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AN ANNOTATED CHECK LIST OF THE GROVES OF
SEQUOIADENDRON GIGANTEUM
IN THE SIERRA NEVADA, CALIFORNIA

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One of the outstanding characteristics of *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lind.) Buchh. (Taxodiaceae) is its disjunct distribution, restricted to a series of relatively distinct groves extending along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada of California. *Sequoiadendron*, whether known as giant sequoia, big tree, or Sierra redwood, is clearly one of the most prominent species of plants in the world and this fact has led to the present preservation of more than 95% of the area of existing groves in publicly

owned preserves. Despite the available access to almost all of the groves today and the voluminous popular literature on the species, no accurate description of grove localities has been published and available check lists for the groves are extremely inconsistent in terms of number of groves recognized and grove nomenclature.

A major problem in grove nomenclature is the lack of an operational definition for delimiting the boundaries of an individual grove. Fry and White (1938) considered that a distinct grove must be clearly separated by a belt of forest at least half a mile wide in which no individuals of *Sequoiadendron* occur, or separated by some natural division, such as a rocky ridge, that clearly delimits a forest area. Such a definition is obviously somewhat arbitrary, and from their check list of the groves, it can be seen that Fry and White did not always follow their own rule.

It is unlikely that any satisfactory operational grove definition can ever be made. The present disjunct distribution of the groves represents the remnants of what was once a relatively continuous *Sequoiadendron* forest along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, which was dissected by conditions associated with the Wisconsin glaciation. Altithermal conditions of heat and drought, following the Wisconsin, restricted the remaining elements of the *Sequoiadendron* forest to montaine sites characterized by mesic soil moisture conditions throughout the summer periods of drought. Because of this habitat restriction for individual trees, the concept of the "grove" has little biological reality.

Grove nomenclature used in the literature has been applied in a haphazard manner, and for this reason a tremendous proliferation of synonymous grove names has appeared; approximately 200 individual grove names have been applied in the literature. In many cases, tradition or historical accidents have led to separate names for portions of single continuous groves. The descriptions of the Mountain Home, Rancheria, and Crystal Springs "groves," for example, undoubtedly resulted from three parties viewing the same grove from three different directions (Floyd L. Otter, personal communication). In reality, only a single continuous grove exists in this area, and thus only the name "Mountain Home Grove" has been retained in this list.

Early annotated check lists of the *Sequoiadendron* groves were published by Sudworth (1908) and Jepson (1910), but these accounts were based on incomplete knowledge of the distribution of the groves, and not surprisingly contain much misinformation. The annotated check list of the groves by Fry and White (1938) remains the most complete published listing. Although relatively complete in its coverage (information was included for each grove on general location, number of trees over ten feet in diameter at six feet above ground, and miscellaneous comments), numerous inaccuracies within their work reduce its value. At least two nonexistent groves are listed, and certain integral parts of single groves appear under separate names. In the 1946 printing of their book, grove

names in their checklist and on the map inside the cover are inconsistent. In addition, data on the numbers of large trees are unreliable.

The most recent check list of the groves appeared in a report to the California State Legislature (California State Park Commission, 1952). Data were included on grove name, ownership, and acreage.

In the present list geographic distinction has been maintained as the primary criterion for the distinction of individual groves, but historical tradition in names has not been ignored. A blending of these two criteria has been used. Outliers of a small number of trees are considered to be colonizers rather than relic groves, and for this reason, they are described under the supposed "parent" grove rather than given individual names. Several groups of contiguous "groves" have been lumped under single names.

Groves have been listed in alphabetical order. Data on the location of each grove is included based on maps and descriptions in the listed references, as well as: U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps; U.S. Forest Service maps on file at Sequoia National Forest Headquarters, Porterville, California (Snider, 1938a, b; Evans, 1937, n.d.); personal communications from Floyd L. Otter, Forest Manager, Mountain Home State Forest; Calaveras Big Trees State Park maps (Evans, 1924); and U.S. National Park Service maps on file at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park (Been, 1938; Hammon, Jensen, and Wallen, 1964; Western Timber Service, 1970).

THE GROVES OF SEQUIADENDRON GIGANTEUM

- Abbott Creek Grove—T13S, R28E, Sec. 30; one small grove along and south of Abbott Creek shown on the Tehipite Dome 15 min quadrangle; one unit described by Hartesveld, et al. (1967); Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Agnew Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 13; Rattlesnake Creek, Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Alder Creek Grove—T20S, R31E, Sec. 9, 15, 16, 17, 21; Alder Creek, 2 miles east of Camp Wishon; Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Atwell Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 14; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co; single outlier 150 yards above grove is highest known giant sequoia at 8800 ft.
- Bearskin Grove—T13S, R28E, Sec. 34; Bearskin Creek, Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Belknap Grove—T20S, R31E, Sec. 34 and T21S, R31E, Sec. 2; 1 mile southwest of the McIntyre Grove, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Big Stump Grove—T14S, R28E, Sec. 7, 8; along Hwy 180; Sequoia National Forest and Kings Canyon National Park; Tulare Co.
- Black Mountain Grove—T21S, R31E, Sec. 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, and unsurveyed; T21S, R30E, Sec. 1, 12 and unsurveyed northeast margin of the Tule River Indian Reservation; primarily Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Boulder Creek Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 26, 35; along and southwest of Boulder Creek; Norris (1963) incorrectly describes it as south of the Little Boulder Grove; Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Burro Creek—T19S, R31E, Sec. 32, 33; T20S, R31E, Sec. 4, 5; Burro Creek, 2 miles east of Balch Park (Philip F. Corson, personal communication); Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.

- Burton Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 28; between Kennedy Grove and Little Boulder Creek, Sequoia National Park, Fresno Co.
- Cahoon Creek—T17S, R30E, Sec. 27; 1½ miles east of Eden Creek Grove on Cahoon Creek, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Case Mountain Groves—T17S, R29E, Sec. 26, 35, 36 and possibly T18S, R29E, Sec. 1; two units fall under this name, the larger portion occupies the large basin east of Case Mountain; Been (1938) terms this portion the Salt Creek Ridge Grove; Tulare Co.
- Castle Creek Groves—T16S, R30E, Sec. 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, complex of four groves along Castle Creek termed Castle Creek North, South, East and West by Aley (1963); the North and South Castle Creek Groves are extremely small; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Cherry Gap Grove—T13S, R28E, Sec. 19, 20; just west of Highway 180 at Cherry Gap; Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Coffeepot Canyon Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 31, 32; Coffeepot Canyon 1 mile east of Case Mountain Grove, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Converse Basin Grove—T13S, R28E, Sec. 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 18; T13S, R27E, Sec. 12, 13; considered to include the Boole Tree and Cabin Creek Groves, which are continuous with the Converse Basin Grove, Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Cunningham Grove—T22S, R32E, Sec. 30, 31; on ridge south of Long Meadow Creek, 1 mile east of Long Meadow, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co. Norris (1963) lists this as the Long Meadow Grove.
- Deer Creek Grove—T23S, R31E, Sec. 2, 3; 2 miles east of Pine Flat, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Deer Meadow Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 24; immediately south of the Agnew Grove, Sequoia National Forest; barely separated from Agnew Grove by ridge crest; Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Dennison Grove—T18S, R30E, and/or T19S, R30E (?); exact location not established; variously reported as within Sequoia National Park, straddling the park boundary, and just outside of the park; Tulare Co.
- Devil's Canyon Grove—T18S, R30E, Sec. 31 (?); exact location not established; variously reported to be within or just outside of Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Dillonwood Grove—T18S, R30E, unsurveyed; T19S, R30E, Sec. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 (?); really an extension of Garfield Grove across Dennison Ridge; if the ridge is considered the dividing point between the groves then part of the grove is included in Sequoia National Park; the groves traditionally, however, are divided at the park boundary, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- East Fork Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 12, 13, 14, 23, 24; T17S, R31E, Sec. 7, 18; Sequoia National Park and Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co; eastern portion has been separated as the Silver City Grove (Fry & White, 1938).
- Eden Creek Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 28, 29, 32, 33; Eden Creek; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Evans Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22; includes Horseshoe Bend and Windy Gulch Groves; Norris (1963) divides grove into two portions, an eastern Evans Grove and a western Horseshoe Bend Grove; Tehipite Dome 15 min quadrangle of the U.S.G.S. shows it as three groves with the Windy Gulch dominating most of the area; lack of topographic breaks in the combined grove areas indicates that they can best be treated under a single name. California State Park Commission (1952) shows a Horse Bend grove northeast of the Lockwood Grove but this position is considered in error; Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Freeman Creek Grove—T20S, R32E, Sec. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35; T21S, R32E, Sec. 2, 3; Freeman Creek; Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Garfield Grove—T18S, R30E, Sec. 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Several outliers occur along the South Fork of the

Kaweah River below the South Fork and Garfield Groves; the Cedar Flat Grove mapped by Been (1938) seems to represent an outlier near the junction of Garfield Creek and the South Fork of the Kaweah, although there is some question as to the actual location; definite outliers occur $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the South Fork Ranger Station in Sequoia National Park and at several points further down the river to 2700 ft. (Hartesveldt, 1965).

Giant Forest—T15S, R29E, Sec. 36; T15S, R30E, Sec. 31, 32, 33; T16S, R29E, Sec. 1, 12; T16S, R30E, Sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Two small groups of outliers occur: 1) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Kaweah Camp (T16S, R29E, Sec. 1); and 2) five trees $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Marble Fork bridge on Crystal Cave Road (T15S, R29E, Sec. 36).

Grant Grove—T13S, R27E, Sec. 36; T13S, R28E, Sec. 31; Kings Canyon National Park and Sequoia National Forest, Fresno Co.

Homers Nose Grove—T18S, R30E, Sec. 9; incorrectly labeled on Mineral King quadrangle; located on what is plotted as Cedar Creek on the quadrangle map; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.

Horse Creek Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 26, 27; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Cahoon Creek Grove on Horse Creek, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.

Indian Basin Grove—T13S, R28E, Sec. 4, 8, 9, 16, 17; two miles northwest of Hume Lake; Sequoia National Park; Fresno Co.

Kennedy Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 27, 28, 21 (?), 22 (?); two miles on Tehipite Dome 15 min quadrangle, 1 mile southwest of Kennedy Meadow, with the smaller portion, including small parts of Sec. 21 and 22; Evans (1937, n.d.) does not describe this portion, Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.

Landslide Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 30, 31; along Landslide Creek; Tehipite Dome quadrangle shows two small units; Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.

Little Boulder Creek—T13S, R29E, Sec. 27, 34; south margin of Little Boulder Creek, Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.

Lockwood Grove—T13S, R29E, Sec. 7, 8, 17; head of Lockwood Creek, Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.

Long Meadow Grove—T22S, R31E, Sec. 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, west of Long Meadow, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co., Norris (1963) applies this name to the Cunningham Grove.

Lost Grove—T15S, R29E, Sec. 3, 4; west entrance of Sequoia National Park along the Generals Highway; Tulare Co.

McIntyre Grove—T20S, R31E, Sec. 34, 35, 36; South Fork of the Middle Fork of the Tule River, 1 mile east of Camp Nelson; Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co. Norris (1963) includes the Belknap & Wheel Meadow Groves under this name.

McKinley Grove—T10S, R26E, Sec. 35; 2 miles southeast of Dinkey Creek Ranger Station, Sierra National Forest; Fresno Co.

Maggie Mountain Grove—T19S, R30E, Sec. 20 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$): 1.5 miles west of Maggie Mountain in Galena Creek drainage; Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.

Mariposa Grove—T5S, R22E, Sec. 6, 7, 8, 18; 1.5 miles east of South Entrance Station in Yosemite National Park; Mariposa Co.

Merced Grove—T2S, R19E, Sec. 23, 24; Old Coulterville Road, 2 miles southwest of the Tuolumne Grove, Yosemite National Park; Mariposa Co.

Middle Tule Grove—T19S, R31E, Sec. 18, 19, 30; a few trees in T19S, R30E, Sec. 13; North Fork of the Middle Fork of Tule River, southeast of Moses Mountain; Sequoia National Forest and Mountain Home State Forest; Tulare Co.

Mountain Home Grove—T19S, R30E, Sec. 25, 26, 27, 35, 36; T19S, R31E, Sec. 30, 31; T20S, R30E, Sec. 1, 2, 12; T20S, R31E, Sec. 6; Mountain Home State Forest and Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co. Outliers includes: 2 large trees in T19S, R30E, Sec. 34; a small group in T20S, R30E, Sec. 2 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$); and a larger group in T20S, R30E, Sec. 3 at 4200 ft. elevation (Floyd L. Otter, personal communication).

- Muir Grove—T15S, R29E, Sec. 8, 9, 16, 17; 1.5 miles west of Dorst Campground, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Nelder Grove—T6S, R22E, Sec. 5, 6, 8, *et al.*; 4 miles south of Mariposa Grove, Sierra National Forest; Madera Co.
- New Oriole Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 16, 17; tiny grove $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of the Oriole Grove, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Been (1938) lists this as the Oriole Grove.
- North Calaveras Grove—T5N, R15E, Sec. 14, 15, 22; Calaveras Big Trees State Park; Calaveras Co.
- North Cold Spring Grove—T22S, R30E, unsurveyed; north of North Cold Spring Peak, Tule River Indian Reservatin; Tulare Co.; often considered to be a part of the Parker Peak Grove.
- Oriole Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 4, 5, 8, 9; along upper Squirrel Creek in Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Fry and White (1938) include this under Squirrel Creek Grove, although they show it as distinct on their map.
- Packsaddle Grove—T23S, R31E, Sec. 12, 13, 14, 24, Packsaddle Creek, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Parker Peak Grove—T22S, R31E, unsurveyed; between Redwood Creek and Eagle Creek, Tule River Indian Reservation; Tulare Co.
- Peyrone Grove—T21S, R31E, Sec. 34, 35; T22S, R31E, Sec. 2, 3, unsurveyed; Windy Gap Creek 1 mile south of the Red Hill Grove, Sequoia National Forest, Tulare Co.
- Pine Ridge Grove—T15S, R29E, Sec. 17, 18, 20; two units $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Skagway Grove, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Been (1938) mistakenly calls this grove the Skagway.
- Placer County Grove—T14N, R13E, Sec. 18, 19; Middle Fork of the American River, Tahoe National Forest; Placer Co.
- Powderhorn Grove—T23S, R31E, Sec. 10, 14, 15, 1 mile southwest of Powderhorn Meadow, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Putnam-Francis Grove—T18S, R30E, Sec. 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Homers Nose Grove, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Red Hill Grove—T21S, R31E, Sec. 22, 23, 26, 27, and unsurveyed; 1 miles east of Red Hill summit, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Redwood Creek Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 9, 10, 15; Redwood Creek, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Redwood Meadow Groves—T16S, R30E, Sec. 13; T16S, R31E, Sec. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29; 6 separate "groves" were included in this complex by Aley (1963); separate names exist for four of these groves but the complex is best represented under the single name: 1) Redwood Meadow Grove is the main grove, including the ranger station; an outlier consisting of a single tree occurs along the creek $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north; 2) Granite Creek Grove is a small grove along Granite Creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of the ranger station; 3) Little Redwood Meadow Grove, as used by Fry and White (1938), apparently applies to a small grove $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the main grove, at a much higher elevation, 4) Cliff Creek Grove includes two small groups of outliers along Cliff Creek, south of the main grove. Norris (1963) uses the name Redwood Meadow for the Long Meadow Grove; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Redwood Mountain Grove—T14S, R28E, Sec. 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Primarily in Kings Canyon National Park; Whitaker's Forest (Sec. 15, 16) and the Buena Vista Grove (Sec. 13, 24) represent integral portions of this grove; isolated tiny groups of trees south of this grove include Big Baldy Grove near border of 25 and 26), an unnamed group along Redwood Creek in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 35, and Big Springs Grove (three sequoias along Redwood Creek near Big Springs in T15S, R28E, Sec. 2); Tulare Co.
- Sequoia Creek Grove—T14S, R28E, Sec. 6; Sequoia Creek, Kings Canyon National Park; Tulare Co.

- Silver Creek Grove—T19S, R31E, Sec. 29; Silver Creek, 1.5 miles east of Shake Camp Pack Station; Mountain Home State Forest, Tulare Co. A small group of outliers lie in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, near the junction of Silver Creek and the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Tule River; Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co. (Floyd L. Otter, personal communication).
- Skagway Grove—T15S, R29E, Sec. 16, 17, 20; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of Muir Grove, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Been (1938) uses this name in mistake for the Pine Ridge Grove.
- South Calaveras Grove—T5N, R16E, Sec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33; two groups of outliers occur just outside of the grove basin; Calaveras Big Trees State Park; Tuolumne Co.
- South Fork Grove—T18S, R30E, Sec. 14, 15, 16, 22, 23. South Fork of Kaweah River, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co.
- Squirrel Creek Grove—T17S, R30E, Sec. 7; Squirrel Creek, 1 mile west of Oriole Grove, Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. Three trees, probably representing a dispersal of seed down Squirrel Creek from the Oriole Grove; equated with the Oriole Grove in Fry & White (1938).
- Starvation Creek Grove—T23S, R31E, Sec. 9, 10, 15, 16; Starvation Creek, 1 mile west of the Powderhorn Grove, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.
- Surprise Grove—T18S, R30E, Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8; Bennett Creek near Palmer Cave, Sequoia National Park, Tulare Co.
- Suwanee Grove—T15S, R29E, Sec. 26, 35; 1.5 miles east of Crystal Cave; Sequoia National Park; Tulare Co. The Giant Forest quadrangle shows this grove $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of its actual location.
- Tenmile Grove—T13S, R28E, Sec. 35, 36; Tenmile Creek Sequoia National Forest; Fresno Co.
- Tuolumne Grove—T2S, R20E, Sec. 7, 18; Big Oak Flat Road, 1 mile north of Crane Flat Ranger Station; Yosemite National Park, Tuolumne Co.
- Wheel Meadow Grove—T21S, R32E, Sec. 6, 7, 18; T20S, R31E, Sec. 1; South Fork of the Middle Fork of the Tule River, 1 mile southeast of the McIntyre Grove, Sequoia National Forest; Tulare Co.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF EXCLUDED GROVE NAMES
(Including synonyms, names referring to portions
of groves, and names of grove subunits)

- Alder Creek Forest = Alder Creek
 American River = Placer County
 Atwell Forest = Atwell
 Atwell Mill = Atwell
 Balch Park = Mountain Home
 Belknap Camp = Belknap
 Big Baldy = outlying trees south of the Redwood Mountain Grove
 Big Baldy North = see Big Baldy
 Big Baldy South = pair of outlying trees south of Big Baldy reported by Aley (1963); no verification of their existence.
 Big Springs = three outlying trees south of Redwood Mountain
 Black Oak Forest = Muir, Skagway, and Pine Ridge
 Boole Tree = considered here to be portion of Converse Basin
 Boulder Creek Forest = all of the Sequoia National Forest groves north of Kings Canyon and Sequoia, except Converse Basin; 14 groves in all.
 Buena Vista = portion of the Redwood Mountain Grove near the Generals Highway
 Burton Meadows = Burton
 Cabin Creek = considered here to be northern portion of Converse Basin
 Calaveras = North Calaveras
 Camp #7 = Evans
 Carr Wilson = see Wilson

Castle Creek East }
 North } units of Castle Creek Groves
 South }
 West }

Cedar Flat = possibly an outlier below South Fork or Garfield Grove; shown by Been (1938) at roughly junction of Garfield Creek with the South Fork of the Kaweah River

Cherry Flat = outlying tree 3 miles south of Redwood Mountain Grove reported by Aley (1963); no verification or exact locality given

Cliff Creek = units of Redwood Meadow Groves

Clough Cave = outlying trees below Garfield and South Fork Groves

Coffeepot Creek = Coffeepot Canyon

Conifer = portion of Atwell

Converse = Converse Basin

Converse Basin Forest = Converse Basin

Converse Mountain = see Boole Tree

Crane Flat = Tuolumne

Crystal Springs = southern portion of Mountain Home

Dead = probably portion of Nelder Grove; described by Fry & White (1938)

Deer Creek Mill = Deer Creek

Dillon = Dillonwood

Dillon Forest = Dillonwood

Dillon Mill = Dillonwood

Dinkey = McKinley

Dinkey Creek = McKinley

Dinky = McKinley

Dorst = Skagway

Dorst Creek = Skagway

Dorst Creek Groves = Muir, Skagway, and Pine Ridge (described as two groves by Sudworth, 1908).

Dry Meadow = Long Meadow

East Fork Forest = Redwood Creek, Atwell, and East Fork

East Tule Forest = probably Belknap, McIntyre, and Wheel Meadow; description by Sudworth (1908) fits the area but he describes much larger groves

Eden = Eden Creek

Fleitz Forest = McIntyre, Belknap, and Wheel Meadow

Freeman Creek Forest = Freeman Creek

Freeman Valley Forest = Freeman Creek

Fresno = Nelder

Galena Creek = Maggie Mountain

General Grant = Grant

Granite Creek = unit of Redwood Meadow Groves

Grouse Creek = Dennison

Halstead = Suwanee

Harmon Meadow = Redwood Meadow

Homer Peak Forest = Case Mountain, Coffeepot Canyon, Surprise, Eden Creek, Cahoon Creek, Horse Creek, Homers Nose, and Putnam-Francis Groves

Horse Bend = appears NE of Lockwood Grove on map in California State Park Commission (1952), but not described in text; no known grove at this position

Horseshoe Bend = considered here as portion of Evans

Hossack = Alder Creek

Hossack Creek = Alder Creek

Indian Reservation Forest = Parker Peak (and probably Long Meadow, Starvation Creek, Powderhorn, and Packsaddle Groves)

Jesse Brown = artificial grove; planted in 1912 by USFS Ranger Jesse Brown, 0.5 mile southeast of Capinero Road Bridge over White River, Sequoia National Forest (T24S, R31E, Sec. 15), Tulare Co.

- John Evans = Evans
 Kennedy Creek = Kennedy
 Kennedy Meadow = Kennedy
 Kern River Groves = shown by Jepson (1910) as two groves in the area of Peppermint Creek (SW $\frac{1}{4}$, T21S, R32E); no presently known groves in this area
 Kessing Groves = Red Hill and Peyrone
 Lake Canyon = Oriole
 Little Baldy = probably erroneously described grove; Fry & White (1938) describe it as southeast of the Muir Grove, and area where no grove exists
 Little Redwood Meadow = unit of Redwood Meadow Groves
 Lloyd Meadow = Freeman Creek
 Lockwood Creek = Lockwood
 Middle Tule River Forest = Middle Tule, Mountain Home, Maggie Mountain, Silver Creek, and Burro Creek Groves
 Moses Mountain = Middle Tule
 Muir Grove South = Skagway
 Mule Gulch = Squirrel Creek
 New Oriole Lake = New Oriole
 North Grove = used for several groves including the Placer County Grove (Cook, 1961), the North Calaveras Grove, a portion of the Grant Grove (Aley, 1963), and a unit of the Redwood Meadow Groves (Aley, 1963).
 North Kaweah = Muir, Skagway and Pine Ridge
 North Tule River Forest = Dillonwood
 Oriole Lake = Oriole
 Packsaddle Creek = Packsaddle
 Paradise = Oriole
 Paradise Ridge = Oriole
 Pixley = Alder Creek
 Putnam Mill Forest = Black Mountain
 Rancheria = Portion of Mountain Home
 Redwood Canyon = Redwood Mountain (many authors); Aley (1963) places it in synonymy with Redwood Creek
 Redwood Canyon Forest = Redwood Mountain
 Redwood Crossing = Middle Tule
 Redwood Meadow (as used in Norris, 1963) = Long Meadow
 Redwood Meadow #1 = Redwood Meadow
 Redwood Meadow #2 = Long Meadow
 Redwood Mountain Forest = Redwood Mountain
 Rogers Camp = probably Black Mountain, as used by Fry & White (1938); Cook (1961), however, places it in synonymy with the Peyrone Grove, probably in error
 Salt Creek = larger unit of Case Mountain Grove
 Salt Creek Forest = Case Mountain, Coffeepot Canyon, Surprise, Eden Creek, Cahoon Creek, Horse Creek, Homers Nose and Putnam-Francis Groves.
 Salt Creek Ridge = Larger unit of Case Mountain Grove
 Silver City = eastern portion of East Fork
 South Big Baldy = see Big Baldy South
 South Fork Forest = South Fork
 South Fork North = see Cedar Flat
 South Fork South — Putnam-Francis (origin of name obscure since it is north of both the South Fork Grove and the South Fork of the Kaweah River)
 South Kaweah Forest = Garfield and South Fork Groves
 South Tule Forest = Black Mountain
 Stanislaus = South Calaveras
 Suwanee-Halstead = Suwanee
 Suwanee River = Suwanee
 Tchipite View = see Cabin Creek

- Tule River Forest = Middle Tule, Mountain Home, Maggie Mountain, Silver Creek, and Burro Creek Groves
 Wawona = Mariposa
 Whitaker = U. C. Berkeley portion of Redwood Mountain
 Whitaker's Forest = U. C. Berkeley portion of Redwood Mountain
 Wilson = from the description in Fry & White (1938) this might possibly represent a portion of the Black Mountain Grove (the locality is given as Wilson Creek); Norris (1963) described a Carr Wilson Grove on Bear Creek, possibly referring to the Belknap Grove; the separate existence of a Wilson Grove must be considered doubtful
 Windy Gulch = considered here as a portion of the Evans Grove
 Wishers Mill = East Fork

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