

# California Mustard (*Caulanthus lasiophyllus*)

Order: Brassicales

Family: Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)

Flowers: March - May

*Caulanthus lasiophyllus* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly along the coastal bluffs. The plant is stiff hairy. The basal leaves are pinnately-lobed to dentate. The distal cauline leaves are short petioled and much smaller. The calyx is not urn/sac shaped and the sepals are erect. The corolla is white to creamy white, not channeled or crisped, and the claw of the petal is undifferentiated from the blade. The fruit is a silique that can be ascending and descending (majority of siliques descending). The seed is somewhat spheric and orangish.



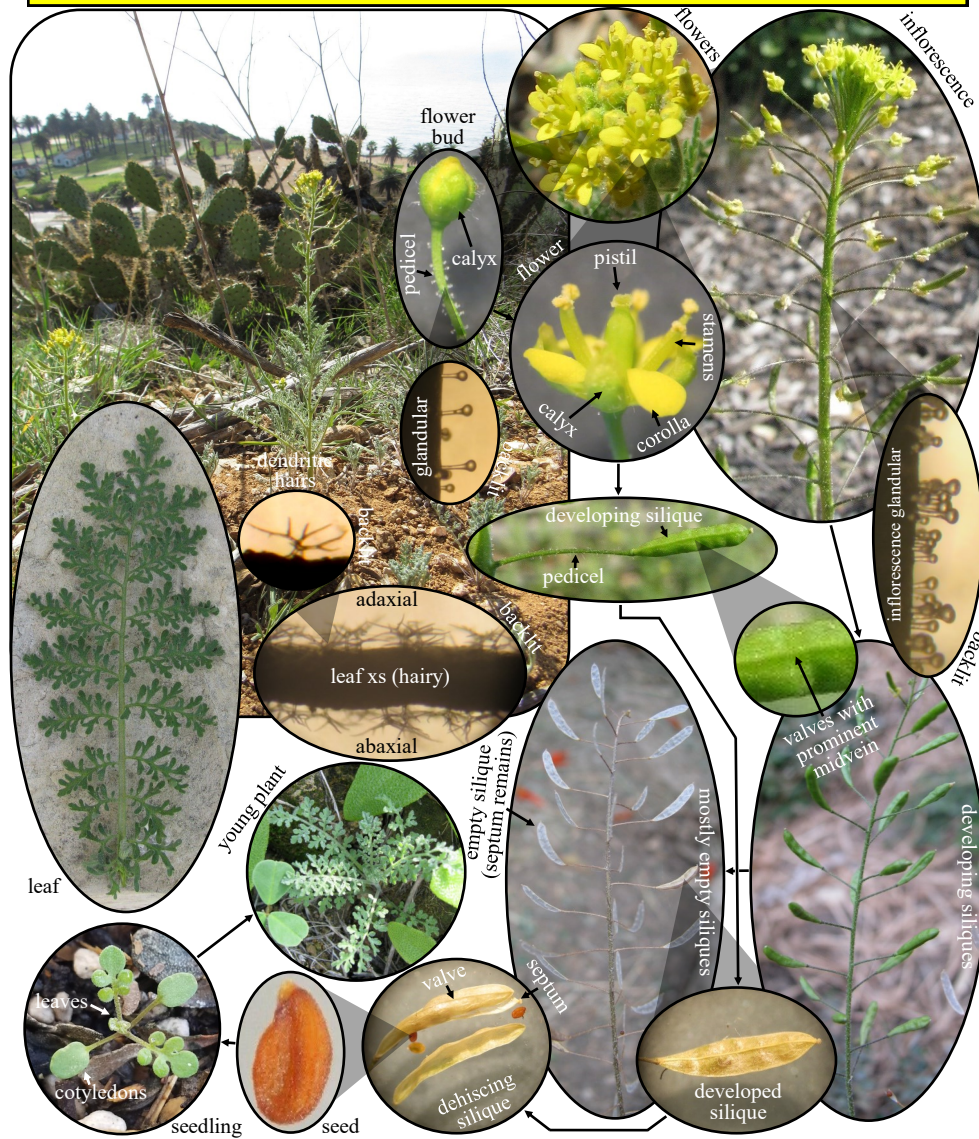
## Tansyleaf Mustard (*Descurainia pinnata* subsp. *brachycarpa*)

**Order:** Brassicales

**Family:** Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)

**Flowers:** March - July

*Descurainia pinnata* ssp. *brachycarpa* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only a few spots on the peninsula mostly along the coastal bluffs. The plant is generally glandular but can be hairy. The basal and proximal cauline leaves are 1 or 2-pinnately lobed and the distal cauline leaves are sessile or short-petioled. The inflorescence is usually glandular. The sepals are erect to spreading and the base is not sac-like. The corolla is yellow or lavender. The fruit is a silique (club-shaped) that can be ascending to spreading to +/- descending. The seed is orangish and oblong.





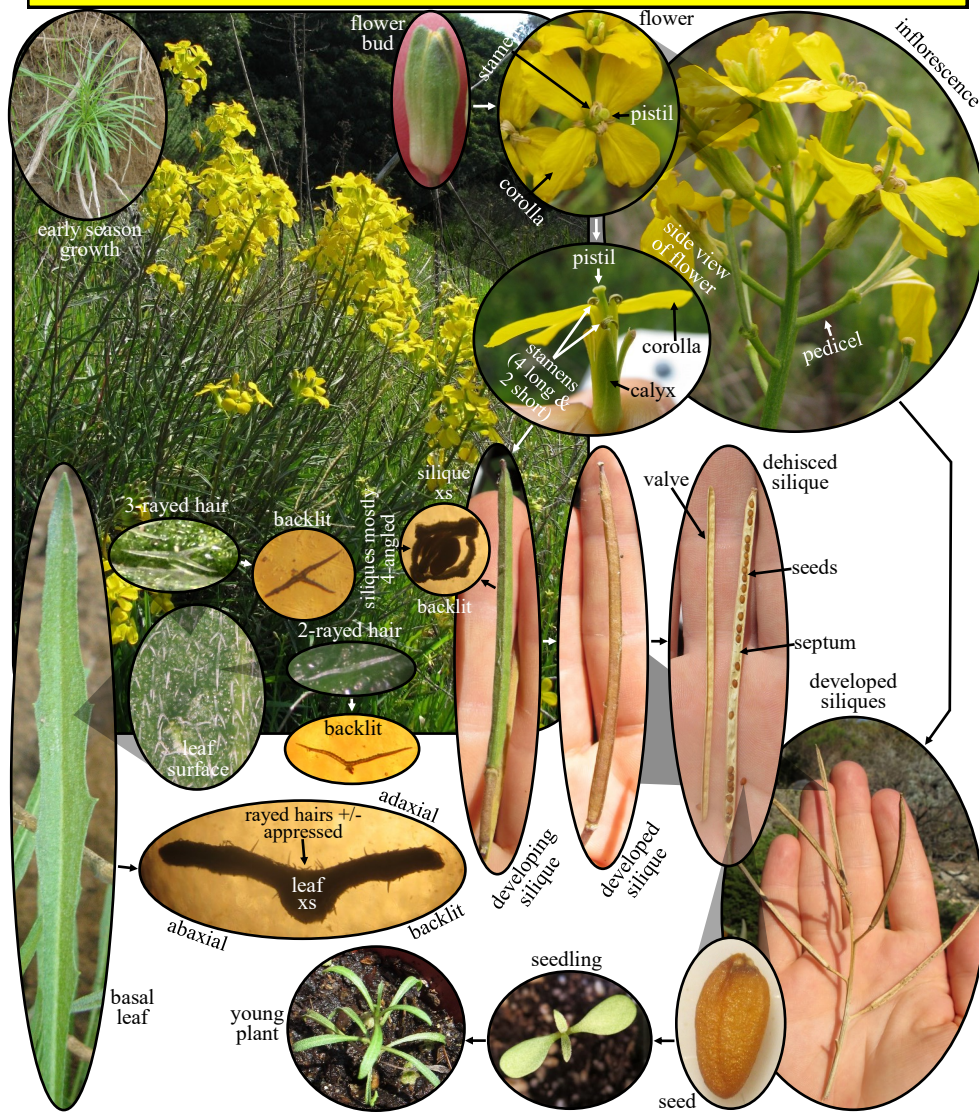
## Western Wallflower (*Erysimum suffrutescens*)

**Order:** Brassicales

**Family:** Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)

**Flowers:** January - July

*Erysimum suffrutescens* is a perennial or subshrub plant. It is only found in one spot on the peninsula. This plant is a CNPS listed rare plant (4.2) and an endemic to California. The basal leaves are linear to linear-oblongate with margins usually entire (sometimes sparsely denticulated) and are hairy. The cauline leaves are sessile and similar to the basal. The hairs of the leaves are 2-rayed and can sometimes be mixed with 3 or 4-rayed hairs as well. The sepals of the calyx are oblong to linear-oblong and the corolla is yellow. The fruit is a silique that can be ascending to spreading, narrowly linear and 4-angled. The seed is oblong and +/- orange.



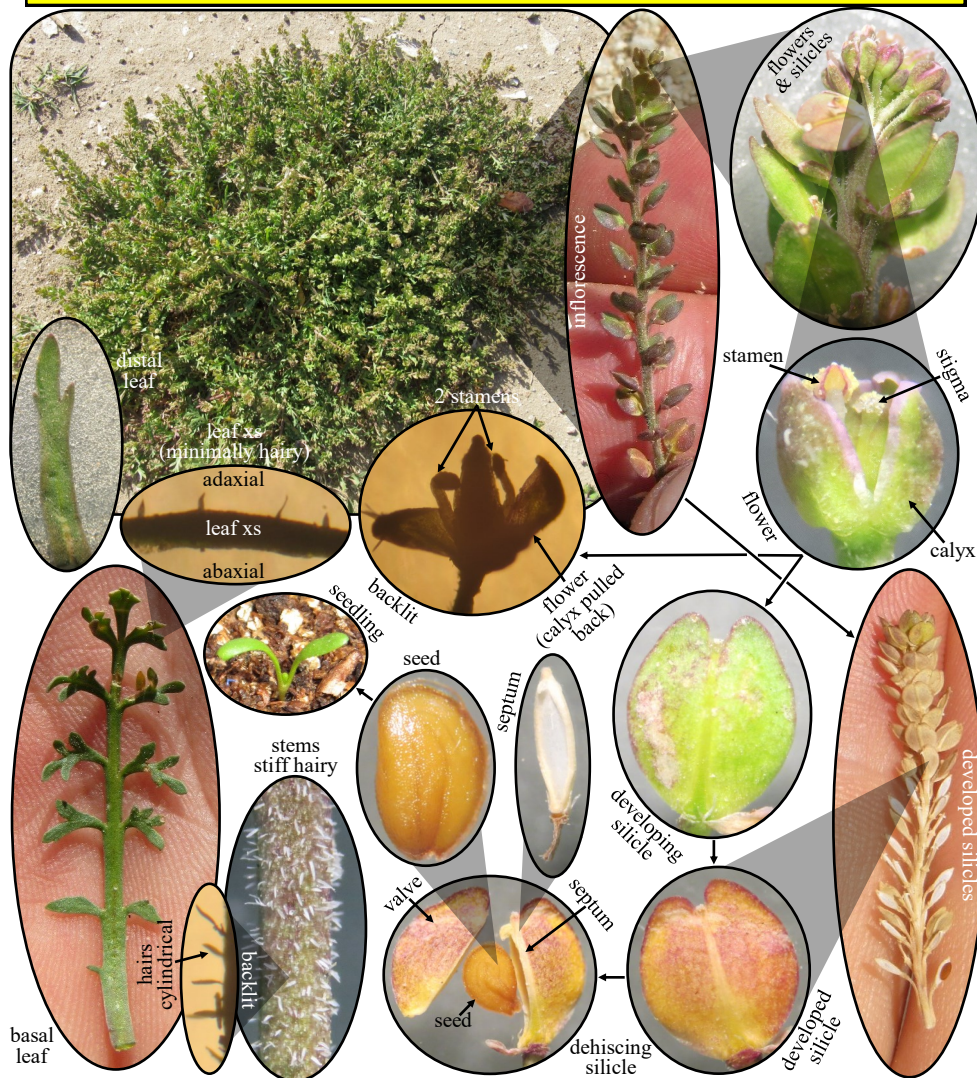
## Wayside Peppergrass (*Lepidium oblongum*)

Order: Brassicales

Family: Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)

Flowers: March - August

*Lepidium oblongum* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in a few spots on the peninsula mostly in disturbed areas and along the coastal bluffs. This plant often has several stems arising from the base which are erect to ascending or decumbent and are hairy. The basal leaves are not rosulate and the cauline leaves are usually sessile and obovate to oblanceolate. The cauline leaf margin can be dentate to lacinate or pinnatifid. The calyx is ovate to broadly oblong and is slow to fall off to somewhat persistent. The corolla is absent to barely present. When the corolla is present, it is white. Only 2 stamens are present. The fruit is a silicle that is roundish with a notch at the tip and is flattened. The seed is ovate and orangish.





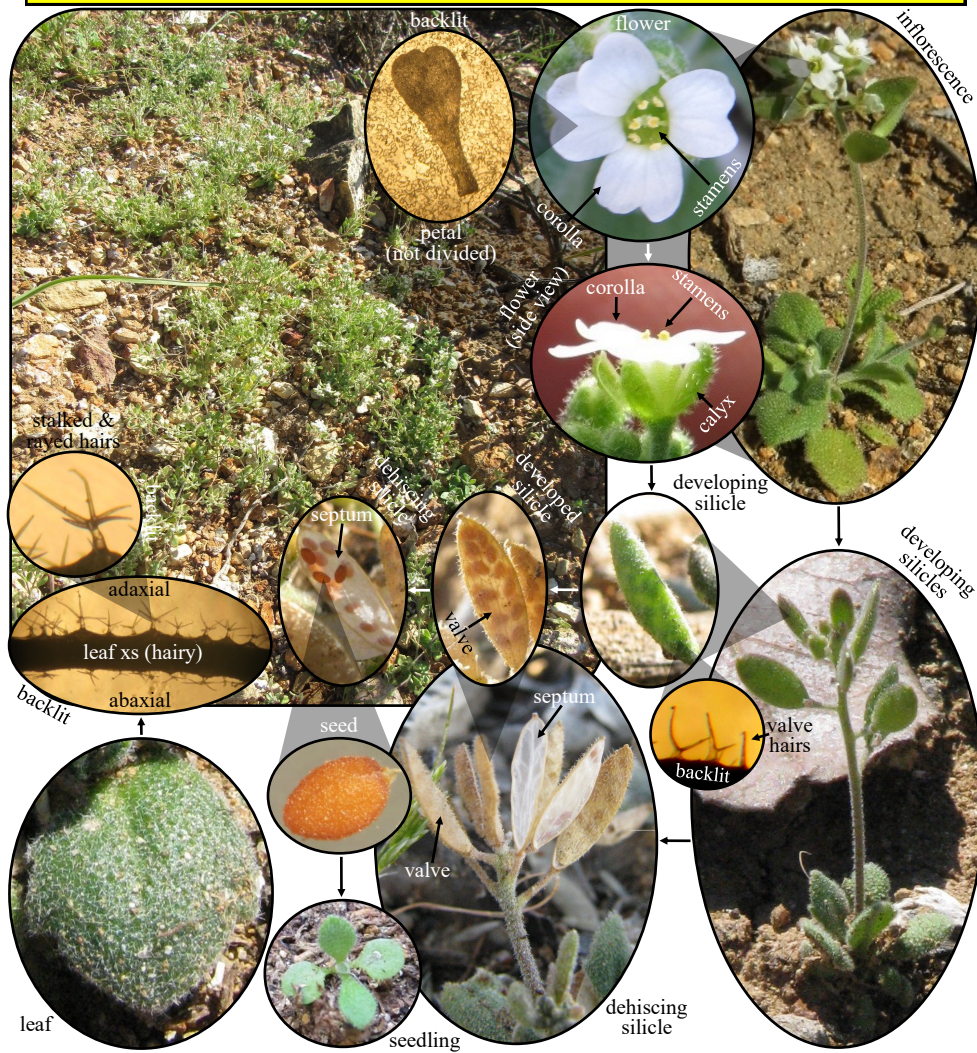
## Wedgeleaf Draba (*Draba cuneifolia* var. *cuneifolia*)

**Order:** Brassicales

**Family:** Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)

**Flowers:** January - May

*Draba cuneifolia* var. *cuneifolia* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is only found in one location on the peninsula. The leaves are hairy with the hairs being stalked and 2-4 rayed and occasionally mixed with simple hairs. The basal leaves of this plant are not rosetted. The overall leaf shape is oblanceolate to spatulate or broadly ovate. The leaf margin is also dentated with the dentation towards the apex of the leaf. The calyx can be green or pink and the sepals are oblong. The corolla is white and the petals are spatulate and not divided (small notch at tip may be present). Late season flowers are cleistogamous and apetalous. The fruit is a silicle that is football-shaped and flattened. The valves of the silicle are covered in simple hairs and sometimes with 2-rayed hairs. The seed is broadly ovoid and +/- orange.





# Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*)

**Order:** Brassicales

**Family:** Brassicaceae (Cabbage Family)

**Flowers:** February - September

*Nasturtium officinale* is a perennial herbaceous aquatic plant. It is found along a few perennial streams on the peninsula. It spreads via rhizomes. It can also root along the proximal nodes of the stem. The leaves are pinnately compound, the petiole is not winged and the base is auriculate. The sepals of the calyx are oblong and erect. The corolla is white. The fruit is a silique with the pedicels spreading. The seed is ovoid, reddish brown and arranged in two rows (biseriate) in the silique. The seed is also coarsely net-veined (reticulated).

