56" Annual, hairy erect stem, hairy blue-green narrow jagged edged leaf
 4", small white flower, wind-blown seed, topmost leaves appear wrinkled and scrunched

Engeron bonariensis Horseweed (South America) Flower all year



< 3' Annual, usually single reddish green thick sturdy stem, triangular-shaped short pointy edged leaf ≤ 2", tiny diskshaped seed, has strong cabbage odor

Chenopodium album Goosefoot (Europe, Asia, Northern Africa) Flower all year



6" Perennial, viny yellow stemmed, wavy edged gray leaf, red seed producing berry, often spread up and through neighboring plants

Atriplex semibaccata
Australian
Saltbush
(Australia)
(Australia)
Flower Apr-Dec



12"-4' Perennial, round shrub, yellowish purple stems, small waxy wavy edged grayish green oval leaf, whitish pink flower on drooping stalk

Waxy Saltbush (Europe) Flower Mar-Jul

Atriplex glauca



qıluese suq spility to spread quickly. wore susceptible to fire due to their ustive plants, especially grasses, are soil and result in poor dirt quality. Nonattect the chemical composition of our resources, invasive plants can also these plants for food, shelter, and other insects, animals, and birds who rely on plants affect the survivability of native annlight, and space. Decrease in native ustive plant population for food, water, eurire ecosystems by outcompeting the decrease the biodiversity of our park's animal, or plant health." Invasive plants environmental harm, or harm to human, is likely to cause economic or organism whose introduction causes or

Executive Order 13751 defines an invasive species as, "a non-native or suganism whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or

Invasive Plants

To ensure the prosperity of Cabrillo Mational Monument's unique coastal sage scrub habitat, park staff and volunteers work to mitigate the effects of identification, monitoring, and removal. Methods used at Cabrillo include mechanical, cultural, chemical, and manual techniques. Each method comes with its own pros and cons, but the most with its own pros and cons, but the most annual techniques. Each method comes with its own pros and cons, but the most favorable is manual. By hand-pulling invasive plants we can remove both debris and roots. Through control of invasive plants, the native plant species invasive plants, the native plant species



Habitat Restoration



Erodium cicutarium Stork's Bill (Mediterranean) Flower Feb-Sep

12" Annual, basal rosette, reddish stem, broad dark-green leaf divided into little lobed leaflets, purple flower, light green pointed stork's bill shaped seed, seed head dries to corkscrew shape that bores into ground when wet



Euphorbia maculata
Spotted Spurge
(Eastern North
America)
Flower Apr-Oct

< 2" Annual, growing flat to ground, thin red stem, oval-shaped leaf with red spot in middle of most leaves ≤ 0.5", when stem breaks can ooze white sap



Glebionis coronaria Crown Daisies (Mediterranean) Flower Mar-July

≤ 5' Annual, usually single thick green hairy stem, bright green broad leaf splitting into spindly thin lobes, yellow or white ray petals with yellow center ≤ 2.5"



Hedypnois rhagadioloides Crete Weed (Europe and Asia) Flower Feb-Jun

4"-12" Annual, low growing hairy many stemmed rosette, jagged edged green ≤ 6" leaf, yellow ray petaled ≤ 1" flower with dark coloration on tips, seed head looks like tiny basket

Do Your Part!



The primary way invasive plants enter the park is accidentally. Mud and seeds can carry invasive plants. Help stop the spread by cleaning your shoes before and after your hike.

START with clean gear and shoes.
Use a boot brush to completely remove seeds and plant parts.
STAY on the marked trails to limit

STAY on the marked trails to limit spread.

END with clean gear and shoes.
Use a boot brush to clean off any seeds,
burrs, and dirt picked up and dispose of
them properly after your visit.



Cabrillo National Monument Invasive Plant Guide

N	la	m	e:	•

Contact the <u>park</u> for more information: (http://www.nps.gov/cabr)

name Sour Grass betaled $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ flower on upright stem, alt clover shaped leaf, bright-yellow 5 stem, three heart-shaped leaflets green <14" Perennial, bright green many

Flower Jan-May (South Africa) Buttercup Bermuda cabrae -sad sijexo



seeq peag Jower with yellow center, star shaped round slender leat, small frilly white ≥ 8" Succulent, reddish green small

Flower Apr-Nov (South Africa) ceplant

Slender-Leaf шплоцірои шпш Mesembryanthe-



cover entire plant bresent in red bulbous head, salt "crystals" ray petal yellow centered flower, seed crinkled leaf ≤12" in diameter, thin white ₹ 8" Succulent, reddish-green thick

Flower Mar-Oct (South Africa) ceplant Crystalline mum crystallinum Mesembryanthe-



seeds at end of stem flowers surrounding stem, tiny ball like leaflets, 2" flower head of tiny yellow arem, green compound leaf with three < 24" Annual, usually single skinny erect

Flower Apr-Oct (Eurasia)

Clover Sweet Yellow Melilotus indicus



purr fruit, burr sticks to everything pright yellow ≤ ¼" flower, gray black ≤ ¼" stem matt, 3 folded dark green leaflets, ₹ 5" Annual, spreading dark reddish green

Flower Mar-Jul Furope) (Mediterranean, Burr Clover polymorpha Medicago



cyeese wyeel cut into wedges betal flower ≤ 0.5", seed look like green clinkled edged fuzzy leaf, pinkish white 5 green tough stem, heart-shaped 5-7 lobed 6"-/' Annual, single to many stemmed,

Flower Mar-May Europe, Asia) (Northern Africa, Cheese Weed Malva parviflora



COIOL

"coppery" references leaf and flower leat <3", yellow orange red flower, name Z 8" Succulent, finger like reddish green

-lower Mar-Dec (South Africa) Mesembryanthe-Coppery **Ма**lерћога сгосеа



with pink at base lest with pointed tips $\leq 1/4$ ", 5 petal flower sjeuget dreen stem, oval-snaped green <1' Annual, growing close to ground,</p>

Flower Mar-May (Europe) Scarlet Pimpernel SISUƏNJE Lysimachia





Avena barbata Wild Oats (Eurasia) Flower Mar-Jun

< 6' Annual, light green thick base grass gradually thinning upward, light green cocoon-like seed dangle from top



Bromus rubens Fox Tail (Southern Europe) Flower Feb-Jun

≤ 24" Annual, greenish yellow grass, singular flat blades, spikey vertical green-red flower head, seeds borrow into animal fur/skin



Bromus diandrus Ripgut (Europe) Flower Feb-Jul

< 3' Annual, green/tan long thin grass, multiple flower heads with drooping ≤ 4" awned spikelets



Hordeum murinum Hare Barley (Mediterranean) Flower Feb-May

< 3' Annual, dull green grass, thin flimsy stem, spiky slightly flattened pale green flower head with long skinny awns, like Bromus rubens



Lamarckia aurea **Toothbrush Grass** (Mediterranean) Flower Feb-May

< 8" Annual, pale green soft grass, cream-colored delicate side hanging flower head, bristle-shaped downward drooping seeds



Polypogon monspeliensis Rabbit's Foot (Southwestern Europe) Flower Apr-Aug

< 3' Annual, blue green round stemmed grass, soft fuzzy light green round flower head, flower and seed head look like rabbit's foot



The National Park service Volunteers in Park (VIP) program supports the work of restoration with work crews from different organizations and through the Weed Warrior program.

You too can support this work by contacting:

CABR volunteers@nps.gov