

Peer Review comments from Tom Parker:

Review of Draft Recovery Plan for Franciscan Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos franciscana*)

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Summary: The recovery plan appears to be an excellent first approach to the recovery of this species. I'm assuming most populations would be found in the Presidio. While the species is considered a serpentine endemic by most, the plants will certainly grow well in other soils as long as the stands are within the maritime climate influence. Producing stands isolated enough from other taxa that may harbor *Phytophthora* or other potential diseases should be a priority.

Review of Recovery Implementation Strategy for Franciscan Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos franciscana*)

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Summary: Seems like a good approach. I would emphasize 1) establishing multiple populations; 2) focusing on a soil criterion of poor nutrient status rather than that of a specific geological type (which would meet that nutrient criterion; but not necessarily restricting sites due to variance in geology); 3) utilizing additions of mycorrhizal species by collecting fruiting bodies from close serpentine relatives, like *A. montana* subsp. *montana* (no soil transfers).

Review of Species Biological Report for Franciscan Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos franciscana*)

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Summary: This seems like a sufficiently comprehensive and accurate report of the species, *A. franciscana*. Since much of the data were put together, material cited has gone through scientific peer review and could be used instead. For example, on p. 5, Parker 2010b, a presentation at a national meeting, has been published. On p. 14, Vasey 2010, a phone conversation, more expansive data have been published. I list these below.

Vasey, M.C., M. E. Loik, and V. T. Parker. 2012. Influence of summer marine fog and low cloud stratus on water relations of evergreen woody shrubs (*Arctostaphylos*: Ericaceae) in the chaparral of central California. *Oecologia* 170:325–337.

Vasey, M.C., V.T. Parker, K.D. Holl, M.E. Loik and S.Hiatt. 2014. Maritime climate influence on chaparral composition and diversity in the coast range of central California. *Ecology and Evolution* 4(18): 3662–3674.

Vasey, M.C. and V.T Parker. 2014. Drivers of diversity in woody plant lineages experiencing canopy fire regimes in Mediterranean type climates, pp. 179-200. In: Rajakaruna, N., R.S. Boyd, and T. B. Harris (eds.) *Plant ecology and evolution in harsh environments*. Nova Publishers.

Parker VT 2015. Seed bank divergence between *Arctostaphylos* Adans. (Ericaceae) and *Ceanothus* L. (Rhamnaceae) suggests different seed predator interactions. *Ecologia Mediterranea* 41(2): 5-13.

Parker VT 2015. Large-scale disturbances transform dispersal mutualism into fire adaptation. *PLoS ONE* 10(7): e0132625. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0132625

Peterson, NB, VT Parker. 2016. Scatter-hoarding increases seed survival even at soil depths with killing heat pulse. *Ecology and Evolution*, doi:10.1002/ece3.2156.