



A SELF-GUIDED TOUR



Spring 2021

*Welcome to the 2021 Spring Tour of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden. The tour, which highlights a range of twenty plants from around the state and one bulb bed, is a circuit that takes less than two hours. It starts at the Wildcat Canyon Road entrance gate and ends near the Visitor Center. Look for the **Blue Circled Numbers** (16) on the map on the last page to help guide you to each showcased plant.*

*If online, you can also click on a **Blue Circled Number** to bring up the Showcase Collage picture for that plant.*

The Garden is organized into ten Sections; there is a boxed description for each Section before the plants featured in that Section. Each Section box is shaded in the approximate color of the Plant Labels in that Section. The number in parentheses after each Section name corresponds to the number on the map showing the Section boundaries within the Garden. Pictures of all twenty plants can also be found on the web page:

<https://nativeplants.org/spring-showcase-plants/>

*To access this page and the **Blue Circled Number** plant pictures while at the Garden, first log into the network*

“EBRPD FREE WiFi”

As always, never pick or eat any of the Garden’s plants or plant parts, as many are irritating, and some are toxic. To begin this Tour, turn left as you leave the Entrance Kiosk and walk down the main paved path to enter the

Shasta-Klamath Section (9)

This Section contains a substantial number of California's conifers, representing those growing in the mountain ranges in mid-Northern California to the Nevada border. It includes plants from the Klamath Mountains, and from the southern part of the Cascades, where Mt. Shasta rises to 14,179 ft. This is a diverse area containing montane meadows, chaparral, alpine fellfields, sphagnum bogs, and serpentine areas with unique plants. The wide variety of soil types has created conditions for an astonishing diversity of conifers. In one rugged square mile of the Russian Wilderness in the Klamath National Forest one can find 18 species of conifers, including seven pines! Many plants in this area have adapted to challenging soil conditions, allowing them to outcompete other species. Among them are carnivorous plants, which get their nitrogen by trapping and digesting insects.

Continue walking straight down the sloped asphalt path past the Visitor Center. You will then transition to a gravel path. Proceed straight on this path toward Wildcat Creek for about 50 ft, then look down and to your left to see

① Coast Fawn Lily (*Erythronium revolutum*)

American naturalist John Burroughs thought the pairs of mottled leaves of this lily resembled the "pricked ears of a fawn." One cannot deny the bewitching beauty of the nodding pink flowers, often with recurved petals and contrasting bright yellow anthers. The flowers emerge in the spring when the sun begins to warm the seasonally moist, boggy habitats where they grow. After pollination, the petals wither and the stalk hold the seed pod rigidly upright. Seeds are dispersed as the pod splits and the wind shakes the seeds loose. These lilies are found in seasonally moist, forested areas along the coast from British Columbia to Northern California. Another common name for the genus *Erythronium* is dog's tooth violet. This name may come from the tiny bulb at the base of the roots that resembles a small, white dog's tooth. There are nineteen *Erythronium* species native to California. Thirteen of these are or have been found in the Garden, and eight of those are endemic.

Resume walking straight ahead over Wildcat Creek on the "Trout" Bridge and proceed across the "Newt" Bridge and up an incline on a stone-paved path. As you reach the top of the incline, you will see on your left a wooden Nursery Area shed. In front of it, near a hose connection is

② Shasta Snow Wreath (*Neviusia cliftonii*)

Imagine a large shrub growing in a national recreation area, within 15 minutes of a town of 100,000 people, yet unknown to science until 1992! Found in 20 spots around Shasta Lake, this rare shrub is unusual in having no visible flower petals, only a profusion of white anthers; if petals are present at all, they are extremely short-lived, persisting for a single day or less. Little is known about what pollinates it, as bees, butterflies, and other insects are rarely observed on the flowers. The snow wreath plant is an example of a paleoendemic, a plant that was widespread millions of years in the past but that is now limited to a small geographic area. It is related to plants in the Eocene Epoch, 45 million years ago, and is a recent example of how new discoveries in botany are still being made.

With the snow wreath on your left, just ahead of you will be a path branching to the right. Take it over a bridge with wooden railings. After the bridge, walk down a set of curving steps. At an intersection, turn right and follow the path as it curves around to the left and down another set of steps. When you reach an intersection, make a sharp right turn, go down some more steps, and cross Wildcat Creek. Walk past the rocky Serpentine Seep on your right. After about 50 ft you will see a path to your left leading to a bridge. Take this path across the bridge. You have now entered the

Sierran Section (6)

Many of the plants in the Sierra Nevada must deal with long dormant periods when conditions are very cold, and snow blankets the ground. Awakening in late spring, the plants have little time to flower and set seed before inclement weather returns. Fortunately, during this time they are watered by the melting snow. Look for trees that have downward-sloping branches to shed snow, and for shrubs and flowers that are low-growing to survive the winds, harsh sunlight, and long-lasting snowpack.

Continue beyond the bridge for about 20 ft. On your left will be a small pond, surrounded by

③ Indian Rhubarb (*Darmera peltata*)

Visitors to the Sierra Nevada have no doubt seen the dramatic umbrella-like leaves of the Indian rhubarb plant adorning the banks of streams and rivers, often bobbing in the current. The plant exists where most cannot: with its rhizomes (thickened horizontal stems) often sitting directly in the water. There it has little competition. The rhizomes are often clinging to rocks, not covered with soil like most plants but open to the environment. The tropical-looking leaves turn to reds and yellows and die back in the fall, then re-emerge in the spring along with softball-sized clusters of white flowers tinged with pink. Although it shares a name with the common pie ingredient, *Darmera* is in a different plant family and is mostly poisonous.

Walk around the right side of the small pond and head uphill on the grass. When you reach a plateau, you will see the main Garden Pond to your right. Turn right and walk past the pond toward a building (the Juniper Lodge). As you reach the gravel path that leads to a door of the building, look to your left for

④ Margo's Fremontia (*Fremontodendron californicum* 'Margo')

'Margo' was selected for its low growth habit and a profusion of orange-yellow flowers in spring. The cultivar name honors the wife of former Garden Supervisor Al Seneres. This shrub's common name, "flannel bush," supposedly refers to the fuzziness of the leaves. But these leaf hairs can be quite irritating to skin and eyes, which helps protect the leaves from insects and other predators. Named after the famous California explorer, John Fremont, the shrub explodes into color in the spring, awash with large waxy, orange-yellow flowers that have no petals, only sepals (in most flowers, drab sepals form a protective sheath around the developing petals). Part of the mallow family, the flannel bush is related to cacao, cola nut, okra, hibiscus, and cotton. It is found in drier foothill chaparral of California; Arizona; and northwestern Baja California, Mexico.

Turn left and walk about 20 ft slightly uphill to come to the edge of

① Bulb Bed #1 (*Juniper Lodge Bulb Bed*)

This bulb bed contains hundreds of bulbs from all over California. Throughout the spring, fritillaries, allium, calochortus, and other unusual flowers will be blooming in an ever-changing display, so be sure to return frequently. Many of these plants can only be reliably seen in this bulb bed and the other two bulb beds below the Greenhouse, as locating them in the wild at their time of blooming is nearly impossible for anyone other than a highly trained field botanist. Thick, steel-mesh plates eighteen inches below the surface of the soil protect the bulbs from voles, moles, and other burrowing critters.

After exploring the treasures of this bulb bed, face the bulb bed from below, turn right and walk to the Service Road in front of Juniper Lodge. Turn left and walk up the road and take the second path to the right into the Redwoods; it is just past an Interior Live Oak tree. You have now entered the

Redwood Section (7)

What could be more unique among California's flora than the awesome coast redwood? In a narrow strip within the fog belt of the coast from southwestern Oregon to the Santa Lucia mountains south of Monterey, redwoods dominate, forming dense forests where little light penetrates to the forest floor. Understory plants adapt to low light, with large, dark-green leaves to capture the faint sunlight. Redwoods need the fog, surviving off its drip in hot, dry summers. A coast redwood can grow 2-3 ft in a year; the tallest living tree in the world is a coast redwood, at 379 ft.

Continue along the path to the small stone grotto on your left. Within the right part of the grotto, you will see

⑤ Western Wake Robin (*Trillium ovatum*)

Its white petals emerging with the arrival of robins in the spring, and flowers dramatically poised above three large, jade-green leaves, the wake robin delights hikers in the moist, dappled-light woods and forests where they appear. The flowers and leaves are always in threes, hence "Trillium." The plants often form clumps with numerous striking flowers that start white, and turn rose as they age. After the flowers fade, the seeds are carried

by ants to their underground nests; the ants appreciate the sacrificial fatty appendages (elaiosomes) on the seed coats, and the plants benefit from the ants planting their seeds. You can impress your friends if you remember that seed dispersal by ants is called “myrmecochory.”

Proceed along the path into the redwood forest. When you are past the grove of redwoods, look for a main path to the right that leads to stone steps heading down. Take these steps and continue to an intersection. Turn left onto the lower of the two paths and walk a few feet, then look down and to your left to see

⑥ Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*)

Common in redwood forests and found in meadows throughout coastal California and Oregon, the Douglas iris sends up its unique, showy flowers in early spring. The flowers have parts in threes. The three upright “standards” are the petals; below them in the center are the small “style crests”; and the lowest level consists of three horizontal “falls” that serve as landing platforms for insects. These insects—often bumblebees—land and then follow the striking nectar guides to the center of the flower and their nectar reward, picking up pollen on their backs as they make their way down. “Iris” is Greek for rainbow (in Greek mythology, Iris was goddess of the rainbow), and these plants do indeed come in a variety of colors, from cream to yellow to light blue to purplish red. The uniquely shaped iris blossom was revered as a symbol of royalty in France (fleur-de-lis means lily flower in French). Douglas iris is named for the famed botanist, David Douglas.

Retrace your steps to the intersection with the path to the right, but head straight to the Service Road (about 100 ft). Turn left and walk down the road toward the tables with potted plants. As you reach the tables, turn left and walk along in front of the tables toward the new Crevice Garden. As soon as you reach the end of the tables, turn right and proceed straight ahead to a path with a set of curving stairs that lead down. Take these stairs to the bottom, then turn right and walk along until you are out of the forest. You have entered the

Sea Bluff Section (8)

Plants in the Sea Bluff Section face conditions not found elsewhere—salty sea spray; fast-draining, nutrient-poor soils; cool fog; and high winds. The plants on the sea bluffs are often low growing to minimize exposure to the winds and have extensive root systems to lock themselves in place in the shifting sands and on the cliffs. These plants have had to adapt to the drying winds and often have fleshy foliage to hold water. This Section includes plants from the entire California coastline.

Continue along the path about 20 ft and you will see some small aspen trees on your right. In front of them is

⑦ Yellow Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes douglasii* subsp. *sulphrea*)

Flowers of the genus *Limnanthes* form a bright, cheerful spring carpet in wet meadows and around vernal pools. This rare subspecies is only found in two locations: Butano State Park and Point Reyes National Seashore. Meadowfoam attracts hoverflies in large numbers; they eat the destructive aphids that appear on the plant. Bees also come in profusion, drawn to the yellow. Bees’ vision is attuned to yellow and into the ultraviolet, so they perceive flowers very differently than we do.

Continue along the path until you are past the end of the Juniper Lodge, then turn left and go downhill on curved stone steps until you intersect a stone path. Stay left and go down more steps, then go left on the gravel path. After a few feet, look on the right for

⑧ Coastal Bush Lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*)

One of the largest of California’s more than 70 lupine species, this “tree lupine” grows along the coast and produces a dramatic show of fragrant flowers, often yellow, but also white, blue, and lavender. This shrub can grow to 8 ft tall and 8 ft wide. All lupines have flowers with a banner at the top and wings to the side that hide a keel at the bottom. The flowers are often visited by bumblebees that push aside the wings when they land and push down the tip of the keel with their weight, exposing the anthers that dust their abdomens with pollen. You can simulate this by gently pushing down on the tip of the keel of one of the flowers.

Continue along the path toward the main bridge over Wildcat Creek. Be careful as you wind down toward the bridge, as the steps are uneven. When you reach the bridge, make a sharp turn to the left on a path that goes into the

Pacific Rain Forest Section (5)

North America's only temperate rainforest extends from north of the Alaskan panhandle into Northern California, on bluffs and hilltops never far from the Pacific Ocean. Here conifers reign, among them the world's largest known spruces, pines, and Douglas-firs. In California's share of the rainforest, redwoods predominate. In fact, the world's tallest known living tree is a coast redwood in California's Redwood National and State Parks complex. Flourishing on the humus-laden floor of the rainforest are ferns, mosses, liverworts, and lichens, all appreciating the bounteous moisture.

Continue along the path into the forest for about 75 ft. As you come to a sizable bridge, look over the left railing for

⑨ **Yellow Skunk Cabbage** (*Lysichiton americanus*)

Found in swampy areas and along streams in the Pacific Northwest, the yellow skunk cabbage is well named, giving off odors unpleasant to most humans but nonetheless attractive to the insects that pollinate the plant—scavenging flies and beetles. The plant sends up a stalk in late winter that contains many flowers on a spike (spadix) within a bright yellow scoop (spathe). The skunk cabbage leaves contain raphides, which are microscopic, sharp-edged calcium oxalate crystals that can cut insect mouthparts and inhibit grazers. In humans, similar oxalates can cause kidney stones.

Continue a few steps along the bridge then look to your left for

⑩ **California Rose Bay** (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*)

As stated so poetically long ago, "From British Columbia to California our coastline takes on a rosy blush in the spring from the abundance of its blossoms. The annual pilgrimage from our cities to the coast or mountains to view its flowers is so great that the railroads are at times forced to put on special trains for the accommodation of those who wish to go—a spring fête organized and promoted by nature herself. The beauty of a single spray of rhododendron makes you catch your breath in delight. . . ." —Leslie L. Haskins, *Wildflowers of the Pacific Coast*, 1934.

Walk beyond the bridge and continue downhill on some concrete steps to an intersection with a dirt path. Make a sharp right onto this path and continue down. As you reach a bridge at the bottom, make a sharp left and cross Wildcat Creek on a bridge ahead of you. Soon after that bridge, you will see another bridge. Cross that bridge, then take the long flight of steps going up to the right. You have now entered the

Franciscan Section (4)

This region represents the city and county of San Francisco and the northernmost of the Santa Cruz Mountains, which end at San Bruno Mountain. Plants here face a mixture of coastal and inland climatic influences and must adapt to cool winds and fog as well as occasional inland heat and desiccation. Several unique plants grow here due to unusual rock/soil combinations, including rare species of two of the defining plants of California chaparrals, manzanitas and ceanothuses.

Go up the steps to a plateau, turn left and go ahead to a second set of steps. Turn right and go up these steps, then along the upward-sloping path to a final set of steps. After nine of these steps, look up and to the right to see

⑪ **California Buckeye** (*Aesculus californica*)

The earliest native deciduous tree to leaf out, the buckeye is verdant in late winter. A true California native, it is found nowhere else. Its fruit may resemble the chestnuts of open-fire-roasting fame but is unrelated. Its nuts are toxic, containing glycoside aesculin, a neurotoxin that destroys red blood cells. Native Americans use ground-up powder of buckeye nuts to stupefy fish in streams, making them easy to catch. After the appearance of its green foliage, the buckeye has vertical flower stalks with clusters of fragrant white-to-pink blooms that attract bees and butterflies; but the flowers are also toxic to honeybees. Bees that carry the nectar and/or pollen back to their hives can cause a slow death for the entire colony. Once the buckeye is drought stressed, (as early as late May/early June), it goes dormant and loses its leaves.

Continue up the remaining steps and go along a path that curves right to an angled wooden bridge. Cross the bridge below the Greenhouse and walk past the many plant tables on your right. Take the first path to the right and walk down past the two bulb beds. At the bottom, look to your right for a drinking-fountain sign. Walk to that sign and look around for

12 Blue Dicks (*Dipterostemon capitatus* syn. *Dichelostemma capitatus*)

These cheery lavender-to-blue flowers appear in crowded clusters of six or more, sitting on stalks that can be two feet tall, swaying in the spring breezes that blow across the grasslands of the American West. For Native Americans, the underground corms have always been an important food source, in some places more important than acorns. The small cormlets that grow around the base of the corm, and that are one means of the plant's reproduction, are readily broken off and replanted to ensure future crops. Corms, along with bulbs and tubers, are underground storage organs containing energy and water. After flowering, the above-ground plant dies, as nutrients are drawn back into the corm to provide a push for the leaves' and flower-stems' emergence in the next spring.

With your back to the drinking fountain, walk ahead beyond the lower bulb bed. You are now in the

Santa Lucia Section (2)

The Santa Lucia Mountains south of Monterey have plants that are adapted to steep, rocky slopes with ocean influences. The area has a unique collection of California's "dry" conifers (cypresses; inland pines; and Santa Lucia fir, rarest fir in the US), trees that thrive in low-water, high-heat summers.

Go up to your left, keeping the bulb bed on your left. Ahead and to your right is

13 Mt. Tranquillon Ceanothus (*Ceanothus papillosus* var. *roweanus*)

One of California's defining plants with over 60 native species, ceanothus, or California lilac, grows on dry ridges and slopes from southern Canada to Guatemala and along coastal bluffs in California, in forms from matting groundcovers to shrubs to trees that can reach 25 ft tall. The Mt. Tranquillon ceanothus, also known as the wart-leaf ceanothus, grows in dry, open areas of California's coastal ranges. In flower, it is blanketed with deep-blue blooms (blue is the rarest color in nature), and so many bees can be on one plant that the whole shrub takes on a mesmerizing buzz.

Go to the cement path above the ceanothus and look up to the tallest trees for

14 Santa Lucia Fir (*Abies bracteata*)

This rarest of North American firs is also the most unusual. Unlike other firs, it has long, narrow, sharp-pointed buds and two-inch long, sharply tipped needles. It is restricted to the Santa Lucia Range of central California within thirteen miles of the Pacific coast. Also, unlike other firs, its cones have two-inch bristles that give them an almost hedgehog-like appearance. For this reason, it is sometimes called bristlecone fir. After the Marble Cone fire in the Ventana Wilderness in 1977, many stands of Santa Lucia fir and their seeds were destroyed because the fire was so hot and lasted three weeks. Seedlings from this grove in the Garden were grown and sent back to those burned areas to repopulate this fir in its native habitat.

Continue up to a main path and turn right. You have now entered the

Channel Islands Section (3)

The eight Channel Islands are 15 to 61 miles off the Southern California coast. Geological evidence shows they have never been connected to the mainland. The water that surrounds them moderates their environment. With few animals on the islands, plants faced little threat from browsers, so they evolved with few defenses and could grow larger than similar plants on the mainland. Many of the plants here are "endemic," found only on one or more of these islands.

Walk a few feet and look to the right for

15 Summer Holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* subsp. *planifolia*)

A shrub or small tree that can grow to 20 ft. It has shreddy-gray bark and evergreen leaves that roll under and sometimes are finely toothed. Its creamy flowers blossom in spring; they are urn-shaped and borne in long clusters, called racemes. Its fruit is a red berry with a bumpy skin. Trees in summer are often thick with clusters of

red berries, which, with its leaf shape, give rise to its common name. Although typically a slow-growing species, it can grow rapidly under favorable conditions.

Continue along your path away from the Greenhouse. After about 200 ft look for a Channel Islands sign on your left. Go up past the sign and right around the center bed. Before the base of some steps by a large rock, look uphill for

⑩ Channel Island Tree Poppy (*Dendromecon harfordii*)

If sunshine were to be caught in a plant, it would be in the tree poppy, with its generous large, lemon-yellow flowers that grace its limbs throughout the years and contrast strikingly with its silvery-green leaves. Limited in its native geography to the Channel Islands, *D. harfordii* has a close relative with smaller leaves that can be found along the California coast and foothills throughout the state, with an especially dramatic showing at Pinnacles National Park (it is also in this Garden). The tree poppy joins the roughly 60 members of the poppy family that includes the California Poppy (our state flower, *Eschscholzia californica*) as well as, surprisingly, bleeding hearts and steer's head (*Dicentra*).

Retrace your path back down the steps and downhill to the main stone path. Turn left, walk 200 feet to enter the

Southern California Desert Section (0)

Plants in this Section are collected from throughout Southern California, including California's two southern deserts, the Mojave and the Colorado, and the southern portion of the Great Basin. Desert plants face extreme temperatures, low water, and poor soil nutrients. Their growth is slow, and they use various means to ensure their survival. Look for adaptations to deter browsers: spines, prickly edges, strongly scented leaves, and hairy foliage. The leaf hairs limit water loss, as do the gray colors that reflect sunlight. Also, the leaves of desert plants often exhibit a vertical orientation to prevent the direct sunlight from overheating them.

Curve right to reach the level part of the path, take a path to your left, then walk right toward the entrance gate to see

⑪ Hummingbird Sage (*Salvia spathacea*)

Gardeners of native plants treasure colorful flowering plants that tolerate seasonally dry, dappled shade, and the hummingbird sage is ideal. As a bonus, it attracts hummingbirds to its 18- to 24-inch spikes of crimson flowers. As if that were not enough, brushing by the large, fuzzy, bright-green leaves fills the air with a fruity scent, as fragrant a bouquet as any member of the mint family, in which it resides. Hummingbird sage's rhizomes spread underground to quickly fill an area with new plants. The strong smells in the leaves of sages and mints, although attractive to humans, are offensive to insects. *Salvia spathacea* grows along the coast from the Vaca Mountains south to San Diego County.

Retrace your path back to the main stone path. Continue across it into the center of the Desert Section and look left for

⑫ Snowdrop Bush (*Styrax redivivus*)

Be sure to smell this shrub's joyous, pure-white flowers—you will be rewarded with a fragrance reminiscent of orange groves. The snowdrop bush offers beauty most of the year, with white flower buds that hang from the branch tips like drops of snow in the spring, flowers that breezily spread their petals to expose bursts of yellow anthers, and pale green capsules that seem to be suspended from elves' hats and that sport what look like mouse tails. The capsule turns brown as it dries, or dehisces; its coating peels back, and a light brown seed eventually drops to the ground. This *Styrax* species appears infrequently in dry chaparral foothills from southwestern Oregon to San Diego County. *Styrax redivivus* is a geographic outlier of the small family *Styracaceae*, with 11 genera worldwide, most of which are native to China and Southeast Asia.

Continue to the right of the Snowdrop Bush and turn left on a narrow path that heads down and slightly left past a large cactus on the right. Where it intersects with a main, paved path, head across to a diagonal path to enter the

Valley-Foothill Section (1)

This region has some of California's most characteristic habitats: oak woodlands, savannahs, and foothill woodlands on rolling hills; valley oak woodland and riparian corridors along permanent streams; valley grassland with vernal pools; and hard chaparral on steep, dry, rocky slopes. These habitats have vivid spring wildflower and bulb displays, and serpentine soil outcroppings—low in nitrogen and high in toxic metals—that host many rare and unusual plants.

Continue down the sloped gravel path. Where it intersects a paved path, turn left; look right below the manzanita for

①9 Saint Helena Fawn Lily (*Erythronium helenae*)

Another early source of nectar for emerging bees, this fawn lily has a different color scheme from the first plant on this tour, the coast fawn lily. Instead of pink, this lily has a soft yellow center with delicate white petals surrounding the dramatic yellow stamens. Note the three long and three short anthers that are characteristic of this genus. Spring ephemerals like this plant make a grand show early in the year when there is less competition for pollinators. They then die back, reserving their resources for another show the following spring. Saint Helena fawn lilies grow in a limited area around Mt. Saint Helena, in a band that runs about 70 miles south from Lakeport almost to Vacaville.

Continue ahead past the lilies and take the path toward the Visitor's Center. Look down to the right for a hillside of

②0 Creeping Sage (*Salvia sonomensis*)

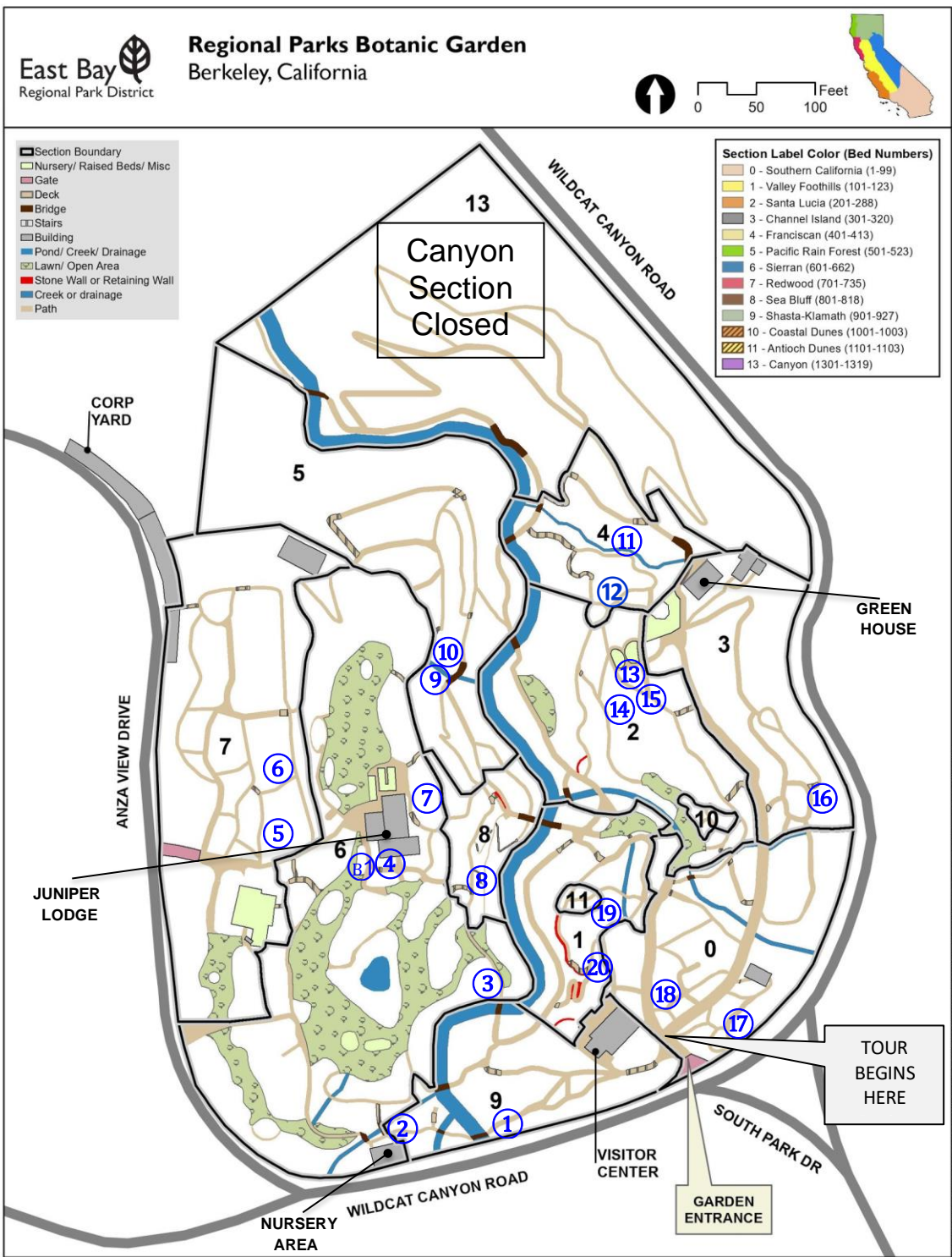
Although “creeping sage” sounds sinister, the only thing one must fear from this low-growing plant is falling hard for the beauty of its lavender flowers and the spicy aroma of its leaves. Of California's 18 native sages, *S. sonomensis* and *S. spathacea* (also part of this tour) are the only two that are endemic to California and that act as groundcovers. Look closely at the frilly flower borders and warty leaves that help distinguish this sage from others. Sonoma sage grows in dry areas from the Klamath Ranges in Northern California to the Palomar Range in San Diego County, as well as in the Sierra. It is often found on granitic soils.

This ends the 2021 Spring Self-Guided Tour. We hope you enjoyed it and learned more about California native plants.

You may wish to explore parts of the Garden not covered by this tour. If not, face the Visitor Center in front of you and walk to its left and up the paved path around to the entrance gate.

We hope you will return often to the Garden, as it changes every week. There are over 4,000 species of California native plants to explore.





The map has the Section names, with their colors and bed numbers in the upper-right legend box. A **Blue Circled Number (15)** shows the location of each plant on this tour. Trails blocked with signs are currently closed.

COMMON NAME	
<i>Scientific name</i>	
Year.# Added	FAMILY NAME
Location Collected	
COUNTY	

Key to Understanding Plant Labels

A rare and endangered plant will be so noted below the common name. If a plant is native to the Garden, the label will be **Dark Brown** and say **NATIVE HERE**.

RPBG Website <https://nativeplants.org/>

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