

California Phenology Project: species profile for Pride of the Mountains (*Penstemon newberryi*)

USA **nph** National Phenology Network

UCSB



CPP site(s) where this species is monitored: Lassen Volcanic National Park,
Sequoia National Park



Photo credit: Dan Allison (Flickr)

What does this species look like?

This bushy perennial subshrub reaches a height of 12-30 centimeters. The leaves are covered with short hairs and are generally densely clustered at the base of plants. The leaf blades are 1 to 4 centimeters long and produce finely-toothed leaf margins. The glandular magenta flowers are 2-3 centimeters long, and the flowers are tubular or funnel shaped.

When monitoring this species, use the USA-NPN broadleaf evergreen trees and shrubs (no buds) datasheet.

Species facts!

- The CPP four letter code for this species is **PENE**.
- *Penstemon newberryi* spends the winter underneath snow.
- The showy flowers are pollinated by both hummingbirds and insects.



Photo credit: Mr.Stobbe (Flickr)



Photo credit: Gravitywave (Flickr)

Where is this species found?

- *Penstemon newberryi* grows in high elevation in rocky habitat such as outcrops and talus.
- It is found at elevations between 700 and 3500 meters.
- Found in California, Nevada, and Oregon
- Occurs in the Siskiyou, Coast Range, Sierra Nevada Mtns and Mt. Lassen.

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)

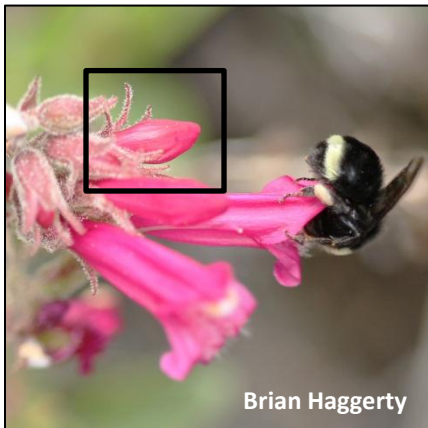
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Young leaves
Young leaves are generally thinner than mature leaves and may be a different color (note the red young leaves in the photo).

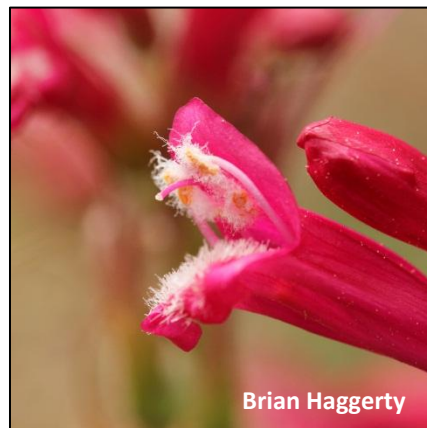


CPP *Penstemon newberryi* at Lassen Volcanic National Park.



Flowers or flower buds
A flower bud can be seen in the black box in the photo to the right.

Brian Haggerty



Open flowers
Can you see the anthers and stigma?
Note: flower phenophases are nested; if you say **Y** to “open flowers” you should also have said **Y** to “flowers or flower buds”

Brian Haggerty



Fruits
The fruit is a capsule that changes from green to tan, and then splits open when dry and ripe.

Brian Haggerty



Ripe fruits
The fruit is considered ripe when it splits open. The picture shows dried capsules that have split open and the ripe seeds found within.

Sylvia Haultain

Note: fruit phenophases are nested; if you say **Y** to “ripe fruits” you should also have said **Y** to “fruits”

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