Tomo Kahni State Historic Park

Tour Notes – Flora

Version 3.0
April 2019

Compiled by: Georgette Theotig
Cynthia Waldman

Tech Support: Jeanne Hamrick

Plant List by Color - 1

Page	Common Name	Genus/Species	Family	Kawaisuu Name
White Flowers				
6	White Fiesta Flower	Pholistoma membranaceum	Borage (Boraginaceae)	*kaawanavi*
6	Seaside Heliotrope	Heliotropium curassavicum	Borage (Boraginaceae)	
6	California Manroot	Marah fabacea	Cucumber (Cucurbitaceae)	*parivibi*
7	Stinging Nettles	Urtica dioica	Goosefoot (Urticaceae)	*kwichizi ataa (Bad Plate)*
7	White Whorl Lupine	Lupinus microcarpus var. densiflorus	Legume/Pea (Fabaceae)	
7	Mariposa Lily (white)	Calochortus venustus	Lily (Liliaceae)	
7	Mariposa Lily (pinkish-white)	Calochortus invenustus	Lily (Liliaceae)	
8	Wild Tobacco	Nicotiana quadrivalvis	Nightshade (Solanaceae)	*Soo n di*
8	Wild Celery	Apium graveolens	Parsley (Umbelliferae)	
n/a	Bigelow's Linanthus	Linanthus bigelovii	Phlox (Polemoniaceae)	
8	Linanthus	Phlox	Phlox (Polemoniaceae)	
8	Evening Snow	Linanthus dichotomus	Phlox (Polemoniaceae)	*tutuvinivi*
9	Miner's Lettuce	Claytonia perfoliata	Portulaca (Portulacaceae)	*Uutuk a ribi*
9	Thyme-leaf Spurge (aka Thyme-leaf Sandmat)	Euphorbia serpyllifolia	Spurge (Euphorbiaceae)	*tivi kagivi*
9	Pale Yellow Layia	Layia heterotricha	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	
9	Tidy Tips	Layia glandulosa	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	

Plant List by Color – 2

Page	Common Name	Genus/Species	Family	Kawaisuu Name
Yellow Flowers				
10	Fiddleneck	Amsinckia tessellata	Borage (Boraginaceae)	*tiva nibi*
10	Nude Buckwheat	Eriogonum Nudum var. westonii	Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)	*paako oribi*
10	Desert Trumpet	Eriogonum inflatum	Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)	*tiniporobi*
10	Mojave Sun Cups	Camissonia campestris	Evening Primrose (Onagraceae)	
11	Owl's Clover (aka Mojave Indian Paintbrush)	Castilleja plagiotoma	Figwort (Scrophulariaceae)	
11	Small-flowered Blazing Star (aka White-stemmed Stick Leaf)	Mentzelia albicaulis	Loasa (Loasaceae)	*ku uvi*
11	Tumble Mustard	Sisymbrium altissimum	Mustard (Brassicaceae)	
11	Western Wallflower	Erysium capitatum	Mustard (Brassicaceae)	
12	Desert Parsley	Lomatium utriculatum	Parsley (Apiaceae)	*koovoo*
12	Cream Cups	Platystemon californicus	Poppy (Papaveraceae)	
13	Arrow-leaved Balsam Root	Balsamorhiza sagittata	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	*witta*
13	Coreopsis (aka Tickseed)	Leptesyne bigelovii	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	*tihividibi*
13	Goldfields	Lasthenia californica	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	
13	Pebble Pincushion	Chaenactis glabriuscula	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	
13	Ragwort	Packera breweri	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	
13	Woolly Sunflower	Eriophyllum ambiguum	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	

Plant List by Color - 3

Page	Common Name	Genus/Species	Family	Kawaisuu Name
Orange Flowers				
14	Mariposa Lily (orange)	Calochortus kennedyi	Lily (Liliaceae)	
14	California Poppy	Eschscholzia californica	Poppy (Papaveraceae)	
Pink/Red Flowers				
15	Beavertail Cactus	Opuntia basilaris	Cactus (Cactaceae)	*navu*
15	California Fuchsia	Epilobium canum	Evening Primrose (Onagraceae)	*agakidibi*
15	Monkey Flower	Mimulus fremontii	Figwort (Scrophulariaceae)	
15	Desert Paintbrush	Castilleja linearifolia	Figwort (Scrophulariaceae)	*agakibibi*

Plant List by Color – 4

Page	Common Name	Genus/Species	Family	Kawaisuu Name
Blue/Purple Flowers				
16	Baby Purple Eyes	Nemophila menziesii	Borage (Boraginaceae)	
16	Phacelia/Caterpillar	Phacelia tanacetifolia	Borage (Boraginaceae)	
16	Blue Flower	Phacelia ciliata	Borage (Boraginaceae)	
16	Common Phacelia (Wild Heliotrope)	Phacelia distans	Borage (Boraginaceae)	*yah itibi*
16	Purple Mat	Nama demissum	Borage (Boraginaceae)	*tivimaasita*
17	Curly Dock	Rumex crispus	Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)	*avaanaribi*
17	Parish's Larkspur	Delphinium parishii	Buttercup (Ranunculaceae)	*motoobi*
17	California Milkweed	Asclepias californica	Dogbane (Apocynaceae)	
17	Filaree (Heron's Bill, Stork's Bill)	Erodium cicutarium	Geranium (Geraniaceae)	
18	Freckled Milkvetch	Astragalus lentiginosus	Legume/Pea (Fabaceae)	
18	Bajada Lupine	Lupinus concinnus	Legume/Pea (Fabaceae)	
18	Desert Hyacinth	Dichelostemma capitatum	Lily (Liliaceae)	*yoogivi*
18	Mojave Allium (aka Mojave Onion)	Allium fimbriatum	Lily (Liliaceae)	*hagaziizi*
18	Chia	Salvia columbariae	Mint (Lamiaceae)	*pasidabi*
19	Coulters Jewel Flower	Caulanthus coulteri	Mustard (Brassicaceae)	
19	Broad-leaved Gilia	Alicielia latifolia	Phlox (Polemoniaceae)	*sanawagadibi*
19	Parry's Linanthus (Sandblossoms)	Linanthus parryae	Phlox (Polemoniaceae)	*puciviici*
19	Thistle	Cirsium occidentale	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	*ciiyavi*

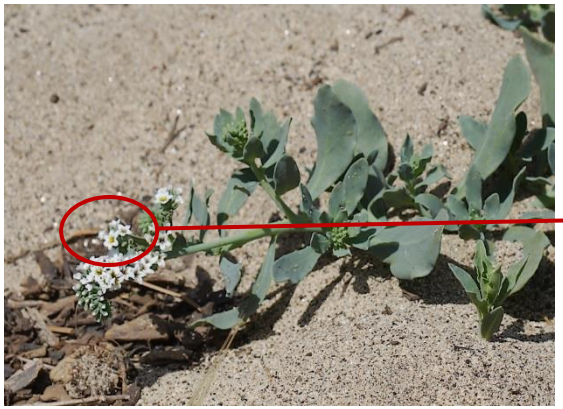
Plant List by Color – 5

Page	Common Name	Genus/Species	Family	Kawaisuu Name
Grasses				
20	Baltic Rush	Juncus balticus	Rush (Juncaceae)	
Shrubs				
21	California Buckwheat	Eriogonum fasciculatum	Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)	*sagiavi*
21	Desert Tea	Ephedra viridis & Ephedra nevadensis	Ephedra (Ephedraceae)	*tutupivi*
21	Antelope (Desert) Bitterbrush	Purshia tridentate (var. glandulosa)	Rose (Rosaceae)	*hinavi*
21	Silk Tassel	Garrya flavescens	Silk Tassel (Garryaceae)	*waahyu uribi*
22	Great Basin Sage	Artemesia tridentata	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	*sohovi*
22	Goldenbush	Ericameria linearifolia	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	*sanaco ovibi*
22	Wedge-leaf Golden Bush	Ericameria cuneata	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	
22	Rabbitbrush (Rubber Rabbitbrush)	Ericameria nauseosa	Sunflower (Asteraceae)	*tiv aposuri*
23	Juniper Mistletoe	Phoradendron junipierium	Mistletoe (Viscaceae)	
23	(Oak) Mistletoe	Phoradendron leucarpum	Mistletoe (Viscaceae)	
Trees				
24	California Juniper	Juniperus californica	Cypress (Cupressaceae)	*wa adabi*
24	Blue Elderberry	Sambucus nigra	Honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae)	*kunuguvi*
24	Blue Oak	Quercus douglasii	Oak/Beech (Fagaceae)	*ma ahnidibi*
24	Single Leaf Pinyon Pine	Pinus monophylla	Pine (Pinaceae)	*tivapi*
25	Red Willow	Salix laevigata	Willow (Salicaceae)	
25	Pacific Willow	Salix lasiandra	Willow (Salicaceae	

White Flowers-1



White Fiesta Flower
Pholistoma membranaceum
Borage (Boraginaceae)
Kaawanavi
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman





Seaside Heliotrope
Heliotropium curassavicum
Borage (Boraginaceae)
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden



California Manroot
Marah fabacea
Cucumber (Cucurbitaceae)
parivibi
Known for having a very long root. Seeds were roasted & mashed; used to treat sores, baldness, & earaches.
Zigmond identified as Marah horrida.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig

White Flowers-2



Stinging Nettles
Urtica dioica
Goosefoot (Urticaceae)
kwichizi ataa (Bad Plate)
One of the four medicines. Acts as counter-irritant to treat arthritis. Poultice made from leaves was used to treat sores, sore limbs and headaches. Dry stems were used to make cordage.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



White Whorl Lupine
Lupinus microcarpus var. densiflorus
Legume/Pea (Fabaceae)
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden



Mariposa Lily (white)
Calochortus venustus
Lily (Liliaceae)
Photo Credit: Bill Bouton from San Luis Obispo, CA, USA [CC BY-SA 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0)]



Mariposa Lily (pinkish-white)
Calochortus invenustus
Lily (Liliaceae)
Photo Credit: Bill Bouton from San Luis Obispo, CA, USA [CC BY-SA 2.0

White Flowers-3



Wild Tobacco
Nicotiana quadrivalvis
Nightshade (Solanaceae)
Soo n dɨ
One of the four medicines; said to scare away Inipi. Leaves were smoked by men at night. Preparation mixed with lime was chewed by men, women & children at any time. When chewed, causes vomiting and cleans out the stomach. Stops bleeding, treats earache, headache and stuffy nose. The only plant cultivated during the course of its growth.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman
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Wild Celery
Apium graveolens
Parsley (Umbelliferae)
Smells like celery.
Not native to Tomo Kahni; introduced.
Grows only in the rocks on the trail to the cave.
Photo credit: Bernice Romo



Linanthus
Phlox
Phlox (Polemoniaceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Evening Snow
Linanthus dichotomus
Phlox (Polemoniaceae)
tutuvinivi
From *Kawaiisu Ethnobotany*:
"These flowering plants were once people at Olancha. At evening, after the sun went down, they would wake up and tell one another that they would go such and such a distance to hunt the next day. But in the morning they would fall asleep again. That's why the flowers bloom at night."
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden.

White Flowers-4



Miner's Lettuce
Claytonia perfoliata
Portulaca (Portulacaceae)
Uutuk a ribi
High in Vitamin C; eaten to prevent scurvy.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Thyme-leaf Spurge (aka Thyme-leaf Sandmat)
Euphorbia serpyllifolia
Spurge (Euphorbiaceae)
tivi kagivi
Milky sap is mildly poisonous; wide-spread reputation as remedy for rattlesnake bites.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Pale Yellow Layia
Layia heterotricha
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
Smells like turpentine. Likes self-cultivating clay loam.
Photo credit: Cynthia Waldman



Tidy Tips
Layia Glandulosa
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig

Yellow Flowers-1



Fiddleneck
Amsinckia tessellata
Borage (Boraginaceae)
tiva nibi
Source of greens in the early spring. Leaves peeled off, bruised by rubbing and eaten with salt. Poisonous to livestock due to nitrate uptake.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Nude Buckwheat
Eriogonum nudum var. westonii
Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)
paako oribi
Used for drinking straws and pipes. Roots were boiled to make a tea used for coughs and colds.
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden



Desert Trumpet
Eriogonum inflatum
Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)
tiniporobi
In August, seeds were pounded and eaten dry or mixed with water. Also used for pipes, with tobacco placed in the swollen part.
Photo Credit: Stan Shebs [CC BY-SA 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)]



Mojave Sun Cups
Camissonia campestris
Evening Primrose (Onagraceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman

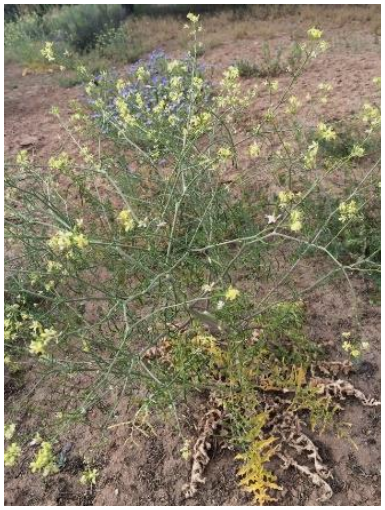
Yellow Flowers-2



Owl's Clover (aka Mojave Indian Paintbrush)
Castilleja plagiotoma
Figwort (Scrophulariaceae)
Semi-parasitic spring plant; grows on roots of another species.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Small-flowered Blazing Star (aka White-stemmed Stick Leaf)
Mentzelia albicaulis
Loasa (Loasaceae)
ku uvi
Seeds collected in June. Knocked with seed beater and placed in seed gathering basket. Oils expressed from grinding the seed meal becomes like peanut butter.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Tumble Mustard
Sisymbrium altissimum
Mustard (Brassicaceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Western Wallflower
Erysium capitatum
Mustard (Brassicaceae)
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden

Yellow Flowers-3



Desert Parsley
Lomatium utriculatum
Parsley (Apiaceae)
koovoo
Plant above root cooked and eaten. Inipi feared smoke from the dried root.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Cream Cups
Platystemon californicus
Poppy (Papaveraceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman

Yellow Flowers-4



Arrow-leaved Balsam Root
Balsamorhiza sagittata
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
witta
Tea made from root used to treat coughing.
Photo Credit: Cvnthia Waldman



Coreopsis (aka Tickseed)
Leptesyne bigelovii
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
tihividibi
Important seed source in spring. Cut off at base before blooming; eaten fresh or cooked. In the mythology, the next thing eaten after deer was tihividibi. Included in other myths as well
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Goldfields
Lasthenia californica
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
Grows in big fields of yellow.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Pebble Pincushion
Chaenactis glabriuscula
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Ragwort
Packera breweri
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden

Woolly Sunflower
Eriophyllum ambiguum
Sunflower (Asteraceae)

Orange Flowers



Mariposa Lily (orange)
Calochortus kennedyi
Lily (Liliaceae)
Bulbs were used for food. Picked to prevent over-harvesting.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



California Poppy
Eschscholzia californica
Poppy (Papaveraceae)
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden

Pink/Red Flowers



Beavertail Cactus
Opuntia basilaris
Cactus (Cactaceae)
navu
Spring buds were cooked and eaten.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



California Fuchsia
Epilobium canum
Evening Primrose (Onagraceae)
agakidibi
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Monkey Flower
Mimulus fremontii
Figwort (Scrophulariaceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Desert Paintbrush
Castilleja linearifolia
Figwort (Scrophulariaceae)
agakibibi
Semi-parasitic spring plant; grows on roots of another species.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig

Blue/Purple Flowers-1



Baby Purple Eyes
Nemophila menziesii
Borage (Boraginaceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Phacelia/Caterpillar
Phacelia tanacetifolia
Borage (Boraginaceae)
Photo Credit: Jeanne Hamrick



Blue Flower
Phacelia ciliata
Borage (Boraginaceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Common Phacelia (Wild Heliotrope)
Phacelia distans
Borage (Boraginaceae)
yah itibi
Spring greens boiled and eaten.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Purple Mat
Nama demissum
Borage (Boraginaceae)
Tivimaasita
Seeds eaten as a mush.
Photo Credit: Stan Shebs [CC BY-SA 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)]

Blue/Purple Flowers-2



Curly Dock
Rumex crispus
Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)
avaanaribi
Stems boiled with sugar (like rhubarb) or roasted in hot ashes. Inner pulp pushed out of burned skin and eaten like a banana. Seeds cooked into a thick gravy. Root is dried or mashed and mixed with water to form a salve for cuts and sore limbs.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Parish's Larkspur
Delphinium parishii
Buttercup (Ranunculaceae)
motoobi
Root was dried and ground. Water added to make a salve for swollen limbs.
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden



California Milkweed
Asclepias californica
Dogbane (Apocynaceae)
Dried and ground into powder; applied to black widow spider bites.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Filaree (Heron's Bill, Stork's Bill)
Erodium cicutarium
Geranium (Geraniaceae)
Photo Credit: Robert Sivinski Calflora

Blue/Purple Flowers-3



Freckled Milkvetch
Astragalus lentiginosus
Legume/Pea (Fabaceae)
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Bajada Lupine
Lupinus concinnus
Legume/Pea (Fabaceae)
Photo Credit: Anthony Valois and the National Park Service



Desert Hyacinth
Dichelostemma capitatum
Lily (Liliaceae)
yoogivi
Long anthers make it look like caterpillars.
Used to make glue to seal seed-gathering baskets.
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden



Mojave Allium (aka Mojave Onion)
Allium fimbriatum
Lily (Liliaceae)
hagaziizi
Roots and top were eaten raw and fresh.
Photo Credit: Keir Morse Calflora





Chia
Salvia columbariae
Mint (Lamiaceae)
pasidabi
Seeds very nutritious. Pounded and mixed with water to make a beverage or a dish thicker than mush. Seed placed in eyes to create a film to clear irritation.
Photo Credit: Jeanne Hamrick

Blue/Purple Flowers-4



Coulters Jewel Flower
Caulanthus coulteri
Mustard (Brassicaceae)
Photo Credit: Walter Siegmund [CC BY-SA 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)]



Broad-leaved Gilia
Alicielia latifolia
Phlox (Polemoniaceae)
sanawagadibi (means sticky)
Leaves are sticky.
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden



Parry's Linanthus (Sandblossoms)
Linanthus parryae
Phlox (Polemoniaceae)
puciviici
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Thistle
Cirsium occidentale
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
ciiyavi
In the spring, the stems were skinned and eaten raw.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman

Grasses



Baltic Rush
Juncus balticus
Rush (Juncaceae)
Yokuts used Rush for basketry, but the Kawaisuu did not.
Photo Credit: Brent Miller Calflora

Shrubs-1



California Buckwheat
Eriogonum fasciculatum
Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)
sagiavi
Stems were sharpened and used for ear piercing. Leaves were used for lining acorn granaries.
Photo Credit: Stan Shebs [CC BY-SA 3.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)]



Desert Tea
Ephedra viridis and Ephedra nevadensis
Ephedra (Ephedraceae)
tutupivi
Stems were brewed into a tea. Wood provided the best charcoal for tattooing. Designs were made and scratched in with a horsebrush thorn.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Antelope (Desert) Bitterbrush
Purshia tridentata (var. glandulosa)
Rose (Rosaceae)
hinavi
Leaves and inner bark were used to make tea. Also used as an emetic, as a strong laxative, and to treat gonorrhea.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Silk Tassel
Garrya flavescens
Silk Tassel (Garryaceae)
waahyu uribi (wild quinine)
Leaves were brewed to make a medicine that is greenish, bitter and strong. Informants varied on uses, but they included stomach ache, gonorrhea, and/or as a laxative.
Photo Credit: Clyde Golden

Shrubs-2



Great Basin Sage
Artemesia tridentata
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
sohovi
Used for making fire, roasting pinyons, relief of headache, coughs, or colds. Red pitch deposits were used for knife handles. Bark was used for shoe lining and water bottle stoppers.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig.



Goldenbush
Ericameria linearifolia
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
sanaco ovibi
Decoction made from brewing leaves and flowers applied to limbs to treat rheumatism and to treat soreness, bruises.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman



Wedge-leaf Golden Bush
Ericameria cuneate
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
Photo Credit: Stan Shebs, CC BY-SA 3.0, ps://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5591802



Rabbitbrush (Rubber Rabbitbrush)
Ericameria nauseosa
Sunflower (Asteraceae)
tiv aposuri
A twig, stripped of bark and leaves, was sharpened to a point. Pinyon nuts were threaded onto the twig and left there until eaten. The twig was said to improve the flavor of the pinyon nuts.
Photo Credit: Cynthia Waldman

Shrubs-3





Juniper Mistletoe
Phoradendron juniperium
Mistletoe (Viscaceae)
Photo Credits: Jeanne Hamrick (Top)
Robert Dewar (Bottom)





Oak Mistletoe
Phoradendron leucarpum
Mistletoe (Viscaceae)
Photo Credit: Jeanne Hamrick

Trees-1



California Juniper
Juniperus californica
Cypress (Cupressaceae)
wa adabi
Provided an important source of food and manufactured items. Around August, juniper berries were knocked into a winnowing basket or gathered. Berries may be boiled fresh or dried and eaten or boiled. Meal was made from seeded berries and made into cakes. Juniper wood was the primary material for making bows. Juniper bark was used for lining diapers.
Photo Credit: Jeanne Hamrick



Blue Elderberry
Sambucus nigra
Honeysuckle (Caprifoliaceae)
Kunuguvi
Photo Credit: Walter Siegmund [CC BY-SA 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)]



Blue Oak
Quercus douglasii
Oak/Beech (Fagaceae)
ma ahnidibi
Oak acorns constituted the most important vegetal food source for the Nuwa. Of the 7 types of oaks in the area, Blue Oak acorns may have been the least bitter. Acorns were gathered in October/November. They were processed by shelling, pounding, leaching and cooking. The wood was used for home utensils. Medicinal uses included cures for burns, arthritis and sores.
Photo Credit: Eugene Zelenko [CC BY-SA 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)]



Single Leaf Pinyon Pine
Pinus monophylla
Pine (Pinaceae)
tivapi
Pinon nuts may have been regarded as a favorite food. Green cones collected in August were placed in a fire pit; raw nuts were removed and pounded into a meal for gruel. Ripe cones were collected in September. Nuts were roasted or boiled into a mush. Pine pitch was used to waterproof baskets and smeared on cuts as a salve.
The stars in the Milky Way (*tuva tove*) are pinyon nuts leading to the mountains.
Photo Credit: Jeanne Hamrick

Trees-2



Red Willow
Salix laevigata
Willow (Salicaceae)
Used for house construction and basketry. Boiled root infusion was drunk for relief of diarrhea.
Photo Credit: Georgette Theotig



Pacific Willow
Salix lasiandra
Willow (Salicaceae)
Photo Credit: Matt Lavin from Bozeman, Montana, USA [CC BY-SA 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0)]