

South Coast Morning Glory

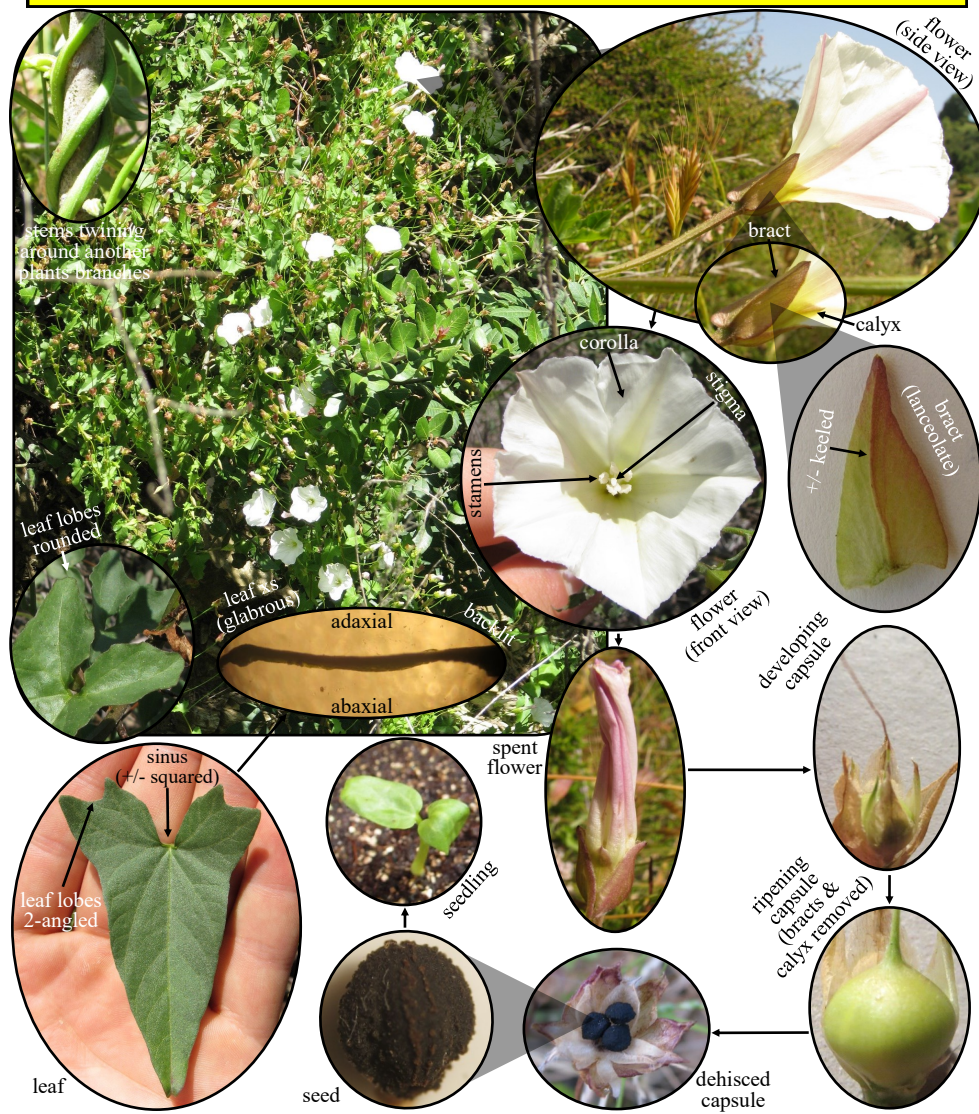
(*Calystegia macrostegia* subsp. *intermedia*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: March - August

Calystegia macrostegia subsp. *intermedia* is a perennial herbaceous vining plant that is a subshrub from a woody caudex. It is found throughout the peninsula. The stems are trailing or climbing and the overall plant can be glabrous to hairy. The leaves are widely triangular, lobed (lobes rounded to 2-angled) and the sinus of the leaf is usually acute to rounded or squared. The bracts of the inflorescence are lanceolate and are usually keeled. The bracts also hide the calyx. The corolla is large and white (with the white fading to pink). The fruit is a capsule that is usually spheric. The seed is usually spheric and black.



Coast Morning Glory

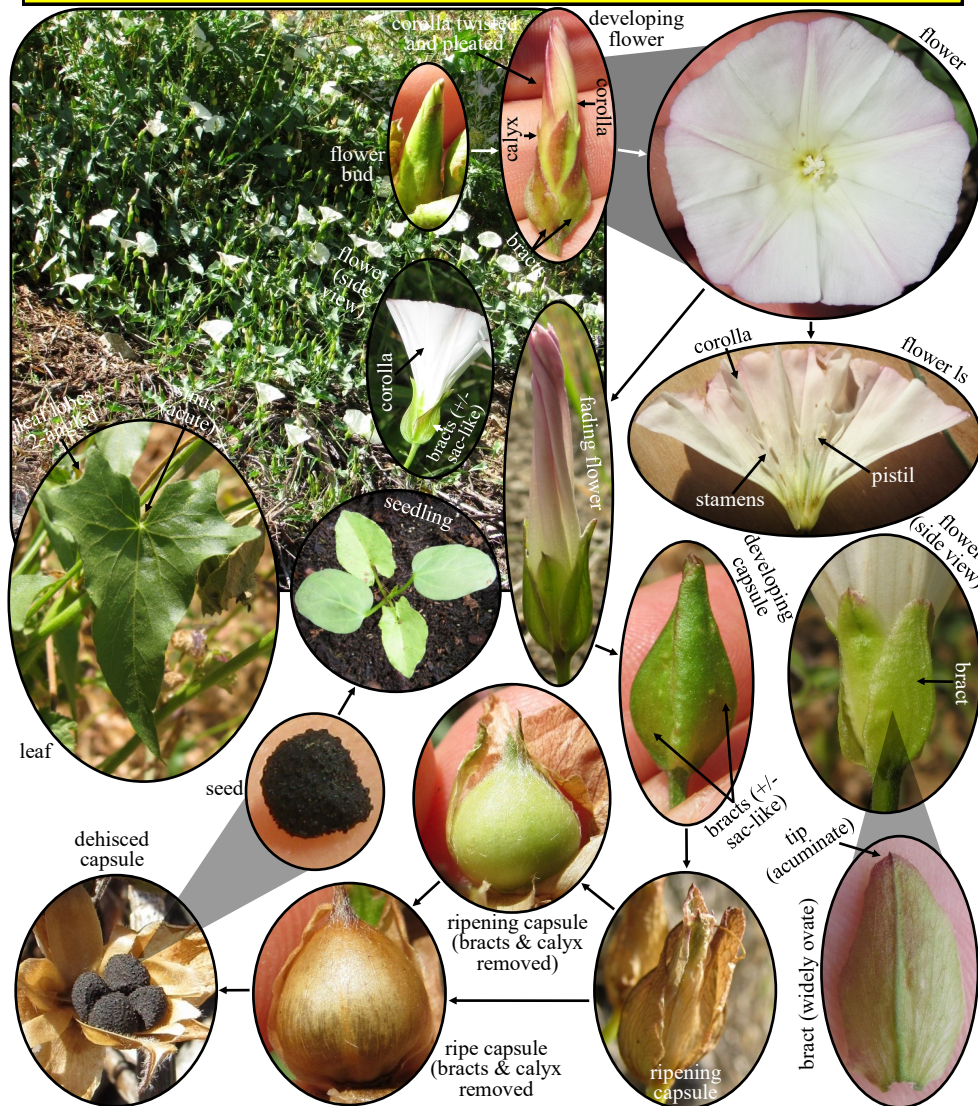
(*Calystegia macrostegia* subsp. *cyclostegia*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: March - August

Calystegia macrostegia subsp. *cyclostegia* is a perennial herbaceous vining plant that is a subshrub from a woody caudex. It is found in a few spots on the peninsula. The stems are trailing or climbing and the overall plant can be glabrous to hairy. The leaves are triangular, lobed (lobes generally 2-tipped) and the sinus of the leaf is usually acute, rounded or occasionally squared. The bracts of the inflorescence are widely ovate to round and can be flat to somewhat sac-like. The tips of the bracts can be notched or acuminate. The bracts also hide the calyx. The corolla is large and white (fading to pink). The fruit is a capsule that is spheric. The seed is spheric and black.



Western Glory (*Calystegia occidentalis* subsp. *occidentalis*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: May - July

Calystegia occidentalis subsp. *occidentalis* is a perennial herbaceous vining plant that is a subshrub from a woody caudex. It has only been found in one canyon on the peninsula. The stems are strongly climbing and the overall plant can be finely hairy. The leaves are triangular with leaf lobes generally indistinct and generally 2-tipped. The bracts of the inflorescence are 1 mm to 7 mm below the calyx and do not hide the calyx. The bracts are linear-oblong and not lobed like the leaves. The corolla is large and a white to cream color. The fruit is a capsule that is usually spheric. The seed is generally spheric and black.



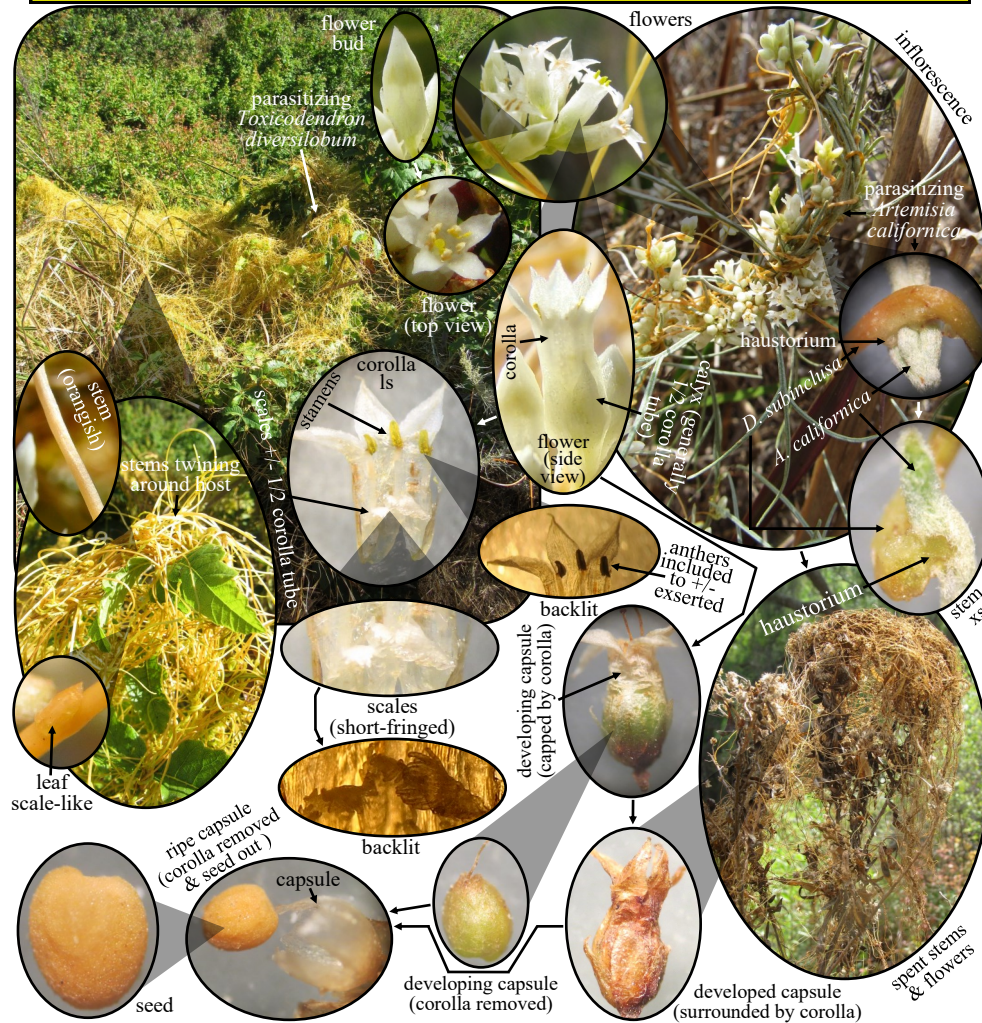
Canyon Dodder (*Cuscuta subinclusa*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: March - October

Cuscuta subinclusa is an annual herbaceous vining plant. It is non-photosynthetic and gets all its water and nutrients from its host (holoparasitic) via specialized roots (haustoria). It is found in a few canyons on the peninsula. It can be found parasitizing *Artemisia californica*, *Baccharis salicifolia* subsp. *salicifolia*, *Malosma laurina*, and *Toxicodendron diversilobum*. Leaves are absent (or scale-like) and the stems are orangish. The tiny bisexual flowers have a whitish calyx that is generally 1/2 the corolla tube with lobe bases generally not overlapping. The corolla is tubular with the corolla lobes 1/4 to 1/3 the tube and the overall color is whitish. Corolla scales are usually 1/2 the corolla tube on the inside and irregularly short-fringed. The fruit is a dry capsule (generally indehiscent) that has a persistent corolla that surrounds it. The seed is small and generally spheric to widely ovoid.



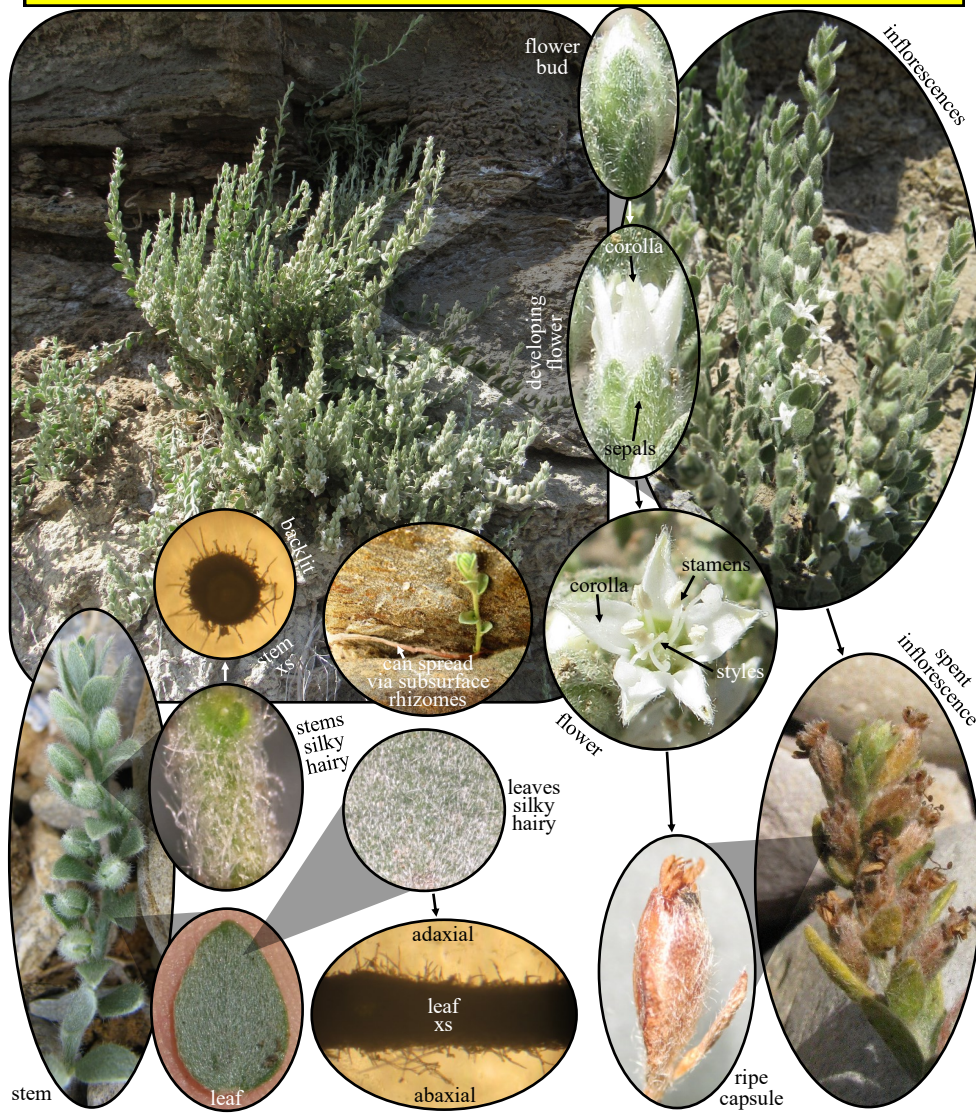
Spreading Alkaliweed (*Cressa truxillensis*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: May - October

Cressa truxillensis is a perennial herbaceous plant. It can be a subshrub and spread out via shallow rhizomes. It is found in a few spots along the coastal bluffs of the peninsula. The overall plant is densely hairy (silky-canescens) and the stems are not twining. The leaves are sessile, elliptic and generally overlapping. The sepals of the flowers are green and generally hide the corolla tube. The corolla is white, with lobes pointed. The corolla is also persistent. The 5 stamens and the 2 styles are exerted out past the corolla and the stigma is head-like. The fruit is a dry capsule usually with only 1 seed and seeds are rare. The seed is small and orangish brown.



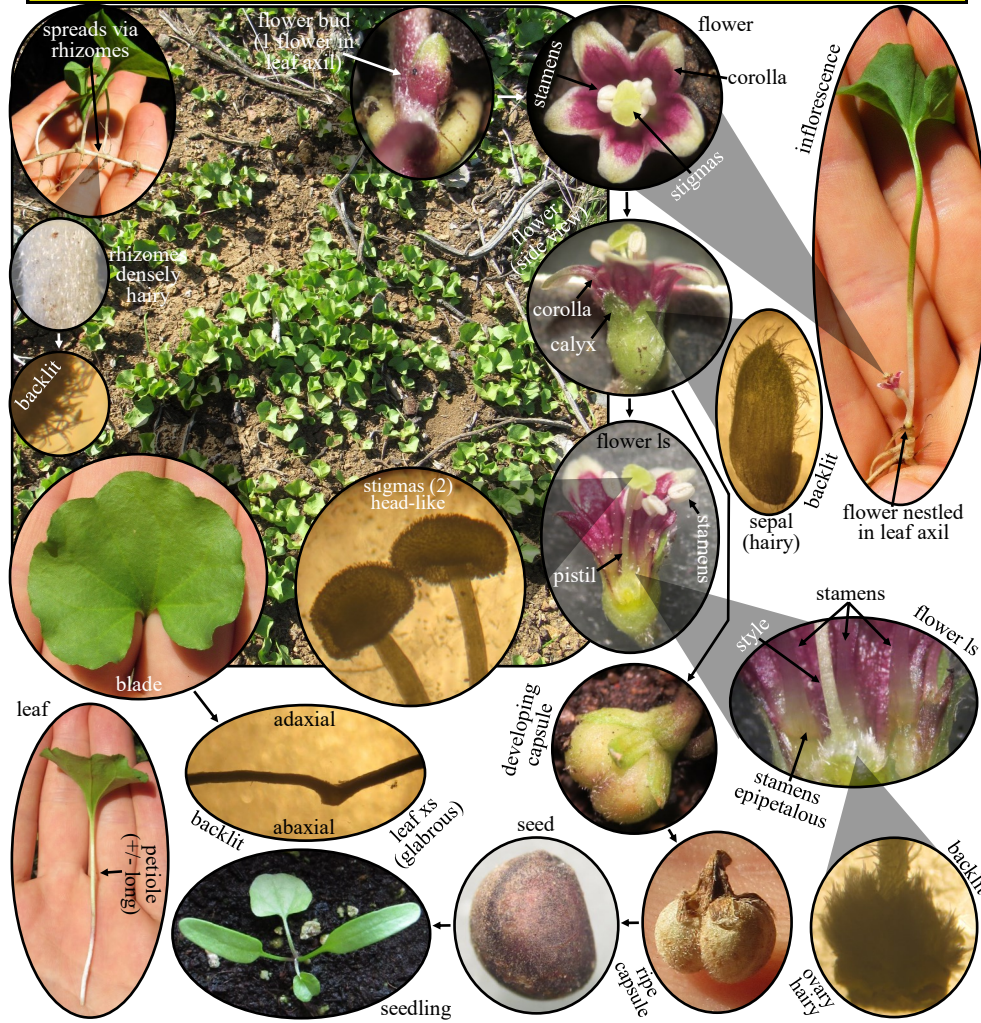
Western Dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: March - June

Dichondra occidentalis is a perennial herbaceous plant. It spreads via rhizomes and stolons. It is found in only a few locations on the peninsula. The stems of the plant are densely hairy. The leaves are reniform with a very long petiole. The leaves are also glabrous to sparsely hairy. The flowers are inconspicuous (usually hidden underneath the leaves) and found just slightly above the soil line. There is 1 flower per leaf axil. The calyx of the flower is deeply lobed with 5 lobes present and is persistent when in fruit. The corolla of the flower is reddish to purple and is usually greater than the calyx. There are 2 styles and they are usually united only at the base. The stigmas are head-shaped or mushroom shaped. The stamens are epipetalous. The fruit is a capsule that is usually 2-lobed (sometimes only 1 lobe is present). The seed is generally spheric and brownish. This plant is a CNPS listed rare plant (CNPS ranking 4.2).



Small Morning Glory (*Convolvulus simulans*)

Order: Solanales

Family: Convolvulaceae (Morning Glory Family)

Flowers: April - June

Convolvulus simulans is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only a few locations on the peninsula. The overall plant has a bluish-green appearance to it and is covered in short stiff adpressed hairs. The leaves are oblanceolate, generally sessile, and have leaf margins that are entire. The inflorescence is 1-flowered. The calyx of the flower is green and the lobes are oblong to obovate. The corolla of the flower is bell-shaped and can range in color from white to purplish-pink. The fruit is a capsule that is usually spheric. The peduncle of the flower generally nods when the capsule is fully ripe. The seed (generally 4 per capsule) is spheric, blackish, and textured. This plant is a CNPS listed rare plant (CNPS ranking 4.2).

