

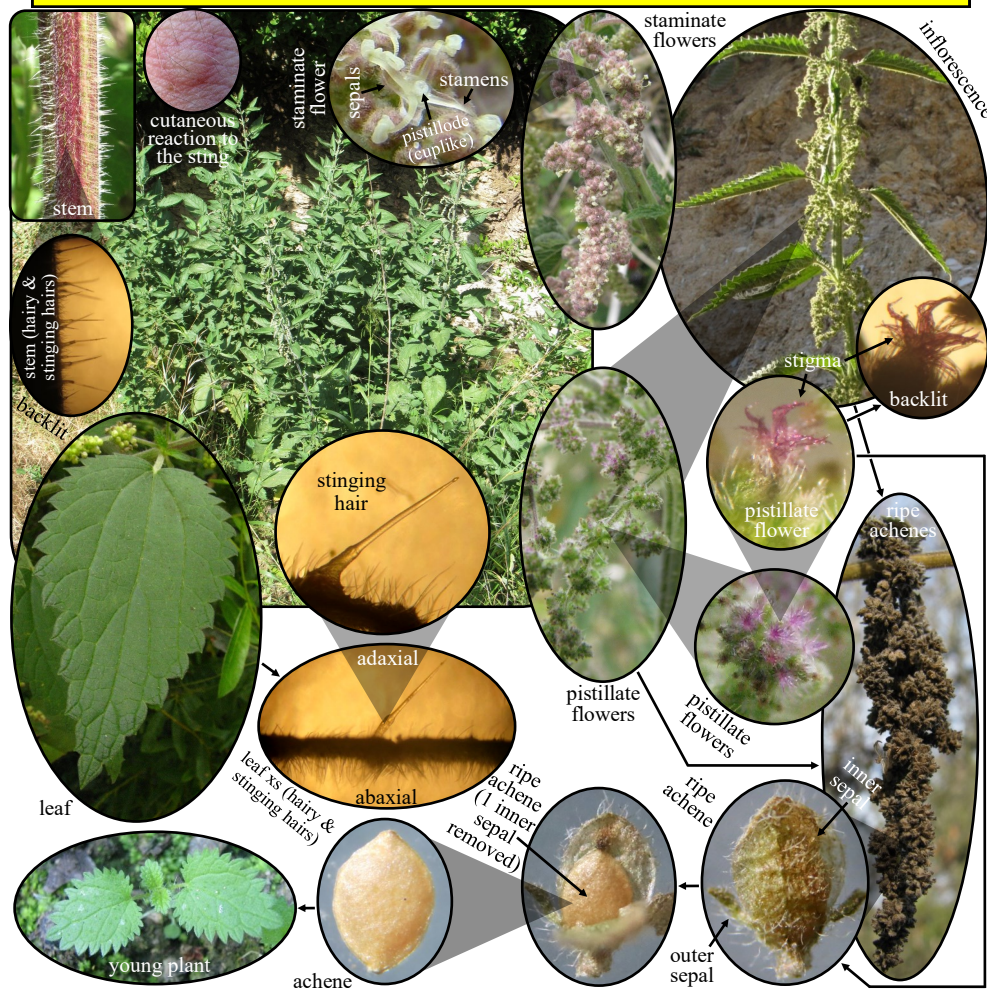
Giant Creek Nettle (*Urtica dioica* subsp. *holosericea*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Urticaceae (Nettle Family)

Flowers: June - September

Urtica dioica subsp. *holosericea* is a perennial herbaceous plant that is rhizomatous. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons. This plant is generally monoecious but can sometimes be dioecious. The stems are erect, soft pubescent, with stinging hairs. The leaf blade is narrow-lanceolate to wide ovate. The abaxial side of the leaf is hairy (soft hairs) and has stinging hairs throughout. The adaxial side of the leaf has only a few stinging hairs present or no stinging hairs. The inflorescence is panicle-like, has a peduncle, and is elongated. The staminate flowers have 4 stamens and 4 sepals. The staminate sepals are distinct, greenish to purplish, and bristly. The pistillate flowers have 4 sepals (glabrous) that are distinct (inner 2 sepals the same size as the achene and the outer 2 sepals much reduced). The pistillate flowers lack a style and the stigma is tufted. The fruit is an achene that is flattened and ovoid or deltoid. The achene is often hidden within the inner 2 persistent sepals.



Giant Creek Nettle (*Urtica dioica* subsp. *holosericea*)

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↑
new growth
↓



stem

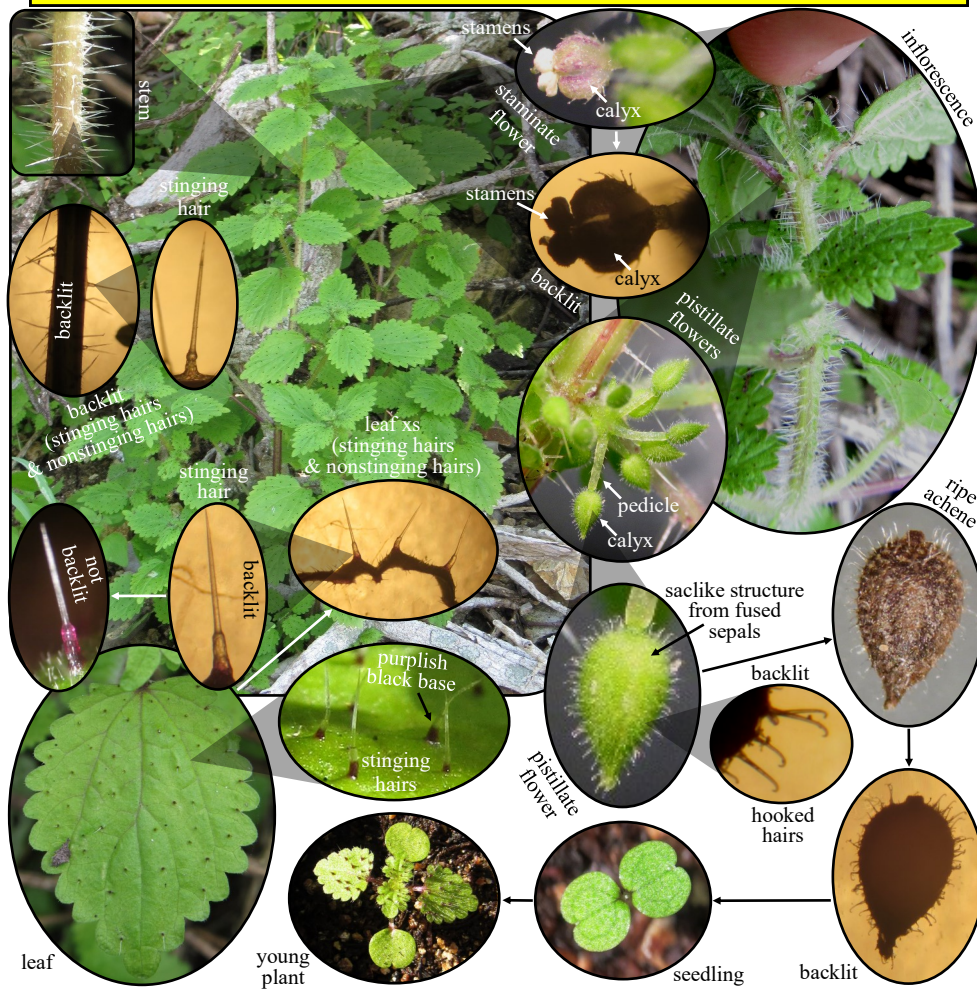
Western Nettle (*Hesperocnide tenella*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Urticaceae (Nettle Family)

Flowers: February - June

Hesperocnide tenella is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in a few locations along the coastal bluffs on the peninsula. This plant is monoecious. The stems are erect and both the stems and leaves have stinging hairs (stinging hairs on leaves usually with purplish-black bases) as well as nonstinging hairs. The blade of the leaf is ovate with leaf margins bluntly serrated. The inflorescence is axillary and the flowers are unisexual. The staminate flowers and the pistillate flowers occur in clusters in the same inflorescence. The staminate flowers have 4 sepals that are generally free with 4 stamens. The pistillate flowers generally have 4 sepals (somewhat equal in length) that are fused to almost the tip. The fusion of the pistillate sepals form a persistent saclike structure that is covered in minute hooked hairs and completely encloses the fully ripe achene. Styles are not present and the stigmas are tufted. The fruit is an achene that is flattened and enclosed in persistent sepals.



Western Pellitory (*Parietaria hespera* var. *hespera*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Urticaceae (Nettle Family)

Flowers: February - June

Parietaria hespera var. *hespera* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The stems are decumbent to erect and the plant can often form thick mats. The blade of the leaf is narrowly to broadly ovate to lanceolate and is longer than wide. The tip of the blade can be rounded to acuminate to acute or obtuse. Petioles are generally long. The inflorescences are axillary and the involucre bracts are linear to lanceolate, hairy, lack hooked hairs, and are usually longer than the achenes. The flowers can be bisexual, staminate, or pistillate (proximal flowers are usually bisexual and staminate with the distal flowers being mostly pistillate). Flowers have 4 sepals that are distinct, somewhat erect, hairy, lack hooked hairs, and are persistent in fruit. Bisexual flowers and staminate flowers have 4 stamens. In pistillate and bisexual flowers, styles are absent and the stigmas are tufted and deciduous. The fruit is an achene that is brownish, smooth, ovate, and with a tip that is obtuse.

