













BROOMRAPE FAMILY OROBANCHACEAE	POPPY FAMILY PAPAVERACEAE	PINE FAMILY PINACEAE
Santa Catalina Indian Paintbrush	SW Prickly Poppy/ Chicalote	Mexican Pinyon Pine
<i>Castilleja tenuiflora</i>	<i>Argemone pleiacantha</i>	<i>Pinus cembroides</i>
		
Hemiparasitic plant: siphons nutrients from the roots of nearby plants.	Leaves, stems, and fruit covered in spines. Also called 'Cowboy's Fried Eggs.'	Bushy evergreen with edible seeds that are favored by packrats. Have 2-3 needles per cluster.

PLANTAIN FAMILY (PLANTAGINACEAE)		
Firecracker Penstemon	Parry's Penstemon	Woolly Plantain
<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>	<i>Penstemon parryi</i>	<i>Plantago patagonica</i>
		
Penstemon are very attractive plants to hummingbirds, due to the ease of eating from their tube-like flower corollas. Plantain leaves, chewed and applied to bug bites or stings are known to diminish itching and promote skin healing.		

BUCK-THORN FAMILY RHAMNACEAE	COFFEE FAMILY RUBIACEAE	SANDALWOOD FAMILY SANTALACEAE
Desert Ceanothus/ Mtn. Buckbrush	Firecracker Bush/ Scarlet Bouvardia	Cory's/ SW Oak Mistletoe
<i>Ceanothus greggii</i>	<i>Bouvardia ternifolia</i>	<i>Phoradendron coryae</i>
		
Has very fragrant white flowers. Mule deer browse leaves, and quails eat the seeds.	The Spanish name, <i>trompetilla</i> , or 'little trumpet,' refers to the tubular flowers.	A hemiparasitic plant typically found on oaks. One of 8 mistle-toes in the SW.

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY SOLANACEAE	VERBENA FAMILY VERBENACEAE	GRAPE FAMILY VITACEAE
Silverleaf Nightshade/ Trompillo	Prairie Verbena/ Dakota Vervain	Canyon Grape
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	<i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Vitis arizonica</i>
		
Deep-rooting plant commonly considered a weed. Toxic to humans and livestock alike.	Has lightly hairy stems, and blooms continuously through spring and summer.	Ripe grapes are edible, though tart. Young leaves can also be eaten, and used to wrap food.

Notes/Observations:













Many plants on this list have extensive records of medicinal, comestible, artistic, and ritualistic uses by native people. This list is by no means comprehensive – of species or of uses – but is rather a selection of common and/or noteworthy species found within the park, on roadsides or trails.













National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior










Coronado National Memorial
Hereford, Arizona












CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL PLANT LIST

AMARANTH FAMILY AMARANTHACEAE	CASHEW FAMILY ANACARDIACEAE	MILKWEED FAMILY ASCLEPIADACEAE
Tufted Globe Amaranth	Evergreen Sumac	Antelope Horn Milkweed
<i>Gomphrena caespitosa</i>	<i>Rhus virens</i>	<i>Asclepias asperula</i>
		
Relatively rare in the US: confined to AZ, NM, and TX.	Only female plants produce flowers and fruit.	Food source for Monarch butterfly caterpillars.
ASPARAGUS FAMILY (ASPARAGACEAE)		
Palmer's Agave	Huachuca Agave	Schott's Yucca
<i>Agave palmeri</i>	<i>A. parryi</i> var. <i>huachucensis</i>	<i>Yucca schottii</i>
		
		
Common Sotol/ Desert Spoon	Bluedicks	Beargrass/ Sacahuista
<i>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i>	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	<i>Nolina microcarpa</i>
		

ASPARAGUS FAMILY (CONTINUED)		
Agaves leaves have sharp spines along the leaves, whereas yucca leaves are spineless and tend to be longer. Agaves flower once and then die, whereas yucca can flower yearly. Both plants' leaves have traditionally been dried and used as fiber. Soap can be made from yucca root, while agave and sotol hearts can be roasted to make nectar (agave) or alcohol (both).		
DAISY/SUNFLOWER FAMILY (ASTERACEAE)		
Yerba de Pasmó	Desert Marigold	Rose Heath
<i>Baccharis pteronioides</i>	<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	<i>Chaetopappa ericoides</i>
		
Arizona Thistle	New Mexico Thistle	Desert Broom
<i>Cirsium arizonicum</i>	<i>Cirsium neomexicanum</i>	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>
		
Apache Plant	Lacy Tansyaster	Prairie Zinnia
<i>Guardiola platyphylla</i>	<i>Machaeranthera pinnatifida</i>	<i>Zinnia grandiflora</i>
		
The Asteraceae family has the most species of any plant family. Their flower heads (capitula) are actually made up of multiple smaller flowers giving the illusion of a single flower. This is known as a pseudanthium, or 'false flower.' The word aster from the family name Asteraceae means 'star' in Greek, from the star-like appearance of the many-flowered capitula.		
CACTUS FAMILY (CACTACEAE)		
Cane Cholla	Arizona Claretcup	Arizona Rainbow
<i>Cylindropuntia sinpisor</i>	<i>Echinocereus arizonicus</i>	<i>Echinocereus rigidissimus</i>
		

CACTUS FAMILY (CONTINUED)		
Claretcup / Kingcup	Chihuahuá Pineapple	Prickly Pear
<i>Echinocereus triglochidiatus</i>	<i>Echinomastus intertextus</i>	<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i>
		
Native people such as the Tohono O'odham have been harvesting cacti parts for centuries. Prickly pear fruit ripens in August and is eaten raw, concentrated into syrup, or fermented into vinegar. Cholla buds, high in calcium, are gathered in March, and can be either pickled or dehydrated. Members of the Echinocereus genus of cacti are also known as 'hedgehog cacti,' and usually have large, showy flowers.		
BINDWEED FAMILY CONVULVULACEAE	GOURD FAMILY CUCURBITACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY CUPRESSACEAE
Pink-Throated Morning Glory	Buffalo / Wild Gourd	Alligator Juniper
<i>Ipomoea longifolia</i>	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	<i>Juniperus deppeana</i>
		
Flowers bloom only once before dying: they open in the morning, and wither by evening.	The green striped gourd is inedible, but native tribes have historically eaten the seeds.	Occurs in pine-oak woodlands of AZ, where it can grow to 48 ft. Named for its scale-like bark.
HEATH FAMILY ERICACEAE		SPURGE FAMILY EUPHORBIACEAE
Arizona Madrone	Pointleaf Manzanita	Ragged Nettle spurge
<i>Arbutus arizonica</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>	<i>Jatropha macrorhiza</i>
		
Small tree or large shrub whose red-orange fruits are favored by white-nosed coati.	Named for the apple-like look of its edible fruit (apple in Spanish is <i>manzana</i>).	Blooms after monsoons have begun, and is very poisonous, esp. the seeds.

PEA FAMILY (FABACEAE)		
Prairie / White-ball Acacia	Huachuca Mtn. Milkvetch	Rattlebox
<i>Acacia angustissima</i>	<i>Astragalus hypoxylus</i>	<i>Crotalaria pumila</i>
		
The fuzzy look of the flowers is due to the stamens (male parts), that start white and mature to pinkish.	A low growing plant, it reaches 4 cm. in height, and spreads to 10 cm. Pollinated by native bees.	Attracts the bella moth, native bees, and caterpillars of the cassius blue butterfly. Red tones on back.
BEECH FAMILY (FAGACEAE)		
Arizona White Oak	Emory Oak / Bellota	Shrub Live Oak
<i>Quercus arizonica</i>	<i>Quercus emoryi</i>	<i>Quercus turbinella</i>
		
One of the largest SW oaks, growing up to 55 feet. Has oblong leaves.	Has shiny leaves that are brighter green than other oaks. Low canyon.	Typically a mid-elevation shrub, with toothed leaf margins.
OCOTILLO FAMILY FOQUIERIACEAE	FLAX FAMILY LINACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY MALVACEAE
Ocotillo / Coachwhip	Plains / Yellow Flax	Narrowleaf / Copper Globemallow
<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	<i>Linum puberulum</i>	<i>Sphaeralcea angustifolia</i>
		
Hardy, tall, and thin plants, ocotillos are often dried and used as fencing. Ocotillos have a long lifespan: some live 60+ years.	The White Mtn. Apaches used juice from the berries for eye medicine. The Keres tribe used the flowers to make yellow paint.	Differentiated from other mallow by their unusually thin and wavy leaves. Flowers can be pink, lavender, peach, or orange.