

Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *palustre

Scrophulariaceae

Point Reyes bird's-beak



Don Eastman

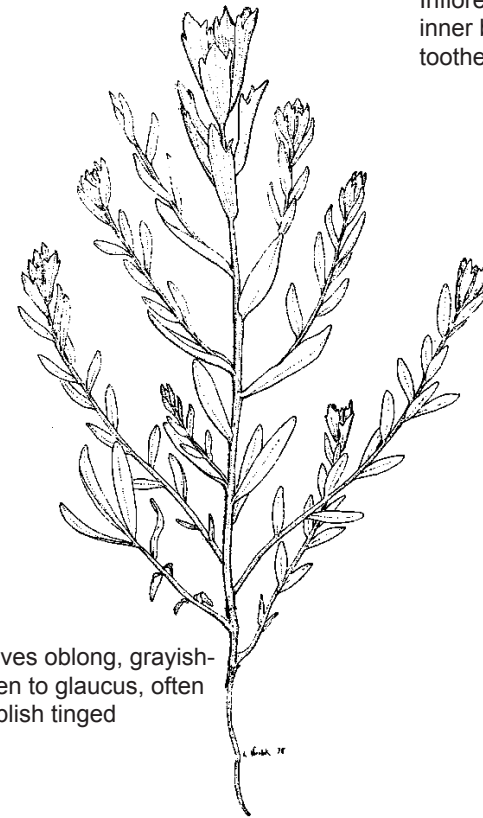
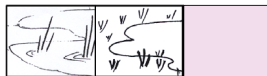


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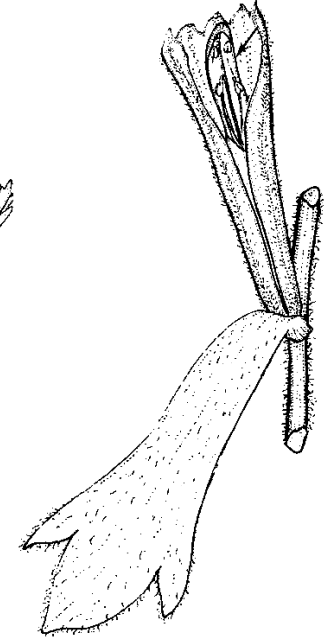
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best survey times
J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D



Leaves oblong, grayish-green to glaucous, often purplish tinged

Inflorescence a dense spike, inner bracts oblong and toothed at apex



Illustrated by Linda Vorobik
From: Threatened and Endangered
Vascular Plants of Oregon (1982)
R. J. Meinke

Annual, lax and somewhat decumbent herb, 10-30 cm tall. Stems unbranched or sparsely branched, shorter than to equaling the central spike. Herbage grayish green to glaucous, often purplish tinged, villous to glabrescent. Leaves oblong to oblanceolate, 1-2.5 cm long, 0.3-0.7 cm wide; apex round to acute. Inflorescence a dense spike; inner bracts oblong, toothed at apex. Calyx oblong-lanceolate, 1.5-2.2 cm long, enclosing most of the corolla throat, with teeth about 0.5 mm long. Corolla 1.8-2.5 cm long; lower lip and pouch tinted pink or purplish-red; the galea pale cream to white. Fruit a capsule, 7-9 mm long. Seeds 2-3 mm long, 10-20 in each capsule.

Lookalikes

Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *canescens*

differs from featured plant by

its entire inner bracts and inland habitat.

***Chloropyron maritimum* (Nutt. ex Benth.) A. Heller
ssp. *palustre* (Behr) Tank & J.M. Egger**

Point Reyes bird's-beak

PLANTS symbol: COMAP

August 2019 status Federal:SOC; Oregon:LE; ORBIC: List 1



Distribution: Coastal sites from San Mateo Co. California to Tillamook Co. Oregon.

Habitat: Coastal salt marshes.

Elevation: At or near sea level

Best survey time (in flower): June – October

Associated species:

Salicornia depressa (Virginia glasswort)

Jaumea carnosa (Marsh jaumea)

Distichlis spicata (Inland saltgrass)



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Published August 2019