THE JEPSON GLOBE

A Newsletter from the *Friends of The Jepson Herbarium*

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Curator's Column: Continuing Discoveries in California Floristics

By Bruce G. Baldwin

As we conclude the final phase of editing of the revised *Jepson Manual*, most treatments already have been posted for online viewing (see http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/jepsonmanual/review/) and the great magnitude of change in understanding of California's flora since 1993 is beginning to be absorbed by botanists everywhere, prior to publication. An especially valuable outcome of the effort by our many dedicated authors to produce revised floristic treatments for the new *Manual* is major progress in systematic studies of Californian plants. As a result of the stimulus provided by the *Manual* project, discoveries of new Californian plant lineages have been made recently, and are reflected in part by new taxa recognized in the revised treatments.

Other discoveries could not be incorporated in the revised *Manual* because of insufficient time to publish formal descriptions of new taxa in scientific journals, but are nonetheless a by-product of the project and will be incorporated in the online version of the *Jepson Manual* after valid publication elsewhere. Our intent for the future is to revise floristic treatments as needed, so that the online *Manual* will track progress as it occurs rather than on a once-per-decade or longer time interval. As the threats to California's flora magnify and the pace of discovery quickens, more vigilance will be necessary to ensure that taxonomies

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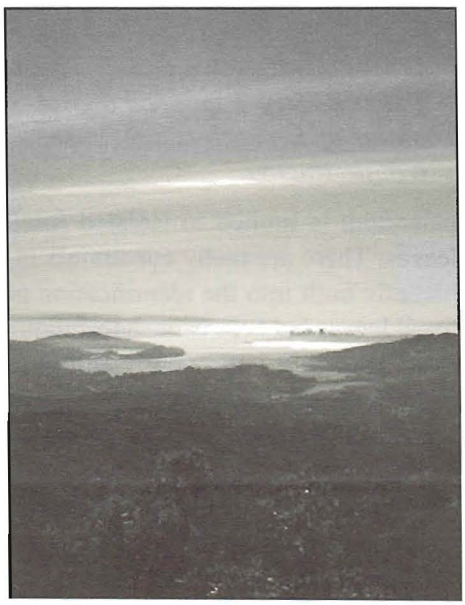

The Bay Area Early Detection Network — An Exciting New Collaboration

The University and Jepson Herbaria, along with more than 100 other organizations, are now partners in the Bay Area Early Detection Network (BAEDN). BAEDN is an initiative that coordinates early detection and rapid response to plant invasions across the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay Area. BAEDN works to proactively deal with the highest priority outbreaks before they grow into large and costly threats. BAEDN partners are working together to develop a scientifically rigorous list of the most harmful invasive plants, train each other in detection techniques, make detections and report them to the shared database, Calflora; intriguing finds are vouchered and included in the Consortium of California Herbaria database as well. Individual populations

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Distinguished Sabbatical Visitors Investigate California Plants

Toward the end of last year, Bruce Baldwin hosted two distinguished visitors, Professor Joachim W. Kadereit from the Institute of Systematic Botany and Botanic Garden, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany, and Dr. Gudrun Kadereit from the Botanical Institute, Univ. of Mainz. They came to Berkeley with their four children and while they were here, they were involved in several collaborative projects described below.

The two projects pursued by Joachim during his visit originated from his interest in the systematics and phylogeny of Papaveraceae and the subfamily Papaveroideae, which consists of two major lineages, a New World lineage with *Arctomecon*, *Argemone*, *Romneya*, *Canbya*, *Hesperomecon*, *Meconella,* and *Platystemon*, and a primarily Old World lineage with *Meconopsis*, *Papaver*, *Roemeria,* and *Stylomecon*.

In the mostly Old World lineage, *Papaver californicum* and *Stylomecon heterophylla* are the only New World representatives (apart from some arctic-alpine poppies). Although quite unlike in capsule morphology — *P. californicum*

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ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Cover image by Andrea Williams

Franciscan Manzanita Rediscovered

Label from above specimen:

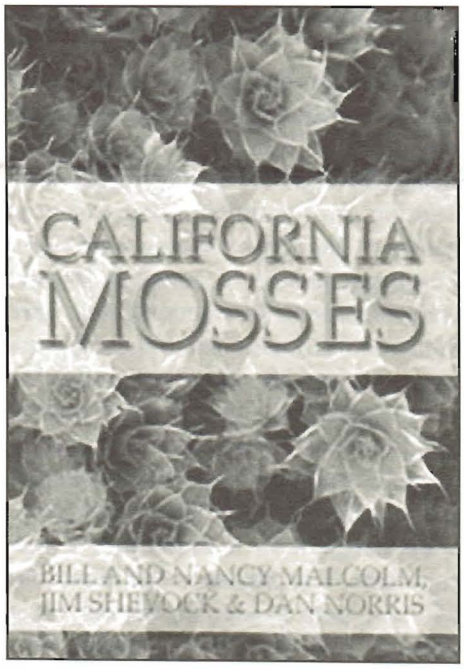
CALIFORNIA
46016
Arctostaphylos franciscana Eastwood
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, 32: 201, 1905
TYPE LOCALITY
SAN FRANCISCO
Locality: Laurel Hill Cemetery
Serpentine rock outcrop
Alt. Ca. 300 ft. March 8, 1946
Collected by Lewis S. Rose

The San Francisco Manzanita. *Arctostaphylos franciscana*, thought to survive only in cultivation, was rediscovered last year in the wild for the first time since 1942. Daniel Gluesenkamp of Audubon Canyon Ranch spotted it in a part of the Presidio where a new highway is planned.

Gluesenkamp is currently Director of Habitat Restoration for Audubon Canyon Ranch. He earned his Ph.D. at the University of California at Berkeley with research that revealed how populations of native and alien thistles are shaped by plant competition, by insect herbivory, and by effects of habitat productivity on the relative intensity of competition versus herbivory.

The Franciscan manzanita has had a long history of attempts to save it from destruction, starting with Alice Eastwood saving specimens from the burning California Academy after the 1906 quake, and Lester Rowntree trying to save plants from the Laurel Hill Cemetery before it was bulldozed in 1947. Currently, Wild Equity Institute submitted a petition to list the species under the Endangered Species Act.

The recently found plants have been relocated to a site within the Presidio.



California Mosses by Bill and Nancy Malcolm, Jim Shevock, and Dan Norris. Micro-Optics Press, Nelson, New Zealand, 2009. 430 pp. $68 hardcover. ISBN 9582224-5-2. Available from California Native Plant Society.

Described as "stunning" and "magical," as well as "enormously useful," this book is for the amateur plant enthusiast as well as those who wish a more thorough study of mosses. It contains dramatic photomicrographs and the species can be identified from pictures. You can even identify mosses without needing a hand lens, by matching "leaves" to the illustrations. For more in-depth study, this book works well in conjunction with the descriptions and keys to California Mosses by Norris and Shevock in *Madroño* 51 (1&2), 2004.

Magnificent Chinese and American Redwoods (English and Chinese Edition) Momei Chen (Editor) ISBN 7030238990. Available for $45 from Amazon.com and Save the Redwoods League.

This bilingual overview of all three redwood species, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Sequoia sempervirens, and Sequoiadendron giganteum*, not only gives the latest scientific evidence on redwoods, but also tells stories of their discovery and preservation. Various redwood locations are described along with their associated flora and fauna. New findings from Chen's research in China and the United States are included.