

Hairy Clover (*Trifolium microcephalum*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: April - August

Trifolium microcephalum is a herbaceous annual plant. It is found in only one location on the peninsula. The entire plant is hairy with the hairs usually wavy. The stipules of the leaves generally have tips with small points. The leaves are made up of 3 leaflets that are obovate and have a notch in the tip. The leaflets can sometimes have a clear to blackish blotch to the center of them. The overall inflorescence is head-like with an involucre that is saucer shaped with lobes. Each head contains many flowers. The lobes of the calyx are entire and spined tipped. The corolla is usually whitish but can sometimes be pink to lavender. The fruit is a very small legume that is contained within a persistent calyx and corolla. The seed is roundish and mottled.



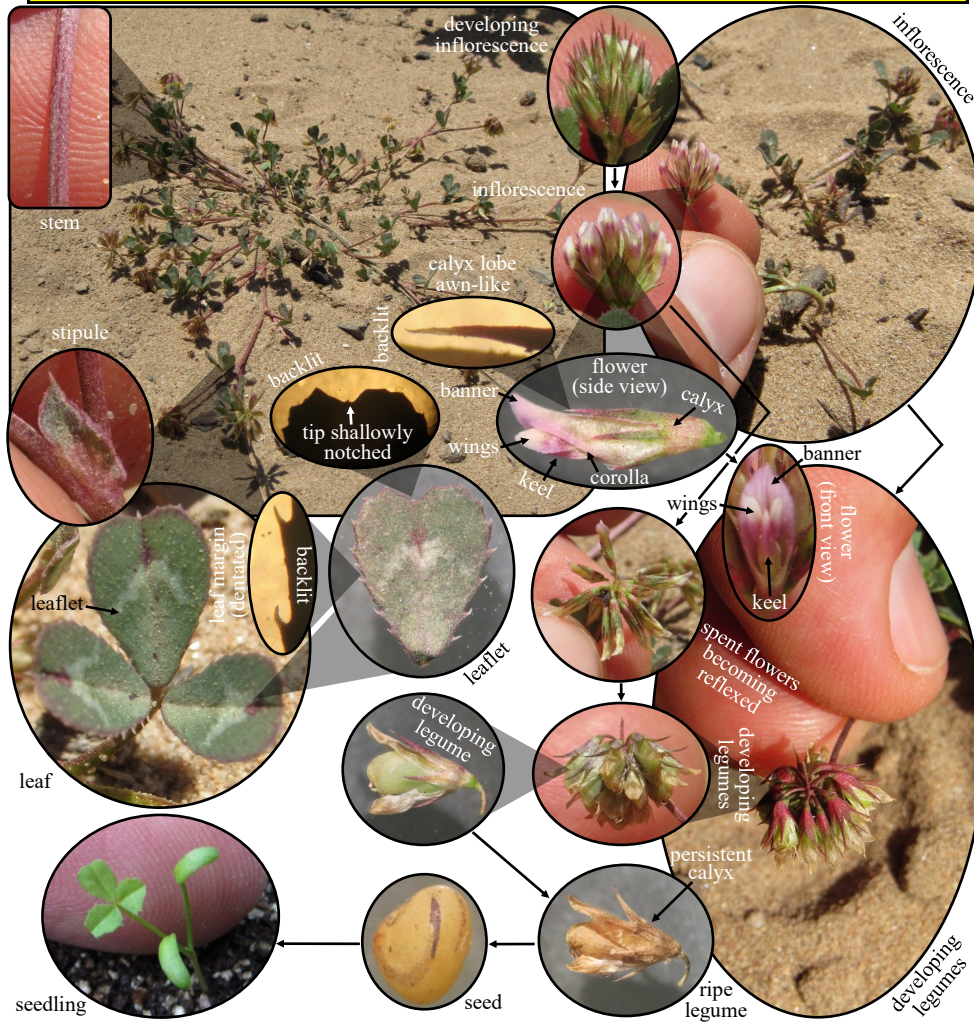
Notch Leaf Clover (*Trifolium bifidum* var. *decipiens*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: April - June

Trifolium bifidum var. *decipiens* is an annual herbaceous plant that is sprawling to sometimes erect. It is found in only one location on the peninsula. The leaf is made up of 3 leaflets that are oblanceolate to obovate and have tips that are shallowly notched or truncate. The leaf margins are dentate or entire. The stipules are short-awned. The overall inflorescence is head-like with 5 to numerous flowers present. Young heads have flowers that are held upright. With age, the flowers on the heads become reflexed. The calyx lobes of the flower are much longer than the tube of the corolla, are awn-like, are glabrous to minimally hairy, and are persistent in fruit. The corolla of the flower is pinkish purple. The fruit is a very small legume that is contained within the persistent calyx. The seed is generally round, smooth and can be slightly mottled or a tannish color. Each legume contains 1 to 2 seeds.



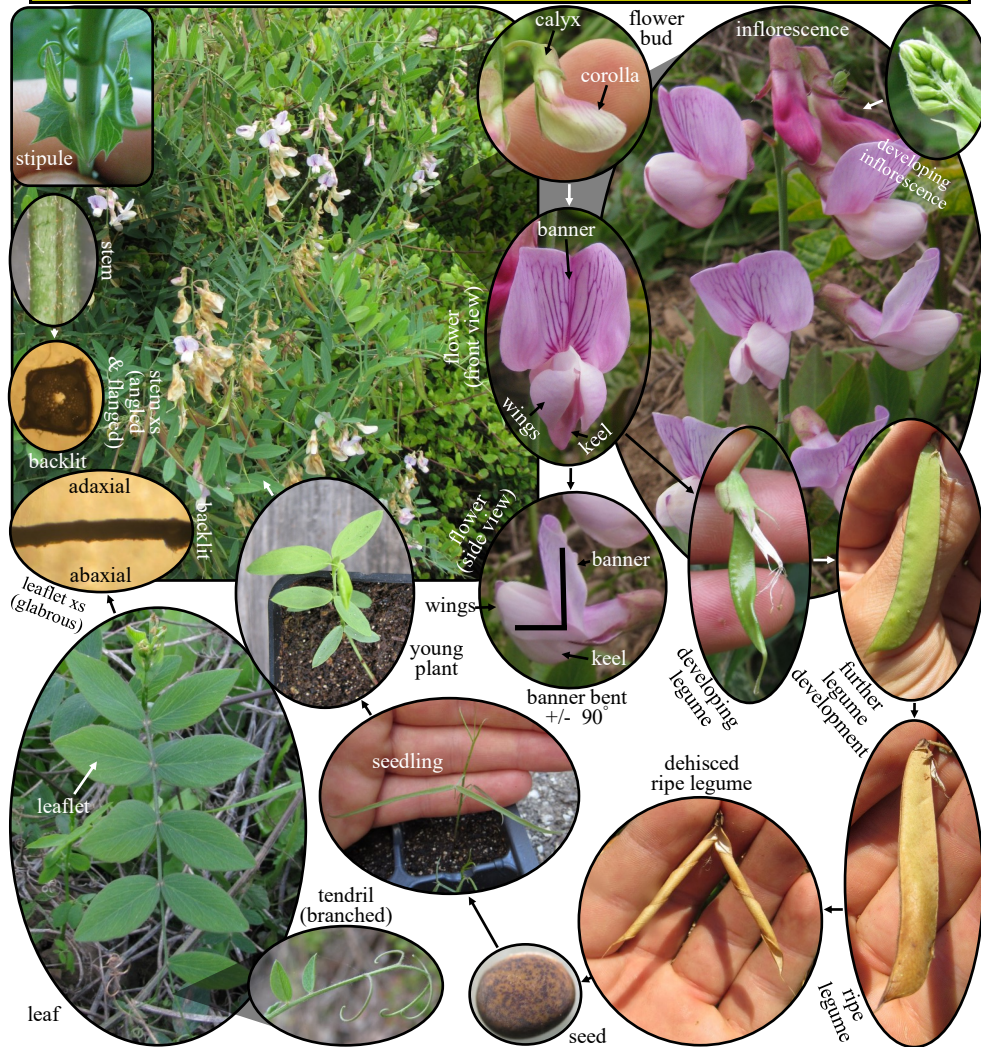
Common Pacific Pea (*Lathyrus vesitus* var. *vesitus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: February - May

Lathyrus vesitus var. *vesitus* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula (mostly in canyons) and often climbing up through other plants. The plant is generally glabrous. The stems are often angled and can also be sometimes flanged. The leaf is made up of 8 to 12 leaflets that are linear to elliptic. The tip of the leaf ends in a tendril and the tendril is branched and often coils. The inflorescence is dense with 8 to 15 flowers present. The calyx tube of the flower is less than or greater than the lower lobes of the calyx. The corolla of the flower is pale lavender to purple with a banner bent or reflexed around 90°. The fruit is a legume that is somewhat flat, minimally hairy early in early development, and then glabrous when fully developed. The seed is generally circular, smooth, and mottled.



American Trefoil (*Acmispon americanus* var. *americanus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - August

Acmispon americanus var. *americanus* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in one location on the peninsula. The entire plant is covered with shaggy and soft hairs and is usually prostrate to slightly erect. The leaves can be pinnate or simple with usually 3 leaflets present (sometimes up to 5 leaflets). There is usually 1 flower per node. The calyx of the flower has lobes that are skinny, hairy, and long. The corolla is usually white with pink streaks in the banner. The wings of the corolla are white and are the same length as the keel. The keel of the corolla is white and glabrous throughout. The fruit is a legume. In the early developmental stage of the legume, it can have a red line running along the top half of it. The seed is mottled and roundish. Cotyledons of the seedlings tend to have red lines in the middle of the cotyledons.



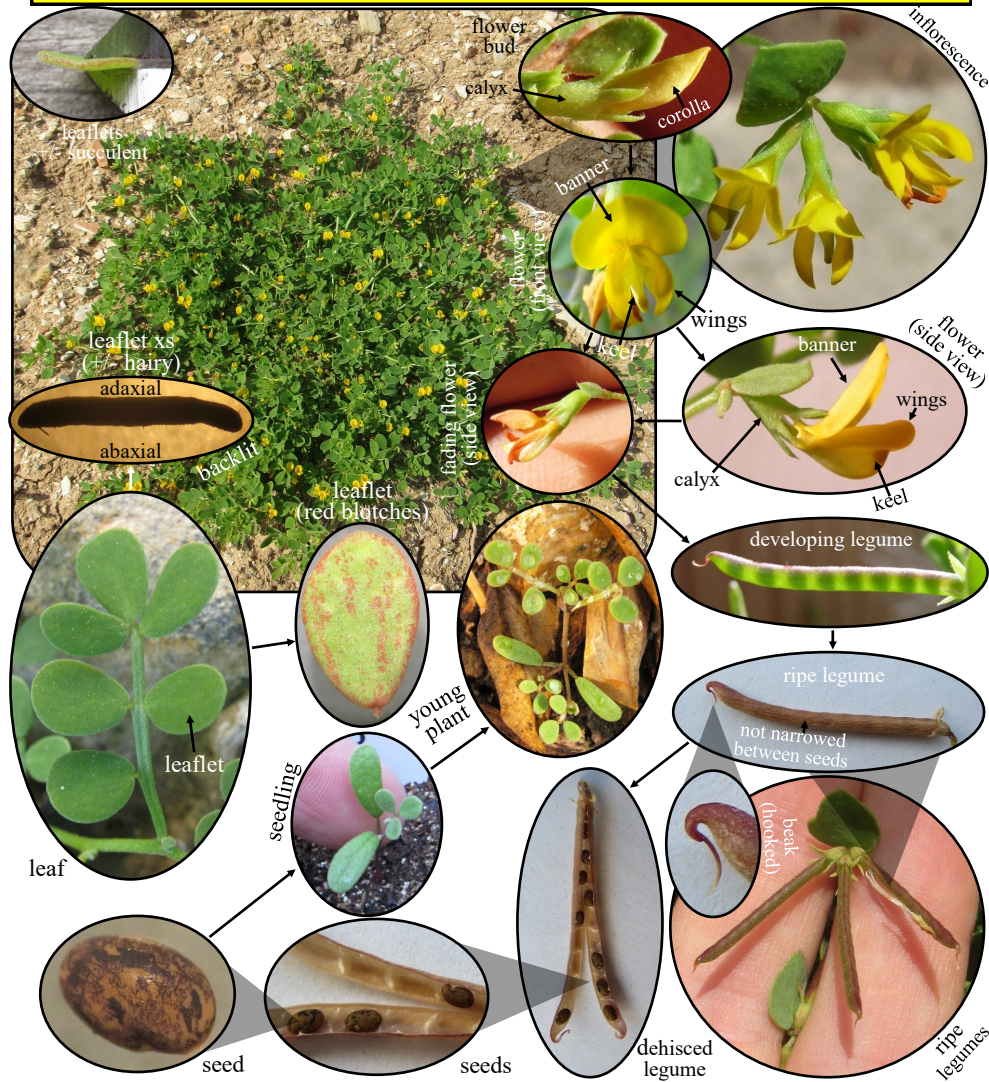
Coastal Lotus (*Acmispon maritimus* var. *maritimus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - June

Acmispon maritimus var. *maritimus* is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula (often very abundant after a fire). It can be somewhat fleshy and hairy or not. The stems are usually prostrate to decumbent. The leaf is made up of 3 to 7 leaflets that are obovate to roundish. The leaflets can also sometimes have red blotches. The inflorescence usually has 2 to 4 flowers. The flowers have a calyx that is hairy and with lobes that are less than the calyx tube. The corolla has a banner and wings that are yellow with a prominent yellow keel. The fruit is a legume that is dehiscent and is not narrowed between the seeds. The fruit is also slightly curved, has a hooked beak, and somewhat hairy. The seed is roundish and is mottled.



Coastal Lotus (*Acmispon maritimus* var. *maritimus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - June

A dense covering of *Acmispon maritimus* var. *maritimus*, in the spring of 2010, on the hillsides in Portuguese Bend Nature Reserve following the fire that happened in August 2009.



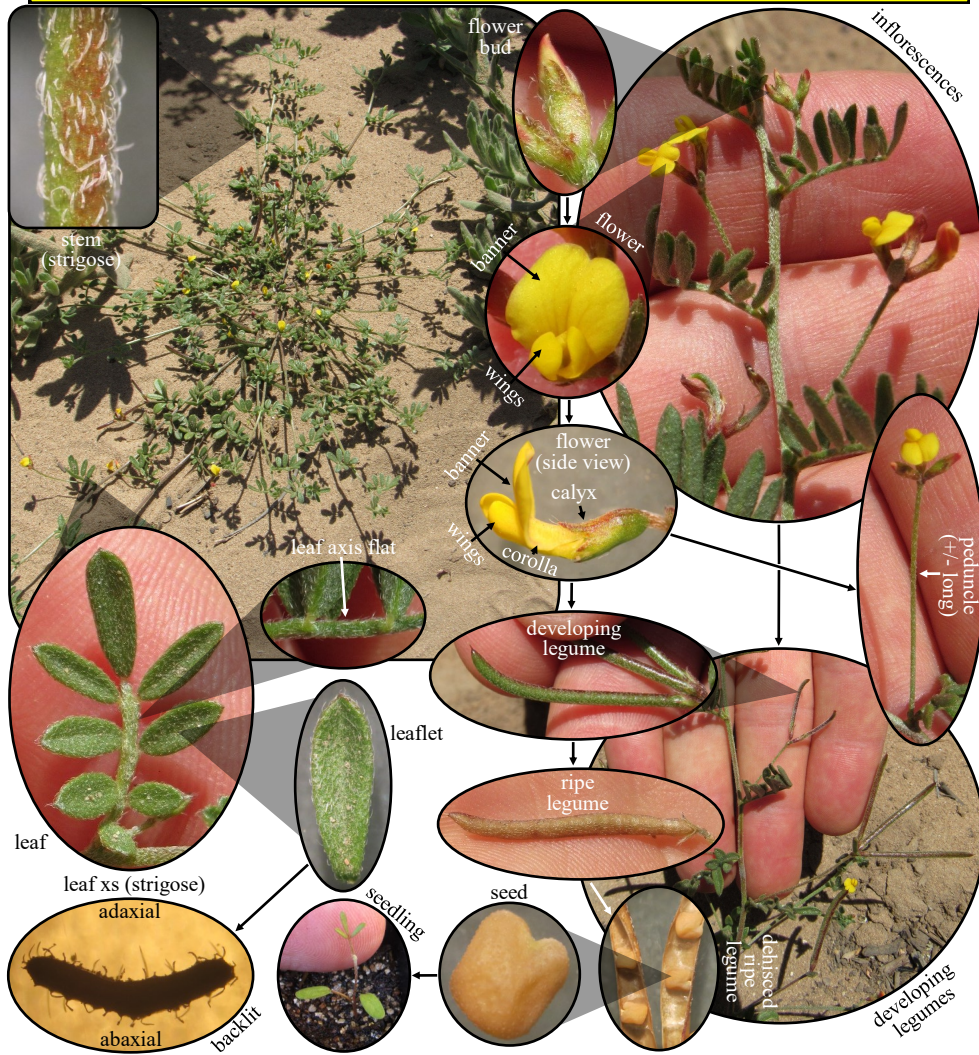
Strigose Lotus (*Acmispon strigosus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - June

Acmispon strigosus is an annual herbaceous plant that is prostrate and usually forms a small mat. It is found in only one location on the peninsula. The plant is generally can strigose. The leaves are irregularly pinnate and made up of 4 to 9 leaflets that are oblanceolate to obovate. The stipules are gland-like. The is usually 1 to 2 flowers per inflorescence with the flowers held out on a long peduncle. The flower has a calyx that has lobes that are less than the tube of the corolla and is generally strigose. The corolla is usually yellow but can be orangish yellow and then it fades to an orangish red with age. The keel of the corolla is less than the wings and hidden within them. The fruit is a legume that is straight, generally curved at the tip, has a beak that is curved, and is dehiscent. The seed is roundish and tannish.



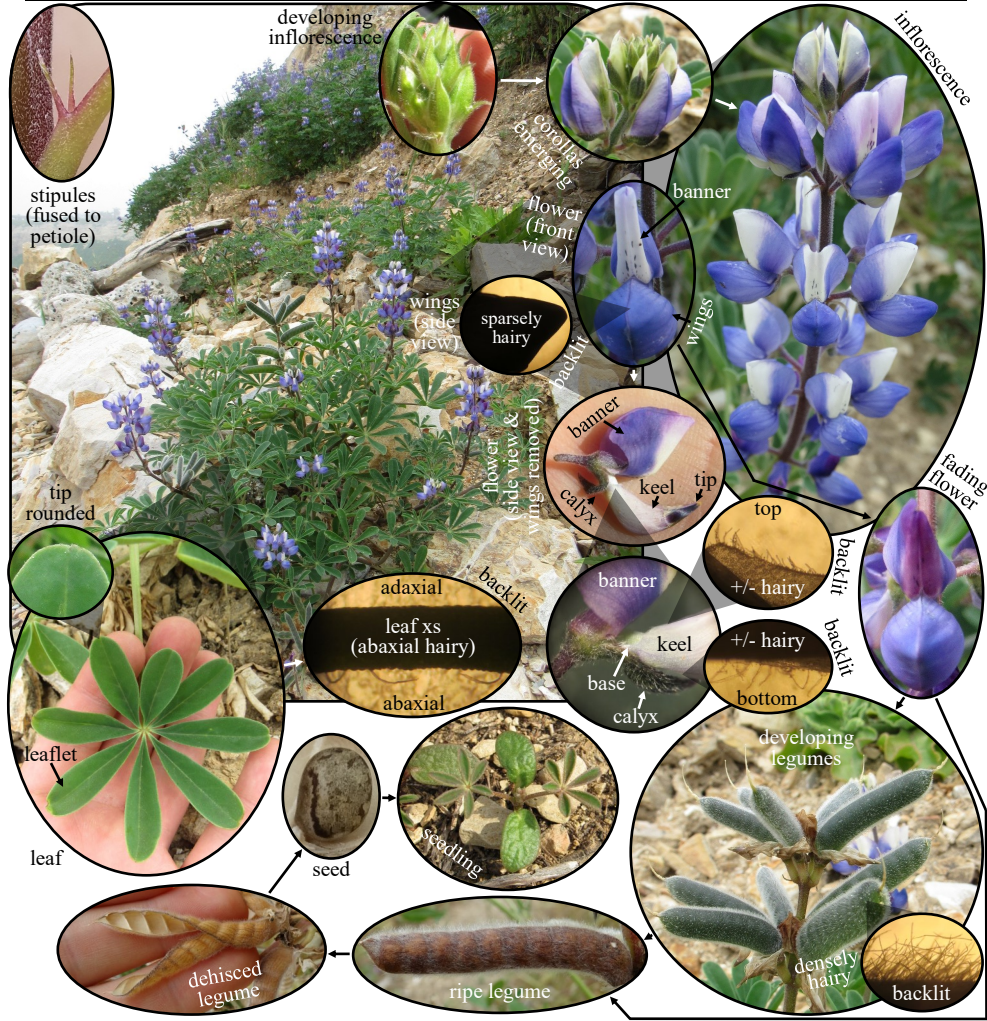
Arroyo Lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: February - May

Lupinus succulentus is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The overall plant is succulent and generally glabrous but can also be hairy. The leaf is palmately compound and made up of 7 to 9 leaflets (adaxial side glabrous and abaxial side somewhat hairy). The tips of the leaflets are rounded. The stipules are fused to the petiole. The flowers are whorled in the inflorescence. The calyx is generally hairy and reduced. The corolla of the flower is usually bluish purple with the banner region white with black spots. The banner fades to a magenta with age. The upper margins of the wings near the base are sparsely hairy. The upper and bottom part of the keel, near the base, is generally hairy. The fruit is a legume that can be minimally hairy to densely hairy (densely hairy legumes often seen on the coastal bluff plants). The seed is roundish and mottled.



Arroyo Lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: February - May



in some areas on particular years it can be quite abundant



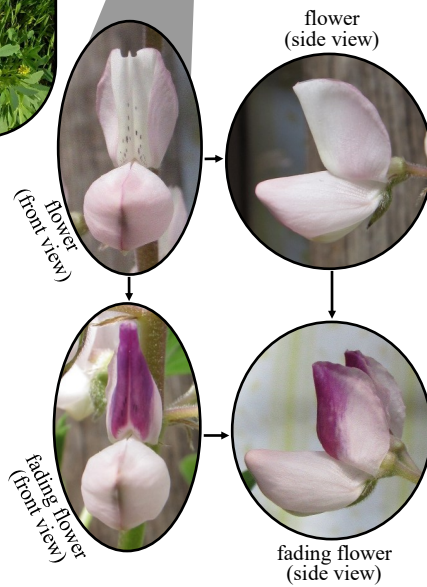
Arroyo Lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: February - May

The whitish-pink flowered *Lupinus succulentus* is rare on the peninsula and has only been found in a few spots.



Bush Lupine (*Lupinus longifolius*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - August

Lupinus longifolius is a perennial shrub. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula. The plant is covered in short soft hairs. The leaf is made up of 5 to 10 long leaflets which are covered in short soft hairs that generally give them a silvery look. The inflorescences are long with the flowers generally whorled. The calyx somewhat hairy and reduced. The corolla is whitish-violet to light blue. The banner of the corolla generally has a white to yellowish spot in the center with faint black spots. The back of the banner is glabrous. The upper margins of the keel are hairy from the middle to the tip. The lower part of the keel is glabrous. The fruit is a legume that is hairy. The seed is roundish and mottled. This lupine has the ability to resprout after a disturbance that can remove most above ground vegetation



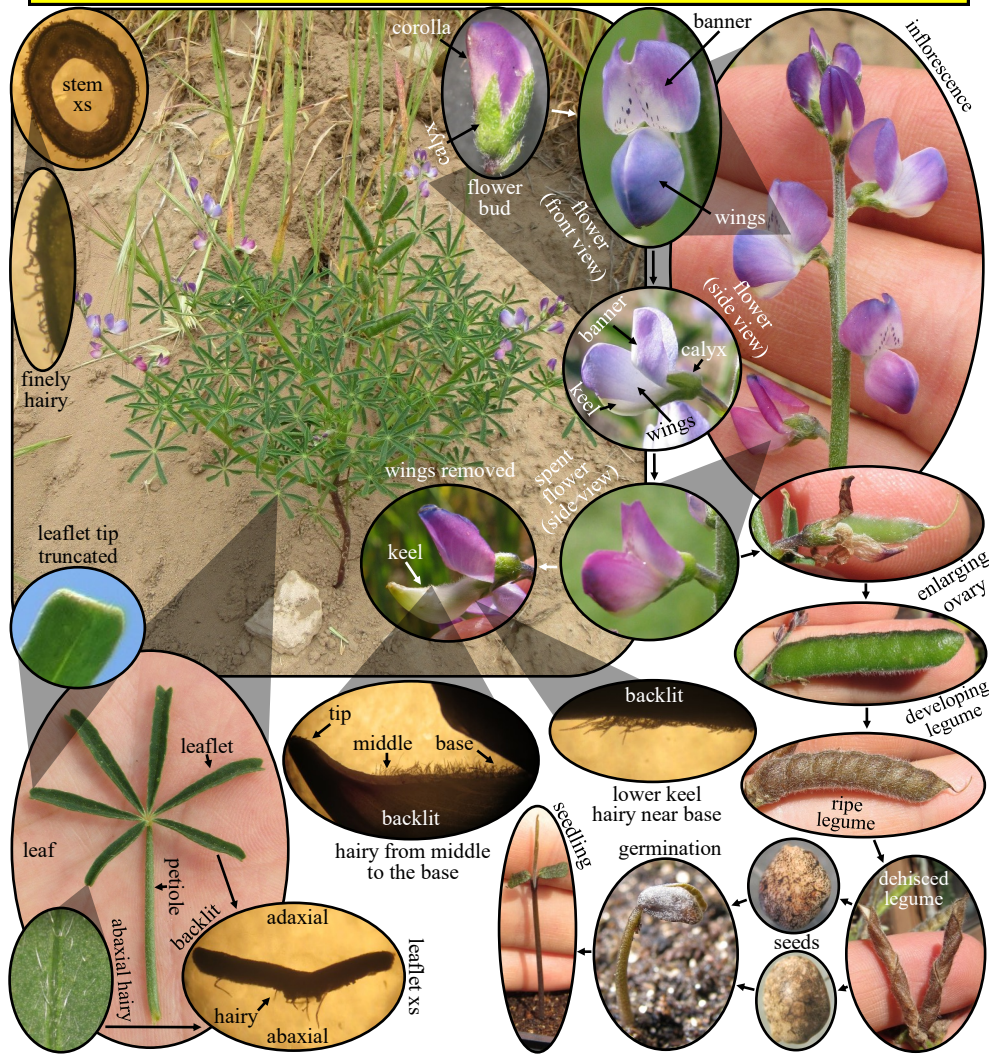
Truncate Leaf Lupine (*Lupinus truncatus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - May

Lupinus truncatus is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only a few locations on the peninsula. The entire plant is finely hairy. The leaf is made up of 5 to 8 leaflets that have tips that are truncate. The adaxial side of the leaflets are glabrous and the abaxial side is somewhat hairy. The flowers of the inflorescence are spiraled. The lobes of the calyx are somewhat equal with the upper part of the calyx deeply lobed. The banner and wings of the corolla are usually magenta. The banner of the corolla has a spot that is white to yellowish with black spots. With age, the banner turns a dark magenta. The keel of the flower is hidden by the wings of the corolla. The margins of the upper and lower part of the keel, from the middle to the base, is hairy. The fruit is a legume that is hairy. The seed is roundish and mottled.



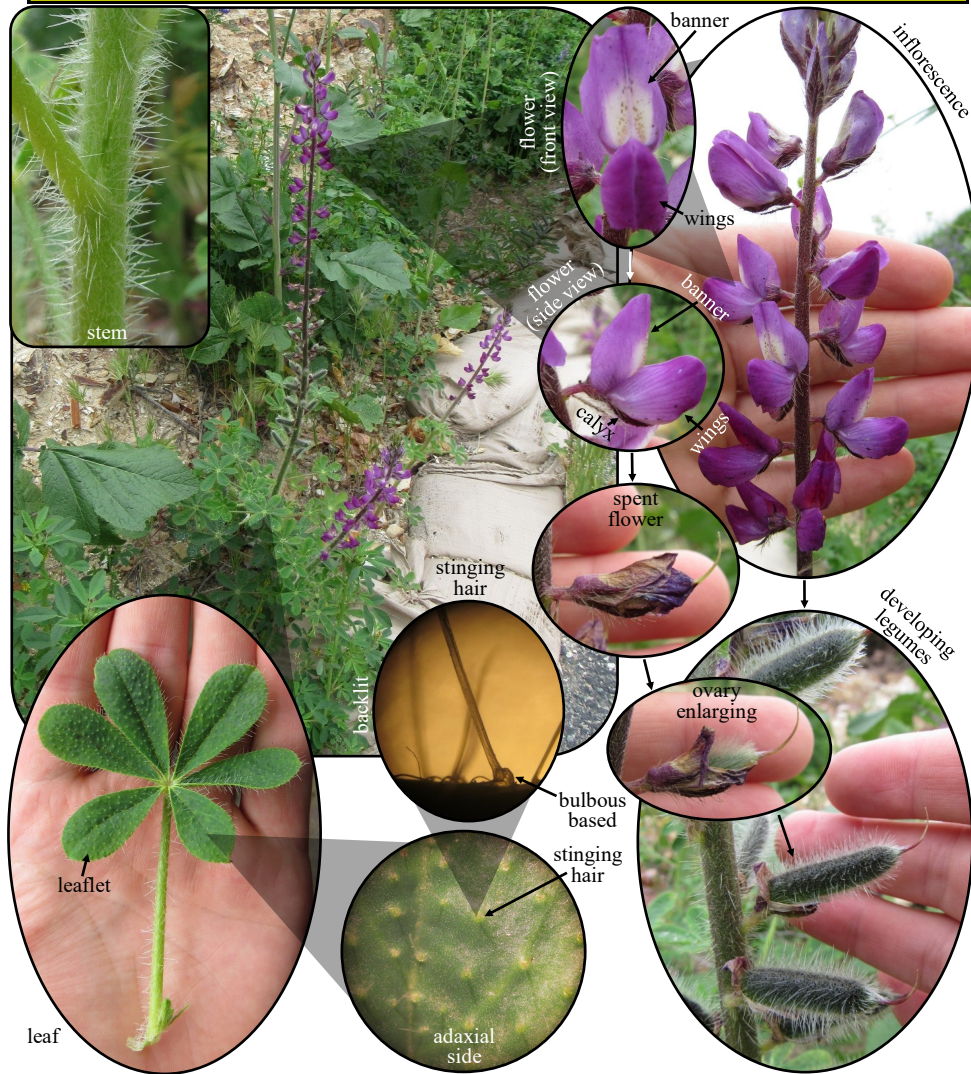
Stinging Lupine (*Lupinus hirsutissimus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - May

Lupinus hirsutissimus is an annual herbaceous plant. It has been found in only one spot on the peninsula. The entire plant is hairy and covered in stinging hairs. The stinging hairs are bulbous based and stiff. The leaf is made up of 5-8 leaflets that are hairy and covered in bulbous based stinging hairs. The flowers of the inflorescence are spiraled. The upper lobe of the calyx is deeply lobed. The corolla can range from a dark pink to magenta and have a banner spot that is somewhat yellow when young and magenta when older. The upper margins of the keel are glabrous. The lower margins of the keel are densely ciliated from the middle to the tip. The fruit is a legume that is densely hairy. The seed is roundish and mottled.



Rattlepod (*Astragalus trichopodus* var. *lonchus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - May

Astragalus trichopodus var. *lonchus* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It can often form a small shrub. It is found throughout the peninsula. The entire plant can be somewhat hairy. The leaf is made up of 15 to 39 leaflets that are lanceolate. There are usually 12 to 36 flowers per inflorescence. The calyx of the flower is greenish with the corolla being a creamish color. The banner is recurved 40° to 45°. The fruit is a legume that becomes inflated (bladdery). Developed legumes are green, inflated, and usually glabrous. Fully ripe legumes become papery, stramineous (sometimes pink tinged or with cheetah spots) and slightly dehisce from the tip. The seed is compressed, notched, and brownish. It is one of the host plant for the PV blue butterfly (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*).



Rattlepod (*Astragalus trichopodus* var. *lonchus*)

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae (Pea Family)

Flowers: March - May

color/pattern variation
seen in ripe legumes

stramineous



pink tinged



cheetah pattern

