



# THE PAINTBRUSH

JANUARY—FEBRUARY 2003 NEWSLETTER

SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS CHAPTER  
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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## DATES TO REMEMBER

- Sun., Jan. 12, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with the McLeans
- Thurs., Jan. 23, 7:30 pm:** *Sudden Oak Death and Other Phytophthora Diseases* by Jerry Turney
- Sun. Jan 26, 9:00 am—12 noon:** *Wandering Around the Arroyo: Just Trees* with Jane Strong
- Thurs., Feb. 6, 6:30 pm:** *Chapter Board Meeting*
- Sun., Feb. 9, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Eva Morgan
- Thurs., Feb. 27, 7:30 pm:** *Are There Any New Cacti in California?* by Patrick Griffith

## The Great Variable:

### The 2002 Curve/Williams Fire Complex

by Jane Strong

with illustrations of fire-following wildflowers from *A Flora of Southern California* by Philip A. Munz

The Forest Service's number one priority in a fire is to save lives. This they did very well. They evacuated over 10,000 people from the San Gabriel Canyon in the early hours of the Curve Fire. A magnificent achievement.

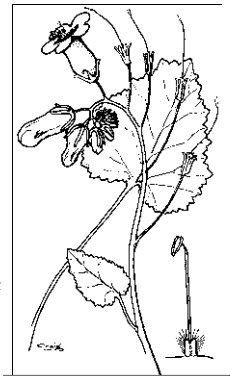
Seventy-three structures were lost during the Curve Fire and an additional sixty-two during the Williams Fire. One of these was the historic wooden CCC bunkhouse that spanned the stream at San Dimas Experimental Forest that some of us were so fortunate to see in March on our field trip. Another was the recently restored South Mount Hawkins Fire Lookout Tower.

Many of the roads inside the fire area were damaged. The fire was so intense the asphalt bubbled. Some of us will miss the good botanizing we did along Glendora Ridge Road. This road is closed indefinitely to cars until the county gets enough money to repair it. It's open to hikers and bicyclists, however.

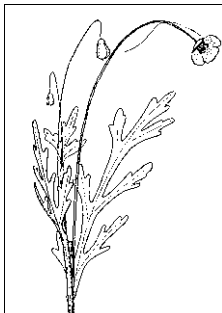
The Curve Fire did not act like most fires. The wind direction and slope were in alignment. Plus the brush was exceedingly dry and the temperatures extremely high. It burned up the canyons and "slopped over" [fire jargon] the Angeles Crest Highway in the first fifteen hours. It burned riparian areas, usually the last places to go. Soldier Creek with its fine display of Lemon Lilies is completely burned. The snowmelt gullies that we visited in August

to look at late bloomers and butterflies are burned right down to the road, although the trees along the ridges look unscathed.

These fires are called the Curve/Williams Fire Complex because the perimeters met. The Curve Fire, which burned 20,857 acres, started September 1, 2002, and was contained September 13, 2002, at the cost of \$13,341,621. Total acres burned in the Williams Fire, which started September 22, 2002, and was contained



*Phacelia minor*  
Wild Canterbury-Bell



*Papaver californicum*  
Fire Poppy

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

October 2, 2002, are 38,184. Suppression cost was \$15,300,000.

The hillsides are like a moonscape in San Gabriel Canyon near the beginning of the Curve Fire. Usually you see blackened skeletal remains of trees and shrubs, but not this time. The fire was so fierce it burned the trees completely to the ground leaving only ash. Some of you may have observed this ash in the form of a cloud during later Santa Ana winds. It looked almost as if the fires had begun again.

The Forest Service is not planning on reseeded with grasses. Their major concern is with soil erosion because of the steep topography, loosened debris, and the hydrophobicity of the soil. This condition is caused by the oily residue left in the soil by the incinerated highly resinous chaparral plants. You know that oil and water do not mix. So when heavy rain hits this oily layer it runs right off carrying everything with it, rather than soaking in. The complete report on what they do plan to do can be found at two websites:

*Curve Fire Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Report*

[http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/angeles/management/curve\\_fire\\_baer.htm](http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/angeles/management/curve_fire_baer.htm)

*Williams Fire Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Report*

[http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/angeles/management/williams\\_fire\\_baer.htm](http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/angeles/management/williams_fire_baer.htm)

However, we have been fortunate to have early rains, prolonged and gentle, just perfect to begin the re-growth. You can see bright green blades of grass, shiny yerba santa leaves, golden-haired leather oak leaves, blooming yucca and blooming goldenaster already in the burn areas.



*Dendromencon rigida*  
Bush Poppy

And just wait until spring. We have the fire followers to look forward to, those little plants that only bloom after every-  
2 thing around them is destroyed.

## CHAPTER EVENTS

Meetings are held at Eaton Canyon Nature Center (map on back cover) on the fourth Thursday of the month. Informal plant identification and social time from 7:00 to 7:30 pm; programs start promptly at 7:30 pm.

## PROGRAMS

**Thurs., Jan. 23, 7:30 pm:** *Sudden Oak Death and Other Phytophthora Diseases* by Jerry Turney from the LA County Dept. of Agriculture Commissioner. Dr. Turney will discuss Sudden Oak Death and the pathogen responsible for the disease, *Phytophthora ramorum*. Sudden Oak Death has killed thousands of coast live oaks, black oaks and tanoaks along the coast from Big Sur to Mendocino. Other diseases caused by various *Phytophthora* species will also be presented and compared to Sudden Oak Death. *Phytophthora* is one of the most destructive plant pathogens in agriculture, causing billions of dollars in crop loss world wide. It is also responsible for killing numerous plant species in urban landscapes, especially California natives. An integrated control program for *Phytophthora* will also be presented.

**Thurs., Feb. 27, 7:30 pm:** *Are There Any New Cacti in California?* by Patrick Griffith, PhD candidate at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. Generic and specific concepts in the Cactaceae have recently been under extensive revision. Do the new taxa accurately depict the relationships of Californian taxa among each other and plants from afar? Our speaker will discuss these questions with examples from his research on *Opuntia* and its relatives, with an emphasis on the Californian species.

## OUTINGS

**Sun., Jan. 12, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with the McLeans

**Sun. Jan 26, 9:00 am–12 noon:** *Wandering Around the Arroyo: Just Trees* with Jane Strong. We will attempt to identify the sycamore, alder, cottonwood and different willows growing in Lower Arroyo Park by examining their winter silhouettes, bark and twigs. We will also learn to tell the difference between the evergreen oaks growing there by looking at their leaves. Directions: from Interstate 210 go south on Orange Grove, right on California, right on Arroyo. Turn left at the sign that says casting pool and roving archers. Rain cancels. It may be muddy; wear appropriate footwear.

**Sun., Feb. 9, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Eva Morgan

**Sun., Feb. 23:** *Verdugo Mountains Plant Walk* on Hostetter Motorway: Identify plants and learn about them with botanist Bob Muns. Meet 10 am 210 Fwy and La Tuna Cyn Rd (parking area on south side of 210 Fwy and west side of La Tuna Cyn Rd). Bring lunch, hand lens, optional \$1 for plant list. Rain cancels. This is a Sierra Club hike, but led by a CNPS Chapter member. See their website for updates: <http://www2.angeles.sierraclub.org/angelestrips/entity/nss.asp>. Chapter members may remember Valerie Soza's excellent program on the Verdugos which she presented in Oct. 2000.

## Board Meeting

**Thurs., Feb. 6, 6:30 pm:** *Chapter Board Meeting* with pot luck dinner at Eaton Canyon Nature Center. Board members will be contacted for dinner contributions.

## PLANT PROFILE:

*Salvia spathacea*; Hummingbird or Pitcher Sage  
Lamiaceae; Mint Family

Text by Kathy LaShure, Illustration by Marianne Wallace

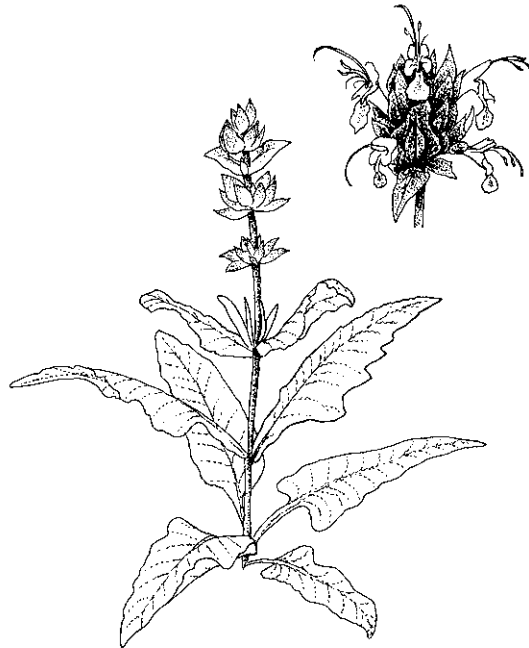
If you want to impress someone who thinks that native plants are dull, take them to Eaton Canyon when Hummingbird Sage is in bloom. This plant has it all: interesting, colorful flowers; delightfully aromatic foliage; food source for the hummers that everyone loves to have around; good garden behavior.

Hummingbird Sage doesn't look like the other aromatic native sages one is likely to run into in southern California: they are shrubs, this is a creeping perennial. Its rhizomes form clumps of 2-3' stems that carry the large tubular flowers in shades of rose-pink to magenta surrounded by mauve bracts. The leaves are light green, quilted, arrow-shaped, slightly sticky, and clasp the stems. The basal leaves may be as large as 6-8" in length. The scent of the crushed leaves is sweet, piney, sage-mint—really wonderful. Hummingbird sage naturally occurs in oak woodlands, chaparral, and coastal-sage scrub, preferring lightly shaded locations on slopes in the coastal mountains of central and southern California.

In the garden, give Hummingbird Sage enough room to accommodate its clumping nature. It makes an excellent understory plant for oaks or pines. If planted elsewhere in the garden, it appreciates some summer water. I've planted my first clump under the north-west facing eaves of the patio, across from the sunny slope with shrubby salvias, giving hummingbirds multiple food sources. The second clump is going underneath mature Canary Island pines. Most books state that this salvia blooms in mid-to-late spring. But mine is blooming now in late Dec. Sometimes the flowering stems can be floppy and appreciate staking.

Hummingbird Sage makes a delicious herbal tea, particularly when combined with Spearmint and a lemony herb, such as Lemon Balm or Lemon Mint, or a squeeze of lemon juice. Medicinally, it acts as a mild decongestant and expectorant. It also soothes sore throats. The large basal leaves, harvested from May to July make the best tea and may be dried for use during the winter cold season. Just be sure to store them air-tight when dried to conserve that delicious aroma.

If you have any shady, hard-to-plant areas in your home landscape, give Hummingbird Sage a try. I think you and your neighborhood and traveling hummingbirds will be pleased.



Marianne D. Wallace

## Under the Oaks Recap

by Kathy LaShure, Event Chair

After a week with turbulent windy weather, Nov. 23 dawned sunny and calm. Our Fall fund raiser was to be blessed by lovely weather. And by 9 am customers began to drift into the patio at Eaton Canyon where they were greeted by rows of healthy vibrant native plants, carefully chosen by master plantsman Rick Fisher. He and Elizabeth Swartz cheerfully consulted with customers, giving advice to both beginners and more seasoned gardeners.

Jane Strong ably staffed the book sales table, offering her advice as well. Many youngsters will be getting Marianne Wallace's beautiful and informative natural history volumes as holiday gifts this year. Marianne even had activities for the kids who showed up with their parents.

In the auditorium Steve Fischer's talk helped homeowners deal with the sometimes perplexing SoCal dilemma of what to successfully grow underneath our magnificent native oaks.

He was followed by Gabi & Cliff McLean's "show and tell" presentation on their suburban re-landscaping project which got rave reviews as people then excitedly shopped for plants.

Thank you to helpers and customers alike! All the bills are not yet in but we did very well financially, nearly double last year's profit. And all who participated had a grand time. We hope to see you next year at *Under the Oaks III*.



**Congratulations!!** to Trevor T. Higgins who won the *Under the Oaks* raffle of John Robinson's classic book *The San Gabriels*.

**Thanks!!** to Marianne and Gary Wallace for donating the book.

## WELCOME! New members

Eleanor Carter

Crotty Craig

Steve Gaiser

Daniel Howell

Roger Van Oppens

And thank you to renewing members!

When you renew this year, please consider doing so at a higher membership level. Our native flora can always use some extra help.



The Newsletter of the  
San Gabriel Mountains Chapter  
of the California Native Plant Society  
is published bi-monthly  
and is free to Chapter members.  
Non-member subscription is \$5.00.

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Enclose check payable to CNPS.

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Supporting - \$75;

Plant Lover - \$100;



## In Search of the Elusive Davidson Bush Mallow

by Gabi McLean

with illustration from An Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs

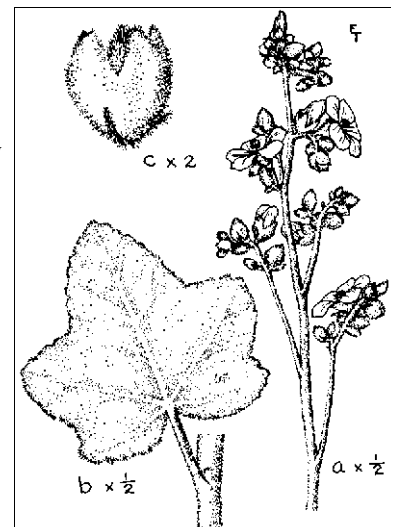
by Howard E. McMinn

On a cool and clear Saturday morning on December 7, 2002, our group of seven adventurous souls met near the Pacoima Dam area, about 25 miles northwest of Pasadena. Professional botanists (Gary Wallace and Leroy Gross), and interested amateurs (Steve Fischer, Tom Brady, Hartmut Wisch, Cliff and Gabi McLean) had come together to look for and properly document every specimen of the rare *Malacothamnus davidsonii* that we could find. Its CNPS rarity code is a "2", which is defined as "distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small".

Just fifteen years ago, this location was a remote area in the San Fernando Valley. Today, it is dotted with new housing developments, complete with neatly manicured gardens, fenced or walled in, and in stark contrast with the surrounding hills and washes, where coastal sage and alluvial scrub are still supporting a number of native species. Development though is ever present.

A large trash pile of drywall did not deter us from following the remnants of a trail leading northeast and upstream into the dry wash of Limekiln Canyon, just north of a new development. In the beginning, the banks were only a few feet high, making it easy to climb up and onto the rocky terraces where we enjoyed plenty of new plant growth that had sprung up after the recent rains. The Four-o'clock (*Mirabilis* sp.) caught our attention with its plentiful purple-blue flowers. Among the California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), introduced grasses, Brickellbush (*Brickellia californica*) and Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Scale Broom bushes (*Lepidospartum squamatum*) displayed their golden blooms or fluffy, dirty-white seed heads like small cotton balls, turning the dry broom into a bouquet of fairy dusters. My curiosity focused on the Match Weed (*Gutierrezia* sp.) with its many yellow heads full of disk and ray flowers and its needle-like leaves—this was a new plant to me.

We had gone no more than 50 feet, when the first *Malacothamnus davidsonii* caught us by surprise. There it was, growing at the foot of the embankment, around four feet tall, and full with new, healthy looking leaves. I could hardly believe my eyes. The only other time I had seen a Davidson Bush Mallow was three months ago, when Tom, Cliff, and I, under the capable guidance of Steve Fisher, went on our first "Rare Plant Survey" searching for it. That was on September 14, at the end of the driest summer on record in the Southland, and many plants had gone into summer dormancy, some had died, and others displayed signs of severe drought stress. At the time, we found several specimens in the Topanga wash, even some unrecorded ones. But all of those plants were rather "sorry looking", with very small (5 cm), curled-up leaves, which were densely covered with



*Malacothamnus davidsonii*  
Davidson's Bush Mallow

(Continued from page 4)

stellate hairs, and appearing brown-gray rather than green. The specimen on hand sprouted dull green—but definitely green—leaves about 10 cm in diameter, a more typical size consistent with the description in the Jepson Manual of “5-20 cm”. What a difference a couple of inches of rain can make!

As we explored the two opposite banks and terraces of the wash leading northeast, we found eleven more plants, four of them immediately east of the housing development, just a stone-throw away from civilization. Two of them were healthy looking, the other two appeared still stressed by the drought but they showed definite signs of recovery: new green leaves breaking through at the base. Another cluster of *M. davidsonii* survived on a stabilized sandy bench, about half a mile northeast of the road, where the streambed curved around to the north and then to the east. The area was dotted with Tree Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). On the higher terrace we noticed lots of Yerba Santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*) and *Ceanothus* species.

Earlier we had searched the high terrace on the northwest bank, thick with mature and very robust *Eriodictyon crassifolium*, which made it almost impenetrable. We came across an old foundation surrounded by obviously planted trees, but we did not encounter any Bush Mallow on that terrace. The rest of the plants we discovered were in the bottom of the dry creek bed, near a 20-foot high clay embankment that enclosed the wash at a 90-degree angle and gave it the appearance of a deep canyon. We almost missed the tallest specimen of *M. Davidson* among the Mulefat and Tree Tobacco. This sample was at least eight feet tall and spindly looking,

stretching its branches high towards the sunlight.

Steve documented each occurrence on the California Native Species Field Survey Form, describing the plant and indicating location, habit, and site information including GPS coordinates and elevation. We found all specimens between 1500 and 1800 feet altitude. Leroy collected a sample for Gary’s portable herbarium press from a plant perched on top of a rocky dirt mound in the middle of the wash.

After returning to our cars, we detected three more *M. davidsonii* across the street on a narrow bank (20 feet at most) between the wash and a cultivated area next to another housing development. Two were only 3 to 4 feet tall, accompanied by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and Laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). It was here that we found the only blossoming specimen with two open flowers, a bush about six feet tall and three feet wide. All the other plants had dried-up flower remnants, but none were in bloom.

Having enjoyed our bag-lunch at the park, we started out with renewed energy, this time south of the new housing development, along another tributary to the Pacoima Wash. The area was presumed to be private property, the landowner still holding out against selling to the developers. This wash was trashier, and with fairly thick, mostly native vegetation, with the exception of Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*) and introduced grasses. We noticed a liverwort on a 90-degree embankment wall; the willows grew so thick at times that it was difficult getting through. Once the stream curved through a narrow slot canyon, about 10 feet tall and no more than 3 feet wide. Further east of the development, we again met a vast area covered with Yerba Santa, and a few Western sycamores (*Platanus ra-*

*cemosa*). An abandoned building, and further down the road, an abandoned rusty-colored trashed truck next to an ore cart left over from some mining operation, provided historic accents to the otherwise seemingly deserted area. We did not find a single Bush Mallow specimen in this area, so when we reached a locked gate we returned to our cars again. It was 3 p.m. by then, and most everyone decided to call it a day.

Upon Steve’s suggestion, the last three of us drove down northwest on Gavina Avenue, about half a mile to the Pacoima Wash to give it a look. We had tried in the morning to drive to the dam, but the gate at the access road had been locked, and still was, so we could only walk into the area. The Pacoima Wash at Gavina was about 200 feet wide, so we spread out, Steve to the east, Cliff to the west, and I in the center, all going north upstream, hoping to find more *M. davidsonii*. We encountered thickets of willows, some extremely dry, and also open space with coastal sagebrush, but there was no sign of *M. davidsonii*. When the sound of a chain saw disturbed our quiet search, I tracked down the worker who was cutting down dry brush on the western bank. The City of Los Angeles had ordered the clearing of dry brush, and the trimming of green vegetation. When I asked the worker about the Bush Mallow, he sent me towards the dam. By that time it was getting late, and rather than beating the thicket, we decided to turn back.

We were wondering how often and which plants the city had been cutting down over the years. We recognized stumps of Castor Bean and Laurel Sumac and noticed other undefined sawed-off stumps. Our look back towards the dam revealed an east-facing mountainside above the dam, violated by man, barren of all vegetation, reflecting the mellow sunshine with a

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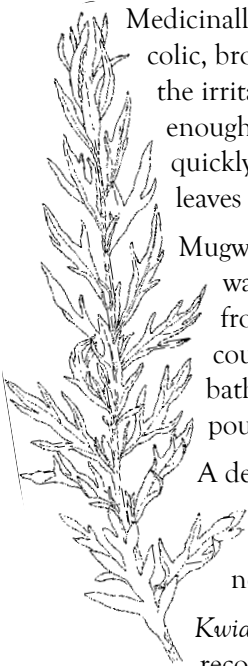
# Bright-Leaved Kwiash

## *Artemesia douglasiana*; Mugwort

by Mark F. Acuña

with illustrations from Medicinal Plants of the Pacific West by Michael Moore

Along dry disturbed places, in Coastal Sage Scrub, and along the streams of the foothills and even up to 11,000 feet, the beautiful bright leaves of Mugwort announce their presence. The multi-pointed leaves, pale grey green on their undersides and bright green on their upper sides are easily identified. The dream plant, the powerful medicine plant, puberty plant, the plant that purified the hands of those who handled the dead, *Kwiash* was loved by the Tongva and is still one of our favorite plants.



Medicinally, *Kwiash* leaves were used in a decoction for headaches, colic, bronchitis, and rheumatism. The juice of *Kwiash* neutralized the irritation from stinging nettles. And if one was unlucky enough to have wandered into a poison oak patch, *Kwiash* juice quickly healed the infections and rashes from those bright red leaves of poison oak.

Mugwort, *Kwiash*, was used for multiple problems. A decoction was drunk for urinary problems, asthma. A mild tea made from the bark soothed stomachaches, sores throats and coughs. Sore eyes were cleared in the cool waters of a *Kwiash* bath. Cuts, bruises, sores and back pains were eased with a poultice made from all the parts of the plant.

A decoction was used externally as a poultice for wounds and rheumatic pain. The leaves were heated and placed in the ear for earaches. And a leaf would be gently placed in a nostril to filter out flying dust.

*Kwiash* leaves were also used to wash hair and was recommended for scalp irritations. All these medicinal uses would alone recommend this wonderful plant. But *Kwiash* offered more.

Mugwort was formed into bundles and hung in sweathouses, its deep aroma was triggered in the heat of the sweat. It magically healed mind and spirit, soothed the soul, and prepared one for deep and powerful dreams. Shamans recommended that a Tongva with troubled sleep place *Kwiash* in his bed and sweet dreams would offer relief.

Girls preparing for puberty rites were bathed in mugwort wash. And those special tribal members, the *Wehepet*, who handled the dead washed and rubbed their hands in *Kwiash* to purify them and protect them from the powerful spirits of the dead. And even rattlesnakes would slide away from anyone anointed with *Kwiash*.

Medicine priests would warn pregnant women not to use *Kwiash*, for it is a strong uterine stimulant and often proved fatal if carelessly used.

This beautiful perennial herb blossoms from June to October and can even be found in the Mojave Desert and in Joshua Tree Woodlands. It is very easy to grow and makes a wonderful addition not only to a native garden but to any garden brightening its neighbors with its splendid leaves.

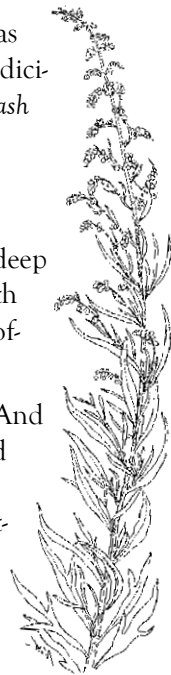
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metallic sheen. We presumed the whole mountainside had been sprayed with Gunito to prevent erosion.

Back at our cars, I took a final look across the street toward the southern reaches of the open sandy wash where a stretch of land looked burned and devoid of mature vegetation. An unfenced garden with freshly planted saguaro, tomatoes, and other introduced plants, started right next to the road and extended toward the stream bed. I followed it along, not wanting to give up our search, and soon I was rewarded. We found seven more samples in this area, with the fullest growth of all of the day's samples, and in different sizes: a mature bush, six to seven feet tall and five feet wide, a few mid-sized specimens, and a young sprig (40 cm). The shortest plants displayed the largest leaves, as big as 15 cm. They had sprouted from burned stumps, which were just a few inches tall.

Our observations brought many questions to mind. Does the *Malacothamnus davidsonii* grow better after fire? Who has jurisdiction over the places where we are still finding this rare species? What impact do the caretakers of those lands have on the Bush Mallow population? Two things though became clear to me: *Malacothamnus davidsonii* likes open, sandy, disturbed places; and its habitat is being destroyed by housing developments. Today we are documenting its existence, but is it too late? More than half of the 22 live specimens we found today occurred less than 50 feet away from a developed area. Where now the new housing development—south of Limekiln Canyon Wash—covers the ground, there was once a Davidson Bush Mallow population, as recorded in the Natural Diversity Data Base in 1931. *Malacothamnus davidsonii* survived the severe drought of this summer, but will it survive the onslaught of urban sprawl?

*Ed. Note:* Contact Steve Fischer (habitathome@msn.com) if you'd like to join a future Bush Mallow foray.

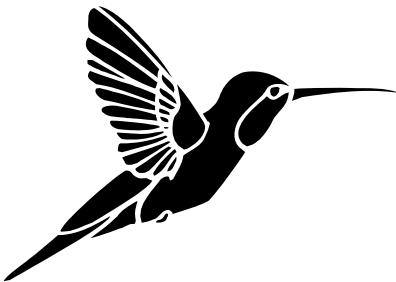


# The 'Marathon' Native Palette

by Rick Fisher

Most people appreciate native plants in the garden as a way to conserve water, or as useful plants for difficult situations (i.e. erosion control, infertile soils, etc.), and as a way to create wildlife habitat. However, some people who want to garden with native plants simply don't have a dry rocky hillside, or the ability to completely re-zone their existing watering systems. But, it is still possible to garden with native plants and create useful and interesting garden habitat in the average home garden without making drastic changes.

This plant palette was created with the idea of simply substituting native plants for a portion of the average home lawn without the need to change anything else (you may need to adjust some sprinkler heights, though...), hence the name 'Marathon' palette. Below is a list of native plants that require average to above-average moisture, and should be completely happy side by side with the average home lawn and it's typical watering needs. They can also be useful in any natural or man-made moist places in the garden, with mostly sun. Do be careful in heavy soils...these plants like moisture-but not total inundation-for the most part.



*Achillea millefolium* 'Island Pink', Island Pink Yarrow

Ferny green foliage, pink flower heads spring to summer, Butterflies

*Aquilegia formosa*, Western Columbine  
Herbaceous perennial, Orange-red flowers on spikes up to 3' tall, Hummingbirds

*Carex barbarae*, Santa Barbara Sedge  
To 24" tall, grass-like, spreading from underground roots

*Carex praegracilis*, Western Meadow Sedge  
To 12" tall, finely grass-like, spreading from underground roots

*Carex spissa*, San Diego Sedge  
to 36"+ tall, dramatic blue-green foliage, forms dense clump

*Carex tumulicola*, Berkeley Sedge  
To 24" tall, foliage dark emerald green and grass-like, forms dense clump

*Juncus effusus* 'Quartz Creek', Pacific Rush  
To 30" tall, Emerald-green foliage, stiffly grass-like, forms dense clump

*Juncus patens* 'Elk Blue', Gray Rush  
To 30" tall, blue/gray-green foliage, stiffly grass-like, forms dense clump

*Leymus condensatus* 'Canyon Prince', Giant Wildrye  
To 36"+ tall, silvery blue-green foliage, upright grass-like, forms dense clump

*Leymus triticoides*, Alkali Rye Grass  
(To 24"+ tall, blue/gray-green foliage, grass-like, vigorously spreading

*Lilium humboldtii* var. *ocellatum*,  
Humboldt Lily  
Upright from bulb, 4-5' tall in late spring, orange 'tiger-lily' flowers, Hummingbirds

*Lobelia dunnii*, Blue Lobelia  
Herbaceous perennial, rich green foliage, small medium blue flowers, Butterflies

*Mentha arvensis*, Wild Mint  
Herbaceous perennial, fuzzy silvery-green foliage, small pink flowers, Butterflies

*Mimulus cardinalis*, Scarlet Monkeyflower  
Herbaceous perennial, light green foliage, scarlet flowers, Hummingbirds

*Mimulus guttatus*, Creek Monkeyflower  
Herbaceous perennial/annual, rich green foliage, yellow flowers, Hummingbirds

*Muhlenbergia rigens*, Deer Grass  
Large bunch grass to 36", light green foliage

*Pycnanthemum californicum*,  
Indian Mint  
Tall herbaceous perennial, dark green foliage, white/light pink flowers, Butterflies

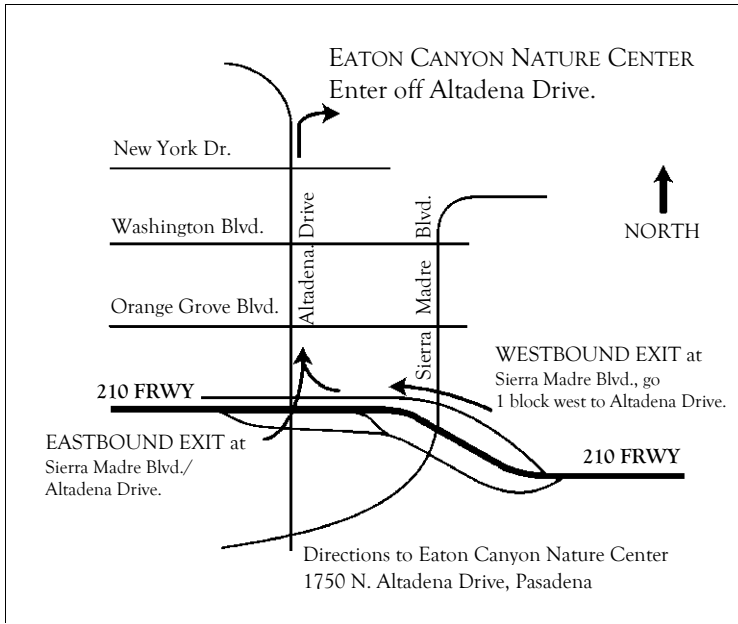
*Stachys albens*, Hedge Nettle  
Herbaceous perennial, fuzzy silvery-green foliage, small white flowers, Butterflies

*Thalictrum fendlerii* var. *polycarpum*,  
Meadow Rue  
Tall herbaceous perennial, lacy blue-green foliage, small greenish flowers



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**Dedicated to the Preservation of the California Native Flora**

*The California Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization of amateurs & professionals with a common interest in California's native plants. The mission of the Society is to increase understanding & appreciation of California's native plants & to conserve them and their natural habitats, through education, science, horticulture & advocacy. Membership is open to all.*

*Membership includes the quarterly journal Fremontia, the quarterly Bulletin which gives statewide news & announcements of Society activities & conservation issues, & the chapter newsletter.*



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