

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the total variation of species of microorganisms, plants, fungi, and animals, found within an ecosystem.

Native Plants common on the Fire Trail

Native plants occur naturally in an area or have become naturalized over time. Here, we classify native plants as those found in the Strawberry Creek ecosystem before European settlement.

Benefits of Native Plants:

- Support ecosystem services such as water storage and nutrient cycling
- Provide food and habitat for native wildlife
- Strengthen bank stability with deep root systems
- Maintain local plant diversity



Sticky Monkey Flower
Mimulus aurantiacus



California Bay Laurel
Umbellularia californica



DO NOT TOUCH!
This plant causes
rashes and blisters.

Poison Oak
Toxicodendron diversilobum



California Buckeye
Aesculus californica



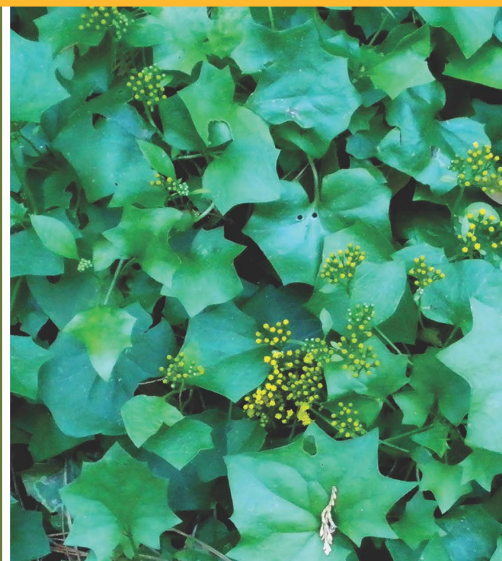
Coast Live Oak
Quercus agrifolia

Non-Native Plants common on the Fire Trail

Non-native plants were introduced either purposefully or inadvertently, with unforeseen negative impacts.

Threats of Non-Native Plants:

- Out-compete native species
- Provide food and habitat for other non-native species
- Weaken bank stability with shallow root systems
- Seeds frequently and spread quickly



Cape Ivy
Delairea odorata



Blue Gum Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus globulus



Poison Hemlock
Conium maculatum



French and Scotch Broom
Genista monspessulana and
Sarothamnus scoparius



Bull Thistle
Cirsium vulgare