

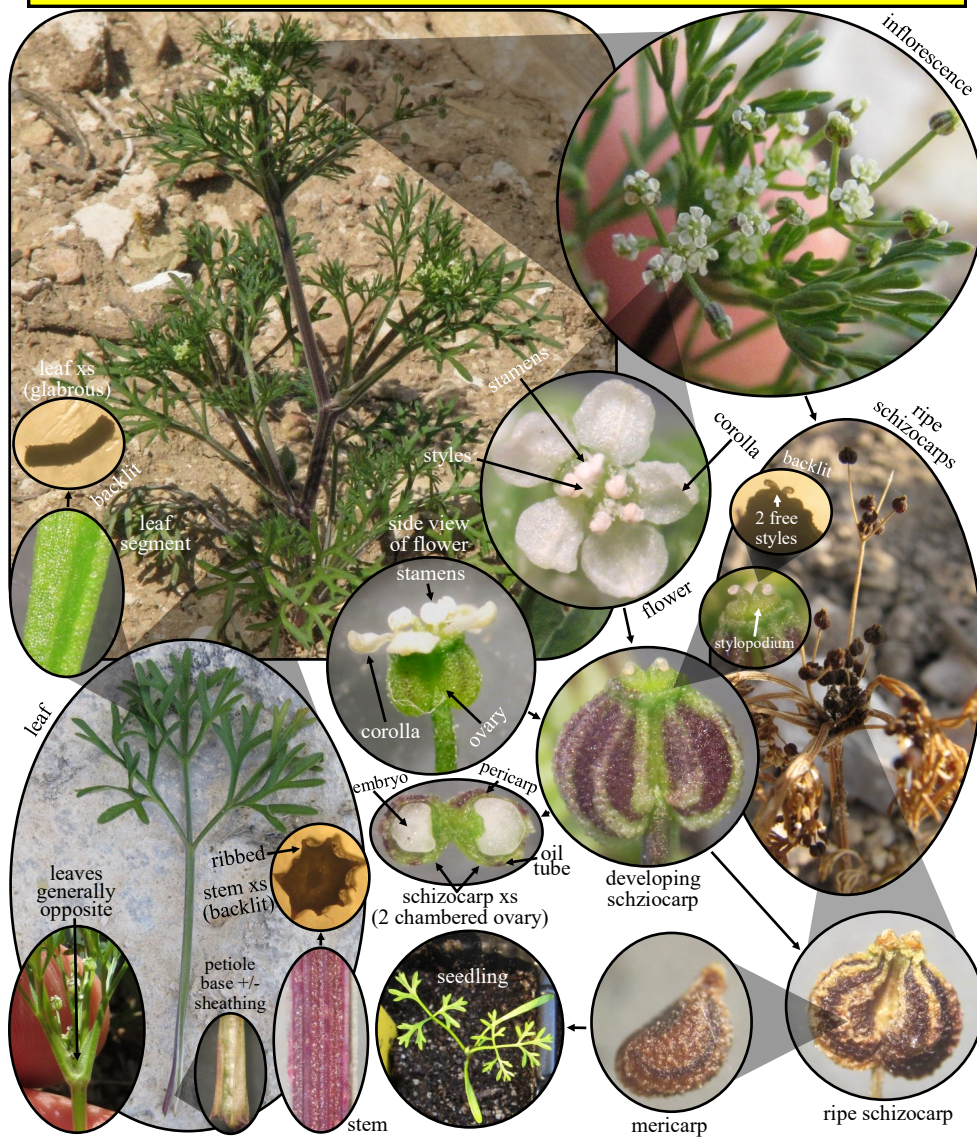
Wild Celery (*Apiastrum angustifolium*)

Order: Apiales

Family: Apiaceae (Carrot Family)

Flowers: March - April

Apiastrum angustifolium is a small herbaceous annual. It is mostly found on the channel facing side of the peninsula. The leaves are mostly cauline, generally opposite and finely ternately dissected. The inflorescence lacks bracts or bractlets and is a compound umbel bearing small bisexual flowers. The flowers lack calyces and the corolla is white. The fruit is a schizocarp that is elliptic-cordate, compressed side to side, ribbed (ribs thread-like), usually papillate-roughened, and the axis is divided to the base. The schizocarp breaks into 2 mericarps that contain the seeds.



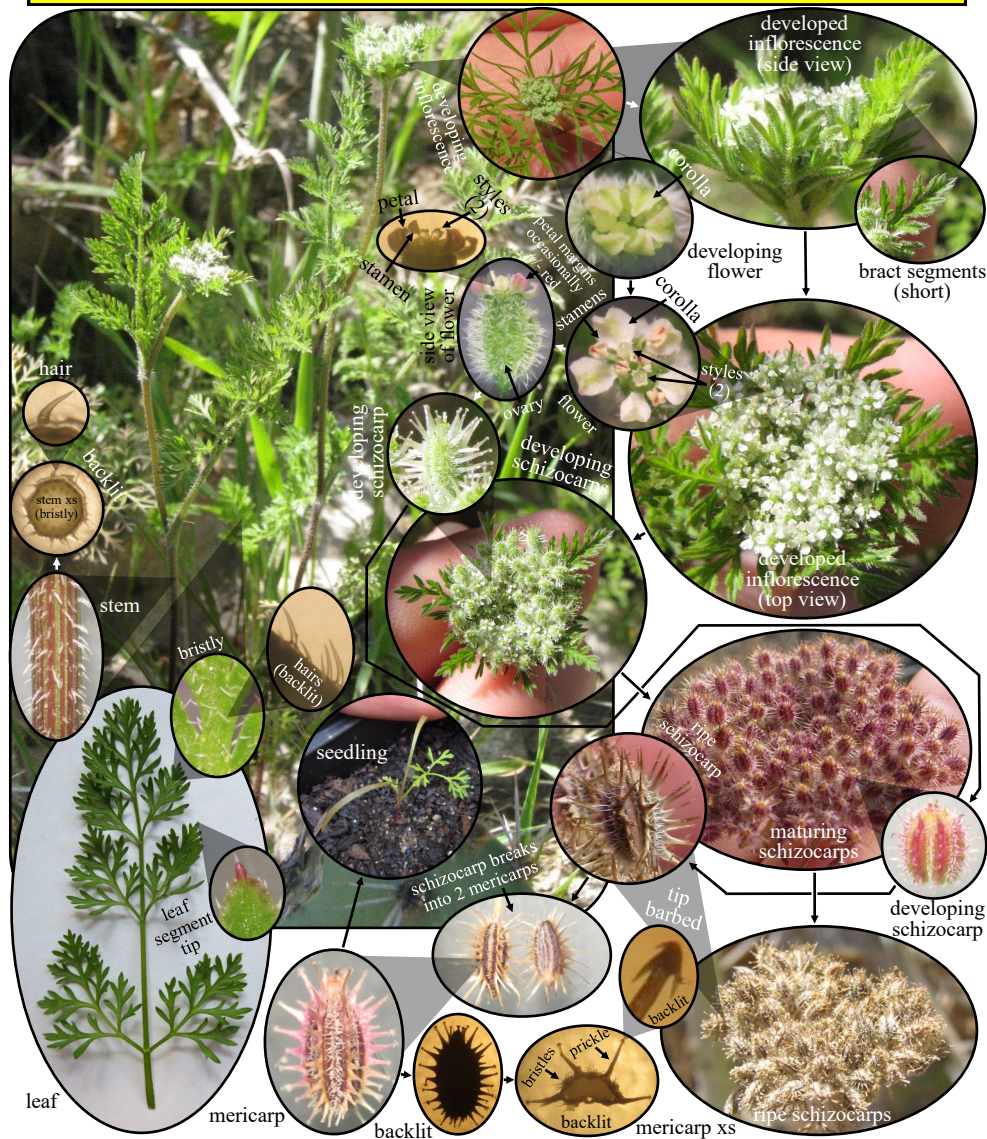
Wild Carrot (*Daucus pusillus*)

Order: Apiales

Family: Apiaceae (Carrot Family)

Flowers: April - June

Daucus pusillus is a small herbaceous annual. It is mostly found on the channel facing side of the peninsula, especially along the coastal bluffs. The leaves are pinnately dissected and usually bristly. The inflorescence is a compound umbel with bract segments short and linear to lanceolate. The small, bisexual flowers lack a calyx and the corolla is white (petal margins sometimes reddish). The fruit is a schizocarp that is oblong to ovate, compressed front to back, ribbed (10), bristly and prickly (prickles barbed tipped). The schizocarp breaks into 2 mericarps that contain the seeds.



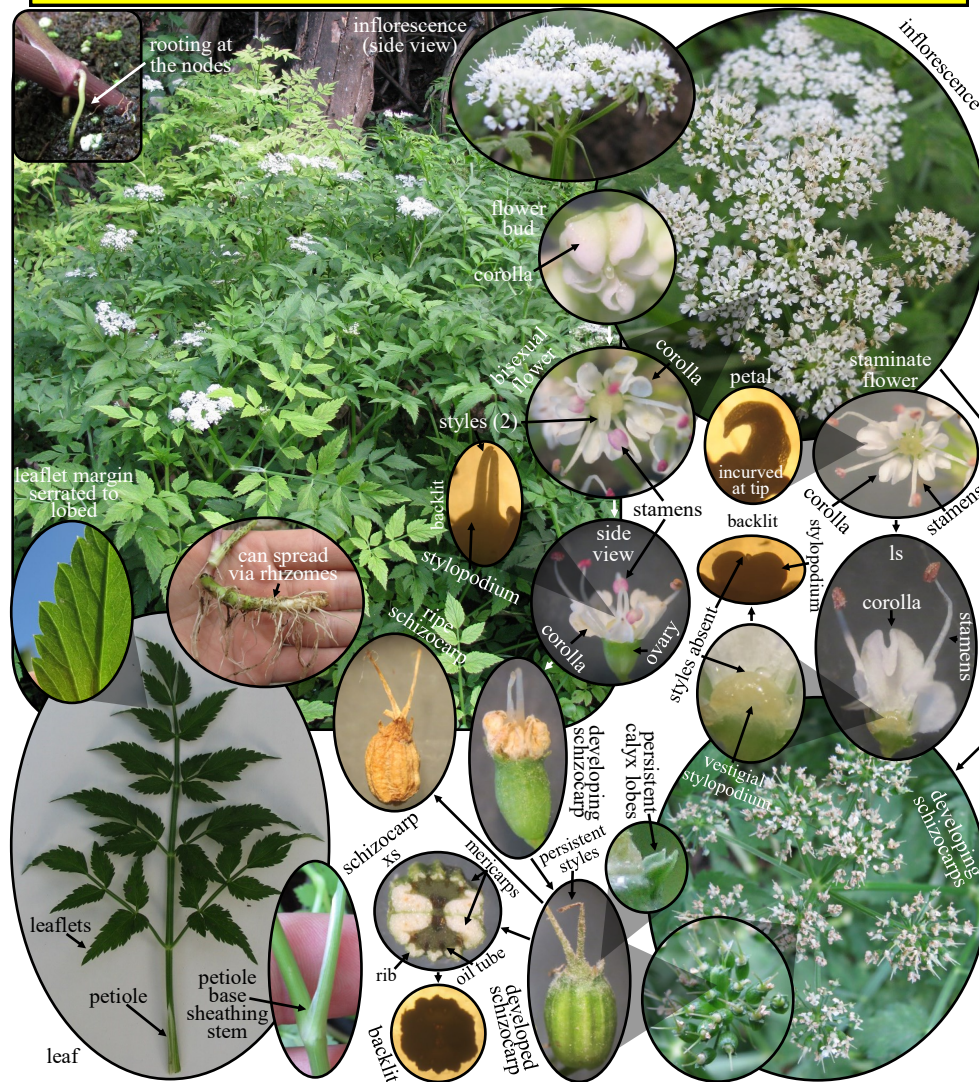
Water Parsley (*Oenanthe sarmentosa*)

Order: Apiales

Family: Apiaceae (Carrot Family)

Flowers: July - October

Oenanthe sarmentosa is a perennial herbaceous plant from tuberous roots or rhizomes. It has only been found along one perennial stream on the peninsula. The leaves are generally 2-pinnate. The leaflets are usually ovate and serrated to lobed. The inflorescence is a compound umbel with many bractlets present. Outer flowers of the inflorescence can be bisexual or staminate and occasionally bilateral. Inner flowers of the inflorescence are generally bisexual and are radial. The calyx is green and persistent. The corolla is white. The styles of the flowers are persistent. The fruit is a schizocarp that is oblong-ovate to round and usually cylindric with ribs that are low. The schizocarp breaks into 2 mericarps that contain the seeds.



Pacific Sanicle (*Sanicula crassicaulis*)

Order: Apiales

Family: Apiaceae (Carrot Family)

Flowers: March - May

Sanicula crassicaulis is a perennial herbaceous plant from a taproot. It is found in a few spots on the peninsula. Leaves are generally palmate or palmate-ternate with 3 to 5 lobes that have margins finely serrated. Flowers are small and clustered in simple heads. Each head contains 3 to 8 bisexual flowers (generally with short pedicels) and 3 to 5 staminate flowers (generally with long pedicels). The calyx is green with the lobes fused at the base, and is persistent. The corolla of both flower types is yellow. In bisexual flowers, 2 styles are present and are often exserted out past the corolla. The fruit is a schizocarp that is usually round and covered in stout bulbous-based prickles. The schizocarp breaks into 2 mericarps that contain the seeds.

