

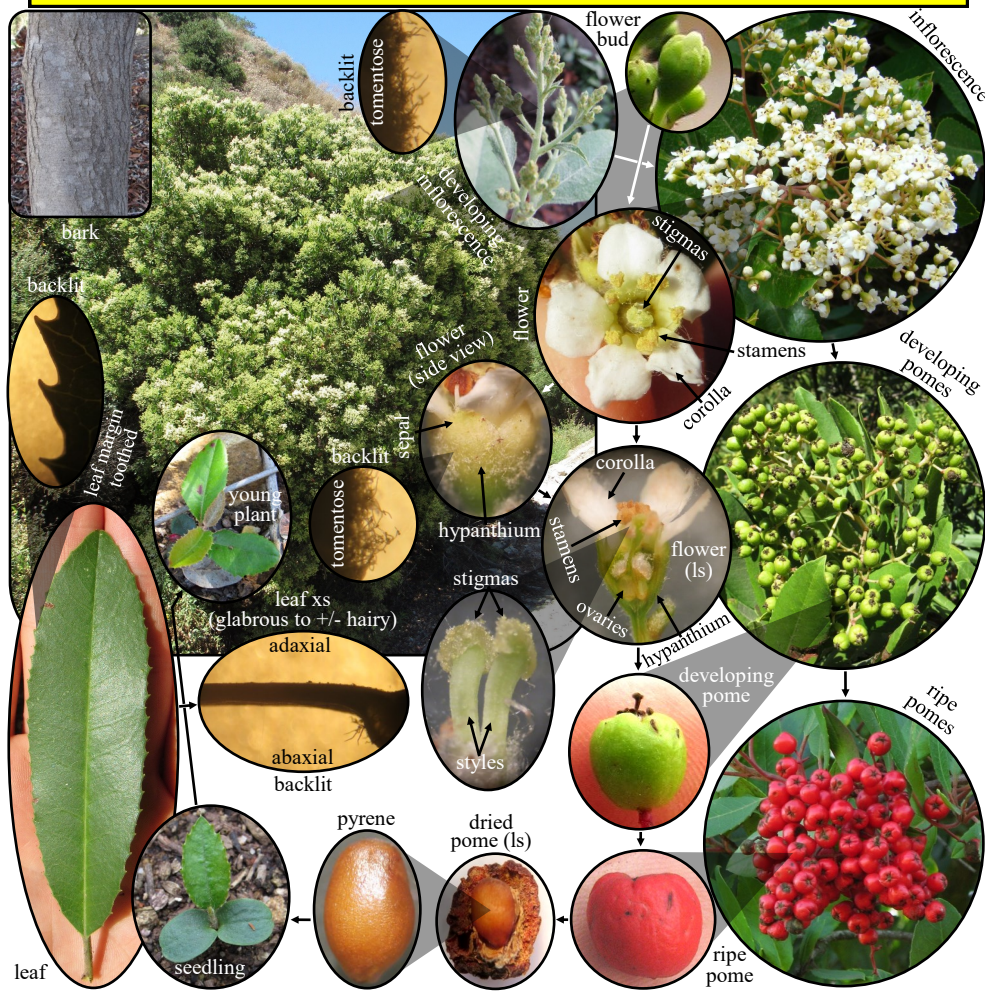
Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Flowers: May - August

Heteromeles arbutifolia is an evergreen perennial shrub or tree. It is found throughout the peninsula. The bark is generally smooth and a grayish color. The leaf is simple, leathery, somewhat elliptic, and evergreen. The leaf margins are toothed and sometimes revolute. The leaves are also hairy when young and become glabrous with age (sometimes older leaves can be hairy abaxially). The inflorescence is a panicle and is densely hairy (tomentose). The hypanthium of the flower is urn-shaped, somewhat hairy (tomentose), and persistent in fruit. The 5 sepals of the calyx are short, green to greenish yellow, triangular, and persistent in fruit (becoming enlarged and forming a cover on top of the hypanthium). The 5 petals of the corolla are white and somewhat round. There are 10 stamens and 2 or 3 carpels with 2 or 3 styles. The fruit is a pome that is a vibrant red when fully ripe, is somewhat round, and is glabrous. There are 2 to 3 pyrenes per fruit (tannish color) and within each pyrene is a seed.



Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

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plants in
full fruit



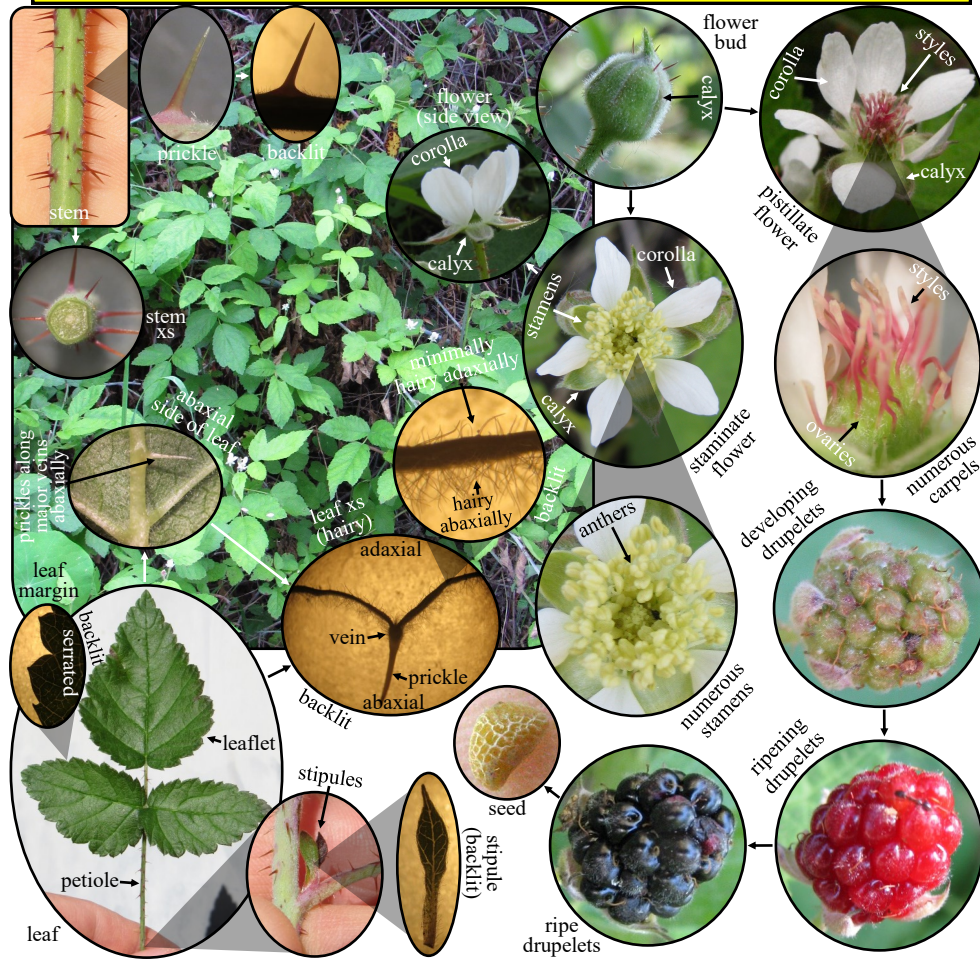
California Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Flowers: March - August

Rubus ursinus is a perennial vine or shrub. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons. This plant is generally dioecious. The stems are covered in prickles (that can be dense, generally erect, and stout) and the stems are creeping. The leaves are usually made up of 3 leaflets that are ovate to lanceolate. The leaf margins are serrated to sometimes doubly serrated. The adaxial side of the leaf is glabrous while the abaxial side of the leaf is generally hairy and can have prickles (usually erect) along the large veins. The inflorescences are terminal and can be 1-5 flowered. The staminate flowers have white petals (5-6), greenish sepals (5 - that are hairy, prickly, and persistent), and numerous stamens. The pistillate flowers have white petals (5-6), green sepals (5 - that are hairy, prickly, and persistent), and numerous carpels. The numerous carpels have long styles (whitish to pink), ovaries that are generally hairy, and strongly fused together. The fruit is an aggregation of blackish drupelets. Each drupelet contains 1 seed that is somewhat stramineous with the outside reticulate.



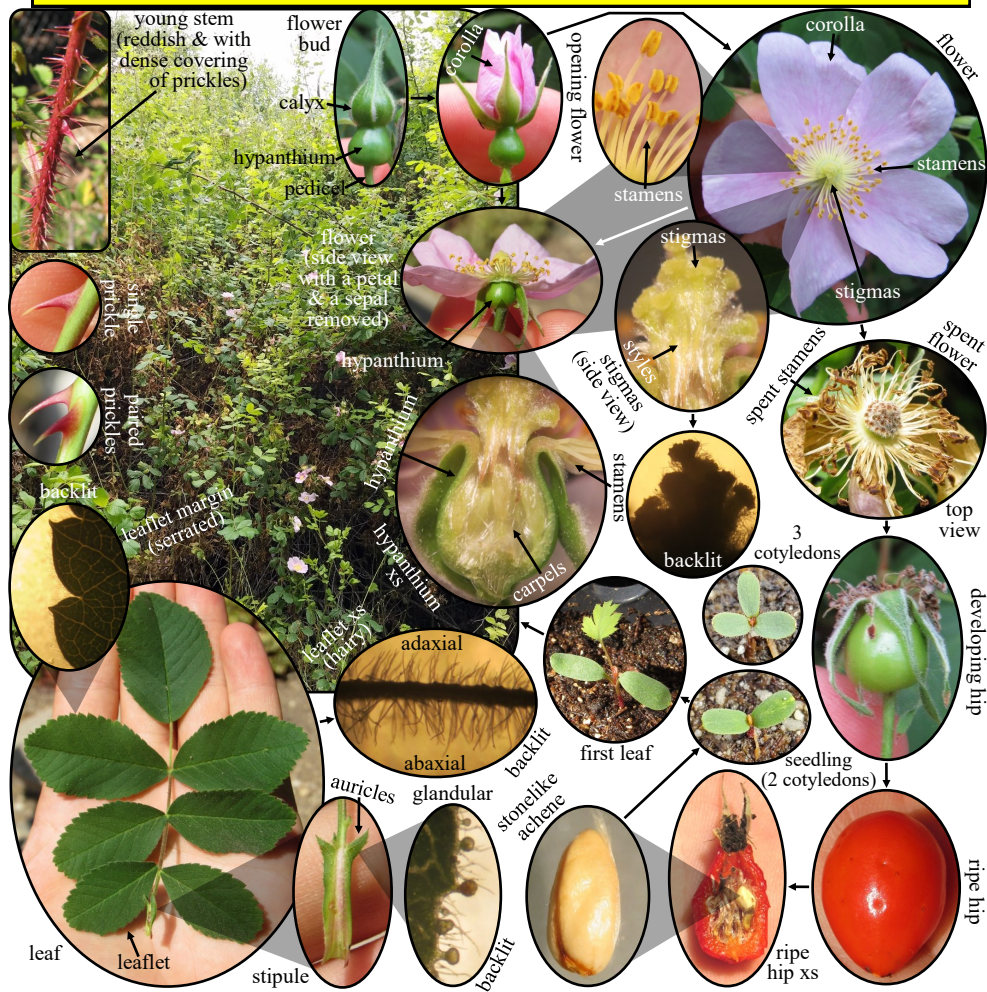
California Rose (*Rosa californica*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Flowers: February - November

Rosa californica is a perennial shrub or a dense thicket. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula usually along streambanks. Young stems are reddish and densely covered in prickles. Older stems are ascending to erect and have prickles few to many. The prickles are generally curved, have a stout base, and can be single or paired. The leaf is made up of 5-7 leaflets (sometimes 9 leaflets) that are generally hairy. The leaflets have margins that are 1-2 serrated. The petiole and rachis of the leaf can sometimes have prickles. Stipules are present and the auricles of the stipules are erect to spreading, have margins entire to serrated, and are glandular. The pedicle of the flower is sometimes hairy and glandless. The corolla of the flower is pink and the calyx is green. The hypanthium is green when young. There are numerous stamens (> 20) and carpels (20-40) in the flower. The fruits are white stonelike achenes that are contained within a fleshy and swollen hypanthium (hip) that is red.



California Rose (*Rosa californica*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Flowers: February - November

rare white flowered *Rosa californica*
can be found in the wild sometimes



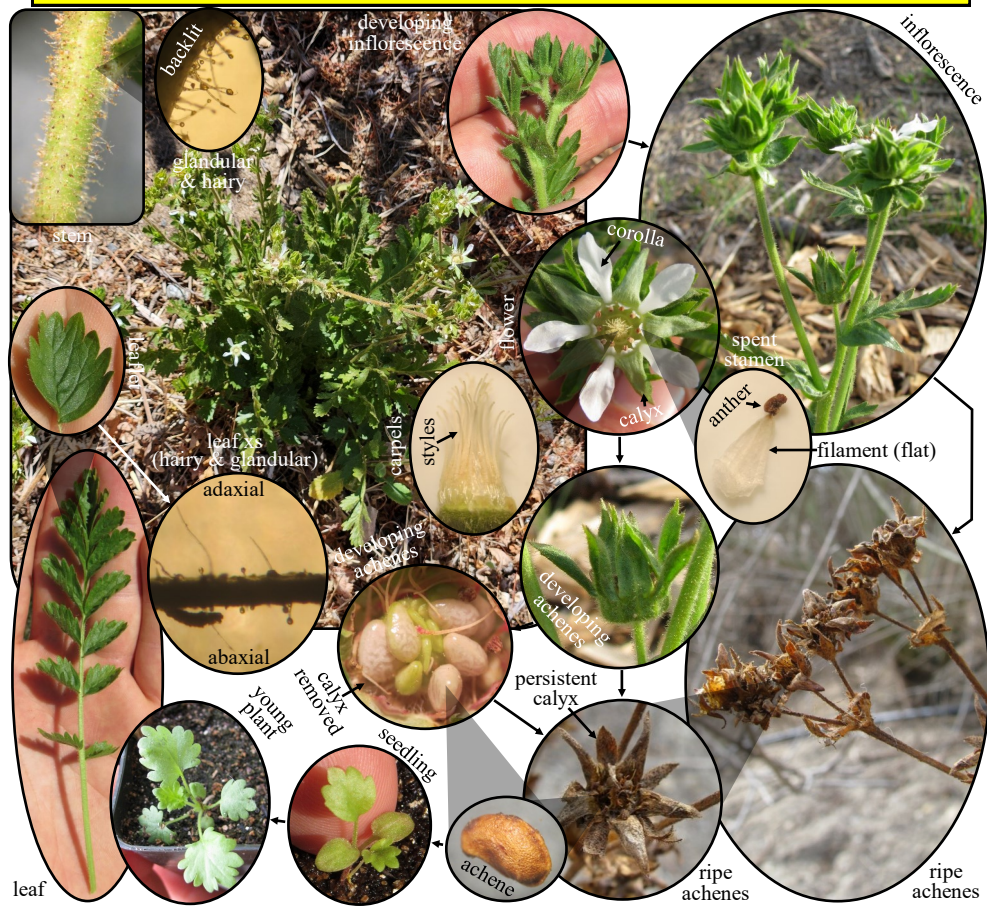
Mesa Horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Flowers: March - July

Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It was historically found in two places on the peninsula but is now only found in one of those locations. The overall plant is green (sometimes grayish) and covered in glandular hairs (non-glandular hairs are present but very sparse). The stems are usually erect and the leaf is made up of leaflets (5-12 leaflets per side). The leaflets are elliptic to obovate and with margins that are toothed. The flowers of the inflorescence are generally solitary. The flower has a hypanthium that is cup-like and covered in glandular hairs. The inside rim of the hypanthium is usually glabrous. The calyx of the flower is green, covered in glandular hairs, and persistent in fruit. The sepals (5) of the calyx can also sometimes be reflexed. The corolla of the flower is white with 5 free petals that are somewhat obovate and not persistent in fruit. The stamens are fused to the rim of the hypanthium and the filaments of the stamens are flat and wide (1.5-4 mm wide). There are numerous carpels. The fruit is an achene and each flower can produce an aggregation of achenes. The achene is also brown and smooth or slightly wrinkled. This plant has a CNPS rare plant rank of 1B.1



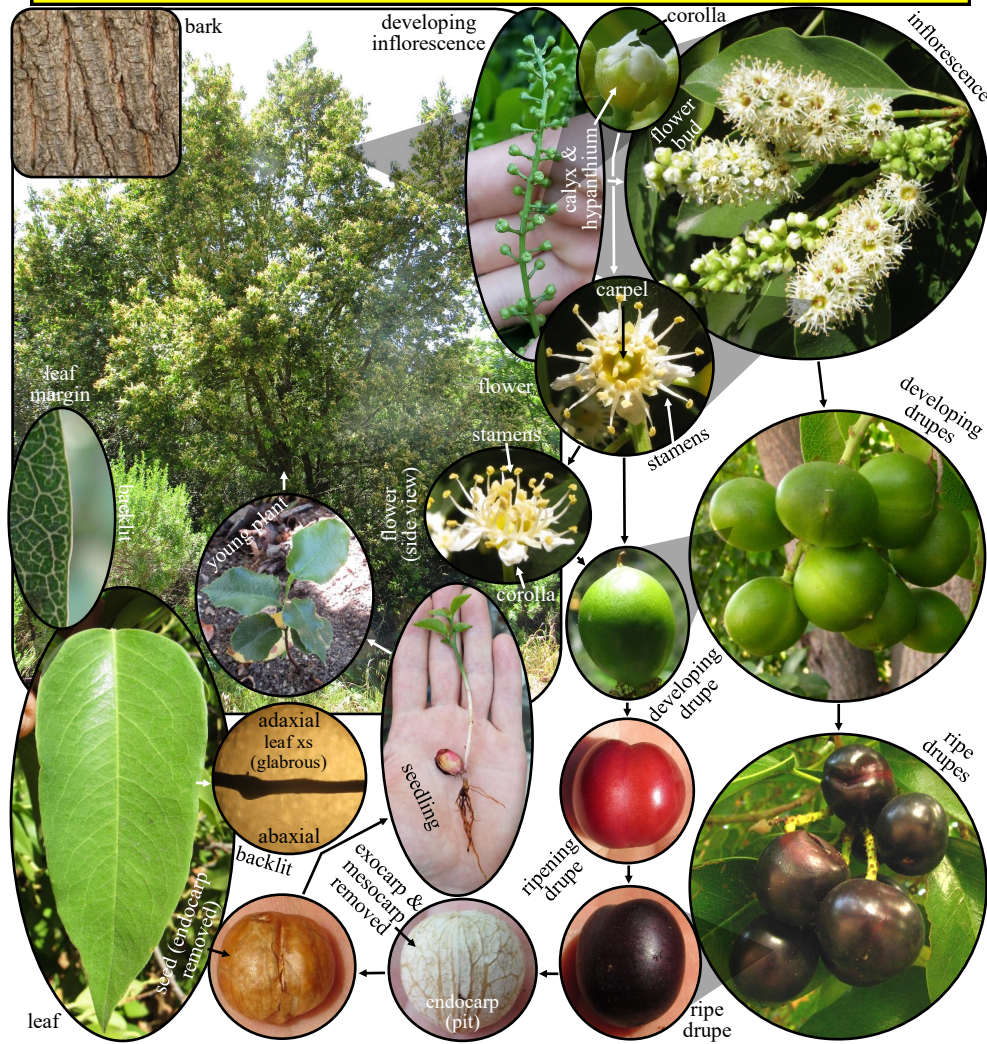
Catalina Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia* subsp. *lyonii*)

Order: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Flowers: March - May

Prunus ilicifolia subsp. *lyonii* is a perennial tree. It is found throughout the peninsula. It is unclear if this plant naturally occurred on the peninsula or was introduced (early 1930's via the Olmsted Brothers). The author is treating Catalina Cherry as being native and originally occurring on the peninsula. The plant is an evergreen plant. The leaves are ovate with margins entire. The inflorescence is a many flowered raceme. The flower has a hypanthium that is cup-shaped. The sepals (erect) of the flower are green. The petals of the corolla are white and spreading or reflexed. Stamens are numerous and in 2 whorls. There is 1 carpel per flower. The fruit is a drupe that is roundish and when fully ripe is a dark purple to blackish color. The mesocarp (pulp) of the drupe is thin and fleshy. The seed is contained within the tough endocarp (pit).



Catalina Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia* subsp. *lyonii*)

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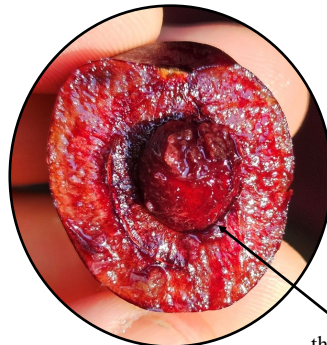


Catalina Cherry - cluster of ripe fruits



thin flesh
& large seed

Catalina Cherry
fruit (ls)



commercial cherry
fruit (ls)

thick flesh
& small seed