

Sacapellote (*Acourtia microcephala*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Mutisieae

Flowers: May - July

Acourtia microcephala is a perennial herbaceous plant from a woody caudex. It can be found growing throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons. Leaves are large and have dentated margins. Leaf bases generally clasp the stem. The heads contain bisexual florets that are zygomorphic. The corolla is lavender-pink and 2-lipped (bilabiate) with the outer lip liguliform and inner lip deeply 2-lobed. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



Dwarf Coastplant (*Amblyopappus pusillus*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: March - June

Amblyopappus pusillus is a small herbaceous annual. It is found throughout the peninsula along the shoreline and coastal bluffs. The entire plant is usually covered in sticky-tipped glandular hairs. The plant is strongly aromatic and has a sweet odor that is reminiscent of pineapple or sweet chamomile. Leaves are usually fleshy and can be entire to pinnately lobed. The disciform (or minutely radiate heads) contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate and fertile with corollas yellow. The inner disc florets are bisexual and fertile with corollas yellow. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (scale type). The pappus is persistent.



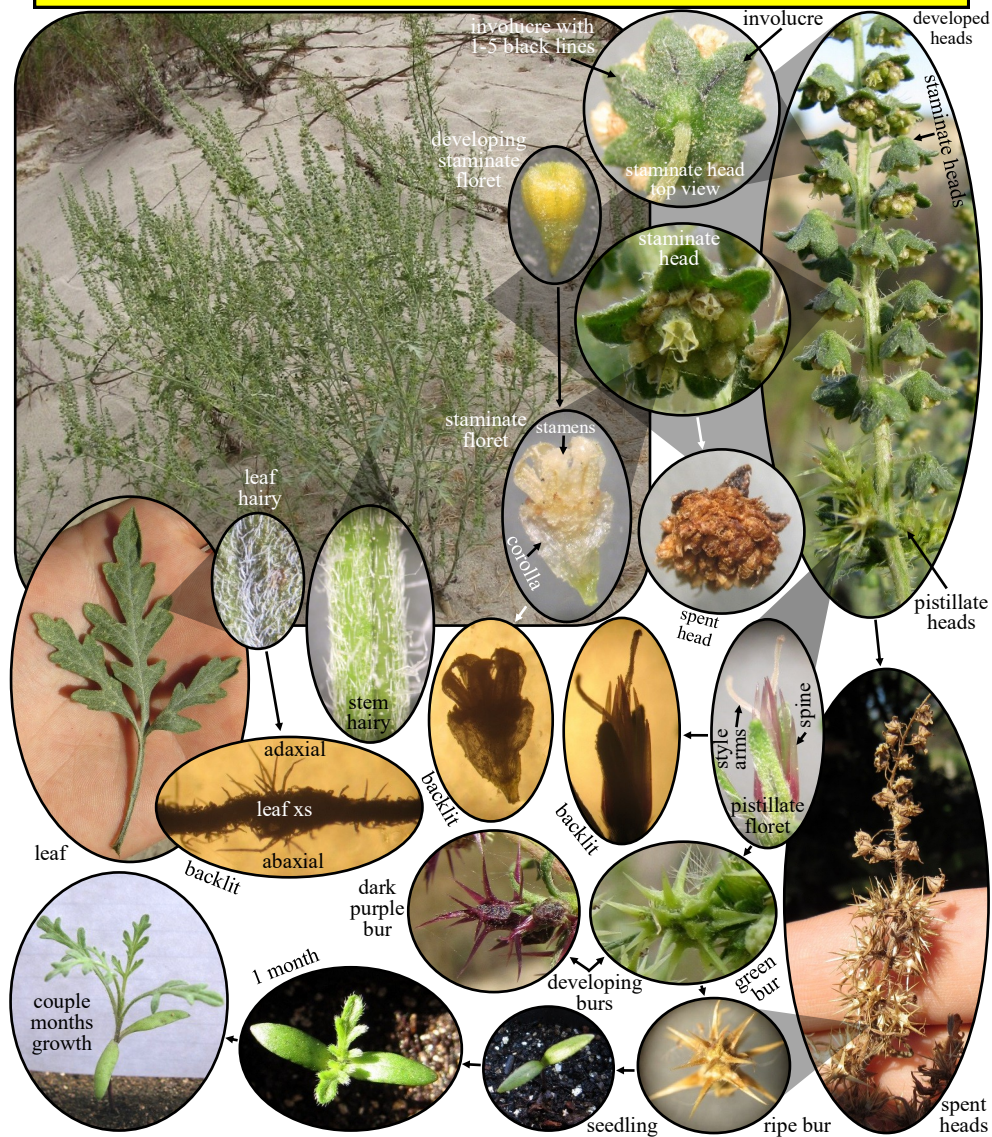
Annual Bur Sage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: July - November

Ambrosia acanthicarpa is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in sandy locations on the peninsula. The stems and leaves are hairy. The discoid heads are unisexual with the pistillate heads proximal to the staminate heads. Pistillate heads are clustered and contain 1 pistillate floret. Staminate heads have a bowl-shaped involucre usually with 1 to 5 black lines on it and it usually contains 6-12 staminate florets. Fruit is a cypsela that is enclosed within a bur that is covered in stout spines and can be golden or dark purple in color.



Beach Bur (*Ambrosia chamissionis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - Tribe: Heliantheae

Flowers: April - November

Ambrosia chamissionis is a perennial herbaceous plant from a caudex or taproot and is usually mat-forming. On the peninsula, it can be found growing on the shore near the Malaga Cove area. The stems and leaves are densely hairy. Due to the dense covering of hairs the plant appears silvery green. The discoid heads are unisexual with the pistillate heads proximal to the staminate heads. Pistillate heads contain 1 pistillate floret. Staminate heads have a +/- bowl-shaped involucre and it usually contains 8-25 staminate florets. Fruit is a cypsela that is enclosed within a bur that is covered in stout spines and is golden.



Weak Leaved Burweed (*Ambrosia confertiflora*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: May - September

Ambrosia confertiflora is a perennial herbaceous plant that is rhizomatous. It can form large patches. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and has only been found in one spot. The stems and leaves are hairy but the hairs are short and stiff. The discoid heads are unisexual with the pistillate heads proximal to the staminate heads. Pistillate heads are clustered and contain 1 (sometimes 2) pistillate floret. Staminate heads have a +/- bowl-shaped involucre and it usually contains 5-20 staminate florets. Fruit is a cypsela that is enclosed within a bur that is covered in spines. The tips of the spines are bent like a hook.



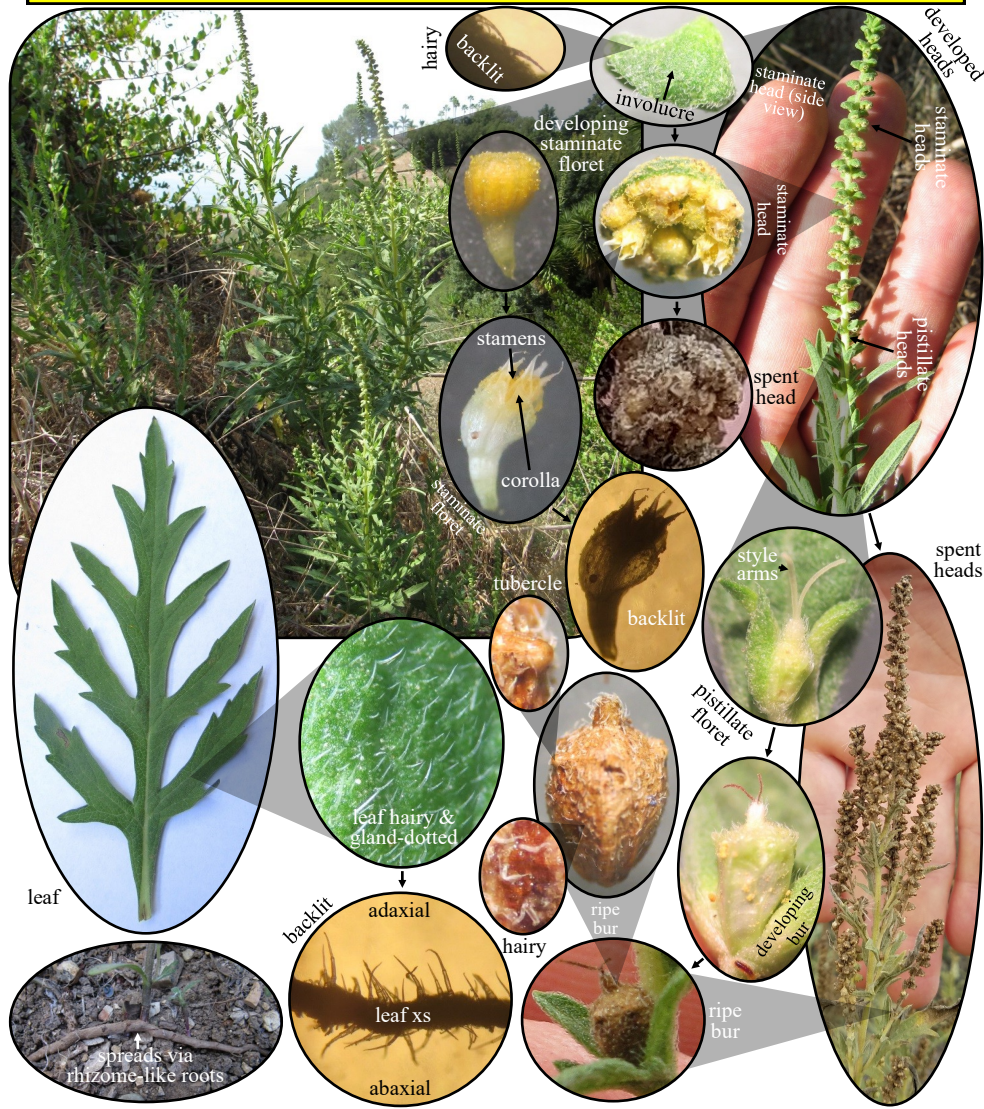
Western Ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - Tribe: Heliantheae

Flowers: July - October

Ambrosia psilostachya is a perennial herbaceous plant that is rhizomatous. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and has only been found in two spots. It can form large patches. The stems and leaves are hairy with the hairs being short and stiff. The discoid heads are unisexual with the pistillate heads proximal to the staminate heads. Pistillate heads are clustered and contain 1 pistillate floret. Staminate heads have a +/- bowl-shaped involucre and it usually contains 5-15 staminate florets. Fruit is a cypselus that is enclosed within a bur that can have spines or tubercles (1-6 at distal end) or none at all.



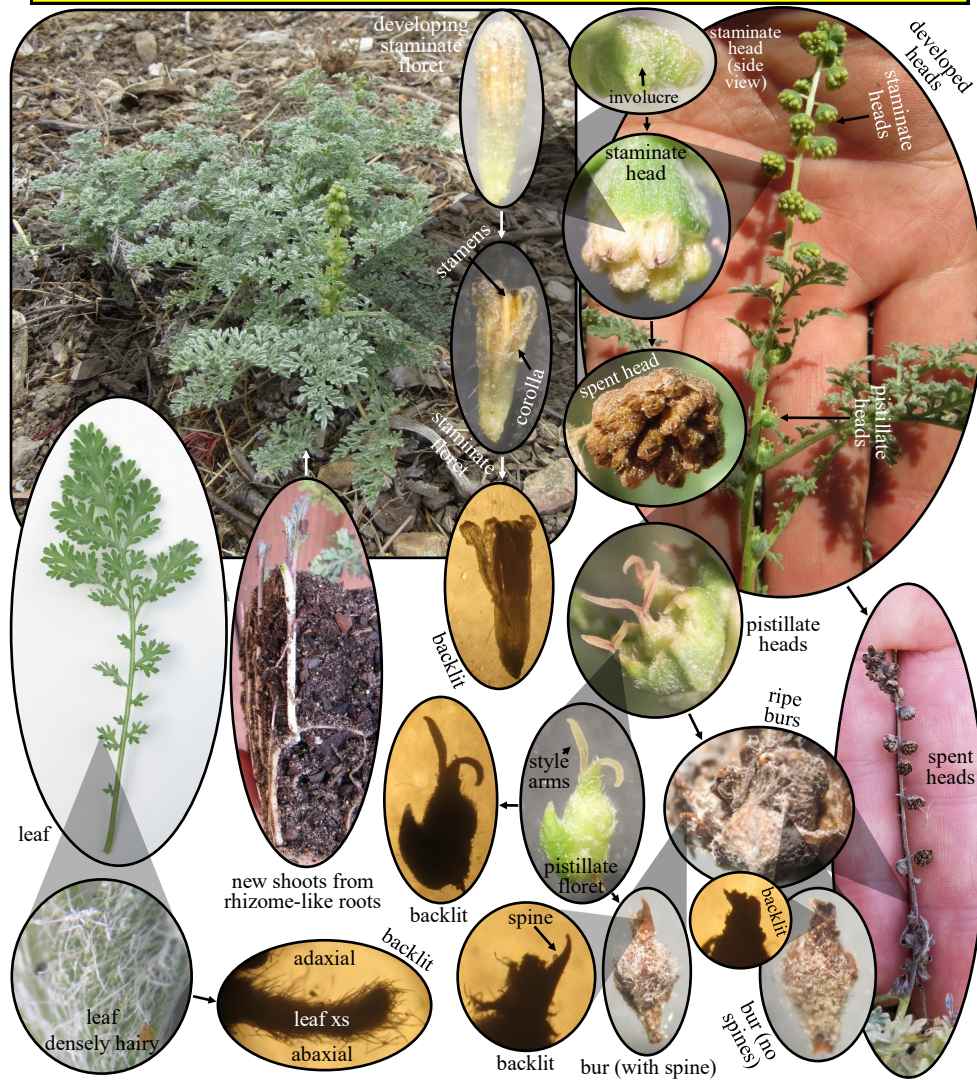
San Diego Ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: May - June

Ambrosia pumila is a perennial herbaceous plant that is rhizomatous. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and has only been found in one spot. It has a CNPS rare plant (rank 1B.1) and it is a federally listed endangered species. The overall plant and leaves are densely hairy (short hairs) giving it a bluish gray look. It can form large patches. The discoid heads are unisexual with the pistillate heads proximal to the staminate heads. Pistillate heads are clustered and contain 1 pistillate floret. Staminate heads have a bowl-shaped involucre and it usually contains 8-25 staminate florets. Fruit is a cypsela that is enclosed within a bur that can have spines or tubercles (1-5 on the distal end of the bur) or none at all.



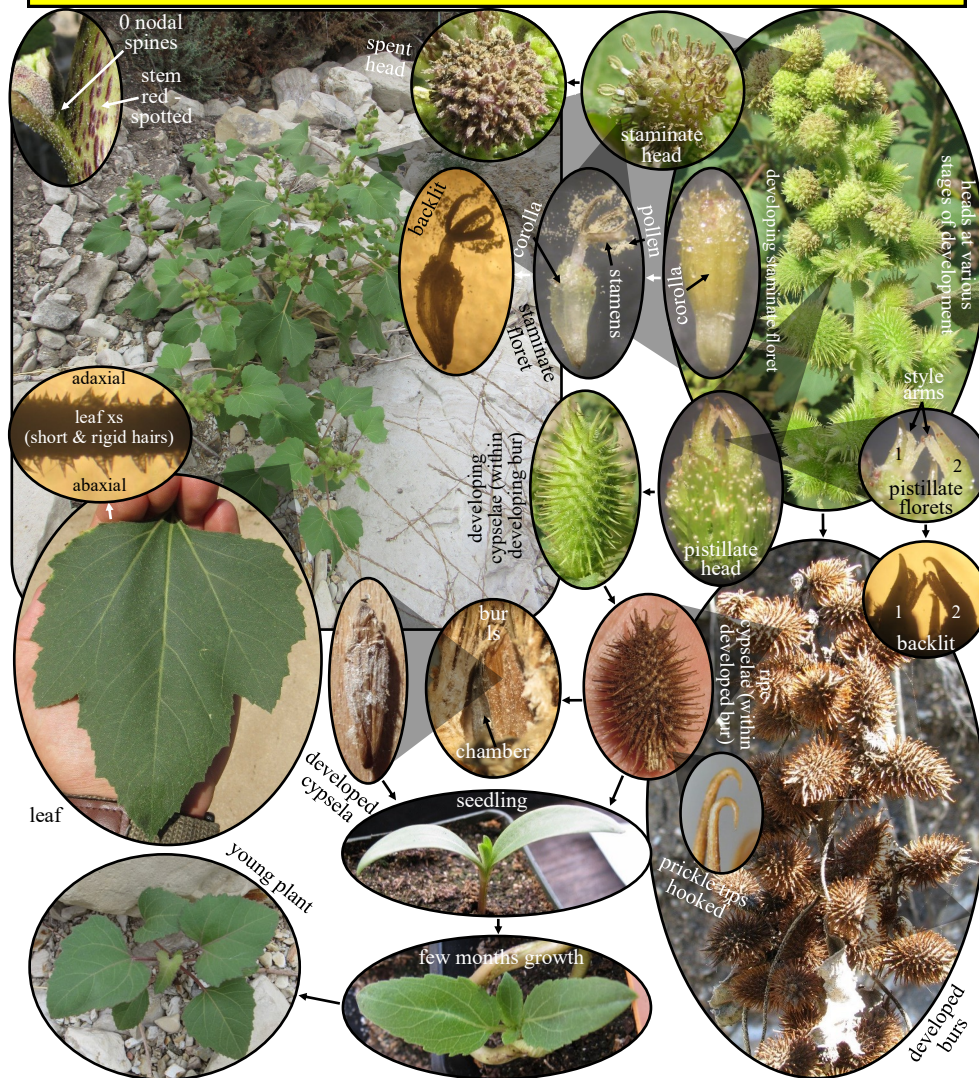
Rough Cocklebur (*Xanthium orientale*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: July - October

Xanthium orientale is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly in disturbed and seasonally wet places. The leaves are large and can be palmately or pinnately lobed. Leaf margins are entire or toothed. The surface of the leaf has short and short hairs. Stems can be green to red-spotted with no spines present at the nodes. The discoid heads are axillary and unisexual. The pistillate heads are generally proximal and the staminate generally distal on the inflorescence. The staminate heads contain florets that are functionally staminate with corollas whitish. The pistillate heads contain 2 florets. The fruit is a cypsela that is enclosed in a hard and prickly bur that has 2 chambers with each chamber containing 1 cypsela.



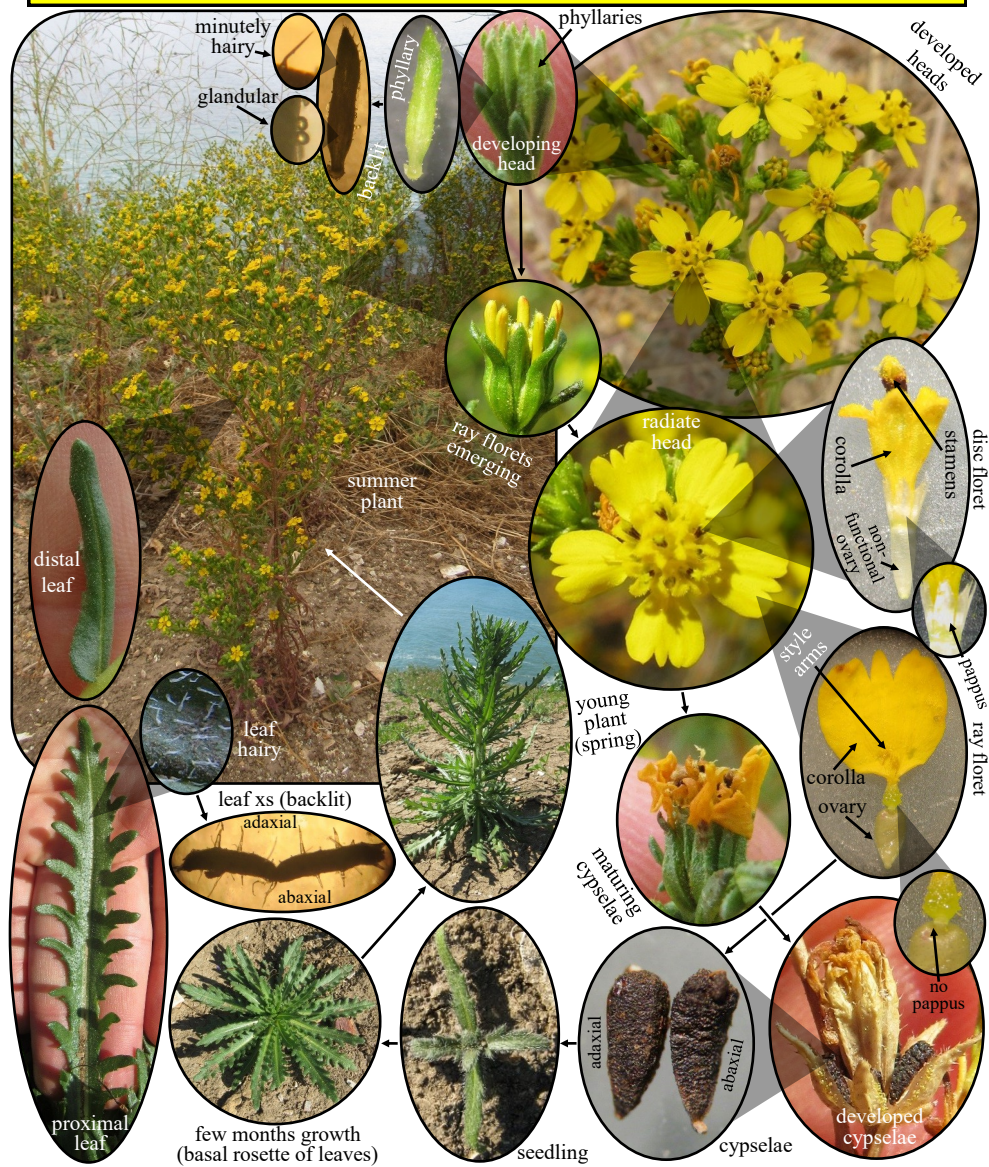
Clustered Tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: April - September

Deinandra fasciculata is a herbaceous annual. It is found along the coastal bluffs and hillsides of the peninsula. The proximal leaves are toothed and senesce by flowering time (summer). Distal leaves are small and have entire margins. The radiate heads contain disc florets (5-12) that are all or mostly functionally staminate with yellow corollas. The ray florets (5) are pistillate (fertile) with yellow corollas. Ray florets develop into cypselae with no pappi.



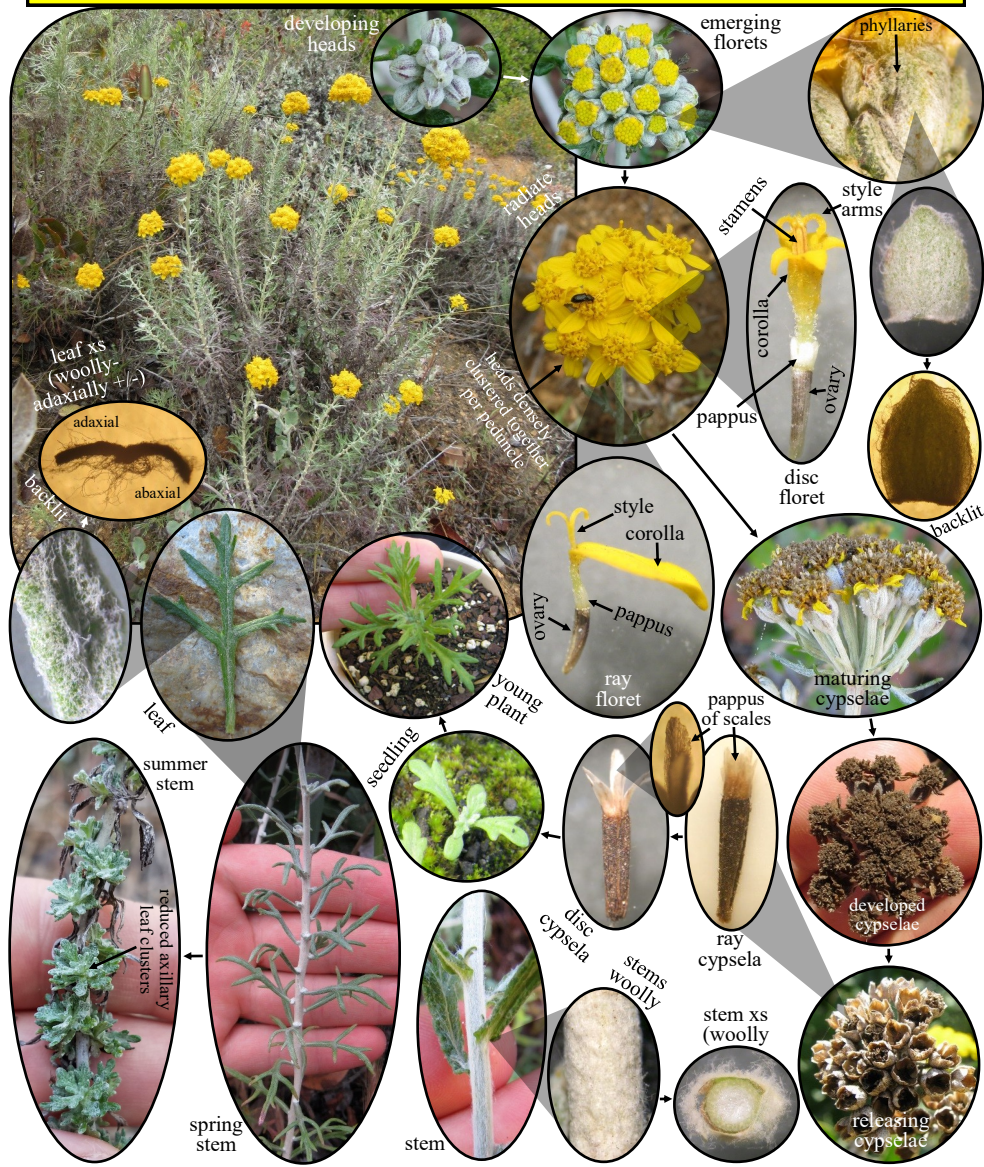
Golden Yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: March - July

Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. *confertiflorum* is a perennial herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula often on north facing slopes. The entire plant is densely hairy giving it a woolly look. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellow as well as ray florets that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas that are yellow. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (scale type) persistent. Pappus is a crown of scales.



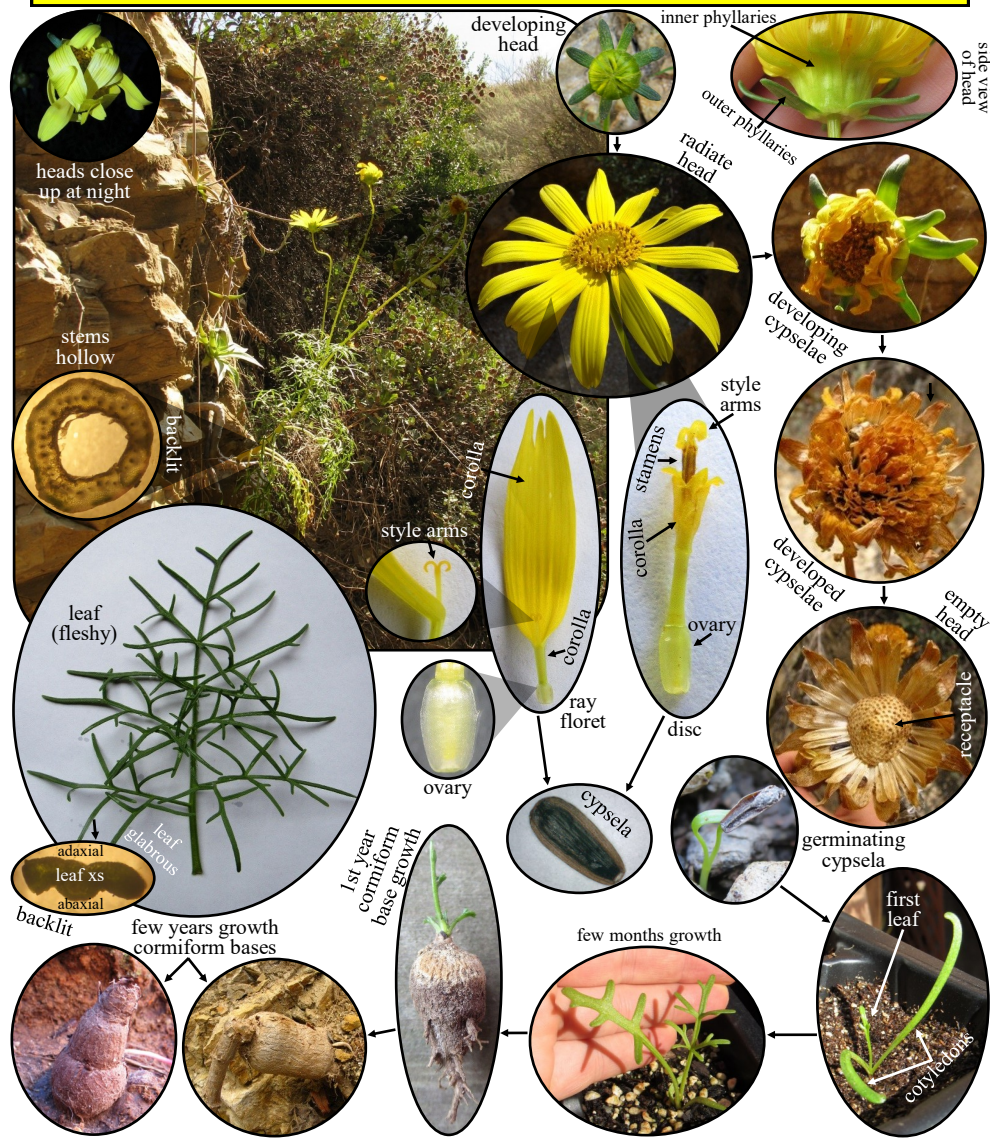
Sea Dahlia (*Leptosyne maritima*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: February - June

Leptosyne maritima is a perennial herbaceous plant with a fleshy taproot and cormiform base. It is a rare plant on the peninsula and found in only one canyon along the coastal bluffs. It has a CNPS rare plant rank of 2B.2. The leaves are fleshy and 2-3 pinnately divided. The stems are hollow and fleshy. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas that are yellow as well as ray florets that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas that are yellow. Fruit is a cypsela with no papus present.



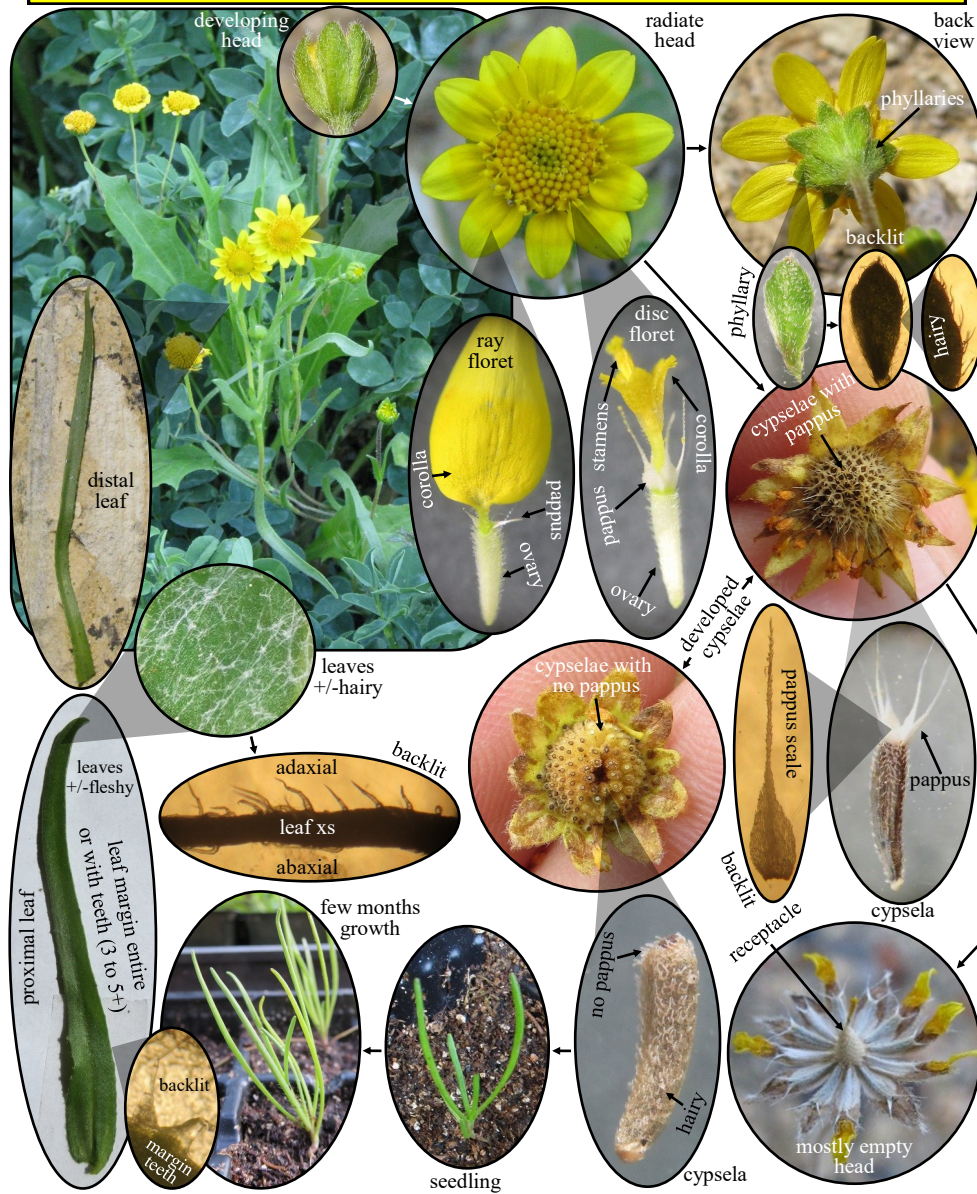
Needle Goldfields (*Lasthenia gracilis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: February - June

Lasthenia gracilis is an annual herbaceous plant. It is uncommon on the peninsula and found in one spot. The leaves of this plant are long, narrow, fleshy, and hairy. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellow as well as ray florets that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas that are yellow. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (scales) persistent or with no pappus present.



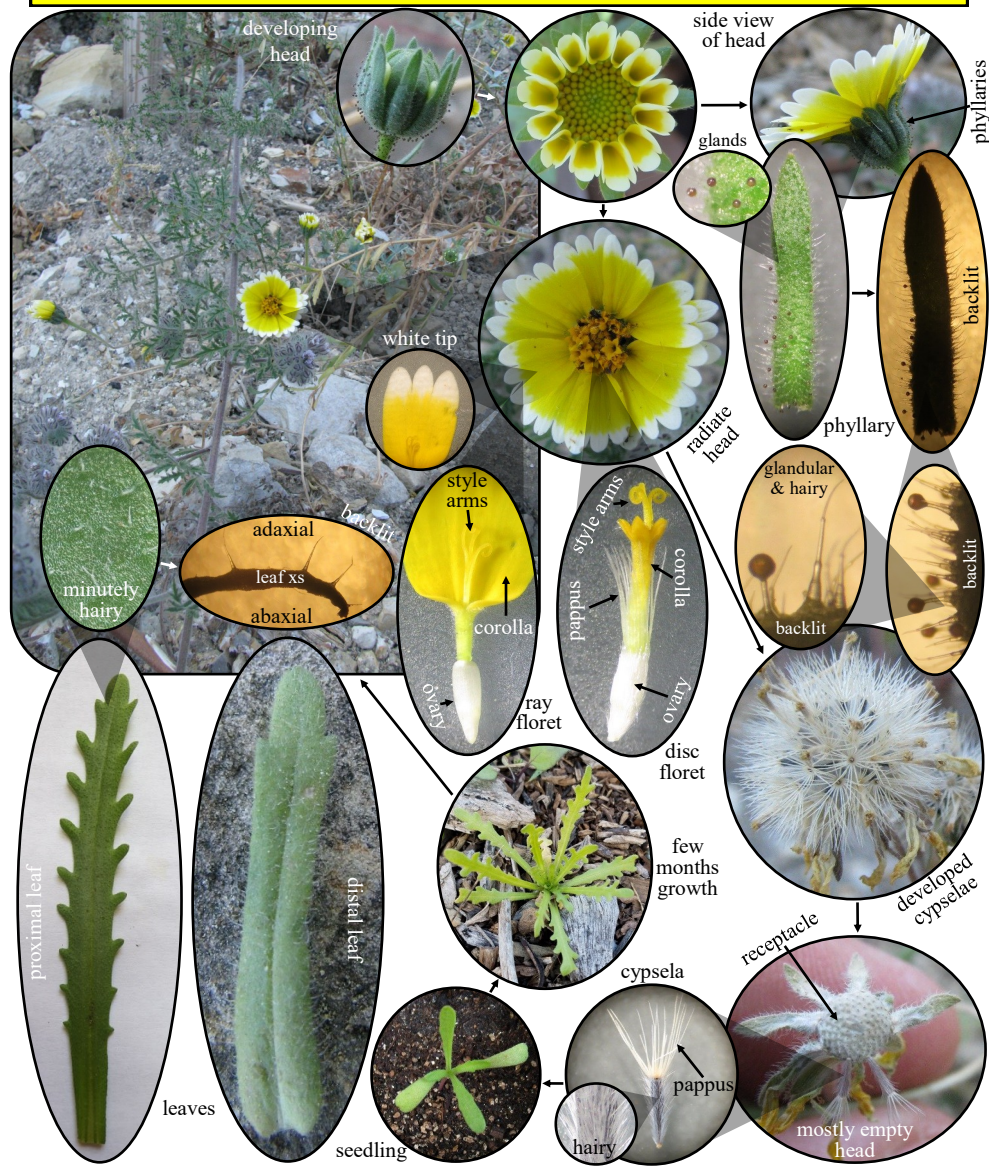
Coastal Tidy Tips (*Layia platyglossa*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: February - July

Layia platyglossa is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in one spot on the peninsula. The plant is glandular and the proximal leaves are usually lobed while the distal leaves are entire to minutely lobed. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas that are yellow as well as ray florets that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas all yellow or bicolored (proximally yellow and distally white). Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



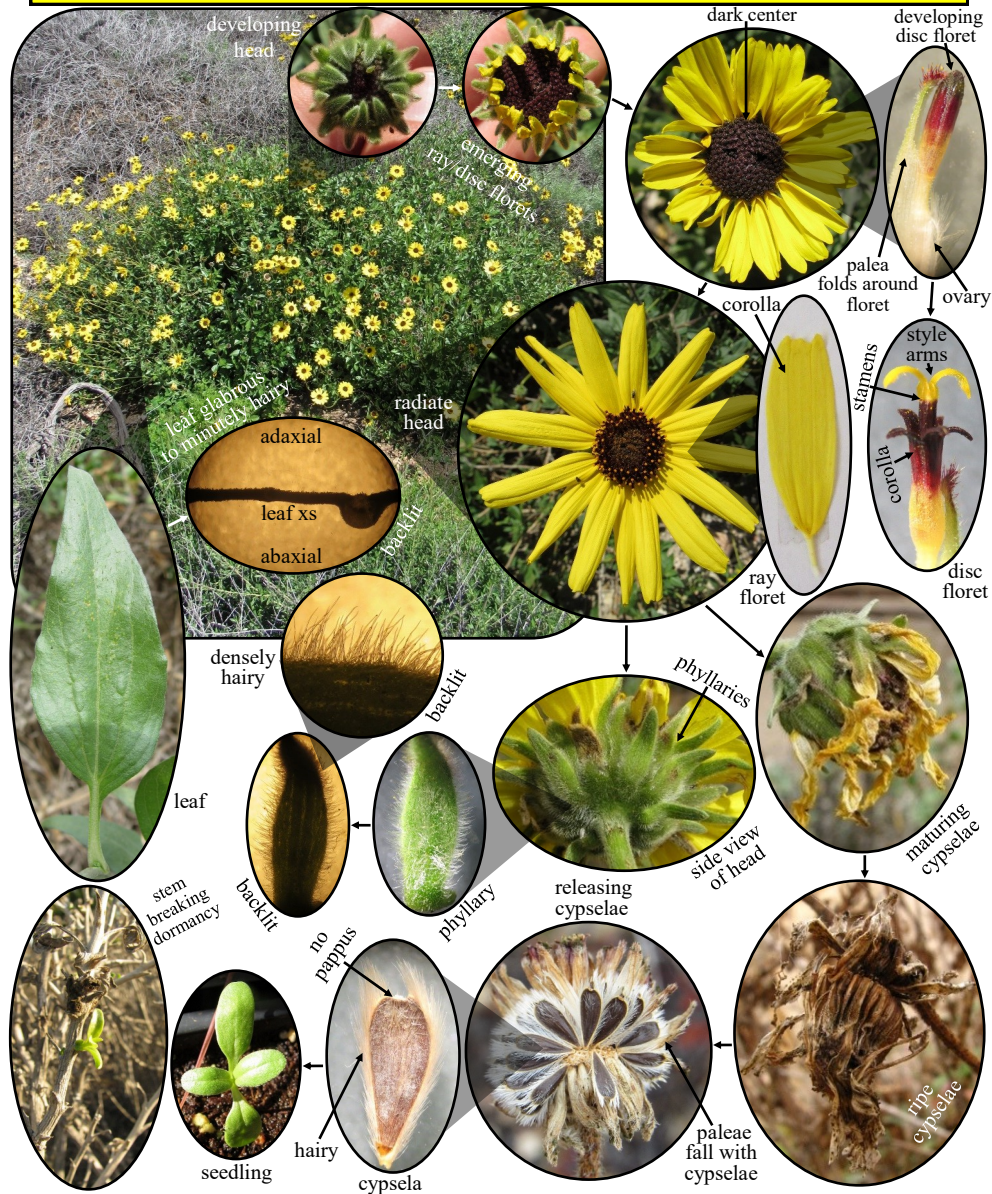
Bush Sunflower (*Encelia californica*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: February - October

Encelia californica is a perennial shrub. It is found throughout the peninsula and in a few spots can cover entire hillsides. The leaves are simple with margins that are entire or somewhat toothed. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas brown-purple as well as ray florets that are sterile with corollas that are yellow. Fruit is a cypsela with no pappus. This shrub is drought deciduous.



Bush Sunflower (*Encelia californica*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: February - October



covering entire hillsides

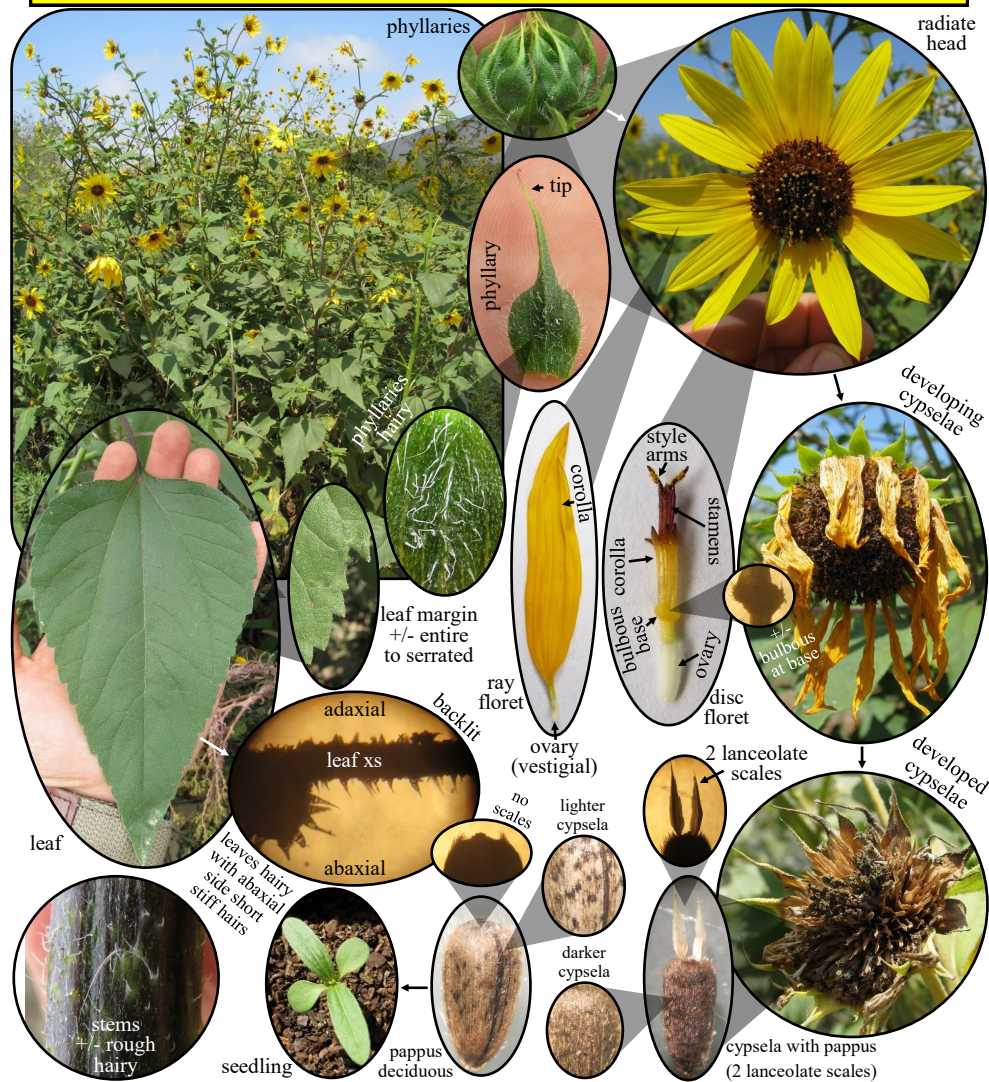
Common Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Heliantheae

Flowers: May - October

Helianthus annuus is a tall annual herbaceous plant. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula. The leaves are large with the abaxial side covered in short stiff hairs which make the leaves feel rough to the touch. The margin of the leaf is also usually entire but can sometimes have a little serration. Phyllaries are usually hairy, gland-dotted and have an abruptly narrowed tip. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas reddish (sometimes yellow) and with corolla throats bulbous at the base. The ray florets are sterile and have a corolla that is yellow. Fruit is a cypsela (glabrous or minutely hairy) with pappus of 2 deciduous lanceolate scales (sometimes with up to 4 shorter scales in addition).



Order: Asterales
Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Anthemideae
Flowers: August - November

old growth bark

corolla red (rare)

developed heads (top view florets opening)

corolla pale yellow

phyllary

backlit

developed cypselae

nodding head

pistillate floret

style

corolla

ovary

baccal

developed cypselae

backlit

cypselae

seedling

young plant

leaf xs

hairs

backlit

abaxial

adaxial

backlit

leaf

light bluish green plants

moderately hairy

leaf

densely hairy

leaf

silvery gray plants

minimally hairy

leaf

light green plants

leaf hairiness can vary between individual plants

winter stem (breaking dormancy)

fall stem (dormant)

springtime stem

dew collecting

corolla opened

style arms

stamens

corolla

ovary

backlit

developed cypselae

backlit

variation in leaf shape

stem (+/- hairy)

leaf

leaf

leaf

Mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Anthemideae

Flowers: May - November

Artemisia douglasiana is a herbaceous, rhizomatous perennial plant. It is aromatic and found throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons. The leaves are bicolored with proximal leaves lobed (3-5 lateral lobes) and distal leaves entire. The disciform heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) and pistillate florets (fertile) with corollas pale yellow. Ray florets are absent. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus coroniform.



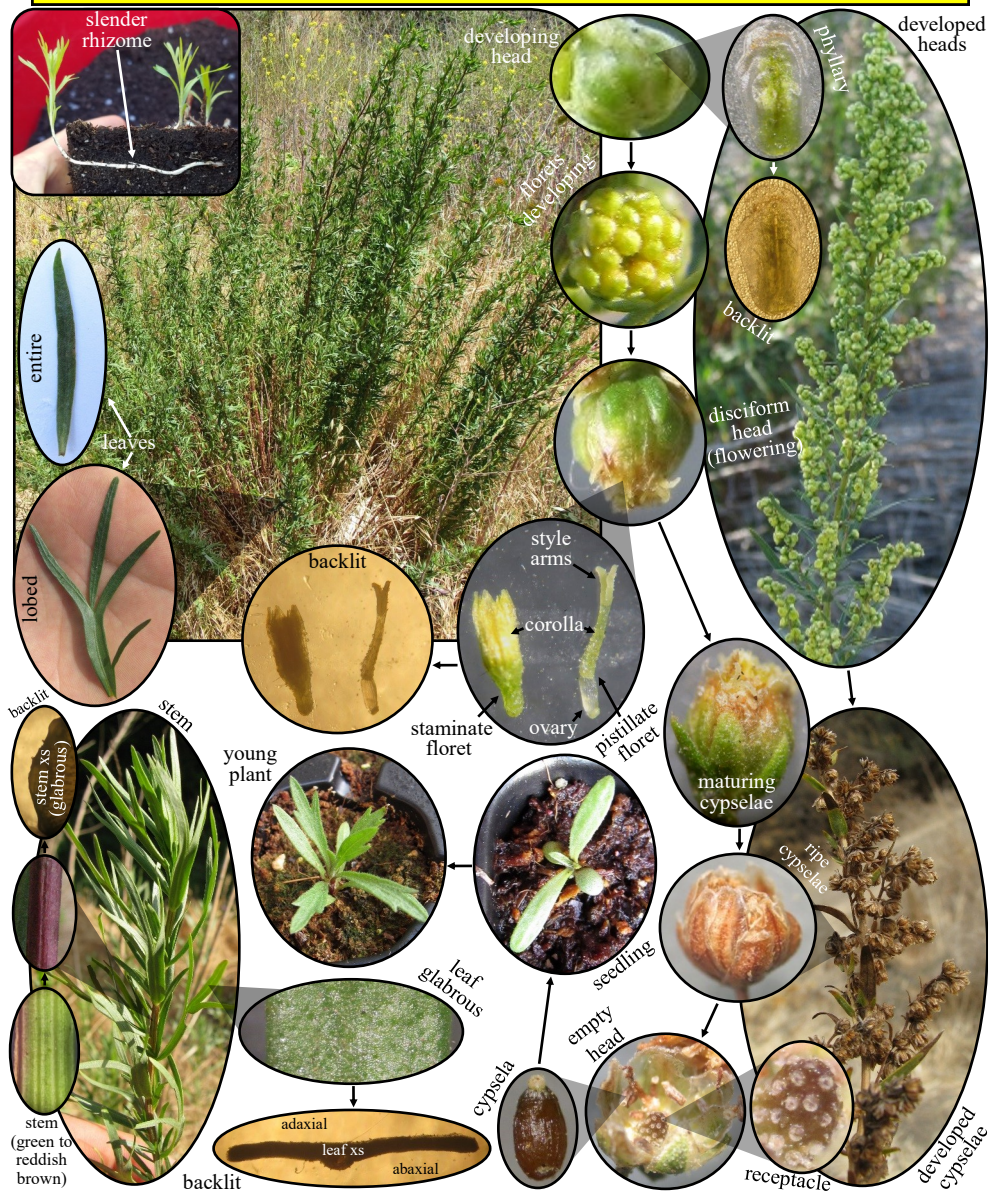
Wild Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - Tribe: Anthemideae

Flowers: August - October

Artemisia dracunculus is a rhizomatous or from a woody caudex herbaceous perennial plant. It is found in sandy soil locations on the peninsula. It can be tarragon-scented or odorless. The leaves can be entire or with a few lobes. The disciform heads contain disc florets that are functionally staminate and pistillate florets (fertile) with corollas pale yellow. Ray florets are absent. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus absent.



Pineapple Weed (*Matricaria discoidea*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Anthemideae

Flowers: February - August

Matricaria discoidea is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in canyons and in disturbed areas on the peninsula. The plant is aromatic and has a pineapple-like or chamomile odor. The leaves are glabrous and irregularly 2-3 pinnately lobed. The discoid heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas greenish yellow (corollas persisting in fruit). Ray florets are not present. The receptacle is usually conic. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus not present or coroniform that is entire.



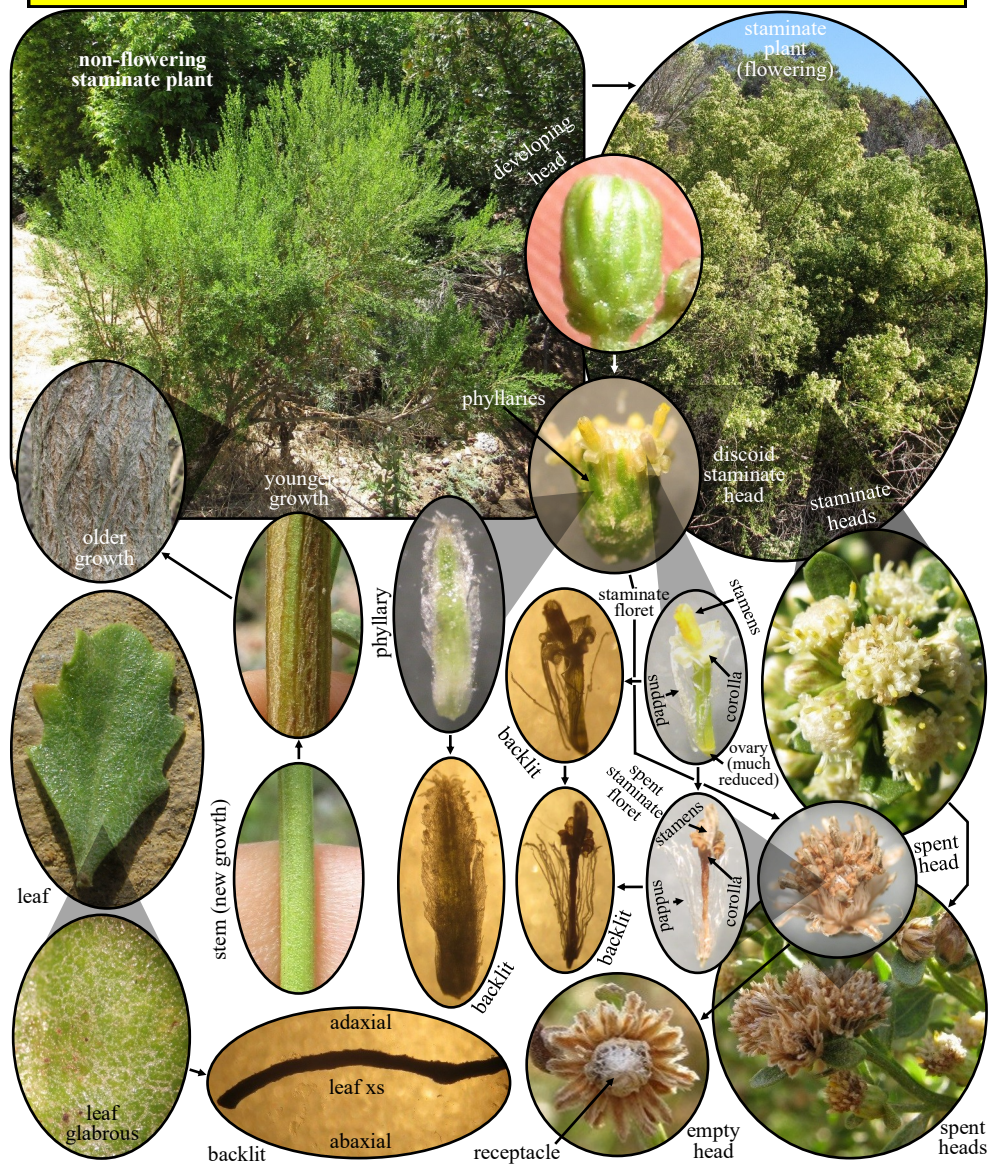
Coyote Brush (*Baccharis pilularis* subsp. *consanguinea*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - December

Baccharis pilularis subsp. *consanguinea* is a perennial shrub from a woody base. This plant is dioecious and both male and female plants can be found throughout the peninsula. The leaves are small and glabrous with a short petiole. The leaf margins are finely toothed or entire. Male plants produce discoid heads that contain functionally staminate florets with corollas that are white to pale yellow. Female plants produce discoid heads that contain pistillate florets with whitish corollas that are tubular.



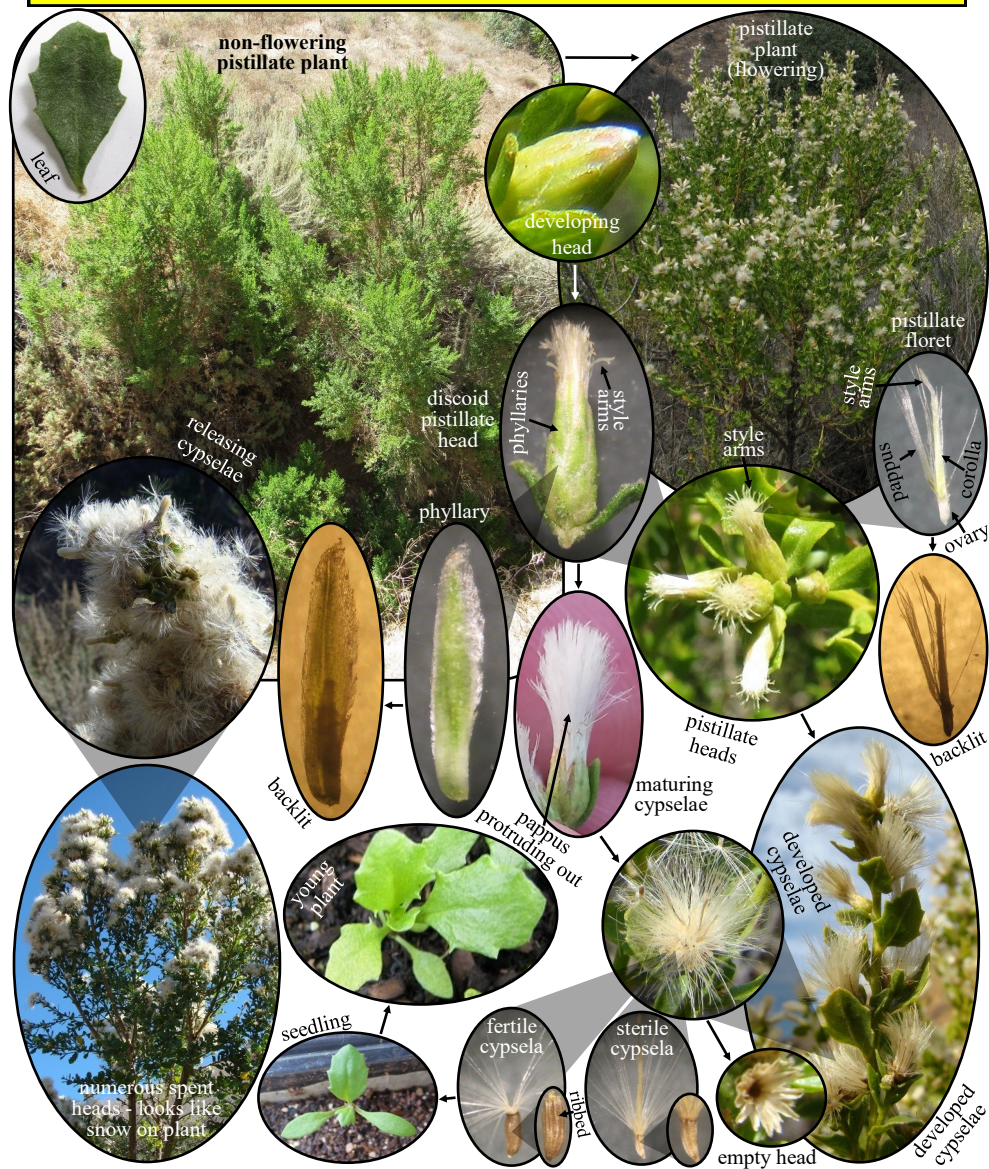
Coyote Brush (*Baccharis pilularis* subsp. *consanguinea*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

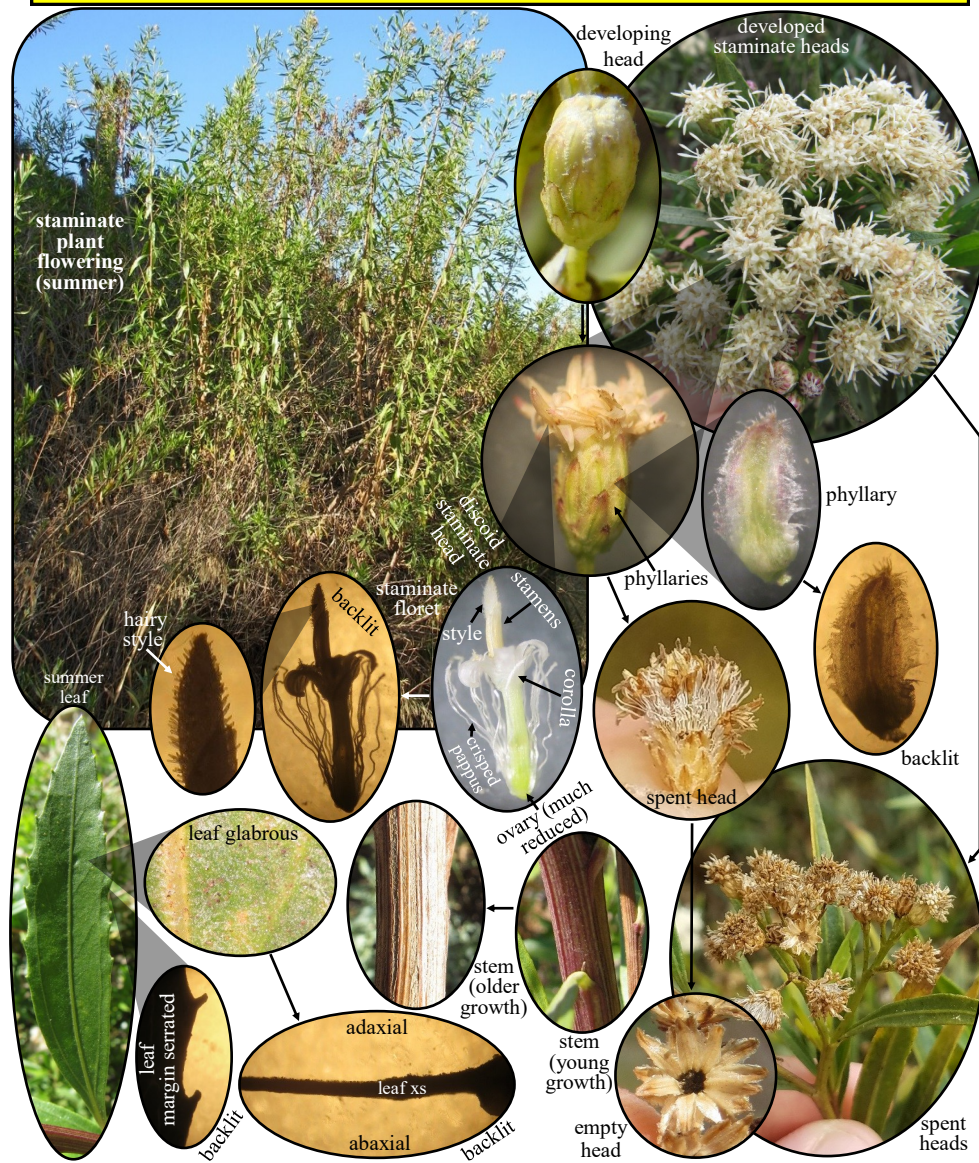
Flowers: July - December

The style of the pistillate florets are long. As the pistillate heads mature, the pappus of the pistillate florets protrude out past the phyllaries. Once the pistillate heads are spent, the heads expand open to release numerous wind dispersed cypselae. Fruit is a cypselus with pappus (bristle type) persistent. One female plant can produce numerous heads and once the spent heads are dispersing cypselae, it can look like the entire plant is covered in snow.



Order: Asterales
Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae
Flowers: mostly all year

Baccharis salicifolia subsp. *salicifolia* is a perennial shrub. This plant is dioecious and both male and female plants can be found throughout the peninsula (most commonly in canyons). The leaves of this plant are long and willowlike with margins that are serrated or entire. This plant exhibits seasonal dimorphism. Summer plants have flowerheads terminal and most leaves have serrated leaf margins. During the winter months plants have flowerheads lateral and have entire leaf margins. Male plants pro-



Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia* subsp. *salicifolia*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: mostly all year

duce discoid heads that contain functionally staminate florets with corollas that are greenish-white. Female plants produce discoid heads that contain pistillate florets with greenish-white corollas that are tubular. When in the flowering stage, the style of the pistillate florets is long and protrudes out past the phyllary tips. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia* subsp. *salicifolia*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: mostly all year

stems can root from cuttings



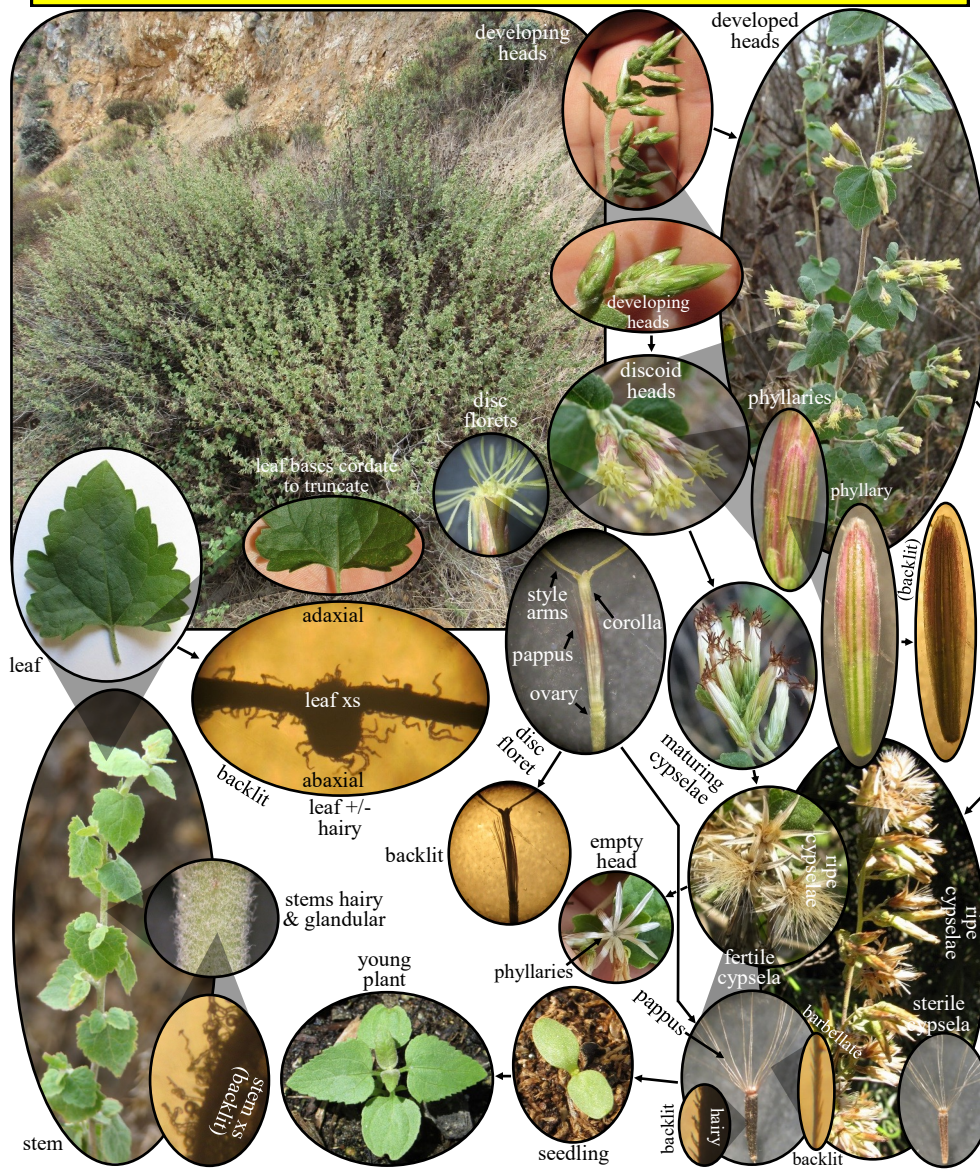
California Brickellbush (*Brickellia californica*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - October

Brickellia californica is a perennial shrub. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula. It can be found on dry rocky hillsides and the coastal bluffs. The leaves are triangular to oval with bases somewhat heart-shaped. The leaf margins toothed. The discoid heads contain bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellowish. Ray florets are absent. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent. Florets become very aromatic in the evening and produce a strong sweet smell.



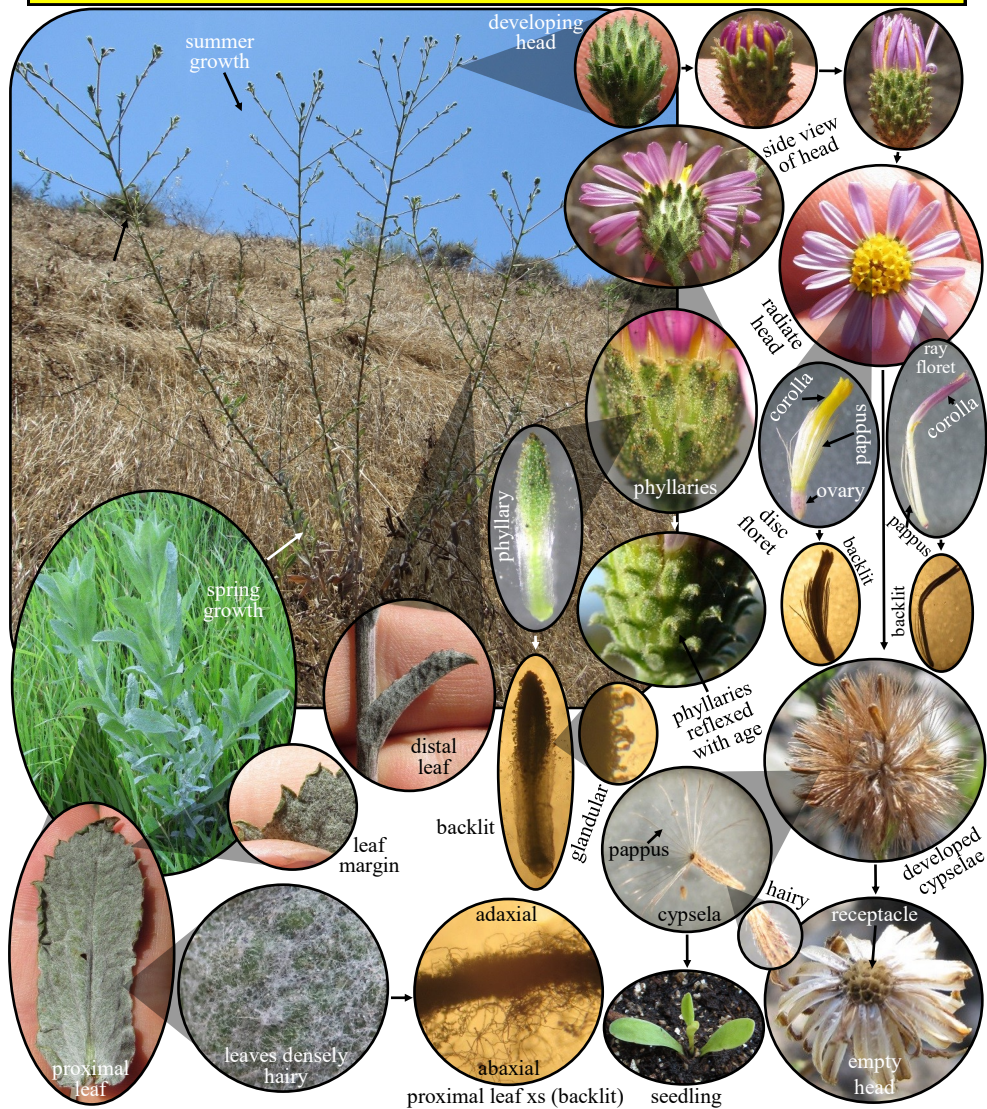
Cudweed Aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - November

Corethrogyne filaginifolia is a perennial herbaceous to subshrub plant. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula. The leaves of this plant are densely hairy and appear bluish-gray. By summer, the large proximal leaves senesce and the plant produces numerous spindly stems (with tiny reduced leaves) terminating into radiate heads. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with yellow corollas as well as ray florets that are sterile with corollas purple or pink to white. The phyllaries become reflexed with age. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



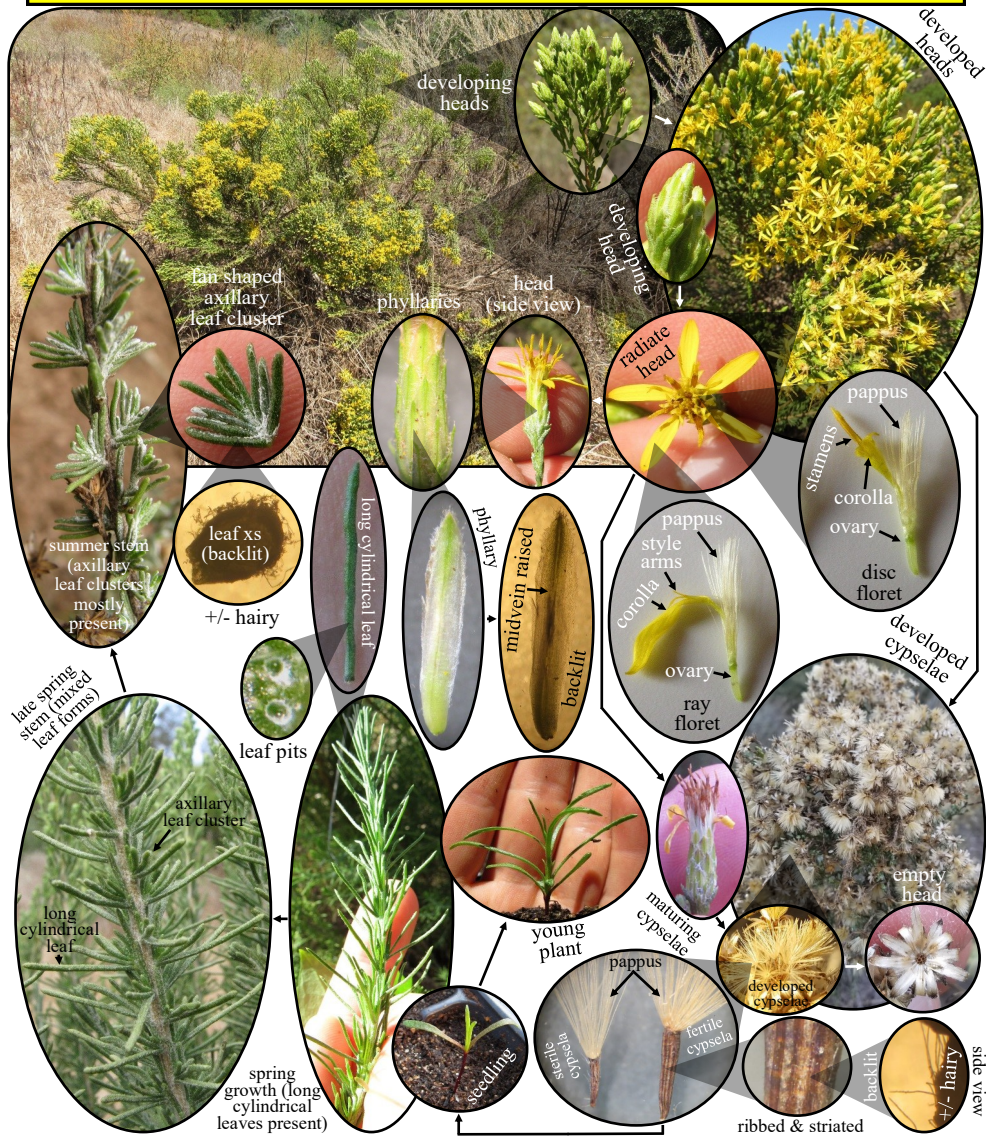
Mock Heather (*Ericameria ericoides*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Sunflower Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: September - November

Ericameria ericoides is a large perennial shrub. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula and only found in one location. In spring, the leaves are crowded together and long cylindrical. During summer through fall, leaves are usually reduced in length and form fan-shaped axillary leaf clusters. The radiate heads contain disc florets (5-14) that are bisexual (fertile) with yellow corollas as well as ray florets (2-6) that are pistillate (fertile) with yellow corollas. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent. This plant is an endemic to California.



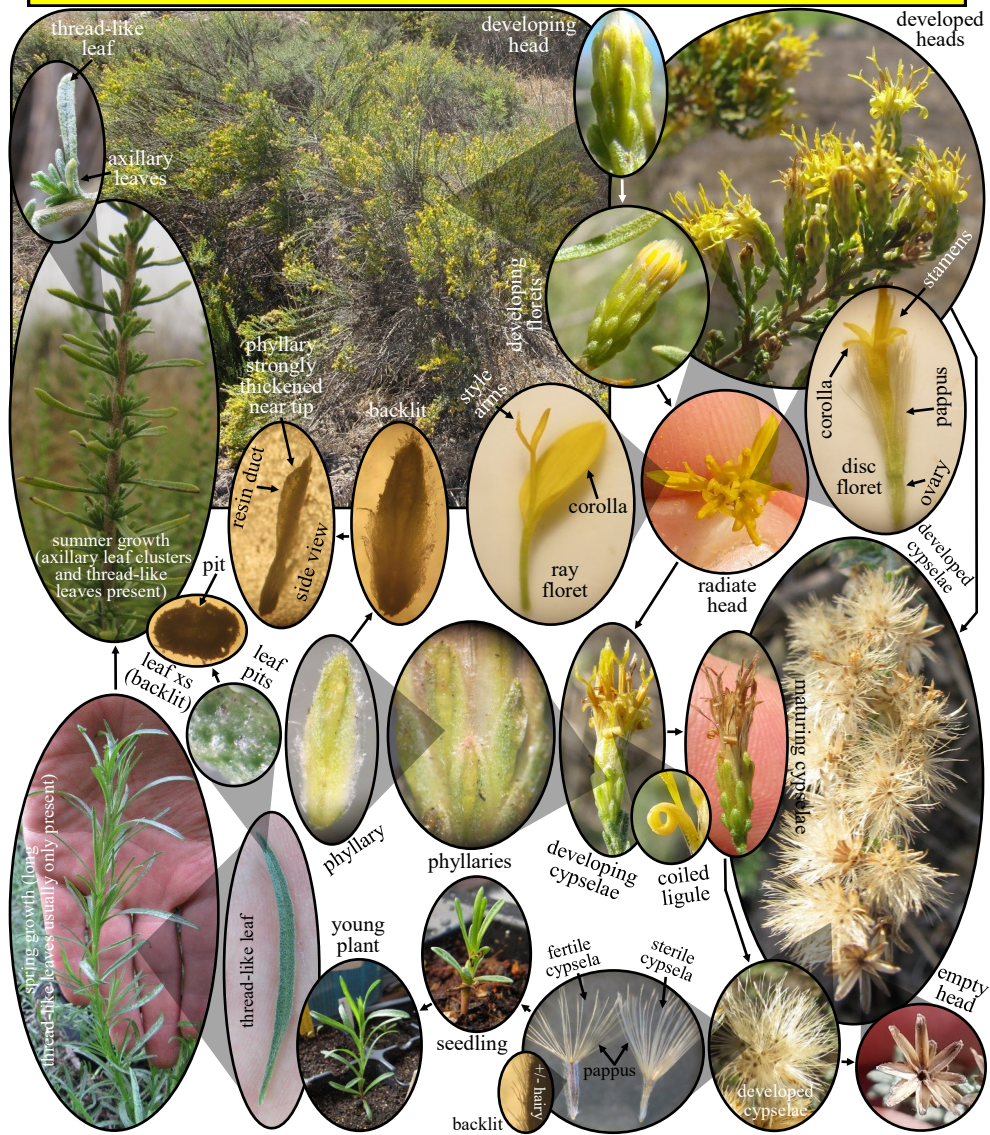
Palmer's Goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* var. *pachylepis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: August - December

Ericameria palmeri var. *pachylepis* is a perennial shrub. It is an uncommon plant on the peninsula. It can be found in sandy and clay soil. The leaves of this plant are often long and thread-like (mostly in spring) as well as reduced to axillary leaf clusters (mostly in summer). The radiate heads contain disc florets (6-12) that are bisexual (fertile) with yellow corollas as well as ray florets (1-6) that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas yellow. The phyllaries of the heads are strongly thickened near the tip. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent. It is an endemic to California.



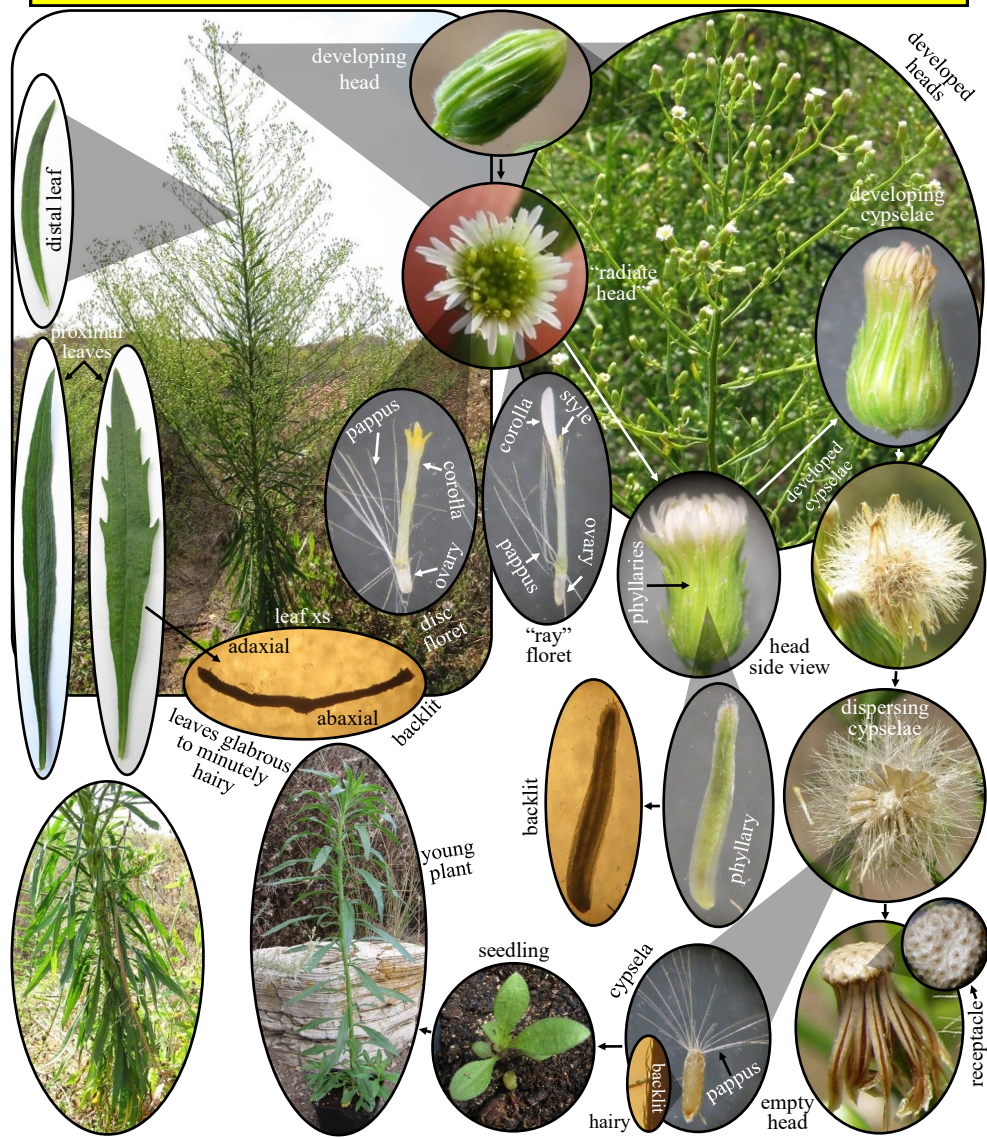
Common Horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: mostly all year

Conyza canadensis is a tall erect herbaceous annual. It is found throughout the peninsula often in disturbed areas. Proximal leaves are large with serrated margins and distal leaves are smaller with entire margins. The small "radiate heads" contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellowish. It also contains peripheral ("ray") florets that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas whitish and a ligule that has a very short length (0.3-1 mm). This short length can make it sometimes seem inconspicuous). Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



Palos Verdes Daisy (*Erigeron palosverdensis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: June - November

Erigeron palosverdensis is a perennial herbaceous plant that is rhizomatous. It is found in a few canyons on the peninsula and is an endemic to the peninsula. The leaves are oblanceolate to oblong (8-20 mm wide) and older leaves are +/- reddish-purple. The radiate heads contain disc florets (+/- 120) that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellow as well as ray florets (15-35) that are pistillate (sterile) with corollas pale purple to purple. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent. This



Palos Verdes Daisy (*Erigeron palosverdensis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: June - November

plant forms large rhizomatous patches from subterranean rhizomes. This plant was recently described as a new species (Uelman 2022).



Snakeweed (*Gutierrezia californica*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: April - November

Gutierrezia californica is a herbaceous perennial subshrub. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula. Basal leaves are long and thin and wither at flowering. Cauline leaves are thin and +/- long but are often reduced distally and can be in axillary clusters (fall). The radiate heads contain disc florets (4-13) that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellow as well as ray florets (4-13) that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas yellow or whitish. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (scale type) persistent.



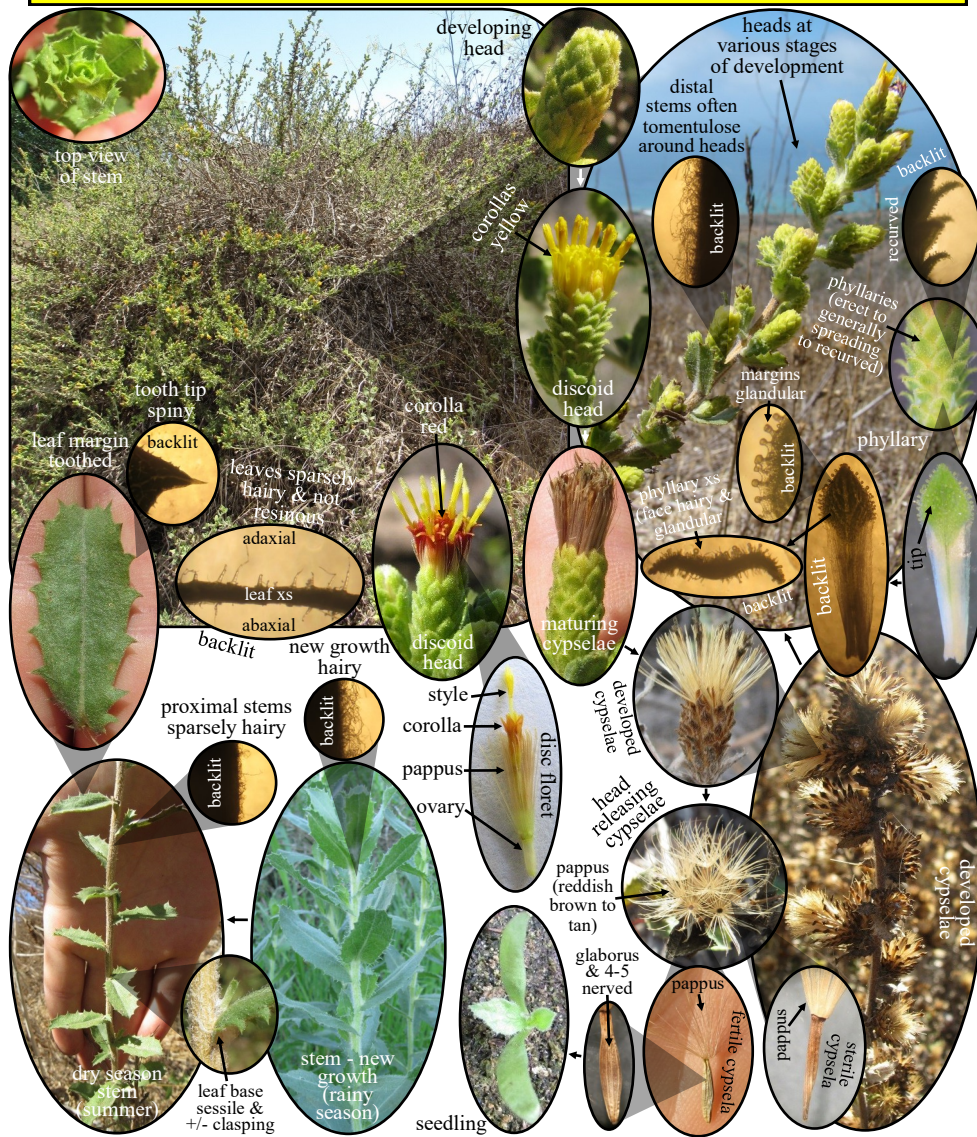
Sawtooth Goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa* var. *grindelioides*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - October

Hazardia squarrosa var. *grindeliodes* is a perennial shrub. It is found throughout the peninsula often in canyons. The leaves are leathery, sessile (sometimes clasping), sparsely hairy, and not resinous. The stems are sparsely hairy; however, stems near the heads are usually densely hairy. New growth can also be hairy. Phyllary tips are spreading to recurved, glandular (margins also glandular), and hairy. The discoid heads contain disc florets (9-16) that are bisexual (fertile or sterile) with corollas yellow (sometimes red). Ray florets 0. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persi-



Sawtooth Goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa* var. *grindelioides*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

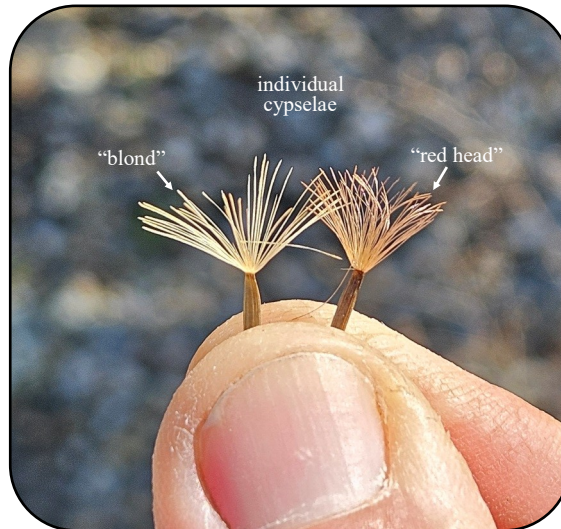
Flowers: July - October

stent. Pappus can be straw colored (“blondies”) or reddish purple (“red heads”).

“blondies”



“red heads”



Order: Asterales
Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae
Flowers: April - December

heads at various stages of development

developing head

radiate head

disc floret

ray floret

corolla

style arms

ovary

ligule

developing cypselae

maturing cypselae

cypselae (with no pappus)

cypselae (with pappus)

pappus

receptacle

developed cypselae

empty head

developed cypselae

seedling

stems +/- densely hairy & glandular

few months growth

rosette growth (spring)

basal leaf

leaf xs

abaxial

adaxial

leaves hairy & +/- glandular

backlit

distal leaf

proximal cauline leaf

glandular

backlit

phyllary

backlit

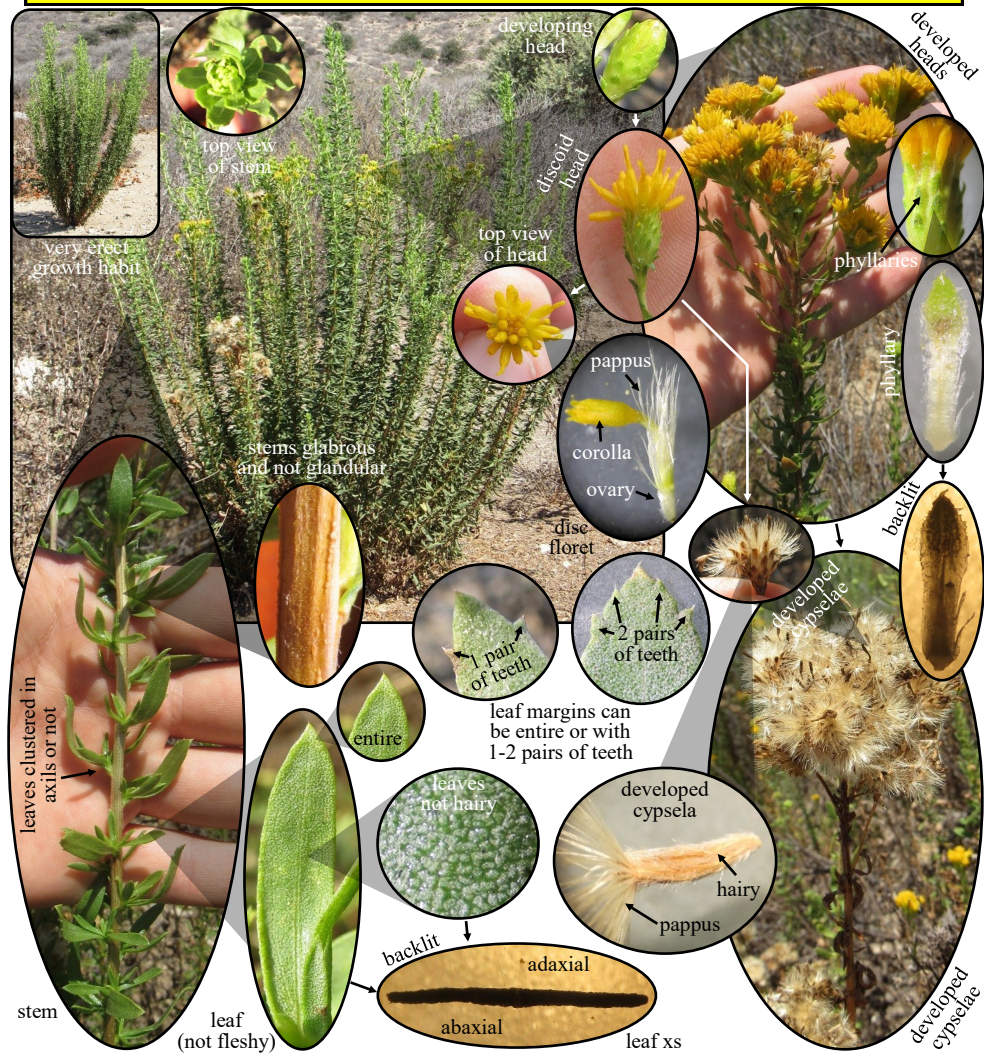
Menzies' Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: August - January

Isocoma menziesii var. *menziesii* is a perennial erect to slightly spreading shrub. This variety of *I. menziesii* appears to have been introduced on the peninsula and has only been encountered in restoration and city project sites (also appearing to be an aggressive spreader out from these areas). The leaves of this plant are not hairy and have leaf margins that are entire or with 1 to 2 pairs of teeth near the distal end. Stems (new & older growth) are glabrous and to slightly glandular. The discoid heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas yellow. No ray florets are present. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent. *I. menziesii* varieties hybridize easily and hybrids with var. *vernonioides* on the peninsula have been found. This potentially threatens the peninsula's local varieties of *I. menziesii*.



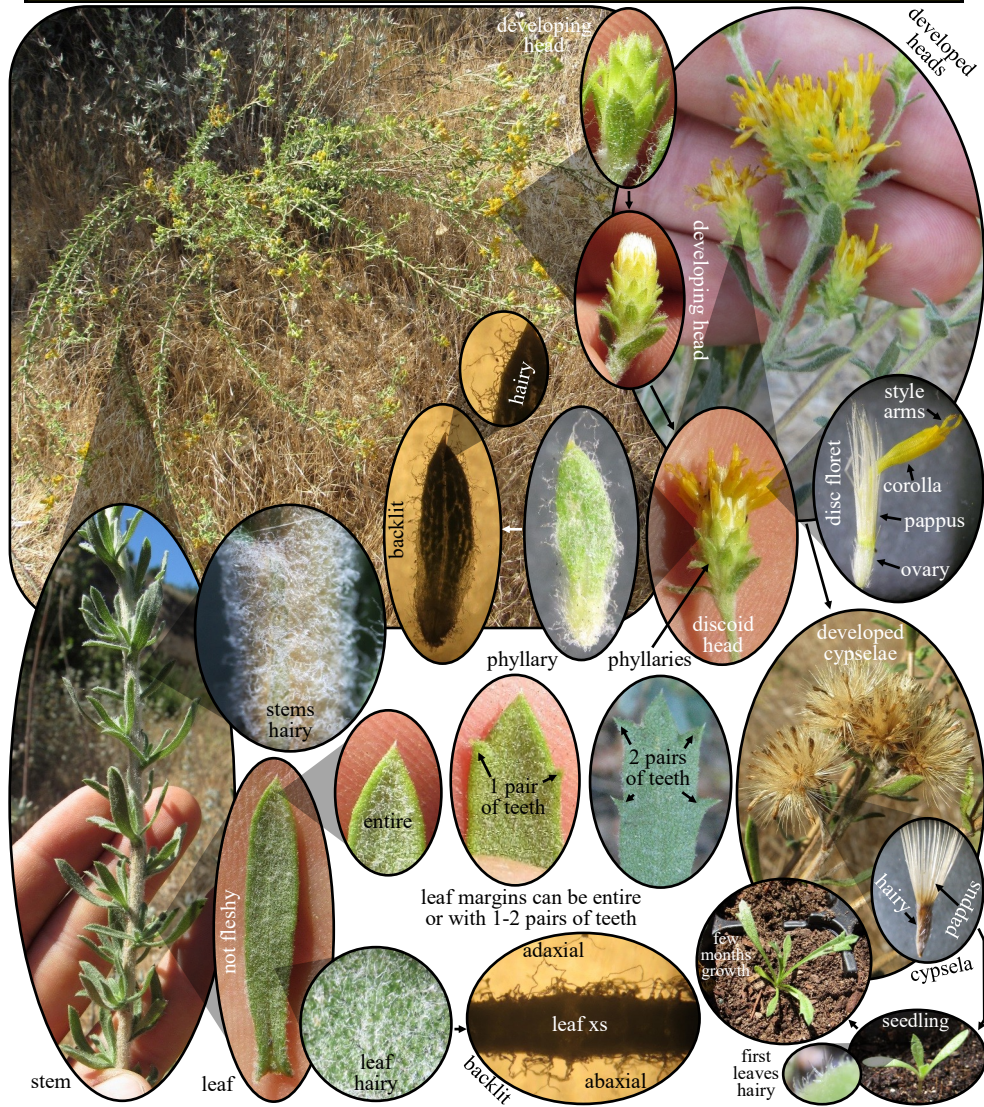
Decumbent Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - November

Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens* is a perennial decumbent to prostrate to occasionally erect shrub. It is uncommon on the peninsula and has only been found in one canyon. The stems (new and older growth) of this plant are densely hairy to glabrous and minutely glandular. The leaves are hairy and have leaf margins that are entire or with 1 to 2 pairs of distal teeth. Phyllaries are hairy and the discoid heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas (often with goblet-shaped throats) yellow. No ray florets are present. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent. This plant has a CNPS rare plant rank of 1B.2.



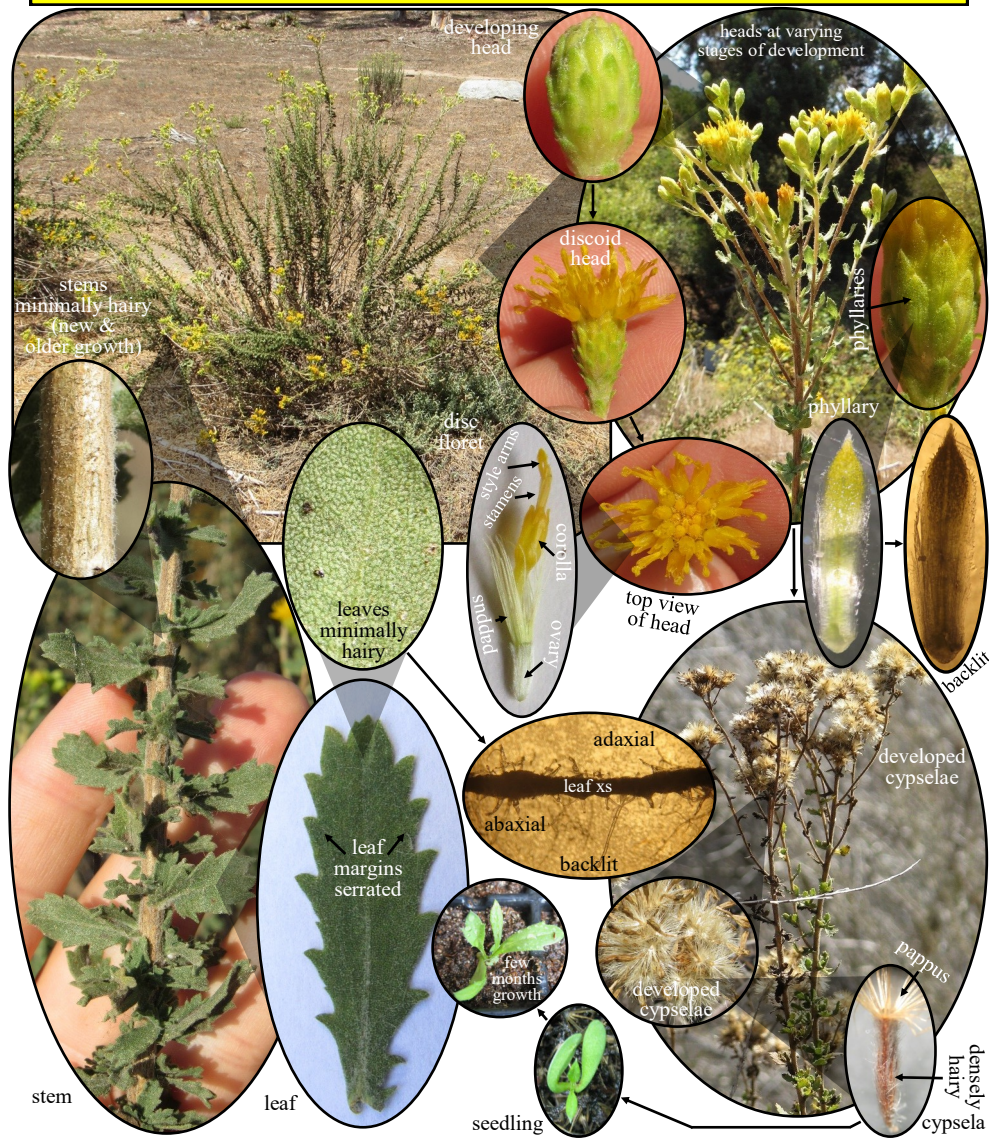
Coastal Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *vernonioides*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - December

Isocoma menziesii var. *vernonioides* (minimally hairy form) is a perennial ascending or decumbent shrub (occasionally slightly erect). It is found in a few places on the peninsula along the bluff tops. Stems (new & older growth) are minimally hairy and occasionally glandular. The leaves are minimally hairy with the entire leaf margin toothed (serrated). The discoid heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas (often with goblet-shaped throats) yellow. No ray florets are present. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



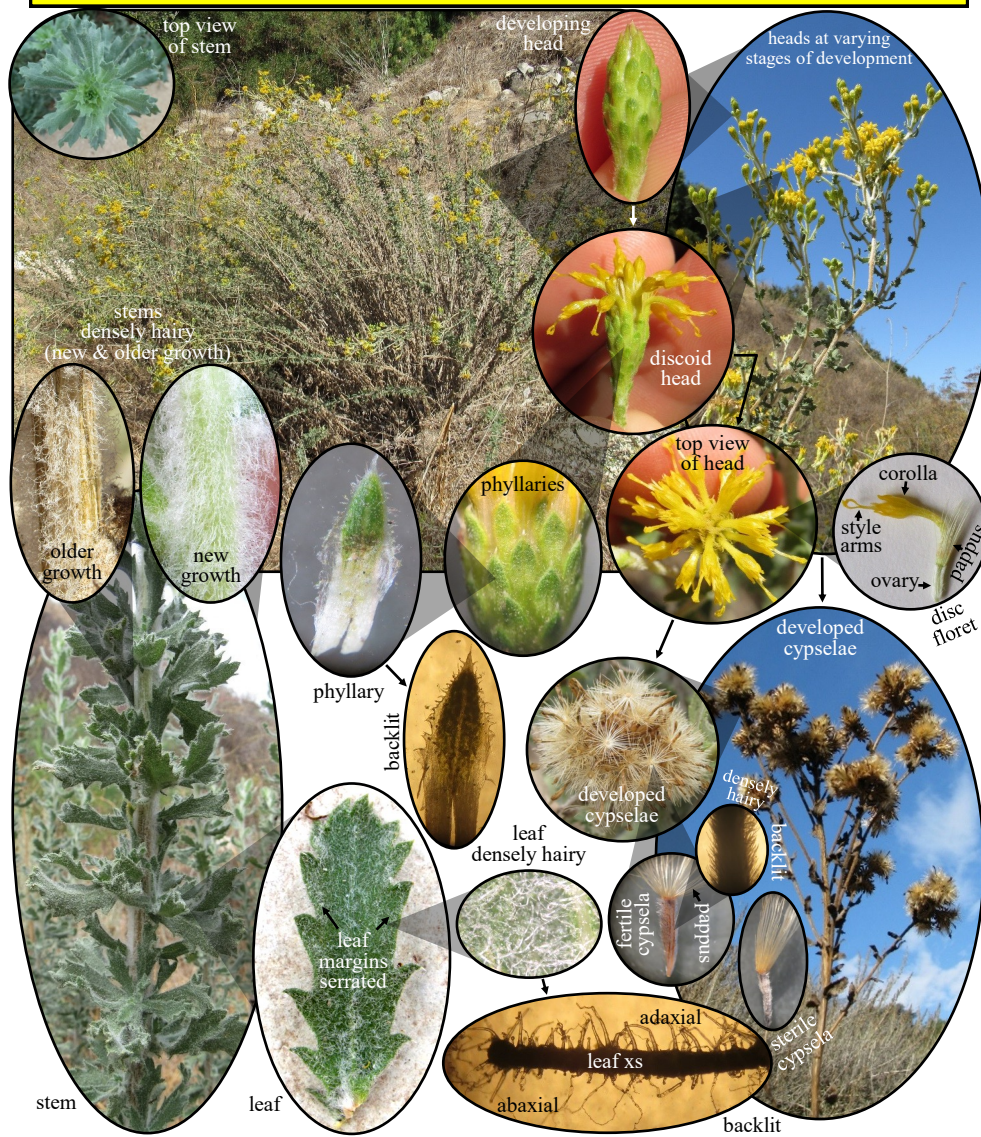
Coastal Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *vernonioides*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - December

Isocoma menziesii var. *vernonioides* (densely hairy form) is a perennial ascending or decumbent shrub (occasionally slightly erect). It is found throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons and on hillsides away from the coastal bluffs. Stems (new & older growth) are densely hairy and occasionally glandular. The leaves are densely hairy with the entire leaf margin toothed (serrated). The discoid heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas (often with goblet-shaped throats) yellow. No ray florets are present. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



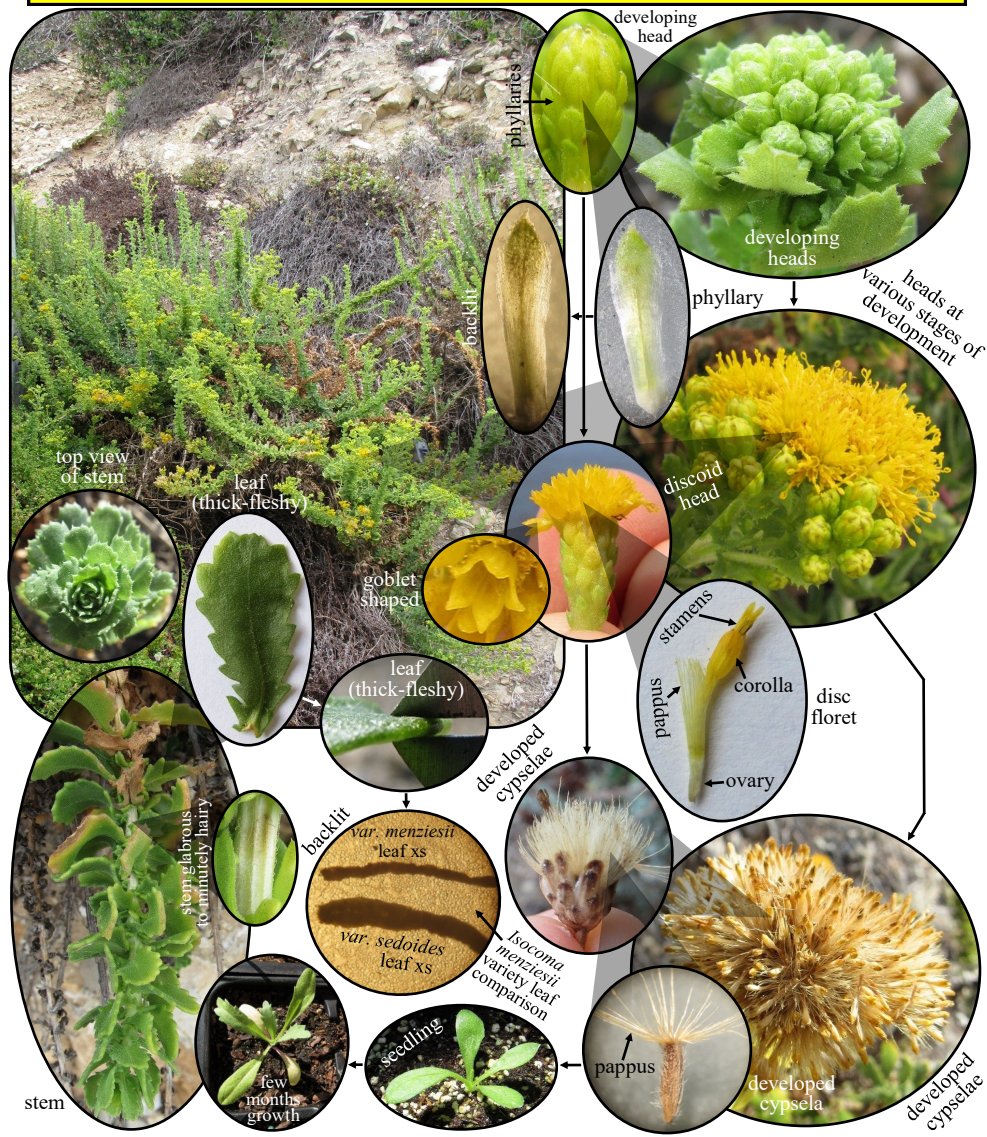
Succulent Goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *sedoides*)

Order: Asterales

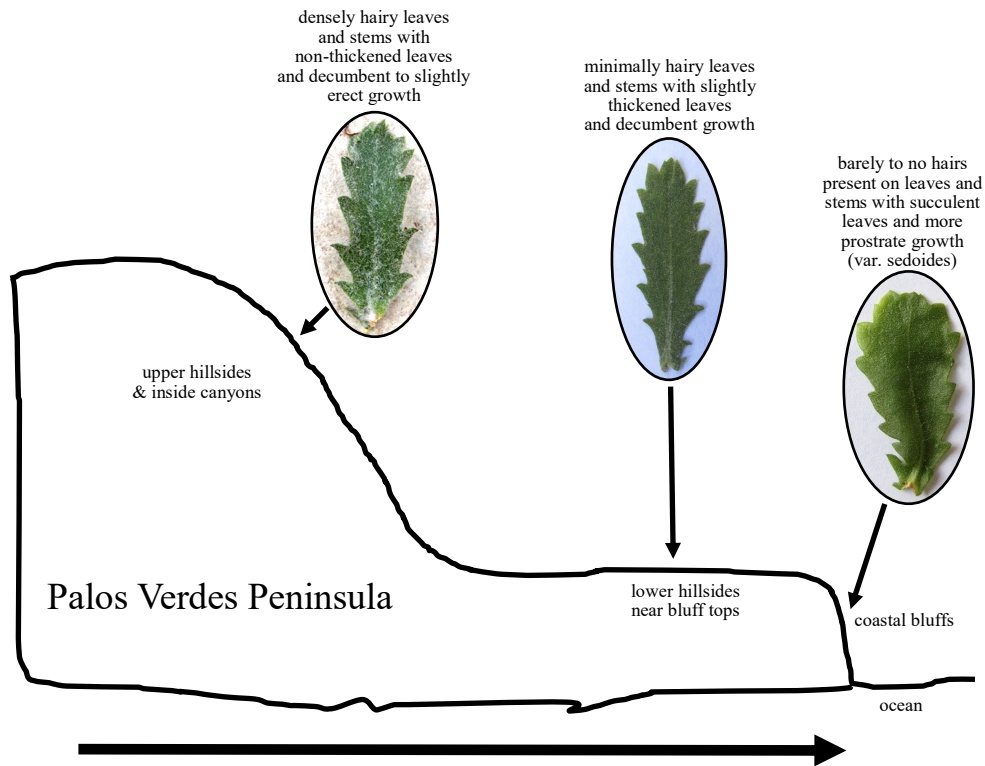
Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: June - December

Isocoma menziesii var. *sedoides* is a perennial decumbent to prostrate subshrub. It is found along some stretches of the coastal bluffs on the peninsula. The leaves of this plant are thick-fleshy ("succulent"), not hairy, and have leaf margins that are serrated along the whole margin. Stems of this plant are glabrous (older growth) to minutely hairy (new growth) and not glandular. The discoid heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas (often with goblet-shaped throats) yellow. No ray florets are present. The fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



Gradient for leaf vestiture/leaf succulence/growth habit for *Isocoma menziesii* var. *vernonioides* on the Palos Verdes Peninsula



The peninsula's local goldenbush appears to have a gradient in leaf vestiture, leaf succulence, and growth habit. Along the upper hillsides and inside canyons the plants exhibit densely hairy leaves and stems, the leaves are not thickened, and the growth habit is decumbent to slightly erect. Along lower hillsides and areas near bluff tops the plants exhibit minimally hairy leaves and stems, the leaves are slightly thickened, and the growth habit is decumbent. Along the steep vertical bluffs the plants (var. *sedoides*) exhibit barely any hairs on the stems, the leaves are thickened and succu-

Coulter's Horseweed (*Laennecia coulteri*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: May - November

Laennecia coulteri is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found in a few locations in disturbed or wet sites on the peninsula. This plant is tallish with numerous stems or just a few. Much branching happens towards the distal end of the plant. The leaves are cuneate to obovate. Proximal leaves have margins completely toothed. Distal leaves are reduced with margins entire or just a few teeth. Leaves are hairy (long soft hairs) and glandular. Leaf bases are sessile. Phyllaries are in 2 series. The disciform heads contain disc flowers (fertile) with corollas somewhat yellow and flared open. Pistillate flowers (fertile) are also present with narrow corollas (whitish) and exserted styles. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) that easily detaches.



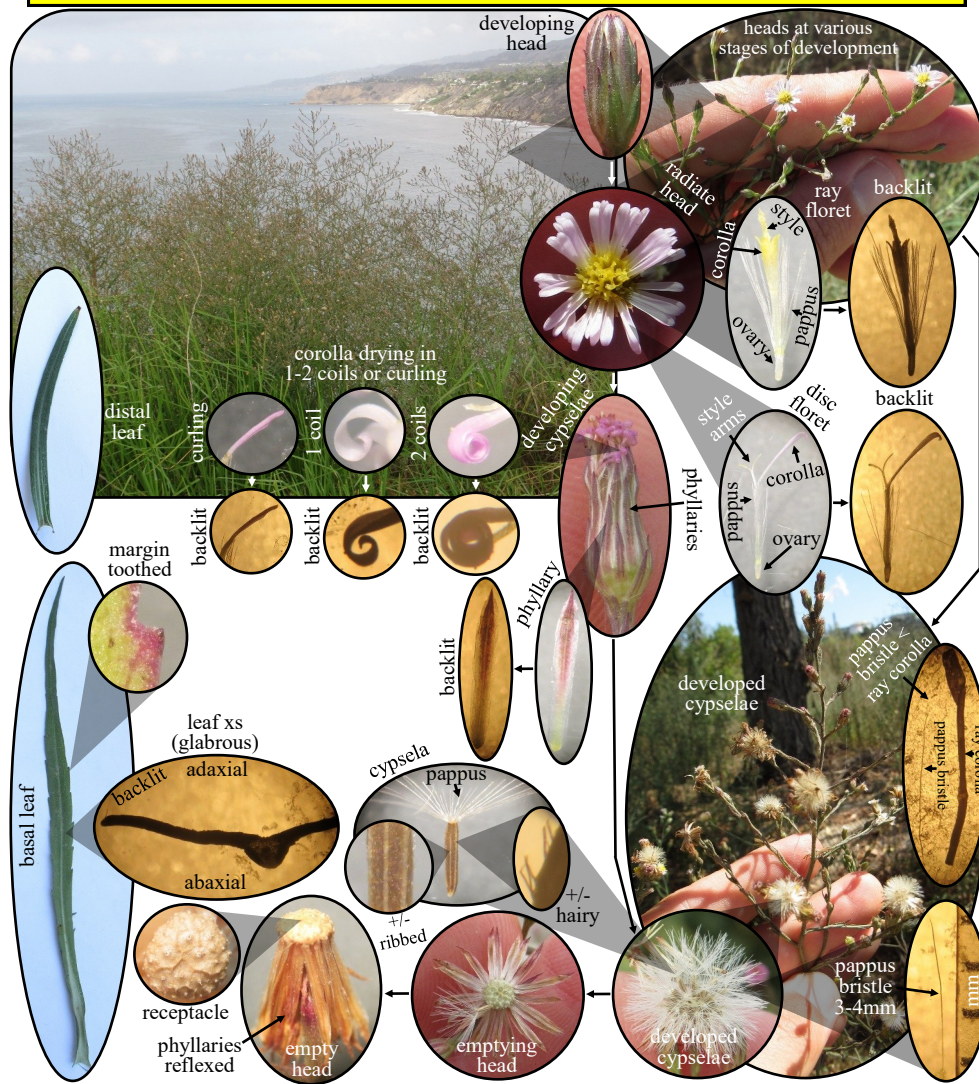
Saltmarsh Aster (*Symphyotrichum subulatum* var. *parviflorum*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Astereae

Flowers: July - November

Symphyotrichum subulatum var. *parviflorum* is annual herbaceous plant. It is found in only a few spots on the peninsula. The leaves are glabrous with the leaf margins entire or slightly toothed. The basal leaves are thin and long with long petioles and they wither at flowering time. The proximal cauline leaves are thin and can have a petiole or be sessile and the also wither at flowering. The distal leaves are reduced and are sessile. The radiate heads contain disc florets that are bisexual (fertile) with corollas that are yellow as well as ray florets that are pistillate (fertile) with corollas white, pink or lavender. The corollas of the ray florets, when the cypsels are developing, will curl in 1 to 2 coils. Fruit is a cypselae with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



Order: Asterales
Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae
Flowers: February - July

[illegible]

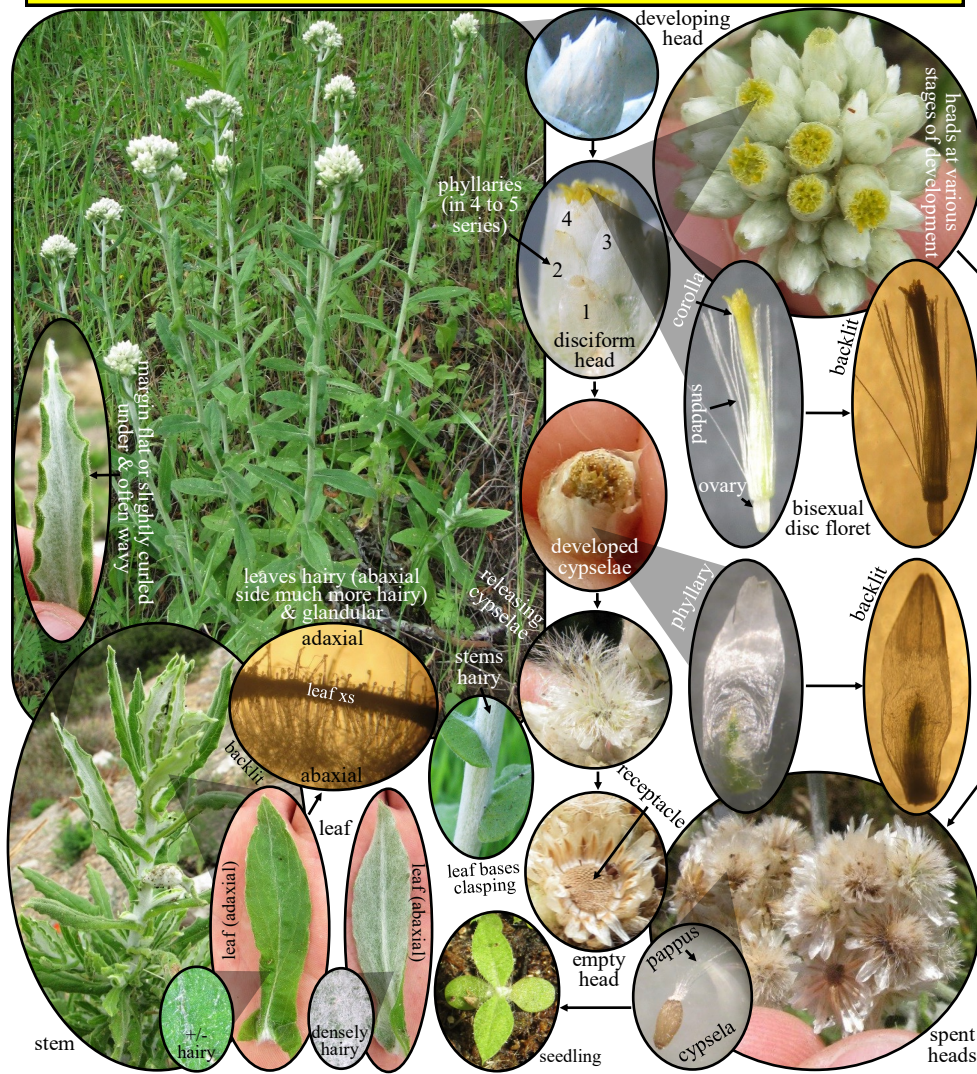
Bicolor Everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium bioletti*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae

Flowers: April - June

Pseudognaphalium biolettii is a perennial herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. The leaves of this plant are strongly bicolored with the adaxial side a light green color (minimally hairy and glandular) and the abaxial side whitish (densely hairy). The base of the leaves clasp the stem but are not decurrent. The leaf margins are somewhat curled under and wavy. The stems of this plant are hairy distally and this plant is aromatic. The disciform heads contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate (often more numerous than bisexual florets) with corollas yellowish. The inner disc florets are bisexual with corollas yellowish. Fruit is a minute cypsela with pappus (bristle type) that are not persistent.



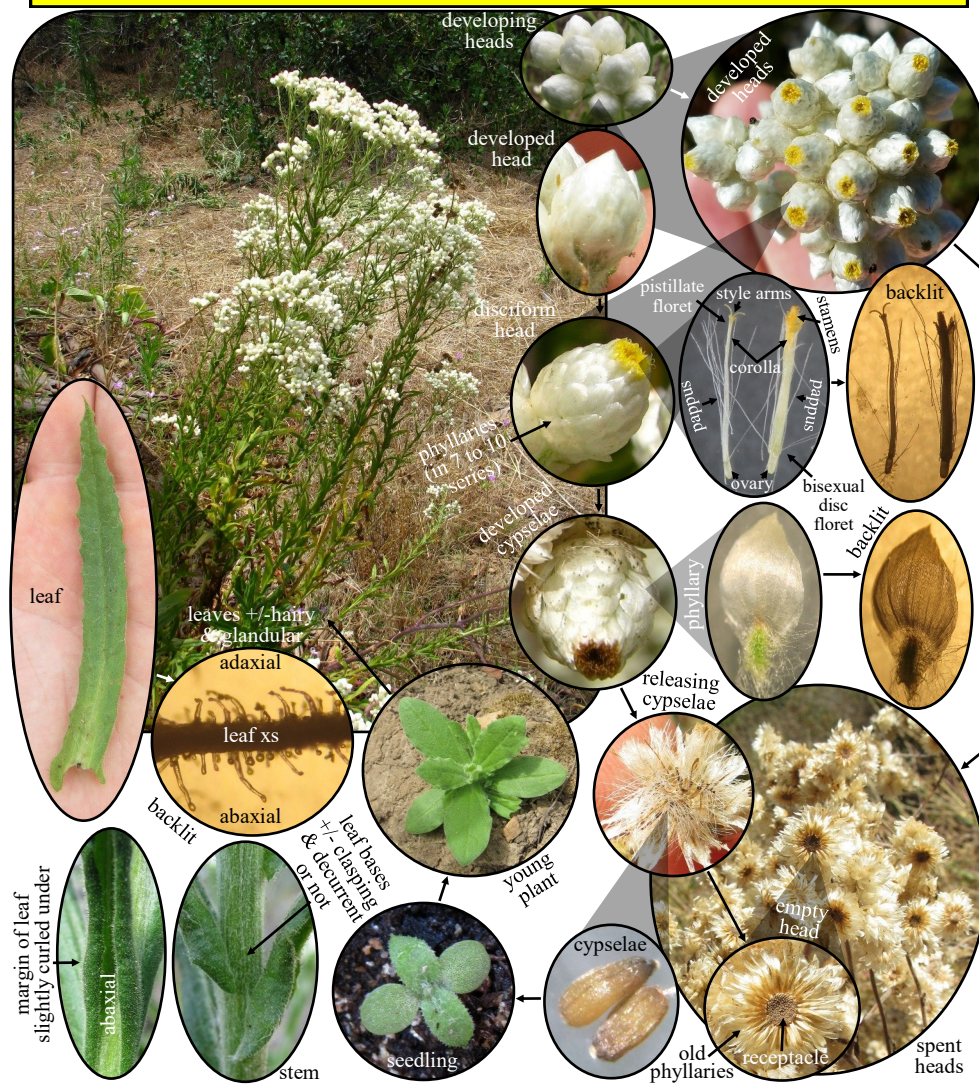
California Everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium californicum*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae

Flowers: April - July

Pseudognaphalium californicum is an annual, biennial, or perennial herbaceous plant. The leaves of this plant are the same color on both sides, with the color usually light green to dark green. The leaves are glandular and somewhat hairy. The leaf base is +/- clasping the stem or not and it can be decurrent or not. The leaf margin is slightly curled under and sometimes wavy. The stems are glandular and somewhat hairy. This plant is strongly aromatic. The disciform heads contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate (often more numerous than bisexual florets) with corollas yellowish. The inner disc florets are bisexual with corollas yellowish. Fruit is a minute cypsela with pappus (bristle type) that are not persistent.



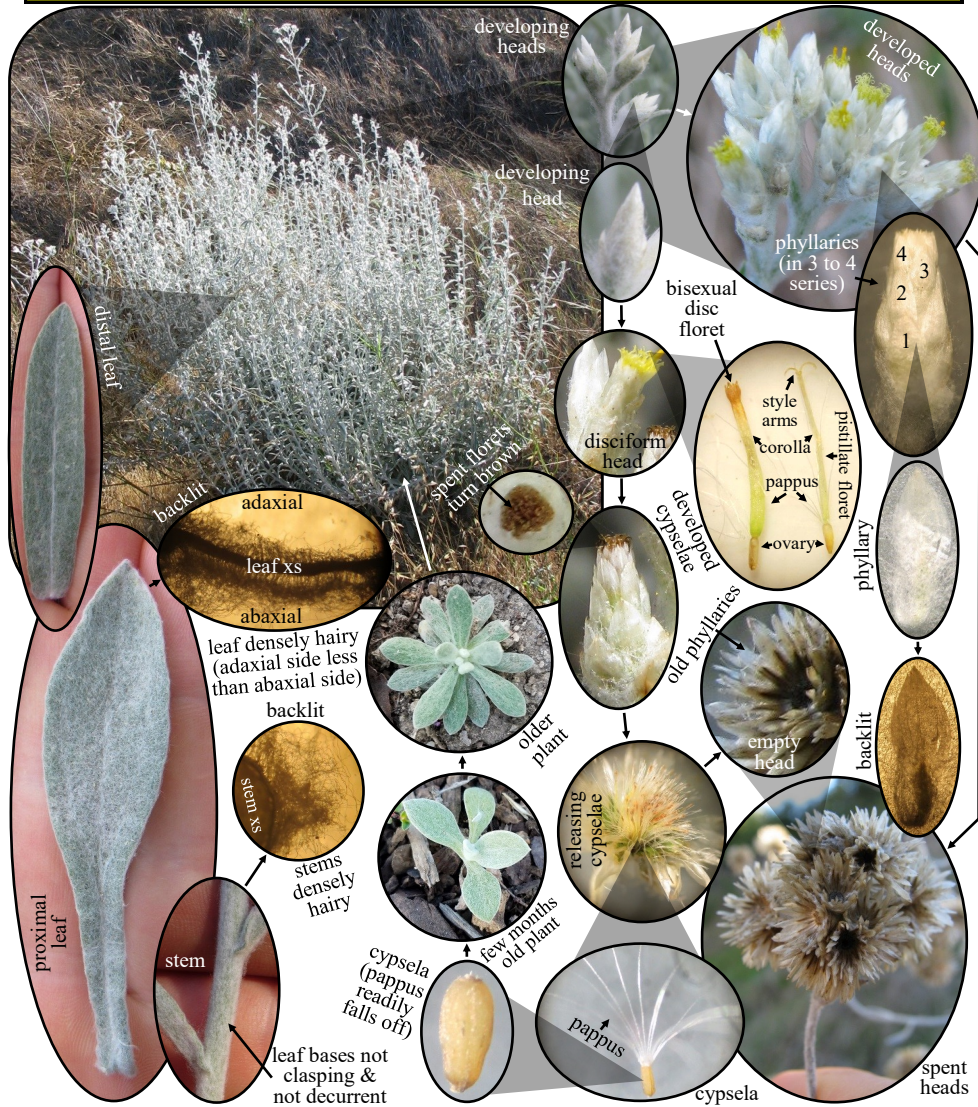
Wright's Cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium canescens*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae

Flowers: August - November

Pseudognaphalium canescens is an annual or perennial plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. This plant is not aromatic (unscented). The stems are densely hairy. The leaves of this plant are densely hairy with the adaxial side less densely hairy (sometimes with sessile glands) than the abaxial side. Leaf bases are not clasping or decurrent and the leaf margins are flat. The disciform heads contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate (often more numerous than bisexual florets) with corollas yellowish. The inner disc florets are bisexual with corollas yellowish. Fruit is a minute cypsela with pappus (bristle type) that are not persistent.



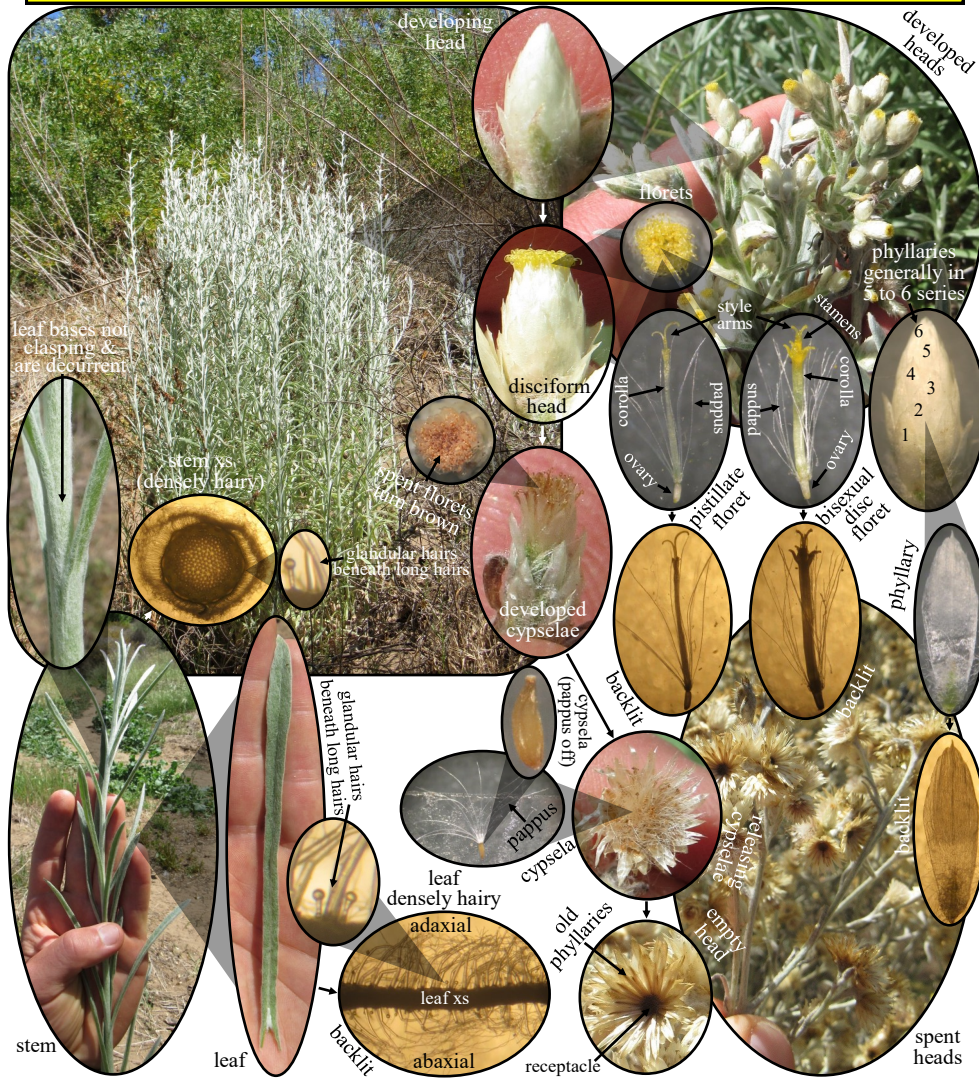
Cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium beneolens*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae

Flowers: June - October

Pseudognaphalium beneolens is an annual or short-lived perennial plant. It is found in a few locations on the peninsula usually in more sandy soils. This plant is aromatic. The stems are densely hairy and not glandular. The leaves of this plant are mostly linear with margins flat. The leaf bases do not clasp the stem but are decurrent. The leaves are also hairy with glandular hairs scattered beneath the hairs. The disciform heads contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate (often more numerous than bisexual florets) with corollas yellowish. The inner disc florets are bisexual with corollas yellowish. Fruit is a minute cypsela with pappus (bristle type) that is not persistent.



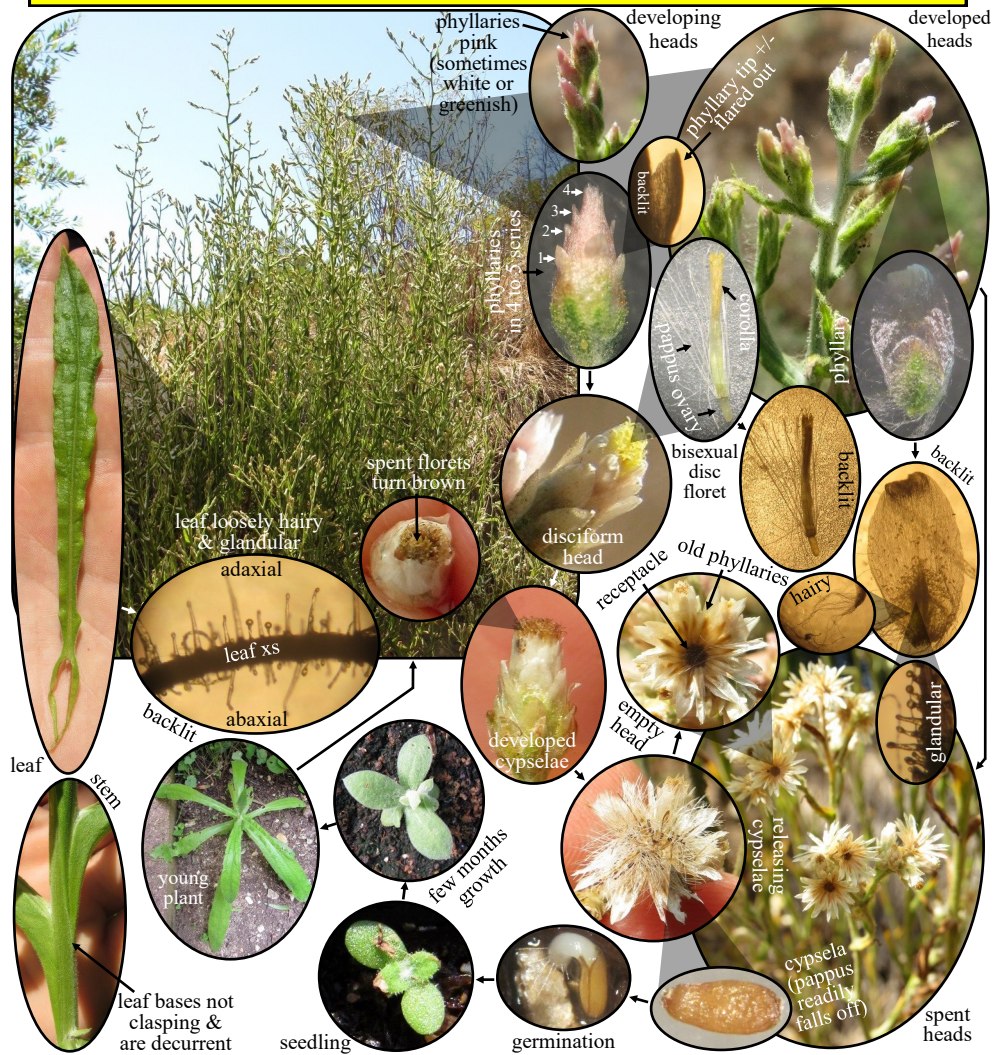
Pink Everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium ramosissium*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae

Flowers: July - September

Pseudognaphalium ramosissium is a biennial herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. This plant is strongly aromatic. The stems are hairy and glandular. The leaves of this plant are somewhat hairy and glandular. The adaxial and abaxial sides of the leaf are the same color. Leaf bases do not clasp the stem and are decurrent. The leaf margin is curled under and somewhat wavy. The phyllaries of the heads are pink tinged (sometimes white or greenish). The disciform heads contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate (often more numerous than bisexual florets) with corollas yellowish. The inner disc florets are bisexual with corollas yellowish. Fruit is a minute cypselas with pappus (bristle type) that are not persistent. This plant is an endemic to California.



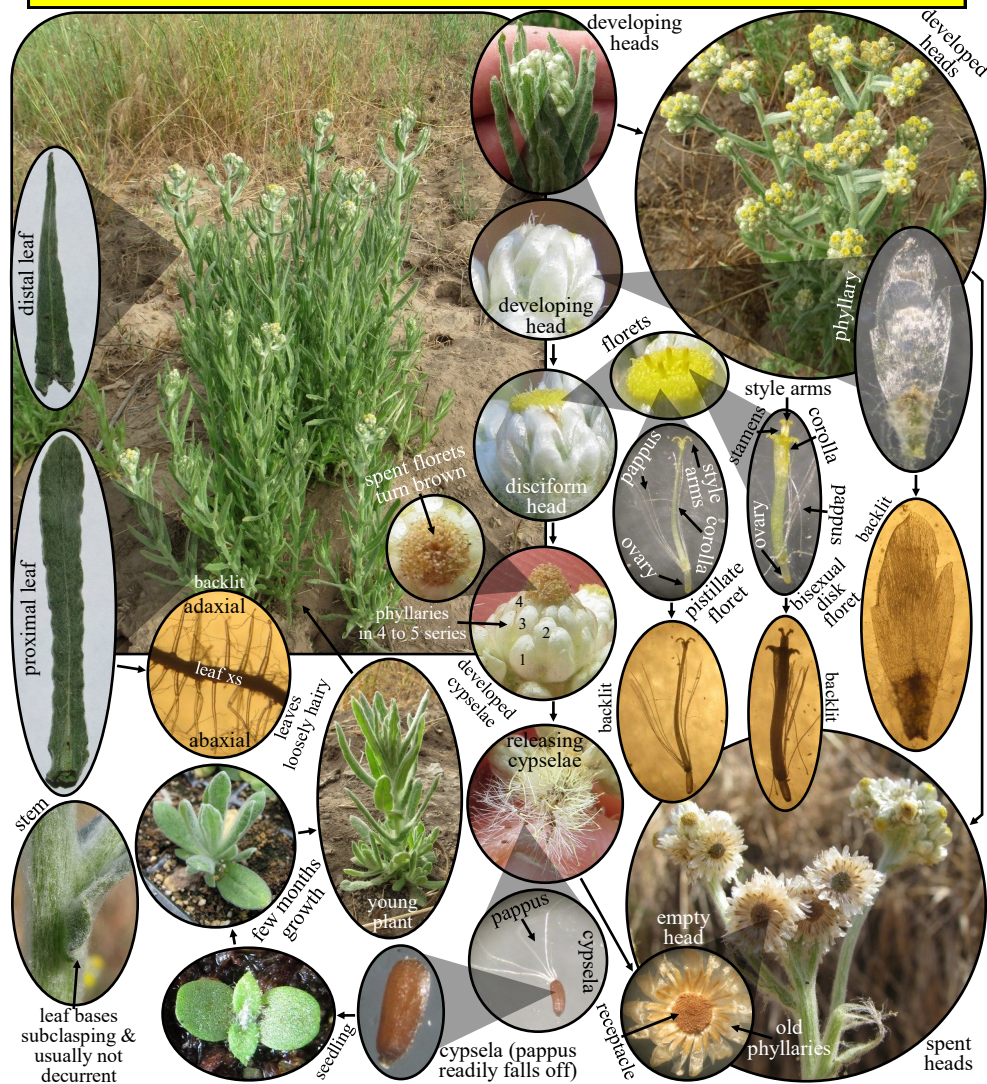
Cotton Everlasting (*Pseudognaphalium stramineum*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Gnaphalieae

Flowers: March - October

Pseudognaphalium stramineum is an annual or biennial herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula but commonly found on sandy soil. The plant is not aromatic (unscented). The stems are loosely hairy and not glandular. The leaves of this plant are loosely hairy, not glandular and are the same color on both sides. Leaf bases are subclasping and usually not decurrent with leaf margins flat or slightly curled under. The disciform heads contain two types of disc florets. Peripheral florets are pistillate (often more numerous than bisexual florets) with corollas yellowish. The inner disc florets are bisexual with corollas yellowish. Fruit is a minute cypsela with pappus (bristle type) that are not persistent.



Snake's Head (*Malacothrix coulteri*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - Tribe: Cichorieae

Flowers: March - May

Malacothrix coulteri is an annual herbaceous plant. This plant is uncommon on the peninsula and has only been found on the coastal bluffs. Basal leaves are somewhat fleshy, wavy lobed, and linear to ovate. The proximal leaves are oblanceolate, toothed, and parted to the midrib. Distal leaves are reduced with bases claspings. The liguliflorous heads contain ligulate florets that are bisexual (fertile) that have corollas that are light yellow to white. Outer ligules of the heads are exserted. Fruit is a cypselum with outer pappus (bristle type) persistent and inner pappus readily deciduous.



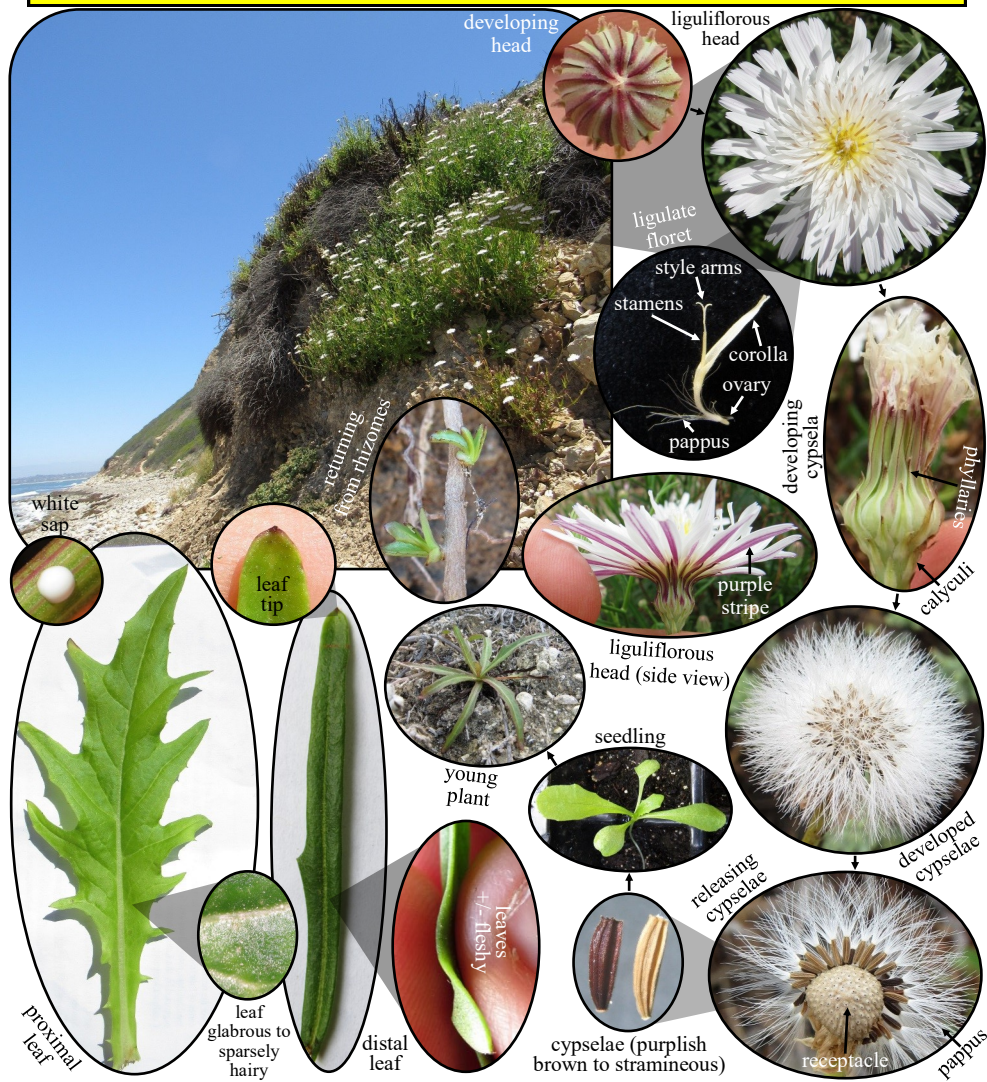
Cliff Aster (*Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *saxatilis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: March - December

Malacothrix saxatilis var. *saxatilis* is a perennial (rhizomatous or with woody caudices) herbaceous plant. It is found only along the coastal bluffs of the peninsula. It has a CNPS rare plant rank of 4.2 and is an endemic to California. The overall plant is glabrous to sparsely hairy. The leaves are somewhat succulent. The proximal leaves are not pinnately lobed and have margins that are entire to irregularly toothed. Distal leaves are ovate to linear with margins entire to obscurely toothed. The liguliflorous heads contain ligulate florets that are bisexual (fertile) that have corollas that are white (usually with a purple stripe on the abaxial side). The outer ligules of the heads are exserted. Fruit is a cypselae with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



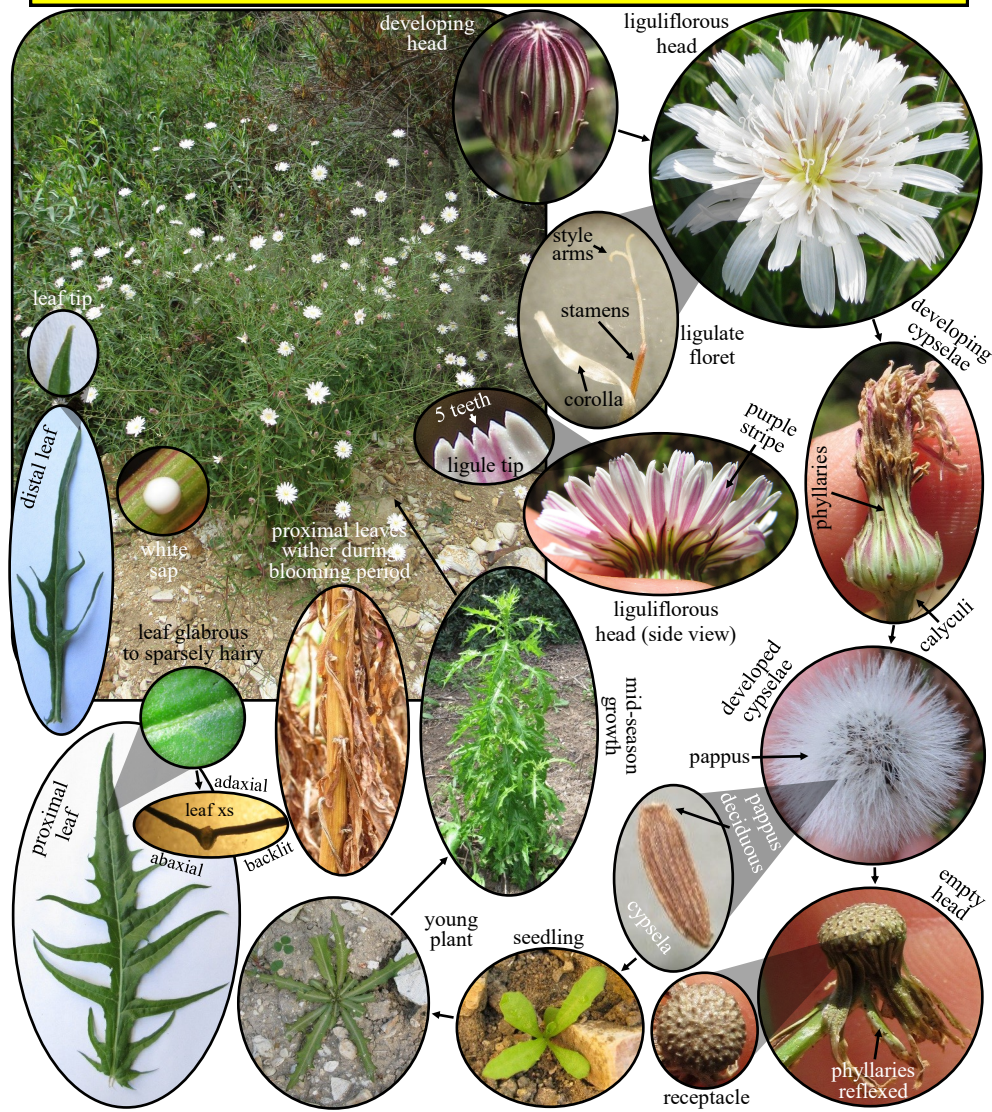
Cliff Aster (*Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *tenuifolia*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: March - December

Malacothrix saxatilis var. *tenuifolia* is a perennial (with woody caudices) herbaceous plant. It is found throughout the peninsula mostly in canyons and on hillsides. The overall plant is glabrous to sparsely hairy. The proximal leaves are usually 1-pinnately lobed. The distal leaves can be linear to filiform or pinnately lobed (lobes linear to filiform). The liguliflorous heads contain ligulate florets that are bisexual (fertile) that have corollas that are white (usually with a purple stripe on the abaxial side). The outer ligules of the heads are exserted. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (bristle type) persistent.



California Chicory (*Rafinesquia californica*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: April - June

Rafinesquia californica is an annual herbaceous plant. It is found on the coastal bluffs and hillsides of the peninsula. The stems (often a reddish pink to green color) are hollow and not hairy. The sap of this plant is milky white. The basal leaves are large with a petiole or can be sessile and are pinnately-lobed. The cauline leaves are smaller, sessile (sometimes minutely clasping the stem) and entire. The liguliflorous heads contain ligulate florets that are bisexual (fertile) that have corollas that are white (sometimes with purplish stripes on the abaxial side). The outer ligules of the heads surpass the phyllaries by 5-7 mm. Fruit is a cypsela (with 5 ribs) with pappus (bristle type) somewhat persistent. Some cypselae are tan and others a molted gray-brown color. Inner cypselae are glabrous while the outer cypselae are hairy. Inner cypselae are glabrous while the outer cypselae are hairy.



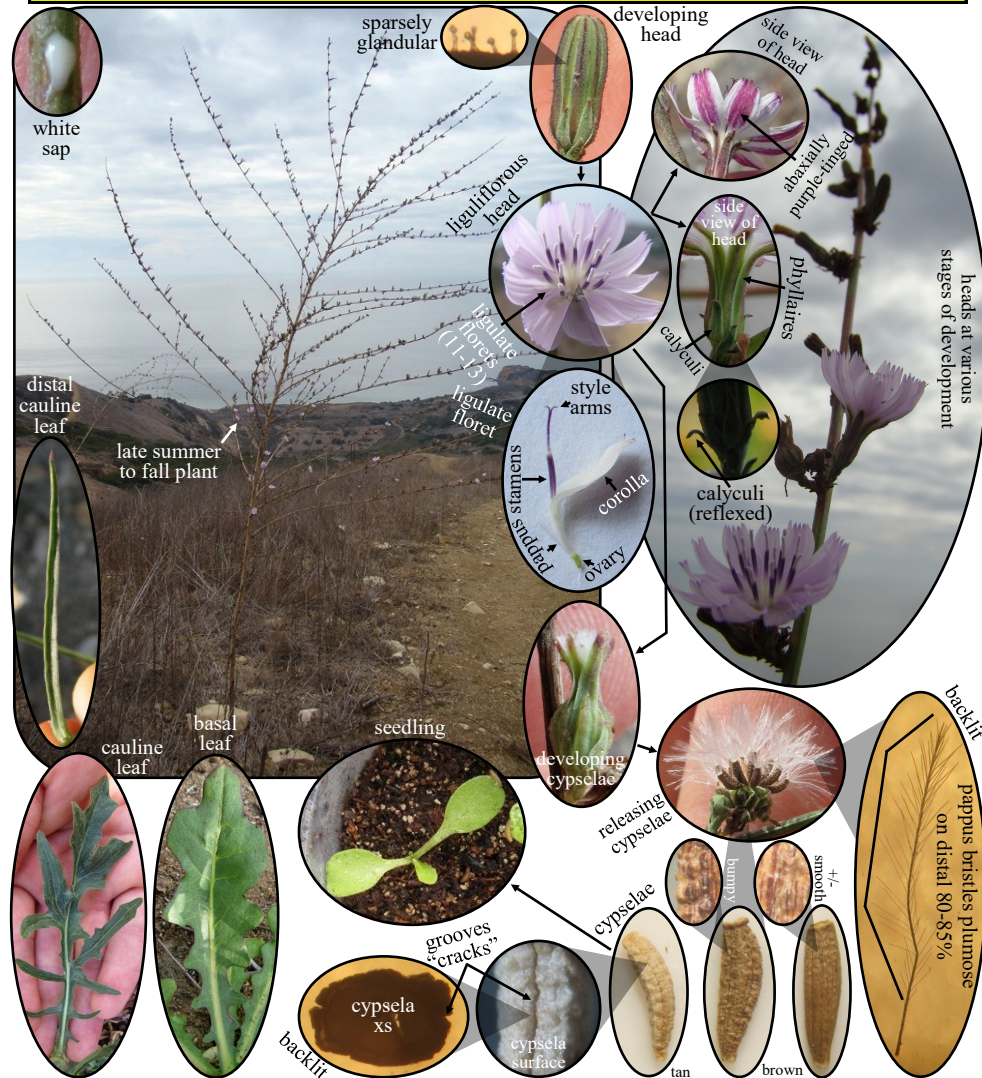
Wreathplant (*Stephanomeria diegensis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: August - November

Stephanomeria diegensis is a tall annual plant. It is found throughout the peninsula. In early growth (spring), the plant has large basal leaves (not hairy and usually sessile) that are entire to pinnately-lobed as well as reduced sessile cauline leaves (not hairy and bractlike). By flowering time (late summer to fall), the plant is quite tall and all the leaves have withered. The liguliflorous heads contain ligulate florets (11-13) that are bisexual (fertile) that have corollas that are lavender to white (often purple-tinged abaxially). Fruit is a cypsela (with 5 ribs) with pappus (bristles that are plumose on distal 80-85%) somewhat persistent. Cypselae are light tan to brown with faces smooth, bumpy or tuberculate and grooved (cracks). Sap of this plant is white.

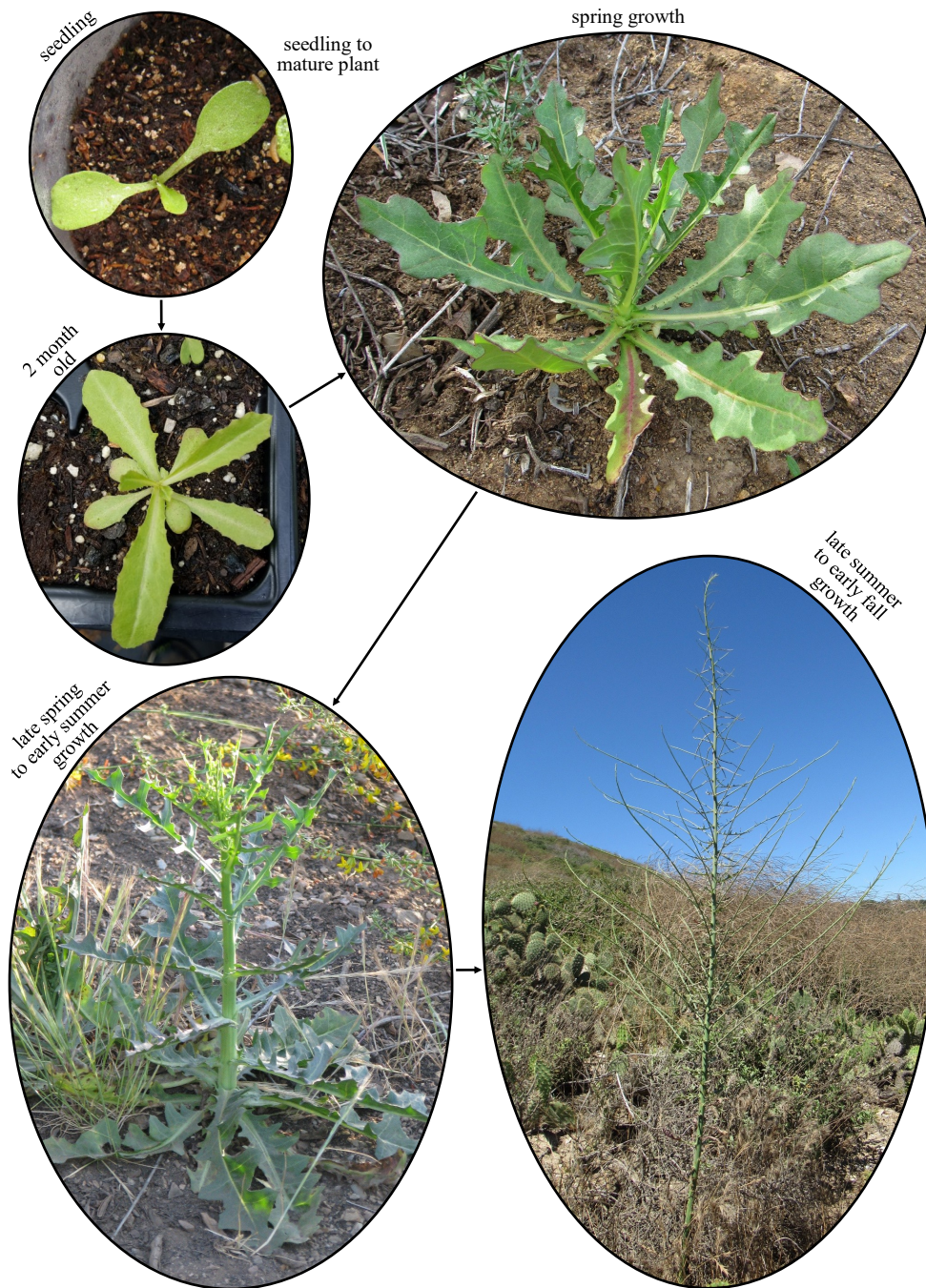


Wreathplant (*Stephanomeria diegensis*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: August - November



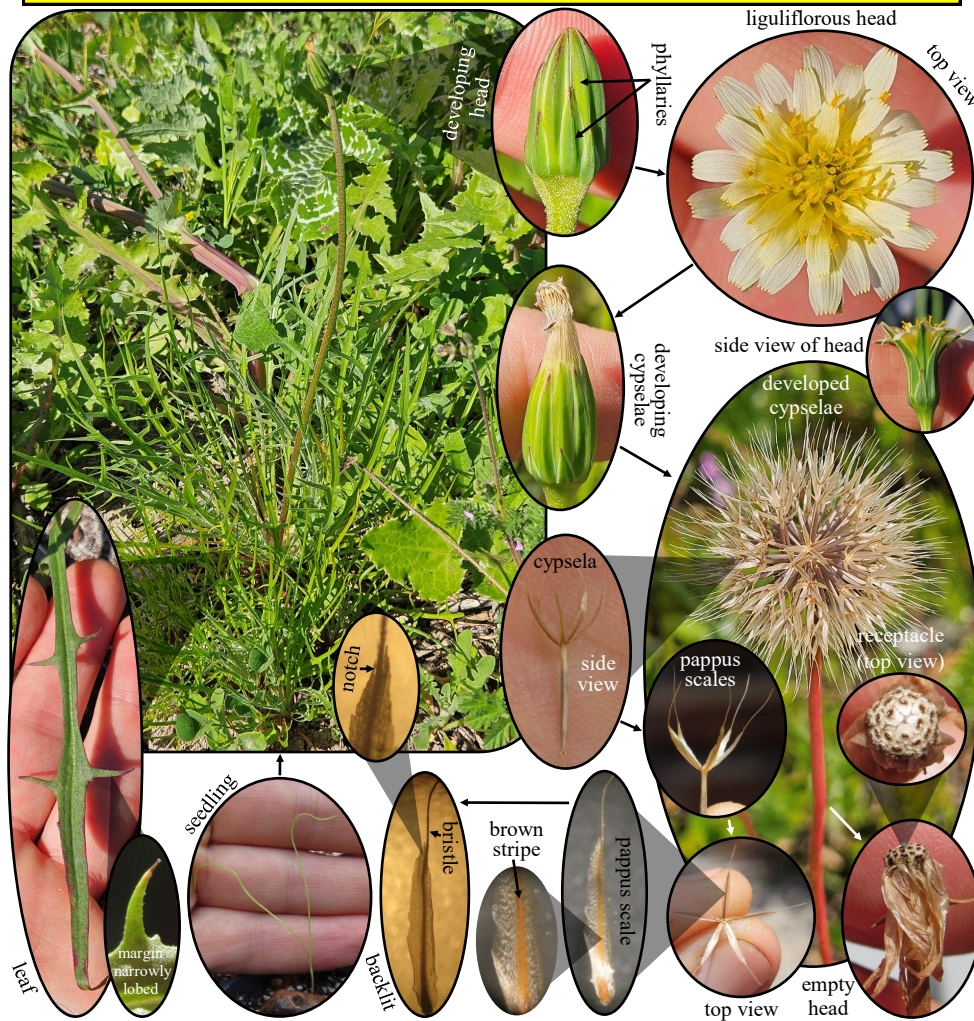
Grassland Stebbinsoseris (*Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - Tribe: Cichorieae

Flowers: April - June

Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa is an annual herbaceous plant with white sap. This plant is uncommon on the peninsula and has only been found in one location. The leaves are long and slender with margins that can be entire to somewhat pinnately lobed. The leaves are usually basal and the entire plant can be glabrous to somewhat mealy. The heads (liguliflorous) are held up by a long and erect peduncle (one head per peduncle). Developing peduncles tend to be nodding until full development is reached by the heads. Phyllaries are in multiple series and they surround the 8 to many florets. The ligules of the florets can be white or yellow. The fruit is a cypsela that is minutely ribbed and somewhat hairy. The pappus scales are flat and wide with a brownish stripe. The tip of the pappus scale is notched and has a slender bristle emerging out of it. The bristle is equal to or slightly longer than the length of the flattened scale.



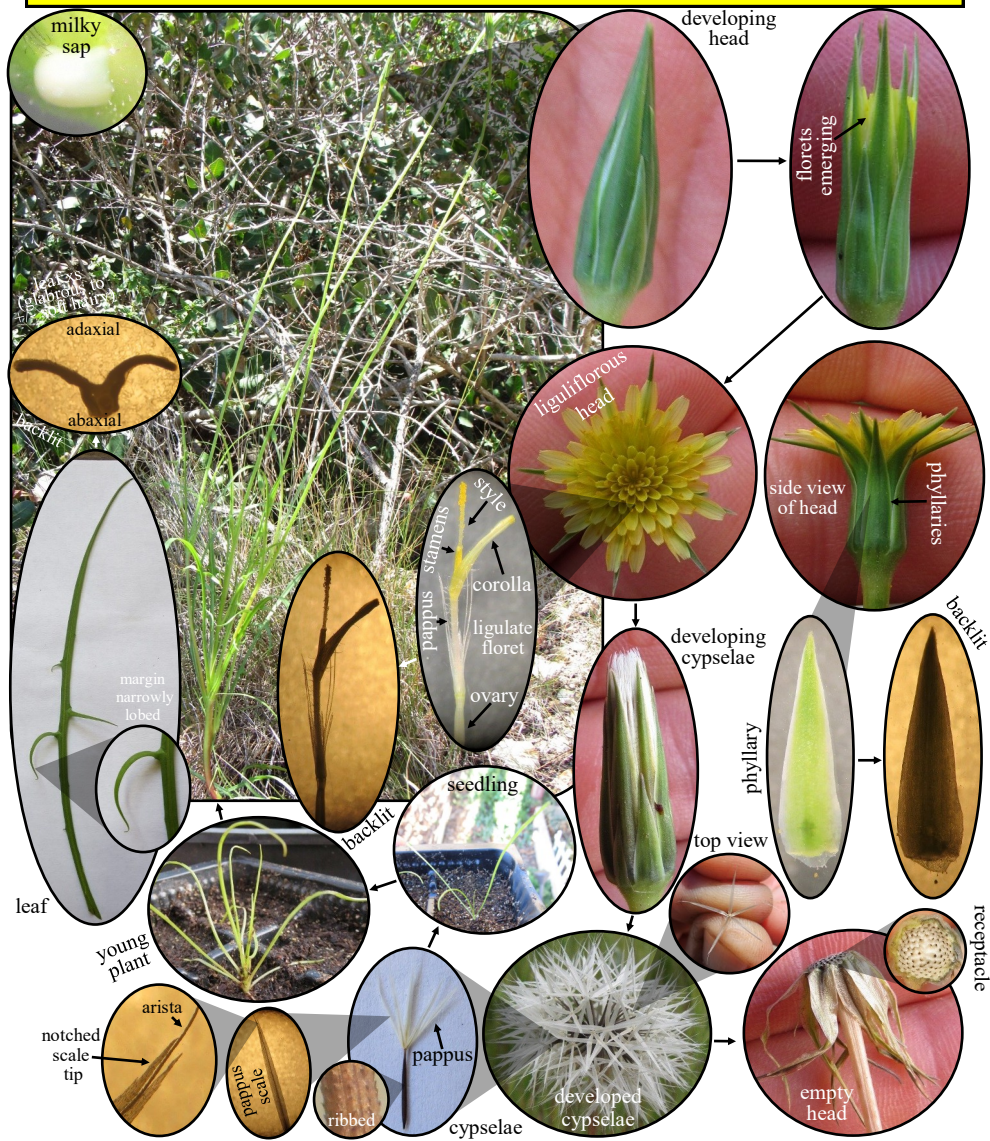
Silverpuffs (*Uropappus lindleyi*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: March - May

Uropappus lindleyi is an annual herbaceous plant. This plant is uncommon on the peninsula and has only been found in one location. The leaves are long and narrow and mostly basal. Leaves are somewhat soft hairy and leaf margins are entire to narrowly lobed or toothed. The sap of this plant is white. The liguliflorous heads contain ligulate florets that are bisexual (fertile) that have corollas that are pale yellow. Fruit is a cypsela with pappus (aristate scales) not persistent. The pappus apices are notched and the aristae are smooth.



Silverpuffs (*Uropappus lindleyi*)

Order: Asterales

Family: Asteraceae (Daisy Family) - **Tribe:** Cichorieae

Flowers: March - May

plant in full fruit

