

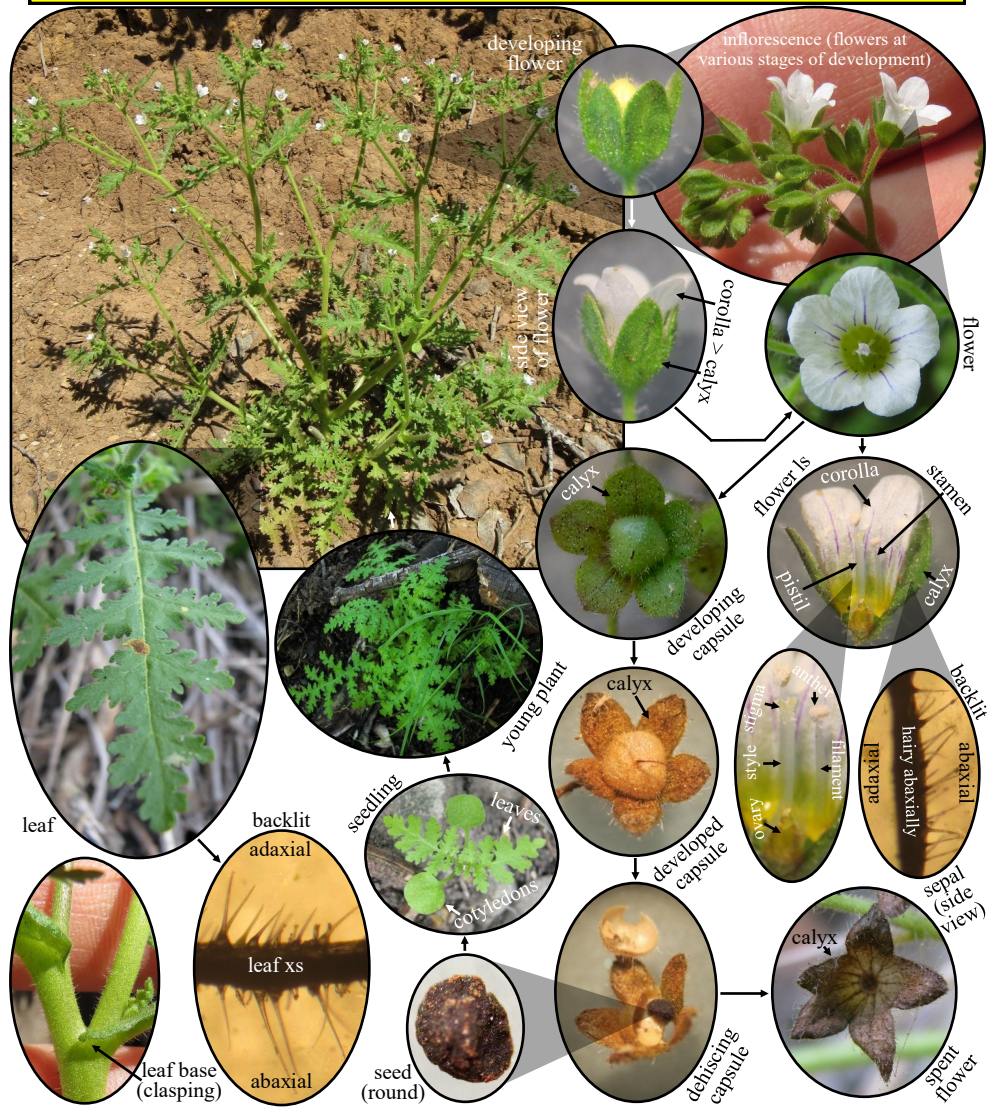
Eucrypta (*Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia* var. *chrysanthemifolia*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: March - June

Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia var. *chrysanthemifolia* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The lower leaves are 2-3 pinnately lobed, hairy, minutely glandular, and have petioles (generally wide) with bases claspings the stems. Upper leaves are usually smaller, hairy, minutely glandular, and less lobed but with bases claspings. The flower has a calyx with lobes spreading and when fruit is present, the calyx does not enclose the fruit. The corolla is bell shaped, whitish, it is greater than the calyx, and is generally streaked with purple strips on the inside of the throat. Fruit is a somewhat spherical capsule. The seed is roundish, blackish, and bumpy.



Fiesta Flower (*Pholistoma auritum* var. *auritum*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: March - June

Pholistoma auritum var. *auritum* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons. The petioles of the leaves are wide-winged and clasp the stem. The leaf has 7-13 lobes, is hairy (bristles and hooked prickles) and usually has faint white blotches. The stems are often prostrate to reclined, brittle, hairy (bristles and hooked prickles), and angled. The calyx is hairy (bristles and hooked prickles) and encloses the fruit. The corolla of the flower is rotate and is purple to bluish. The fruit is a spheric capsule that is hairy (stout bristles). The seed is spheric and honeycombed.



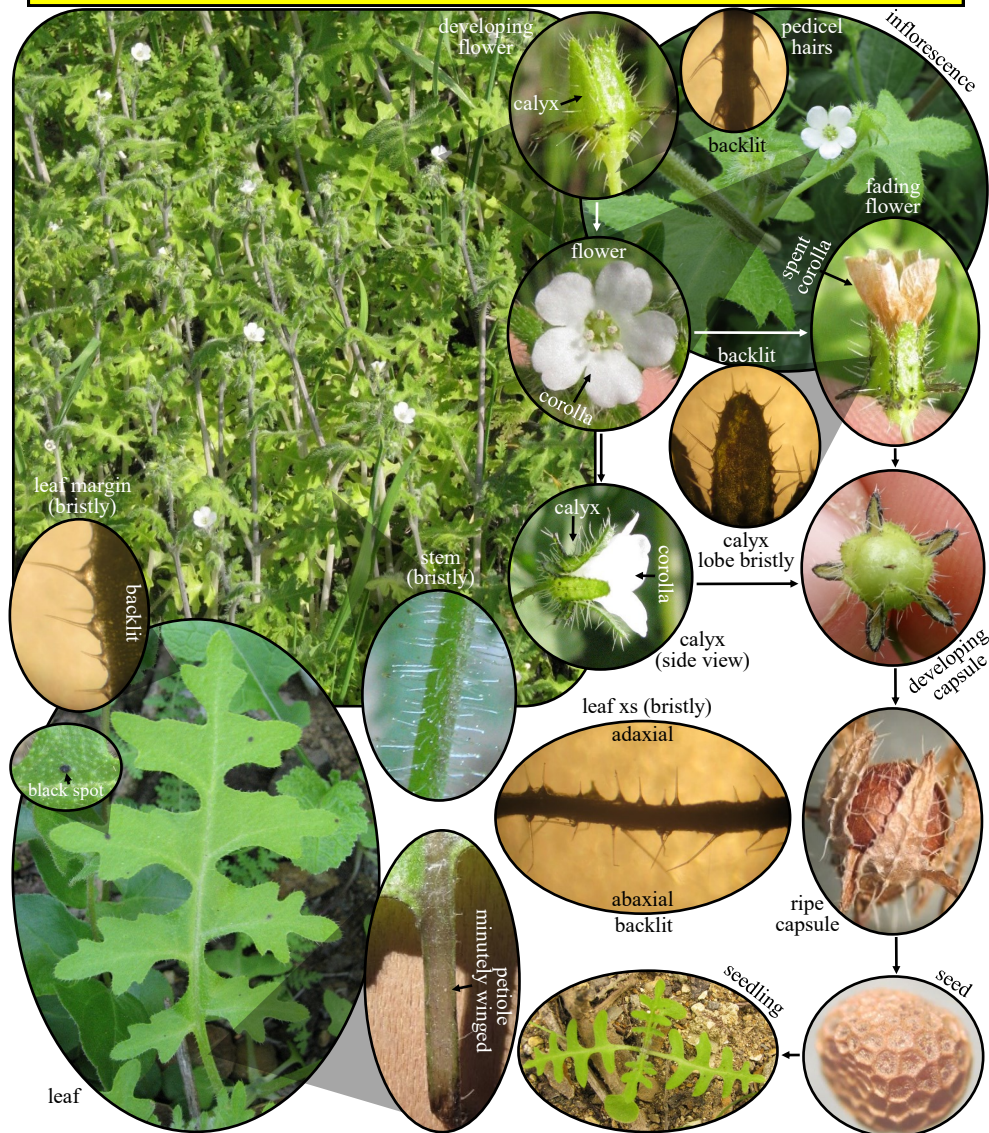
Racemed Fiestaflower (*Pholistoma racemosum*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: February - May

Pholistoma racemosum is an annual herbaceous plant. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and has only been found along the coastal bluffs in one spot. The petioles of the leaves are narrowly winged and clasp the stem. The leaf has 5-9 lobes, is hairy, and usually has black spots throughout the leaf. The stems are prostrate or reclined, brittle, hairy, and angled. The calyx is hairy and encloses the fruit. The corolla of the flower is rotate and is white to bluish. The fruit is a spheric capsule that is hairy. The seed is spherical and honeycombed.



Whispering Bells (*Emmenanthe penduliflora*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: April - July

Emmenanthe penduliflora is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. It is also a fire follower plant and was seen in great abundance on the burned hillsides following the 2009 Portuguese Bend Preserve fire. The leaves are toothed to deep pinnately lobed and the lower leaves are short petioled, while the upper leaves are sessile. The leaves are also hairy and glandular. The calyx is hairy, glandular, and persistent with age. The corolla is bell-shaped and is white to yellow. The corolla is also glandular-hairy and withers with age becoming papery and encloses the developed fruit (persistent). The fruit is a capsule that is glandular. The seeds are flat, brown, and the surface is honeycombed.



Caterpillar Phacelia (*Phacelia cicutaria* var. *hispida*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: February - June

Phacelia cicutaria var. *hispida* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and mostly found on the seaward side of the peninsula. The leaves are deeply lobed to compound and hairy. The calyx lobes are thin, long, and stiff hairy. The calyx is also persistent and forms a calyx "basket" around the fruit. The corolla is bell-shaped and is lavender to light lavender. The fruit is a capsule that is spheric, sparsely short-hairy, and has large bulb-based stiff hairs on it. The seed is angled, brownish, and pitted.



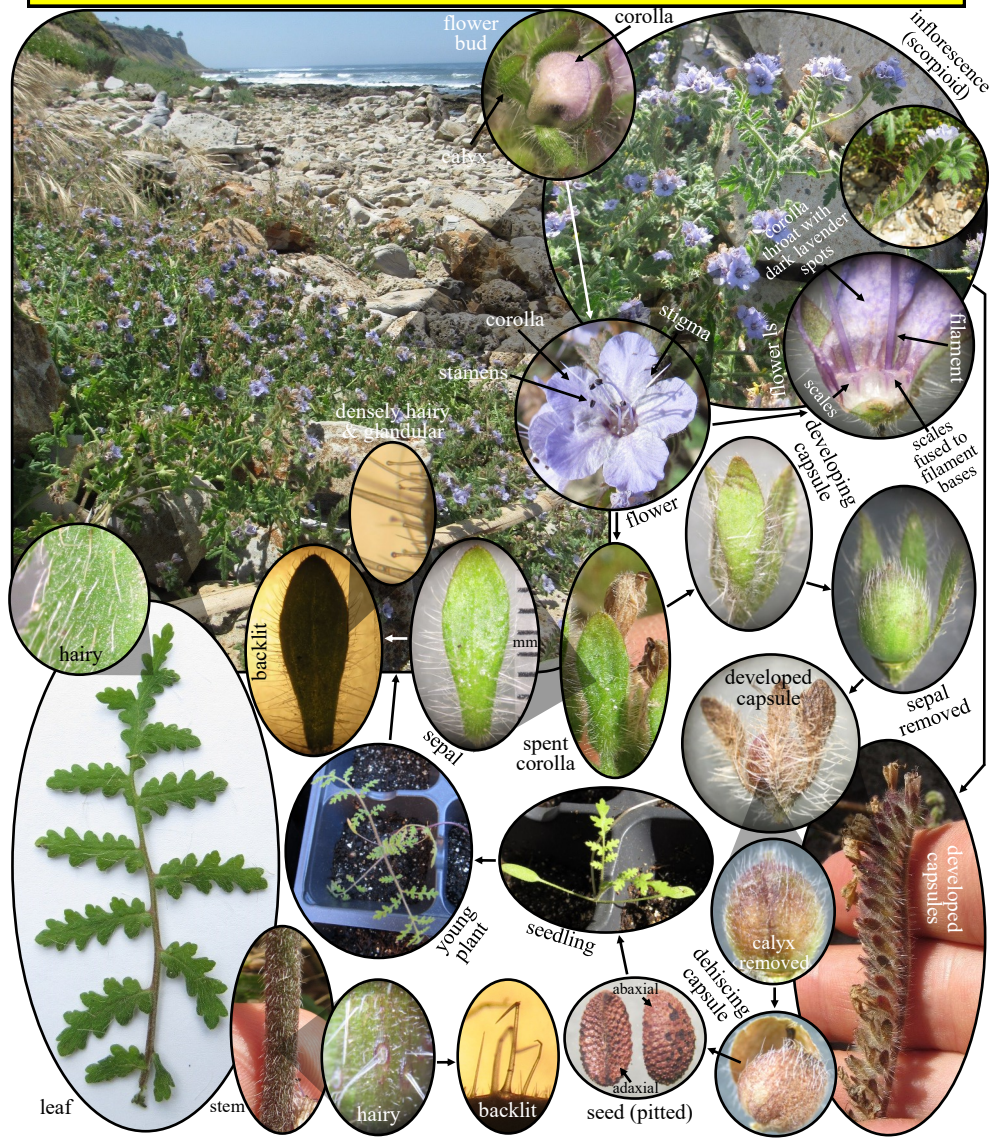
Distant Phacelia (*Phacelia distans*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: March - May

Phacelia distans is an annual herbaceous plant. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and found along the coastal bluffs. The leaves are generally 1 to 2 compound and hairy. The calyx is densely hairy, glandular, and the sepals are narrowed at the base and wide towards the tip but can also vary and not be alike. The corolla is funnel to bell-shaped and is blue to blue-lavender. The corolla throat has dark lavender spots. The filament bases are fused with the corolla scales. The fruit is a capsule that is spheric to oblong and hairy throughout. The seed is brownish and pitted.



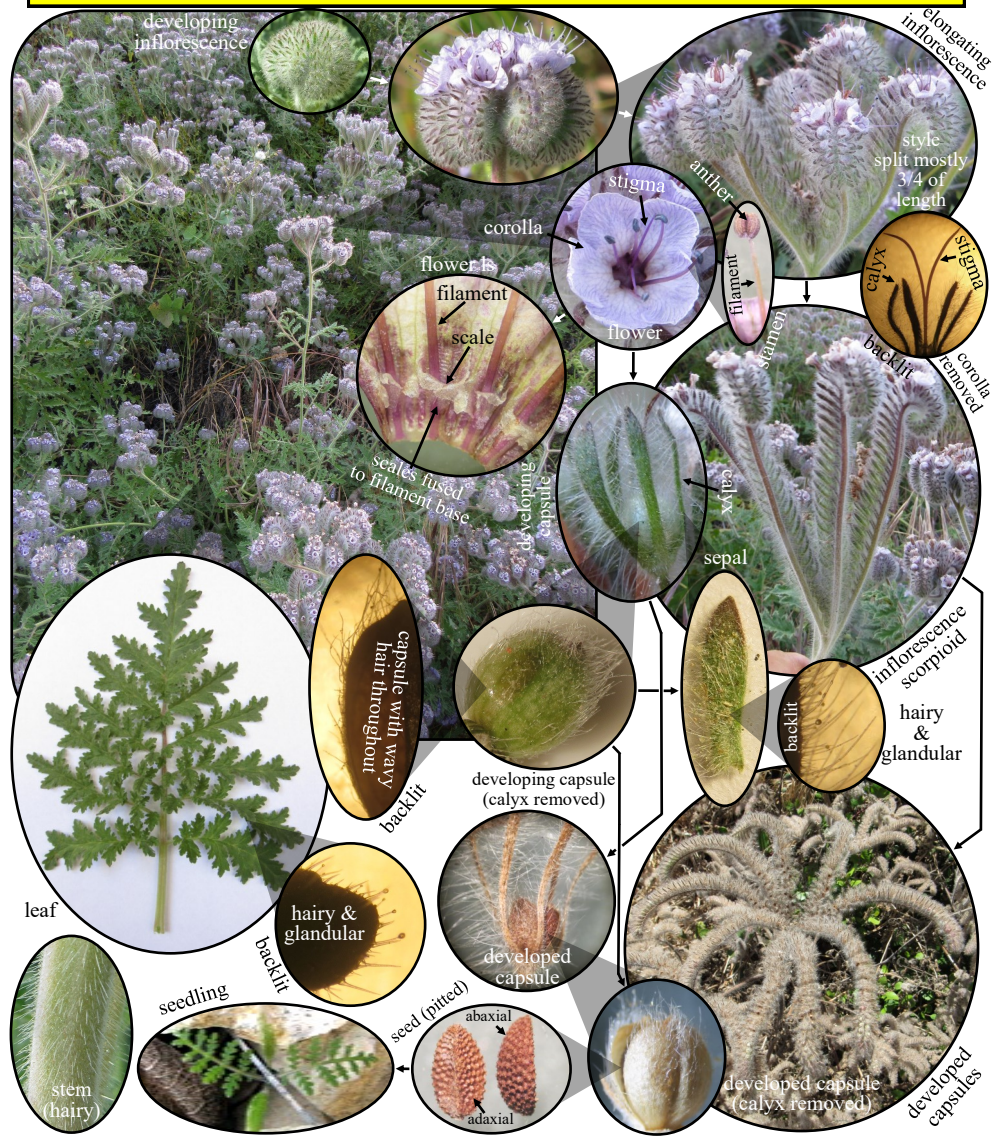
Hubby's Phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: April - June

Phacelia hubbyi is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula (most common *Phacelia*). This plant is a CNPS listed rare plant with ranking 4.2. The leaves are deeply lobed to compound, hairy, and glandular. The calyx lobes are usually linear, thinnish, shaggy-hairy, and glandular. The calyx is persistent and covers the fruit. The corolla is bell-shaped, lavender and has scales that are fused to filament bases. The style is divided 3/4 of its length. The fruit is a capsule that is spheric and wavy-hairy throughout the surface. The seed is angled, brownish and pitted.



Hubby's Phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: April - June

this plant likes talus slopes
and can form large stands on good rain years



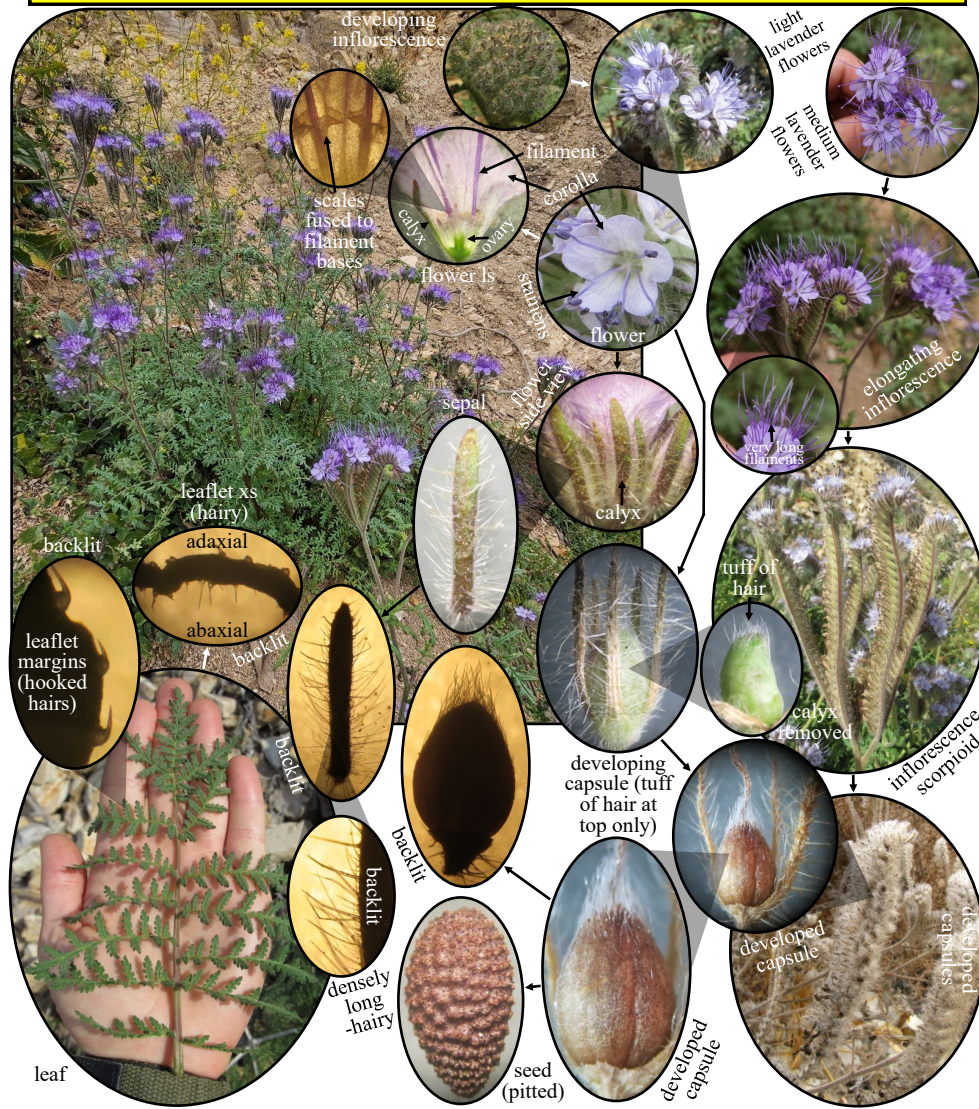
Tansy Phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: March - May

Phacelia tanacetifolia is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula usually along the coastal bluffs on rocky slopes. The leaves are generally compound and hairy. The calyx lobes are generally linear and densely long-hairy. The corolla is widely bell-shaped, light lavender to dark lavender, and has scales that are fused to the filament bases. The filaments of the stamens are long and are generally exerted well past the corolla. The style is divided 2/3 to 3/4 of its length. The fruit is a capsule that is ovoid, glabrous proximally and short-hairy distally. The seed is angled, brown, and pitted.



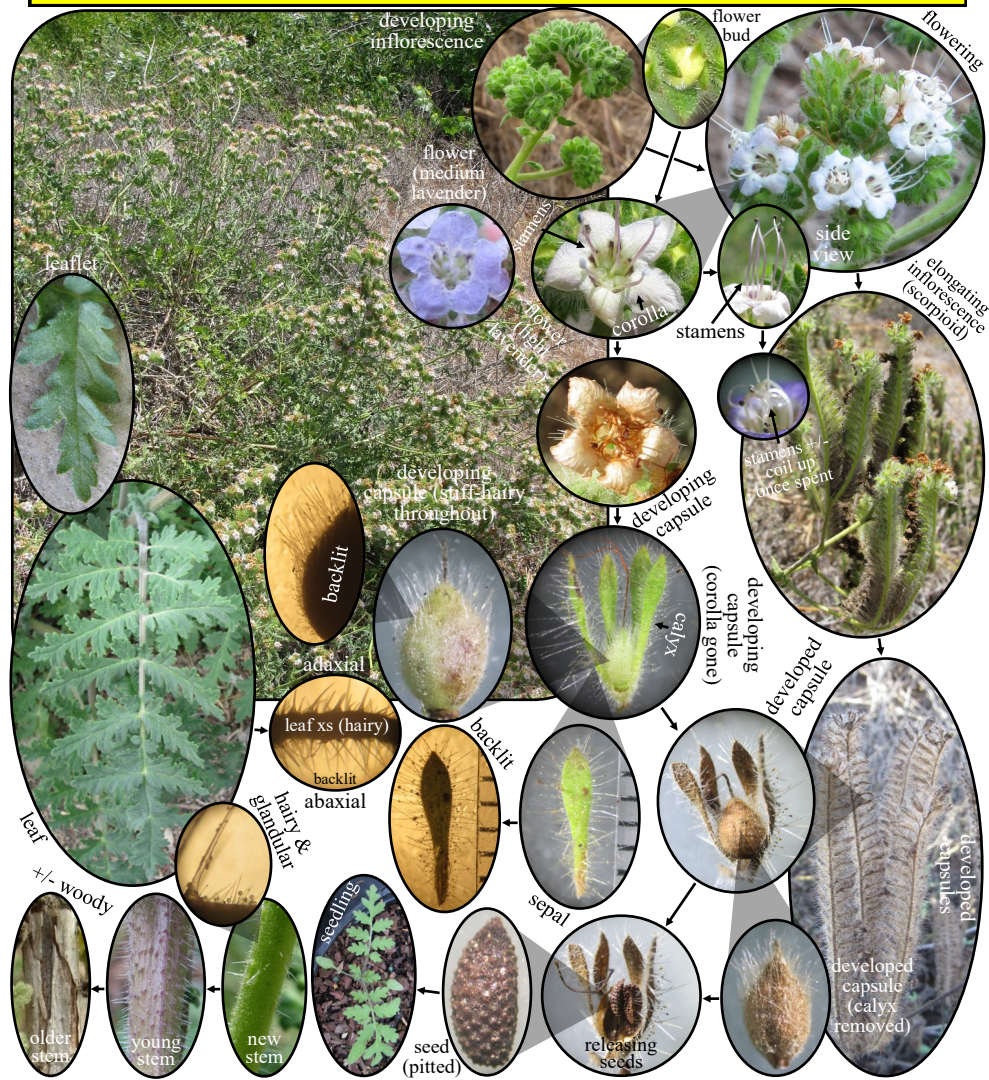
Branching Phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: April - October

Phacelia ramosissima is a perennial herbaceous subshrub plant. It is only found in two places on the peninsula. The young stems can be glabrous or hairy and generally glandular. Older stems are usually woody. The leaves are compound and hairy. The calyx is persistent, usually not alike, densely hairy, and glandular. The corolla is funnel to bell-shaped and can range in color from white to lavender to bluish. The corolla scales are also fused to the filament bases. The stamens are unequal, can be white or purple and usually coil up when spent. The style is divided 2/3 of its length. The fruit is a capsule that is ovoid and stiff-hairy throughout. The seed is angled, brownish, and pitted.



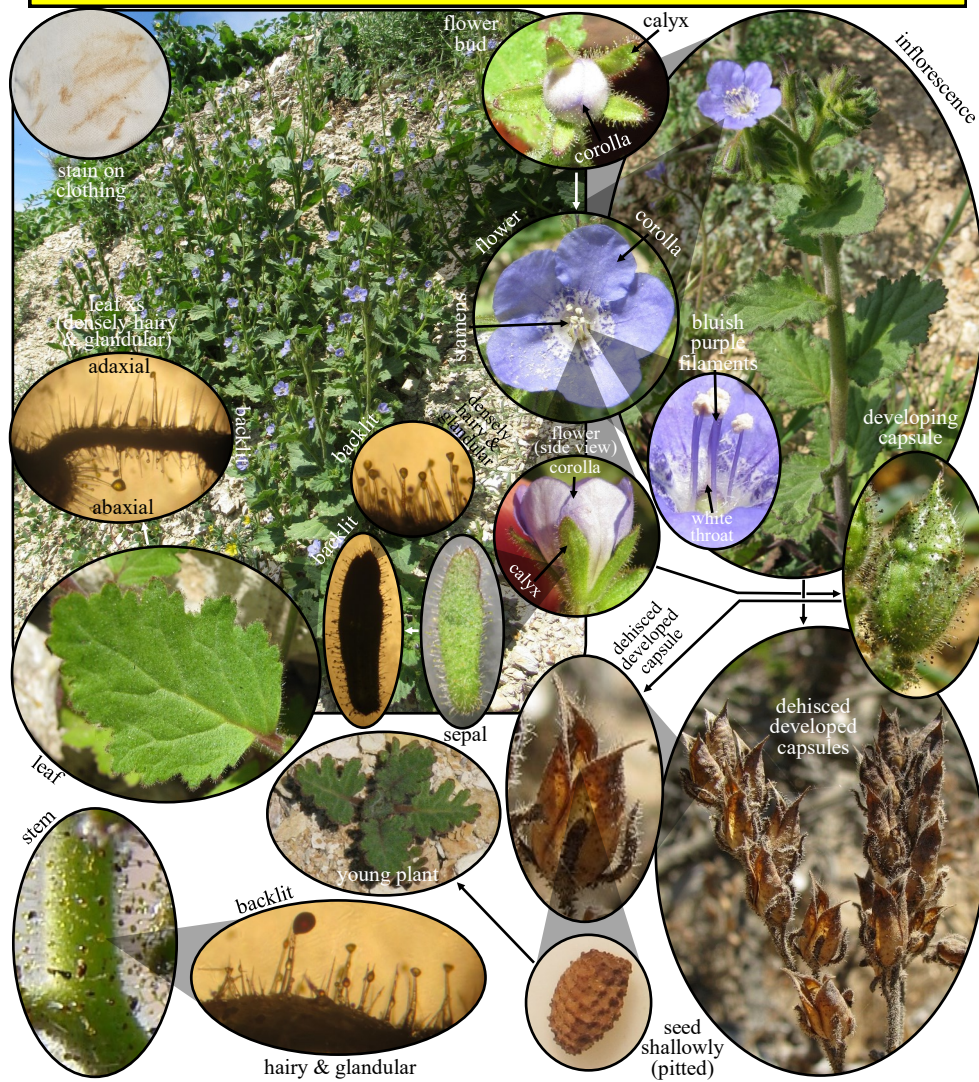
Sticky Phacelia (*Phacelia viscida* var. *viscida*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: February - June

Phacelia viscida var. *viscida* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The entire plant is densely glandular as well as having short stiff hairs. The leaves are generally elliptic to broadly ovate; however, some basal leaves can be deeply lobed sometimes. The calyx is persistent and is densely glandular and short hairy. The corolla is bluish and rotate with a short tube (throat of tube can be white or purple). Corolla scales are present on the inside. Stamen filaments are bluish purple and the style is divided 2/3 of its length. The fruit is a capsule that is glandular and short hairy. The seed is angled, brownish, and shallowly pitted. This plant will stain clothing a brownish color as a result of the glandular hairs.



White Phacelia (*Phacelia viscida* var. *albiflora*)

Order: Boraginales

Family: Hydrophyllaceae (Waterleaf Family)

Flowers: March - June

Phacelia viscida var. *albiflora* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The entire plant is densely glandular as well as having short stiff hairs. The leaves are generally elliptic to broadly ovate; however, basal leaves can sometimes be deeply lobed. The calyx is persistent and is densely glandular and short hairy. The corolla is white, rotate with a short tube (throat of tube is white). Corolla scales are present on the inside. Stamen filaments are white and the style is divided 2/3 of its length. The pollen of this plant is also white. The fruit is a capsule that is glandular and short hairy. The seed is angled, brownish, and shallowly pitted. This plant will stain clothing a brownish color as a result of the glandular hairs.

