



Napa False Indigo (1B.2)

Amorpha californica var. *napensis*

Fabaceae, (Northside trail)

Corolla bilaterally symmetrical, papilionaceous, generally conspicuous; stamens 10, only the banner is present. Stamens monadelphous, leaves compound.



Thin Lobed Horkelia (1B.2)

Horkelia tenuiloba

Rosaceae (Double Bowknot)

Plants herbaceous, annuals or perennials; Petals present and showy; style not or only slightly elongated in fruit, never hooked; Recepticle dry in fruit, not becoming red and juicy; Stamens 10, separated from the recepticle by a space, with no annular disk at the base of the filaments; petals white; Bractlets entire; hypanthium shallowly cup-like or saucer-shaped; Leaves viscidulous-glandular, scarcely, if at all, villous, leaflets in 10-20 pairs.



Marin Manzanita (1B.2)

Arctostaphylos virgata

Ericaceae (near camp Alice Eastwood)

Corolla 5-lobed; stamens 10; fruit not breaking to pieces on the plant; Bracts, at least near the base of the inflorescence, usually large, spreading and leaflike in texture; ovary hairy; margins of sepals reflexed from the base of the corolla, stems not forming burls at the surface of the ground, leaves ascending, overlapping, bright green; petiole 2-4 mm



Western Leatherwood (1B.2)

Dirca occidentalis

Thymelaeaceae (woodland, E. Bolinas Ridge)

This, one of the rarest shrubs in California, is found only in hills around San Francisco Bay. In the spring, it is also beautiful when its neat dark brown stems are decked with small clusters of bright-yellow fragrant flowers. Otherwise it is an inconspicuous shrub with soft green leaves and small yellowish-green fruits.



Mt. Tamalpais Manzanita (1B.3)

Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. *montana*

Ericaceae (serpentine chapparal)

Corolla 5-lobed; stamens 10; fruit not breaking to pieces on the plant; Stems erect (or frequently spreading and decumbent), the bark smooth and red; leaves widest at the middle or below, the upper and lower sides alike; Leaves small, usually less than 2.5 cm long, mostly pungently acute; young stems and inflorescence white-hairy.



Mt. Tamalpais thistle (1B.2)

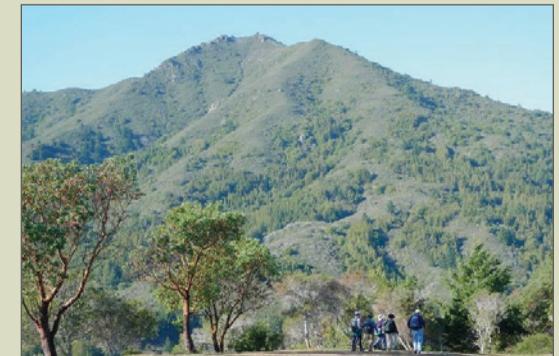
Cirsium hydrophilum var. *vaseyi*

Asteraceae (wet serpentine sites)

Corollas all tubular and radial, achenes lacking stalked-glandular hairs, radial tubular; corollas deeply cleft, lobes 5, mostly linear, length usually more than three times width; heads discoid; pappus of bristles (often plumose), setiform scales or none; receptacles bristly; leaves often spiny, plants not dioecious (the flowers bisexual); heads usually more than 2 cm high; stems and upper leaves glabrous (lower side of basal leaves tomentose); corollas light purplish-rose

Rare and Endangered Plants of Mt. Tamalpais

The Mt. Tamalpais Interpretive Association is a volunteer organization whose purpose is to promote the conservation, education and interpretation of California State Parks, primarily at Mount Tamalpais State Park.



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Status Code Definitions:

(R.E.D.CNPS) 1B = very rare, 2=rare in California, more common elsewhere, 0.1 = seriously endangered, 0.2 = fairly endangered (Ca/US Status) R = rare; T = threatened, E = endangered

Acknowledgements:

Jordan Herrmann, MTIA, Rare & Endemic Plants Subcommittee Chair; Marguerite Murphy, MTIA Volunteer, Brochure Layout; Doreen Smith CNPS Marin Chapter (Plant Lists and flower photographs)

Plant Descriptions: Marin Flora, 2007

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Mt. Tamalpais Jewel Flower (1B.2)

Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. *pulchellus*

Brassicaceae (Rock Spg, Barth's Retreat)

Fruit at least 4 times longer than wide, generally oblong to linear; Pubescence of the lower leaves absent or simple, usually not forked, trifurcate nor dendritic; Calyx more or less urn- or flask-shaped, nearly closed at full flower, often brightly-colored; petals generally strap-shaped; Lower stems and leaves hispid-hairy; flowers strongly tinged with reddish-violet or purple.



Marin Western Flax (1B.1, Ca & FT)

Hesperolinon congestum

Linaceae (Azalea Hill)

Styles 2-3; ovary chambers 4-6; petals generally 1-6 (-12) mm; fruit 20 mm, 4- or 6-seeded



Tiburon Buckwheat (1B.2)

Eriogonum luteolum var. *caninum*

Polygonaceae (serpentine openings)

Leaves without stipules; leaves entire; flowers in cylindrical or turbinate involucre; Involucres several-flowered, the involucre teeth not spine tipped; Leaves mostly basal and white tomentose on lower surface; Plants annual; involucre in slender interrupted spikes that are generally sessile; Plants prostrate to ascending; involucre few and lateral; inflorescence more or less evenly branched.



Tamalpais Lessingia (1B.2)

Lessingia micradenia var. *micradenia*

Asteraceae (dry serpentine areas)

Corollas all tubular and radial; Achenes lacking stalked-glandular hairs; Radial (tubular) corollas not deeply cleft; lobes 3-5, deltoid, length usually less than three times width; Anthers not tailed; herbage rarely woolly; Leaves alternate; involucre bracts graduated in 3-5 or more series, receptacles naked; anthers connate; style branch appendages glabrous adaxially; Involucre bracts 4-6mm, puberulent with tack-shaped glands; heads narrowly turbinate, outer corollas scarcely or not at all enlarged; pappus bristles fused into more or less five 3-parted awns.



Marin County Navarretia (1B.2)

Navarretia rosulata

Polemoniaceae (dry serpentine)

Leaves alternate; Corolla tubular or salverform; limb diameter 1.5 cm or less; Calyx lobes spine-tipped; Herbaceous calyx rib narrower at base than membrane; herbage glandular; stigmas 3; stamens included in corolla tube or barely reaching its mouth; Corolla less than 7 mm long, corolla equaling calyx, white to pale lilac.



Mason's ceanothus (1B.2 Ca.R.)

Ceanothus masonii

Rhamnaceae (Bolas Ridge)

Flowers white, bluish or purplish, the petals conspicuous, 5 or 6 and long-clawed; fruit a three valved capsule; leaves opposite, not prominently 3-nerved; the stipules becoming corky-thickened; leaves generally toothed; leaves with few to many teeth, not hollylike; fruit with low wrinkled crests between the stubby or slender horns, leaves obovate, usually less than 1 cm broad, with 2-8 teeth on each side, stems erect, 1-2 m tall, the branchlets rigid.



N. Coast semaphore grass (1B.1 Ca T)

Pleuropogon hooverianus

Poaceae, Meliceae (foot of Eldridge grade)

Plants perennial; awn 1-3 mm long. Rare in grassy places on the edge of redwoods.



Tamalpais Jewel Flower (1B.3)

Streptanthus batrachopus

Brassicaceae (Northside Tr. Simmons Tr.)

Fruit at least 4 times longer than wide, generally oblong to linear; Pubescence of the lower leaves absent or simple, usually not forked, trifurcate nor dendritic; Calyx more or less urn- or flask-shaped, nearly closed at full flower, often brightly-colored; petals generally strap-shaped; Lower stems and leaves glabrous or sometimes very sparsely hispid; Stems generally less than 2 dm tall; flowers about 0.5 cm long, the sepals purplish-lavender; leaves mottled purple-brown on upper surface, lower surface purple.