

STYLE MANUAL
TABLE OF CONTENTS

The intent of this style manual is to define the style, format and process to be used during the publication of the Redbud Chapter's second book. A style manual is necessary to provide a common philosophy and common format usage throughout the book due to the number of authors and other individuals involved. In general, the format and process will be very similar to the first book.

Table of Contents:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Section 1 | Editorial Review Board responsibility and organization | |
| Section 2 | General information and decisions | |
| Section 3 | Layout of Book | |
| Part one | Dedication | Chet |
| Part two | Introduction | Chet |
| Part three | Description of the area | Richard/Chet |
| Part four | Places to see | Karen |
| Part five | Using the book | Richard/Chet |
| Part six | Shrubs & trees | Authors listed |
| Part seven | Ferns and Fern allies | |
| Part eight | Grasses and sedges | |
| Part nine | Checklist | Chet/Richard |
| Part ten | Bibliography | Richard |
| Part eleven | Glossary | Roger |
| Part twelve | Index | |
| Section 4 | Layout of plant description sections | |
| Section 5 | List of potential plants to cover | |
| Section 6 | Plant description text Schedule | |
| Section 7 | Photography considerations | |
| Section 8 | List of photographs | |
| Section 9 | Task schedule | |
| Section 10 | Chronology | |

SECTION ONE
EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARD RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATION
Revised: Mar 3, 2010

Production of the book will involve two groups of people. The first is an oversight committee known as the Editorial Review Board whose purpose is to oversee the production of the book. For sake of brevity and to distinguish it from the general term “the board” that could be confused with the Redbud Board of Directors, the abbreviation ERB will be used throughout the style manual for the Editorial Review Board. The second group would consist of individuals selected by the Editorial Review Board to perform particular functions. This would include people functioning as authors, photographers, reviewers, proofreaders, and providers of technical assistance or any other function deemed necessary by the review board.

EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARD RESPONSIBILITY

The Editorial Review Board (ERB) has the responsibility of overseeing the production of the book. The ERB will make all decisions relating to the production of the book. The ERB consists of volunteers selected by the Chairman.

The ERB will conduct votes to determine the course of action on all issues relating to the book.

Generally speaking, votes on issues will only be cast at a previously scheduled meeting whereby all ERB members have received advance notification of the meeting.

When possible, those issues to be voted upon at a meeting will be outlined in an agenda released prior to the meeting. However, some flexibility must be retained as unforeseen issues will no doubt arise during the course of a meeting. As long as a quorum is present at the meeting, the vote on any issue at a scheduled meeting will stand. Any member who is unable to attend a scheduled meeting may vote by e-mail sent to the ERB members prior to the meeting. A quorum shall be defined as 4 of the 7 members.

However, a particular issue may be voted upon electronically if a vote to be conducted in that manner is approved by the majority of the ERB, but that is not the preferred approach.

Just as was the case with the previous book, there will be other individuals, including authors, photographers, reviewers, proofreaders, etc., that will also participate in the production of the book that will not be members of the ERB and will not have voting privileges.

However, individual authors will continue to have control and veto power over any work that they have personally produced whether they are a member of the ERB or not, and changes to an author’s work should be made only with the approval of the author.

BOOK COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The book production committee (aka the Editorial Review Board or ERB) is a Redbud Chapter standing committee with a chairman (AKA:Book Project Coordinator) and volunteers from the Redbud Chapter selected by the Committee Chair. As a standing committee, the structure of the Editorial Review board will conform to the Redbud bylaws that state:

Section 1.1 *CHAIR*. The chair of a standing committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the board. The chair is a voting member of the board of directors with a two-year term. A chair person may be removed by a two thirds vote of the board. Standing committee chairpersons have the discretion to remove persons from his/her committee after taking the matter under consideration with and receiving a vote of approval to do so from the board.

The Editorial Review Board members for the second book are (alphabetically listed):

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Chet Blackburn (Chair) | 530-885-0201 | chetblackburn@yahoo.com |
| Karen Callahan | 530-272-5532 | penstemon@nccn.net |
| Julie Carville | 530-265-4741 | mtngypsy1@sbcglobal.net |
| Richard Hanes | 541-476-0337 | mrflower@budget.net |
| Cindy Rubin | 530-273-1816 | crubin@nccn.net |
| Roger McGehee | 530-265-4173 | rogm@sbcglobal.net |
| Bill Wilson | 530-265-8040 | wilsonb@mjc.edu |

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES:

To prevent some of the problems encountered during the production of the first book, we need to be clear on what is expected of members of the ERB: These expectations include:

1. With the exception of Richard, members are expected to attend at least the majority of scheduled meetings. The ERB will make its best effort to accommodate each member's schedule when meetings are scheduled..
2. Members are expected to meet scheduled deadlines. ***This is critical point*** and was a major source of problems on the previous book. When a product is assigned to an individual, a deadline will be assigned along with it. The deadline will most often be the week before a scheduled meeting to allow time for reasonable review of the product involved. Consistent failure to meet deadlines WILL be cause for removal of a committee member.
3. Members are expected to work within the group and on projects assigned by the group.

4. Information and actions provided by a committee member to an outside source should only be given or performed with full knowledge of the other ERB members and have their majority approval. This is to prevent erroneous and/or conflicting information being released.

This specifically refers to two situations. The first is when a person on the ERB has been designated as the contact point for an outside source such as the State CNPS office. Communication to those outside sources should be made only through the contact point unless the ERB or contact point has requested otherwise. The second situation is equally important but is less clear-cut. It requires reasonable judgement on the part of individual ERB members. The point to be made is that the decision-making authority is the ERB as a whole, and *not* an individual member or several individuals within the ERB, no matter how well meaning the/those individual might be. Information was sometimes presented to outside sources in the last book as if they were committee decisions or because an individual felt it was important to be done, without discussing it with the board. One of a number of examples that could be cited from the last book is the way the Marketing Committee was formed without discussion or approval from the Book Committee as to the best structure for establishing the committee or where the boundaries between marketing and production should have been drawn.

This does NOT mean that an individual must seek permission to research information on projects that are assigned to them, or in such activities as recruiting outside photographers, or in seeking input to bring to the committee. Seeking *input* is encouraged, but providing *output* that has not been ERB approved is not. Consistently acting without group authority will also be a cause for removal from the ERB.

5. Members must be flexible enough to support decisions made by the majority even if they may not be in agreement.
6. *As much as possible*, issues to be discussed should be discussed only during scheduled meetings, not through e-mail. A better result is usually obtained through the give-and-take of a face-to-face meeting and leads to less misunderstanding.
7. As much as possible, we need to stick to topics covered by the agenda for a meeting. There needs to be a certain amount of flexibility here as well, but the general rule should be that we dispose of agenda items before introducing new topics.

AUTHOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Authors will be provided a Word template in the format to be used in the book.
2. Authors should prepare and submit text in the template format to the ERB in accordance with the guidelines shown in Section 4 of this style manual.
3. Text should be submitted to the ERB in accordance with the schedule shown in Section 6 of this style manual.
4. Maintain a bibliography of any sources used in preparation text and submit the listing of sources along with the text.
5. As with the previous book, the author's name will be listed for the sections they have written. When you submit your text, make sure your name is in the form that you want to be used.
6. Either a single photo or up to 3 photos will be used to depict each species and any special characteristics that would aid in identification of the plant. It is not mandatory, but when authors submit their text it would be helpful if they also provided a list of other types of photos that they would like to see used to depict each species. (See section 7 under "types of shots needed" for a list of some of these potential special characteristic photos). Rank them in order of importance.
7. Authors are not responsible for taking photos of their own species (although that would be very welcome), but may want to monitor the chapter Web site to make sure that photos of their species are available. Beginning sometime after July 2010 a list of photos and the types of photos that have been taken will be established on the chapter Web site and continually updated.
8. The authors participating in the second book (alphabetically listed)

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Chet Blackburn | 530-885-0201 | chetblackburn@yahoo.com |
| Karen Callahan | 530-272-5532 | penstemon@nccn.net |
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| Monica Finn | 530-887-8265 | monica_finn@dot.ca.gov |
| Richard Hanes | 541-476-0337 | mrflower@budget.net |
| Vicki Lake | 530-274-2080 | lake@theunion.net |
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| Karen Wiese | 530-478-6288 | kwiese@fs.fed.us |
| Bill Wilson | 530-265-8040 | wilsonb@mjc.edu |

SECTION TWO
GENERAL INFORMATION AND DECISIONS
Revised: Feb 11, 2010

OBJECTIVES OF BOOK

As with the previous book, the objectives of this book are to expand appreciation and knowledge of the flora of Nevada and Placer counties and to stimulate interest in preserving it.

Also as with the previous book, our assumption is that this can best be accomplished by targeting people with a general interest in the outdoors, but who may have little or no botanical training. The target audience, therefore is the interested novice. Our intent is to keep botanical terms to a minimum. However, it is also recognized that the book will be a “must” for more knowledgeable wildflower enthusiasts interested in Nevada and Placer County plants. Indeed, while they may be fewer in number, they are likely to be the heaviest long-term users of the book.

The book layout therefore, attempts to provide a balance between the two primary audiences for which the book is targeted. The layout is designed to make the book as easy as possible for a novice to use, but at the same time not be frustrating for more experienced readers by placing the plants in artificial groupings. The following decisions are carried over from the first book and retained for sake of uniformity.

DECISIONS MADE

1. Coverage will be limited to Placer and Nevada Counties.
2. The book will be centered around photographs with at least the majority of plants covered being illustrated by color photographs
3. The book will conform to taxonomy used in the 1993 version of the Jepson Manual. The ERB recognizes that the 1993 version is undergoing revision and that many taxonomic changes will occur when the new version is published. As our book nears completion, a check on the status of publication for the new version will determine if taxonomic changes will be included in our book. We will NOT use the proposed taxonomy changes to be found in the online Jepson Manual until the manual is published.
4. Specific locations of rare and/or “collector” plants will not be divulged.
5. This book will cover the following categories:
 - a. Shrubs, Trees and woody vines
 - a. Ferns and fern allies
 - b. Grasses, rushes, sedges and related families.

6. A separate listing of ALL plants known to occur in Nevada and Placer Counties will be included as an appendix in the back of the book. The list will reflect any additions or corrections made since publication of the previous book.
7. Authors are to submit text according to a specific schedule that is yet to be developed. If authors fall behind the published schedule for submissions, the ERB has the responsibility to reassign some or all of those plant descriptions to another author. If authors become aware that they will not be able to meet their obligations for whatever reason, they are encouraged to contact the ERB and inform them as early as possible so that the reassignment process can begin earlier to lessen the impact on schedules.
8. Text submitted will be reviewed by the ERB for consistency in content and format, then merged into a single text document and maintained [by the project coordinator.
9. Photographers will submit images to be scanned according to the schedule to be published later. The book committee will hold periodic meetings to select the photos to be used in the book. Once selected, the individual images will not be replaced without the knowledge and approval of the ERB.
10. In general, treatment of plants will be limited to the species (not subspecies or variety) level. However, subspecies and varieties will be included in the checklist of plants for the two counties and may also be used in the plant description sections if there is good reason to do so (e.g. there only being one subspecies present within the county)
11. Non-native (Introduced or alien) plants will be included since they will be frequently found by novices seeking a plant's identity. They have no way of knowing whether a plant is alien or not.

SECTION THREE
GENERAL LAYOUT OF THE BOOK
Revised: Mar 3, 2010

The content and layout of text and photos should remain consistent with that of the first book without being unnecessarily repetitive. Some sections (such as threat to native plants) will be eliminated and other sections will be revised to conform to the plants described in this second book. The same people responsible for the comparable sections in the first book will author those sections in this book. *Not all of the sections below will necessarily be included in the second book but are listed here pending future analysis. There will also be other sections included that are not shown below. They will be included when those decisions are made.*

- Part One:** Dedication
Responsibility: Chet
- Part Two** Introduction
Responsibility: Chet
- Part Three** Description of the area to be covered
Responsibility: Richard/Chet
Will require revision
- Part Four** Places to see plants in book
Responsibility Karen
Will require revision
- Part Five** Using this book
Responsibility Richard/Chet
Will require revisions
- Part Six** Description and photos of Trees and Shrubs. The following families are candidates to be covered. The same authors who covered a given family in the first book are proposed to cover the same families in this book

TREES, SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES

39 families and 213 species are to be described.

| <u>FAMILY</u> | <u>AUTHOR</u> | <u>SELECTED SPECIES</u> |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Aceraceae | Bill Wilson | 3 |
| Anacardiaceae | Roger McGehee | 3 |
| Araliaceae | Chet Blackburn | 1 |
| Asteraceae | Vikki Lake | 18 |
| Berberidaceae | Roger McGehee | 1 |
| Betulaceae | Karen Wiese | 3 |
| Calycanthaceae | Julie Carville | 1 |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|----|
| Caprifoliaceae | Chet Blackburn | 12 |
| Celastraceae | Richard Hanes | 1 |
| Cornaceae | Kathy Van Zuuk | 4 |
| Cupressaceae | Roger McGehee | 5 |
| Ericaceae | Richard Hanes | 14 |
| Fabaceae | Chet Blackburn | 11 |
| Fagaceae | Richard Hanes | 12 |
| Garryaceae | Karen Callahan | 2 |
| Grossulariaceae | Karen Wiese | 10 |
| Hippocastanaceae | Chet Blackburn | 1 |
| Hydrophyllaceae | Richard Hanes | 1 |
| Juglandaceae | Monica Finn | 1 |
| Lauraceae | Kathy Van Zuuk | 1 |
| Moraceae | Chet Blackburn | 2 |
| Oleaceae | Roger McGehee | 3 |
| Papaveraceae | Vikki Lake | 1 |
| Philadelphaceae | Julie Carville | 1 |
| Pinaceae | Richard Hanes | 13 |
| Platanaceae | Chet Blackburn | 1 |
| Ranunculaceae | Julie Carville | 2 |
| Rhamnaceae | Monica Fin | 14 |
| Rosaceae | Julie Carville | 36 |
| Rubiaceae | Chet Blackburn | 1 |
| Rutaceae | Karen Wiese | 1 |
| Salicaceae | Bill Wilson | 21 |
| Scrophulariaceae | Julie Carville | 2 |
| Simarubiaceae | Chet Blackburn | 1 |
| Sterculiaceae | Karen Callahan | 2 |
| Styracaceae | Julie Carville | 1 |
| Taxaceae | Richard Hanes | 2 |
| Taxodiaceae | Bill Wilson | 1 |
| Vitaceae | Roger McGehee | 3 |

Part seven Ferns and fern allies. The following families to be covered.

Azollaceae
 Blechnaceae
 Dennstaedtiaceae
 Dryopteraceae
 Equisetaceae
 Isoetaceae
 Lycopodiaceae
 Marsileaceae
 Ophioglossaceae
 Polypodiaceae
 Pteridaceae
 Selaginellaceae

Thelypteridaceae

- Part eight** Grasses, Sedges, Rushes, etc. The following families are to be covered.
Cyperaceae
Juncaceae
Juncaginaceae
Poaceae
Typhaceae
- Part nine** Checklist
Responsibility: Richard/Chet
- Part ten** Bibliography
Responsibility Richard
- Part eleven** Glossary
Responsibility Roger/Bobbi
- Part twelve** Index
Responsibility

SECTION FOUR
LAYOUT FOR INDIVIDUAL PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

Revised: Feb 25, 2010

There will be separate description sections for each of these categories:

- Part 6: Trees, Shrubs and woody vines
- Part 7: Ferns and fern allies
- Part 8: Grasses, sedges and rushes

Except for the FERN AND FERN ALLIES section, each section will be arranged alphabetically by family botanical name. Within each family, the species will be arranged by botanical name. The layouts for the three description section parts are as follows:

Part 6 – Trees, shrubs and woody vines

There will be an introductory section relating to trees and shrubs preceding the family and species descriptions.

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHS

1. As with the previous book, photographs will appear on the same page as the text and opposite the text for a given species. Unlike the previous book which described two species on every page, this book will allow for either one or two species to be described per page, and will allow for more than one photograph per page when only 1 species is described per page. The photos may vary in both size and orientation. The intent of having more than one photo per species is to show different characteristics of a plant.
2. If two species are described per page, the text for each species would be limited to one-quarter page.

If a single page is devoted to a single species, the text can be extended up to a single column (one-half page) in length, but the following provisos would apply:

- a. text may not overrun to a second page
- b. The text layout order must remain the same (i.e., Description, Habitat, and Comments in that order)
- c. The amount of text space available would depend upon the number of photos used to represent that species. The limitation would be a quarter page if three photos are used, and up to one half page if two photos are used to represent the species.

However, while authors should keep the quarter page vs the half-page limitations in mind, they should simply submit the text they feel is appropriate to cover the species being described, but with the understanding that the ERB may need to modify it for layout purposes.

A rule of thumb for quarter page descriptions would be that the text for “Description”, “Habitat” and “Comments” should not exceed a total of 17 lines of information with each line limited to no more than 42 characters. This would be about 630 characters or less (including blank spaces between the words)

For single column descriptions (half-page), the text should not exceed 40 lines with each line of information limited to no more than 42 characters. This will result in the text entry for each species being one-quarter page in size. This would be about 1500 characters or less (including blank spaces between the words)

3. Authors need not be concerned with the actual layout. The layout will be done by the ERB after all plant descriptions and photographs have been assembled.

GENERAL FORMAT

The format that will be used for family and species plant descriptions is illustrated below. It is the same as the one used in the previous book. The format was designed to provide as much information as possible in a limited space. The intent is that if someone is looking for a specific piece of information, such as whether it is native or introduced, its blooming period, where it is likely to be found, etc, that information will always appear in the same place within the description of the plant.

Aceraceae
MAPLE FAMILY
Somebody

The family description will contain a general description of family traits with the most important traits that distinguish it from other families highlighted and italicized. It will be the same format used in the first book. Botanical family name first, followed by common family name, followed by this book’s author for the family.

This will be followed by the descriptions of individual species within the family in alphabetical order by botanical name.

Acer macrophyllum

Native tree

Bigleaf Maple

Apr-May

Description: General description of plant

Habitat: (elevation, habitat(s) description, habitat code

Comments: Interesting facts, etc.

Botanical names: The botanical name will appear as the top line of the description and will be left justified.

Genus, species, subspecies, forma, and variety to be italicized. Taxonomic terms above the genus level (subfamily, family, order, etc. will not be italicized. Examples:

Family: Asteraceae

Genus/species: *Coreopsis bigelovii*

Genus to be capitalized, all other letters will be in lower case. English designations inserted between botanical terms (ssp. & var.) will not be italicized.

Correct: *Marsilea vestitata* ssp. *vestitata*
Erigeron foliosus var. *hartwegii*

Wrong *Marsilea vestitata* ssp. *vestitata*
Erigeron foliosus var. *hartwegii*

The abbreviations ssp. and var. should end with a period.

We will not use author citations after taxonomic designations. For example:

Aster foliaceus NOT *Aster foliaceus* Lindley

The correct spelling for all plants to be covered in this book, and the appropriate common name can be found in the list in Section 5 of this style manual. Please use this list to verify the spelling for both names before submitting your descriptions for review.

Native status and type of plant

This entry is used to designate the plant status (native or non-native) and type of plant in the first line of the plant description.

The entry will be right justified.

The plant status will be either “native” or “non-native”

The plant type will be shrub, subshrub, tree or woody vine, or combination thereof: (eg. Shrub to small tree).

Example: Non-native tree

Common names: Common name will be in boldface type on the second line and be left justified.

The beginning letter of each word in a common name will be capitalized.

Example: **Showy Milkweed**

Blooming period Mention the flowering period (by months) that the plant would most likely be found in bloom

Second line, right justified.

Leave a blank line before the plant Description.

Description: The notation “Description:” will be in bold type and followed by a colon.

Provide descriptive information in this order: Not all the entries mentioned below will be applicable for all plants, but what is applicable should be listed in this order:

Evergreen or deciduous, plant size, trunk characteristics (spiney, sweeping, etc.), foliage (size, shape, color and fall color), flowers (color, size, etc.), fruit

Use (‘) and (‘) to describe measurements rather than (ft..) and (in.)

Leave a blank line before “Habitat”

Habitat: The term “Habitat” will be in boldface and followed by a

colon.

The habitat information will follow and consist of 3 parts:

1. Elevation information
e.g. 3,000-11,000'

Use commas in the thousands designation

Use(') instead of (ft.) or (feet)

End with a period.

2. Microhabitat information. Include localized habitat information e.g. "Moist places" or "serpentine soils"
3. List as many habitat codes that apply. Use the habitat codes as defined in the "How to use this book" section. (Note: *pending approval, they are expected to be the same habitat codes as used in the first book*)

Leave a blank line before "Comments"

Comments: The word "Comments" to be in bold type and followed by a colon:

Begin with relative abundance (rare, common, etc.) if used.

Mention any unique information about the plant.. For example, Is the plant in cultivation, what uses did the Native Americans have for it, or how do you tell it from related species, etc.?

Part 7 - Ferns and Fern Allies

There will be an introductory section relating to ferns and fern allies that will precede the descriptions of the species.

The section of ferns and fern allies will follow the same format as that for trees and shrubs *EXCEPT*:

1. *Instead of laying out this section in family order, it will be arranged alphabetically by botanical name of the species, regardless of the family.*

The decision on whether to do this is not final and the arrangement of the species will be taken up and the decision made when we are ready to work on this group.

2. *There is no blooming period for this group. Instead of blooming period, the plant family will appear right justified on the second line of the description. E.g.. Cystopteris fragilis*

Native Fern

Fragile Fern

Family Dryopteridaceae

Description:

Habitat:

Comments:

The decision to do it this way will be revisited when we are ready to begin this group.

Part 8 – Grasses, Sedges and Rushes

The format will be the same as the format of Part 6 – Trees and Shrubs

As with the other groups, there will be an introduction to the trees and grasses preceding the family and species descriptions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

It is the intent of the ERB to follow as closely as possible the standards set forth in the following three publications:

1. THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE, 14th Edition, University of Chicago Press, Chicago 60637.
2. Stearn, William T. BOTANICAL LATIN, 4th Edition, Timber Press, 1992.
3. The Jepson Manual of Higher Plants of California, University of California Press, 1993

If authors have any questions that cannot be answered in these three publications, or in the text above, or by reviewing a similar situation in the first book, they should be directed to any of the members of the Editorial Review Board.

SECTION FIVE
LIST OF POTENTIAL PLANTS TO BE COVERED
Revised: Feb 11, 2010

This is the list of species from the three groups to be covered that are found in Nevada and Placer County. Once the species that are to be covered in the book are identified, the species that are not being covered will be eliminated from this section.

TREES, SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES

The following species **have been selected** for coverage in the book. The descriptions will be at the species level only, not the variety or subspecies level (unless there is only one variety or subspecies in the two-county area). It is recommended that the varieties and subspecies be covered in the comments section for the species. The varieties and subspecies are indicated by blue type and indented under the species..

Aceraceae – Maple Family (3 species)

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Acer glabrum</i> | Mountain Maple |
| <i>var. diffusum</i> | |
| <i>var. torreyi</i> | |
| <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Bigleaf Maple |
| <i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>californicum</i> | California Box Elder |

Anacardiaceae – Sumac Family (3 species)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Rhus trilobata</i> | Skunkbush |
| <i>Schinus molle</i> | Peruvian Pepper Tree* |
| <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> | Poison Oak |

Araliaceae – Aralia Family (1 species)

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy |
|---------------------|-------------|

Asteraceae – Sunflower Family (18 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> | Low Sagebrush |
| <i>ssp. arbuscula</i> | |
| <i>ssp. thermopola</i> | |
| <i>Artemisia cana</i> ssp. <i>bolanderi</i> | Silver Sagebrush |
| <i>Artemisia rothrockii</i> | Rothrock Sagewort |
| <i>Artemisia spiciformis</i> | Snowfield Sagebrush |
| <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> | Common Sagebrush |
| <i>ssp. tridentata</i> | |
| <i>ssp. vaseyana</i> | |
| <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> | Coyote Bush |
| <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> | Mule Fat |
| <i>Brickellia californica</i> | California Bricklebush |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> | Common Rabbitbrush |
| <i>ssp. albicaulis</i> | Whitestem Rabbitbrush |
| <i>Chrysothamnus parryi</i> ssp. <i>nevadensis</i> | Nevada Parry's Rabbitbrush |
| <i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> ssp. <i>viscidiflorus</i> | Yellow Rabbitbrush |
| <i>Ericameria arborescens</i> | Golden Fleece |
| <i>Ericameria bloomeri</i> | Bloomer's Goldenbush |
| <i>Ericameria cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i> | Cliff Goldenbush |
| <i>Ericameria discoidea</i> | Whitestem Goldenbush |
| <i>Ericameria greenei</i> | Greene's Goldenbush |
| <i>Ericameria suffruticosa</i> | Heath Goldenbush |
| <i>Stenotus acaulis</i> | Stemless Mock Goldenweed |

Berberidaceae – Barberry Family (1 species)

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Berberis aquifolium</i> | Oregon Grape |
| Var. <i>aquifolium</i> | |
| Var. <i>repens</i> | Creeping Barberry |

Betulaceae – Birch Family (3 species)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Alnus incana</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i> | Mountain Alder |
| <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | White Alder |
| <i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i> | California Hazelnut |

Calycanthaceae – Sweetshrub Family (1 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i> | Western Sweetshrub |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|

Caprifoliaceae – Honeysuckle Family (12 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Lonicera cauriana</i> | Sweetberry Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera conjugialis</i> | Double Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i> | Hairy Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera interrupta</i> | Chaparral Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> var. <i>involucrata</i> | Twinberry |
| <i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i> | Black Elderberry |
| <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> | Blue Elderberry |
| <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>microbotrys</i> | Red Elderberry |
| <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i> | Snowberry |
| <i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> | Creeping Snowberry, Trip Vine |
| <i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolius</i> var. <i>rotundifolius</i> | Roundleaf Snowberry |
| <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> | Oval-leaf Viburnum |

Celastraceae – Staff-tree Family (1 species)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Paxistima myrsinites</i> | Oregon Boxwood |
|-----------------------------|----------------|

Cornaceae – Dogwood Family (4 species)

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Cornus glabrata</i> | Brown Dogwood |
| <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> | Mountain Dogwood |

Cornus sericea Western Creek Dogwood
ssp. occidentalis
ssp. sericea

Cornus sessilis Black Fruited Dogwood

Cupressaceae – Cypress Family (5 species)

Calocedrus decurrens Incense Cedar
Cupressus macnabiana McNab Cypress
Juniperus californica California Juniper
Juniperus communis Common Juniper
Juniperus occidentalis Sierra Juniper
var. australis Sierra Juniper
var. occidentalis Western Juniper

Ericaceae – Heath Family (14 species)

Arbutus menziesii Pacific Madrone
Arctostaphylos mewukka Indian Manzanita
ssp. truei True's Manzanita
Arctostaphylos nevadensis Pinemat Manzanita
Arctostaphylos patula Greenleaf Manzanita
Arctostaphylos viscida ssp. viscida Whiteleaf Manzanita
Gaultheria ovatifolia Oval-leaf Gaultheria
Kalmia polifolia Bog Laurel
ssp. microphylla Small-leaf Bog Laurel
Ledum glandulosum Western Labrador Tea
Leucothoe davisiae Sierra Laurel
Rhododendron occidentale Western Azalea
Vaccinium caespitosum Dwarf Bilberry
Vaccinium macrocarpon Cranberry*
Vaccinium parvifolium Red Huckleberry
Vaccinium uliginosum ssp. occidentale Western Blueberry

Fabaceae - Pea Family (11 species)

Amorpha californica var. californica California False Indigo
Cercis occidentalis Western Redbud
Colutea arborescens Bladder Senna*
Cytissus scoparius Scotch Broom*
Genista monspessulana? French Broom*
Lotus scoparius Deerweed
Pickeringia montana var. montana Chaparral Pea
Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust*
Sesbiana punicea Scarlet Wisteria, Rattlebox*
Spartium junceum Spanish Broom*
Ulex europaea Gorse*

Fagaceae – Oak Family (12 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Chrysolepis sempervirens</i> | Bush Chinquapin |
| <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> | Tanbark Oak |
| var. <i>densiflorus</i> | Tanbark Oak |
| var. <i>echinoides</i> | Tanbark Scruboak |
| <i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> | Scrub Oak |
| <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | Canyon LiveOak, Maul Oak |
| <i>Quercus douglasii</i> | Blue Oak |
| <i>Quercus durata</i> | Leather Oak |
| <i>Quercus garryana</i> var. <i>breweri</i> | Oregon White Oak |
| <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | California Black Oak |
| <i>Quercus lobata</i> | Valley Oak |
| <i>Quercus vaccinifolia</i> | Huckleberry Oak |
| <i>Quercus wislizenii</i> | Interior Live Oak |
| var. <i>wislizenii</i> | |
| var. <i>frutescens</i> | |

Garryaceae - Silktassel Family (2 species)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Garrya flavescens</i> | Ashy Silktassel |
| <i>Garrya fremontii</i> | Mountain Silktassel |

Grossulariaceae – Gooseberry Family (10 species)

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Ribes amarum</i> | Bitter Gooseberry |
| <i>Ribes aureum</i> | Golden Currant |
| <i>Ribes cereum</i> | Wax Currant |
| var. <i>cereum</i> | |
| var. <i>inermis</i> | White-stemmed Gooseberry |
| <i>Ribes lacustre</i> | Swamp Currant |
| <i>Ribes lasianthum</i> | Alpine Gooseberry |
| <i>Ribes montigenum</i> | Mountain Gooseberry |
| <i>Ribes nevadense</i> | Mountain Pink Currant |
| <i>Ribes roezlii</i> var. <i>roezlii</i> | Sierra Gooseberry |
| <i>Ribes velutinum</i> | Plateau Gooseberry |
| <i>Ribes viscosissimum</i> | Sticky Currant |

Hippocastanaceae – Buckeye Family (1 species)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Aesculus californica</i> | California Buckeye |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|

Hydrophyllaceae – Waterleaf Family (1 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> | Yerba Santa |
|---------------------------------|-------------|

Juglandaceae – Walnut Family (1 species)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>hindsii</i> | Hind's Walnut |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|

Lauraceae – Laurel Family (1 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | California Bay Tree |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|

Moraceae – Fig Family (2 species)

Ficus carica Fig Tree*
Maclura pomifera Osage Orange*

Oleaceae – Olive Family (3 species)

Fraxinus dipetala California Ash
Fraxinus latifolia Oregon Ash
Olea europaea Olive*

Papaveraceae – Poppy Family (1 species)

Dendromecon rigida Bush Poppy

Philadelphaceae – Mock Orange Family (1 species)

Philadelphus lewisii Wild Mock Orange

Pinaceae – Pine Family (13 species)

Abies concolor White Fir
Abies magnifica Red Fir
Pinus albicaulis Whitebark Pine
Pinus attenuata Knobcone Pine
Pinus contorta ssp. *murrayana* Lodgepole Pine
Pinus jeffreyi Jeffrey Pine
Pinus lambertiana Sugar Pine
Pinus monticola Western White Pine
Pinus ponderosa Ponderosa Pine
Pinus sabiniana Gray Pine
Pinus washoensis Washoe Pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii Douglas Fir
Tsuga mertensiana Mountain Hemlock

Platanaceae – Sycamore Family

Platanus racemosa Western Sycamore

Ranunculaceae – Buttercup Family (2 species)

Clematis lasiantha Chaparral Clematis, Pipestem
Clematis ligusticifolia Virgin's Bower

Rhamnaceae – Buckthorn Family (14 species)

Ceanothus cordulatus Mountain Whitethorn
Ceanothus cuneatus var. *cuneatus* Buckbrush
Ceanothus diversifolius Pinemat
Ceanothus fresnensis Fresno Ceanothus
Ceanothus integerrimus Deerbrush
Ceanothus lemmonii Lemmon's Ceanothus
Ceanothus prostratus Squaw Mat, Mahala Mat
Ceanothus tomentosus Woolly-leaf Ceanothus
Ceanothus velutinus Tobacco Bush

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> | Alder Buckthorn |
| <i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i> | Hollyleaf Redberry |
| <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> | Cascara |
| <i>Rhamnus rubra</i> | Sierra Coffeeberry |
| <i>Rhamnus tomentella</i> ssp. <i>tomentella</i> | Hoary Coffeeberry |

Rosaceae – Rose Family (36 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> | Chamise |
| <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> | Pacific Serviceberry |
| <i>var. pumila</i> | |
| <i>var. semiintegrifolia</i> | |
| <i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> | Utah Serviceberry |
| <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i> | Birch-leaf Mountain-mahogany |
| <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> var. <i>ledifolius</i> | Curl-leaf Mountain-mahogany |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Single-seeded Hawthorne* |
| <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> | Toyon |
| <i>Holodiscus discolor</i> | Creambush |
| <i>Holodiscus microphyllus</i> var. <i>microphyllus</i> | Rock Spiraea |
| <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> | Oso Berry |
| <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> | Ninebark |
| <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> | Shrubby Cinquefoil |
| <i>Prunus andersonii</i> | Desert Peach |
| <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> | Cherry Plum* |
| <i>Prunus emarginata</i> | Bittercherry |
| <i>Prunus subcordata</i> | Sierra Plum |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>demissa</i> | Western Chokecherry |
| <i>Purshia tridentata</i> var. <i>tridentata</i> | Antelope Bush |
| <i>Rosa bridgesii</i> | Pygmy Rose |
| <i>Rosa californica</i> | California Wild Rose |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog Rose* |
| <i>Rosa eglantheria</i> | Sweet Brier* |
| <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> | Wood Rose |
| <i>Rosa pinetorum</i> | Pine Rose |
| <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i> | Cluster Rose |
| <i>Rosa woodsii</i> var. <i>ultramontana</i> | Interior Rose |
| <i>Rubus discolor</i> | Himalayan Blackberry* |
| <i>Rubus glaucifolius</i> | Raspberry |
| <i>Rubus laciniatus</i> | Cutleaf Blackberry* |
| <i>Rubus leucodermis</i> | Blackcap Raspberry |
| <i>Rubus parviflorus</i> | Thimbleberry |
| <i>Rubus ursinus</i> | California Blackberry |
| <i>Sorbus californica</i> | California Mountain Ash |
| <i>Sorbus scopulina</i> var. <i>scopulina</i> | Green's Mountain Ash |
| <i>Spiraea densiflora</i> | Mountain Spiraea |
| <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> | Douglas' Spiraea |

Rubiaceae – Madder Family (1 species)

Cephalanthus occidentalis var. *californicus* Buttonwillow

Rutaceae – Rue Family (1 species)

Ptelea crenulata Hop Tree

Salicaceae – Willow Family (21 species)

Populus alba White Poplar*
Populus balsamifera ssp. *trichocarpa* Black Cottonwood
Populus fremontii ssp. *fremontii* Fremont's Cottonwood
Populus tremuloides Quaking Aspen
Salix alba White Willow*
Salix arctica Arctic Willow
Salix babylonica Weeping Willow*
Salix eastwoodiae Sierra Willow
Salix exigua Narrowleaf Willow, Sandbar Willow
Salix geeyeriana Geyer's Willow
Salix goodingii San Joaquin Willow
Salix jepsonii Jepson's Willow
Salix laevigata Red Willow
Salix lasiolepis Arroyo Willow
Salix lemmonii Lemmon's Willow
Salix ligulifolia Strapleaf Willow
Salix lucida Shining Willow
 ssp. *lasiandra* [Shining Willow](#)
Salix lutea Yellow Willow
Salix melanopsis Dusky Willow
Salix orestera Grayleaf Sierra Willow
Salix scouleriana Scouler's Willow

Scrophulariaceae – Figwort Family (2 species)

Keckiella breviflora Gaping Penstemon
 var. *breviflora*
 var. *glabrisepala*
Keckiella lemmonii Lemmon's Penstemon

Simarubiaceae – Quassia Family (1 species)

Ailanthus altissima Tree of Heaven*

Sterculiaceae – Cacao Family (2 species)

Fremontodendron californicum ssp. *californicum* Flannelbush
Fremontodendron californicum ssp. *decumbens* Pine Hill Flannelbush

Styracaceae – Styrax Family (1 species)

Styrax officinalis var. *redivivus* Snowdrop Bush

Taxaceae – Yew Family (2 species)

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> | Western Yew |
| <i>Torreya californica</i> | California Nutmeg |

Taxodiaceae – Bald Cypress Family (1 species)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> | Big Tree, Sierra Redwood, Giant Sequoia |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

Vitaceae – Grape Family (3 species)

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | Virginia Creeper* |
| <i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i> | Woodbine |
| <i>Vitis californica</i> | California Wild Grape |

THE FOLLOWING TREES, SHRUBS OR WOODY VINES FROM THE BOOK CHECKLIST WILL **NOT** BE COVERED.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Arctostaphylos patula x nevadensis</i> | unknown |
| <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> | Spiney Redberry |
| <i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i> | Golden Pea |

Ferns and Fern Allies

The plants to be covered in this group have not yet been selected. The listing below is a list of potential candidates for selection.

Azollaceae – Mosquito Fern Family

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> | Water Fern |
| <i>Azolla mexicana</i> | Water Fern |

Blechnaceae – Deer Fern Family

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i> | Giant Chain Fern |
|-----------------------------|------------------|

Dennstaedtiaceae – Bracken Fern Family

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | Bracken Fern |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|

Dryopteridaceae – Wood Fern Family

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Athyrium alpestre</i> var. <i>americanum</i> | Alpine Lady Fern |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>cyclosorum</i> | Lady Fern |
| <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> | Fragile Fern |
| <i>Dryopteris arguta</i> | California Wood Fern |
| <i>Polystichum imbricans</i> ssp. <i>imbricans</i> | Imbricate Sword Fern |
| <i>Polystichum lonchitis</i> | Northern Hollyfern |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | Sword Fern |
| <i>Polystichum scopulinum</i> | Mountain Holly Fern |

Equisetaceae – Horsetail Family

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Equisetum arvense</i> | Common Horsetail |
| <i>Equisetum x ferrissii</i> | Ferris' Horsetail |
| <i>Equisetum hyemale</i> ssp. <i>affine</i> | Scouring Rush |
| <i>Equisetum laevigatum</i> | Smooth Horsetail |
| <i>Equisetum telmateia</i> var. <i>braunii</i> | Giant Horsetail |

Isotaceae – Quillwort Family

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Isoetes bolanderi</i> | Bolander's Quillwort |
| <i>Isoetes howellii</i> | Howell's Quillwort |
| <i>Isoetes nuttallii</i> | Nuttall's Quillwort |
| <i>Isoetes occidentalis</i> | Western Quillwort |
| <i>Isoetes orcuttii</i> | Orcutt's Quillwort |

Lycopodiaceae – Club Moss Family

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i> | Bog Club-moss |
|------------------------------|---------------|

Marsileaceae – Marsilea Family

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Marsilea obligospora</i> | Nelson's Pepperwort |
| <i>Marsilea vestita</i> | Water Clover |
| <i>Pilularia americana</i> | American Pillwort |

Ophioglossaceae – Adder's Tongue Family

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> | Scalloped Moonwort |
| <i>Botrychium lunaria</i> | Moonwort |
| <i>Botrychium minganense</i> | Mingan Moonwort |
| <i>Botrychium multifidum</i> | Leather Grapefern |

Polypodiaceae – Polypody Family

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Polypodium calirhiza</i> | Nested Polypody |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|

Pteridaceae – Brake Family

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> | Pacific Fivefinger Fern |
| <i>Adiantum jordanii</i> | California Maidenhair Fern |
| <i>Aspidotis californica</i> | California Lace Fern |
| <i>Aspidotis densa</i> | Indian's Dream |
| <i>Cheilanthes cooperae</i> | Cooper's Lip Fern |
| <i>Cheilanthes gracillima</i> | Lace Fern |
| <i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i> | Parsley Fern, Rock Fern |
| <i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> | Coffee Fern |
| <i>Pellaea brachyptera</i> | Sierra Cliff Brake |
| <i>Pellaea breweri</i> | Brewer's Cliff Brake |
| <i>Pellaea bridgesii</i> | Bridge's Cliff Brake |
| <i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>californica</i> | Bird's Foot Fern |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i> | Bird's Foot Fern |
| <i>Pentagramma pallida</i> | Silverback Fern |
| <i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> | Goldback Fern |

Selaginellaceae–Spike Moss Family

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Selaginella hansenii</i> | Hansen's Selaginella |
| <i>Selaginella wallacei</i> | Little Selaginella |
| <i>Selaginella watsonii</i> | Watson's Spike-moss |

Thelypteridaceae – Thelypteris Family

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Thelypteris nevadensis</i> | Sierra Wood Fern |
|-------------------------------|------------------|

GRASSES AND SEDGES (AND RELATED PLANTS)

The plants to be covered in this group have not yet been selected. The listing below is a list of potential candidates for selection.

Cyperaceae – Sedge Family

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Bulbostylis capillaris</i> | Threadleaf Beakside |
| <i>Carex abrupta</i> | Abrupt-beaked Sedge |
| <i>Carex amplifolia</i> | Ample-leaf Sedge |
| <i>Carex angustata</i> | Narrow Spike Sedge |
| <i>Carex aquatilis</i> | Sitka Sedge |
| <i>Carex aquatilis</i> var. <i>dives</i> | Sitka Sedge |
| <i>Carex athrostachya</i> | Slenderbeak Sedge |
| <i>Carex aurea</i> | Goldenfruit Sedge |
| <i>Carex barbarae</i> | Santa Barbara Sedge |
| <i>Carex bolanderi</i> | Bolander's Sedge |
| <i>Carex brainerdii</i> | Brainerd's Sedge |
| <i>Carex canescens</i> | Hoary Sedge |
| <i>Carex capitata</i> | Capitate Sedge |
| <i>Carex cusickii</i> | Cusick's Sedge |
| <i>Carex davyi</i> | Davy's Sedge |
| <i>Carex densa</i> | Dense Sedge |
| <i>Carex deweyana</i> ssp. <i>leptopoda</i> | Shortscale Sedge |
| <i>Carex diandra</i> | Lesser Panicked Sedge |
| <i>Carex disperma</i> | Softleaf Sedge |
| <i>Carex douglasii</i> | Douglas' Sedge |
| <i>Carex echinata</i> ssp. <i>echinata</i> | Stellate Sedge |
| <i>Carex feta</i> | Greensheath Sedge |
| <i>Carex filifolia</i> var. <i>erostrata</i> | Shorthair Sedge |
| <i>Carex fissuricola</i> | Cleft Sedge |
| <i>Carex fracta</i> | Fragile-sheath Sedge |
| <i>Carex gracilior</i> | Slender Sedge |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Carex hassei</i> | Hasse's Sedge |
| <i>Carex helleri</i> | Heller's Sedge |
| <i>Carex heteroneura</i> | Variable-nerve Sedge |
| <i>Carex hirtissima</i> | Fuzzy Sedge |
| <i>Carex hoodii</i> | Hood's Sedge |
| <i>Carex illota</i> | Smallhead Sedge |
| <i>Carex integra</i> | Smoothbeak Sedge |
| <i>Carex jonesii</i> | Jones' Sedge |
| <i>Carex laeviculmis</i> | Smoothstem Sedge |
| <i>Carex lanuginosa</i> | Woolly Sedge |
| <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> | Woolly-fruit Sedge |
| <i>Carex lemmonii</i> | Lemmon's Sedge |
| <i>Carex lenticularis</i> var. <i>impressa</i> | Few-ribbed Sedge |
| <i>Carex lenticularis</i> var. <i>lipocarpa</i> | Fat-fruited Sedge |
| <i>Carex leporinella</i> | Sierra Hare Sedge |
| <i>Carex limosa</i> | Shore Sedge |
| <i>Carex luzulifolia</i> | Littleleaf Sedge |
| <i>Carex luzulina</i> var. <i>ablata</i> | Cold-loving Sedge |
| <i>Carex mariposana</i> | Mariposa Sedge |
| <i>Carex microptera</i> | Smallwing Sedge |
| <i>Carex multicaulis</i> | Manystem Sedge |
| <i>Carex multicosata</i> | Many Ribbed Sedge |
| <i>Carex nebrascensis</i> | Nebraska Sedge |
| <i>Carex nervina</i> | Sierra Nerved Sedge |
| <i>Carex nigricans</i> | Black Alpine Sedge |
| <i>Carex nudata</i> | Naked Sedge |
| <i>Carex praegracilis</i> | Field Sedge |
| <i>Carex preslii</i> | Presl's Sedge |
| <i>Carex raynoldsii</i> | Raynolds' Sedge |
| <i>Carex rossii</i> | Ross' Sedge |
| <i>Carex scopulorum</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i> | Bracted Sedge |
| <i>Carex senta</i> | Rough Sedge |
| <i>Carex serratodens</i> | Bifid Sedge |
| <i>Carex sheldonii</i> | Sheldon's Sedge |
| <i>Carex simulata</i> | Shortbeak Sedge |
| <i>Carex specifica</i> | Narrow Fruited Sedge |
| <i>Carex spectabilis</i> | Showy Sedge |
| <i>Carex straminiformis</i> | Straw-like Sedge |
| <i>Carex subfusca</i> | Rusty Sedge |
| <i>Carex subnigricans</i> | Blackish Sedge |
| <i>Carex tumulicola</i> | Foothill Sedge |
| <i>Carex utriculata</i> | Beaked Sedge |
| <i>Carex vernacula</i> | Native Sedge |
| <i>Carex vesicaria</i> | Inflated Sedge |
| <i>Carex whitneyi</i> | Whitney's Sedge |
| <i>Cyperus difformis</i> | Variable Flatsedge |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | Tall Sedge* |
| <i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i> | Redroot Cypress |
| <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> | Yellow Nutgrass |
| <i>Cyperus niger</i> | Brown Umbrella Sedge |
| <i>Cyperus squarrosus</i> | Bearded Flatsedge |
| <i>Cyperus strigosus</i> | False Nutsedge |
| <i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> | Three Way Sedge |
| <i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> var. <i>acicularis</i> | Needle Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> var. <i>bella</i> | Beautiful Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> | Pale Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis montevidensis</i> | Montevideo Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> | Blunt Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis pachycarpa</i> | Black Sand Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis pauciflora</i> | Few-flowered Spikerush |
| <i>Eleocharis rostellata</i> | Beaked Spikerush |
| <i>Eriophorum criniger</i> | Slender Cotton Grass |
| <i>Eriophorum gracile</i> | Cotton Grass |
| <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> | White Beakrush |
| <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i> | Brown Beakrush |
| <i>Scirpus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> | Tule |
| <i>Scirpus americanus</i> | American Bulrush |
| <i>Scirpus congdonii</i> | Congdon's Bulrush |
| <i>Scirpus diffuses</i> | Diffuse Rush |
| <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> | Smallfruit Bulrush |
| <i>Scirpus pungens</i> | Common Threesquare |
| <i>Scirpus setaceous</i> | unknown* |
| <i>Scirpus subterminalis</i> | Water Bulrush |

Juncaceae – Rush Family

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Juncus acuminatus</i> | Tapertip Rush |
| <i>Juncus ambiguous</i> | Saline Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointleaf Rush |
| <i>Juncus balticus</i> | Baltic Rush |
| <i>Juncus bryoides</i> | Moss Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> | Roundfruit Toad Rush |
| <i>Juncus capitatus</i> | Leafybract Dwarf Rush |
| <i>Juncus chlorcephalus</i> | Greenhead Rush |
| <i>Juncus confusus</i> | Colorado Rush |
| <i>Juncus covillei</i> | Coville's Rush |
| <i>Juncus covillei</i> var. <i>obtusatus</i> | Coville's Rush |
| <i>Juncus drummondii</i> | Drummond's Rush |
| <i>Juncus dubius</i> | Mariposa Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Bog Rush |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>pacificus</i> | Pacific Bog Rush |
| <i>Juncus ensifolius</i> | Swordleaf Rush |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Juncus hemiendytus</i> var. <i>abjectus</i> | Center Basin Rush |
| <i>Juncus hemiendytus</i> var. <i>hemiendytus</i> | Vernal Pool Rush |
| <i>Juncus howellii</i> | Howell's Rush |
| <i>Juncus kelloggii</i> | Kellogg's Rush |
| <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i> | Ahart's Dwarf Rush |
| <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i> | Red Bluff Dwarf Rush |
| <i>Juncus longistylis</i> | Longstyle Rush |
| <i>Juncus macrandrus</i> | Long-anther Rush |
| <i>Juncus marginatus</i> var. <i>marginatus</i> | Red-anther Rush |
| <i>Juncus mertensianus</i> | Merten's Rush |
| <i>Juncus mexicanus</i> | Mexican Rush |
| <i>Juncus nevadensis</i> | Sierra Rush |
| <i>Juncus occidentalis</i> | Slender Rush |
| <i>Juncus orthophyllus</i> | Straightleaf Rush |
| <i>Juncus oxymeres</i> | Pointed Rush |
| <i>Juncus parryi</i> | Parry's Rush |
| <i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i> | Brownhead Rush |
| <i>Juncus saximontanus</i> | Rocky Mountain Rush |
| <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Slender Rush |
| <i>Juncus tiehmii</i> | Tiehm's Rush |
| <i>Juncus uncialis</i> | Inch-high Rush |
| <i>Juncus xiphioides</i> | Iris-leaf Rush |
| <i>Luzula comosa</i> | Hairy Woodrush |
| <i>Luzula divaricata</i> | Spreading Woodrush |
| <i>Luzula parviflora</i> | Small-flowered Woodrush |
| <i>Luzula subcongesta</i> | Donner Woodrush |

Juncaginaceae – Arrow-weed Family

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Lilaea scilloides</i> | Flowering Quillwort |
| <i>Triglochin maritima</i> | Seaside Arrowgrass |

Poaceae- Grass Family

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> | Indian Ricegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum lettermanii</i> | Letterman's Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum nelsonii</i> ssp. <i>dorei</i> | Mountain Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum nevadensis</i> | Sierra Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum occidentale</i> | Western Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>californicum</i> | California Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> | Western needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum occidentale</i> ssp. <i>pubescens</i> | Elmer's Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum stillmanii</i> | Stillman's Needlegrass |
| <i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i> | Thurber's Needlegrass |
| <i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> | Barbed Goatgrass* |
| <i>Agropyron desertorum</i> | Crested Wheatgrass* |
| <i>Agrostis capillaries</i> | Colonial Bent* |
| <i>Agrostis elliotiana</i> | Elliott's Bentgrass |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Agrostis exarata</i> | Spiked Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis gigantean</i> | Giant Bentgrass* |
| <i>Agrostis hendersonii</i> | Henderson's Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis idahoensis</i> | Idaho Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis microphylla</i> | Little-leaf Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis oregonensis</i> | Oregon Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis pallens</i> | Leafy Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis scabra</i> | Tickle Grass, Rough Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent* |
| <i>Agrostis thurberiana</i> | Thurber's Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis variabilis</i> | Mountain Bentgrass |
| <i>Agrostis viridis</i> | Bentgrass* |
| <i>Aira caryophylla</i> | Silver European Hairgrass* |
| <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> | Short-awn Foxtail |
| <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> | Meadow Foxtail* |
| <i>Alopecurus saccatus</i> | Pacific Foxtail |
| <i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>scabriglumis</i> | Bushy Bentgrass |
| <i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i> | Broomsedge Bluestem* |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal Grass* |
| <i>Aristida oligantha</i> | Common Three Awn |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | Tuber Oatgrass* |
| <i>Arundo donax</i> | Giant Reed* |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> | Slender Wild Oat* |
| <i>Avena fatua</i> | Wild Oat* |
| <i>Avena sativa</i> | Cultivated Oat* |
| <i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i> | Slough Grass |
| <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> | Purple Falsebrome* |
| <i>Briza maxima</i> | Rattlesnake Grass* |
| <i>Briza minor</i> | Quaking Grass* |
| <i>Bromus arenarius</i> | Australian Chess |
| <i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>carinatus</i> | California Brome |
| <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | Fringed Brome |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Ripgut Grass* |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | Soft Cheatgrass* |
| <i>Bromus inermis</i> ssp. <i>inermis</i> | Smooth Brome* |
| <i>Bromus japonicus</i> | Japanese Chess* |
| <i>Bromus laevipes</i> | Chinook Brome |
| <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>madritensis</i> | Spanish Brome* |
| <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> | Foxtail Grass* |
| <i>Bromus orcuttianus</i> | Orcutt Brome |
| <i>Bromus secalinus</i> | Cheatgrass* |
| <i>Bromus sterilis</i> | Poverty Brome* |
| <i>Bromus suksdorfii</i> | Suksdorf's Brome |
| <i>Bromus tectorum</i> | Downy Brome, Cheatgrass* |
| <i>Bromus vulgaris</i> | Narrowleaf Brome |
| <i>Calamagrostis breweri</i> | Shorthair Reedgrass |

Calamagrostis Canadensis
Calamagrostis rubescens
Chloris verticillata
Cinna latifolia
Cortaderia selloana
Crypsis schoenoides
Cynodon dactylon
Cynosurus echinatus
Dactylis glomerata
Danthonia californica var. *Americana*
Danthonia intermedia
Danthonia unispicata
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. *cespitosa*
Deschampsia danthonioides
Deschampsia elongata
Digitaria ischaemum
Digitaria sanguinalis
Distichlis spicata
Echinochloa crus-galli
Ehrharta calycina
Elymus elymoides ssp. *californicus*
Elymus glaucus ssp. *glaucus*
Elymus glaucus ssp. *jepsonii*
Elymus lanceolatus ssp. *lanceolatus*
Elymus multisetus
Elymus sierrae
Elymus stebbinsii
Elymus trachycaulos ssp. *subsecundus*
Elymus trachycaulos ssp. *trachycaulos*
Elytrigia intermedia ssp. *intermedia*
Elytrigia repens
Eragrostis cilianensis
Eragrostis mexicana ssp. *virescens*
Eragrostis pectinacea var. *pectinacea*
Festuca arundinacea
Festuca elmeri
Festuca idahoensis
Festuca kingii
Festuca occidentalis
Festuca pratensis
Festuca rubra
Festuca subulata
Festuca viridula
Gastridium ventricosum
Glyceria borealis
Glyceria elata

Bluejoint
Pine Grass
Tumble Finger Grass*
Drooping Woodreed
Uruguayn Pampas Grass*
Swamp Prickle Grass
Bermuda Grass*
Hedgehog Dogtail*
Orchard Grass*
California Oatgrass
Intermediate Oatgrass
One-spike Oatgrass
Tufted Hairgrass
Annual Hairgrass
Slender Hairgrass
Smooth Crabgrass*
Large Crabgrass*
Saltgrass
Barnyard Grass*
Veldt Grass*
Squirreltail
Blue Wildrye
Jepson's Blue Wildrye
Northern Wheatgrass
Big Squirreltail
Sierra Wildrye
Stebbins' Wheatgrass
Bearded Wheatgrass
Slender Wheatgrass
Intermediate Wheatgrass*
Quackgrass*
Stinkgrass*
Non-sticky Lovegrass
Spreading Lovegrass
Tall Fescue*
Elmer's Fescue
Idaho Fescue, Blue Fescue
King's Fescue
Western Fescue
Meadow Fescue*
Red Fescue
Bearded Fescue
Mountain Bunchgrass
Nit Grass*
Northern Mannagrass
Tall Mannagrass

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Glyceria grandis</i> | American Manna Grass |
| <i>Glyceria striata</i> | Fowl Meadowgrass |
| <i>Hesperostipa comata</i> | Needle and Thread Grass |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Common Velvet Grass* |
| <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> ssp. <i>brachyantherum</i> | Meadow Barley |
| <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> ssp. <i>californicum</i> | California Meadow Barley |
| <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> | Foxtail Barley |
| <i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i> | Mediterranean Barley* |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | Hare Barley* |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> | Hare Barley* |
| <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> | Junegrass |
| <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> | Rice Cutgrass |
| <i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i> | Spangletop |
| <i>Leymus cinereus</i> | Gray Wildrye |
| <i>Leymus triticoides</i> | Wet Meadow Wildrye |
| <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> | Italian Ryegrass* |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Ryegrass* |
| <i>Lolium temulentum</i> | Darnel* |
| <i>Melica aristata</i> | Awned Melic |
| <i>Melica bulbosa</i> | Onion Grass |
| <i>Melica californica</i> | California Melic |
| <i>Melica fugax</i> | Small Melic |
| <i>Melica geyeri</i> | Geyer's Onion Grass |
| <i>Melica harfordii</i> | Harford Onion Grass |
| <i>Melica stricta</i> | Nodding Melic |
| <i>Melica subulata</i> | Alaska Onion Grass |
| <i>Melica torreyana</i> | Torrey's Melic |
| <i>Muhlenbergia andina</i> | Foxtail Muhly |
| <i>Muhlenbergia asperifolia</i> | Scratch Grass |
| <i>Muhlenbergia filiformis</i> | Pull-up Muhly |
| <i>Muhlenbergia jonesii</i> | Jones' Muhly |
| <i>Muhlenbergia Montana</i> | Mountain Muhly |
| <i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i> | Mat Muhly |
| <i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> | Deergrass |
| <i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> | Nimblewell* |
| <i>Nasella cernua</i> | Nodding Needlegrass |
| <i>Nasella lepida</i> | Foothill Needlegrass |
| <i>Nasella pulchra</i> | Purple Needlegrass |
| <i>Oryza sativa</i> | Domestic Rice* |
| <i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>acuminatum</i> | Marsh Panicum |
| <i>Panicum capillare</i> | Witchgrass |
| <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | Fall Panicum* |
| <i>Panicum hillmanii</i> | Hillman's Panic Grass* |
| <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> | Western Wheatgrass |
| <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> | Dallis Grass* |
| <i>Paspalum distichum</i> | Knot Grass |

Paspalum urvillei
Pennisetum clandestinum
Phalaris aquatica
Phalaris arundinacea
Phalaris caroliniana
Phalaris lemmonii
Phalaris minor
Phalaris paradoxa
Phleum alpinum
Phleum pratense
Poa annua
Poa bolanderi
Poa bulbosa
Poa compressa
Poa cusickii ssp. *cusickii*
Poa cusickii ssp. *epilis*
Poa fendleriana ssp. *longiligula*
Poa keckii
Poa leptocoma ssp. *leptocoma*
Poa palustris
Poa pratensis ssp. *pratensis*
Poa pringlei
Poa secunda ssp. *juncifolia*
Poa secunda ssp. *secunda*
Poa sierrae
Poa stebbinsii
Poa tenerrima
Poa trivialis
Poa wheeleri
Polypogon australis
Polypogon interruptus
Polypogon maritimus
Polypogon monspeliensis
Puccinellia distans
Scribneria bolanderi
Secale cereale
Setaria faberi
Setaria gracilis
Setaria pumila
Setaria viridis
Sorghum bicolor
Sorghum halepense
Sporobolus vaginiflorus
Taeniantherum caput-medusae
Torreyochloa erecta
Torreyochloa pallida var. *pauciflora*

Vasey's Grass*
Kikuya Grass
Harding Grass*
Reed Canary Grass
Carolina Canarygrass*
Lemmon's Canary Grass
Mediterranean Canary Grass*
Hood Canary Grass*
Mountain Timothy
Cultivated Timothy*
Annual Bluegrass*
Bolander's Bluegrass
Bulbous Bluegrass*
Canadian Bluegrass*
Cusick's Bluegrass
Skyline Bluegrass
Longtongue Muttongrass
Keck's Bluegrass
Bog Bluegrass
Fowl Bluegrass*
Kentucky Bluegrass*
Pringle's Bluegrass
Rush Bluegrass
One-side Bluegrass
Sierra Bluegrass
Stebbins' Bluegrass
Delicate Bluegrass
Rough Bluegrass*
Wheeler's Bluegrass*
Chilean Beard Grass*
Ditch Beard Grass*
Mediterranean Beard Grass*
Annual Beardgrass*
European Alkali Grass*
Scribneria
Rye*
Japanese Bristlegrass*
Bristle Foxtail
Bristly Foxtail*
Green Foxtail*
Sorghum, Sudan Grass*
Johnson Grass*
Poverty Grass*
Medusa Head*
Spiked Mannagrass
Pale False Mannagrass

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Trisetum canescens</i> | Nodding Oatgrass, Tall Trisetum |
| <i>Trisetum spicatum</i> | Narrow Oatgrass |
| <i>Trisetum wolfii</i> | Beardless Oatgrass |
| <i>Ventenata dubia</i> | Ventenata Grass* |
| <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> | Brome Fescue* |
| <i>Vulpia microstachys</i> var. <i>microstachys</i> | Small Fescue |
| <i>Vulpia microstachys</i> var. <i>confusa</i> | Confusing Fescue |
| <i>Vulpia microstachys</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i> | Few-flowered Fescue |
| <i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> | Foxtail Fescue* |
| <i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>myuros</i> | Rattail Fescue* |

Typhaceae – Cattail Family

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Sparganium angustifolium</i> | Narrowleaf Bur Reed |
| <i>Sparganium emersum</i> ssp. <i>emersum</i> | Emerald Bur Reed |
| <i>Sparganium natans</i> | Small Bur Reed |
| <i>Typha angustifolia</i> | Narrowleaf Cattail |
| <i>Typha domingensis</i> | Southern Cattail |
| <i>Typha latifolia</i> | Broadleaf Cattail |

SECTION SIX
TEXT ASSIGNMENT AND SCHEDULE
February 25, 2010

Four items are due from authors for their respective families by June 30, 2010. The four items are:

1. Using the WORD template provided, the complete text for each of the species listed in their respective families. (See section 5 of the style manual regarding which species are to be covered in the families assigned to you). Note that we may have to drop some of the obscure species from the book if we cannot obtain a photograph for them. The descriptions will be at the species level only, not the variety or subspecies level (unless there is only one variety or subspecies in the two-county area). It is recommended that the varieties and subspecies be covered in the comments section for the species. The varieties and subspecies are indicated by blue type and indented under the species..
2. A description of each of the families highlighting the most important characteristics of the family. (see the Wildflower book as a guide)
3. A list of references used in preparing the text
4. A list of plant characteristics that you feel should be depicted in separate photos if we can. There will be at least one photo for each of the species described in the book, but there may be up to two more to show the most important characteristics in identifying the species (ie., flowers, fruit, bark, fall color, habitat shots, etc. (see section 7 of the style manual under “types of shots Needed”. Rank them in order of importance.

Although the deadline is June 30, submitting text even before that date is encouraged. A welcome approach would be to submit the text of each family as it is finished rather than wait to submit all of them in June. Send your text as an e-mail attachment to chetblackburn@yahoo.com. Or if you prefer, you may record it on a CD or DVD and mail to: Chet Blackburn, 720 Millertown Rd., Auburn, CA., 95603.

If for any reason, you feel you will not be able to make the June 30 deadline, please let Chet know as early as possible so that the family (or families) can be reassigned.

SCHEDULE FOR SHRUBS AND TREES

| <u>AUTHOR</u> | <u>FAMILY</u> | <u>DUE DATE OF FIRST DRAFT</u> | <u>RCVD</u> |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Chet Blackburn | Araliaceae | (1) June 30, 2010 | _____ |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Caprifoliaceae (12) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Fabaceae (11) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Hippocastanaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Moraceae (2) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Rubiaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Simarubiaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Karen Callahan | Garryaceae (2) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Sterculiaceae (2) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Julie Carville | Calycanthaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Philadelphaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Ranunculaceae (2) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Rosaceae (36) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Scrophulariaceae (2) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Styracaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Monica Finn | Juglandaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Rhamnaceae (14) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Richard Hanes | Celastraceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Ericaceae (14) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Fagaceae (12) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Hydrophyllaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Pinaceae (13) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Taxaceae (2) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Vicki Lake | Asteraceae (18) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Papaveraceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Roger McGehee | Anacardiaceae (3) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Berberidaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Cupressaceae (5) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Oleaceae (3) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Vitaceae (3) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Kathy Van Zuuk | Cornaceae (4) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Lauraceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Karen Wiese | Betulaceae (3) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Grossulariaceae (10) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Rutaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| Bill Wilson | Aceraceae (3) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Salicaceae (21) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |
| | Taxodiaceae (1) | June 30, 2010 | _____ |

SECTION 7
PHOTOGRAPHY CONSIDERATIONS
Revised: Mar 3, 2010

INTRODUCTION

Photos from many photographers are solicited. It would be advantageous to the selection committee to have a wide selection to choose from. The committee would, of course, especially like to receive photos of species where no photo is yet available. A listing of these species can be found on the chapter's Web site

TYPES OF IMAGES NEEDED

1. Digital photos, slides, and color negatives are all acceptable but digital photos are the preferred type.
2. Prints will be accepted but stand little chance of being used unless there is no other alternative.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DIGITAL PHOTOS

Since it is likely that most photographs taken specifically for the book will be taken using digital cameras, there are factors to consider before taking the photos.

For a photograph to work for book purposes it needs to meet some minimum quality requirements.

1. Get enough pixels in each shoot. It needs to be a minimum of 300 dpi [dots per inch], sometimes called resolution. [If your camera has a low megapixel (i.e. < 6MP) rating, check to see if the largest image it shoots is in the 1000 pixels by 650 pixels range for a picture like the plant identification pictures in the first book. *The rule of thumb with digital images is if you have enough pixels in the image you can adjust the dpi.*]
2. Do not add pixels on your computer. This degrades the image.
3. If at all possible, try not to use the .JPG format with your digital camera. If that is the only choice available with your camera use the highest pixel setting and JPG (meaning compress) the image as little as possible (i.e. use the highest number available).

JPG is a lossy file type meaning that it throws away pixels every time you save the file, so that the image quality is degraded with each subsequent generation of images that is saved from the original. The JPG number determines how much is lost. The lower the number used the more of the

image is discarded. A JPG number of 3 means that roughly 30% of the image is saved with 70% being lost.

4. Preferred file types are RAW, DNG, TIFF, EPS, and PICT, although PICT is more difficult to work with because it does not convert well to other formats. These are lossless file types that don't throw picture information away.
5. Please don't resize or crop the image before submitting. We prefer doing that in post-production when we know what we need for the book.
6. Try to shoot each subject both in portrait and landscape orientations. We needed the "other" shot many times for the first book.
7. The best lighting for most plant identification purposes is a bright diffused light. Bright sunlight creates a lot of contrast and shadows. Using a flash sometimes helps. "Slave" flashes can also be helpful in removing shadows. Try to avoid backlight conditions.
8. Be careful with color shifts during the morning and afternoon golden hours. Plant colors can be shifted by the yellow-orange light.
9. Consider bracketing shots by varying the aperture or exposure time.
10. There will be a copy stand available in the studio for doing extensive macro work.

TYPES OF SHOTS NEEDED

Trees and Shrubs

- a. ___ Full solo tree
- b. ___ Bark
- c. ___ Branch
- d. ___ Dormant branch
- e. ___ Leaves (individual and variations)
- f. ___ Fall Leaves
- g. ___ Flower: ___ male, ___ female
- h. ___ Fruit
- i. ___ Other unique features
- j. ___ Habitat shots

Ferns

- k. ___ Full solo individual
- l. ___ Underside of frond
- m. ___ Fiddleheads form
- n. ___ Sori

- o. ___ Other unique features
 - p. ___ Habitat shots
- Grasses and sedges**
- q. ___ Full solo individual
 - r. ___ Seed Head/Inflorescences
 - s. ___ Seeds
 - t. ___ Other unique features
 - u. ___ Habitat shots

FILE NAMING DIRECTIONS

To keep track of photos in a computerized database requires a naming process that assigns photos file names in an orderly fashion. This will prevent the time-consuming effort of having to search randomly through a large number of photos while looking for a specific photo. It will also help assure that the photographer is properly credited and the original photos returned to them. To do this, the filename of a photo needs to contain several pieces of information. The name needs to have genus and species, author, ID number and photo type information. Our previous book used 2 letters for the Genus and 3 letters for the species, then an underscore followed by the photographers initials. So if photographer Chet Blackburn submitted a photo of a California Poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), under the old system he would have named it:

ESCAL_CB

The new convention adds a letter to both genus and species, and a dash replaces the underscore. The photographer's initials remain the same but they are to be followed by a three digit number assigned by the photographer and a lower case letter describing the plant photo type (a – j) [The plant photo types are listed in a previous paragraph under TYPES OF SHOTS NEEDED.] Therefore, using the new method, the same photo of *Eschscholzia californica* would now bear this file name:

ESCCALI-CB003a ← the “a” is for the whole plant, leaves, flowers and all.

The 003 is a unique sequential number assigned by the photographer to prevent duplicate names.

Hopefully, along with the photo, Chet would have submitted a PHOTO INFORMATION TAG (described below), and **ESCCALI-CB003a** would be the photo ID used on the first line of the tag.

PHOTO INFORMATION TAGS

Although not a mandatory requirement, it would be very helpful if photo information tags were submitted along with the photos. The information on these tags would serve multiple purposes, being not only useful for the book, but in tracking species in the field for a variety of purposes. Contact Bill for a supply of

tags. It is possible that you will not know every piece of information sought on the tag but even tags with partial information would be useful.

PHOTO IDENTIFICATION TAG

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Photo Information | No: _____ |
| Date Taken: | _____ |
| Family: | _____ |
| <i>Genus:</i> | _____ |
| <i>Species:</i> | _____ |
| <i>ssp or var:</i> | _____ |
| Creator: | _____ |
| Address: | _____ |
| City: | _____ ST: _____ |
| Postal Code: | _____ |
| Phones: | _____ |
| Emails: | _____ |
| Photo Location: | _____ + _____ |
| Habitat: | _____ |
| County: | _____ Elev.: _____ |
| GPS(Lat/Long): | _____ / _____ |
| Description: | _____ |
| | _____ |
| Keywords: | _____ |
| | _____ |

Where:

Photo information No: is the Photo ID described under FILE NAMING DIRECTIONS Above, e.g. **ESCCALI-CB003a**

Date Taken: is the actual date the photo was taken.

Family, Genus, species and ssp or var may require help to determine.

Creator: is the photographer.

Address, City, ST, Postal Code, Phones, Emails: are all photographer contact info.

Photo Location: is for nearest street and cross street, or any other information that would help pinpoint the location

Habitat: is an ecological description

County and Elevation: are necessary.

GPS(Latitude/ Longitude): GPS coordinates are becoming increasingly important. You may not be able to provide this information but if the photo location entry is complete and detailed, it can be determined through Google Earth and other means.

Keywords: are search words used in the photo metadata for searching.

SUBMISSION OF PHOTOS

Before submitting photographs please place all the photos to be submitted in folders labeled with their family names. This makes cataloging much easier.

Photographs in any format should be submitted to Bill Wilson. Contact Bill by e-mail at wilsonb@mjc.edu or by phone at 530-265-8040 for the best way to submit your particular type of photo.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Photos to be used in the book will be selected based on the criteria of photo resolution and quality, orientation need, and the image that best captures the characteristic of the plant. As illustrations in the plant description section, we are not necessarily looking for the “prettiest” or “artsy” photos, but photos that best capture the essence of the plant as a novice is likely to encounter it. However, the “pretty” or “artsy” photos may well be useful in other parts of the book

A desirable feature would also be single images that depict more than one feature of the plant, such as foliage and fruit, or foliage and flower, where both features are clearly visible and characteristic in nature.

LINE DRAWINGS

We will keep the option open to use line drawings from publications with expired copyrights or with permission from copyrighted publications when photographic images are either unavailable or inadequate. This would most likely occur in the grasses and sedges segment.

COPYRIGHT OWNERSHIP AND USAGE PARAMETERS

Regarding photo copyrights, the following items apply.

1. Photographers will retain full copyright ownership of all images submitted for consideration (whether they are selected or not).
2. Photographers will be granting a *donated* one-time usage of any image that is selected for use in the book.
3. All photos will be credited to the respective photographer.

4. Once image selection is finalized, photographers will be asked to sign a usage permission form for their selected images.
5. The usage permission form will allow for photographs to be used in promotional and advertising materials relating to the book unless photographers specifically request that they not be used in this manner.

