

# THE PAINTBRUSH

January-February 2008

San Gabriel Mountains Chapter ----- <http://www.cnps-sgm.org>  
of the  
California Native Plant Society ----- <http://www.cnps.org>

## CALENDAR

Everyone—member or nonmember—  
is welcome at all of our events.

**Details, except for the election, are on page 7**

- Thu., Jan. 3, 7:30 p.m.  
Chapter Board Meeting
- Sat., Jan. 5, 10:00 a.m.  
Mountain Plant Walk at Chilao  
*Manzanitas and other winter bloomers*
- Sun., Jan. 13, 9:00 a.m.  
Eaton Canyon Plant Walk  
Leader Clem Padick
- Thu., Jan. 24, Socialize 7:00, Meeting 7:30 p.m.  
Program Meeting, *Invasive Species:  
What They are and Why You Should Care*  
and Election of Officers..... Page 4
- Sat., Feb. 2, 10:00 a.m.  
Mountain Plant Walk at Chilao  
*Sagebrush Ecology*
- Sat., Feb. 9, 9:00 a.m to 10:30 a.m.  
Weeding at Eaton Canyon with Gabi McLean
- Sun., Feb. 10, 9:00 a.m.  
Eaton Canyon Plant Walk  
Leaders: Gabi & Cliff McLean
- Thu., Feb. 28, Socialize 7:00, Meeting 7:30 p.m.  
Program Meeting,  
*Lester Rowntree, A Pioneer Female Horticulturist*
- Sat., Mar. 1, 10:00 a.m.  
Mountain Plant Walk at Chilao  
*Ceanothus and how chaparral plants adapt*
- Thu., Mar. 6, 7:30 p.m.  
Chapter Board Meeting
- Sun., Mar. 9, 9:00 a.m.  
Eaton Canyon Plant Walk  
Leader Eva Morgan
- Thu., Mar. 27, Socialize 7:00, Meeting 7:30 p.m.  
Program Meeting  
*Restoring Degraded Sites*

## DESERT SPRING

Poem and photos by Marcyn Del Clements

Plant identification by her husband, Rick

Eight a.m., north of I-15 in the high desert, we  
pull out for breakfast in the open, where  
the green we see, as far as we can see, everywhere  
between the creosote in this windy sandpile, is stork's bill,  
and under one creosote, like every other creosote  
in this stork's-bill-and-goldfields-desert, is yellow amsinckia,  
blue phacelia and a white mustard.

You list off the flowers, while the wind keeps the desert dancing  
with yellow bushy bladder pod, desert primrose and chicory,  
golden coreopsis and yellow peppergrass,  
desert dandelion and desert aster, brown-eyed primrose,  
loco weed or rattlepod or astragalus, yellow-throats, pincushion,  
tall stalks of lupine the color of the desert sun.

It's a very good year, you say, (after you said you thought  
you were going senile,) and in higher desert still we find:  
desert alyssum, encelia, chia, yellow primrose, orange stalks  
of desert mallow, white-stemmed mentzelia, pussypaws,  
miniature poppy, popcorn flower and Indian paintbrush;  
and the green we see and the yellow everywhere between the creosote  
is stork's bill, goldfields, yellow peppergrass.



*Castilleja sp.*, Indian Paintbrush



*Sphaeralcea ambigua*  
Desert Mallow



*Xylorhiza tortifolia*, Desert Aster



*Encelia sp.*



*Malacothrix glabrata*  
Desert Dandelion



*Phacelia fremontiae*

## WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Leslie Carothers-Aromaa | Terry Lindoerfer       |
| Kathy Crandall          | Ninarose Mayer         |
| Nichole Dunville        | Carolyn Meredith       |
| Pat Dyer                | Drew Ready             |
| Sarah Edgington         | Michael Seales         |
| Pamela Edwards          | Arnold Silva           |
| Marilyn Green           | Michele & Brian Smatko |
| Mort Gorel              | Sandra Thlick          |
| William Hall            | Efrain Valenzuela      |
| Joanne Johnson          | Sonya Wierman          |
| Lorna Kahn              | Loretta Williams       |
| Jarrud Knapp            | Teresa Wong            |
| Rebecca Latta           |                        |

## AN EARLIER ARROYO SECO, PASADENA

By Mickey Long

Pasadena has a simple treasure most cities in the southland do not have; a canyon and the stream that carved it running through the edge of the city. The Arroyo Seco of the 1880s remained largely wild, although early Pasadenans had begun to divert the water, plant orchards and vineyards, and build homes in the canyon and on its adjacent terraces. (See Elizabeth Pomeroy's new book *Pasadena: A Natural History* for images and discussion.) Early naturalists lived in and around Pasadena and collected and studied flora and fauna near the turn of the century (1900s). Joseph Grinnell, who would progress to one of California's premier field biologists and Director of the University of California (Berkeley) Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, began his career as a student, then instructor, at Throop Institute, now Caltech. He and fellow students used the wild Arroyo Seco as their early hunting grounds.

*Uta stansburiana hesperis*, a new subspecies of the side-blotched lizard, was named in 1915 by Richardson, from an individual collected in the Arroyo Seco. Charles Camp, one of Grinnell's undergraduates at Throop Institute, named the frog *Rana boylii muscosa* (today *Rana muscosa*) in 1917 from a specimen collected in "Arroyo Seco Canyon, about 1,300 feet alt., near Pasadena, California." This elevation puts the site right about where Jet Propulsion Laboratory sits today. This frog is now gone from the Arroyo, and from all but a couple of tiny localities in the Southern California mountains. But the lizard remains common. A "type locality," like the Arroyo, becomes a very important site as generations of taxonomists return to study problems of systematics and biogeography.

All this was unknown to me, some 50 years later, as I discovered the Arroyo and with friends began a long series of walks along the stream and trails, using the habitat much the way Grinnell did, as a natural study laboratory filled with flora and fauna. My first trip was to the upper Arroyo (April 1967), from JPL northward into the more narrow canyon and year-round stream, where I began learning my insects, reptiles, amphibians (including the *Rana muscosas*), plants, and birds, in that approximate order. I remember thinking the lower Arroyo Seco, with its Rose Bowl, Golf Course, lawns and concrete-channeled river, was too tame for my liking, and it was only decades later that I discovered there were still some wilds to be studied in this stretch of the canyon. It was in the upper Arroyo that my growing interest in salamanders was nurtured, with four species to be found by turning rocks and logs or watching the stream for the newts that migrated there from the nearby woodland edge to breed in late winter. Instead of canceling a trip, we watched weather reports, hoping for rain, and headed into the canyon at night with raincoats and flashlights to find arboreal salamanders climbing the misty oak trees. I kept a field notebook, sort of a biologist's diary, with some zeal and today have logged notes from over 85 trips to the Arroyo. I have been able to apply much of this field experience and photographs taken in my teaching at the County Nature Centers.

One winter, 1968-69, a friend and I visited the upper

Arroyo to watch the incredible power of storm water as the creek swelled and tore out plants, rocks and soil, sending them southward, downstream into the Devil's Gate basin. That year, 40.59 inches of rain were measured in the Pasadena foothills, twice normal. The tree that really took a beating from the river was the one growing right in and adjacent to the water, White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). We observed entire sections of the canyon in which the alders had been torn away and washed downstream. Watching the regrowth of these trees from seedlings to saplings as the years went by triggered an idea to document just how rapidly the species was recovering in the natural succession of flood cycles. So, in 1977, rounding up a few young high school students, I hiked in to some stands known to be all regrowth, measured the circumference (to calculate diameter) and height of 100 trees in each of two stands. Years later this led to a short published paper in *Crossosoma* (Feb. 1982) with our results eight years post-flood, that the average diameter of 200 regrowing alders, was 4.4 inches, and heights ranged from 29 to 44 feet.

This Arroyo Seco of the 1960s and 70s contained remnants of cabin foundations up along the canyon "benches" just above the stream, and these were surrounded by Old World garden plants, periwinkle, small stands of English ivy, and Century plants (New World) but none of these exotics had spread into the adjacent wilds. The problems would come sometime later.

## TODAY'S ARROYO SECO

By Gabi McLean

The first time I hiked in the Arroyo was in 1989, on one of the many "Naturecize" hikes led by the late Pat Brame, an Eaton Canyon docent and naturalist. We met at the end of Altadena Drive, ventured into the cool canyon with year-round water and many stream crossings, and followed the water upstream towards Gould Mesa. I didn't know the plants back then, but with Pat's help and others later on, we learned the basics. I loved the many alders along the stream, the coast live oaks a little higher on the banks, the laurel sumac, sugar bush, yucca, and elderberry in the occasional wider sections of the canyon. California sagebrush, coffeeberry, chaparral currant, the native California blackberry, a variety of ferns, and other plants gave this canyon its special charm.



Cape Ivy covering the ground in a thick mat

The walks in the canyon reminded me a little of Germany's Black Forest as the steep canyon walls and the tall trees shaded much of the area. While the individual plants were very different from the forests in the Old World, the canyon provided the same feel that I enjoyed in the woods back home – tall trees, shade, ever so often a sunny opening, and the gurgle of the water rushing over the rocks. Rock-hopping was fun, and so was watching the birds, lizards, and occasional deer.

As I learned more about our native plants, I came to recognize that this magical canyon harbored quite a few plants not from this area. The many cabin sites along the stream, whether in use, abandoned, or totally destroyed, spoke of their history by virtue of the exotic plants around the site. English ivy and periwinkle were familiar to me, and now I recognize them as being out of place here. But it wasn't until 2003 that I noticed things were changing. The English ivy—instead of climbing over cabin walls—was climbing up into the crown of the alders and the oaks, not only weighing heavily on those trees, but also taking away sunlight from above and nutrients from below. We started seeing another ivy, one with bright green leaves and bright yellow flowers in winter. The Cape ivy looks lush and happy, growing next to the English ivy, and spreading much faster than its European cousin (English ivy is in the Ginseng family; Cape ivy is from Africa and is in the Sunflower family.)



English Ivy on the ground and climbing into the trees

On a recent scouting trip, we recorded the spread of the Cape ivy (*Delawarea odorata*) from south of the Angeles National Forest boundary, all along the stream in large patches, reaching upstream, to Teddy's outpost and beyond. How far beyond, we still need to explore. In a study by Ellen Mackey in 2003, Cape ivy was recorded as far north as beyond dam.

The canyon beyond Gould Mesa changes character as the canyon walls retreat and give way to open space for cottonwoods, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. The canyon walls are still steep, not affording access to Angeles Crest Highway to the west, or the ranges to the east. So it was quite disturbing to our small scouting party (Mickey Long, Cliff McLean, and myself) that the ivy continued to appear in large patches even in the more open, exposed environment. There was no way to tell what was underneath the ivy, and whether what it covered was dead or alive. While in earlier trips we

could still recognize the species of shrub the ivy was growing over, this time there was nothing but ivy in the infested areas. Gone were the woodland species of ferns that would otherwise grace the area and be prevalent at this time of the year. There is little hope for the Humboldt Lily to be able to make a comeback there; it was in this canyon that Roberta Ramsell introduced me with excitement to a Humboldt lily, the first lily that I had seen with whorled leaves.



Cape Ivy (*Delawarea odorata*)

Not only have English ivy and Cape ivy taken hold in the canyon, another invasive plant, Eupatory, has taken hold too, and overrun other, more delicate native species. This white-flowering member of the sunflower family loves to grow right to the water's edge. It now grows along just about the entire length of the creek in the area we surveyed. We have found Eupatory in many other canyons in the San Gabriels, but here it was in its favorite habitat, directly at the water's edge. I worry about the frogs and toads which need a soft bank to burrow themselves into; the Eupatory changes the soft banks to a hardened maze of roots, unsuitable for our native amphibians. I worry too, about the fish in the stream; the cape ivy contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids and xanthenes that are toxic to humans and other mammals, and especially to aquatic organisms (Global Invasive Species Database, [www.invasivespecies.net/database](http://www.invasivespecies.net/database)).

Besides development, the invasion of aggressive exotic species is the greatest threat to our wildlands. Not only will we lose our native species, we will lose whole ecosystems if we are not aware of and address this important issue. The CNPS state organization is currently working on a weed management policy and an herbicide application policy. Our chapter board is committed to working here, close to home on this issue, and we encourage you to learn more about this threat. We will have programs and projects in the coming year and invite you to join us in our attention to this real threat to the plants we love and that provide the basis for the native fauna and the web of life.

## QUESTIONS? ASK A BOARD MEMBER

### ADMINISTRATION

PRESIDENT: Gabi McLean  
626-966-0580 or gabi.mclean@verizon.net  
VICE-PRESIDENT: Terry Keller  
562-692-0921 ext.3521 or tkeller@riohondo.edu  
SECRETARY: This position is vacant, but will be filled at the next election. See below.  
TREASURER: Graham Bothwell  
626-449-8392  
MEMBERSHIP: Cliff McLean  
626-966-0580 or cliff.mclean@verizon.net  
MEMBER SERVICES: Gabi & Cliff McLean  
626-966-0580 or gabi.mclean@verizon.net  
MEMBER-AT-LARGE: Candice Byers  
chorizanth@aol.com

### ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMS: Orchid Black  
626-794-1275 or orchidblack@charter.net  
PLANT WALKS: Eva Morgan  
626-284-0029  
CONSERVATION: Rick Fisher  
626-335-2534 or toyond@earthlink.net  
RARE PLANTS: Mickey Long  
626-398-5420 or mlongbird@charter.net

### COMMUNICATION

#### NEWSLETTER EDITORIAL TEAM

- EDITOR: Norman Ackerman  
626-286-2270 or ackerman@covad.net
  - ARTICLES: Tom Hood  
562-806-8206 or  
tomandgretchen@roadrunner.com
  - DISTRIBUTION: Andrea Edwards  
626-305-8395 or adedwards8@hotmail.com
- WEB EDITOR: Graham Bothwell  
626-449-8392  
PUBLIC INFORMATION: Lyn McAfee  
626-359-5278 or LynMcAfee@aol.com

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The nominating committee announces the following candidates for the four elected Chapter offices for the next year:

President: Gabi McLean  
Vice-president: Terry Keller  
Secretary: Shelly Magier  
Treasurer: Graham Bothwell

Voting will take place at the chapter meeting on Thursday, January 24.

Anyone wishing to run for an office or nominate another candidate—with their permission—may contact any officer of the Chapter. Nominations can also be made at the meeting.

### THANK YOU TO OUR PLANT SALE CUSTOMERS & VOLUNTEERS

The chapter held Under the Oaks 2007, our annual plant sale, on November 10, and it was a big success. We sold over 1,100 plants to 159 customers and made over \$3,180 in net income to keep the chapter running. We owe a debt of thanks to the many volunteers who made it possible and, especially, to the people who bought the plants. We hope that they enjoy them for years to come.

## TINY BUT MULTI-MEDICINAL

### Gnaphalium-Everlasting-Hamali

By Mark Frank Acuña



*Gnaphalium californicum*  
From Munz's *A Flora of Southern California* (1974)

All along the trails and deep into the side gullies, ravines, and byways is Pearly Everlasting, or as the Tongva, the indigenous people of the Los Angeles Basin, called it, "Hamali." This plant begins to blossom in January ("Apcomil"), but in the first days of summer ("Awrorevh") "Hamali" slowly fades until next year.

A seemingly insignificant and overlooked native, it is often mistaken for one of "those weeds." "What use is that thing?" hikers ask. Walkers in Claremont Hills Wilderness Park pass it by without a second glance. But "Hamali" is one of the Tongva favorites.



*Gnaphalium californicum*  
©Gabi McLean

"Hamali" is primarily a medicinal plant. There is no Tongva mention of eating leaves or flowers. The only drink mentioned by some of the elders is a decoction made from the leaves as an aid in stomach troubles and for colds.

Leaves of "Hamali" were used as a poultice for swellings, sores, bites, and skin irritations. Leaves were also mixed with *Artemisia tridentata* ("Wikwat") and heated. Once the mixture was hot, it was applied to painful areas of the body. A wash was made from the leaves for an eye cleanser, and a bath was made from soaked leaves to alleviate mood swings.



*Salvia mellifera*, Black Sage  
From Munz's *A Flora of Southern California* (1974)

Leaves were also mixed with Black Sage ("Kasili") and a touch of Incense Cedar ("Matamemaman") for use as a foot wash to vitalize sore feet.

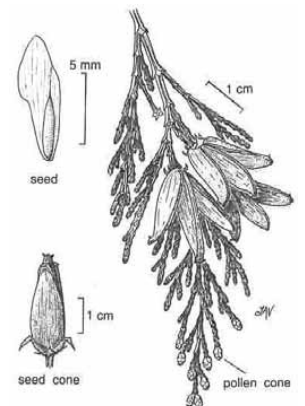
Elders would also mix dried "Hamali" leaves with the native tobacco for smoking in their small steatite (soapstone) pipes.

This wonderful little annual blossoms from January to July and can be found on dry hills, disturbed areas below 4,500 feet, in the chaparral, and also on Pimu (Santa Catalina Island).

On your next hike say hello to this woolly herb that adds a splash of white along the trail.

Mark F. Acuña is a Gabrieleno-Tongva Elder and can be contacted at [facuna1@verizon.net](mailto:facuna1@verizon.net).

Editor's note: A search on the internet revealed several common names for *Gnaphalium californicum* including Pearly Everlasting, California Everlasting and Green Everlasting.



*Calocedrus decurrens*  
Incense Cedar  
From *The Jepson Manual*, 1993

## NATIVE PLANT GARDENING CORNER

By Barbara Eisenstein, Horticulture Outreach Coordinator, RSABG

As Horticulture Outreach Coordinator at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, I receive many interesting questions about garden care for California native plants. In this continuing series I share a few of these questions and answers with you. If you have a question of your own, please email or phone me at rsabg.hortinfo@cgu.edu, (909) 624-0838.

Q: *Do native plants require pruning?*

Native plants do just fine in the wild without our helping hand. Often animals graze and nibble on branches, providing their own pruning services. Winds and rain remove much of the dead material from trees and shrubs.

In our gardens, though, we may prefer a neater look. This can be accomplished by selecting the correct sized plants for the space, and grooming plants at the right time of year. Regular grooming includes removing dead branches and stems, tipping back new growth, especially on young plants, deadheading spent flowers, and removing dormant stems from plants that grow from the ground each year.

Q: *Are there general guidelines for when to prune native plants?*

In general the best time to prune plants is after they have flowered but before they have put on a lot of new growth. For California lilac (*Ceanothus* species) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* species) this is especially important because late pruning removes buds for the next season's flowers—and what a shame to miss out on these spectacular displays.

For plants that produce desirable fruits and seeds, leave the spent flowers so they can go to seed. Examples of plants with colorful fruits are toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), barberry (*Berberis* or *Mahonia* species), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and summer holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia*).



Showy blue berries on *Berberis* 'Golden Abundance'

Photographed in July, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden

Be sure to leave some seeds for birds, insects and other critters you wish to attract to your habitat garden. Wild sage (*Salvia* species) blooms in spring, leaving interesting dried flowers that are an important source of food for birds through the summer. California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) is another very important food source. It blooms in summer and yields attractive dried flowers with some seed for animals in the fall. Prune sage in the fall or winter when they are just

beginning to leaf out again (see picture). The exact time varies with the weather. It was early this year due to an early rain and some cool weather in the fall. Buckwheat can be deadheaded in the winter, and usually requires little pruning.



The correct time to remove spent flowers and prune back *Salvia* hybrids is when the plant begins leafing out.

Photographed in September, author's garden in South Pasadena

Matilija poppies (*Romneya coulteri*) flower from spring to fall. Depending on how much water they get, they usually go dormant in late summer and fall. When the leaves are dying back, you can remove spent stems nearly to the ground. This keeps an otherwise messy winter plant looking good so that you can enjoy its spectacular flowers in the spring and summer. Place these large and ungainly plants in the back of your garden beds so they will not be a focal point when dormant.

Prune back bunch grasses at the end of their period of dormancy. For example, prune deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), a summer grower, in May or June, water it well, and provide a light application of fertilizer. The plant will spring back in about a week's time, looking lush and green. If you prune it during the fall or winter, while it is dormant, you will have to look at a sheered mound for several months.

Deciduous trees should be pruned lightly, as needed, when they are leafless and dormant. You will be able to direct your pruning best when the leaves are not present, and it is healthiest for most trees to be pruned when they are not actively growing. With all mature trees, it is best to consult a licensed arborist.

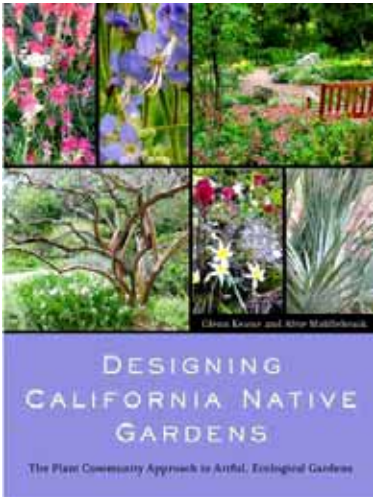
Coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), should be pruned only in summer months, when their growth rate has greatly slowed. If you prune at other times of the year you can promote excessive, off-season growth that is susceptible to mildew when it is hot. Pruning of mature trees should be restricted to removal of dead branches and the few that truly weaken the plant's structure, such as crossed branches. Removing dead branches, especially those dangerous to people or property, should be done when necessary. For all mature trees, very little live growth should be removed. In fact, many cities have strict regulations on tree pruning, particularly for heritage or native trees. They often require city permits and the services of licensed arborists, and they may limit the amount of pruning of live growth to 10% or less of the entire canopy. Be sure to consult with city officials before pruning any oak or other significant trees.

## OUR SPEAKERS REVISITED

### Designing California Native Gardens: The Plant Community Approach to Artful, Ecological Gardens

Alrie Middlebrook spoke about her book on November 17, 2007

Dr. Glenn Keator and I taught a class called “Natives in



Style” at the Strybing Arboretum at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco for 12 years. Glenn is a field botanist and leads botanizing trips throughout California. I hiked with him to learn the plants of each plant community, and during these years I gradually converted my landscaping company from a conventional practice to one specializing in sustainable garden design with an emphasis on creating beautiful California native gardens. Our book is the outgrowth of these experiences.

When people visit a nursery, they look at plants for shape, form, color and texture. They don’t necessarily consider that each plant evolved as a part of a very complex system over millions of years through natural selection. Where the plant grows depends on its elevation, rainfall/fog, distance from the ocean, orientation to the sun, soil composition and latitude.

We organized the book by the major plant communities of California. We selected 12 communities to represent the state. Coastal Bluffs and Cliffs, Redwoods, South Coastal Scrub, Mixed Evergreen Woodland, Deserts, Channel Islands, Oak Woodland, Grasslands, Mountain Meadows, Riparian, and Wetlands.

At the beginning of each chapter, Glenn described the natural plant community. Following Glenn’s introductory section, I created an original design utilizing plants from the community. Nine of the chapters feature gardens that we designed and built. The designs for Coastal Bluffs, South Coastal Scrub and Mountain Meadow are from my imagination. In those chapters, I tried to introduce other sustainable garden elements like living roofs and rammed earth, as well as ideas that encourage minimal disturbance to existing soils at new construction sites. For each chapter we selected 25-30 species of plants that we consider to be garden-worthy and commonly available. Over 300 photographs of individual gardens and plants will help the reader visualize “the look” of an ecological garden.

I approach garden design as an artist. With the creation of the garden founded on ecological principles, the further embellishment of the garden space can be left to the creative mind. By introducing the most powerful human element, art, we can create a space that invites human participation, that connects us to nature and helps us understand our relationship to it.

Alrie Middlebrook has been designing and building gardens for 32 years. She is the owner of a small green business, founder of an environmental non-profit and a wanderer. Visit her website: <http://www.middlebrook-gardens.com/>

### Save Tejon Ranch

Ileene Anderson spoke on September 27, 2007

Tejon Ranch, with 270,750 acres of private land, is the largest contiguous parcel left in California. Scientists consider Tejon Ranch to be a “biological diversity hotspot” because of its unique concentration of plants and animals. It is the only place where four “eco-regions” converge and is home to over 80 imperiled species, including the California Condor, San Joaquin Kit Fox, Bakersfield Cactus, and Comanche Point Layia. It is world renowned for its display of spring wildflowers. Incomparable native grasslands on the east side of Tejon represent a plant community that has been virtually eliminated throughout most of California. And Tejon contains the richest number of oak species in the state.



Tejon Ranch in relation to four converging eco-regions  
Map courtesy of the Conservation Biology Institute and South Coast Wildlands

However, within the next few years, decisions will be made that will irrevocably alter the fate of Tejon Ranch. The Tejon Ranch Company has proposed a series of sprawling urban developments that could destroy Tejon’s quintessential California natural landscape. The proposed luxury “Tejon Mountain Village” would carve the heart out of Tejon; it would sprawl over 37,000 acres with golf courses, second and third vacation homes, and commercial space. The proposed 23,000-house “Centennial” project is located on lands that currently support more pronghorn than people. Lacking a job base, these new communities will require long commutes to jobs in Los Angeles or Bakersfield, add to traffic congestion, worsen air quality, and increase greenhouse gas emissions. A major expansion of the “Tejon Industrial Complex” along Interstate 5 in Kern County is proposed on prime agricultural and range land.

Based on evaluations by eminent conservation biologists, the Center for Biological Diversity and other conservation organizations are asking state and federal officials to secure and preserve at least 245,000 acres of Tejon as a new State or National park—forever.

Get more information at <http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/programs/sprawl/tejon/> and <http://www.savetejonranch.org/>

## EVENT DETAILS

Everyone—member or nonmember—is welcome at all of our events.  
For the most up-to-date information, check our website, <http://cnps-sgm.org/events>.

### PROGRAM MEETINGS

Join us at the Eaton Canyon Nature Center. We have social time and informal plant identification from 7:00 to 7:30 p.m. Our programs start promptly at 7:30 p.m. We meet monthly on the 4th Thursday, except July, August, November, and December.

- Thursday, January 24, 7:00/7:30 p.m.  
*Understanding Invasive Species; What are the Basics and Why Should I Care*  
Janet Nickerman, Forest Botanist & Invasive Plant Coordinator with the U.S. Forest Service, is our speaker.
- Thursday, February 28, 7:00/7:30 p.m.  
*Lester Rowntree (1879-1979), A Pioneer Female Horticulturist*  
Rosemary Foster, horticultural consultant and author, will tell about this free-spirited adventurer and pioneering botanist, who was fifty-two when she traded a comfortable home for the life of a peripatetic traveler in the California mountains, deserts, and forests.
- Thursday, March 27, 7:00/7:30 p.m.  
*Restoration of Degraded Sites*  
Richard Montijo will describe some of his firm's restoration projects.

### EATON CANYON PLANT WALKS

We meet in front of Eaton Canyon Nature Center on the second Sunday of the month.

- Sunday, January 13, 9 a.m., Leader, Clem Padick
- Sunday, February 10, 9 a.m., Leaders, Gabi & Cliff McLean
- Sunday, March 9, 9 a.m., Leader, Eva Morgan

These low elevation walks give you a different experience than the high elevation walks at Chilao. Flowering occurs earlier at Eaton Canyon, and you will encounter different ecosystems in each location.

### WEEDING AT EATON CANYON

Identify invasive weeds in our wildlands and rid the canyon of them the old-fashioned way. Bring working gloves. Other tools will be provided. Meet in front of the Nature Center.

- Sat., Feb. 9, 9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Leader, Gabi McLean

### BOARD MEETINGS

We meet at the Eaton Canyon Nature Center on the first Thursday of January, March, May, September and November.

Even if you're not a board member, come and participate. We can always use new points of view.

- Thursday, January 3, 7:30 p.m.
- Thursday, March 6, 7:30 p.m.

### MOUNTAIN PLANT WALKS AT CHILAO

We meet at 10:00 a.m. in the Chilao Visitor Center parking lot. Walks will be a mixture of car tours and short hikes lasting two or more hours. The walks, led by Jane Strong, USFS Volunteer Naturalist, are held on the first Saturday of the month. Bring your lunch or eat at the nearby Newcomb's Ranch.

- Saturday, January 5, 2008, 10:00 a.m.\*  
*Manzanitas and other winter bloomers*
- Saturday, February 2, 2008, 10:00 a.m.\*  
*Sagebrush Ecology*
- Saturday, March 1, 2008, 10:00 a.m.\*  
*Ceanothus and how chaparral plants adapt*

\*Carpooling is not arranged by the chapter, but carpoolers find it convenient to meet at 9 a.m. on Highway 2 (Angeles Crest Highway) just north of the exit from Interstate 210 (Foothill Freeway), where there is ample space for parking. It is 45 minutes/27 miles from that point via Angeles Crest Highway to the Chilao Visitor Center.

Snow, rain and fire will cancel. Call Candy Byers at 818-793-9661 for confirmation. For more information, check at <http://sgmha.org/chilaoplantwalks>.

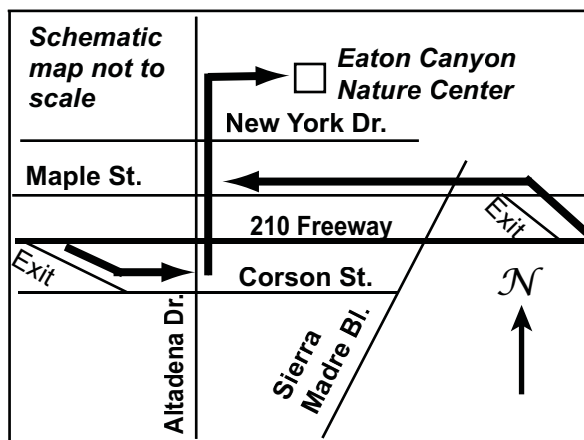
These monthly high elevation plant walks are offered jointly by our chapter, the USFS Chilao Visitor Center and the San Gabriel Mountains Heritage Association.

## DIRECTIONS TO EATON CANYON NATURE CENTER

1750 N. ALTADENA DR., PASADENA, CA 91107

### DRIVING EAST ON THE 210 FREEWAY

Take Exit 28 toward Sierra Madre Bl./Altadena Dr.  
Continue onto Corson St.  
Turn left at Altadena Dr.  
Go north 1.6 miles  
Cross New York Dr. and turn right to Eaton Canyon Nature Center.



### DRIVING WEST ON THE 210 FREEWAY

Take the exit toward Sierra Madre Bl./San Marino.  
Cross Sierra Madre Bl. and continue on Maple St.  
Turn right at Altadena Dr. and go north 1.6 miles.  
Cross New York Dr. and turn right to Eaton Canyon Nature Center.

## JOIN CNPS NOW!

Complete the form below and mail it to

California Native Plant Society  
2707 K Street, Suite 1  
Sacramento, CA 95816-5113

or phone (916) 447-2677.

**CNPS is Dedicated to the Preservation of California's Native Flora.** The California Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in California's native plants. The mission

of the Society is to increase understanding and appreciation of California's native plants, and to conserve them and their natural habitats, through education, science, horticulture and advocacy.

Membership is open to all. Membership includes the quarterly journal *Fremontia*, the quarterly *Bulletin*, which gives statewide news and announcements of Society activities and conservation issues, and our chapter newsletter, *The Paintbrush*. Dues are tax deductible.

Learn to understand California's unique flora and help to preserve this rich heritage for future generations.

* Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> New Membership	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
* Address1 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I'd like to affiliate with San Gabriel Mountains Chapter	
* Address2 _____	<b>Membership Category</b>	
* City _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual: \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor: \$600
* State _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Family, Group, or Library: \$75	<input type="checkbox"/> Mariposa Lily: \$1500
* Zip _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Lover: \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> Student, Retired,
Telephone (work) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Patron: \$300	Limited Income \$25
Telephone (home) _____	<b>Payment Information</b>	
Email _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Check enclosed in the amount of \$ _____	
* Indicates required information.	<input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my credit card for \$ _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> VISA <input type="checkbox"/> Master Card Expires: Month ____ Year ____	
	Card Number _____	
	Signature _____	



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY  
San Gabriel Mountains Chapter  
1750 North Altadena Drive  
Pasadena, California 91107-1046