EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

Shore Wildflowers Of California, Oregon, and Washington has introduced thousands to the wildflowers of the coastal areas of California. Since it was first published in 1964, a number of plant names have been changed, and, in some cases, new information has been obtained. In this revised and updated edition, a number of steps have been taken to make the book current in content and appearance.

New plants have been added to give a more representative distribution, north to south. Dr. Robert Ornduff wrote descriptions for these plants before his untimely death in 2000. He also wrote an introduction to coastal habitats for this edition of the shore wildflower book as well as for the other three Munz wildflower books, which are also being revised. The new *Mountain Wildflowers* debuts with this volume, and *Desert Wildflowers* and *Spring Wildflowers* will follow in 2004.

Scientific names for each plant have been made to conform to the current California authority, the *Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*, J. Hickman, editor (University of California Press, 1993). In addition, each plant in this edition has been given a common name using the following sources, listed here in descending order of preference: the *Jepson Manual*; P. Munz, *California Flora* (University of California Press, 1959); and L. Abrams, *Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States* (Stanford University Press, 1923–60). As before, common names follow established convention for hyphenation: if a plant's common name indicates a different genus or family, a hyphen is inserted to show that the plant does not actually belong to that genus or family. Thus, "skunk-cabbage" is hyphenated because the plant it refers to is not in the cabbage

genus nor the cabbage family, but “tiger lily” is not hyphenated because the plant it refers to is in the lily genus, as well as the lily family.

Each plant description has been carefully checked for accuracy and currency. In several cases, taking into account research done in the last 50 years, a description that applied to an entire species in the first edition perhaps only pertains to a variety or subspecies, or vice versa, today. Some species have been absorbed into other species, and some have been split into varieties or subspecies. Some varieties or subspecies have even become separate species.

Dianne Lake has brought the scientific names up to date and has made appropriate revisions to the 1964 plant descriptions. The Press is grateful to her for her meticulous work. Many of the lively drawings of Jeanne Janish, mentioned in Munz’s introduction, have been retained. New color illustrations and new design features have been added to make the book more user friendly. The Press is especially grateful to the team of Wilma and William T. Follette for providing so many of the photographs and for their donation to the Press.

Many of the plants found in this book have been severely reduced in their range by coastal development and by invasive weeds. Dr. Munz’s intent was to include a variety of plants, both those commonly found, as well as those less frequently encountered but of special interest. We have removed species where only a few populations remain. A few plants in this book are rare in California but are more common in Oregon, Washington, or in Baja California. Users of this book are urged to respect all native plants and refrain from picking or collecting specimens. Enjoy our unique flora but leave it to flourish for future generations.

Phyllis M. Faber
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