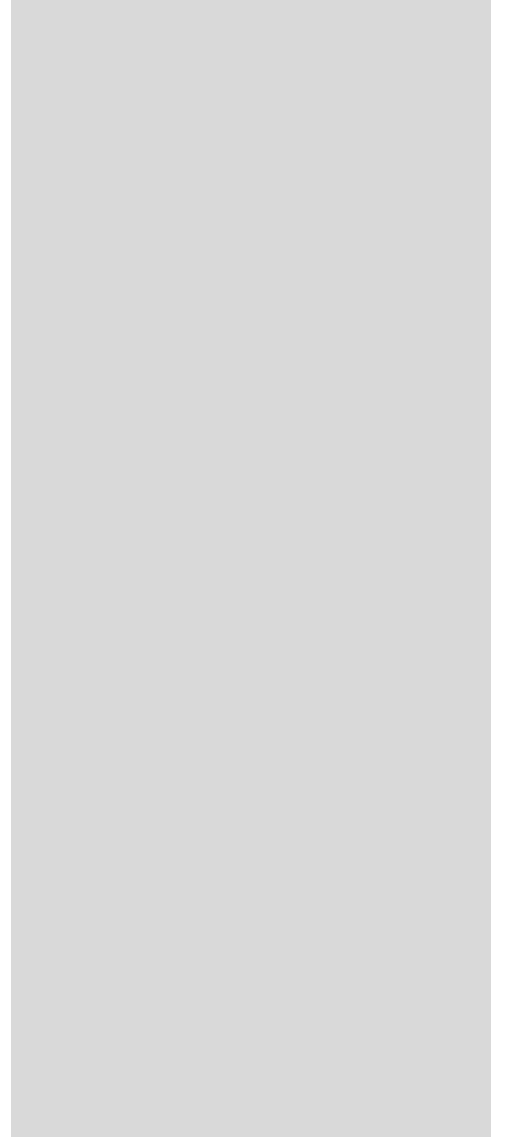


AUTHOR INDEX



Authors	Page
Adams, Theodore E., Jr.	213
Aigner, Paul A.	431
Airola, Daniel A.	583
Allen-Diaz, Barbara	339
Arnold, Richard A.	543
Baefsky, Michael	527
Barnhart, Steve	275
Barry, Sheila J.	667
Bartolome, James W.	183, 327, 569
Bayer, Robin	693
Bell, Charles W.	49
Bell, Enoch F.	55
Bell, Fremont L.	313
Berlund, Tristan C.	423
Berman, Jennifer	692
Bernhardt, Elizabeth A.	147, 157, 301, 543
Berry, Alison M.	91, 553
Bertenshaw, James L.	117
Bihari, Gabor	697
Bledsoe, Caroline S.	83, 692, 693
Block, William M.	431
Bloom, Peter H.	365
Bolsinger, Charles L.	61
Brooks, William H.	479
Bryant, John M.	625, 691
Bunnell, Fred L.	648
Campbell, Chris G.	339
Cobb, Janet S.	27
Conard, Susan G.	694
Conkle, M. Thompson	694
Connor, J. Michael	183, 267, 321, 696
Corcoran, Bonni M.	646
Costello, Laurence R.	91, 553
Dagit, Rosi	257
Davis, Frank W.	353
De Lasaux, Michael D.	231
Dockter, JoAnn L.	391
Dodd, Richard S.	127
Downer, A. James	257
Downie, Denise E.	65
Drake, Christiana	147, 157
Eberlein, Gary E.	355, 683
Fargo, Roberta J.	373
Fong, Herb	559, 693
Fritzke, Susan L.	281
Frost, William E.	177, 183, 299, 347, 671
Fuchs, Marilyn A.	648
Fulgham, Kenneth O.	331

Garcia, Sergio L.	423
Garrison, Barrett A.	353, 411
George, Melvin R.	331
Germaine, Heather L.	225
Gorton, Terry Barlin	17
Griggs, F. Thomas	289
Hagen, Bruce W.	521
Halpin, Christopher G.	423
Hanna, R. Joss	613
Harestad, Alton S.	648
Hastey, Ed	41
Hastings, Marla S.	275
Hodgskiss, Paul.	694
Hubbell, Jean G.	651
Huff, Eric K.	199
Hug, Hilary K.	559
Huntsinger, Lynn	626
Jacobs, Karel A.	91, 553
Jansen, Henricus C.	313
Jensen, Wayne A.	423
Johnson, Kenneth D.	355, 683
Johnson, Sharon G.	593
Joyce, Melissa	696
Kashani, Nasser	127
Kloss, Susan	117
Knight, Ronald S.	667
Knops, Johannes M.H.	75, 101
Koenig, Walter D.	101
Krannitz, Pam G.	648
Kruger, Barbara S.	699
Larsen, Royce E.	331
Larson, Amy	698
Laudenslayer, William F., Jr.	373
Lawson, Dawn M.	642
Lian, Heidi	698
Lomas, M. Christine	698
Lowell, Eini C.	457
Lubin, Dorothy Mockus	636
MacDonald, James D.	91, 553
Mansfield, Terry M.	43
Matzner, Steven L.	109, 694
McBride, Joe R.	117, 275
McCreary, Douglas D.	177, 211, 243, 267, 667
McDougald, Neil K.	177, 331, 347, 671
McPherson, Guy R.	225
Millikin, Catherine S.	83, 693
Montalvo, Arlee M.	694
Moon Stumpff, Linda	692
Morrison, Michael L.	431
Mossadegh, Ahmad	117
Motz, Ronald W.	679

Muick, Pamela C. 135

Munton, Thomas E. 355, 683

Narog, Marcia G. 646

Narwath, Steve 697

Nash, Thomas H. III 75

Nelson, Charles W. 491

Nicholas, Alicia M. 225

Nichols, Greg A. 401

Nickles, Douglas V. 515

Noel, Jay E. 603, 613

Norberg, Edward A. 117

O'Dell, Tharon 21

O'Sullivan, Richard 11

Osterling, Ralph S. 251

Paysen, Timothy E. 646

Peterson, Daryl R. 289

Phillips, Ralph L. 177

Piirto, Douglas D. 199, 613

Pillsbury, Norman H. 465, 698

Plank, Marlin E. 457

Plumb, Timothy R. 59, 231

Pratini, Nanette L. 657

Purcell, Kathryn L. 381

Quinn, Ronald D. 697

Radabaugh, Mark 491

Rafii, Zara A. 127

Rawlings, Marcus S. 583

Reimer, Jeffrey L. 465

Rice, Kevin J. 109, 694

Richards, James H. 109, 694

Roberts, James 697

Robinson, Scott T. 199

Rojahn, Karin J. 225

Rowntree, Rowan A. 487

Sanders, Dale 527

Sands, Peter B. 213

Schlesinger, William H. 75

Schwan, Joan L. 559, 693

Scott, Thomas A. 657

Seiger, Leslie A. 642

Shelly, John R. 443, 445, 631

Siepel, Nancy R. 391

Smith, Brenda 199

Snow, Richard R. 313

Sprague, G. Lynn 45

Standiford, Richard B. 169, 177, 411, 569

Stanley, Marion E. 213

Steger, George N. 355, 683

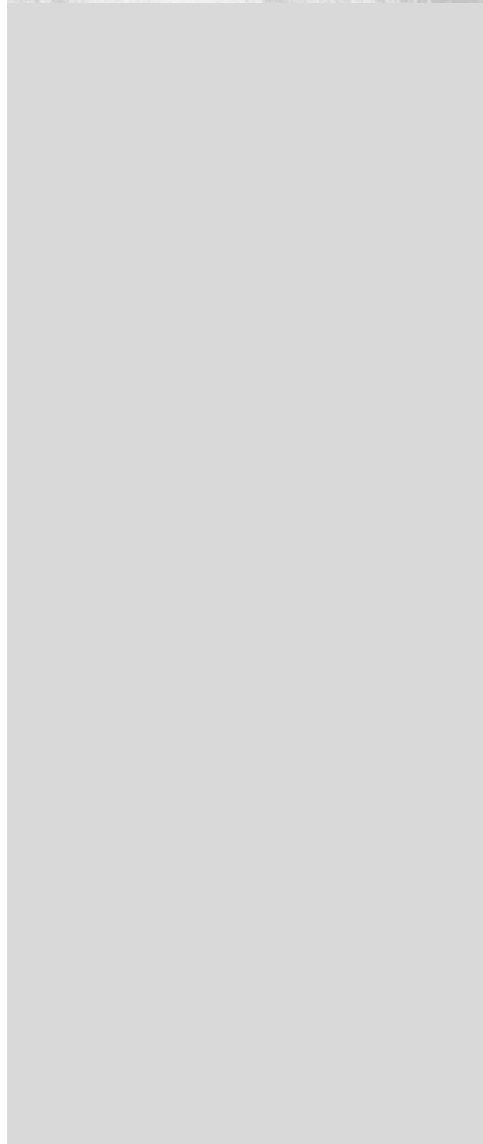
Stephens, Scott L. 191

Stephenson, John R. 401

Swiecki, Tedmund J. 147, 157, 301, 541, 543

Taskey, Ronald D.	65
Tate, Kenneth W.	331
Tecklin, Jerry	83, 243, 267
Thomas, Jack Ward	3
Thompson, Richard P.	567, 603, 613, 699
Tietje, William D.	365, 391, 423, 661
Treber, Gregory A.	313
Turner, Jennifer G.	381
Verner, Jared	381
Vilkitis, James R.	499
Volgarino, Deveree A.	401
Vreeland, Justin K.	365, 391
Walters, Daniel R.	703
Weitkamp, William H.	213, 661
Weltzin, Jake F.	225
White, Scott D.	664
White, Thomas C.	401
Willoughby, Bob L.	321
Wilson, Richard A.	35, 53
Work, George R.	695
Yoshida, Sally L.	661
Zavala, Miguel A.	646
Zedler, Paul H.	642
Zimmerman, Kenneth J.	51

INDEX



Index

A

- acacia (*Acacia longifolia*), tree volume equations for, 465–478
- access problems and inventorying oak woodlands, 61–63
- “acorn calves,” 15
- acorns
 - collection of, 679–680
 - cork oak acorns for hogs, 480
 - cup removal and higher germination rate, 227–228
 - dispersal by Steller’s jays, 648–650
 - Emory oak germination, 225–230
 - over-planting recommended, 294
 - planting in native soils, 657–660
 - planting techniques for coast live oak, 231–242
 - planting without irrigation, 681–682
 - production patterns within California, 101–108
 - seeded acorns vs. nursery stock, 220–221
 - size and Emory oak germination, 228, 229
 - size parameters and seedling survival and growth rates, 113
 - size related to seedling size, 680
 - storage of, 680–681
 - taproot, importance of, 679
 - toxicity and cattle, 14–15
 - viability differences, Kern and Madera Counties, 180–181
- active management, 588–589
- adaptation patterns, blue oak seedlings, 109–115
- adaptive management, 534
- Aesculus californica*. *See* California buckeye
- age, blue oak seedlings, 179–180
- Alameda County, cattle grazing and ground squirrels in blue oak savanna, 327–329
- alfalfa, competitive effects on valley oak seedlings, 651–656
- allometric relationships, root mass and aboveground parameters in blue oak, 83–89
- Amador County, ranchers and factors contributing to land use change, 593–602
- American sweet gum, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- amphibians
 - richness, numbers, and habitat relationships in coastal oak woodland, 397–398
 - wood cutting and impact on habitat in blue oak woodlands, 411–422
- Annadel State Park, control of Douglas-fir invasion, 275–279
- Arctostaphylos hookeri* spp. *hookeri*. *See* Hooker’s manzanita
- Arctostaphylos viscida*. *See* gray leaf manzanita
- Arizona, Emory oak germination and emergence, 225–230
- arthropods
 - CODA database, 543–552
 - counts of mites and insects in CODA database, 548
 - damage to oaks caused by, 550
 - See also* insects

B

- biodiversity, recommended working definition of, 534
- birds
 - California spotted owl diet, 683–687
 - California spotted owl nest sites in southern Sierra Nevada, 355–364
 - in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 381–390
 - keystone species for nesting birds in study, 396
 - point counts, design recommendations, 431–439
 - red-tailed hawk nest site characteristics in central California oak woodlands, 365–372
 - richness, numbers, and habitat relationships in coastal oak woodland, 396–397
 - Steller’s jays and acorn dispersal, 648–650
 - wood cutting and effect on population trends, 431–439
 - wood cutting and impact on habitat in blue oak woodlands, 411–422
 - See also* counting of birds
- black oak. *See* California black oak

- blue gum, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- blue jays. *See* Steller's jays
- blue oak
 - acorn production patterns, 101–108
 - acorn viability from Kern and Madera Counties, 180–181
 - canopy cover, rainfall, and forage production, 187, 188
 - cattle grazing and sapling growth, 313–320
 - clipping effect on seedlings, 135–145
 - CODA report for *Inonotus andersonii* (canker-rot), 545–546
 - damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 - downed woody material and, 423–430
 - forage production and canopy density, 321–326
 - genetic variation in shoot growth, phenology, and mineral accumulation, 117–125
 - individual tree model to estimate stand structure dynamics, 169–176
 - lichens and nutrient cycling, 75–82
 - natural mortality rate, 152
 - physical and mechanical properties of, 450
 - pruning resprouts to enhance growth, 667–670
 - regeneration in southern Sierra foothills, 177–181
 - rehabilitation of a restoration project, 267–273
 - root biomass study, 83–89
 - sapling recruitment and regeneration status, 147–155
 - sapling recruitment, factors affecting, 157–167
 - seedling adaptation patterns and processes, 109–115
 - seedling establishment by artificial regeneration, 213–223
 - seedling protectors and weed control, 243–250
 - seedling rooting and low oxygen stress, 91–99
 - shade effect on seedlings, 135–145
 - soil characteristics, 65–73
 - soil water potential and root activity, 693
 - tree shelters and direct seeding, 693
 - tree shelters for seedlings, 243–250, 267–273
 - water stress and stomatal conductance, 694
 - weed control, 243–250, 267–273
- blue oak woodlands and savannas
 - biological diversity of, 117, 169
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 - cattle grazing and ground squirrels, 327–329
 - CRP oak regeneration study, 661–663
 - fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 - grasslands conversion not easily reversed, 166
 - point counts of birds, design recommendations, 431–439
 - prescribed burning project (1987–1995), 671–678
 - red-tailed hawk nest site characteristics in, 365–372
 - sapling recruitment inadequate to offset losses in, 147–155
 - understory composition, 183–184
 - vertebrate abundance and habitat associations in coastal-central California, 391–400
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
 - wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564
 - wood cutting and impact on wildlife habitat, 411–422
- British Columbia, acorn dispersal by Steller's jays, 648–650
- brown-headed cowbirds, in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 388, 389
- Browning-Ferris Industries, 251–256
- brush mice, problems assessing presence and abundance of, 373–380
- Buena Vista Country Club (BVCC), Conservation Plan for golf course development, 499–513
- Bureau of Land Management, oak woodland management efforts of, 41–42
- Buteo jamaicensis*. *See* red-tailed hawk
- Butte County, assessment of potential hardwood loss in, 491–497

C

- Cache Creek Management Area, BLM oak woodland protection area, 41–42
- California Aqueduct Project, pipeline to Santa Barbara, 28, 30, 31–31, 703
- California black oak
 - acorn production patterns, 101–108
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 - damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 - fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198

continued

- California black oak (*continued*)
- lumber suppliers of, 634
 - lumber volume and value recovery data, 457–464
 - mills that process, 633
 - physical and mechanical properties of, 450
 - restoration project in Yosemite Valley, 281–289
 - valuation of lumber from (\$/MLT), 461–462
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
- California Board of Forestry, hardwood management efforts, 22–24
- California bottlebrush grass, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513
- California buckeye, fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
- California Cattlemen’s Association, history and policy for hardwood range management, 51–52
- California Dept. of Fish and Game
- budget lacking for oak protection, 28, 34
 - oak woodlands conservation role, 43–44
- California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection
- budget lacking for oak protection, 28, 34
 - regulation not favored by, 28, 53
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- adequacy of studies and surveys required by, 530–531
 - recommendations for improvement of, 532–533
- California ground squirrels. *See* ground squirrels
- California mice, problems assessing presence and abundance of, 373–380
- California Native Plant Society, guidelines for assessing effects of development, 533
- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), 533
- California Oak Disease and Arthropod (CODA) database, 543–552
- California Oak Foundation
- chartering of, 3
 - general planning process activities, 577
 - importance of, 19, 20
 - paper presented by president of, 27–34
 - strategy of, 699
- California Rangeland Water Quality Management Plan (CRWQMP), 696–697
- California Resources Agency
- budget lacking for oak protection, 28, 34
 - paper resented by assistant secretary for, 17–20
- California spotted owl
- diet in riparian deciduous and oak habitats, 683–687
 - nest sites in woodlands of southern Sierra Nevada, 355–364
- California tiger salamanders, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 49–513
- California walnut restoration, 697
- California white oak. *See* valley oak
- California Wildlife Habitat Relationships database, 407, 411, 423
- shortcomings of and EIRs, 533
- camphor tree, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- canker-rot (*Inonotus andersonii*), CODA report on, 545–546
- canopy
- blue oak canopy and forage production, 321–326
 - blue oak sapling recruitment, 157–167
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics and canopy cover, 355–364
 - Emory oak germination, 227, 228, 229
 - lichens and nutrient cycling fluxes, 75–82
 - sapling position relative to canopy, 149, 151
 - shade effect on seedlings, 135–145
 - understory-canopy relationships, 183–190
 - and understory composition, 184–186
 - and understory forage productivity, 187–188
 - vigor related to canopy condition, 258, 259, 260–261, 263–265
 - wood cutting and canopy cover, impact on wildlife habitat, 411–422
- canyon live oak
- acorn production patterns, 101–108
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 - damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 - fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 - fire injury monitoring with electrical resistance, 646–647
 - population structure and clonal variation in, 694–695
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446

- carob, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- cattle grazing. *See* livestock grazing
- Cattlemen's Association. *See* California Cattlemen's Association
- cattle ranchers
 - critical problems of, 598–600
 - disintegration of farm economy and infrastructure, 596–597
 - oak habitat preservation by, 11–16, 299–300
 - oak regeneration techniques, 695–696
 - "Right to Farm" ordinances, 597
 - sale or subdivision of land, 593–602
 - thinning practices of, 12–13
- CCA. *See* California Cattlemen's Association
- censuses. *See* counting of birds
- Cerantonia siliqua*. *See* carob
- certification. *See* professional certification and licensing
- charcoal, as a special forest product, 636–637
- Chinese elm, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- Chinese pistache, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- Chorizanthe pungens* var. *pungens*. *See* Monterey spineflower
- Cinnamomum camphora*. *See* camphor tree
- coast live oak
 - acorn production patterns, 101–108
 - clipping effect on seedlings, 135–145
 - damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 - downed woody material and, 423–430
 - geographic distribution, 129
 - hybridization among evergreen oaks, 127–133
 - physical and mechanical properties of, 450
 - planting success, 251–256
 - pruning of crown, 252–253
 - regeneration techniques, 231–242
 - seedling and sapling mortality and growth rates, 642–645
 - shade effect on seedlings, 135–145
 - soil characteristics, 65–73
 - transplantation problems, 257–266
 - tree shelters and direct seeding, 693
- coast live oak woodlands
 - golf course Conservation Plan to preserve, 499–513
 - red-tailed hawk nest site characteristics in, 365–372
 - understory composition, 184
 - vertebrate abundance and habitat associations in, 391–400
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
 - wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564
- coast redwood forest, tanoak control with herbicides, 199–208
- CODA (California Oak Disease and Arthropod) database, 543–552
- COF. *See* California Oak Foundation
- Colusa County, cattle grazing and blue oak saplings, 313–320
- common garden experiment, genetic variation in blue oak, 117–125
- conductivity values, livestock grazing and water quality, 342
- Conejo Valley, valley oak survival and vigor related to urban development, 515–519
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), oak regeneration study, 661–663
- conservation strategies
 - education and research activities of the IHRMP, 569–581
 - golf course development and endangered habitats, 499–513
 - local policy initiatives, 576–577
 - southern California forests and woodlands, 401–410
 - See also* management methods
- Consumes River Preserve, BLM oak woodland protection area, 42
- Contra Costa County
 - seedling establishment by artificial regeneration, 213–223
 - valley oak mitigation and reservoir project, 583–591
 - wildlife evaluation methods and subdivision EIRs, 527–537
- Contra Costa Water District, valley oak mitigation and reservoir project, 583–591
- conversion of habitat, 4–5
- coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP), 534–535

- cork oak
 - California domestic cork production, 479–484
 - history of cork use, 479–480
 - low oxygen stress and *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infection and disease, 553–558
 - seedling rooting and low oxygen stress, 91–99
 - yields rates, 482–484
- cost
 - irrigation costs, 294
 - of transplantation, 265
 - of tree shelters, 272
 - Vaca cages, 309
 - valley oak restoration, 294
- counting of birds
 - point count design recommendations, 431–439
 - spot-mapping censuses, 381–390, 393, 396–397
 - See also* population survey techniques
- county government
 - Cattlemen’s Association and voluntary guideline development, 52
 - role of, 23–24
- cowbirds, in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 388, 389
- creeks
 - grazing and erosion of intermittent streams, 331–337
 - livestock grazing and water quality, 339–346
- CRMP (coordinated resource management and planning), 534–535
- crown cover, individual tree model for blue oaks to predict, 169–176
- crown rot. *See Phytophthora cinnamomi*
- Cupressus macrocarpa*. *See* Monterey cypress
- CWHR. *See* California Wildlife Habitat Relationships database
- Cyanocitta stelleri*. *See* Steller’s jays

D

- damaging agents
 - California Oak Disease and Arthropod (CODA) database, 543–552
 - damage to oaks caused by, 550–551
 - effect of hypoxia on *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infection of cork oak roots, 553–558
 - fungus species in CODA database, 549
 - soil fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and cork oaks, 481
 - See also* fire; urbanization
- deer. *See* herbivory control
- Del Valle Park, cattle grazing and ground squirrels in blue oak savanna, 327–329
- depositional surfaces, and coast live oaks, 65–73
- diseases
 - CODA database, 543–552
 - damage to oaks caused by, 550–551
 - See also* damaging agents
- Douglas-fir, control of invasion by, 275–279
- Douglas-fir forest, tanoak control with herbicides, 199–208
- downed woody material (DWM)
 - California spotted owl nest sites, 359, 361
 - contribution by blue, valley, and coast live oaks, 423–430
- drought
 - blue oak seedling height, 179
 - seedling survival rate, 143
 - See also* moisture stress; rainfall
- drying, California hardwoods, 451–453
- dusky-footed woodrats, problems assessing presence and abundance of, 373–380

E

- ecosystem management
 - conceptual mitigation plan, 584–588
 - description of, 5–9
 - detailed mitigation plan, 588–589

continued

- ecosystem management (*continued*)
 - valley oak mitigation for reservoir project, 583–591
 - watershed approach to ecosystem-based planning, 49–50
- edge cities. *See* urbanization
- EIRs. *See* environmental impact reports (EIRs)
- El Dorado County
 - fire history of mixed oak-pine forest in, 191–198
 - property values and oak tree and stand condition, 613–621
 - ranchers and factors contributing to land use change, 593–602
- electrical resistance, for monitoring fire injury, 646–647
- Elymus californicus*. *See* California bottlebrush grass
- Emory oak, germination and emergence of, 225–230
- endangered species
 - golf course Conservation Plan and, 499–513
 - See also* California spotted owl; northern spotted owl
- Engelmann oak
 - acorn production patterns, 101–108
 - physical and mechanical properties of, 450
 - seedling and sapling mortality and growth rates, 642–645
 - seedling growth increased with native soils, 657–660
 - threatened status, 4
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
- environmental impact reports (EIRs)
 - case study of wildlife evaluation methods in proximity to subdivisions, 527–537
 - CEQA and documentation quality, 530–531
- epiphytic lichens, nutrient cycling of a blue oak woodland, 75–82
- erosion, grazing and erosion of intermittent streams, 331–337
- erosional surfaces, and blue oaks, 65–73
- estate taxes
 - conservation easements and, 33–34
 - high land value and pressure on heirs, 599
- Eucalyptus globulus*. *See* Blue gum
- Eucalyptus signata*, root biomass, 86–87
- European starling, in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 386, 387–388, 389

F

- fertilizer treatment, California black oak seedling restoration project, 283–287
- fire
 - benefits to oak habitat, 281
 - and blue oak sapling recruitment, 161–162, 165
 - electrical resistance for monitoring fire injury, 646–647
 - history in mixed oak-pine forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 - lightning fires, 196
 - prescribed burning and oak woodlands and American Indians, 692
 - prescribed burning project (1987–1995), 671–678
 - prescribed burning to control Douglas-fir invasion, 275–279
 - seedling and sapling mortality and growth rates of coast live oak and Engelmann oak, 642–645
 - suppression of fire and decline in Lake Tahoe Basin forest health, 613
 - wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564
- fire risk
 - threat of edge effect grows, 18
 - urban/wildlife interface and, 46
- firewood
 - cattle ranchers and, 12, 13
 - harvesting of, 411
 - harvesting trends (1988–1992), 575
 - recommendation to mitigate the removal of downed woody material, 428
 - See also* wood cutting
- flavor enhancers, as a special forest product, 637
- flooding, low oxygen stress and seedling rooting, 91–99
- foothill pine, fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
- forage management
 - blue oak canopy and forage production, 321–326
 - canopies and forage productivity, 187–188
 - quality of understory forage, 186–187

continued

- forage management (*continued*)
 - See also* livestock grazing
- forest botanicals, as a special forest product, 637–638
- Fort Ord, BLM oak woodland protection area, 42
- Fraxinus velutina* Modesto. *See* Modesto ash
- Fresno County
 - blue oak regeneration in, 177–181
 - California spotted owl diet in riparian deciduous and oak habitats, 683–687
 - problems assessing presence and abundance of small nocturnal mammals, 373–380
- fungi. *See* damaging agents
- furniture manufacturers
 - California hardwood industry and, 631–635
 - See also* lumber; niche markets

G

- Garlon 3A/Garlon 4. *See* triclopyr
- Garry oak (*Q. garryana*)
 - acorn dispersal by Steller's jays, 648–650
 - See also* Oregon white oak (*Q. garryana*)
- genetic variation
 - blue oak seedlings, 109–115
 - blue oak shoot growth, phenology, and mineral accumulation, 117–125
 - canyon live oak population structure and clonal variation, 694–695
 - gene flow among evergreen oaks, 127–133
- geographic synchrony in oak growth and reproduction, 101–108
- germination. *See* acorns; seedlings
- GIS. *See* map compilations; spatial modeling and analysis
- gold mining, impact of, 4
- golf course development, Conservation Plan for, 499–513
- gophers
 - coast live oak survival, 255
 - See also* pocket gophers
- grain deviations, California hardwoods, 448
- grasses, in oak woodland understory, 183–184
- grasshoppers
 - blue oak restoration project, 268, 270, 271
 - screens to control, 215, 218–219
 - tree shelters and screens to control, 248
- gray leaf manzanita, fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
- grazing. *See* livestock grazing
- greenery, as a special forest product, 638–639
- ground squirrels
 - cattle grazing influence in blue oak savanna, 327–329
 - threat to seedling establishment, 220, 221
 - valley oak seedling survival and, 306, 309–310
- growth rings. *See* tree-ring data

H

- habitat quality index (HQI), 585–586
- habitat relationships
 - California Wildlife Habitat Relationships database, 407, 411
 - downed woody material and, 423–430
 - GIS-based models to predict, 408–409
 - urban development, oak woodlands, and habitat fragmentation, 521–522
 - wood cutting in blue oak woodland, 411–422
- habitat restoration. *See* restoration projects
- hardwood industry. *See* lumber
- height
 - individual tree model for blue oaks to predict, 169–176
 - of juvenile oaks and wildfire survival, 561–562
 - measuring tree height, 470, 471

- herbicides
 - control of Douglas-fir invasion of oak woodland, 275–279
 - first growing season use of, 291
 - tanoak control in uneven-aged redwood forest, 199–208
 - weed control for oak seedling regeneration, 213–223
 - weed control for valley oak seedlings, 304, 305
 - See also* weed control
 - herbivory control
 - blue oak restoration project, 268, 270, 271
 - coast live oak seedling survival, 231, 237–238, 239
 - seedling establishment, 213–223
 - See also* screen cages; traps; tree shelters
 - Heteromeles arbutifolia*. *See* toyon
 - holly oak
 - root biomass, 86–87
 - tree volume equations for, 465–478
 - Hooker's manzanita, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513
 - Hoopa Tribal Council, 47
 - Hoopa Valley Tribe, special forest product production, 640–641
 - Horkelia cuneata* spp. *sericea*. *See* Kellogg's horkelia
 - house counts of dusky-footed woodrat, 373–380
 - hybridization
 - among evergreen oaks, 127–133
 - between and within local blue oak populations, 109–115
 - See also* genetic variation
 - hypoxia stress
 - effect on *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infection of cork oak roots, 553–558
 - seedling responses to, 91–99
- I**
- IHRMP. *See* Integrated Hardwood Range Management Program
 - individual tree model, and blue oak stand structure dynamics, 169–176
 - Inimim Forest - Yuba River Watershed, BLM oak woodland protection area, 42
 - Inonotus andersonii* (canker-rot), CODA report on, 545–546
 - insects
 - California spotted owl diet, 683–687
 - CODA database, 543–552
 - counts of mites and insects in CODA database, 548
 - screens to control, 215, 218–219
 - See also* arthropods
 - Integrated Hardwood Range Management Program
 - educational outreach programs, 573–574
 - education and research activities of, 569–581
 - importance of, 19, 20
 - landowner response to educational efforts of, 626–630
 - local policy initiatives, 576–577
 - program goals, evolution of, 571
 - publications, 528
 - research studies, 572–573
 - starting of, 3
 - trends in hardwood rangelands, 575–576
 - intercropping, competitive effects of alfalfa on valley oak seedlings, 651–656
 - interior live oak
 - damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 - geographic distribution, 129
 - growth rings, 664–666
 - hybridization among evergreen oaks, 127–133
 - interior live oak woodlands
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 - fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 - point counts of birds, design recommendations, 431–439
 - prescribed burning project (1987-1995), 671–678
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
 - inventory of oaks
 - agencies that conduct, 61

continued

- inventory of oaks (*continued*)
 - historical inventory, 46
 - loss per year, 18
 - on National Forest lands, 45
 - problems of inventorying, 61–63
 - statewide, 3, 4
 - techniques used, 61–63
- inventory of urban forests, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- irrigation
 - coast live oak planting, 253–254
 - coast live oak regeneration, 231–242
 - valley oak restoration project, 291, 294, 295
 - See also* hypoxia stress
- island scrub oak. *See* Santa Cruz Island scrub oak

J

- jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), tree volume equations for, 465–478
- Japanese zelkova, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- jays. *See* Steller's jays
- Juglans californica*, 697

K

- Kellogg's horkelia, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513
- Kern County, blue oak regeneration in, 177–181
- King Range National Conversation Area, BLM oak woodland protection area, 41

L

- lace lichen (*Ramalina menziesii*), 75–82
- Lake Tahoe Basin, property values and oak tree and stand condition, 613–621
- land ownership
 - changes from 1985 to 1992, 626–630
 - in oak woodlands and coniferous forest in southwest California, 403
 - parcelization of rural land, 595–596
 - private ownership relative to National Forest lands in southern California, 407
 - socioeconomic factors and attitudes toward oak resources, 699
- landscape ecology, 534
- landscape fabric, as mulch for valley oak seedlings, 301–311
- land-use patterns
 - southern California ecoregion, 405–406
 - species' specific life history requirements and, 406–407
- licensing. *See* professional certification and licensing
- lichens, nutrient cycling of a blue oak woodland, 75–82
- lightning fires, 196
 - See also* fire
- Liquidambar styraciflua*. *See* American sweet gum
- Lithocarpus densiflorus*. *See* tanoak
- live oak. *See* canyon live oak; coast live oak; interior live oak
- livestock grazing
 - acorn toxicity and cattle, 14–15
 - bird communities in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 381–390
 - blue oak sapling recruitment, 157–167
 - blue oak saplings and, 154
 - blue oak saplings and cattle grazing, 313–320
 - blue oak understory composition, 183–184
 - CRP oak regeneration study, 661–663
 - erosion of intermittent streams, 331–337
 - ground squirrels and, 327–329
 - high-intensity, short-duration grazing, 313–320
 - intensity and timing and intermittent stream erosion, 331–337
 - oak bud poisoning of cattle, 15
 - pathogens and water supply contamination, 340

continued

livestock grazing (*continued*)
 red-tailed hawk habitat, 371
 seedling growth and, 135–145
 supplemental feeding sites and increase in rangeland RDM, 347–350
 timing of grazing, 313–320
 traditional, moderate grazing, 313–320
 understory and, 187
 valley oak seedling survival and growth, 301–311
 water quality in a riparian habitat, 339–346
See also forage management; tree shelters

London plane, tree volume equations for, 465–478

Los Angeles County

coast live oak mitigation planting success, 251–256
 coast live oak transplantation, 257–266

Los Vaqueros Reservoir Project, valley oak mitigation, 583–591

low oxygen stress. *See* hypoxia stress

lumber

California black oak volume and value recovery data, 457–464
 California demand for, 445
 California hardwood industry profile, 631–635
 drying, 451–453
 harvesting of, 450
 manufacturing considerations, 449–453
 milling, 451
See also niche markets; timber industry; wood products

M

Madera County

bird communities in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 381–390
 blue oak regeneration in, 177–181
 grazing and erosion of intermittent streams, 331–337
 supplemental feeding sites for cattle and increase in rangeland RDM, 347–350

Magnolia grandiflora. *See* southern magnolia

mammals

California spotted owl diet, 683–687
 problems assessing presence and abundance of small nocturnal mammals, 373–380
 small mammal richness, numbers, and habitat relationships in coastal oak woodland, 394–395
 wood cutting and impact on habitat in blue oak woodlands, 411–422
See also specific mammal names

management methods

active management, 588–589
 adaptive management, 534
 mathematical policy model, 603–612
 natural management, 588
 nonpoint source management plan for hardwood rangeland, 696–697
 uncertainty problems, 604–610
See also conservation strategies; ecosystem management; planning strategies

map compilations

GIS technology and potential hardwood loss, 491–497
 hardwood rangeland mapping, 575
 of National Forest lands in California, 45
 southern California ecoregion, 405
See also spatial modeling and analysis

markets

for woodland hardwoods, 447
See also niche markets

mathematical policy model of oak woodlands, 603–612

meadow voles

threat to seedling establishment, 220, 221
See also voles

mean fire intervals (MFI), fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198

Medicago sativa. *See* alfalfa

Mendocino County

blue oak seedling adaptation patterns, 109–115
 seedling establishment by artificial regeneration, 213–223

mice

problems assessing presence and abundance of, 373–380

continued

- mice (*continued*)
 - See also* rodents
- milling. *See* sawmills
- mineral accumulation, blue oak genetic variation in, 117–125
- mites
 - counts of mites and insects in CODA database, 548
 - See also* arthropods
- mitigation planning
 - coast live oak planting success, 251–256
 - removal of downed woody material, 428
 - valley oak mitigation for reservoir project, 583–591
- Miwoks, fires used to maintain California black oak habitat, 281
- Modesto ash, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- moisture stress
 - coast live oak regeneration, 231–242
 - stomatal conductance in blue oak and water stress, 694
 - See also* drought
- Monterey County
 - CRP oak regeneration study, 661–663
 - hardwood management by, 24
 - lichens and nutrient cycling in blue oak woodland, 75–82
 - oak regeneration on a cattle ranch, 695–696
 - red-tailed hawk nest site characteristics in, 365–372
 - shade and clipping effects on seedlings, 135–145
 - vertebrate abundance and habitat associations in oak woodlands, 391–400
- Monterey cypress, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- Monterey pine, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- Monterey spineflower, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513
- mulching
 - coast live oak regeneration, 231–242
 - valley oak seedling growth and survival, 301–311
- Museum of Vertebrate Zoology survey methods, 533–534
- mushrooms, as a special forest product, 639–640
- MVZ Survey Methods, 533–534
- mycorrhizal infection and seedling growth, 692

N

- Napa County, valley oak seedling growth and survival, 301–311
- Native Californians
 - acorn crop failure and economy of, 107
 - acorns and cultural traditions of, 46
 - fire practices of, 191–192, 281, 692
 - Hoopa Tribal Council, 47
 - oak resource management by, 4
 - prescribed burning and oak woodlands, 692
 - special forest product production, 640–641
- native soils and Engelmann oak seedling growth, 657–660
- Natural Diversity Database (NDDDB), 407
- natural management, 588
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, watershed approach to ecosystem-based planning, 49–50
- Nature Conservancy (TNC)
 - alfalfa intercropping at Kopta Slough Preserve, 651–656
 - valley oak restoration project on Sacramento River, 289–295
- NDDDB (Natural Diversity Database), 407
- Neotoma fuscipes*. *See* dusky-footed woodrats
- nest characteristics
 - California spotted owl in southern Sierra Nevada, 355–364
 - in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 381–390
 - red-tailed hawks in central California oak woodlands, 365–372
- Nevada County, hardwood management by, 23–24
- niche markets
 - for hardwoods, 447
 - special forest products, 636–641
 - See also* lumber

nitrate concentrations, livestock grazing and water quality, 342
 nonpoint source management plan for hardwood rangeland, 696–697
 northern oak. *See* Oregon white oak
 Northern Sacramento Valley Sustainable Landscapes Project (SLP), 491–497
 northern spotted owl, habitat protection by timber company, 22
 NRCS. *See* Natural Resources Conservation Service
 nutrient cycling, lichens and a blue oak woodland, 75–82
 nutrients, foliar accumulation in blue oak, 122–124

O

oak bud poisoning of cattle, 15
 Oak Tree Ordinance (Los Angeles County), 251–256
 Oak Tree Protection Ordinance (Calabasas), 257
 Orange County, native soils and Engelmann oak seedling growth, 657–660
 orchids, cork oak prunings as growing media for, 480
 ordinance approach
 to hardwood management, 24
 Oak Tree Ordinance (Los Angeles County), 251–256
 Oak Tree Protection Ordinance (Calabasas), 257
 trends in California, 577
 See also regulation
 Oregon white oak (*Q. garryana*)
 damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 physical and mechanical properties of, 450
 volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
 wine barrels made from, 448
 See also Garry oak (*Q. garryana*)
 Oregon white oak woodland, control of Douglas-fir invasion in, 275–279
 ownership. *See* land ownership
 oxygen
 cork oak roots and the effect of hypoxia on *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infection, 553–558
 seedling responses to hypoxia, 91–99

P

Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Vegetation Management Program, 698
 Pacific Northwest Station, oak inventory responsibilities of, 61, 575
 Pacific Southwest Research Station
 oak inventory responsibilities of, 61
 oaks within, 45–47
 parcelization of rural land, 595–596
 particle-based products, as a special forest product, 637
 pathogens, and cattle grazing, 340
Peromyscus boylii. *See* brush mice
Peromyscus californicus. *See* California mice
 PG&E Vegetation Management Program, 698
 phenology, blue oak genetic variation in, 117–125
Phytophthora cinnamomi
 effect on cork oaks in Portugal, 481
 hypoxia and infection of cork oak roots, 553–558
Pinus ponderosa. *See* ponderosa pine
Pinus radiata. *See* Monterey pine
Pinus sabiniana. *See* foothill pine
 pipeline project. *See* water pipeline to Santa Barbara
Pistacia chinensis. *See* Chinese pistache
 Placer County, property values and oak tree and stand condition, 613–621
 planning strategies
 coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP), 534–535
 elements of an oak tree retention program, 523–525
 elements of planning and resource management, 522–523
 urban development and oak woodlands, 521–522

continued

- planning strategies (*continued*)
- See also* conservation strategies; management methods
 - plant competition control. *See* weed control
 - plants (forest botanicals), as a special forest product, 637–638
 - Platanus acerifolia*. *See* London plane
 - Platanus racemosa*. *See* sycamore
 - pocket gophers
 - coast live oak seedling survival and, 237, 238, 239
 - threat to seedling regeneration, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221
 - weed control to reduce impact of, 291
 - See also* rodents
 - point counts of birds
 - design recommendations for, 431–439
 - See also* counting of birds
 - political agendas, environmental issues and, 29–30
 - ponderosa pine
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 - fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 - population of California
 - El Dorado and Placer Counties, 613
 - growth in Sierra Nevada foothills, 593
 - growth patterns throughout the state, 705
 - integral to ecosystem management, 7–8
 - value conflicts growing within, 703–709
 - population survey techniques
 - CEQA requirements are lax, 530–531
 - standardization recommended, 533–534
 - See also* counting of birds
 - precipitation. *See* rainfall
 - prescribed burning
 - to control Douglas-fir invasion, 275–279
 - effect on interior live oak, blue oak, and valley oak, 671–678
 - oak woodlands and American Indians, 692
 - private land ownership. *See* land ownership
 - professional certification and licensing, 531–532
 - property values, contribution of tree and stand condition to, 613–621
 - pruning
 - blue oak resprouts to enhance growth, 667–670
 - clipping effects on seedlings, 135–145
 - coast live oak crown pruning, 252–253
 - Pseudotsuga menziesii*. *See* Douglas-fir forest

Q

- Quercus agrifolia*. *See* coast live oak
- Quercus chrysolepis*. *See* canyon live oak
- Quercus douglasii*. *See* blue oak
- Quercus emoryi*. *See* Emory oak
- Quercus engelmannii*. *See* Engelmann oak
- Quercus garryana*. *See* Garry oak; Oregon white oak
- Quercus ilex*. *See* holly oak
- Quercus kelloggii*. *See* California black oak
- Quercus lobata*. *See* valley oak
- Quercus parvula*. *See* Santa Cruz Island scrub oak
- Quercus robur*, root biomass, 86–87
- Quercus suber*. *See* cork oak
- Quercus wislizenii*. *See* interior live oak

R

- rainfall
 - blue oak canopy and forage production, 321–326
 - blue oak seedling growth, 178
 - See also* drought

- Ramalina menziesii* (lace lichen), 75–82
- Rarefind*, 533
- RDM. *See* residual dry matter (RDM)
- reciprocal transplant experiments, blue oak seedlings, 109–115
- recruitment
 - blue oak saplings, factors affecting, 157–167
 - blue oak sapling status, 147–155
 - See also* regeneration
- red-tailed hawk, nest site characteristics in central California oak woodlands, 365–372
- redwood forest. *See* coast redwood forest
- regeneration
 - acorn collection and planting without irrigation, 679–682
 - blue oak sapling recruitment inadequate, 147–155
 - blue oaks in southern Sierra foothills, 177–181
 - on a cattle ranch, 695–696
 - coast live oak regeneration techniques, 231–242
 - coast live oak survival and growth success, 251–256
 - CRP oak regeneration study, 661–663
 - herbivory control and seedling establishment, 213–223
 - native soils and Engelmann oak seedling growth, 657–660
 - seedling and sapling mortality and growth rates of coast live oak and Engelmann oak, 642–645
 - weed control and seedling establishment, 213–223, 243–250
 - wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564
 - See also* saplings; screen cages; seedlings; tree shelters
- regulation
 - California issues, 530
 - data collection discouraged by some, 531
 - landowners fear of, 62
 - need for, 28
 - not needed, 53
 - See also* ordinance approach
- removal of trees. *See* wood cutting
- reptiles
 - richness, numbers, and habitat relationships in coastal oak woodland, 397–398
 - wood cutting and impact on habitat in blue oak woodlands, 411–422
- research
 - current state of oak woodland research, 608
 - proposals for oak woodlands, 55–56
- reservoirs, valley oak mitigation and reservoir project, 583–591
- residual dry matter (RDM)
 - increasing by use of supplemental feeding sites for cattle, 347–350
 - livestock grazing methods and, 313–320
- resprouts, pruning to enhance growth, 667–670
- restoration projects
 - artificial regeneration of blue oak and valley oak seedlings, 213–223
 - blue oak seedlings and habitat restoration, 144–145
 - California black oaks in Yosemite Valley, 281–289
 - California walnut woodlands, 697
 - coast live oak seedlings and habitat restoration, 144
 - coast live oaks in Los Angeles County, 251–256
 - Douglas-fir invasion of northern oak woodland, 275–279
 - Emory oak in Arizona, 225–230
 - rehabilitation of a blue oak project, 267–273
 - restoration success vs. implementation success, 294
 - transplantation of mature coast live oaks, 257–266
 - valley oaks along Sacramento River, 289–295
- “Right to Farm” ordinances, 597
- riparian habitat
 - California spotted owl nest sites in southern Sierra foothills, 355–364
 - golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513
 - livestock grazing and water quality, 339–346
 - supplemental feeding sites for cattle and increase in rangeland RDM, 347–350
 - valley oak restoration along Sacramento River, 289–295
- rodents
 - control in Los Angeles County, 255
 - planting away from colonies of, 309–310
 - problems assessing presence and abundance of, 373–380

continued

rodents (*continued*)

- threat to seedling establishment, 220, 221
- See also* ground squirrels; mammals; pocket gophers; voles

root morphology

- blue oak root biomass study, 83–89
- seedlings and low oxygen stress, 91–99
- transplanted coast live oaks, 257–266

root rot. *See Phytophthora cinnamomi*

Rural Community Assistance Program, 47

S

Sacramento River, valley oak riparian forest restoration, 289–295

salamanders, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513

San Andreas coastal live oak woodland. *See* coast live oak woodlands

San Benito County, downed woody material of blue, valley, and coast live oaks, 423–430

San Bernardino County, interior live oak growth rings, 664–666

San Diego County, seedling and sapling mortality and growth rates of coast live oak and Engelmann oak, 642–645

San Luis Obispo County

- CRP oak regeneration study, 661–663
- downed woody material of blue, valley, and coast live oaks, 423–430
- landowner survey, 699
- red-tailed hawk nest site characteristics in, 365–372
- regeneration techniques for coast live oak, 231–242
- seedling establishment by artificial regeneration, 213–223
- soil characteristics of blue oak and coast live oak ecosystems, 65–73
- vertebrate abundance and habitat associations in oak woodlands, 391–400

San Mateo County, wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564

Santa Barbara County

- downed woody material of blue, valley, and coast live oaks, 423–430
- Master Environmental Assessment, 528

Santa Cruz County

- Conservation Plan for golf course development, 499–513
- tanoak control in uneven-aged redwood forest, 199–208

Santa Cruz Island scrub oak, hybridization among evergreen oaks, 127–133

Santa Cruz long-toed salamander, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 49–513

saplings

- blue oak recruitment and regeneration status, 147–155
- blue oak recruitment, factors affecting, 157–167
- fire effect on coast live oak and Engelmann oak, 642–645
- See also* regeneration

savannas, understory-canopy relationships, 183–190

sawmills

- California hardwood industry profile, 631–635
- milling considerations for hardwoods, 451
- portable sawmill proves to be efficient, 457–464
- wood types processed by, 447

screen cages

- blue oak seedling growth and survival, 243–250
- cost and maintenance, 309
- herbivory control by, 213–223
- poultry wire cages, 254, 255
- steel mesh and California black oak seedlings, 283, 287
- Vaca cage performance, 308
- valley oak seedling growth and survival, 301–311

seedlings

- adaptation patterns and processes in blue oak, 109–115
- blue oak failure to develop into pole or mature trees, 178–180
- California black oak restoration project, 281–289
- competitive effects of alfalfa on valley oak seedlings, 651–656
- emergence rates of acorns dispersed by Steller's jays, 648–650
- Emory oak germination, 225–230
- fire and coast live oak and Engelmann oak seedlings, 642–645
- herbivory control for regeneration, 213–223
- mycorrhizal infection and seedling growth, 692

continued

- seedlings (*continued*)
 - protectors and weed control for blue oaks, 243–250
 - retrofitting survivors with tree shelters, 269, 270, 271–272
 - rooting and low oxygen stress, 91–99
 - shade and clipping effects on, 135–145
 - survival rates and regeneration techniques, 231–242
 - weed control for regeneration, 213–223
 - See also* regeneration
- seed source acquisition rules, blue oaks, 117–125
- Sequoia National Park, California spotted owl nest sites in, 355–364
- Sequoia sempervirens*. *See* coast redwood forest
- Shasta County
 - blue oak wood cutting and impact on wildlife habitat, 411–422
 - firewood harvesting in, 575
- sheep
 - grazing and sapling recruitment, 161
 - See also* livestock grazing
- Sherman traps, 373–380
- shigometer, for monitoring fire injury, 646–647
- shoot growth, blue oak genetic variation in, 117–125
- Sierra Nevada foothills (northern)
 - blue oak and genetic variation, 117–125
 - blue oak woody root biomass, 83–89
- Sierra Nevada foothills (southern)
 - blue oak regeneration in, 177–181
 - California spotted owl nest sites in, 355–364
- Sierra Nevada National Forest, California spotted owl nest sites in, 355–364
- size of tree
 - and red-tailed hawk nest sites, 365–372
 - See also* height
- SLP. *See* Northern Sacramento Valley Sustainable Landscapes Project (SLP)
- soil characteristics
 - blue oak and coast live oak ecosystems, 65–73
 - blue oak sapling recruitment, 162–163, 165
 - canopy with/without lichens, 75–82
 - in common garden experiment, 119, 120
 - cork oaks and, 482
 - low oxygen stress and seedling rooting, 91–99
 - native soils and Engelmann oak seedling growth, 657–660
 - soil bulk density and cattle grazing methods, 313–320
 - valley oak restoration, 292–294
- Soil Conservation Service. *See* Natural Resources Conservation Service
- soil fungus. *See* damaging agents; *Phytophthora cinnamomi*
- soil water potential and root activity, 693
- Solano County
 - valley oak seedling growth and survival, 301–311
 - wildlife evaluation methods and subdivision EIRs, 527–537
- Sonoma County
 - control of Douglas-fir invasion, 275–279
 - hardwood management by, 24
 - valley oak seedling growth and survival, 301–311
- southern California, conservation strategy for forests and woodlands, 401–410
- southern magnolia, tree volume equations for, 465–478
- Southwestern California Ecoregion Planning Group (SWEPEG), 401
- spatial modeling and analysis
 - to assess potential hardwood loss, 491–497
 - of landscape patterns, 401–410
 - See also* map compilations
- special forest products, 636–641
- speculation and high land values, 595–596
- Spermophilus beecheyi*. *See* ground squirrels
- spot-mapping censuses
 - bird communities in grazed and ungrazed oak-pine woodlands, 381–390
 - birds in central coastal oak woodlands, 393, 396–397
 - See also* counting of birds
- spotted owl. *See* California spotted owl; northern spotted owl

springs, livestock grazing and water quality, 339–346
 sprouts. *See* resprouts
 squirrels. *See* ground squirrels
 starling. *See* European starling
 state government
 budget lacking for oak protection, 28, 34
 downsizing of state agencies and lack of funding, 44
 role of, 19–20
 statistical power, optimizing for point counts of birds, 431–439
 Steller's jays, acorn dispersal by, 648–650
 streams, livestock grazing and erosion, 331–337
Strix occidentalis occidentalis. *See* California spotted owl
 subdivisions
 in Central Sierra Nevada rangeland, 593–602
 impact evaluation methods need improvement, 527–537
 See also urbanization
 Sunshine Canyon Landfill, 251–256
 survey techniques. *See* population survey techniques
 sycamore, California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 synchrony in oak growth and reproduction, 101–108

T

tannic acid
 in acorns and consumption by squirrels, 220
 acorns and toxicity, 14–15
 oak bud poisoning, 15
 tanoak, herbicides to control in uneven-aged redwood forest, 199–208
 taxes
 conservation easements and estate tax relief, 33–34
 estate taxes and ranchland, 599
 Tehama County
 blue oak wood cutting and impact on wildlife habitat, 411–422
 firewood harvesting in, 575
 pruning blue oak resprouts to enhance growth, 667–670
 voluntary oak/hardwood management guidelines developed by, 13, 23
 threatened status
 Engelmann oak, 4
 landowner's fear of, 62
 valley oak, 4
 See also endangered species
 timber industry
 hardwoods vs. conifers, 21–22
 nontimber, special forest products, 636–641
 See also lumber
 TNC. *See* Nature Conservancy
 Tomahawk traps, 373–380
 toyon, fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 transplantation
 alternative techniques, 264
 cost of, 265
 mature coast live oaks, 257–266
 See also reciprocal transplant experiments
 traps
 problems with live-trapping of small nocturnal mammals, 373–380
 techniques used for small mammals, 392–393
 tree height. *See* height
 tree removal. *See* wood cutting
 tree retention program, elements of, 523–525
 tree-ring data, 104, 106, 107
 interior live oak growth rings, 664–666
 tree shelters
 blue oak restoration project, 267–273

continued

- tree shelters (*continued*)
 - blue oak seedling growth and survival, 243–250
 - California black oak seedling restoration project, 283–287
 - coast live oak regeneration, 231–242
 - cost of, 272
 - direct seeding of acorns and, 679, 693
 - retrofitting surviving seedlings with, 269, 270, 271–272
- tree volume equations for urban trees, 465–478
- tribal communities. *See* Native Californians
- triclopyr, for tanoak control, 201–206
- Tulare County, blue oak regeneration in, 177–181
- Tuolumne County
 - California black oak restoration project, 281–289
 - hardwood management by, 23–24
 - Wildlife Project, 528
- turbidity, livestock grazing and water quality, 342

U

- Ulmus parvifolia chinensis*. *See* Chinese elm
- understory
 - in oak woodlands and savannas, 183–190
 - vegetation in California black oak restoration area, 282–283, 284–285
- uneven-aged forest management, tanoak control with herbicides, 199–208
- Urban Forest Utilization project, goals of, 465–466
- urbanization
 - California trends, 703–709
 - cost of sprawl, 36–37
 - development management planning strategies, 521–526
 - GIS technology to assess potential hardwood loss, 491–497
 - golf course Conservation Plan, 499–513
 - loss of oak woodlands to development, 18, 521, 698–699
 - new town development, 31
 - property values and oak tree and stand condition, 613–621
 - red-tailed hawk tolerance of, 371
 - reservoir project and valley oaks, 583–591
 - “Right to Farm” ordinances, 597
 - sale or subdivision of rangeland, 593–602
 - speculation and high land values, 595–596
 - subdivision impact evaluation methods need improvement, 527–537
 - tree volume equations for 10 urban species, 465–478
 - valley oak survival and vigor in urban development sites, 515–519
 - Vegetation Management Program (PG&E), 698
 - wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564
 - See also* management methods; restoration projects
- USDA Forest Service. *See* Pacific Northwest Station; Pacific Southwest Research Station
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. *See* Natural Resources Conservation Service

V

- Vaca cages. *See* screen cages
- valley oak
 - acorn production patterns, 101–108
 - alfalfa intercropping with seedlings, 651–656
 - California spotted owl nest site characteristics in, 355–364
 - CRP oak regeneration study, 661–663
 - cultural inputs and seedling survival and growth, 301–311
 - damaging agents in CODA database, 547
 - downed woody material and, 423–430
 - fire history of mixed forest in Sierra foothills, 191–198
 - lumber suppliers of, 634
 - mills that process, 633
 - mitigation planning for reservoir project, 583–591
 - mycorrhizal infection and seedling growth, 692
 - physical and mechanical properties of, 450
 - prescribed burning project (1987–1995), 671–678
 - red-tailed hawk nest site characteristics in, 365–372

continued

- valley oak (*continued*)
 - restoration project on Sacramento River, 289–295
 - seedling establishment by artificial regeneration, 213–223
 - seedling rooting and low oxygen stress, 91–99
 - survival and vigor related to urban development, 515–519
 - threatened status, 4
 - tree shelters and direct seeding, 693
 - volume in timberland and woodland areas, 446
 - wildfire and oak regeneration at the urban fringe, 559–564
 - wine barrels made from, 448
- values of oak woodlands
 - habitat quality index (HQI) for valuation, 585–586
 - landowner attitudes toward, 626–630
 - regional approach necessary, 17–18
 - value contribution of tree and stand condition to property values, 613–621
- Vegetation Management Program (PG&E), 698
- Ventura County, valley oak survival and vigor related to urban development, 515–519
- vertebrates
 - abundance and habitat associations in central coast oak woodlands, 391–400
 - See also specific vertebrate names*
- video recording, and wildlife population surveys, 534
- vigor rating scales
 - for coast live oak transplant study, 258
 - valley oak monitoring program, 516
- voles
 - damage caused by in blue oak restoration project, 268, 270, 271
 - hay mulch used for nesting, 309
 - meadow voles as threat to seedling establishment, 220, 221
 - weed control to eliminate, 291
 - See also rodents*
- voluntary ordinances
 - for hardwood management, 13, 23
 - See also ordinance approach*

W

- walnut woodland restoration, 697
- water pipeline to Santa Barbara, 28, 30, 31–31, 703
- watershed approach to ecosystem-based planning, 49–50
- watershed issues
 - grazing and erosion of intermittent streams, 331–337
 - water quality and livestock grazing, 339–346
- water stress. *See* moisture stress
- weather patterns, and acorn production, 101, 107
- weed control
 - blue oak restoration project, 267–273
 - blue oak seedling growth and survival, 243–250
 - competitive effects of alfalfa on valley oak seedlings, 651–656
 - seedling establishment, 213–223
 - valley oak restoration project, 291, 294–295
 - See also herbicides*
- wetlands, golf course Conservation Plan to protect, 499–513
- white oak. *See* Oregon white oak; valley oak
- WHR. *See* California Wildlife Habitat Relationships database
- Wild Earth Project, 528
- wildfire. *See* fire
- wildlife
 - improved methods to evaluate subdivision impact on, 527–537
 - oak habitat for, 43
 - recommended working definition of, 534
- Williamson Act, 599–600
- wine barrels, 448
- wood cutting
 - to control Douglas-fir invasion of oak woodland, 275–279
 - impact on wildlife habitat in blue oak woodlands, 411–422

continued

- wood cutting (*continued*)
 - and population trends of bird species, 431–439
 - recommendation to mitigate removal of downed woody material, 428
 - See also* firewood
- woodpeckers, acorn and Nuttall's woodpeckers as keystone species, 396
- wood products
 - California black oaks for high-value lumber products, 457–464
 - cork production in California, 479–484
 - manufacturing considerations, 449–453
 - oak woodlands as resource for higher-value products, 445–455
 - special forest products, 636–641
 - wood properties for various products, 448–449
 - See also* lumber
- woody debris. *See* downed woody material
- woody root biomass, of blue oaks, 83–89
- wreaths, as a special forest product, 638

Y

- Yosemite Valley, California black oak restoration project, 281–289
- Yuba County
 - blue oak canopy and forage production, 321–326
 - blue oak restoration project, 267–273
 - blue oak seedling adaptation patterns, 109–115
 - blue oak survival and effects of seedling protectors and weed control, 243–250
 - livestock grazing and water quality, 339–346
 - point counts of birds, design recommendations, 431–439
 - seedling establishment by artificial regeneration, 213–223

Z

- Zelkova serrata*. *See* Japanese zelkova