

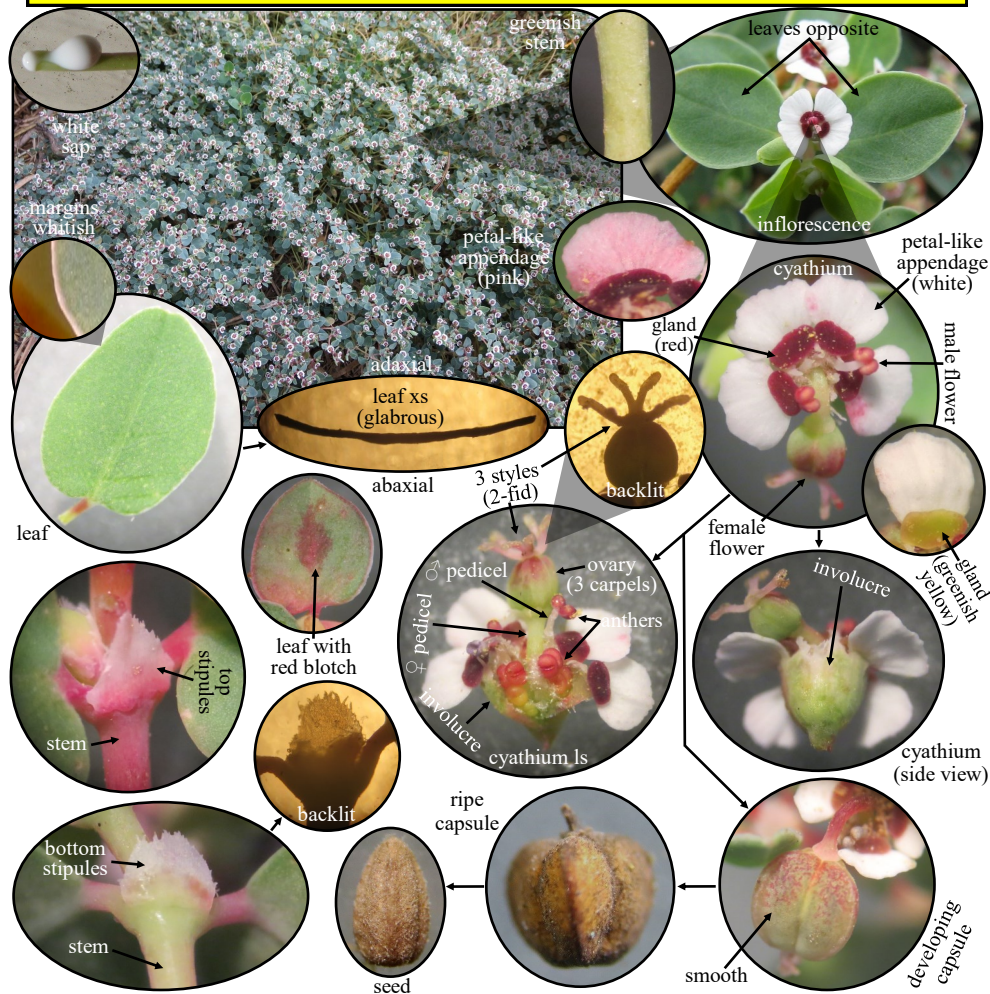
Rattlesnake Sandmat (*Euphorbia albomarginata*)

Order: Malpighiales

Family: Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)

Flowers: April - November

Euphorbia albomarginata is a herbaceous perennial plant. It is found throughout the peninsula often in disturbed spaces. The stems are usually prostrate and numerous forming large mats on the ground. The stems are pink to yellowish green. The sap of plant is white and slightly sticky. The leaves are opposite, glabrous and can have a red blotch in the center or not. The blade is ovate, oblong or orbiculate. Leaf margins are entire and whitish. The stipules on the top and bottom of the stem are fused into a whitish scale that is deltate or ovate. The staminate and pistillate flowers are contained in cyathia that have involucre that are bell shaped. There are 4 glands on the involucre that are greenish-yellow to red. There is also 4 white to pink petal-like appendages (entire to slightly scalloped) that are wider than the gland. The ovary of the pistillate flower is glabrous and there are 3 styles that are split near the tip. The fruit is a capsule that is glabrous. The seed is 4-angled and white to gray to brownish red.



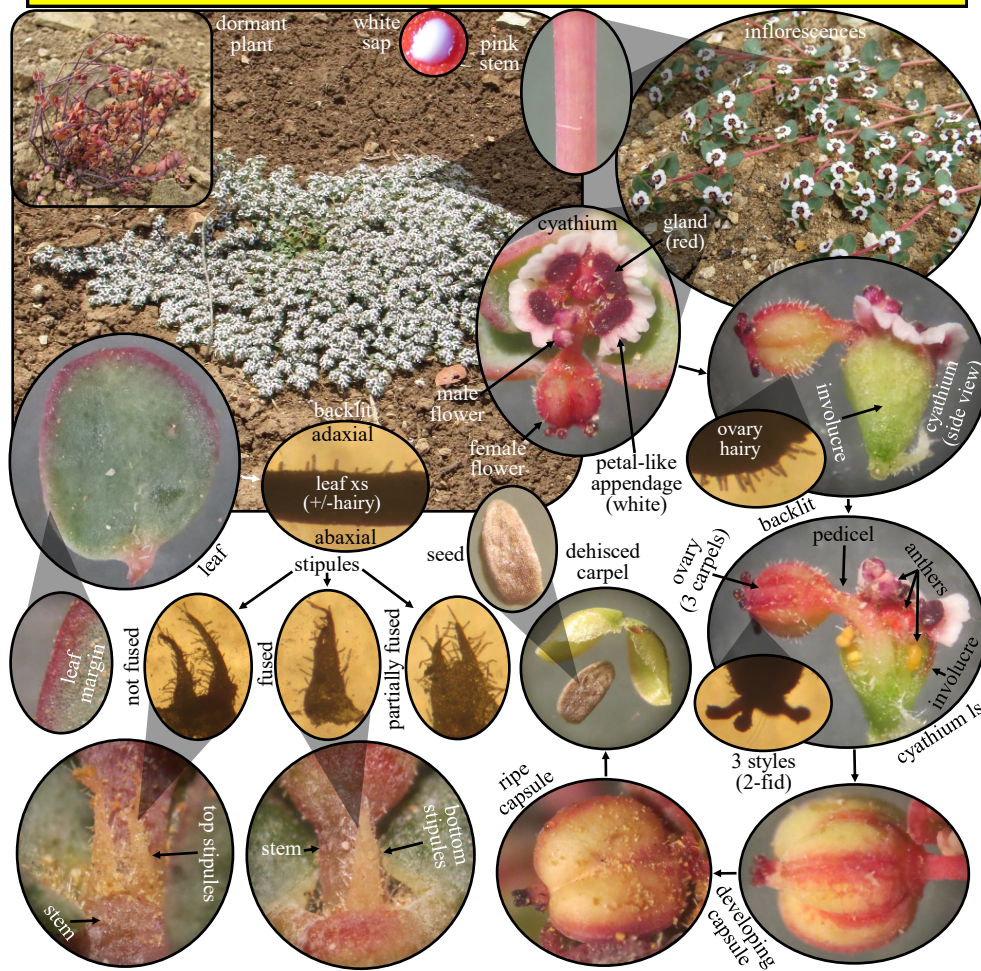
Smallseed Sandmat (*Euphorbia polycarpa*)

Order: Malpighiales

Family: Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)

Flowers: April - October

Euphorbia polycarpa is a herbaceous perennial plant. It is found in only a few locations on the peninsula. The stems are prostrate to ascending and can form flat mats or small mounds. Stems are glabrous to sometimes minimally hairy and are pink to yellowish green. The sap of the plant is white and slightly sticky. The leaves are opposite, glabrous to sometimes hairy and the blade is round to ovate with margins entire. The stipules on the top side of the stem are not fused while the stipules on the bottom side are not fused, partially fused or completely fused. The stipules are also +/- triangular and somewhat hairy. The staminate and pistillate flowers are contained in cyathia that have involucre that are bell shaped and can be glabrous to sometimes hairy. There are 4 glands on the involucre that are red to sometimes black. There is also 4 white to red petal-like appendages (entire to scalloped) that are narrower to wider than the gland. The pistillate flower ovary is glabrous to sometimes hairy. There are 3 styles that are split near the tip. The fruit is a capsule. The seed is grayish to brown.



Warty Spurge (*Euphorbia spathulata*)

Order: Malpighiales

Family: Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)

Flowers: March - June

Euphorbia spathulata is a herbaceous annual plant. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula. The stems are erect to ascending and glabrous. The sap of the plant is white. The leaves are sessile to somewhat petioled, obovate to spatulate and have margins finely serrated. The staminate and pistillate flowers are contained in cyathia that have involucre that are bell-shaped. There are 4-5 glands on the involucre that can be elliptic, oblong or somewhat reniform. There are no petal-like appendages on the involucre. There are two types of bracts in the inflorescence. The first bracts are the pleiochasial bracts which are ovate to ovate-oblong. The second bracts are the dichasial bracts which are broadly ovate to ovate-triangular to ovate-elliptic and have margins that are finely serrated. There can be many staminate flowers per cyathium. Pistillate flowers have styles that are split at the tip. The fruit is a capsule that is 3-lobed and warty. The seed is brownish, surface net-like, and a caruncle is present.



California Croton (*Croton californica*)

Order: Malpighiales

Family: Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)

Flowers: April - August

Croton californica is a perennial herbaceous to subshrub plant. It is found in only a few locations on the peninsula. It is dioecious. The plant is covered in stellate hairs that are scale-like. The leaves are elliptic to narrowly oblong and the abaxial side is light green while the adaxial side is a darker green. The entire leaf surface is covered in stellate hairs that are scale-like and the leaf margin is entire. Older leaves turn an orange color before dropping off the plant. Older stems are woodish and orangish brown. The staminate flowers have 5 sepals that are covered on the abaxial side with stellate hairs that are scale-like. No petals are present in the staminate flowers and



California Croton (*Croton californica*)

Order: Malpighiales

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Flowers: April - August

there are 10-15 stamens. The staminate nectar disk is divided. The pistillate flowers have 5 sepals and no petals. The abaxial side of the sepals are covered in stellate hairs that are scale-like. The ovary of the pistillate flower is 3-chambered and there are 3 styles that are split in 4's at the tip. The pistillate nectar disk is entire. The fruits are capsules that are covered in stellate hairs that are scale-like. The columella is 3-winged. The seed is usually circular, smooth, and somewhat mottled.

