Ash Meadows
National Wildlife Refuge
Plants
I perhaps owe having become a painter to flowers.
-Claude Monet
**Welcome**

Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1984, is the largest oasis in the Mojave Desert, supporting an incredible diversity of plants and wildlife year-round. Over 24,000 acres of alkali seeps, springs and other unique habitats make Ash Meadows a biological wonder for everyone to enjoy and protect.

**Enjoying the Refuge's Plants**

With such rare habitats, Ash Meadows has some of the most unique plant communities in the world. Unlike some desert areas where flowers bloom simultaneously in spectacular spring-time displays, the blooms at Ash Meadows are much more subtle and span the entire year. Natural fluctuations in weather can affect bloom times as well. In any season, something is blooming for insects and birds to eat, and people to admire. Look carefully and tread lightly—you will be amazed by what you discover!

This list includes over 40 of the approximately 340 plant species at Ash Meadows. Each of the plants listed are used by culturally affiliated American Indians for both food and medicines. These tribes have revealed select information and caution visitors not to collect, eat or prepare plants, possibly harming an individual or the land. While collecting plants is strictly prohibited, observation and photography are encouraged. For more information, contact the refuge office at 775/372 5435.

**Credits**

Many dedicated individuals made this project possible. Deserving of special recognition are the Nuwwuwi Newe Working Group, Cyndi Souza, Cristi Baldino, Christina Nalen, Sharon McKelvey, Wendy Smith and Alyson Mack.
Alkali Rabbitbrush
*Chrysothamnus albidus*

This perennial shrub is commonly seen growing in alkaline flats throughout the refuge. Its small, highly resinous leaves help reduce water loss in an intensely hot and dry environment. A member of the aster family, it is covered by bright white or yellow flowerheads in late summer and fall. Native peoples use it as building material and a chewing gum.

Size: 1-4’ tall
Blooms: Aug.-Nov.

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Arrow Weed
*Pluchea sericea*

This tall, willow-like shrub grows in thickets around springs, streams and other wetlands on the refuge. Its pink flowers provide a welcome burst of color in spring and summer. For Native peoples, arrow weed uses include making arrow shafts, shelters, shades, granaries and roasting pit liners from the straight shoots and branches.

Size: 3-16’ tall
Blooms: Mar.-July

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Creosote Bush
*Larrea tridentata*

A characteristic shrub of the Mojave Desert, creosote is well-adapted to its harsh environment. Resins on its small leaflets slow water loss—it also drops some leaves during periods of drought. It can continue to photosynthesize despite very dry soil conditions. Through self-cloning, a single plant can survive for hundreds, or even thousands, of years. This important plant is used by American Indians for firewood, arrows, shades, tool handles and other useful items.

Size: 2-10’ tall
Blooms: Apr.-May

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Desert Holly
*Atriplex hymenelytra*

The jagged leaves of this evergreen shrub resemble Christmas holly, though they are not related. Dormant in the summer, the leaves lose moisture, making it appear shriveled and dead. The leaves turn on edge to reduce sun exposure and their silver scales reflect light. This plant grows and flowers in the winter, pollinated not by insects but by wind. All these adaptations allow the desert holly to survive the hottest season.

Size: 1-3’ tall
Blooms: Jan.-April

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Desert Mistletoe
*Phoradendron californicum*

This reddish, parasitic plant is commonly found growing on mesquite trees. Technically, it is a hemiparasite—it relies on its host for water and nutrients, but produces some sugars through photosynthesis. Its leaves and flowers are tiny and scale-like which, like the spines on a cactus, help it to conserve water. Inedible to humans, the white-pink berries are eaten by Phainopepla birds, which help spread the mistletoe seeds from tree to tree.

Size: 1-3’ tall
Blooms: Jan.-March

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Dodder
*Cuscuta sp.*

This yellow-orange twining plant has thread-like stems resembling spaghetti. Lacking chlorophyll, leaves, and roots, the mature dodder plant survives through parasitism—obtaining all its sugars and water from a host plant. Its small flowers produce seeds in the spring that need a suitable host plant. The young plant twines in a counter-clockwise direction, then eventually uproots and lives entirely off its host.

Size: vinelike
Blooms: Mar.-May
Leather-leaf or Velvet Ash
Fraxinus velutina

The leather-leaf ash is the tree for which "Ash Meadows" is named. Historic references to "gallery stands of ash" suggest that it may have been more prominent in years past. The leaves of this smooth-barked tree turn a golden yellow in the fall and completely drop off in the winter. Native people used this plant to make tools, utensils and cradleboard frames. Short sticks of ash were used to hunt chuckwalla.

Size: up to 40' tall
Blooms: April-May

Velvet ash trees in the fall.

Honey Mesquite
Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana

In spring, this thorny tree produces spikes of yellow flowers that attract bees, wasps and other insect pollinators. The seed pods (shown) are long, straight and sweet to the taste—true to its name. Native people managed honey mesquite for its edible pods, which are also enjoyed by cottontails, ground squirrels and coyotes. Found in dense stands wherever ground water is available, a long taproot can reach water at depths of up to 190 feet.

Size: 5-30' tall
Blooms: May-June

Quailbush
Atriplex lentiformis breweri

Like many desert shrubs, quailbush sometimes drops its leaves during the summer and remains dormant until spring. Its seeds and blue-gray leaves provide food and shade for Gambel's quail and other wildlife in the alkaline flats where it grows. Amazingly, quailbush and shadscale are the only known host plants for saltbush sootywing caterpillars (adult butterfly shown here).

Size: 3-10' tall
Blooms: July-Oct.

Screwbean Mesquite
Prosopis pubescens

This thorny tree is named for its 1-2" long, tightly coiled seed pods that resemble screws (shown). The pods are eaten in large quantities by coyotes and small mammals, which assist in dispersing the seeds to new areas. Native people collect and cure the pods then ground them into flour for consumption. At one time, the pods were also used as a trade item.

Size: up to 25' tall
Blooms: May-June

Seep Willow
Baccharis emoryi

This tall, leafy shrub forms graceful thickets along springs and streams. Despite its name, seep willow is not a true willow but a member of the sunflower family. It is also called "coyote bush", possibly due to its bushy clusters of flowers resembling a coyote's tail. The long, slender, evergreen leaves are coated with a resin that deters herbivory and aids water retention. Native people use this plant as fuel for starting fires.

Size: up to 12' tall
Blooms: Aug-Dec
**Shadscale**  
*Atriplex confertifolia*

Found in alkaline flats, this densely branched shrub, sometimes called "spiny saltbush" has woody stem tips that become rigid and sharply pointed. Its fruits consist of a single seed clustered between two papery bracts that turn red or pink when mature (shown). Unlike many desert shrubs, shadscale is "semi-evergreen", retaining some leaves year round. This gives it a head start at photosynthesizing—producing food—in the spring while its new leaves are still developing.

Size: 1-2' tall  
Blooms: April-July

**Wild Grape**  
*Vitis arizonica*

Commonly seen growing around springs and streams at Ash Meadows, this large woody vine has maple-like leaves, shreddy bark and coiling tendrils. Tiny, inconspicuous white flowers bloom in spring and turn into dark blue, juicy fruits in late summer and fall. The grapes are edible and provide a tasty treat for birds and other animals. It has been managed by Native people as a food and beverage.

Size: vinelike  
Blooms: May-June

**Wire-lettuce**  
*Stephanomeria pauciflora*

The flower stalks of this small shrub are leafless and therefore wire-like, giving wire-lettuce its name. Though not edible, it is related to garden lettuce—characterized by milky sap and heads composed entirely of ray flowers. The seeds bear tufts of fine, light brown bristles that act like parachutes, catching in the wind and spreading the seeds.

Size: 1-2' tall  
Blooms: May-Aug.

**Alkali Sacaton**  
*Sporobolus airoides*

This perennial bunchgrass forms dense clumps in alkaline flats. Like all grasses, its roots form a dense mat underground that helps hold soil in place. This prevents erosion, retains soil moisture, and keeps down dust. For this reason, managers often use sacaton in habitat restoration on the refuge.

Size: 1-7' tall  
Blooms: Apr-Oct

**Common Reed**  
*Phragmites australis*

This bamboo-like grass with purplish-white plumes is widely distributed around the world, and has become a noxious weed in several states. Dense colonies can be found on the refuge. The long plant stems under or along the ground send out roots and shoots known as "rhizomes". American Indians use a local variety to make arrows, fire drills, pipes, game tokens and house walls.

Size: 6-12' tall  
Blooms: July-Nov

**Saltgrass**  
*Distichlis spicata*

This low grass forms dense, carpet-like stands in seasonally wet alkaline soils. Its leaves secrete excess salt, allowing it to survive in highly saline soils. The salt crystals may also serve to reflect sunlight off the leaves, thereby reducing water loss. This plant aids habitat restoration by helping to prevent erosion, retain soil moisture and reduce dust. American Indians use this plant to enhance the flavor of their food.

Size: up to 1' tall  
Blooms: Apr-July
Southern Cattail
Typha domingensis

This tall, perennial aquatic plant grows in dense colonies in springs and streams throughout the refuge. Historically, cattails were less common on the refuge, but developments and agricultural activity have caused them to become overgrown in many wetlands. The brown spikes ripen in summer and break open in fall, releasing millions of fluffy seeds to the wind.

Size: 10-12' tall

Alkali Heliotrope
Heliotropium curassavicum

Alkali heliotrope, true to its name, is found in moist to dry alkaline (salty) soils, usually near water. Its flowers are borne in a scorpion-tail-like spike that uncoils as the flower opens in May or June. The name comes from the Greek word heli meaning "sun" and tropos meaning "to turn", referring to the plant’s ability to turn toward the sun. This plant likes disturbed areas (bare soil) and spreads rapidly from a rhizome-like root.

Size: 0.3-2' tall
Blooms: May-June

Beavertail Cactus
Opuntia basilaris var. basilaris

Beavertail, like all cacti, is well adapted to extremely hot, arid environments. While most plants make their food during the day, opening up their leaves' pores to absorb carbon dioxide, cacti run the risk of losing too much water to the dry desert air. Instead, cacti photosynthesize at night when temperatures are cooler. Beavertail take it one step further by not photosynthesizing at all during the hot summer.

Size: 3-16" tall
Blooms: Mar-June

Blue-eyed Grass
Sisyrinchium spp.

Despite its name and grass-like appearance, blue-eyed grass belongs in the iris family. Its delicate blue-violet blossoms embellish spring pool banks, streams, meadows and alkaline flats throughout the refuge in spring. Botanists have identified two species of blue-eyed grass on the refuge, as well as a possible hybrid with characteristics of both species.

Size: up to 1.5' tall
Blooms: Mar-May

Mojave thistle seeds are an important food for lesser goldfinches in their spring and fall migration.
Wendy Smith/USFWS
Desert Globemallow
*Sphaeralcea ambiguа*

Found growing on rocky slopes and road sides, desert globemallow is the most drought-resistant member of the mallow family. Bighorn sheep often graze on this plant. Another name, "sore-eye poppy", refers to the stiff hairs on its leaves and stems that hurt when accidentally rubbed in the eye. It has been used to make a thick syrup for potter's clay and to coat the surface of drying pottery.

Size: 1-3' tall  
Blooms: Feb-April

Preuss' Milkvetch
*Astragalus preussii*

The long, branched stems of this plant will often creep, forming a low-crouching ground cover. Its leaves look like those of the common pea, its close relative. During spring, it blooms in colorful displays of dark purple flowers. Its seed pods are small, pointed and inflated. This is not to be confused with the very rare, federally threatened, Ash Meadows milkvetch.

Size: up to 1' tall  
Blooms: Mar-April

Desert Paintbrush
*Castilleja angustifolia*

This perennial desert flower is a hemiparasite - it lacks a well-developed root system, and instead, attaches to the roots of a host plant to obtain water and nutrients. Surprisingly, it is not the flower that attracts people's attention, but the bright red bracts (modified leaves) beneath each flower. The flowers are the greenish tubes located directly above each bract. The similar Wyoming paintbrush grows up to 4' tall and blooms later, in fall.

Size: up to 1.5' tall  
Blooms: Mar-Apr

Desert Trumpet
*Eriogonum inflatum*

Native people use this plant, also called *Indian Pipeweeds*, to make pipes, whistles, and children's toys. It also serves as a food source. It can be seen on rocky slopes, along roads, and on sandy flats. The desert trumpet's most distinctive feature is its swollen stem. A particular species of wasp deposits her eggs inside the young, green stems of desert trumpet. The eggs hatch inside and the wasp larvae grow, eventually chewing their way out.

Size: up to 1' tall  
Blooms: Mar-Apr

Mojave Aster
*Xylorhiza tortifolia var. tortifolia*

This member of the sunflower family usually blooms in spring but sometimes waits until fall. The brilliant lavender flower head can grow up to 2" in diameter. After wet winters, its petals may be covered with black/gray/orange striped caterpillars— the larvae of the desert checkerspot butterfly. Look for it around the Point of Rocks boardwalk.

Size: 0.5-2' tall  
Blooms: Mar-May

Mojave Thistle
*Cirsium mohavense*

This spiny native thistle grows in a variety of habitats, including alkaline flats, meadows and wetlands. Its pink to white flower blooms in summer. The seeds are a preferred food for migratory lesser goldfinches in fall and winter. Native people eat parts of this thistle after careful processing and preparation.

Size: 2-8' tall  
Blooms: July-Oct
**Yerba Mansa**  
*Anemopsis californica*

This low-growing perennial is identified by its large, round leathery leaves and large white blossoms. In winter, the reddish stolons (above-ground shoots) are very conspicuous along the ground. New flowers sprout from these creeping stolons, allowing the plant to form beautiful, dense stands when in springtime bloom. It prefers springs and wet meadow habitats.

Size: 6-20" tall  
Blooms: May-June

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**Prince’s Plume**  
*Stanleya pinnata*

This mustard is often seen along washes, slopes, and roadsides. It produces 4–12" spikes of yellow flowers. Prince’s plume prefers selenium-rich soils and accumulates the mineral at levels toxic to humans and livestock. Native people have traditionally managed this plant as a food source, collecting it during particular times of year and preparing it according to exact and proper methods.

Size: 1-5’ tall  
Blooms: Apr-Sept

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**Sacred Datura**  
*Datura wrightii*

The showy white flowers of datura close during the day, opening at night to attract its primary pollinator—the hawkmoth. Hawkmoths are specially equipped with long tongues to access nectar from these trumpet-like blossoms. Though the moths suffer no permanent damage from their meal, datura is known for its hallucinogenic, and potentially lethal, effect on humans.

Size: 1.5-5’ tall  
Blooms: Mar-Nov

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**Telescoping Mustard**  
*Thelypodium integrifolium*

This mustard is striking because of its tall leafless stalks arising from large basal leaves. Found across the western United States, this species likes alkaline soils in Ash Meadows. Native people use this plant for food.

Size: 1-10’ tall  
Blooms: Aug-Sept

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*Yerba mansa turns a deep reddish hue in the winter.*  
Alyson Mack/USFWS
Alkali Mariposa Lily,
*Calochortus striatus*

These beautiful and delicate flowers are critically endangered in the State of Nevada. Small populations grow in only ten spots within the refuge. The greatest potential threat to their habitat at Ash Meadows is the lowering of the water table caused by groundwater pumping in surrounding areas. Look for them in alkali meadows and washes.

Size: up to 8" tall
Blooms: April-June

Amargosa Niterwort*
*Nitrophila mohavensis*

The Amargosa niterwort is endemic to the Ash Meadows area. It is also our only endemic plant designated as an endangered species. While this plant is now federally protected, some Native people feel that the Amargosa niterwort is endangered because it was disrespected and chose not to reproduce.

Size: up to 4" tall
Blooms: April-June

Ash Meadows Blazingstar*
*Mentzelia leucophylla*

The Ash Meadows blazingstar is a biennial or short-lived perennial plant—during its first year of growth it forms a whorl of leaves at its base, but doesn't produce any flowers. It grows in small outcroppings, hills or slopes with loose, uncompacted soil. In 1985, this refuge-endemic plant was listed as a federally threatened species and is the rarest endemic plant on the refuge.

Size: up to 20" tall
Blooms: May-Sept

Ash Meadows Gumpant*
*Grindelia fraxino-pratensis*

Ash Meadows gumpant derives its name from a gum-like substance found on its flower buds. It grows in moist clay and alkaline soils, producing multiple lemon-yellow flowers. In 1985, Ash Meadows gumpant was listed as a threatened species. It is considered an endemic species—it only grows on the refuge and a small area in neighboring Inyo County, California.

Size: up to 1' tall
Blooms: June-Oct

Ash Meadows Lady's Tresses*
*Spiranthes infernalis*

This endemic plant is one of only two orchid species on the refuge. Like many orchids, it stores its pollen in a package, or pollinia. Visiting bees collect this pollinia on their long tongues and transfer it to other flowers for pollination. Lady’s tresses are found along springs and in wet meadows within only 34.7 acres on the refuge. Since its habitat is so limited, it is a U.S. Fish and Wildlife species of concern.

Size: up to 16" tall
Blooms: June-Aug

Ivesia is a genus of the rose family known as "mousetails". These perennial herbs are native to western North America. The incredibly hardy, salt-tolerant Ash Meadows ivesia, also known as Ash Meadows mousetails, grows in alkali washes throughout the refuge. It prefers moist, clay soils with a prominent salt crust.

Size: up to 5" tall
Blooms: Aug-Oct

Ash Meadows Ivesia*
*Ivesia kingii var. eremica*
**Ash Meadows Milkvetch**
*Astragalus phoenix*

Not to be confused with the more common freckled milkvetch, the Ash Meadows milkvetch has hairy, grayish-green leaves that form low mounds up to 20 inches wide. The plants grow in hard alkaline upland soils. The pinkish-purple, pea-shaped flowers extend up from the foliage, with 1–2 flowers per stem. The fruit is a small legume that can hold 30 seeds. An early bloomer, it is a favorite food of black-tailed jackrabbits on the refuge.

Size: 20” wide
Blooms: Mar-May

**Tecopa Birds Beak**
*Cordylanthus tecopenensis*

Tecopa birds beak occurs in Nevada within an extremely limited range that includes the refuge. It is also a known associate of spring-loving centaury and often occurs within the same habitat types, including wet meadows, seeps, and the banks of spring channels. Its small, inconspicuous flowers vaguely resemble a bird's beak, thus its name. Look for it in clay, alkaline soils along the Crystal Spring boardwalk.

Size: 6” tall
Blooms: July-Oct

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**Ash Meadows Sunray**
*Enceliopsis nudicaulis var. corrugata*

This perennial grows from a clumped base with twisted, fuzzy leaves. Its bright yellow flowers grow on leafless stalks. The sunray prefers hard, whitish alkaline soils, particularly in upland areas and limestone washes. It produces copious amounts of nectar and pollen, and attracts a broad array of insects. One study found over 55 species of bees, wasps, flies, ants, beetles, spiders and butterflies on its blossoms—more than any other plant on the refuge after mesquite trees!

Size: up to 2’ tall
Blooms: April-May

**White Bearpoppy**
*Arctomecon merriamii*

American Indians were the first to identify and gather traditional knowledge on white bearpoppy, also known as white bearpaw poppy. The first scientifically described specimen was collected by Merriam and Bailey during the 1891 Death Valley expedition, hence its scientific name. Look for these delicate flowers with fuzzy leaves in gravel substrates of alluvial fans.

Size: up to 6” tall
Blooms: April-June

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**Spring-loving Centaury**
*Zeltnera namophila*

This species has rebounded since the refuge was created and is now abundant around wet meadows, seeps and springs in summer. It is capable of self-fertilization, but benefits greatly from the services of insect pollinators like bees and wasps. Its numerous branched stems emerge from a single base, giving a bush-like appearance. These stems bear multiple small, pink flowers about the size of a dime.

Size: up to 2’ tall
Blooms: July-Sept

**Pollinator Superhero!**
*Megachile lippiae*

Megachile *lippiae* is not your average bee. While most bees store pollen on their legs, *Megachile* carries it under its abdomen for easy access to a flower’s pistil, where new seeds develop. Many plants on the refuge depend on *Megachile’s* super-pollinator skills for their survival, including three threatened plants: the spring-loving centaury, Ash Meadows sunray and Ash Meadows lady’s tresses.
Refuge Plant Checklist

Aizoaceae (Fig-Marigold)
Sesuvium verrucosum

Amaranthaceae (Amaranth)
Amaranthus albus
Amaranthus blitoides
Amaranthus retroflexus
Nitrophila mohavensis
Nitrophila occidentalis
Tidestromia oblongifolia

Anacardiaceae (Sumac)
Rhus trilobata

Apiaceae (Carrot)
Hydrocotyle verticillata

Apocynaceae (Dogbane)
Amsonia tomentosa
Apocynum cannabinum

Arecaceae (Palm)
Phoenix dactylifera
Washingtonia filifera

Asclepidaceae (Milkweed)
Asclepias erosa
Asclepias fascicularis
Asclepias speciosa

Asteraceae (Sunflower)
Acamptopappus shockleyi
Acroptilon repens
Ambrosia dumosa
Ambrosia psilostachya
Amphipappus fremontii
Aster pauciflorus
Aster subulatus var. ligulatus
Atrichoseris platyphylla
Baccharis emoryi
Baileya pleniradiata
Bebbia juncea var. asper
Brickellia desertorum
Calycoseris parryi
Calycoseris wrightii
Centaurea melitensis
Chaenactis stevioides

Chaetadelpha wheeleri
Chrysothamnus albidus
Chrysothamnus nauseosus
Chrysothamnus paniculatus
Cirsium mohavense
Cirsium vulgare
Conyza canadensis
Conyza coulteri
Crepis runcinata ssp. hallii
Dicoria canecens
Encelia farinosa
Encelia frutescens
Encelia viginensis
Enceliopsis nudicaulis var. corrugata
Eriophyllum lanosum
Geraea canescens
Gnaphilum luteo-album
Grindelia fraxino-pratensis
Gutierrezia microcephala
Hazardia brickelloides
Helianthus annuus
Helianthus nuttalii
Hymenoclea salsola
Isocoma acradenia
Iva acerosa
Iva axillaris ssp. robustior
Lactuca serriola
Machaeranthera arida
Machaeranthera carnosa
Malacothrix glabrata
Monoptilon bellioides
Palafoxia arida var. arida?
Pectis papposa var. papposa
Pleurocoronis pluriseta
Pluchea odorata
Pluchea sericea
Porophyllum gracile
Prenanthes annua
Psathyrotes annua
Psathyrotes ramosissima
Pyrrocoma racemosa var. ?
Rafinesquia neomexicana
Solidago spectabilis
Sonchus asper ssp. asper
Stephanomeria pauciflora var. ?
Xantheria ramosissima
Xylorhiza tortifolia var. tortifolia
**Boraginaceae (Borage)**
- Amsinkia tessellata var. ?
- Cryptantha angustifolia
- Cryptantha circumsissa
- Cryptantha confertiflora
- Cryptantha pterocarya
- Cryptantha virginensis
- Heliotropium curassavicum
- Lappula redowski var. capulata
- Pectocarya platycarpa
- Pectocarya recurvata
- Plagiobothrys stipitatus var. micranthus
- Tiquilia canescens var. canescens
- Tiquilia plicata

**Brassicaceae (Mustard)**
- Arabis holboelli var. ?
- Cardaria draba
- Descurania pinnata
- Descurania sophia
- Dithyrea californica
- Hutchinsia procumbens
- Lepidium flavum var. flavum
- Lepidium fremontii var. fremontii
- Lepidium lasiocarpum var. lasiocarpum
- Lepidium montanum var. cinereum
- Lepidium perfoliatum
- Malcolmia africana
- Physaria chambersii
- Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
- Sisymbrium irio
- Stanleya pinnata var. ?
- Streptanthella longirostris
- Thelypodium integrifolium ssp. affine

**Cactaceae (Cactus)**
- Echinocactus polycephalus
- Echinocereus engelmannii
- Ferocactus cylindraceus var. lecontei
- Mammillaria tetancistra
- Opuntia basilaris var. basilaris
- Opuntia echinocarpa
- Opuntia ramosissima
- Sclerocactus johnsoni

**Campanulaceae (Bellflower)**
- Nemacladus gladuliferus var. ?

**Capparaceae (Caper)**
- Cleome sparsifolia
- Cleomella brevipes
- Cleomella obtusifolia
- Oxystylis lutea

**Caryophyllaceae (Pink)**
- Scopulophila rixfordii

**Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot)**
- Allenrolfea occidentalis
- Atriplex canescens ssp. canescens
- Atriplex confertifolia
- Atriplex hymenelytra
- Atriplex lentiformis ssp. torreyi
- Atriplex parryi
- Atriplex phyllostegia
- Atriplex polycarpa
- Bassia hyssopifolia
- Chenopodium album
- Grayia spinosa
- Halogeton glomeratus
- Kochia californica
- Kraschninnikovia lanata
- Monolepis nuttalliana
- Salsola pausenii
- Sarcobatus vermiculatus
- Suaeda moquinii

**Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory)**
- Convolvulus arvensis
- Cressa truxillensis

**Cucurbitaceae (Gourd)**
- Cucurbita palmata

**Cuscutaceae (Dodder)**
- Cuscuta pentagona ?
Cyperaceae (Sedge)

Bolboschoenus maritimus
Bolboschoenus robustus
Carex praegracilis
Cladium californicum
Eleocharis parishii
Eleocharis rostellata
Fimbristylis thermalis
Schoenoplectus americanus
Schoenus nigricans

Eleagnaceae (Oleaster)

Eleagnus angustifolius▲

Ephedraceae

Ephedra funerea
Ephedra nevadensis
Ephedra torreyana

Euphorbiaceae (Spurge)

Chamaesyce albomarginata
Chamaesyce micromeria
Chamaesyce parishii
Chamaesyce polycarpa
Chamaesyce serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia
Croton californicus
Ditiaxis californica
Euphorbia incisa

Fabaceae (Legume or Pea)

Acacia greggii
Astragalus laynai
Astragalus lentiginosus
Astragalus nuttallianus var. imperfectus
Astragalus phoeniczensis▲
Astragalus preussi
Dalea mollis
Dalea mollissima
Glycyrrhiza lepidota
Lotus corniculatus▲
Lupinus arizonicus
Lupinus sparsiflorus
Medicago sativa▲
Melilotus alba▲
Melilotus indica▲
Melilotus officinalis▲
Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana
Prosopis pubescens

Gentianaceae (Gentian)

Zeltnera namophilum*‡

Geraniaceae (Geranium)

Erodium cicutarium▲

Hydrocharitaceae (Waterweed)

Najas marina

Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf)

Eucrypta micrantha
Nama demissum var. demissum
Nama pusillum
Phacelia calthifolia
Phacelia crenulata var. multiflora
Phacelia fremontii
Phacelia pachyphylla
Phacelia vallis-mortae

Iridaceae (Iris)

Sisyrinchium funereum
Sisyrinchium radicatum

Juncaceae (Rush)

Juncus balticus
Juncus cooperi
Juncus nodosus

Juncaginaceae (Arrow-grass)

Triglochin concinna var. debilis

Krameriaceae (Rhatany)

Krameria erecta
Krameria grayi

Lamiaceae (Mint)

Marrubium vulgare▲
Salazaria mexicana
Salvia columbariae
Salvia dorrii var. ?

Liliaceae (Lily)

Asparagus officinalis▲
Calochortus flexuosus
Calochortus striatus
Dichlostemma capitatum ssp. ?  
Yucca schidigera

Loasaceae (Loasa)  
\textit{Eucnide urens}  
\textit{Mentzelia leucophylla}*‡  
\textit{Mentzelia obscura}  
\textit{Mentzelia oreophila}  
\textit{Mentzelia tricuspis}  
\textit{Petalonyx thurberi} ssp. ?

Lythraceae (Loosestrife)  
\textit{Lythrum californicum}

Malvaceae (Mallow)  
\textit{Eremalche rotundifolia}  
\textit{Malvella leprosa}  
\textit{Sphaeralcea ambigua} var. ?

Nyctaginaceae (Four o’clock)  
\textit{Allionia incarnata}  
\textit{Mirabilis bigelovii} var. ?  
\textit{Selinocarpus nevadensis}

Nymphaeaceae (Water Lily)  
\textit{Nuphar odorata} ▲

Oleaceae (Olive)  
\textit{Fraxinus velutina}  
\textit{Menodora spinescens}

Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)  
\textit{Camissonia boothii} ssp. ?  
\textit{Camissonia brevipes} ssp. brevipes  
\textit{Camissonia claviformis} ssp. integrrior  
\textit{Camissonia heterochroma}  
\textit{Gaura mollis}  
\textit{Oenothera deltoides} ssp. ?  
\textit{Oenothera elata} ssp. hirsutissima

Orchidaceae (Orchid)  
\textit{Epipactis gigantea}  
\textit{Spiranthes internalis}*  

Papaveraceae (Poppy)  
\textit{Arctomecon merriamii}  
\textit{Argemone corymbosa}  
\textit{Eschscholzia minutiflora}

Plantaginaceae (Plantain)  
\textit{Plantago inuslaris}  
\textit{Plantago major} ▲  
\textit{Plantago ovata}

Poaceae  
\textit{Achnatherum hymenoides}  
\textit{Agrostis semivericillata} ▲  
\textit{Andropogon glomeratus} var. scabriglumis  
\textit{Aristida purpurea} var. ?  
\textit{Arundo donax} ▲  
\textit{Avena sativa} ▲  
\textit{Bromus madritensis} var. rubens ▲  
\textit{Cenchrus echinatus} ▲  
\textit{Cynodon dactylon} ▲  
\textit{Distichlis spicata}  
\textit{Echinochloa crusgalli} ▲  
\textit{Elytrigia pontica} ssp. pontica ▲  
\textit{Erioneuron pulchellum}  
\textit{Festuca arundinacea} ▲  
\textit{Festuca pratensis} ▲  
\textit{Hordeum jubatum}  
\textit{Hordeum murinum} ssp. glaucum ▲  
\textit{Hordeum vulgare} ▲  
\textit{Leptochloa uninervia}  
\textit{Leymus cinereus}  
\textit{Lolium perenne} ▲  
\textit{Muhlenbergia asperifolia}  
\textit{Muhlenbergia utilis}  
\textit{Panicum virgatum}  
\textit{Phragmites australis}  
\textit{Poa secunda} ssp. secunda  
\textit{Polypogon monspeliensis} ▲  
\textit{Schismus arabis} ▲  
\textit{Sorghum bicolor} ▲  
\textit{Sorghum halepense} ▲  
\textit{Spartina gracilis}  
\textit{Sporobolus airoides}  
\textit{Vulpia octoflora} var. ? ▲

Polemoniaceae (Phlox)  
\textit{Eriastrum eremicum} ssp. eremicum  
\textit{Gilia hutchinsifolia}  
\textit{Gilia latifolia}  
\textit{Gilia ripleyi}  
\textit{Ipomopsis polycladon}  
\textit{Langlosia setosissima} ssp. setosissima
Polygalaceae (Milkwort)
   *Polygala acanthoclada*

Polygonaceae (Buckwheat)
   *Chorizanthe brevicornu var.?*
   *Chorizanthe rigida*
   *Eriogonum brachypodum*
   *Eriogonum contiguum*
   *Eriogonum deflexum var.?*
   *Eriogonum heermannii var.?*
   *Eriogonum inflatum var. deflatum*
   *Eriogonum inflatum var. inflatum*
   *Eriogonum reniforme*
   *Eriogonum thomasii*
   *Eriogonum trichopes*
   *Polygonum argyrocoleon▲*
   *Rumex crispus▲*
   *Rumex hemenosepalus*

Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed)
   *Potamogeton pectinatus*
   *Ruppia cirrhosa*

Primulaceae (Primrose)
   *Dodecatheon pulchellum*
   *Samolus parviflorus*

Pteridaceae (Brake)
   *Cheilanthes feei*
   *Pellaea sp.*

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup)
   *Delphinium parishii ssp. parishii*

Resedaceae (Mignonette)
   *Oligomeris linifolia*

Rosaceae (Rose)
   *Ivesia kingii var. eremica*‡

Rubiaceae (Madder)
   *Galium stellatum var. eremicum*

Rutaceae (Rue)
   *Thamnosma montana*

Salicaceae (Willow)
   *Populus fremontii ssp. fremontii*

Salix exigua
   *Salix googgingii*

Sauraceae (Lizard’s Tail)
   *Anemopsis californica*

Scrophulariaceae (Snapdragon)
   *Castilleja angustifolia*
   *Castilleja linariifolia*
   *Cordylanthus tecopensis*
   *Mimulus guttatus*
   *Mohavea breviflora*
   *Veronica americana*
   *Veronica anagallis-aquatica▲*

Solanaceae (Nightshade)
   *Datura wrightii*
   *Lycium andersonii*
   *Lycium pallidum var. oligospermum*
   *Lycium shockleyi*
   *Nicotiana obtusifolia*
   *Physalis crassifolia*
   *Solanum eleagnifolium▲*

Tamariacaceae (Tamarisk)
   *Tamarix aphylla▲*
   *Tamarix parviflora▲*
   *Tamarix ramosissima▲*

Typhaceae (Cattail)
   *Typha domingensis*

Viscaceae (Mistletoe)
   *Phoradendron californicum*

Vitaceae (Grape)
   *Vitus arizonica*

Zygophyllaceae (Caltrop)
   *Larrea tridentata*
   *Tribulus terrestris▲*