

Garnsey Wildflower Slide Show 1972 Carousel 1

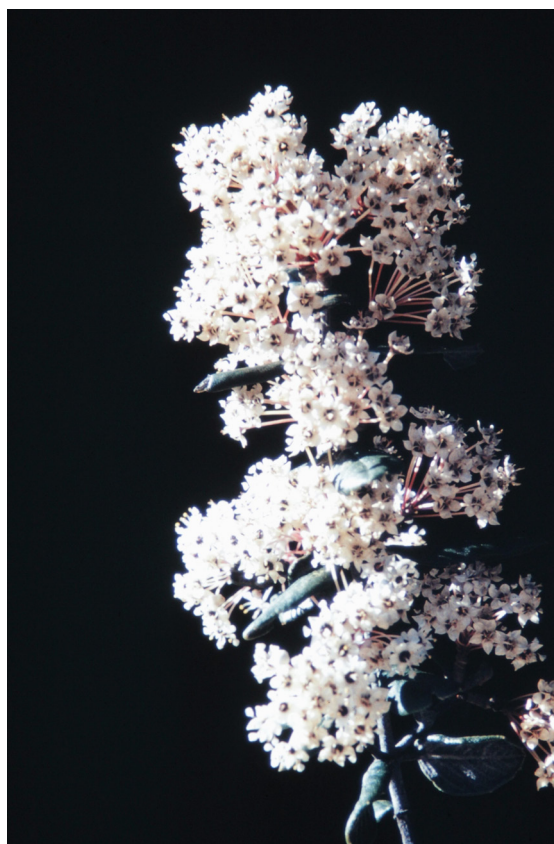
Most of these wildflower slides were taken over a period of years in the De Luz area by Teddy and Felix Garnsey. The flowers shown are ones commonly found in years of normal rainfall. It is a wonderful thing how they beautify roadsides and hills for our enjoyment, and we have no work to do at all:

1. This picture of Ceanothus, Buckbrush or White Lilac shows us a shrub in our chaparral which often begins to bloom at the end of January.

Ceanothus megacarpus



2. The individual blossoms of Buckbrush are small, but are beautiful when seen through a magnifying lens.



3. The blooming bushes of Buckbrush or White Lilac make the hills towards Tenaja look frosty white
Looking towards Tenaja Truck Trail from Garnsey Ranch.



4. Milkmaid, or *Cardamina*, or Toothwort is the earliest real flower, and it likes the same moist conditions ferns do. Also called *Dentaria californica*



5. The Milkmaid has cross-shaped blossoms and is a member of the Mustard Family; the roots are edible.



6. Wild Peony or California Peony, a member of the *Ranunculus* Family; the deeply colored flower heads hang downwards.

Paeonia californica



7. Fiddleneck, so called because of the curved blossom stem; it blooms in grassy fields and along roadsides.

Amsinckia spectabilis



8. California Poppy, our State flower; also called *Eschscholzia californica* for botanist Eschscholtz.



9. Another picture of the poppy; it is fun to plant, and will grow nicely in your garden.



10. Here the poppy is shown growing with wild lupine and yucca.



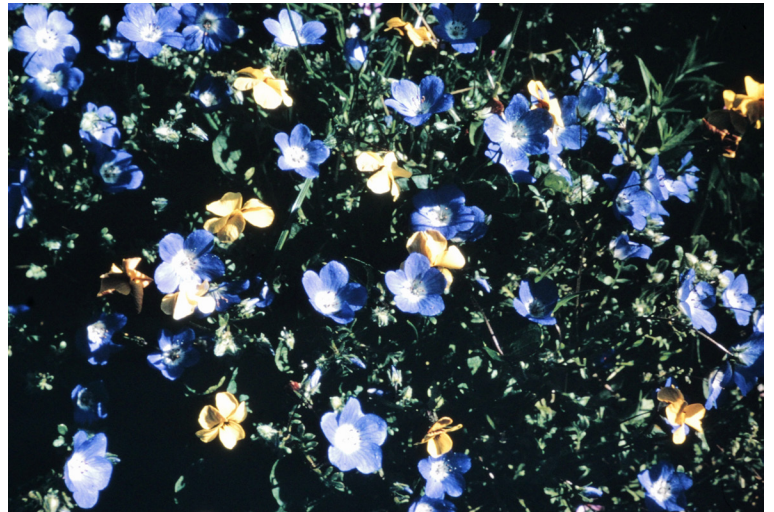
11. Baby Blue Eyes, or *Nemophila* a delicate blue flower which grows in shady places among the grasses.



12. This cousin of Baby Blue Eyes is a larger one; it belongs to the Waterleaf Family.



13. Johnny Jump Ups or Wood Violets make a pretty combination blooming with Baby Blue Eyes.



14. Johnny Jump Ups have brown stripes on the back.
Viola pedunculata



15. Cream Cups, with long stamens making a fluffy center.
A roadside flower. *Platystemon californica*
Poppy family



16. Here are the Cream Cups growing with other flowers.



17. Sun Cups grow low on the ground
and are very bright and sunny looking.
Camissoniopsis bistorta



18. Sun Cups grow where the Chias do.



19. The Chia belongs to the Sage Family and has blue pompom flower heads. *Salvia columbariae*



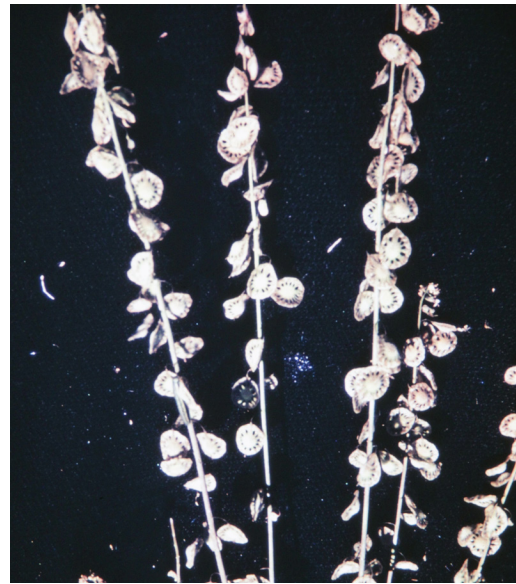
20. The Indians gathered the seeds of the Chia and toasted them for food. Health stores still carry Chia seeds.



21. Lace Pod or Fringe Pod grows in grassy meadows; it makes a nice item for dry flower arrangements.
Thysanocarpus laciniatus
Cruciferae family



22. This close-up of the Lace Pod shows how delicate the plant is.



23. Woodland stars grown in the shade under oak trees and are not numerous.
Lithophragma heterophylla



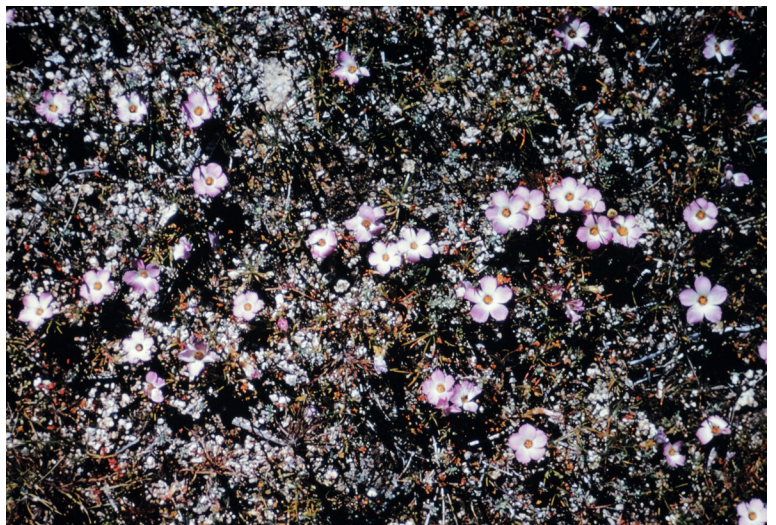
24. Wild Currant or Gooseberry has edible berries on it. An early bloomer.
Ribes malvaceum



25. Whispering Bells (*Emmenanthe pandaliflora*) when completely mature, the blossoms rustle like tissue paper.



26. Fringed Gilia or Ground Pinks (*Linathus dianthiflorus*) - a ground cover that grows in the sunshine.



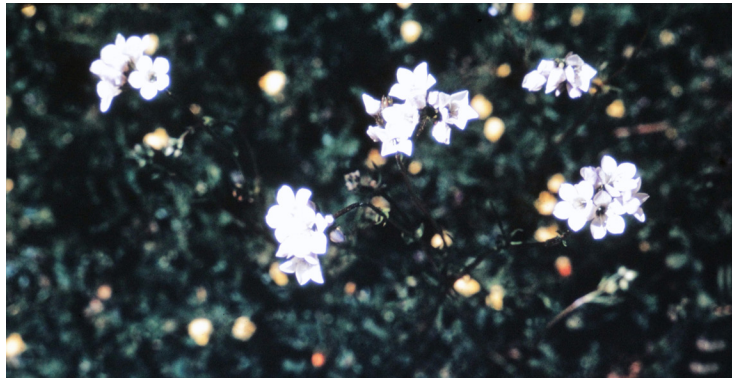
27. Globe Gilia, another member of the large Gilia Tribe. *Gilia capitata*



28. The round flower head consists of numerous pale blue flowers.



29. Pale Blue Gilia' the yellow flowers are Lotus flowers.



30. This yellow Gilia blooms only in disturbed places, or after a forest fire. The heat helps to germinate the seeds.



31. The prickly Gilia or *Navarretia atractyloides*, is one you do not want to touch, but it is pretty just the same.



32. Prickly Phlox grows in sandy stream beds and has blossoms and inch across. De Luz is the only place in San Diego County where this flower grows. *Leptadatylon californica*



33. Mountain Snow is a fragrant white phlox. In May you can find it on the Tenaja Trail.



34. Wild Four O'Clock blooms along roadsides, and the blossoms open only when the sun is out.
Mirabilis californica
Wishbone plant



35. Our close-up shows the lovely shape of the petals of Four O'Clock or *Mirabilis*.



36. Wild Cucumber vines bloom early and spread in fields, under oak trees and among grasses.
Marah macrocarpa



37. Wild Cucumber has very pretty leaves, and it has such big roots that the plant is also called Man-in-the-Ground or Big-Root. Some times it is called Chilicothe.



38. Wild Cucumber has little tendrils which help it cling to other plants.



39. Wild Cucumber blossoms are small. Later on there are large prickly seed pods. The seeds can be used for making necklaces or bracelets. Wild animal love these seeds.



40. Popcorn Flower grows in sunny fields. It is often called White Forget-Me-Not. *Plagiobothrys nothofulvus*



41. Owl's Clover, so named because of the owl faces on the flowers.
Orthocarpus purpurascens



42. Here is the close-up showing the face of the owl on the rosy-purple flower.



43. Shooting Stars, or Wild Cyclamen, are one of the most beautiful wild flowers we have. Let's not disturb places where these still grow. *Dodecatheon primulaceae*



44. Brodiaeas, of Blue Dicks, or Grass Nuts grow from bulbs which are edible.
Brodiaea pulchella



45. This close-up of the Brodiaea shows the whole flower head.



46. The Wild Onion also is a member of the Lily family, and the bulb tastes like an onion. It grows in or near stream beds. *Allium canadense*



47. Look at all the flowers one bulb produced on a single flower head.



48. The Harvest Brodiaea is a cousin with a larger flower head. It is fairly rare. *Brodiaea laxa*



49. Blue Eyed Grass or Grass Iris grows along the roadside. Each flower lasts only a day. The bulbs are edible. *Sisyrinchium bellum*



50. Miner's Lettuce was actually used by the miners to help prevent scurvy. The leaves are delicious in salads or sandwiches. Look in wet places for this. *Montia perfoliata*



51. Canyon Godetia, with four shiny purple petals, is also called Farewell-to-Spring because it is a late bloomer. *Clarkia purpurea*



52. This Godetia blooms only after a forest fire and has beautiful yellow stamens.



53. Snowberry is a good ground cover and grows on shady banks, usually at a higher elevation than De Luz.
Symphoricarpos mollis



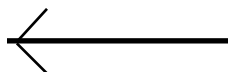
54. The Whipple Yucca or Lord's Candle is a spectacular flower. In the background you see Wild Chamise or Greasewood.
Yucca whipplei



55. This Yucca is found where it is dryer, and it conserves moisture by not growing as tall.



56. Another Yucca. Almost all parts of the Yucca were used by the Indians for food, medicine, or fiber



57. Here you can see the Yucca blossom even better.



58. Star Lily, or *Zygadene*, blooms in the blackened soil and rocks after a fire. *Zigadenus fremontii*



59. The close-up of the Star Lily shows how lovely a specimen it is. Surprisingly, it is not fragrant.



60. Wild Hollyhock belongs to the *Mallow* Family. It is also called Checker Mallow because of the alternating blossoms. *Sidalcea malviflora*



61. This Bush Monkey Flower is one of the many Monkey Flowers in California and often there are several colors of blossoms on one bush. *Diplacus aurantiacus*



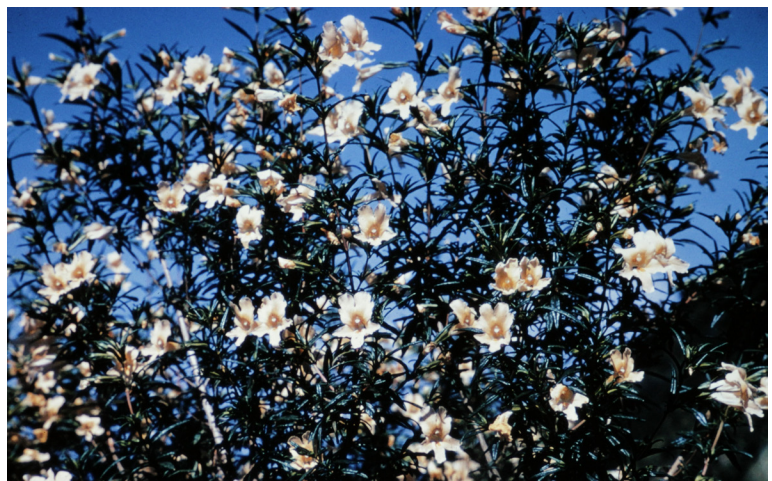
62. Sticky Monkey Flower, so named because the leaves are sticky when you touch them. *Mimulus longiflorus*



63. A very brightly colored red Monkey Flower, or *Mimulus*.



64. This Bush Monkey Flower, or *Mimulus*, is salmon colored. The plant blooms will in a garden if it is watered and the dry blossoms pinched off.



65. Another Mimulus or Monkey Flower is called the Common Mimulus. It has reddish spots on the little platform petals. *Erythranthe guttata*



66. It grows in washes so that it can keep it's feet wet.



67. The Hillside Monkey Flower looks much the same, but it has no red spots and it grows on dry slopes. *Diplacus aurantiacus*



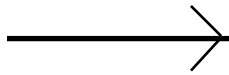
68. Here you see a combination of Popcorn Flowers, Blue Bells, and Yellow Hillside Monkey Flowers on a sunny slope.



69. The Scarlet Monkey Flower grows only along the stream beds in late summer. It is crescent-shaped when you look at it from the side. *Mimulus cardinalis*



70. The popular Field Lupine is showy and a good bloomer, even in a garden. *Lupinus latifolius*



71. We also have a Hairy Lupine that is sticky and we don't recommend touching it. *Lupinus hirsutissimus*



72. Sometimes we find the Hairy Lupine in white.



73. This is a close-up of the Hairy Lupine.



74. The Creek Lupine grows along streams, is taller, has wider leaves, and is not as bright in color. *Lupinus latifolius*



75. This hillside has a combination of five different Lupines; our dog is helping us identify the flowers ---- we think.



76. The Nemophila or Fiesta Flower belongs to the Waterleaf Family, along with the *Phacelias* and Baby Blue Eyes.
Pholistoma auritum



77. This is Canterbury Bells, Blue Bells, Bell Phacelia, of *Phacelia minor*.



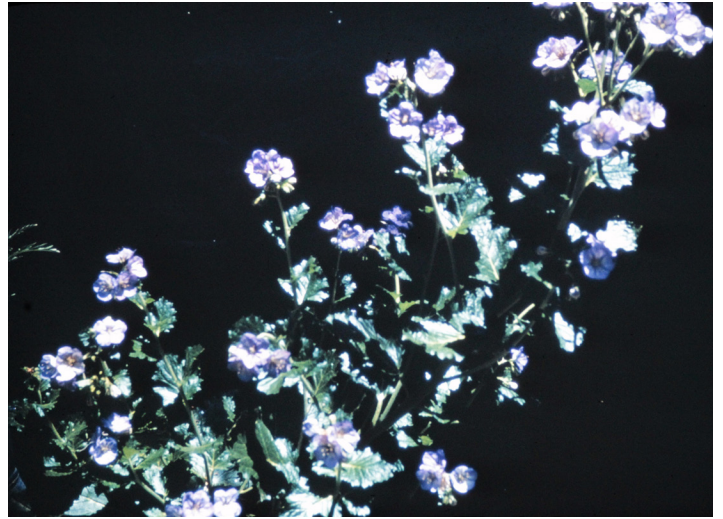
78. Here you have a close-up of the lovely flowers; the stems are red and hairy.



79. A field shot of Bell Phacelia.



80. Bee Phacelia or Phacelia major, with larger flowers, *Phacelia grandiflora*



81. The Bee Phacelia blossoms change color each day.



82. The blossoms are almost transparent.



83. Hairy Phacelia is the last of the Phacelias to bloom and doesn't amount to much, *Phacelia hirsuta*



Many thanks go to Scott Gordon who saved the slide carousels and passed them on to Tom and Suki Glenn, Tom typed in all of Teddy Garnsey's notes and Suki put together notes and photos.