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We hypothesize that the forested area surrounding Julian, California, is primarily chaparral that is prone to wildfire due to the prevalence of droughts and a warm climate. We did not witness any dried up riverbeds in the Julian. Lake Cuyamaca is a little under nine miles away, which might contribute to Julian's water supply. The California drought is severely impacting Julian's ecosystem. The massive decrease in water has caused a lot of the flora in Julian to wither and dry up. The area of the forest we explored had a small population of deer roaming around, which signals that the forest is in good health despite the drought. According to the Global Forest Watch link, there has been tree cover loss throughout the Greater Julian area. Despite this there is still a large amount of tree cover still intact in Julian. There doesn't appear to be any areas that have suffered from land use, which implies that the forest is not used commercially. Julian has a relatively low population density with around 15,000 people living there. The plant community that exists in this region in primarily California oak woodland, which consists of oaks, as well as other coniferous trees, and various herbs, grasses, and California native plants. Risk of wildfire is one of the critical issues that faces this ecosystem. This risk is both a result of increased human development and the dry climate that exists in this region. Based on our research, we can conclude that the forested area in Julian consists of chaparral with a vibrant plant community that is vulnerable to wildfire due to dry climate conditions and human involvement in the area.

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