

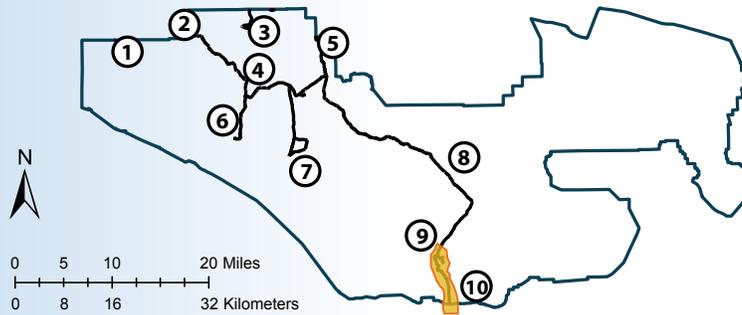
Joshua Tree

Wildflower Report

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



March 17, 2016



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Where are the wildflowers blooming?

This report offers weekly highlights on wildflower conditions for seven general regions within Joshua Tree National Park. For each region, we list the most charismatic blooms with pictures to aid in identification. Blooms listed for one region may be present in other regions as well—particularly the annual flowers.

This week in the park

Beavertail cactus (*Opuntia basilaris*) and sacred datura (*Datura wrightii*) are blooming or about to bloom throughout the park. Datura can be found in disturbed or sandy areas, such as the sides of roads. Beavertail cactus is primarily blooming at lower elevations, but will begin to bloom throughout the park in the coming weeks.



Beavertail cactus (*Opuntia basilaris*)



Sacred datura (*Datura wrightii*)

1 Black Rock Area

Spring annuals and perennial shrubs have joined the show of the Joshua trees at Black Rock.



Notch-leaf phacelia
(*Phacelia crenulata*)

This plant has reddish stalks, deeply divided green leaves, and a curl of lilac-blue flowers. It is usually about one foot tall.



Desert fiddleneck
(*Amsinckia tessellata*)

The small yellow flowers of this plant are arranged on an inflorescence that resembles a scroll. Its foliage is spiny.



Western wallflower
(*Erysimum capitatum*)

This arrangement of flowers, each of which has four petals, is typical of the Brassicaceae family, which includes broccoli.



Whitedaisy tidytips
(*Layia glandulosa*)

This daisy-like plant has tiny black glands and a pleasant, spicy aroma. The notched tips of the petals give it a frilled appearance.

3 Indian Cove

It's still a bit early for flowers here, but you can spot a few if you look. The tiny flowers of jojoba and desert mistletoe can be seen, though—so for now, direct your eyes to the shrubs.



Jojoba
(*Simmondsia chinensis*)

The flowers of jojoba are small and green, and often tucked near the stem among its fleshy leaves.



Desert mistletoe
(*Phoradendron californicum*)

A parasitic plant, desert mistletoe typically has a red appearance, but in the springtime can be green.

4 Wonderland of Rocks

The Barker Dam area is a good place to see riparian shrubs that are not easily found elsewhere in the park. Many of these shrubs are in bloom or fruiting, attracting birds and butterflies. Below, from left to right: **mule-fat** (*Baccharis salicifolia*), with a pen for scale; **bigberry manzanita** (*Arctostaphylos glauca*); and **fragrant sumac** (*Rhus aromatica*).



Keep an eye on the Joshua trees in this area—many are about to bloom. A few annuals are starting to pop up, so watch for color on the ground.



Turpentine broom
(*Thamnosma montana*)
A medium-sized, glandular shrub with dark purple flowers. This plant is in the lemon family and smells strongly of citrus.



Spotted Locoweed
(*Astragalus lentiginosus*)
Locoweed has a similar structure to a lupine, but the leaves are different: the leaflets sprout from a linear axis, whereas a lupine's sprout from a single point.



Scarlet milkvetch
(*Astragalus coccineus*)
It may resemble chuparosa, but this plant is an annual, and in a different family. The bright red flowers attract birds for pollination.



Fremont's phacelia
(*Phacelia fremontii*)
This phacelia is notable for the yellow centers of its flowers, which can be quite distinctive.

6 Keys View Area/ Lost Horse Mine



Golden linanthus
(*Leptosiphon aureus*)
The delicate, spike-like leaves of the golden linanthus distinguish it from the yellow shooting star, whose flowers at first look similar.



Yellow blazingstar
(*Mentzelia affinis*)
The shimmer on the petals of blazingstars is a good identifying characteristic, as well as the many stamens at the center of the flower.



Beautiful rockcress
(*Boechera pulchra*)
These delicate inflorescences of bright magenta flowers are appearing across this area.



Ground-cherry
(*Physalis crassifolia*)
This plant is a close relative of the tomatillo. When in fruit, it looks strikingly similar, producing a berry surrounded by a papery envelope.

8 Pinto Basin

Perennial shrubs continue to bloom in the Pinto Basin, including bladderpod (*Peritoma arborea*), desert senna (*Senna armata*), creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*), and desert lavender (*Hyptis emoryi*).



Bladderpod
(NPS/Hannawacker)



Desert senna
(NPS/Ingersoll)



Creosotebush
(NPS/Ingersoll)



Desert lavender

The ocotillos in the Pinto Basin are going into bloom! The Ocotillo Patch plants are not yet blooming, but with a keen eye, you can spot the telltale flash of red blossoms on other ocotillos throughout the Pinto Basin and south toward Cottonwood Spring and beyond.



Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*) full plant; detail of ocotillo buds; and detail of ocotillo in bloom.

9 10 Cottonwood Spring and Bajada



The Joshua Tree poppy is best identified by the dark spots at the base of the filaments (stalks which support the anthers). Look closely at the photo at left to see these dark spots at the very center of the flower.

A small carpet of blooms has appeared south of the Cottonwood Visitor Center, just inside the park. Be sure to look for the Joshua Tree poppy, a new species described to science in 2014. The Joshua Tree poppy is listed as endangered due to its distribution, which is limited almost entirely to Joshua Tree National Park and nearby areas.



Desert dandelion (*Malacothrix glabrata*), Esteve's pincushion (*Chaenactis stevioides*), browneyes (*Chylismia claviformis*), and Arizona lupine (*Lupinus arizonicus*) cover the ground on the flats and washes around Cottonwood Canyon.

Perennial Shrubs



Brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*)
The leaves of this shrub are fair in color and feel fuzzy due to protective hairs on their surface. Before it flowers, brittlebush can have a domed appearance.



Chuparosa (*Justicia californica*)
This shrub's tube-shaped red flowers are adapted for pollination by birds. It is much shorter and more densely branched than the ocotillo.

Annual Plants



Browneyes (*Chylismia claviformis*)
This cheerful annual is popping up across the lower elevations. It is named for the brown receptacle at the center of its snow-white petals.



NPS/Keith Flood

Desert dandelion (*Malacothrix glabrata*)
The neon yellow of these flowers can sometimes carpet swathes of ground in the desert. Even when solitary, they are a treat.



NPS/Keith Flood

Canterbury bells (*Phacelia campanularia*)
This phacelia's flowers are large, bell-shaped, and distinctively cobalt blue to violet in color. Look for the lush rosette of fleshy leaves.



Cryptantha (*Cryptantha spp.*)
These annuals, sometimes called catseye, are notoriously difficult to identify without their nutlets (seeds) present.

Let Them Grow

Collecting vegetation is prohibited in the park. Leave wildflowers for all to enjoy!