



LEMONADE BERRY



**CALIFORNIA
BUCKWHEAT**



**CALIFORNIA
SAGEBRUSH**



CHAPARRAL YUCCA



Scientific name: *Eriogonum fasciculatum*
 California Buckwheat is a shrub, under 5 feet tall, found in Southwestern US and Northern Baja California. It has small slender leaves that grow in bundles. White, pom-pom like flowers can be found year-round, depending on water availability. The dry, rust-colored flower heads remain on the plant after the flower has died.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: hermill

Scientific name: *Rhus integrifolia*
 Lemonade Berry is an evergreen shrub found only in Southern California. It can reach up to 10 feet in height with a short and stout trunk. The thick, flat waxy leaves are oval shaped and can rolled inward slightly at the edges. This plant produces clusters of small white to rose-pink flowers from February to May. The fruit is sticky red-brown in color.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: hapa ne'urr



Scientific name: *Hesperoyucca whipplei*
 Chaparral yucca has long, spiky leaves, with small "teeth" along the edges. When this plant is ready to flower, it sends up a spike that can grow 10-15 feet tall! The white flowers grow at the top of the spike to attract pollinators like moths. The Kumeyaay use fibers from the leaves for cloth or rope. The flowers, flower stalk, fruits and seeds are edible.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: Sha'aa.

Scientific name: *Artemisia californica*
 California sagebrush is very common in San Diego's coastal sage scrub habitat. It has small silver-grey leaves that grow off of long stalks. The leaves and stems have a strong smell when rubbed or crushed. The Kumeyaay use this plant as an insect repellent and as a medicine.

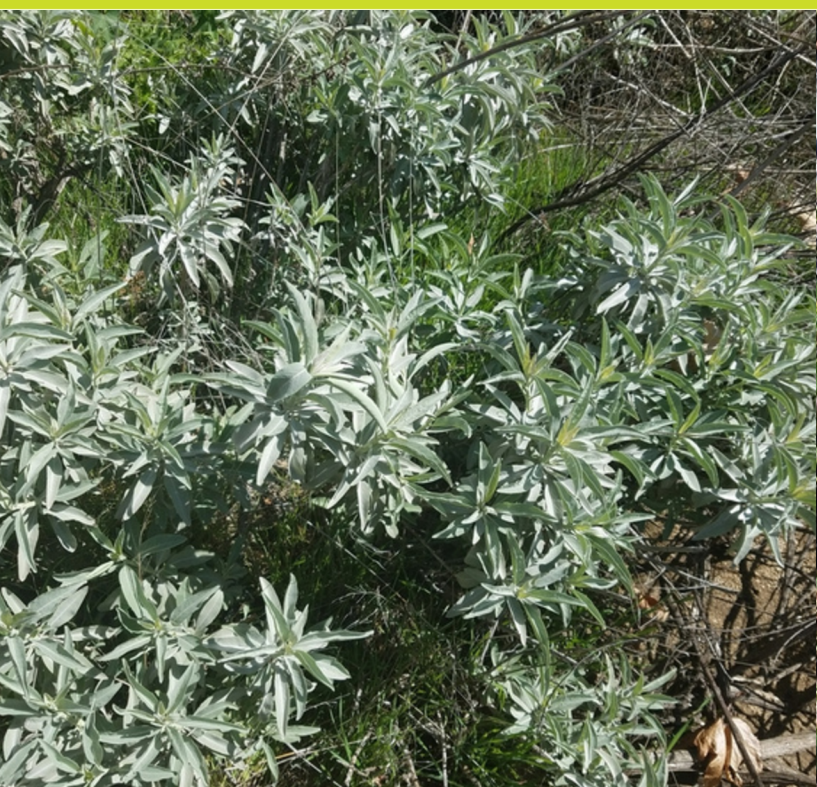
In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: kwachash



**SAN DIEGO
SAGEWORT**



**DWARF COYOTE
BUSH**



WHITE SAGE



SPINY CEANOTHUS

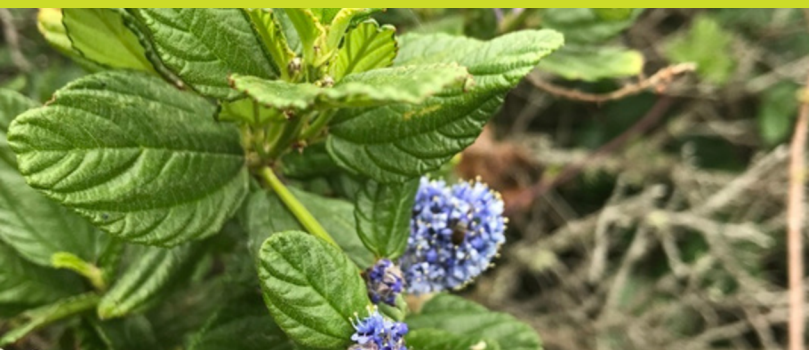


Scientific name: *Baccharis pilularis*

Dwarf Coyote brush is a large bush. The narrow, fingernail-sized leaves grow close to the stems and stay green all year round. It is a very important food source and habitat for native birds and insects. This plant has seeds covered in fluff that help the seeds get carried away by the wind. Be careful though, because some people are allergic!

Scientific name: *Artemisia palmeri*

San Diego Sagewort is only native to San Diego County and northern Baja, and is an endangered species. It has long, skinny leaves that grow out of a long, woody stem. When it has flowers, they grow at the ends of the stems and are tiny, yellow and hairy-looking.



Scientific name: *Ceanothus spinosus*

In the spring and early summer, spiny ceanothus is covered in bunches of fluffy blue flowers. It can be shaped like a bush, or it can be vine-like if it is growing up against a taller object. It has shiny, dark green leaves around 2 inches long. This plant attracts birds and butterflies, and is popular with gardeners.

Scientific name: *Salvia apiana*

White Sage has large, fragrant, silver leaves that look fuzzy. Its flowers grow in round clusters, with multiple clusters growing in a row on a long stalk. White sage is threatened due to habitat loss and overharvesting. White sage is used by indigenous people for food and medicine.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: kepsuw



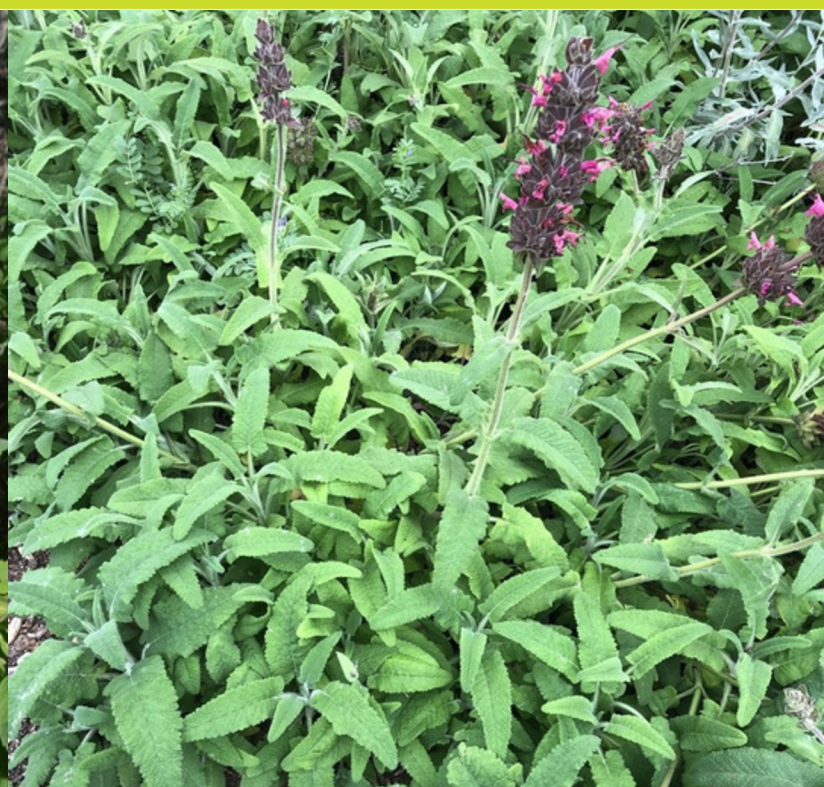
COAST LIVE OAK



SPINY RUSH



**WILD CALIFORNIA
ROSE**



**HUMMINGBIRD
SAGE**



Scientific name: *Juncus acutus*

Spiny rush is a type of grass that grows in wetlands and dunes in central and southern California. This plant does not have leaves – the stems are green and round, ending in a sharp point. It is most commonly found in coastal or marshy habitats. Indigenous people use the dried stems to weave baskets.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: kwa'naay



Scientific name: *Quercus agrifolia*

Coast Live Oaks are a cornerstone of San Diego's ecosystems – over 270 other species rely on this tree for food and shelter. It has dark green, stiff leaves that grow off of twisted branches. Oak acorns are an important food source for the Kumeyaay and indigenous people throughout California.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: 'esnyaaw



Scientific name: *Salvia spathacea*

Hummingbird sage has bumpy, fuzzy, fragrant leaves that are larger than its relatives Cleveland sage or Black sage. It has round clusters of pink or red flowers that grow along a long, upright stalk. These flowers are very popular with all kinds of pollinators.

Scientific name: *Rosa californica*

California wild rose looks different than the roses you usually see in a garden or bouquet. It is a thorny shrub that has leaves with distinct veining and serrated edges. It has fragrant, light or dark pink flowers with 5 petals during the spring and summer. The flowers turn to bright red, round "rosehips" after pollination.





CLEVELAND SAGE



MUNZ'S SAGE





Scientific name: *Salvia munzii*

Munz's Sage is a rare shrub that is native to Baja California and parts of San Diego County. It is as tall as a baseball bat. The stems of the plant are a fuzzy purple-brown color, with crinkly, tongue shaped silver-green leaves. The tube-shaped flowers are white and light violet. Munz's Sage is popular with a wide variety of pollinators like bees, bats, birds, and butterflies.

Scientific name: *Salvia clevelandii*

Cleveland sage is a shrub that is a relative of mint! It has small, gray-green leaves with a fuzzy texture and strong smell. The flowers are blue or purple, and grow in round clusters, with multiple clusters growing along a long stalk. It is evergreen, meaning that it keeps its leaves all year long.

In Kumeyaay/lipay Aa: pellytaay



Scientific name: *Yucca brevifolia*

Native only to the Mojave Desert, Joshua Trees can grow over 30 feet tall and live for hundreds of years. Each branch is topped by a rounded crown of spear-shaped leaves. Joshua Trees will produce flowers February-April, but only if the tree is exposed to freezing temperatures and enough rainfall. The greenish-white flowers are large, cone-shaped clusters at the end of each branch.

Scientific name: *Marcetella moquiniana*
Native to the Canary Islands, this small tree grows to 10-15 feet tall. Leaves grow in pairs of red-brown stems. They bloom in late summer to early fall. Female plants produce flowers in spikes of reddish-purple clusters, while male plants produce hanging clusters of yellow flowers