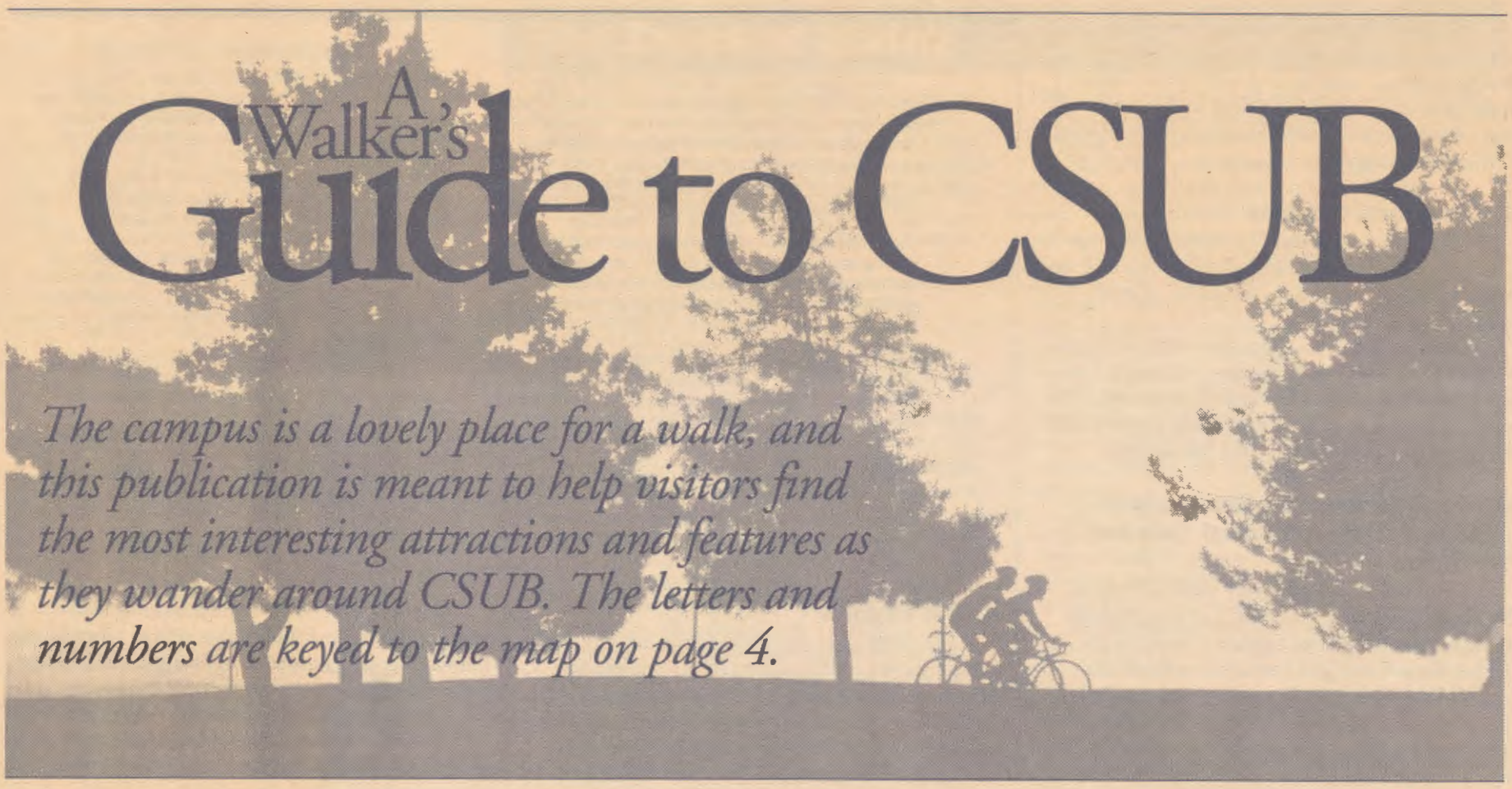
A Walker's Guide to CSUB



The campus is a lovely place for a walk, and this publication is meant to help visitors find the most interesting attractions and features as they wander around CSUB. The letters and numbers are keyed to the map on page 4.

A. The Dorms

The six residence halls house up to 350 students. Their informal names, Lorien, Entwood, Dobry, Rivendell, Numenor, and Rohan, are place names from the Middle Earth novels of J. R. R. Tolkien, which include *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* cycle.

B. The First Buildings

In September, 1970, when the first students began their studies at what was then California State College, Bakersfield, this was the center of the campus. The buildings in sight are CSUB's oldest. The stucco walls were finished in beige to match the color of the site's soil. Patches of bright, contrasting colors save the exteriors from drabness, and the shade from the distinctive trellises is welcome in the hot months. The vines that cover the trellises are wisteria, and they bloom lavishly in April and May.

The first commencements were held in this quadrangle, always on warm evenings in early June. The faculty and the graduates' friends and families sat facing north in folding chairs, and the graduates walked across the terrace to receive their diplomas. In the dusk, behind the seating, children played—CSUB has always attracted many older students, and when they graduate, their children come to watch.

The architects for these buildings were Eddy and Paynter Associates of Bakersfield. The campus was master planned by Victor Gruen Associates.

C. The Rose Garden

The rose garden began in the early 1970's when Walter Stiern Sr. died. He was the father of Kern's long-time state senator, Walter W. Stiern, for whom the library is named, and his family arranged to have the 300 bushes of his beloved garden transplanted to the campus to enhance the landscaping of the new college.

This area is one of the finest in the world for producing roses: fertile soil, good water, plenty of sun, and a long growing season. Three-quarters of the nation's bareroot roses begin life in Kern County. The local rose industry farms 5,000 acres centered around the town of Wasco, twenty miles northwest of the campus.

Jackson Perkins, a leading grower, has been generous in replacing and adding to the roses. In the spring of 1994 the firm gave the campus over 160 AARS (All American Rose Selection) varieties. Chrysler Imperial, the 1953 AARS selection, was a particular favorite of the elder Mr. Stiern, who thought no rose garden should be without it. The 1994 selections, Sweet Inspiration, Solitude, Caribbean, and Midas Touch, have been planted, too, as will the 1946 selection, Peace.

The university's groundskeepers provide the basic care for the garden, but rose enthusiasts from the campus's Sixty-Plus Club come regularly when the roses are in bloom (April to November) to remove spent blooms.

This past January the Club and the Kern County Rose Society sponsored a pruning event. Experts showed visitors from the community how to prune the roses.

D. Maria Nordman's *Tree Environment.*

The artist Maria Nordman lives in Santa Monica but has worked extensively throughout the United States and Europe. Her *Tree Environment*, located one hundred yards north of the Stiern Library, was funded by The National Endowment for the Arts in 1979.

She selected two of the oldest and most long-lived species of trees, the Chinese ginko and the coast redwood. She planted the ginkos in concentric squares, the redwood in concentric circles. The square within the ginkos is lawn, while the center of the redwood circles has been left in its natural state and contains the indigenous plant life of the San Joaquin Valley. The placement of the trees forms interior and exterior spaces as well as walkways in and around. The tall, slender, dark shapes of the redwood contrast with the shorter, more rounded shapes and the lighter green of the ginkos. The redwoods are evergreen, while the ginko leaves turn a beautiful bright yellow before they fall. Their similarities and differences may suggest masculinity and femininity, while their placement and arrangement hint of sacred groves or primitive temples like Stonehenge. The site has been laid out in relation to astronomical cycles. Walking through the groves at different times of day and different times of year generates an awareness of the subtle life systems which resonate between man and nature.

E. Alumni Park

East of the Stiern, a man-made brook curves past an arcade of purple-leafed plum trees into a quiet pond with lilies, koi, and gold fish. Liquidambars and flowers add color along the stream. Although more trafficked now than when enrollments were lower, the park remains what it was planned to be: a secluded retreat just steps away from main campus walkways.

The park dates from the early eighties. Inspired by the "Give a tree to CSB" campaign, the Alumni Association contributed $20,000 for landscaping. Alumni, staff, and local Boy Scouts contributed labor. The park was planned by Gus Beatty, a CSUB graduate who is now the campus's Director of Computer Services.

Why Much of the Campus Remains Undeveloped

In the nineteenth century new colleges often opened on forty-acre campuses, a quarter of a quarter section, at the edge of town. For many decades campuses of that size were big enough for almost every college and university. But when enrollments mushroomed in modern times, and the campuses had to become larger, typically the community had grown around the campus. A university would often find that its campus was surrounded by fine homes and prosperous businesses. Land adjacent to the existing campus could be acquired only at enormous expense. Growth was difficult and sometimes impossible. Sometimes a campus had to grow in an inefficient, checkerboard fashion, with bits and pieces all over town.

Since World War II the administrations of California's public colleges and universities have always tried to start the universities with campuses large enough to accommodate many thousands of students. CSUB's campus, for example, is easily large enough for 12,000 students. (Enrollment in 1994 was about 5,000.) At the same time, landscaping and landscape maintenance is expensive. While campuses are growing, state budgets, taxpayers will be glad to hear, provide only enough money to landscape the parts of the campus actually in use. The rest remains undeveloped, unless the campus can raise money from the community for landscaping.

A Gift Campus

When the decision to establish a campus in Kern County was announced, at least six local landowners offered free land. The offers were not entirely altruistic. The landowners all knew that a campus in the midst of their property would increase the value of their remaining land, and so the competition to donate a site was spirited. In 1967 the Trustees of the California State Colleges accepted the Kern County Land Company's offer of 370 acres. Whether coincidentally or not, the southwest has been the fastest growing section of Bakersfield ever since, and the metropolitan area's center of population has moved closer to the campus.

The Kern County Land Company at one time owned over 400,000 acres in Kern. If other holdings in New Mexico and Arizona were counted, the company controlled over a million acres and compared in size to the King Ranch of Texas. In the thirties an average of 75,000 head of cattle grazed the company's land. The New Mexico and Arizona ranges were used for breeding, the Kern County land for fattening. In Kern County, the company's cattle would graze the drier land to the north of the river and the foothills south of the valley during the winter and spring; in summer and fall the cattle would move to the delta of the Kern River with its irrigated alfalfa. Some of the Company's land was farmed, usually share-cropped. The company supplied the land and the water and took one-third of the crop. Potatoes were being raised on the site when the construction of the campus began in 1969.

The Kern County Land Company had been formed in 1890 by J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis. Much of the Company's land was acquired under a state law which gave swamp land to anyone who drained it. The campus, however, was part of the Gates tract, a large holding owned briefly by Isaac Gates of New York. Gates had acquired it from the Southern Pacific Railroad, which had received the land from Congress. The Gates tract formed the core of the Kern County Land Company holdings.

The Kern County Land Company was acquired by Tenneco in 1967.

North of the park and east of the parking lot, one of the campus's larger memorials, twenty-one young redwoods and three granite slabs, honors local men and women who died in the service of our country and deceased members of the Retired Officers Association.

F. The Sports Complex

CSUB's wrestlers train in the Antonino Sports Center, a building built with donated material and labor arranged for by John Antonino, a local businessman.

Two-thirds of the cost of the Hillman Aquatic Center was contributed by the community. The pool is the size used in Olympic competition. The swimmers who train here have dominated NCAA Division II competition for the last decade.

G. The Environmental Studies Area and the Facility for Animal Care and Treatment (FACT)

While its tall trees are very noticeable from Stockdale Highway, ESA/FACT is hard to find once you're on campus. Squeezed between the Friant-Kern Canal and the CSUB softball diamond, accessible only by passing through Parking Lot I, the area once was an old farmstead and then a nursery for the early stages of the campus's landscaping. Hundreds of shrubs and trees were donated to the new institution by local growers. They were augmented in the late 1960's by contributions of official state trees from forty-two states. Some of the plants were used in campus landscaping, but in 1973 the "tree farm" was turned over to the Biology Department for a natural history studies area. The ESA consists of varied habitats, including dense woods, desert shrub, a grassy field, and a freshwater pond, which are used by students, faculty, and visiting scientists to study plants, animals, water, and atmosphere. A walk through the deep shade of the grove on a hot day is an out-of-doors experience different from any other available in this area.

One of the major projects at ESA is the Facility for Animal Care and Treatment (FACT) which was founded in 1975 by Dr. Ted Murphy to rescue injured birds of prey and return them to the wild. Each year hundreds of hawks, owls, eagles, and kit foxes are treated by Dr. Murphy and his students. And each year thousands of school children and adults visit the facility for a guided tour of the project. Non-releasable birds of prey from Kern County are on exhibit, including recently a golden eagle, horned owls, redtail hawks, and prairie falcons. Teachers and scout leaders are provided with a training session and classroom materials to supplement their field trip. Cal State students give interpretive talks on pond ecology, raptor biology, and endangered species during a one-hour walk through the wooded portion of ESA. The educational opportunity is free. The facility is open to the public during FACT Open House from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. on the first Saturday of each month. Group tours may be arranged by calling 664-3167. FACT is supported primarily by contributions and fund-raising activities.

Why the Campus Is So Flat

The campus lies just inside the northern edge of what was, 150 years ago, the delta of the Kern River. Many large rivers, when they reach the flat, low-lying land bordering coasts, divide into multiple channels which spread out in the shape of a fan; these are deltas. The Kern formed a triangular delta, too, about fifteen miles on each side, but this delta was far from the sea. Dividing near what is now downtown Bakersfield, the flow of the Kern spread through shifting shallow distributaries south to Kern Lake, or west and southwest to Buena Vista Lake. These lakes were shallow evaporating ponds, and their shorelines fluctuated greatly according to the amount of water that the Kern brought into the Valley; one nineteenth century traveller estimated that they covered forty square miles when he saw them. Occasionally a wet year would overflow both lakes, and their waters would drain off to the north, eventually reaching San Francisco Bay; thanks to these periodic overflows, the lakes never became salty.

The delta was often marshy, with backwaters, sloughs, and swamps. The Panama District was so named because it was malarial. Kern Island, the old name for Bakersfield, was the upstream, higher, drier corner of the delta; the present channel of the Kern bordered it on the north, while another channel formed the eastern edge. To the south and west the "island" was edged, at least in wet seasons, by increasingly marshy ground.

The material carved out of the Kern River Canyon by the fast-flowing mountain river was carried to the Valley where the river slowed and dropped its sediment in the river bed. The bed would gradually fill in. Eventually a flood would cause the river to overflow its banks and find a new channel. The river always sought the lowest ground for its new channel, and that low ground would be filled in next. Working this way over millions of years, the river leveled the valley.

The ponds and the few small hills on campus were created by bulldozers, and the boulders seen here and there about the campus were brought by trucks for landscaping. The boulders may have come from the mouth of the Kern River canyon east of Bakersfield where the river, rushing from the steep canyon, left the larger pieces which it eroded from the Sierra, while the smaller particles and grains of sand were spread out over the valley floor farther west.

H. The Trophies

The trophies in the lobby of the Activity Center show CSUB's success in Intercollegiate Athletics. Among many, many achievements, these are notable: The men's basketball team won back to back national championships in NCAA Division II in 1993 and 1994. The male swimmers have dominated Division II competition for a decade. The wrestlers won eight Division II championships, and now compete in Division I against the strongest teams in college wrestling. Women's teams have won Division II championships three times in softball and once in volleyball. CSUB students have won individual championships in both men's and women's track and field. The university also competes in women's tennis and swimming and men's soccer.

I. The Science Building Exhibits

The exhibits in the Science Building are the closest thing to a science museum in the Bakersfield area. They are often part of school children's visits to campus. Most were donated.

The best displays are found on the two floors of the main lobby area. Here are mounted heads, large and small, of African game: antelopes, giraffe, zebra, and buffalo. The heads were given to CSUB by Professor Jack Rowe of Bakersfield College in 1979. Surrounding the lobby are exhibits designed by an artist who worked at the Smithsonian. They illustrate the evolution of the horse and other ungulates. There are also fossils from two important Kern County sites, the McKittrick tar pits and Sharktooth Hill.

Also in the lobby are displays of California birds, mammals, and reptiles, a large skeletal cast of a carnivorous Triassic reptile, and a recording seismograph.

Other cases in the corridors display minerals of Kern County, a seashore scene (first floor), a large collection of rocks and minerals (second and third floors) and occasional exhibits of faculty research.

J. Donahoe Hall

The campus's main classroom and office building is named after Dorothy Donahoe who represented Kern County in the state assembly for many years. She was a leader in the campaign to bring a state university to the Bakersfield area and in establishing California's Master Plan for higher education.

Donahoe Hall is no beauty, but it is at the heart of the campus and, like a catalyst, the building seems to make things happen. One never walks through without seeing people meeting, and much campus business is transacted informally in its wide main corridor. Its indoor walkways, one of which connects by a bridge to the Science Building, are welcome alternatives to the sidewalks on hot, cold, or rainy days. The supergraphics along the main corridor were trendy in the seventies, when the building was erected. The exhibit cases often display interesting collections. The number of messages and announcements posted on its bulletin boards verges on the astronomical.

K. The Stiern Library

The Walter W. Stiern Library opened in January, 1994. Its 150,000 square feet house more than a third of a million volumes, but the building's capacity is about 800,000 volumes.

Most of the attractive furniture and part of the electronic infrastructure were purchased with funds donated by friends of the university. The donor's wall lists only those who contributed more than $1,000; several times as many people made

Memorials

Around the lawns and under the trees are many bronze plaques, and a walker soon realizes that this campus has an unusually large number of memorials. The memorials give rise periodically to rumors that the groundskeepers supplement their salaries by conducting burials, but nothing could be further from the truth. The campus has no graves. Many memorials are there simply because someone gave money to the university. When state funds proved inadequate to landscape the campus, money was raised by the "Give a Tree to CSB" campaign, and by the sale of memorials. For a small donation anyone could have a plaque. Parts of the campus would otherwise still be treeless.

Other memorials commemorate professors, staff, or students; the Kegley and Spencer memorials on the south and north sides of Faculty Towers are for two especially well-regarded founding faculty, the first chairs of the Philosophy/Religious Studies Department and of the English Department. West of the bookstore the Callison memorial commemorates the campus's first business manager. The bushy green plants that form the initials, "CSB," one hundred yards west of the library, near the bus stop, were planted by the co-workers of Carroll Cox, the campus's first groundskeeper. His memorial plaque is underneath the bushes. The memorial phenomenon has to do with the campus being a small community where people know and, generally, like one another. The human scale prevails at CSUB.

Wildlife

A casual visitor may notice the California Ground Squirrels and Pocket Gopher mounds on the lawns and the House Sparrows in the parking lots, but many other animals typical of the San Joaquin Valley also inhabit the CSUB campus, including several sensitive species. The San Joaquin Kit Fox, a federally-listed endangered species, has occupied dens on campus since the first days of the College. Although less numerous now, it can occasionally be seen in a dry grassy field during the day, or cruising through a parking lot at night. The Burrowing Owl, which is being considered for listing as an endangered species, was very common ten years ago; the conversion of open fields to athletic facilities and the construction of new buildings and parking lots has reduced the population here to a few pairs. Both fox and burrowing owl hunt day or night. They prey on the squirrels and gophers, as well as lizards, insects, and birds.

The Tipton Kangaroo Rat, which was evicted from the area by intense farming, has re-occupied parts of the campus. This gentle little rodent is also an endangered species, and serves as food for both the Kit Fox and Burrowing Owl. Gopher Snakes, three species of lizards, several kinds of amphibians, bats, and many song and field birds (Mockingbird, Linnet, Robin, Hummingbird, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, and Meadowlark) are part of the food chain. They add to the prey base of other predators, such as Horned Owl, Barn Owl, American Kestrel, Redtail Hawk, Long-tailed Weasel, and American Badger.

While many of the animals are year-round residents, others such as Mallard Ducks, Cliff Swallows, and Greenbacked Herons come to CSUB for summer nesting or, like White-crowned Sparrows, spend the winter at the Environmental Studies Area.

Unfortunately, well-fed domestic dogs and capable, muscular cats also roam the campus. They harass and prey on our unique and sensitive native species or kill the animals on which they depend for food. Another threat to the campus's wild animals is the continued growth of the university. Mitigation measures are undertaken regularly, but ultimately new buildings, parking lots, and roads are built at the expense of habitat. On the campus as in the larger world, the desire to develop and the urge to preserve conflict.

Town-Gown Cooperation

Most months of the year, Saturday mornings find crowds of children playing soccer on the fields in the Northeast corner of the campus or baseball on the diamonds near the Southwest corner. The development of these fields and their maintenance was arranged and financed by local youth groups. CSUB supplies the land and some maintenance. Youth sports are one of Bakersfield's strengths. Anyone watching parents cheering their children at these games understands their value, and the university is proud to contribute to the community in this way.

In recent years the campus has been the site of the Borton, Petrini Conference, which is held each fall in a tent erected on the lawn east of the sports buildings. Ex-presidents Carter, Ford, Bush, and Reagan have spoken on campus at this Conference, which has been called the outstanding speaking event in the country. Tickets are too expensive for student budgets, but CSUB students can watch the speakers on a huge screen in the Doré Theatre. Some of the speakers, including in 1993 Gerald Ford, Jack Kemp, and T. Boone Pickens, came to the Doré after their speeches and answered questions from CSUB students.

smaller donations. Their gifts enabled the university to build an especially attractive and well-equipped library.

Each of the computers near the entrance connects to more than a dozen bibliographic databases, including the catalog of the library's books and media. Students use those computers to identify books and articles published on the topics in which they are interested. Feel free to try them. Most of the databases are user-friendly, but if you have problems, ask for help at the reference desk.

The library occupies the upper four floors; on the lower level of the Stiern are three other tenants. Room 1 holds eighty microcomputers for use by individual students. Several other computer-equipped rooms are used by classes. Media Services houses audio-visual equipment and an electronic distribution system through which satellite television transmissions can be routed to classrooms. Instructional Television, with its own entrance on the east side of the building, has studios and control rooms from which selected CSUB classes are broadcast over cable TV.

A printed guide to the building may be available at the Circulation Desk. Don't overlook the beautiful reading room near the entrance or the views from the fourth floor.

The architects were Esherick, Homsey, Dodge, and Davis, a San Francisco firm which has won national awards for academic library buildings.

Credits

Contributors	**Bill Peters**
	Gus Beatty
	Ted Murphy
	Joni Jones
	John Coash
	George Ketterl
	Mary and Fred Krauter
	Ken Secor
Compiled by	**Jim Segesta**
Graphic Design	**David M. Koeth**

The Trees of CSUB

Some of the sites which were offered to the state in the 1960's for a Kern County campus were quite scenic. Most were east of town, in or near the foothills, with splendid views of the southern Sierra or the Tehachapis. One included a half mile of Kern River frontage along one of the river's more beautiful stretches. Another, unfortunately remote, was described as one of the most beautiful areas in California.

But those beautiful sites were passed up in favor of a bare, level, featureless field in the midst of the farms southwest of the city. The field did have other advantages, though, and the consultants who advised the trustees reported in 1966 that "heavy landscaping ... will lead to an environment attractive to faculty and students alike." Twenty-eight years have passed, and time has proven them right.

A young architect from San Francisco was photographing the campus early in the planning for the Stiern Library. The landscaping delighted him, and he searched for the right word to describe it. The word he settled on was "gorgeous."

This list of campus trees was prepared by Bill Peters, Grounds Supervisor.

1. Chinese Evergreen Elm (Ulmus Parvifolia) These are the graceful, weeping trees in Parking Lot A on our east entry-road.. Although not totally evergreen, the Chinese Elms do hold their leaves well into winter and leafout early in spring. Oatmeal-like fruit forms before the leaves drop, so the trees can be messy throughout fall and winter.

2.-4. Evergreen Pear (Pyrus) Three varieties of pyrus are used on campus. All varieties lose their leaves but are quick to leafout with beautiful white blossoms in late winter. Their blossoming is one of the first signs of Spring on campus. 2, Pyrus Kawakamii can be found just to the north of the Science Building. Kawakamii exhibits a wide-spreading growth habit. 3, Pyrus c. "Aristocrat" variety can be seen in the raised planter bed just north of Donahoe Hall. They were planted when the Stiern Library was built. 4, Pyrus c. "Bradford" variety can be found in the median strip of our east entry road.

5. California Sycamore (Platanus Racemosa) These are the large trees in the rolling turf just to the east of Student Services and the the south of the Performing Arts Building. Another grove is just west of the Science Building. This sycamore is native to California streams and is common along the Kern River. It is a relative of the plane tree of southern Europe. The trees grow quickly and tolerate heat well, but they are subject to pest problems.

6-8. Pine (pinus). Many species of pines are used on our campus. 6, Aleppo Pine (P. bruta "halepensis") is native to the eastern Mediterranean and can be found on the west side of Parking Lot C and throughout the campus. It is very drought tolerant and often lanky in its growth habit. 7, Italian Stone Pine (P. pinea) is native to southern Europe and Turkey. The trunks of most pines are straight, like telephone poles, but Stone Pine trunks divide and branch like a deciduous species. These trees can be found along the north side of parking Lot D and along the west side of Parking Lot E. 8, Canary Island Pine (P. canariensis) is native to the islands from which it gets its name. The trunk is very straight and the needles long; the foliage is often sparse. These trees can be damaged by severe frosts. Examples may be found in Parking Lot H and around the entrances to the bookstore and the cafeteria.

9. Coast Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) The tree is native to the California coast from Monterey County to Oregon. In their native habitat, coast redwoods are the tallest living things on earth, growing to over 350 feet. We can only expect them to reach about 90 feet in our landscapes. They can be found throughout our campus most notably in the amphitheater and north of the Stiern Library in the tree environment planned by Maria Nordman.

10. Giant Sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum) These trees, relatives of the coast redwoods, are natives of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. They are known as the world's largest living things because of the size of their massive trunks. They grow almost as tall as the coast redwoods. The campus has only one good example, just west of the rose garden and north of the Doré Theatre shop.

11. Chinese Pistache (Pistacia Chinensis) In fall they turn beautiful shades of crimson, scarlet, and orange. Pistache is being used more in the campus landscaping. A group of three can be seen as you turn onto the east entry road and look toward the amphitheater stage.

12. Incense Cedar (Calocedrus Decurrens) When this tree is small it is often confused with the sequoia. Incense cedar is commonly found in the mountains of California, Nevada, and Oregon. While not a true cedar, it is the tree most westerners call cedar. The wood is used for cedar chests and closets may be lined with it.

13. Deodara Cedar (Cedrus Deodara) Commonly known as California Christmas tree, this evergreen has a nice weeping growth habit. A good example can be found in the quad just north of the Administration Building.

14. Camphor (Cinnamomum Camphora) This broadleaf evergreen is native to China and has a pleasing widespread growth habit. It can be found along the road in front of the Print Shop and on the south side of the Nursing Building.

15. Carob (Ceratonia Siliqua) This bushy, dark, leathery-leafed evergreen is native to the Mediterranean. Female trees produce seedpods which can be ground and used as a substitute for chocolate. Good examples can be seen in Parking Lots F and G.

16. Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo Biloba) The ginkgo is a deciduous tree with beautiful yellow fall color. Ginkgo is believed to be native to the orient, and its ancient past is well recorded in prehistoric fossil beds. This tree is like our modern conifers in many ways, although it produces double lobed leaves instead of needles. It also has many characteristics of the ferns. Ginkgos can be found in many parts of the campus but notably in the double square grouping of Maria Nordman's tree environment south of Don Hart Drive, 75 yards north of the Stiern Library.

17. Southern Magnolia (Magnolia Grandiflora) This large-leafed evergreen has large, fragrant, white flowers throughout the summer. It tolerates damp soils well. Southern Magnolia may be seen along both sides of the west entry road.

18. Shamel Ash (Fraxinus Uhdei) This almost evergreen tree branches gracefully. It may be damaged by extremely harsh frosts but it is less susceptible to pests than its brother, the Modesto Ash. Shamel ash make up the treelines to the east of the handball courts.

19. Flowering Plum (Prunus Cerasifera) Many different prunus species are available. P. c. "Krauter Vesuvius" lines both sides of the south entry road. The Newport variety grows east of the Stiern Library. This purple-leafed tree grows quickly to about 18 feet in height and exhibits showy pink flowers in March.

20-22. Eucalyptus The campus has many different species. Most are native to Australia and grow extremely fast when young. They are said to be the most widely planted non-native tree in California. 20, Silver Dollar Eucalyptus (E. Polyanthemos) may be found around the north and south entrances of the Physical Education Building. 21, Red gum (E. camaldulensis) grows near the Health Center. 22, some newly hybridized eucalyptus seedlings were planted just south of the Well Sample Repository in 1986 as part of a University of California Cooperative Extension bio-mass study. They grew from seedlings to a height of 64 feet in four years.

23-25. Oaks (Quercus) Several different species grow on the campus. 23, Coastal Live Oak (Q. Agrifolia) A stately evergreen tree can be found just east of Donahoe Hall in the turf area. If you walk to the south past a couple of trees, you'll come to another live oak. 24, Cork Oak (Q. Suber) looks a lot like the coastal live oak, but with a thicker, rutted bark. 25, Pin Oak (Q. Palustris) is deciduous. This species can be found at the entrances to the Amphitheater from Don Hart Drive.

26. Sawleaf Zelkova (Zelkova serrata) These deciduous trees are p[lanted west of the Stiern Library. They grow quickly, look like elms, and will shade part of the west wall from the afternoon sun.

27. Liquidambar or Sweetgum (L. Styraciflua) This tree may grow to more than sixty feet in height and is most notable in our landscape for its fall color. It may turn almost any color from yellow to purple. Good examples are just to the right as you enter Parking Lot H, and just to the east of Science II, in the turf.

28. Tulip Tree (Liriodendron Tulipifera) This tree is very nicely shaped with a straight trunk and a growth habit that requires little or no trimming. It is native to the eastern United States. Mature tulip trees produce beautiful flowers in the spring that are almost hidden by their leaves. The tulip-shaped blossom is greenish-yellow with an orange base. Tulip trees can be seen just north of the Classroom Building.

29. California Pepper (Schinus Molle) Widely used in Southern California, California Peppers are extremely fast growing and bushy, but they also have a nice weeping growth habit. There are several planted in a line going north from the Extended Studies modular building, and another south of the Science Building, near the service parking area.

30. California Buckeye (Aesculus Californica) A native of our canyons and dry slopes below 4,000 feet, the California Buckeye is not usually considered a landscape tree in Bakersfield. They are unusual in that they drop their leaves early in the summer in order to conserve water. We are fortunate to have a mature specimen in the dry creekbed on the north side of the amphitheater. Its silvery-white bark is easily visible from Stockdale Highway. It is flanked by a deodara cedar to the east and a shamel ash to the west.

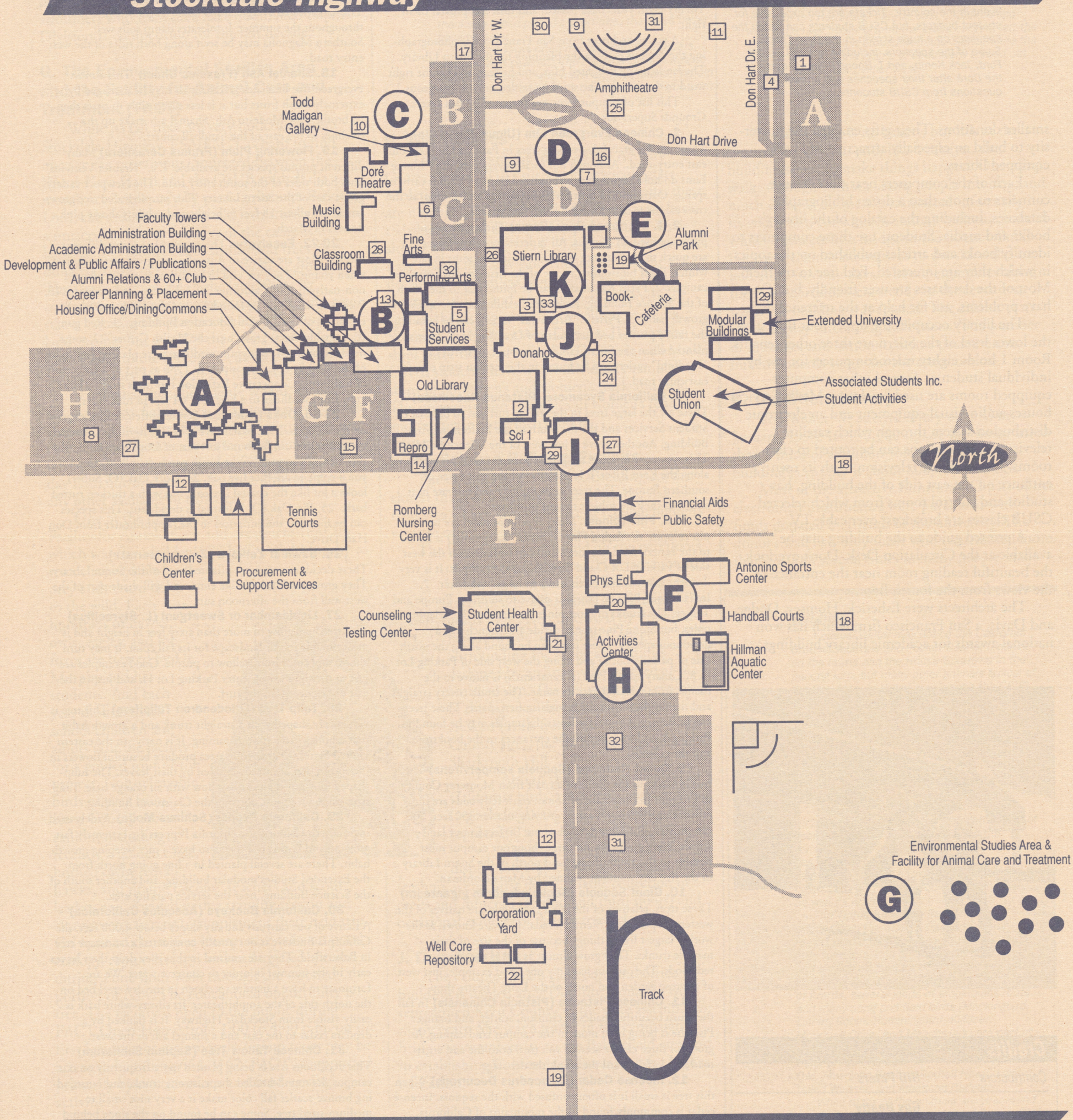
31. Chinese Tallow Tree (Sapium Sebiferum) This deciduous tree is being planted more frequently on our campus. Its round-headed shape, strong trunk, and outstanding bronze-scarlet fall color make it a very nice small to medium-sized tree. Some can be found on the slope behind the amphitheater stage just to the east and west of the CSUB letters. Others were planted in the southern two-thirds of Parking Lot I.

32. Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia Indica) A small tree or shrub native to China, crape myrtle's showy flowers bloom throughout the summer. It is available in white, lavender, red, and pink colors. They can be found in the mounded planter directly north of the Performing Arts building, and in the northern third of Parking Lot I.

33. Hackberry (Celtis Occidentalis) This tree is a member of the elm family and is native to the eastern United States. Hackberrys can be found planted in the sloped turf area just south of the Stiern Library. Once established, they tolerate heat, wind, urban pollution and alkaline soils.

A Walker's Guide Map

Stockdale Highway



Camino Media

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CSUB Publications 8/94 - *Informational map - not to scale.*

G = Campus Features

12 = Campus Trees

H = Parking Lots