**VINES**
- Virgin’s bower
- Wild grape
- Wild sweet pea

**SUCCULENTS**
- Chalk live forever
- Lance-leaved live forever

**FERNS**
- Bird’s foot fern
- Bracken fern
- California polypody
- Chain fern
- Goldback fern