

84. Wild Mustard had edible leaves, rather sharp in taste.  
*Brassicaceae kabur*

Garnsey Wildflower Slide Show 1972 Carousel 2



85. Sour Grass or Oxalis also is edible in salads or cooked as a green vegetable.



86. Morning Glory or Bindweed is a pest in farm fields sometimes.  
*Convolvulus arvensis*



87. Deerweed is related to alfalfa and is a member of the large Pea Family, *Acmispon glaber*



88. Wild Azalea in a wet place on the Tenaja Trail,  
*Rhododendron canescens*



89. Pearly Everlasting or Strawflower is good  
in dry flower arrangements.  
*Anaphalis margaritacea*



90. Blue Wild Lilac or *Ceanothus*  
*divaricatus*.



91. Another Blue Lilac showing a  
portion of the bush.



92. Here you see the blossoms in the bud stage and the open stage.



93. A blossom stalk of the Blue Lilac or Ceanothus.



94. Indian Pink or *Silene laciniate*. It is called Pink not because of the color, but because of the pinked or cut petal.



95. A large specimen bush of Chamise or Greasewood. Because of the high oil content and fire hazard, this bush should be cleared away from buildings.  
*Adenostoma fasciculatum*



96. Bee Sage, White Sage, of *Salvia apiana*, the bees make good honey from it.



97. Wild Sweet Pea; a long lasting, showy flower which blooms all through the spring. *Lathyrus vestitus*



98. *Lotus strigosus*, another member of the Pea family.



99. Tom Cat Clover, also of the Pea family. *Trifolium willdenovii*



100. Wild Honeysuckle, a fairly tall bush with small flowers.  
*Lonicera denudata*



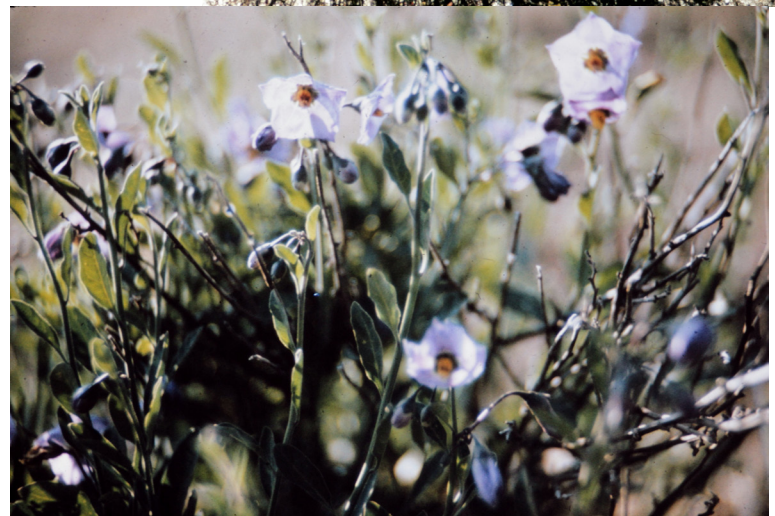
101. Dodder or Witches' Hair; it is a parasite because it lives off the other plants,  
*Cuscutaceae*. It's living on a Mule Fat bush.



102. The Rock Roses are a wonderful sight, as they do grow right out of rock soil.  
*Helianthemum scoparium*



103. Blue Nightshade; a member of the Potato family; the berries are poisonous. *Solanum*



104. Chinese Houses, so named because of the pagoda shaped blossoms; very beautiful; also called *Collinsia bicolor*, or Innocence.



105. Blue Larkspur or *Delphinium parryi*; another handsome wild flower in shades of deep blue.



106. The Wild Rose; *Rosa woodsii*, all seedpods or rose hips are edible and full of Vitamin C. The roots are medicinal.



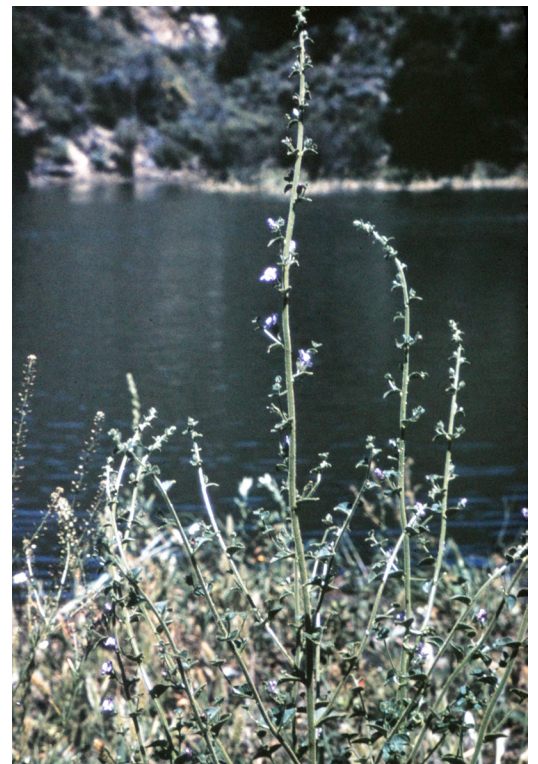
107. The brilliant Scarlet Paint Brush or Indian Paint Brush.  
*Castilleja affinis*



108. Viper's Bugloss deserves a better name; it is a native of Europe. One field in De Luz is the only place in this county where it grows. *Echium plantagineum*



109. The Nuttall Snapdragon with tall stalks and little blue flowers it prefers places not too far from water.  
*Antirrhinum nuttallianum*



110. The Coulter Snapdragon bears the name of a botanist who did much exploring in Southern California and Mexico. *Antirrhinum coulterianum*



111. Tinted Penstemon or *Penstemon spectabilis*, with pinkish and bluish flowers.



112. This picture shows the color variation in the flower head.





113. Another Tinted Penstemon the bushes are 2-4 feet tall. A late bloomer.



114. Canchalagua, Centaury, or Pink Gentian the plant was used as a fever remedy. *Centurium venustum*



115. This is a whole field of Canchalagua up on Tenaja Trail. One plant is a mutation and is white instead of pink.



116. *Eriophyllum contertiflorum* or Golden Yarrow, with bright yellow blossoms and gray-green leaves.



117. Golden Ear Drops, or *Dicentra chrysanta*; it grows very tall.



118. Mariposa Lily (tulip) or Butterfly Lily, lavender in color. *Calochortus splendens*

119. Another picture of the Mariposa Tulip or Lily.



120. The Golden Bowl Mariposa a late bloomer.  
*Calochortus concolor*



121. It has a bearded center and glands,

122. The Tiger Lily grows near streams and is found in July.  
*Lilium humboldtii*

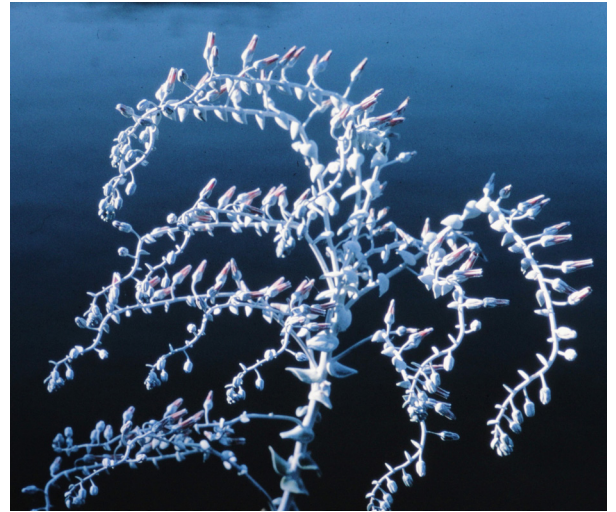


120. The Tiger Lily is also called the  
Humbolt Lily.  
Deer like to eat the buds.

123. This is a succulent, Live-Forever,  
or Dudleya. Echevria  
It's in the Stonecrop Family.



124. Another of the Dudleyas at the end of the season.  
*Echevria crassulaceae*



125. Wild Buckwheat; the bees make wonderful honey from it.  
*Eriogonum fasciculatum*



126. This is a blossom head of Wild Buckwheat also called Flat-Top Buckwheat because of the spoke arrangement of the flowers.

127. This portrait of the Buckwheat flower shows how beautiful even the tiniest blossoms are.



128. Fleabane or Wild Aster. A member of the Large Daisy or Aster family. *Erigeron astereae*



129. Gold Fields or Sunshine, another daisy. *Lasthenia californica*



130. Mule Fat or Baccharis; this picture shows the bud, flower and seed stage, all in one. Grows in moist places. *Baccharis salicifolia*



131. The Sunflower is one everybody recognizes; it is smaller than the garden variety. *Compositae*



132. Yellow Pincushion Also called Golden Girls.  
*Chaenactis glabriuscula*



133. White Pincushion;  
it grows profusely  
the first year after  
a fire and is one of  
nature's way of  
preventing erosion.  
*Compositae*



134. Dandelion seed head; it is fun to see the  
seeds take off in the breezes like tiny  
rockets.  
*Asteraceae Cichorioideae*



135. Western Thistle, with the seeds ready to  
broadcast themselves.  
*Cirsium occidentale*



136. Tidy Tips, or *Layia platyglossa*; a lovely member of the Daisy family.



137. Figwort or Bee Plant is tall, but has tiny maroon blossoms.  
*Scrophularia scrophulariaceae*



138. *Githopsis specularioides* is a small plant with sapphire blue blossoms. Common name Blue Cup



139. I grows in dry and sandy places in early summer along with Turkish Rugging.



140. Thistle Sage, a beautiful member of the Mint family.  
*Salvia carduacea*



141. Wood Mint; young leaves are edible.  
*Stachys bullata*



135. Pennyroyal or *Monardella lanceolata*; another mint. It has medicinal uses.



142. Verbena or Vervain; unlike the garden verbena; a late plant.  
*Verbena menthifolia*

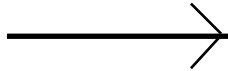




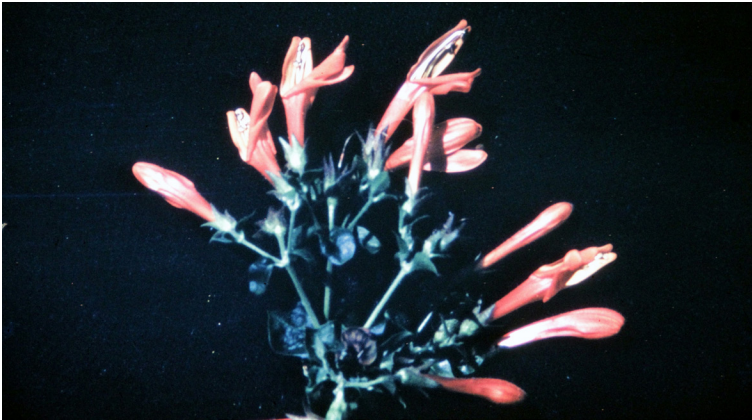
143. Clematis. Later on, the blossoms have beautiful seeds. *Clematis lasianthe*



144. Curly Dock like Wild Rhubarb has edible leaves. *Rumex crispus*



145. Climbing Penstemon of Scarlet Bugler. *Penstemon centranthifolius*



146. Another picture of Scarlet Bugler; the bottom petal is a good landing platform for insects.



147. Evening Prim rose; fairly tall, with blossoms that open late in the day. *Oenothera biennis*



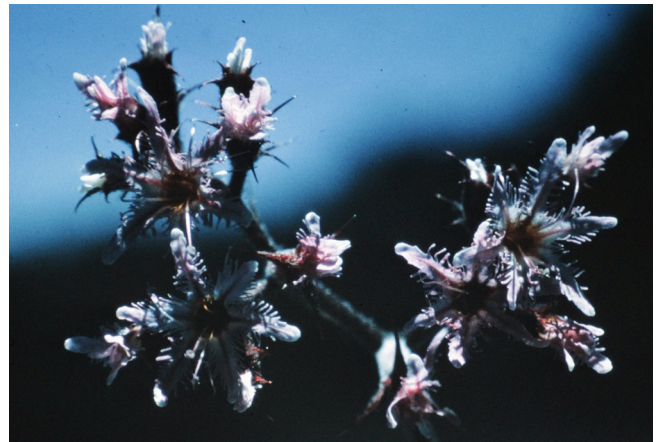
- 148 Turkish Rugging blooms in early summer and covers dry slope with a carpeting of pink blossoms.  
*Chorizanthe staticoides*



149. The Turkish Rugging plant branches rather stiffly.



150. But, close up, you see how lovely the tiny blossoms can be.



151. California Fuschia - blooms in autumn.  
*Onagraceae canum* Also known as  
*Zauschneria californica*



152. California Holly, or Toyon.  
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*



153. Toyon has red berries in early winter.  
It is in blossom stage in June.



154. How important it is to keep open  
spaces where Wild Mustard,  
Wild Radish and grasses can grow!



155. A pretty sight in June; Pink Gentian  
and Chamise blooming in a  
Tenaja meadow.



156. Even insect houses on galls on scrub oaks are beautiful and look like red apples.



157. A willow in seed stage. *Salix*



158. Look at the Mountain Quail in the center of the pictures. He is Lord of what he surveys.



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.