

You need to know all of the families listed. You also need to know the characteristics and be able to identify ANY plant within the families printed in BOLD (ANY PLANT IN THE WORLD!) – Photos of most of the plants can be found on the Mt. SAC Wildlife Sanctuary Website: (<http://instruction2.mtsac.edu/trevell/default3.html>)

Acacia (Fabaceae)

Golden Wattle - Phyllodes
Australia

Ash Tree (Oleaceae)

Baseball Bats

Bladderpod (Capparaceae)

Compound leaves
Bell peppers
Seed Pod Light and floats

Brazilian Pepper Tree (Anacardiaceae)

Compound leaves
S. America – not true pepper

Black Sage (Lamiaceae)

Mint family – square flower stalks
Butterflies & Humming birds
Used by Native Americans to treat sore feet/legs

Bulrush (Cyperaceae):

Indicator of freshwater
NA – baskets and rope

Cactus (Cactaceae):

Spines – modified leaves
Fruit eaten

California Buckwheat (Polygonaceae):

California Buckeye

Compound Leaves
Ohio State
Fish Paralytic – Native Americans

California Redbud (Fabaceae):

Pea family
Straight shoots
Arrows/ baskets

California Sagebrush (Asteraceae):

Not a true sage
Used by NA to treat skunk spray

California Sweet Bay (Lauraceae)

Put in nostrils to cure head ache
Tea for head ache/stomach pain

Caster Bean (Euphorbiaceae):

Source of Ricin

Catalina Cherry (Rosaceae):

Cyanide in seed
True cherry

Catalina Ironwood (Rosaceae):

Ribbon Bark
Compound Leaves

Cattails (Tuphaceae):

Indicator of freshwater

- Coast Live Oak (Fagaceae):
Tannins in leaves - herbicide
- Coffeeberry (Rhamnaceae):
Dark red fruit is laxative
Seed can be roasted, grown into coffee
- Coyote Bush (**Asteraceae**):
Small flowers, very dry, used to start fires
- Encelia (**Asteraceae**):
Brittle Bush
Leathery, hairy leaves
- Eucalyptus (Myrtaceae):
Australia, oil for decongestion, arthritis
Blue Gum, Silver Dollar
- Fig, (Wild)
Native to MidEast/W Asia
- Flannelbush (Sterculiaceae):
Trichome hairs, allergies
- Fremont Cottonwood (Salicaceae):
Strongly Flattened Petiole, wind resistant
- Ginkgo:
Only males planted, females stink
- Indian Hawthorne (Pink Lady) (**Roseaceae**)
Southern China, drought tolerant, freeways, shrubs
- Jacaranda (Bignoniaceae):
Double compound leaves, Mark's old, C/S America
Planted all over the world (tropic/subtropic)

- Jojoba (Simmondsiaceae):
Leaves point upward
- Laurel Sumac (Anacardiaceae):
Taco shaped leaves, flour from fruit, root bark used
To make tea to treat dysentery
- Lemonade Berry (Anacardiaceae):
Used by NA to make drink, jagged leaf edges
- Manzanita (Ericaceae):
Red, smooth bark. Leaves used as toothbrushes
- Mustard (Brassicaceae):
Non-native, invasive
- Olive Tree (Oleaceae):
Fruitless, Mediterranean climate
- Palms (Arecaceae):
California Fan:
Mexican Fan:
Pampas Grass (**Poaceae**):
Invasive, ruins water, south america
- Pine Trees (Pinaceae):
Male low, females high, shed snow, rec stomata
- Sago Palm:
Not a palm, secondary growth
- Southern Magnolia (Magnoliaceae):
White flowers in Winter, mid-mesozoic 80mya
- Sugar Bush (Anacardiaceae):
Used by NA to make sweet drink, smooth margins on leaves

Toyon (Rosaceae):

Hollyberry, flowers in Winter, Hollywood

Tree Tobacco (Solanaceae):

Nightshade family, used in NA ceremonies

Western Sycamore (Plantaceae):

Palmately Veined Leaves

Walnut Tree (Juglandaceae):

Compound Leaves

City of Walnut

White Alder (Betulaceae):

Male Catkins

Female Catkins

White Sage (Lamiaceae):

Leaves used to make tea for fevers

Mule Fat (Asteraceae)

3 parallel veined leaves

used to make arrows

Elderberry (Caprifoliaceae)

Small cream colored flowers

Can be used to make wine

Willow (Saliaceae)

Grows near water

Source of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA)

Hippocrates & text from Egypt, others

Blackberry Bush

Edible berries in summer (dark purple)

California Pepper

Native to Peru

Drought tolerant

No a true pepper

HoreHound (Lamiaceae)

Used to make lozenge candy for sore throat

Incense Cedar

Scale like leaves

Used to make pencils

Liquid Amber

Palmately veined leaves

Bark differs from West Sycamore.

Mesquite (Fabaceae)

Small, compound leaves

Desert plant, drought tolerant

Paloverde (Fabaceae)

Photosynthetic stems

NA used beans as food source

Sticky Monkey Flower**Fringe Tree****Carob Tree**

Plant Families	Monocot			
Name	Dicot	Rank	# Species	Flowers/Leaves
Asteraceae	Dicot	1	22,750	composite flowers with ray and disc types
Orchidaceae	Monocot	2	21,950	Zygomorphic Flowers, 3 petals, 3 sepals, simple leaves, parallel veination
Fabaceae	Dicot	3	19,400	Leaves usually alternate and compound, Flowers are Zygomorphic
Rubiaceae	Dicot	4	13,150	Petals fused to form a "tube". Cinchona plant in group (Malaria medication)
Poaceae	Monocot	5	10,035	grass family
Lamiaceae	Dicot	6	7,175	square stems on flower spikes; bilaterally symmetrical flowers
Apocynacea	Dicot	10	4025	5 sepals, 5 petals, often "whirled", Latex (milky sap) in branches and leaves
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Monocot	20	3,300	Aloe Family: Leaves thick & Dentate, actinomorphic or zygomorphic flowers
Rosaceae	Dicot	21	2,830	5 petals often pink or white
Cactaceae	Dicot	41	1,500	Leaves modified into spines; multilobed stamens
Anacardiaceae	Dicots	50	800	Inconsp flowers, poisonous milky sap in stems; resin canals in stem, roots, leaves

