

Miner's Lettuce
Claytonia perfoliata, Spring/Winter

A western North American native, Miner's Lettuce, can be found in almost every county in California. This trailing plant can grow to 40 centimeters in length. Mature leaves are round, succulent and edible and have small white flowers that appear from February to May or June. A little inland the presence of Miner's Lettuce indicates a healthy oak woodland.

Paintbrush
Castilleja wightii, Spring/Summer

On the hills and mountain slopes along the coast and inland from Washington to Baja California, this perennial hemiparasitic herb paints a vibrant landscape. The "flower" cluster is actually a series of leaf-like bracts in shades of bright red to yellowish. These bracts resemble paintbrushes dipped in paint. The plant limits pollinators by hiding its tiny, creamy yellow flowers deep inside each cluster of bracts.

Popcorn Flower
Plagiobothrys nothofulvus, Spring

Found predominantly in western North America, this small herbaceous plant bears tiny white flowers. The flower only measures 1 to 3 millimeters wide but can spread to blanket a hillside in vibrant white. The plant itself is covered with long, white hairs giving it a unique texture. Don't let the name fool you as this little flower is not edible.

Powdery Dudleya
Dudleya farinosa, Summer

This succulent plant also goes by the names Sea Lettuce and Powdery Liveforever. Its variable appearance can run from drab to spectacular with pale green leaves that often boast brightly colored tips. The plant erects a tall stem, atop which a branching flower cluster of pale to bright yellow flowers sits. Powdery Dudleya is a favorite among hummingbirds.

Pussy Ears
Calochortus tolmiei, Spring/Summer

Native to California, but found in other western states, Pussy Ears, also known as Cat's Ears or Hairy Star Tulips, are a treat to find. Growing on ocean bluffs and at the edge of forests, these sweet little flowers are actually hairy and soft to the touch. Recognized by their long, slender leaves, the delicate lavender flowers become easier to spot.

Rock Phacelia
Phacelia californica, Spring/Summer

Growing in chaparral, woodland, and coastal bluffs the Rock Phacelia is a native of coastal northern California and Oregon. The dense, coiled flower cluster is made up of small, bell-shaped flowers of white, pale blue or lavender. The flower is a food source for the Mission Blue butterfly, which is an endangered species.

Sea Thrift
Armeria maritima, Spring

A compact evergreen perennial, Sea Thrift or Sea Pink is found in wild coastal areas across the Northern Hemisphere growing in dry, sandy, saline conditions such as coastal cliffs, grasslands, and salt marshes. This plant grows in low clumps and sends up long stems to support globes of bright pink flowers.

Seaside Daisy
Erigeron glaucus, Winter/Spring/Summer

This native daisy-like flower is found on California and Oregon beaches, bluffs and dunes. The plant produces thick, rounded spoon-shaped leaves with stems bearing clusters of one to 15 flower heads. The center yellow disc flowers are surrounded by ray flowers which vary in color ranging from deep blue and purple to lavender to nearly white.

Varicolored Lupine
Lupinus littoralis, Spring

The branches of this perennial lupine are often plastered against coastal bluffs as it creeps along the coastline. The gray-green leaves compliment the blue, purple, yellow, white or pink flowers. Often there are several colors in one flower. The Varicolored Lupine is known for its special value to native bees.

Coast Wallflower
Erysimum concinnum, Spring/Summer

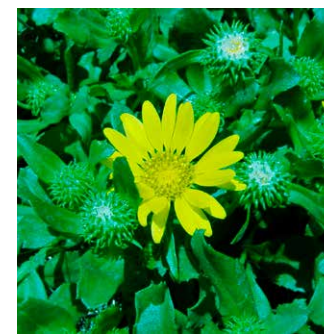
Endemic to California, the Coast Wallflower is an uncommon beach-dwelling wildflower. This short-lived perennial has densely crowded clusters of yellow, 4-petaled and cross-shaped flowers atop leafy upright stems in late spring and can grow to over half a meter in height.



Goldfields



Goose Tongue



Gumplant



Johnny Tuck



Miner's Lettuce



Paintbrush



Popcorn Flower



Powdery Dudleya



Pussy Ears



Rock Phacelia



Sea Thrift



Seaside Daisy



Varicolored Lupine

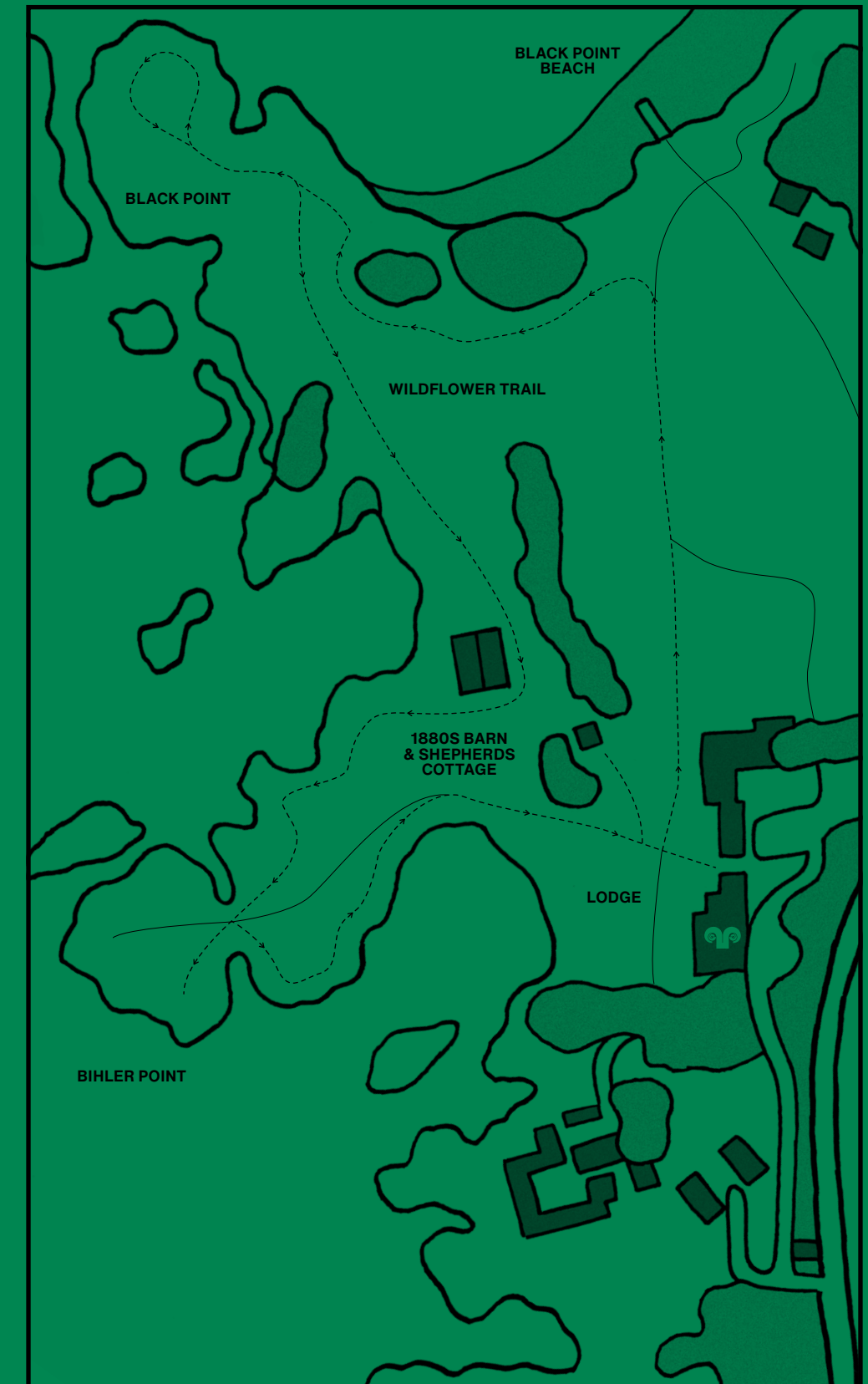


Coast Wallflower



Yarrow

The Sea Ranch Lodge



The abundance of flora and fauna at The Sea Ranch makes it a special place and treasured ecosystem. Every year wildflowers grace our Sea Ranch canvas, painting a vibrant and colorful landscape. Finding, identifying and appreciating these fragile beauties is one of the highlights of spending time exploring The Sea Ranch. Please enjoy our Wildflower Walk by using this simple footpath map and wildflower guide. We ask that you stay on the established footpaths to help us protect these delicate plants and flowers. For your safety, please use extreme caution when walking near the bluffs. With care and compassion for our environment we can keep The Sea Ranch ecosystem healthy and thriving for years to come, giving generations of visitors the pleasure of experiencing our wonderful wildflowers in full bloom.

Coast Angelica
Angelica hendersonii, Summer

Found in northern California and sometimes southern Oregon this wildflower, an uncommon member of the carrot family, can grow up to 6 feet tall and is topped with clusters of white flowers perched above very large, twice-compound pinnate leaves. Butterflies, bees and other pollinators use this plant for nectar.

Blue Eyed Grass
Sisyrinchium bellum, Winter/Spring

Growing throughout California this member of the Iris family with small purplish-blue flowers and grassy, tufted leaves, can grow to 1 foot tall and be found in open grassy places from March through May. Blue Eyed Grass is known to be drought tolerant and deer-resistant, wonderful attributes for northern California native plant gardens.

Bush Lupine
Lupinus arboreus, Spring

Thriving from Humboldt County all the way down to southern California and reaching distinctive heights up to 6 feet, the ever-green Bush Lupine showcases beautiful yellow, and sometimes lilac or blue flower spikes to welcome spring. The fragrant flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds and pollinators. The blue species on TSR has almost disappeared as it has hybridized with the dominant yellow variety.

Bush Monkey Flower
Diplacus aurantiacus, Winter/Spring/Summer

Native to southwestern North America and growing throughout most of California, the Bush Monkey Flower has deep green sticky leaves and tubular flowers in a vari-

ety of shades from white to red, with the most common color being orange. The Miwok and Pomo used the plant to treat minor ailments such as sores, burns and stomach upset.

California Poppy
Eschscholzia californica, Spring/Summer

Chosen as California's State flower in 1903, the California Poppy is native to the western United States throughout California, Oregon, southern Washington, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Its waxy, pale blue-green foliage sets off the bright orange (inland), or yellow (coastal), silky-textured petals. These delicate petals close at night or in the cold, windy weather and open again with the shining sun.

California Buttercup
Ranunculus californicus, Winter/Spring

Growing in a wide variety of habitats including chaparral, grasslands, coastal bluffs, woodlands, and moist meadows, the glossy, deep yellow flowers of the California Buttercup are a cheerful harbinger of spring in California. The flower may have 9-17 petals which produce a highly directional, reflective optical response that may help in luring pollinators or proving whether you enjoy eating butter.

Clustered Broomrape
Orobanche fasciculata, Spring/Summer

Native to much of western and central North America from Alaska to northern Mexico to the Great Lakes region, Clustered Broomrape is actually a parasite. As a result, it doesn't need leaves for Chlorophyll and simply grows stems that produce a flower cluster ranging in color from yellowish to purple. It attaches itself to the roots of other plants and takes nutrients from its host as needed.

Coastal Buckwheat
Eriogonum latifolium, Spring/Summer/Fall

A common resident of coastal bluffs and scrub of the western United States this perennial herb forms neat mounds and has pale white-green, oval, woolly leaves with white to pinkish pompom flowers. This helpful native provides pollen and nectar for bees and butterflies, larval food for butterflies, seeds for birds and cover for many creatures.

Cow Parsnip
Heracleum maximum, Spring/Summer

This giant of the carrot family is common in coastal bluff and meadow habitats. The



Coast Angelica



Blue Eyed Grass



Bush Lupine



Bush Monkey Flower



California Poppy



California Buttercup



Clustered Broomrape



Coastal Buckwheat



Cow Parsnip



Douglas Iris



Coastal Onion



Cream Cup



Dwarf Brodiaea



Footsteps of Spring



Golden Eyed Grass

very large plant can be more than 6 feet tall with huge leaves divided into maple-shaped leaflets. A flat cluster of flowers sometimes measuring a foot in diameter sits atop the stout hollow stalk.

Douglas Iris
Iris douglasiana, Spring

Calling the Pacific Coast woodlands and meadows home, the Douglas Iris begins with dark green, 1/2 to 1-inch wide grass-like leaves and from February through April gives way to diversely colored and wonderfully patterned fan shaped flowers with three inner petals "standards" and three outer petals "falls". Fittingly, the word Iris means rainbow. Our local flowers range from deep purple to white.

Coastal Onion
Allium dichlamydeum, Spring

The steep sea cliffs on the West Coast of California are home to the Coastal Onion. This wild onion starts as a bulb and then, a stout green stem emerges to produce a flower cluster about a centimeter wide in colors ranging from bright magenta to fuchsia. The greens and bulbs were eaten raw or cooked by the Pomo and Kashaya.

Cream Cup
Platystemon californicus, Winter/Spring

Part of the Poppy family, the Cream Cups are common spring wildflowers running from the California coast inland to the foothills. The leaves are arranged opposite one another with a single stem and flower of six creamy white petals that surround a tuft of flattened stamens. Either the bases or tips of the petals (sometimes both) may be golden yellow. Once much more common, Cream Cups are being crowded out by non-native grasses and weeds.

Dwarf Brodiaea
Brodiaea terrestris, Spring

Found on the coastal ranges from the Oregon border through the Bay Area, to San Diego, and in the Sierra Nevada this delicate, six-petal, urn-shaped, lavender and blue flower has very short stems, and is often found growing close to the ground in paths and along trails. The Dwarf Brodiaea is in the cluster-lily family and flowers in the spring and summer.

Footsteps of Spring
Sanicula arctopoides, Spring

The West Coast of the United States is home to the Footsteps of Spring, also known as Yellow Mats. This perennial herb has short

thick branches, carrot-like or maple-shaped leaves of yellowish-green and tiny yellow flowers. The plant grows in low matted patches along the ground resembling "footsteps". This is a protected species.

Golden Eyed Grass
Sisyrinchium californicum, Spring/Summer

Growing primarily in the North Coast and Central Coast regions this native perennial thrives in the wet winters, cool summers and abundant fog drip. Its dainty, bright yellow flowers bloom from May through June. It is a member of the Iris family.

Goldfields
Lasthenia californica, Winter/Spring

This species is native to large parts of California and Oregon and is a member of the Sunflower family. Its appearance can vary based on the climate, but most produce a yellow disc of florets surrounded by small ray petals, resembling a tiny sunflower. Large populations of the flower bloom all at once in the spring carpeting the hillsides and coastal bluffs in yellow.

Goose Tongue
Plantago maritima, Spring/Summer

A flowering seaside plant from the plantain family, Goose Tongue grows in the temperate and arctic regions. With a dense rosette of somewhat succulent linear leaves and small, greenish-brown flowers produced in a spike this herbaceous perennial has a unique appearance. In some cultures, the leaves and seeds were harvested and eaten raw or cooked.

Gumplant
Grindelia stricta var. *platyphylla*, Spring/Summer/Fall

Native and endemic to California this bluff-top plant is easily recognized by the sticky white liquid that appears on its buds and beneath the blooms. Numerous flower heads sit at the top of the plant and each flower can grow to 2 1/2 inches wide with a yellow center surrounded by golden ray florets.

Johnny Tuck
Triphysaria eriantha ssp. *rosea*, Spring

Johnny Tuck is native to California and grows in many types of habitats. As a facultative root parasite, the plant attaches to other plants' roots to tap nutrients. Each flower has a thin, narrow purple upper "lip" and a wider lower "lip" that is divided into three rose or white pouches. A yellow version of this plant is often called Butter-and-Eggs or Johnny Nip.