Every spring, wildflowers adorn the hillsides surrounding beautiful Diamond Valley Lake, Southern California’s largest drinking water reservoir, owned and operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The seasonal Wildflower Trail – part of the Southwestern Riverside County Multi-Species Reserve – is a 1.3-mile loop extending from the Lakeview Trail. It is only open during wildflower season.

The 21.8-mile Lakeview Trail follows the perimeter of DVL and is open year-round.

Both trails are accessed at the trailhead at DVL’s East Marina, entered at Domenigoni and Searl parkways in Hemet.

Check out dvlake.com for current hours and trail use fees.

For Information:
Call (951) 926 7201 or visit www.dvlake.com
Trailhead at DVL Marina: 2615 Angler Ave., Hemet
**California Poppy**
*Eschscholzia californica*
- Full sun
- Light to sandy soil
- 12” - 18”
- Blooms April through August
- Designated the state flower in 1903, the poppy is a mainstay of the California spring landscape.

**Arroyo Lupine**
*Lupinus arizonicus*
- Full sun
- Heavy, clay soils
- Up to 4’
- Blooms late winter to early spring
- A fast-growing annual that requires little water and grows with spring rains. Attracts butterflies and birds.

**California Goldfields**
*Lasthenia californica*
- Full sun
- Poor soil
- Up to 1’
- Blooms late winter to late spring
- A hardy, heat-resistant shrub with yellow daisy-like flowers that are attractive to butterflies and birds. Easy to grow from seed or cuttings. Once established, doesn’t require water.

**Baby Blue Eyes**
*Nemophila menziesii*
- Full sun
- Light, sandy soil
- 3” - 6”
- Blooms March through May
- A fast-growing plant native to the Southwest. The purple bell-shaped flowers are a true California native.

**Indian Paintbrush**
*Castilleja affinis*
- Full to partial sun
- Sandy and decomposed granite soil
- 6” - 18”
- Blooms February through June
- Found on dry, brushy, or rocky hillsides. The small flowers form dense clusters among brightly colored, scarlet bracts. May be partially parasitic on roots of other plants.

**Forget-me-not**
*Calandrinia ciliata*
- Full sun
- Sandy to loamy soil
- 2” - 8”
- Blooms February through May
- Following good winter rains, this common early spring wildflower can be found on grassy slopes, burn areas and cultivated fields.

**Red Maids**
*Calandrinia ciliata*
- Full sun
- Sandy to loamy soil
- 2” - 8”
- Blooms February through May
- Found at base of rock outcrops. Perennial shrub with sticky stems. Flowers range from orange to bright red. Tubular flowers attract bees and hummingbirds.

**Chia**
*Phacelia columbariae*
- Full sun
- Sandy and decomposed granite soil
- 6” - 15”
- Blooms March through June
- A fast-growing annual that requires little water and grows with spring rains. Attracts butterflies and birds. Easy to grow from seed or cuttings. Once established, doesn’t require water.

**Bush Monkey Flower**
*Mimulus aurantiacus*
- Shade to partial sun
- Dry slopes among boulders
- 24” - 46”
- Blooms fall through spring
- Found at base of rock outcrops. Perennial shrub with sticky stems. Flowers range from orange to bright red. Tubular flowers attract bees and hummingbirds.

**Rancher’s Fiddleneck**
*Anisacanthus microcarpus*
- Full sun
- Light to sandy soil
- 1’ - 3’
- Blooms early spring through late spring
- The small trumpet-shaped flowers are clustered at the top of coiled flower spikes. The yellow to orange flowers are found along the high water road.

**TM**
*Phacelia cicutaria*
- Full sun
- Sandy soil
- Up to 2’
- Blooms March through June
- This annual has an extensive root system that makes it useful for bank stabilization. The deep blue flowers attract birds and butterflies. Part of the plant is poisonous if eaten.

**Canterbury Bells**
*Phacelia menziesii*
- Full sun
- Sandy soil
- 4’ - 2’
- Blooms March through June
- A California native wildflower, Baby Blue Eyes prefer moist flats and hillsides. Bright blue blooms with light blue to white centers.