

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



CPP site(s) where this species is monitored: Golden Gate National 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

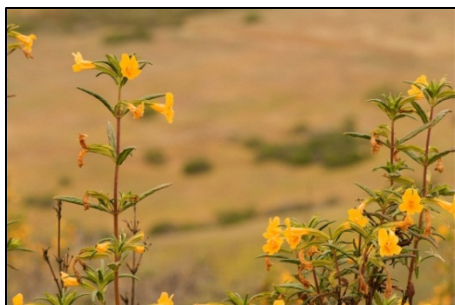


Photo credit: Jerry Kirkhart (Flickr)

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

Bri Weldon



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

Brian Haggerty



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”

Jason Hollinger



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.

Brian Haggerty



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”.

Bri Weldon

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