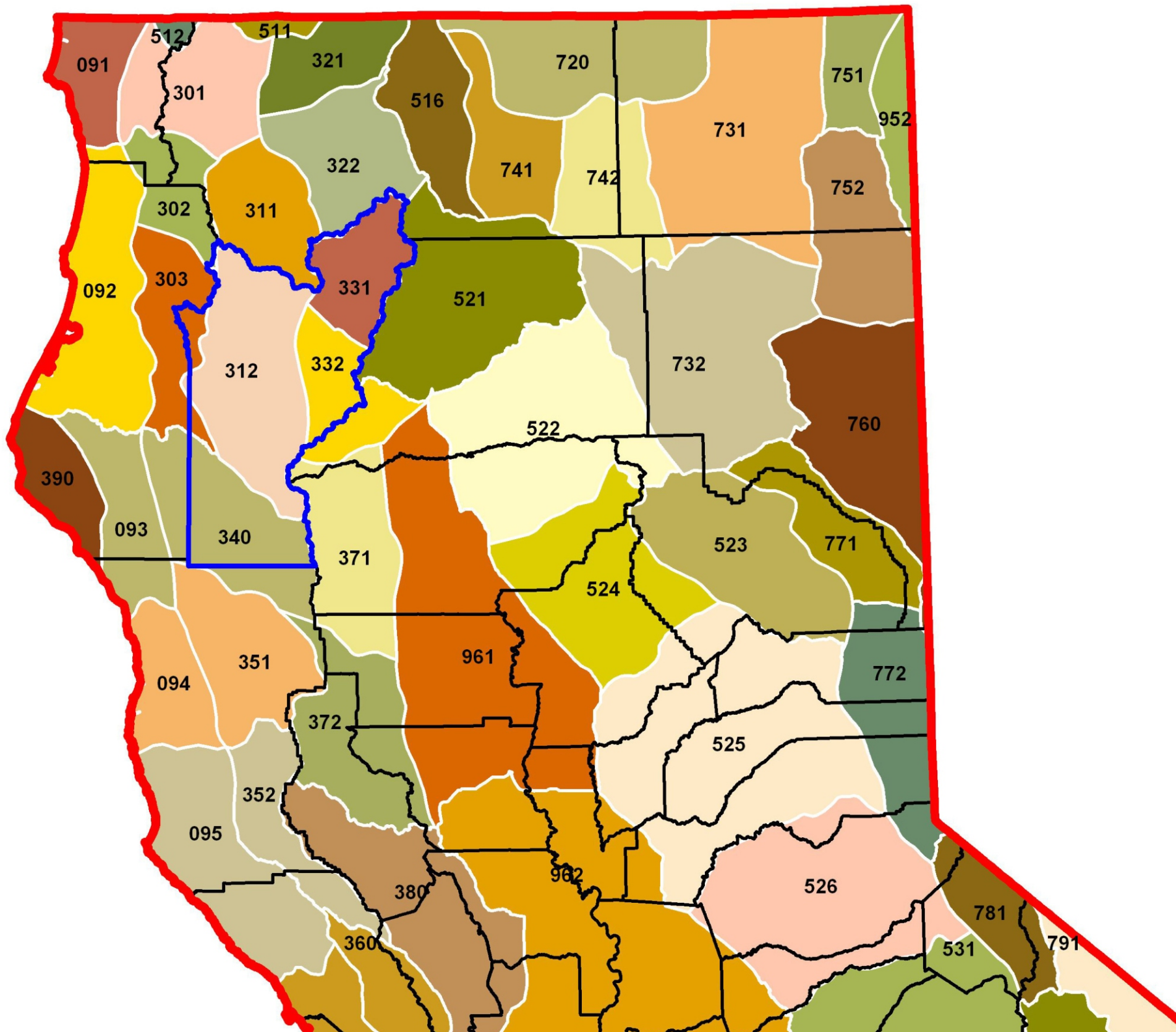


# Northern California Tree Seed Zones



## 090 Series -- North Coast Redwood

The redwoods extend along the coast in the fog belt, 10 to 30 miles wide, from extreme southwestern Oregon as far South as Monterey Bay. An exception is an area near Cape Mendocino, which has no redwood. The redwood belt north of Cape Mendocino is a relatively high site and contains Douglas-fir and the minor species, including western hemlock, Sitka spruce, grand fir, Port-Orford-cedar, and western redcedar. South of Cape Mendocino, the redwood stands are generally of lower site and include Douglas-fir as a second major species.

## 100 Series -- Central Coast

### 300 Series -- North Coast Interior

This region extends from the summit of the Siskiyou south to San Francisco Bay and lies between the coastal fog belt and the Sacramento Valley. The western portion is predominately Douglas-fir, while the eastern portion is mixed conifer. An isolated seed zone, number 390, predominantly Douglas-fir, is located on the coast in the Cape Mendocino area.

### 500 Series -- West Slope Cascades-Sierra

This region is an extension of the west slope Cascade mountain region in Oregon and extends south to the Tehachapi Mountains. Its west and east boundaries are, respectively, the Central Valley and the crest of the Cascade and the Sierra Nevada. Fowells' Zones II, III, IV, V, VII, and VIII are generally included in this enlarged region.

Fowell (1946) points out that "The west slope of the Sierra Nevada supports two broad timber types, the mixed conifer and the subalpine. On the lower and middle west slope of the Sierra Nevada and in the southern extension of the Cascade Range the timber stands are typically mixed conifer, containing ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Pacific white fir, and California incense-cedar, with Douglas-fir included in the northern part. In the vicinity of the Mokelumne River, Douglas-fir ceases to be an important part of the stand!" The upper slopes of the Sierra Nevada support a subalpine forest of California red fir, Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, and western white pine.

### 700 Series -- East Slope Cascades-Sierra

This is an extension of the east slope Cascade mountain region in Oregon and extends south on the east slope of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada to Walker Pass in Kern County. The timber stands

of the east slope of the Sierra Nevada and of the Columbian Plateau of northeastern California consists of ponderosa pine and Jeffrey pine with mixtures of white fir and incense-cedar.

## 900 Series -- Four Areas

The 900 series in the Northwest encompasses southeastern Oregon; in California it serves as a "catchall" for four separate areas to keep the numbering system within the three-digit designation. The four areas are:

### 950--Great Basin, northeastern California

### 960--Central Valley

### 980--southern California desert

### 990--southern California mountains (this area contains most of the natural conifer stands found in southern California)

## RULES

The following rules for using seed (or planting stock raised from seed) collected from California Tree Seed Zones should be closely observed:

1. Whenever possible, use seed from the seed zone in which planting or seeding is to be done.
2. If seed from this seed zone is not available, use seed from an immediately adjacent seed zone within the same physiographic and climatic subregion (both seed zones having the same XY number a Z number differing by only one or two numbers).
3. If seed from an immediately adjacent seed zone within the same subregion is not available, use the closest available seed from a seed zone within the same subregion (both seed zones having the same XY number).
4. If seed from a seed zone within the same subregion is not available, use seed from a seed zone within the same physiographic and climatic region (both seed zones having the same X number) or from an immediately adjacent seed zone in another region.
5. Movement of seed from one region to another should be done only with considerable caution to insure meeting the silvical requirements or the introduced seed.
6. Elevational distribution must always be considered, whether within individual seed zones or between regions. The 1,000-foot criteria adopted as USDA forest seed policy must be followed closely. Therefore, each seed lot must be separated by seed zone and 500-foot elevational differences.