



Native Plants of Siskiyou County

Woolly Sunflower
(*Eriophyllum mohavense*)
Uses: Decoration and landscaping
Establishment: seeds or seedlings
Management: rapidly spread to any surrounding open ground
Pests: some insects may damage foliage and seed



Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus*)
Uses: traditional medicinal remedies, fresh dried cooked berries are used as food
Establishment: produces a good seed crop yearly, dispersed by birds and other animals
Management: grows around shrubs or trees to prevent weed growth, fire resistant
Pests: none



Monkey Flower
Yellow (*Mimulus guttatus*)
Uses: salads and medicinal purposes
Management: complicated due to the year to year fluctuations in population size in response to rainfall
Pests: none



Wild Rye
(*Elymus canadensis*)
Uses: sand binder on coastal dunes
Establishment: mixed with warm seasoned and other cool seasoned grasses
Management: should be cut as the heads are emerging from the boot
Pests: susceptible to leaf and stem rust and Ergot



Coyote Mint (*Monardella villosa*)
Uses: Nectar source for butterflies, cure for sore throats, edible, stomachache
Description: smells like mint toothpaste
Establishment: once established, it can survive without summer water
Management: sun and good drainage
Pests: may be bothered by aphids, white flies and rust



Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
Uses: medicinal
Management: requires 3 weeks of cold
Pests: not bothered by pests or diseases



Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)
Uses: Jam, medicinal
Establishment: dense pure patches or scattered
Management: fire adaptations
Pests: occasional bought of mildew in areas with limited air circulation and slugs will sometimes munch on the fruit



Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
Uses: Medicinal, pounded into a pulp to be applied to bruises, sprains and swelling
Description: Perennial, generally red, white or yellow
Management: Tolerant of dry spells, low soil fertility, easy to care for
Pests: Mildew or root rot



Silver Lupin
Lupinas Albifrons
Establishment: To plant dig the soil to a depth of 12 to 20 inches, lay the seeds on top of the soil, spacing the seeds 12 inches apart. Cover the seeds with 1/8 inch of soil and sprinkle water over the planting area.
Management: It requires good drainage and needs little water once the roots are established.
Pests: The plant is fairly animal resistant due to the presence of the bitter-tasting alkaloid toxins anagyrine and lupinine.
Uses: Lupinas is an ornamental plant and is used for landscaping.



Thinleafed Milkweed
Asclepias Fascicularis
Establishment: The seeds are wind dispersed or directly sewn into the ground in the fall.
Uses: attracts butterflies
Management: When used for fiber, milkweed is collected in the autumn after the leaves have begun to senesce or dry up.
Pests: It's susceptible to a number of pests, including monarch butterfly caterpillars, aphids and colorful beetles.



Squirrel Grass
(*Elymus elymoides*)
Uses: used in dried flower arrangements
Establishment: The root system is crucial for plant establishment as well as water and nutrient uptake.
Management: Prefers moist soils in a partial shade site. It does not like to dry out. Full sun discolors foliage.
Pests: Hair grass is resistant to most pests and diseases



Honeysuckle
Lonicera
Uses: Honeysuckles are valued as garden plants, for their ability to cover unsightly walls and outbuilding
Establishment: They prefer fertile, humus rich, moist but well-drained soil
Management: Honeysuckle plants prefer full sun, but once established, the plants need only moderate watering
Pests: Aphids, scale insects, spider mites and foliage-feeding caterpillars are pests of the honeysuckle.

