

MONTEREY PINE (*Pinus Radiata*) by Norman L. Stewart

Range: Along the California shore from Pescadero, San Mateo County, Intermittently to Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, and on Guadalupe Island, Mexico.

General Description: Bark: old trunks 1 to 2 inches thick, gray, with deep furrows, innerback showing in the furrows a reddish brown.

Twigs: Slender, limber, turning gray with age

Leaves : 3 (rarely 2) in a bundle, slender, flexible, bright, rich and shining green 4 to 6" long

Cones: Very short-stalked, reflexed, solitary or in pairs, or more often whorled 3 to 7" long, in symmetrical at base

Seeds: Compressed $\frac{1}{4}$ " long with a thin brittle shell and stripped wing fully 1" long

Wood: Brittle, weak, coarse grained, soft and light, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per cubic foot, dry weight. The heartwood light brown to red, the sap wood thick and yellow and sometimes nearly white.

Probably no other American tree, certainly no Western conifer, has been so abundantly planted world wide as the Monterey Pine. It has been grown as an ornamental for over 100 years in England, especially in the Western and Southern parts, in the Mediterranean, Europe and in North Africa. While in South Africa and Australia it is planted as a valuable timber tree.

The reproduction of the Monterey Pine is, fortunately, abundant. The cones sometimes stay on the tree for many years, maturing their seeds, and sometimes only a forest fire will force the cones to open. Yet if fire is kept away there will come a year when conditions seem just right and then on some warm day in the fall when there is no wind to tear them off, the cones begin to drop off on their own.

Information was taken from the Book "A Natural History of Western Trees" Author - Donald Culross Peattie

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*Poa Annu*a L. Annual Bluegrass -- Tufted, bright green, erect to spreading, sometimes rooting at the lower nodes, usually 5 to 20 cm. tall, sometimes taller, forming mats; culms flattened; blades soft, lax, mostly 1 to 3 mm. wide; panicle pyramidal, open 3 to 7 cm. long spikelets crowded, 3 to 6 flowered, about 4 mm. long; lemmas not webbed at base, distinctly 5-nerved, more or less pubescent on the lower half of all the nerves, the long hairs on the lower part of the keel sometimes simulating a web; anthers 0.5 to 1 mm. long.