

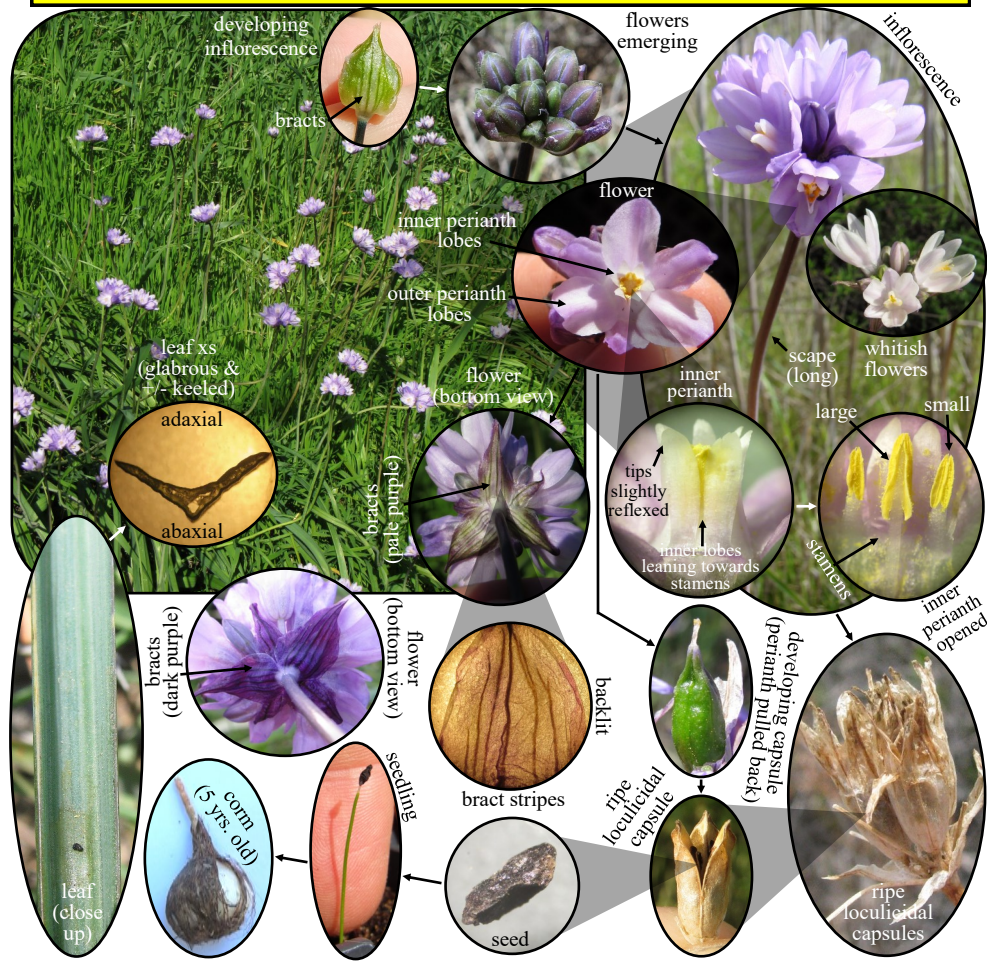
Wild Hyacinth (*Dipterostemon capitatus* subsp. *capitatus*)

Order: Asparagales

Family: Themidaceae (Brodiaea Family)

Flowers: February - June

Dipterostemon capitatus subsp. *capitatus* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It forms underground corms with cormlets. It is found throughout the peninsula. The leaves are long, glabrous, and generally keeled. Margins of the leaves are entire. The scape of the inflorescence is long. The inflorescence is umbellate and made up of 2-15 (sometimes up to 25) flowers that are erect. The bracts of the inflorescence can be dark purple or a pale purple with dark purple stripes. The pedicels of the flowers are usually shorter than the bracts. The perianth of the flowers have lobes that are generally ascending. The perianth is made up of outer perianth lobes and inner perianth lobes. The outer perianth lobes can be light purple, purple or whitish. The inner perianth lobes have tips that are slightly reflexed distally, lean towards the anthers to form a corona, and are white. There are 6 stamens (unequal) with 3 small (on outer lobes) alternating with 3 large (on inner lobes). The fruit is a dehiscent loculicidal capsule. The seed is sharply angled and blackish.



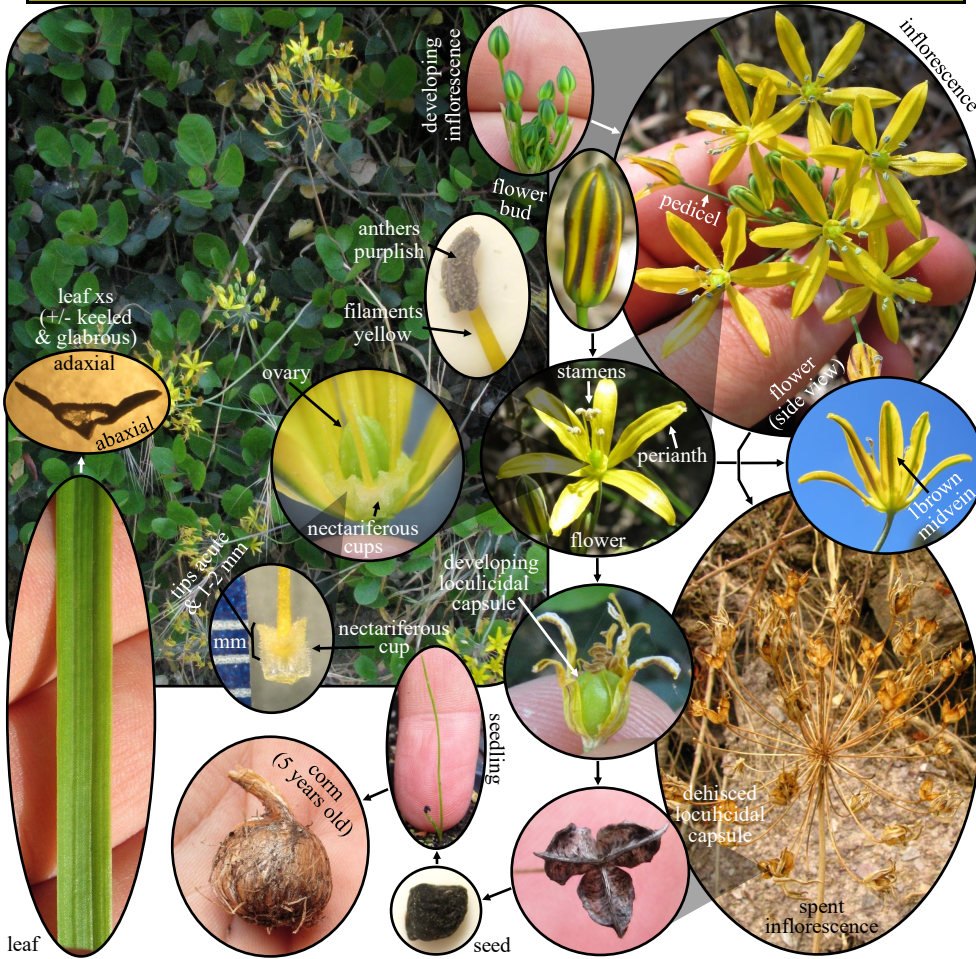
Common Goldenstar (*Bloomeria crocea* var. *aurea*)

Order: Asparagales

Family: Themidaceae (Brodiaea Family)

Flowers: April - June

Bloomeria crocea var. *aurea* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It forms underground corms (corms somewhat spheric) with 1-3 daughter cormlets on minute stalks. It is found in a few locations throughout the peninsula. The leaves are long, glabrous, generally keeled, and wither by flowering time. The margins of the leaves are entire. The scape of the inflorescence is long, stiff, and straight. The bracts (2-4) of the inflorescence do not enclose the flower buds. There are many flowers (10-35) per inflorescence. Pedicels of the flowers are long and radiate out from the center. The perianth of the flower is yellow with the lobes abruptly spreading at the base and with 1 brown midvein along the abaxial side of the lobes. Anthers are purplish. The filaments are yellow and are parallel with the style. The filaments also have nectariferous cups at the base with the cusps of the cups 1-2 mm. The cusps of the cups are also less than 1/2 the length of the filaments and have tips that are acute. The fruit is a dehiscent loculicidal capsule. The seed is black, angled, and somewhat wrinkled.

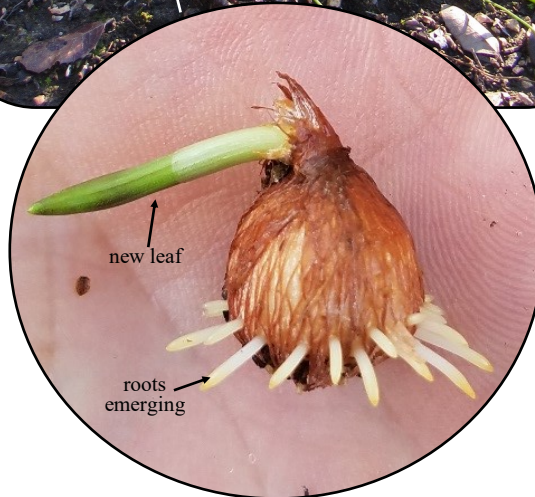


Common Goldenstar (*Bloomeria crocea* var. *aurea*)

Order: Asparagales

Family: Themidaceae (Brodiaea Family)

Flowers: February - May



sprouting corm

corm formation



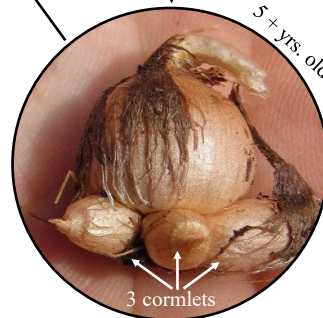
1-2 yrs. old



2-3 yrs. old



4-5 yrs. old



5+ yrs. old

Kern Brodiaea (*Brodiaea terrestris* subsp. *kernensis*)

Order: Asparagales

Family: Themidaceae (Brodiaea Family)

Flowers: April - June

Brodiaea terrestris subsp. *kernensis* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It is found in one location on the peninsula. It forms underground corms with cormlets present. The leaves are long, glabrous, somewhat lunate, and wither at flowering time. The margins of the leaves are entire. The scape of the inflorescence is generally long, straight, and cylindric. The bracts are scarious and do not enclose the flower buds. There are many flowers per inflorescence and the pedicels are longer than the flowers. The perianth of the flower is usually violet or occasionally white. The lobes of the perianth are ascending (with some tips recurved) and they can have a brownish-green stripe on the abaxial and adaxial side. Staminodes are present and are violet (sometimes white) and lean towards the stamens. The margins of the staminodes are 1/4 incurved often to the tip. Tips of the staminodes are erect and notched or with a small tooth. The anthers of the stamens have tips that are erect and usually don't have a dentate lobe in the notch. The ovary is green and the stigmas are papillated. The fruit is a dehiscent loculicidal capsule. The seed is black and angled.

