

California Phenology Project: species profile for Sticky Monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*)



CPP site(s) where this species is monitored: Roberts Regional Recreation Area



Photo credit: Maggie Smith (Flickr)

What does this species look like?

This perennial plant occurs as either a shrub or a subshrub and can grow up to 1.5 meters tall. The foliage can be hairy or glabrous. The leaves are deep green and linear, with edges (margins) that roll under and are generally sticky. Flower color can range from white to yellow, orange, or red. Flowers are tubular with five broad lobes.

When monitoring this species, use the USA-NPN *semi-deciduous trees and shrubs* datasheet.

Species facts!

- The CPP four letter code for this species is **MIAU** (this species was formerly named *Mimulus aurantiacus*).
- Host plant for the larvae of the Common Checkerspot butterfly.
- Pollinated by both bees and hummingbirds.
- The flowers and roots were used medicinally by Native Americans to heal scrapes and burns.



Photo credit: Brian Haggerty



Photo credit: Jerry Kirkhart (Flickr)

Where is this species found?

- Occurs on rocky hillsides, cliffs, canyon slopes, disturbed areas, borders of chaparral and within open forest.
- Found at elevations less than 1600 meters.
- Can tolerate serpentine soil.

For more information about phenology and the California Phenology Project (CPP), please visit the CPP website (www.usanpn.org/cpp) and the USA-NPN website (www.usanpn.org)

CPP species profile Sticky Monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*)



Young Leaves
Young leaves are often sticky



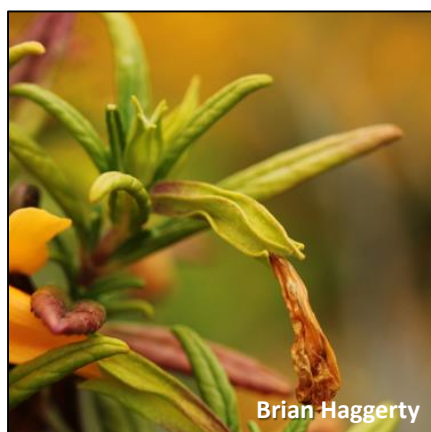
Leaves



Flowers or flower buds
Flowers of this species appear singly; count individual flowers when measuring abundance.



Open flowers
These flowers have both male and female parts. Can you see the anthers and stigma?
Note: flower phenophases are nested; if you record **Y** for “open flowers” you should also record **Y** for “flowers or flower buds”



Fruits
The fruit is a capsule that changes from green to tan or brown; it then splits open to expose the seeds. Do not include empty capsules that have already dropped all of their seeds.



Ripe fruits
A fruit is ripe when it has turned tan or brown and has split open to expose the seeds. Do not include empty capsules that have dropped all of their seeds.
Note: USA-NPN fruit phenophases are nested; if you record **Y** for “ripe fruits” you should also record **Y** for “fruits”.

Phenophases not pictured: **Recent fruit or seed drop**