

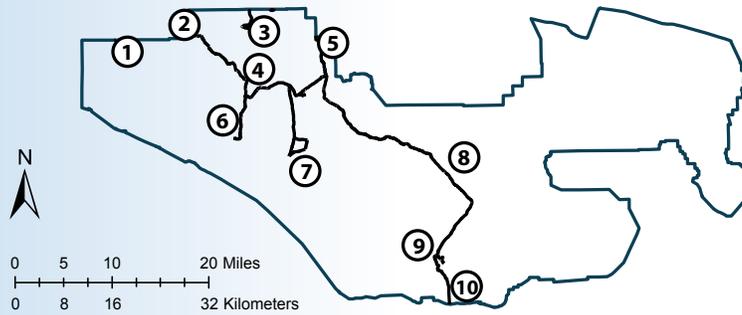
Joshua Tree

Wildflower Report

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



March 3, 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

Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*) are beginning to bloom throughout the park. Scattered wildflowers are beginning to appear in the north, but **no widespread bloom events are occurring**.



1 Black Rock area

A few spring annuals are just beginning to pop up at Black Rock. Look in the shady spaces under trees and the slopes on the edges of washes. So far, the majority are so-called “belly flowers”—you might have to lie down to get a good look.



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.



Pale primrose
(*Cammisoniopsis pallida*)
The low rosette of grayish leaves and buttery yellow flowers of this primrose can be spotted on open ground between shrubs.



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

As in Black Rock, 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

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.



Western tansy mustard
(*Descurainia pinnata*)
This vigorous annual is widespread this year. Look for its bunches of small yellow flowers at the tops of its wavering stalks.



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.



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.



Chia
(*Salvia columbariae*)
This annual has small and distinctive purple flowers arranged around its stem, and can appear in large numbers with adequate rainfall.



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

7 Geology Tour Road area



Desert lavender
(*Hyptis emoryi*)
The sweet, minty scent of desert lavender may reach you before you spot its purple flowers. Follow your nose! This shrub looks as nice as it smells.



Desert starvine
(*Brandegea bigelovii*)
This climbing vine has star-shaped white flowers and one defining characteristic of the cucumber family: twining tendrils at the ends of its stalks.



Desert tobacco
(*Nicotiana obtusifolia*)
The aromatic leaves of this plant reveal its shared ancestry with commercial tobacco. Spot the similarities to the flowers of ground-cherry: the two are in the same family.



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

A widespread bloom of perennials continues 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

Annual Plants



Yellow cups
(*Chylismia brevipes*)
This plant has dark green leaves with speckles, arranged in a low rosette. Look for it in washes.



Notch-leaf phacelia
(*Phacelia crenulata*)
This phacelia has dark, fleshy leaves and flowers with pale centers.



Arizona lupine
(*Lupinus arizonicus*)
The lupines are here! Arizona lupine is distinguished by its warm, fuchsia-purple color of blossom. Look for it in disturbed areas such as washes and roadsides.

9 10 Cottonwood Spring and Bajada

The Bajada area encompasses the southernmost portion of the park, and some of the lowest elevations as well. The shrubs mentioned for the Pinto Basin have also begun to bloom here (see above). Ocotillos are beginning to bloom south of Cottonwood Visitor Center, and they may begin to bloom to the north as well. The ocotillo is a charismatic plant of the Colorado Desert, known for its unique form and striking red flowers.



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

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.



Bladderpod (*Peritoma arborea*)
These bushes are in full bloom across the lower elevations. Look for anthers that extend far past the petals to positively identify bladderpod.



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.



Arizona lupine (*Lupinus arizonicus*)
Arizona lupine is distinguished by its warm, fuchsia-purple color of blossom. Look for it in disturbed areas such as washes and roadsides.



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



Parish's poppy (*Eschscholzia parishii*)
This poppy can be distinguished from the California poppy by its smaller size, lemon-yellow color and usual lack of an orange center.



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.



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.

NPS/Keith Flood

NPS/Keith Flood

Let Them Grow

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