

Black Sage (*Salvia mellifera*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: March - June

Salvia mellifera is a perennial shrub that is erect (occasionally prostrate). It is found throughout the peninsula. This plant is very aromatic. The leaf is oblong-elliptic to obovate with the adaxial side usually glabrous and the abaxial side densely hairy (simple hairs mixed with stalked glandular hairs and peltate hairs). The inflorescence is made up of flowers that are clustered together in head-like structures that are usually spheric and spaced out along a flowering stem (many heads per flowering stem). The calyx is hairy, the upper lip is shallowly 3-lobed, and the lower lip is 2-lobed. The corolla tube can be white to sky blue or lavender. The upper lip of the corolla is 2-lobed and the lower lip is 3-lobed and generally spreading. The stamens and style are generally exserted out past the corolla. The fruit is a schizocarp with 4 single seeded nutlets found within a dry persistent calyx. Nutlets are brown and smooth.



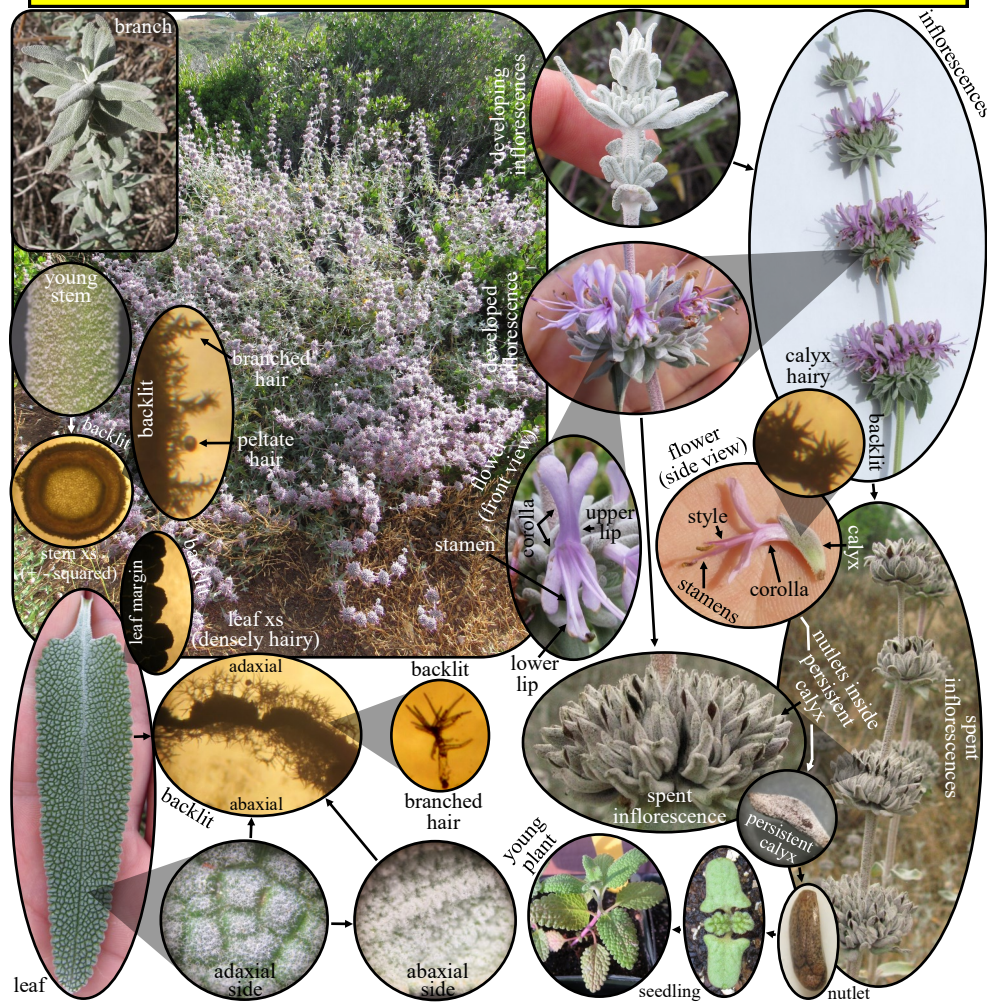
Purple Sage (*Salvia leucophylla*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: April - June

Salvia leucophylla is a perennial shrub that is generally erect. It is found throughout the peninsula. This plant is very aromatic and densely hairy with the hairs branched. The blade of the leaf is lance-oblong with the base being generally truncate to sometimes cordate. The adaxial side of the leaf is densely hairy as well as the abaxial side making it have a whitish-silvery color. The inflorescence is made up of flowers that are clustered together in head-like structures that are spheric and spaced out along a flowering stem (many heads per flowering stem). The calyx is hairy and the upper lip of the calyx is entire, acute, and not spine-tipped. The lower lip of the calyx is usually not present. The corolla is pinkish to lavender. The upper lip of the corolla is generally the same length as the lower lip. The stamens and the style are exserted out pass the corolla. The fruit is a schizocarp with 4 single seeded nutlets found within a dry persistent calyx. Nutlets can be brown, gray, or mottled and are smooth.



Sage Hybrid (*Salvia mellifera* x *Salvia leucophylla*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: April - June

This naturally occurring sage hybrid is located in a few spots on the peninsula where *S. mellifera* and *S. leucophylla* grow in close proximity. Hybrid plants can vary in appearance based on which parent plant they are expressing the most.



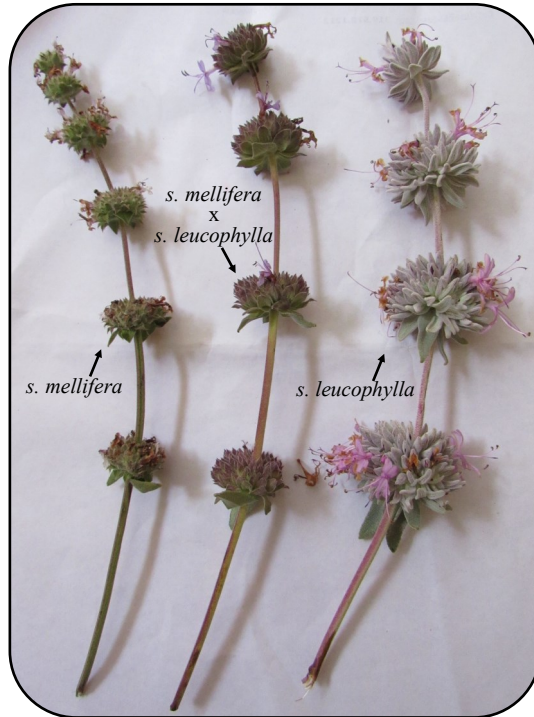
Sage Hybrid (*Salvia mellifera* x *Salvia leucophylla*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: April - June

Comparing *S. leucophylla*, *S. mellifera* and *S. leucophylla* x *S. mellifera*.



comparison of
inflorescences



comparison of
leaves

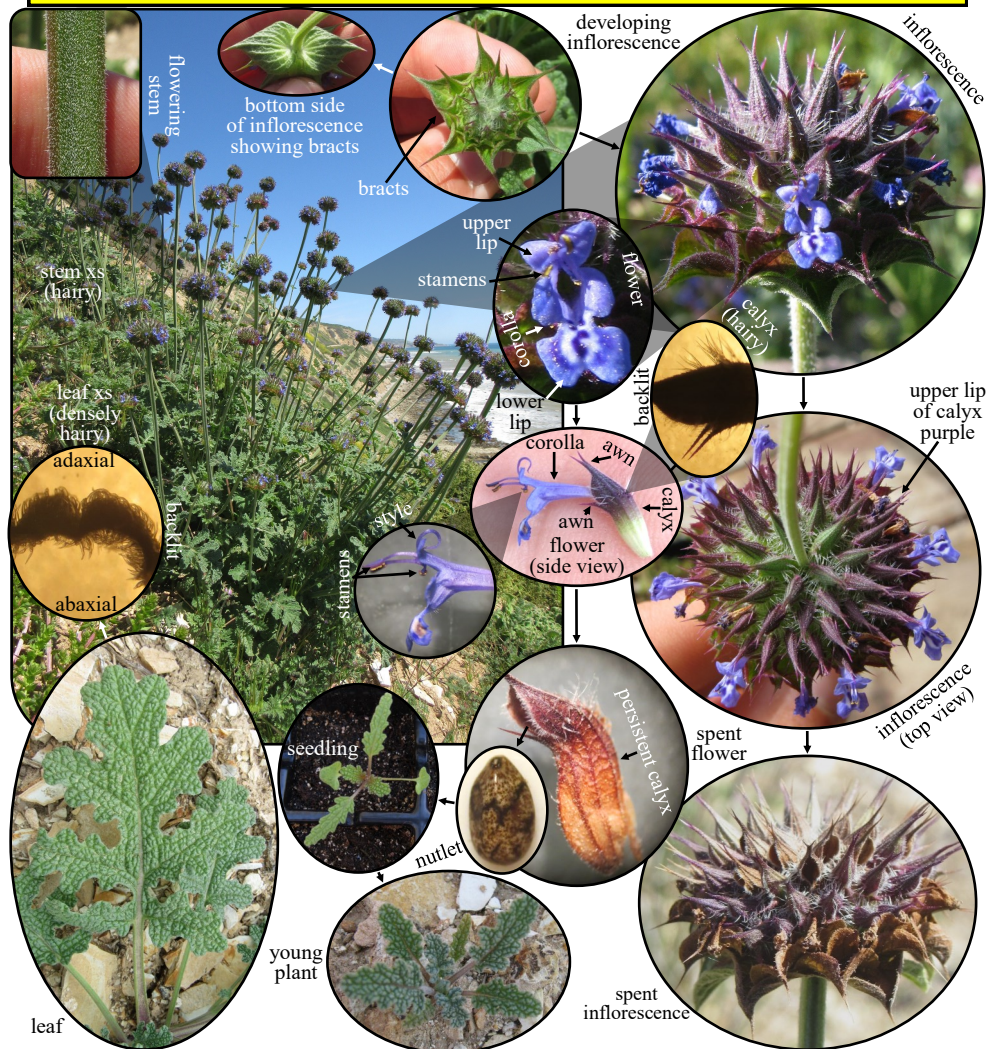
Chia Sage (*Salvia columbariae*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: March - June

Salvia columbariae is a herbaceous annual plant. It is found along the coastal bluffs of the peninsula. The overall plant is hairy. The leaf is pinnately dissected and densely hairy. The inflorescence is made up of flowers that are clustered together in head-like structures that are spheric and spaced out along a flowering stem (1 to 2 head-like clusters per flowering stem). The upper lip of the calyx is unlobed with 2 to 3 awns and is hairy. The corolla is light blue to dark blue. The upper lip of the corolla is entire to lobed (2 shallow lobes). The lower lip is generally larger than the upper and usually has white splotches on it. The stamens and style are exerted out past the corolla. The fruit is a schizocarp with 4 single seeded nutlets found within a dry persistent calyx. Nutlets can be brown, gray, to mottled and are smooth.



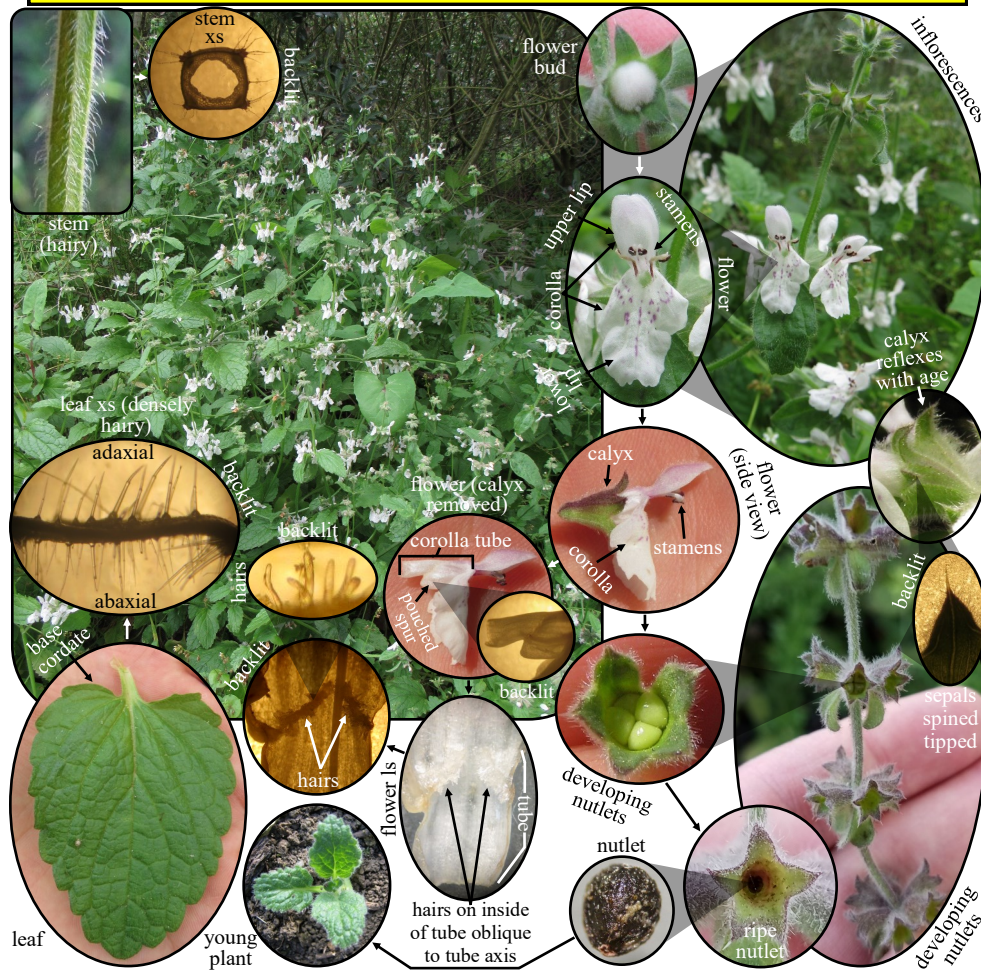
Rough Hedge Nettle (*Stachys rigida* var. *quercetorum*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: March - October

Salvia rigida var. *quercetorum* is a perennial rhizomatous herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The blade of the leaf is ovate and can be glabrous to soft-hairy. The base of the blade is generally cordate. The tip of the blade can be acute to obtuse. The inflorescence is made up of flowers that are clustered together (usually 6 to 10 per cluster) and whorled around the flowering stem. The calyx of the flower is bell-shaped, hairy, greenish and the lobes (spined tipped) generally reflex with age. The corolla of the flower is spreading. The corolla can be pink to white with purple blotches on the lower lip. The corolla is generally hairy. The upper lip of the corolla is entire (somewhat notched at tip). The lower lip can be 2 to 3 lobed and re-flexed. The corolla tube is narrow and usually has a short pouched spur on the lower side. Internally, the tube has a ring of hairs that are above the base and are oblique to the tube axis. The fruit is a schizocarp with 4 single seeded nutlets found within a dry persistent calyx. Nutlets can be black to mottled and minutely roughened.



Rough Hedge Nettle (*Stachys rigida* var. *quercetorum*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: March - October

spreads via rhizomes



Vinegar Plant (*Trichostema lanceolatum*)

Order: Lamiales

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint Family)

Flowers: June - November

Trichostema lanceolatum is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only one spot on the peninsula. This plant is very aromatic and smells strongly of vinegar. The stems of this plant are densely hairy with occasional glandular hairs. The leaf is lanceolate to narrowly ovate, hairy, and glandular. The flowers are axillary along the flowering stem. The calyx of the flower is cupped shaped and densely glandular. The corolla of the flower is lavender and has 5 petals (2 upper and 3 lower). The lower petals are often reflexed. The corolla tube is curved upward and sharply recurved near the throat. The corolla is also generally exserted from the calyx. The 4 stamens are long and exserted out from between the top 2 petals and are arched. The style follows a similar shape as the stamens and is slightly longer than the stamens. The fruit is a schizocarp with 4 single seeded nutlets found within a dry persistent calyx. Nutlets are somewhat brownish, hairy, glandular, and ridged.

