

THE PAINTBRUSH

March-April 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 chapter events.

Botanizing in the San Dimas Experimental Forest:
Update the Forest's plant list
Dates and times to be arranged
Volunteers should contact Terry Keller. 1

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BOTANIZING IN

THE SAN DIMAS EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

by Terry Keller

The chapter has renewed its arrangement with Mike Oxford of the National Forest Service for updating the plant list for the San Dimas Experimental Forest (SDEF). This is an exciting opportunity to conduct research in a nearby location that is closed to the general public. Even with last year's drought, we logged hundreds of species. If you are interested in participating in this project, please contact Terry Keller, 562-692-0921 ext.3521 or tkeller@riohondo.edu.

You don't have to be a degreed botanist to participate. If you've developed some skills at plant identification (say by going on plant walks), you're welcome to participate. Plus, you'll have a chance to sharpen your skills on this project.

Due to conditions of our research permit, a designated leader (Terry Keller, Cliff McLean, Mickey Long or Rick Fisher) must accompany each entry into the SDEF.

The San Dimas Experimental Forest serves as a field laboratory for studies of chaparral and related ecosystems. It covers 17,153 acres in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and encompasses the San Dimas and Big Dalton watersheds.



Fern Canyon Research Natural Area Within San Dimas Experimental Forest. Photo copied from USDA Forest Service publication, "The San Dimas Experimental Forest: A Vision" PSW-MISC-78

Unique physical features and a broad database covering over 50 years of research make the Forest an irreplaceable resource. Over the years data have been collected on water (precipitation, streamflow, etc.), soils and slope stability, effects of fire, vegetation management, chaparral ecology and physiology, vegetation classification, litter decomposition, and community structure of fauna. Ongoing studies include: investigations into erosion processes; sediment movement in streams; particle size shifts with burning; air pollution impacts on vegetation, soil and water; denitrification in streams and nitrogen fixation; regeneration of oaks; postfire vegetation composition changes; dynamics of seed populations in soil; long term changes in site quality including *Ceanothus* dieback; and wildlife interactions.

QUESTIONS? ASK A BOARD MEMBER

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ELECTION RESULTS

At our chapter's January meeting, a slate of officers was presented for a vote by the members. No other nominations were received.

The slate, shown above, was elected by unanimous vote. We have a new Secretary, Shelly Magier. The other officers — President, Vice-president and Treasurer — were re-elected.

WILDFLOWER VIEWING & MORE

Field Trip: Antelope Valley Wildflowers and Ecology

Sunday, April 6, 7:30 a.m. OR 9:00 a.m., Leader: Mickey Long
Join this trip to several Mojave desert wildflower sanctuaries to study spring flowers and desert ecology. We'll plan to visit the best flowering areas based on rainfall and temperatures by the time of the trip and will look closely at some of the desert ecological systems like ancient creosote rings and desert night lizards.

Meet to carpool at 7:30 a.m. at Eaton Canyon Nature Center, OR at 9:00 a.m. at Alpine Butte County Wildlife Sanctuary, south side of Avenue "O".

Take the Antelope Valley Fwy (14) north to Palmdale; exit east on Hwy 138 (Palmdale Blvd.) to 90th St. Go north on 90th, then east on Ave "O" (4 miles) to the Alpine Butte sign on the south side of Ave "O". Carpooling is highly recommended. The trip should wrap up about 3:30 p.m.

Plan Your Own Trip

Reports of wildflower displays can't be planned enough in advance to put in *The Paintbrush*, but here are some on-line sources of up-to-date reports that you can use to plan your own walks. Thanks to Jane Strong for compiling this list. She says, "It's going to be a great year but spotty."

Note: Some of these websites may be more up-to-date and comprehensive than others.

- o Carol Leigh's California Wildflower Hotsheet
<http://calphoto.com/wflower.htm>
- o Desert USA's Wildflower Reports 2008
<http://www.desertusa.com/wildflo/wildupdates.html>
- o Theodore Payne Wildflower Hotline
<http://www.theodorepayne.org/hotline.html>
- o Colors of the San Gabriels Wildflower and Fall Foliage Report
<http://sgmha.org/wildflowerreport.html>

Here are two useful books that list locations for plant walks for the desert.

- o *A Flower-Watchers Guide to Wildflowers of the Western Mojave Desert with Emphasis on Uses by Native Americans* by Milt Stark (2000)
- o *Plants of the East Mojave: Mojave National Preserve* by Adrienne Knute (March 2003)

CALIFORNIA'S HORTICURALLY SIGNIFICANT PLANTS VI—A SYMPOSIUM

OUT OF THE WILD & INTO THE GARDEN

April 16-19, 2008, at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont

Conference Fee: \$435 (\$470 after April 2)*
\$135 person/day (single day)

*The conference fee includes symposium registration for three days, speakers' slide lists, and related handouts, breakfast and lunch for three days, pre- and post-symposium socials, Garden tours, dinner Friday evening at RSABG, and parking at all venues.

A wide variety of topics will be presented by 18 speakers in 1-hour sessions. Here are a few of the topics:

- o *California Native Plants for Perennial Borders*
- o *Native Plant Horticulture Myths & Legends*
- o *Propagation of Native Plants*
- o *Native Butterflies in Your Garden*

For full details go to <http://www.rsabg.org/content/view/254/62/> and click on "Program Information (pdf)."

CNPS CHAPTER COUNCIL MEETING

Saturday & Sunday, March 8 & 9

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont

This is a quarterly statewide meeting of CNPS chapter delegates.

WE ENCOURAGE our members to take this opportunity to attend the meeting, learn about CNPS issues at the state level and participate in peripheral activities. There is no charge to attend.

Here's an abbreviated schedule of the meeting and related activities:

Saturday morning: Business meeting. Members may participate, but only delegates may vote.

Saturday afternoon: Meeting sessions (presentations and discussions) on a variety of topics including horticulture, education and research. There will be three concurrent series of sessions in three different rooms. All CNPS members are welcome at these sessions.

Saturday evening: Dinner. Ronald D. Quinn will speak on *Challenges for California's Chaparral Communities*.

Sunday: Field trips.

1. A trip will be made to Riverside County's 8,300-acre Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve.
2. Jane Strong will lead a trip closer to RSABG, off Mt. Baldy Road: the Joatngna Trail at Lower San Antonio Fire Station

Saturday & Sunday: Activities for family members. The activities include tours of RSABG and downtown Claremont, and field trips.

Note: When this notice was written, details of the meeting and activities were still being developed. For more information, visit

<http://cnps.org/cnps/admin/cc/index.php>

and click on Invitation, Schedule, and Logistics

or email Lorrae Fuentes at lorrae.fuentes@cgu.edu.

The Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve

The field trip to the Reserve on Sunday, March 9 is offered by the Orange County Chapter.

The 8,300-acre Reserve is located at the southern end of the Santa Ana Mountains in southwest Riverside County, west of the city of Murrieta.

The Reserve protects one of the finest examples of bunchgrass prairie remaining in California with springtime flower displays of Chocolate Lilies, California Poppies, and Thread-leaf Brodiaea. Springtime also makes available a large vernal pool to visitors, accessible by a boardwalk onto this extremely rare type of wetland.

Some animal species protected on the Reserve include mule deer, mountain lion, badger, bobcat, western pond turtle, white-tailed kites and fairy shrimp.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Mark Balsley	Ron Martinolich
Douglas & Gail Cooper	Tobie Medina
Scott Fineberg	Johanna & William Page
Thomas Gammill & Sandy Gillus	Marta Sills
Kris Kaul	

A SIMPLE FLOWER RARELY PRAISED

"Achillea-Yarrow"

by Mark Frank Acuña

The Tongva, the indigenous people of the Los Angeles Basin, called it Paswat (Pahs.what). They would begin the gathering of this simple little flower in late March and continue until the last blossoms withered in July.



Achillea millefolium, Common Yarrow

Top: Pt. Reyes Peninsula

Right: Highway 89

© 1995 Saint Mary's College of California

A rather nondescript flower which offers white or yellow blossoms, it was highly prized for its medicinal values. Crushed leaves were applied to bruises, sprains, wounds, and swollen tissues. Crushed leaves were also applied to rashes, itches, and sore muscles. Fresh leaves were used to stop bleeding and to control hemorrhaging. And those suffering from rheumatic pains steamed the leaves and sat in their healing vapors.

A decoction of roots, leaves, and flowers relieved stomach aches and headaches. Leaves and flowers were mixed in a wash for sore eyes. It is said that the leaves were crushed into rattlesnake bites. The flowers were often used in a wash for eczema and inflamed joints.

Paswat, however, was also eaten. The leaves were considered a delicacy and were placed in freshly split fish to quicken the drying and for adding a light extra flavoring.

Tongva women harvested Paswat for use as a green dye, made from the leaves, and they also padded their basket hats with it when carrying burden baskets.

Paswat comes with a warning for it can cause severe allergic skin rashes. Pregnant women should avoid using yarrow as it is a uterine stimulant. Prolonged use can also increase skin photosensitivity.

Paswat, as mentioned above, blossoms from March to July and can be found below 2,500 feet in Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral. An easy flower to grow, it also comes in a variety of colors and is a delightful addition to any native plant garden.

Mark F. Acuña is a Gabrieleno-/Tongva Elder and can be contacted at facuna1@verizon.net.

BY HEART

(for R.F.C.)

Poem and Drawings by Marcyn Del Clements
(Drawings adapted from *The Jepson Desert Manual*)

Mentzelia,
Phacelia, Amsinckia, Camissonia,
you tell me, Senecio, from old, getting
older, every year it's harder, every year
you have to look them up again, key
them out again, so you can tell me again
and again, because I forget, unless
I write it down, *Ericameria*, *Dalea*,
Cryptantha, cryptic, like the way my
mind works, or doesn't, and then I
have to ask you again, which you,
patiently, or impatiently, tell me again,
Oenothera, *Yucca schidigera*, *Dithyrea californica*,
Linanthus; if I make a line drawing
and label it, if I label it correctly,
then, if I remember to look at it again,
I can remember, thanks to you.



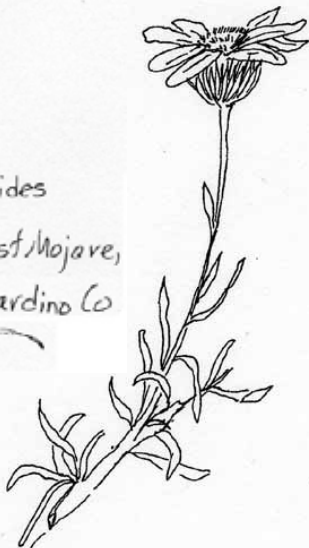
Phacelia fremontii
Mid Hills, East Mojave
5-24-93
mdc



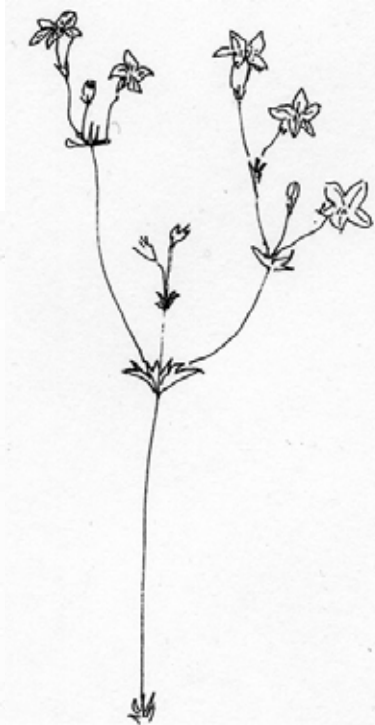
Dithyrea californica
Juanpoh, East Mojave,
SB.Co.
4-5-92



Oenothera deltooides
Kelso Dunes, East Mojave,
4-21-91 San Bernardino Co
mdc



Ericameria linearifolia
Providence Mts.
4-15-95
mdc



Linanthus demissus
Juanpoh, East Mojave,
San Bernardino
3-29-93
mdc



Mentzelia involucreta
3-22-92
Box Canyon, East Mojave
mdc



Cryptantha circumsissa
Palmdale 3/91
mdc

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 call me at rsabg.hortinfo@cgu.edu, Ph: 909-624-0838.

Q: How can I extend the bloom period for my wildflower garden?

A: This year it appears that the wildflowers will start blooming a bit later than usual due to late rains and cool temperatures. Still, it is nice to extend the exuberance of the wildflower season into late spring and summer. Sow seeds over a longer period of time, from October through February. You might even reseed in March and April. Include more late blooming annuals. The pretty pinks of Clarkias (*Clarkia amoena*, C.



Clarkia unguiculata, Elegant Clarkia

© Gabi McLean

unguiculata) will adorn your garden in May and June. Madias (*Madia elegans*), Tarweeds (*Hemizonia spp.*) and Sunflowers (*Helianthus annuus*) provide cheerful yellow flowers into the summer. Cut back Poppies (*Eschscholzia californica*) after their first bloom period and they will return for a second, and possibly third bloom, brightening your summer garden with their brash orange flowers. As the season progresses selectively remove and cut back the wildflowers, leaving some seed for the birds. If you do not water your wildflower beds during the summer, they will reseed themselves. If the garden receives summer water, collect the seed and sow it next fall and winter.

Q: What are the major springtime maintenance activities for native gardens?

A: Most of your planting, especially of chaparral/scrubland shrubs and trees, should be done during the winter. Perennials, grasses, and riparian (water-loving) plants can be planted in the spring, though you will have more success planting during the cool, wet season. Gardeners in moderate, coastal areas can extend the planting season into the spring, though again working with our seasonal weather pattern is preferred.

Pay attention to new plants as they become established in your garden. Some will need supplemental water all year for about two years. Pinch back fast growing shrubs to encourage

dense growth. This is particularly important for young Sages (*Salvia spp.*). Excessive new growth can lead to weak structure, and the succulent growth is enjoyed by aphids. Prune and dispose of heavily infested stems. This problem usually resolves itself when ladybugs start to feast on the juicy aphids, and when the plant's growth rate slows as summer approaches.



Salvia apiana, White Sage

© Gabi McLean

Cut back some spring and summer growing plants, such as Coyote Brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and warm season grasses, such as Deer Grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*). If you water and apply a dilute application of fertilizer these plants rebound quickly. Be conservative with the fertilizer to avoid excessive growth that requires pruning, and can make plants susceptible to stress from the summer heat and drought.

Many spring flowering shrubs, such as Ray Hartman Wild Lilac (*Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'*), can be pruned lightly after they bloom. New leaves grow on some of these plants above the flower stems. Prune the spent flower clusters to maintain a dense growth habit and eliminate these long bare stems.

Tidy up your garden. Remove weeds before they set seed. After you clean up weeds and spent wildflowers you can apply mulch to your garden to keep it neat and moderate soil temperatures. Inorganic mulch, such as decomposed granite, gravel, and rocks, is best suited for dry gardens with desert, chaparral, and scrub plants. Organic mulch is appropriate for woodland gardens.

Visit gardens, attend garden tours, chase the wildflowers, and hike the San Gabriel Mountains to see our state's remarkable flora in different settings. The most successful gardens take their clues from nature.

Q: What is wrong with including well-adapted, non-native plants in my garden?

A: Although most non-native plants do not become invasive, millions of dollars are spent each year in California to control and mitigate the damage done by invasives. Many of these problem plants entered agricultural and wild lands from our own gardens. Among the culprits are Fountain Grass, Periwinkle or Vinca, English and Algerian Ivy, French and Spanish Broom, and Pampas Grass. It is not always possible to know which non-native plants will become invasive weeds. In fact, years can pass before an exotic starts to muscle its way into open space. Educate yourself on which plants to avoid by visiting the California Invasive Plant Council's (Ca-IPC) informative website (<http://www.cal-ipc.org/>). Do your part to help Earth by gardening with beautiful and interesting native plants. With over 5,000 species to choose from, there is an appropriate plant for every gardening situation.

OUR SPEAKERS REVISITED

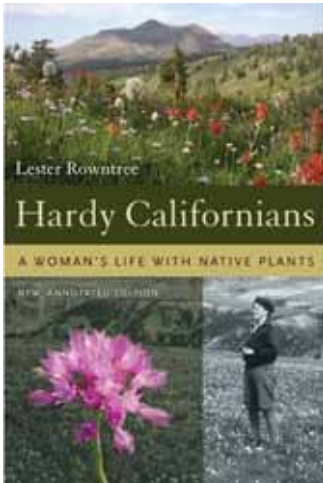
Lester Rowntree:

Contributions to Native Plant Horticulture

Rosemary Foster spoke on February 28

Rosemary Foster is a landscape designer and horticultural consultant in Carmel, California and specializes in native plant landscaping. She is a past president of the Monterey Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society and is a member of the state CNPS horticultural committee. Foster began to hear about Lester Rowntree soon after becoming a CNPS member about 20 years ago. Her serious interest grew as she helped plant some of the first areas of the Rowntree Native Plant Garden in Carmel, and she began to be intrigued by Rowntree's elegant writing as well as her immense knowledge of California's native flora.

While studying in Cal Poly San Luis Obispo's Ornamental Horticulture department, she decided to compile a bibliography of Rowntree's journal and magazine articles, little realizing the magnitude of the task she had undertaken. (Rowntree's own estimate was that she had written approximately 100 articles over her lifetime.) That project has expanded considerably (and extends to include 720 articles) and has taken her to libraries all over the United States and Canada.



This bibliography was published in the 2006 University of California Press reprint of *Hardy Californians* (see the adjacent cover photo), originally published in 1936. She is currently editing a compilation of Rowntree's articles on gardening with California native plants for publication by CNPS. She is also conducting research for a biography of Rowntree.

Gertrude Ellen Lester Rowntree was born in England in 1879. Her father was a gardener and a botanist and moved the family to Kansas as a "change for the family". In 1891 she and her family arrived in Altadena

to view the famous poppyfields on the slopes of Mt. Lowe, acres so brilliant that they are reported to have provided a landfall for sailors entering the harbor at San Pedro.

Rowntree's interest in California and horticulture started early and grew throughout her 100-year life: the major portion of her explorations and writing did not start until she was 50 years old. Many days were spent travelling the countryside of her beloved California, searching for seeds of new plants, which she would take home and propagate. She designed many beautiful and unique gardens but was frowned upon by the trained horticulturists because she had not attended any place of learning.

She was named Honorary President of CNPS at its founding in recognition of her efforts on behalf of California's native flora. To quote the publication *Four Seasons* in 1965, Rowntree is "the undisputed, reigning royalty of our native plant world. Her books *Hardy Californians* and *Flowering Shrubs* were published when the culture of our natives was in its dark ages. They are still the signposts where our inspirational knowledge of California's flowered earth begins. She has never ceased to preach the beauty and fragile vulnerability of our floral treasures before the senseless, onrushing power of progress, and our terrible need to save them—and ourselves—while and if we can."

Understanding Invasive Species: What are the Basics and Why Should I Care

Janet Nickerman spoke on January 24

An invasive species is a non-native species (plant or animal) that adversely affects the habitats it invades; economically, environmentally or ecologically. It's a species brought in by humans either intentionally or accidentally after the time of European colonization. However, it's important to understand that not all non-native species are invasive. In fact, only a small percentage cause problems. Invasive plants are often difficult to control because the natural predators that keep them in check in their native range are not present here. Invasive plants affect all of the state—coastal and inland, urban and rural—although different species cause problems in different areas.

Dr. Joseph DiTomaso, U.C. Davis, surveyed information on known invasive plants in California and found that nearly three-quarters of them were originally imported for the horticultural trade. Others were brought as forage species for livestock, and some have arrived as contaminants in shipments of seed, hay, or other items. A few were brought in as aquarium plants.

What Problems Do Invasive Plants Cause?

Degrade Wildlife Habitat: Many invasive plants form a monoculture—a dense stand of a single species. For example, Cape Ivy grows over trees and bushes, creating such an impenetrable mass that wildlife can't use the area. Its leaves also have toxins that make it a bad food source. Aquatic plants form thick mats on the surface of the water, and cause migrating waterfowl to go elsewhere because there's no water in sight. The plants also block oxygen for fish and impede boats. In the summer, water hyacinths can double every 8-10 days.

Displace Native Plants: Cape Ivy and Periwinkle form dense stands that displace native vegetation and wildlife and are serious problems in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Impede Recreation Access: Giant Reed washes downstream onto beaches. Other invasive plants, such as Yellow Starthistle, block hiking trails. Water Hyacinth blocks waterways.

Threaten Endangered Species: In 1998, researchers looked at recovery plans for species listed under the Endangered Species Act and found that invasive species were the second-most-commonly listed threat, after habitat loss. Nearly half of the endangered species are threatened by some kind of invasive species.

Increase Fire Danger: Spanish Broom and Giant Reed increase fire frequency because they grow faster than native plants and burn readily. Cape Ivy is a "ladder fuel," meaning it transfers fire from the ground into the tree canopy.

Impact Water Quantity and Quality: Salt Cedar, also called Tamarisk, is a problem throughout the southwestern U. S. because of the enormous quantities of water it consumes. Along the Colorado River, Salt Cedar costs Southern California 68-149 billion gal. water/year, and concentrates salt in the soil.

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.

Thursday, March 27, 7:00/7:30 p.m.

Arid Land Restoration: Purpose and Need, by Ricardo Montijo

While the need for arid land restoration and revegetation is by definition an attempt at repairing or replacing damaged desert habitats or ecosystems, the purposes vary. For many such projects the purpose is to restore habitat for one or more legislatively protected species, but resource managers interested in undertaking such projects to recover fragile arid ecosystems find uncommon allies. The presentation focuses on the presenter's experience in the western Mojave Desert.

Thursday, April 24, 7:00/7:30 p.m.

Historical Wetlands of the San Gabriel River, by Dr. Shawna Dark

Historical data represent a largely untapped resource for habitat restoration and management. This presentation will provide an example of how GIS (Geographic Information Systems) were used to map historical wetlands of the San Gabriel River.

This project emphasizes not only the importance of using GIS for the historical perspective, but also the increasing importance of geography in historical and applied research of our natural environment.

Thursday, May 22, 7:00/7:30 p.m.

Caring for Oaks, by Rebecca Latta

Rebecca Latta is Senior Arborist for SWCA Environmental Consultants in South Pasadena.

CHAPTER BOARD MEETINGS

- Thursday, March 6, 7:30 p.m.
- Thursday, May 1, 7:30 p.m.

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.

PLANT WALKS AND NATURE HIKES

Eaton Canyon Plant Walks

- Sunday, March 9, 9:00 a.m., Leader, Eva Morgan
- Sunday, April 13, 9:00 a.m., Leader, Orchid Black
- Sunday, May 11, 9:00 a.m., Leaders, Gabi & Cliff McLean

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

Chilao Plant Walks

- Saturday, March 1, 10:00 a.m., CANCELLED: SNOW
- Saturday, April 5, 10:00 a.m., Leader, Jane Strong
- Saturday, May 3, 10:00 a.m., Leader, Jane Strong

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. Bring your lunch or eat at the nearby Newcomb's Ranch.

Carpooling is not arranged by the chapter, but carpoolers meet at 9:00 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 plant walks are offered jointly by our chapter, the U.S.F.S. Chilao Visitor Center, and the San Gabriel Mountains Heritage Association.

Arroyo Seco Nature Hikes

- Sunday, March 16, 9:00 a.m., Leaders Cliff & Gabi McLean
- Saturday, April 12, 9:00 a.m., Leaders Cliff & Gabi McLean

Meet 9:00 a.m. at the west end of Altadena Drive in Altadena. Park on the street. Bring hand lens, binoculars, field guides, camera, water, lunch. Heavy rain cancels. This is a slow-paced nature hike, 4 miles round trip, 500 foot gain, and a few stream crossings.

We will look at the canyon and identify invasive plants that have replaced native species and are threatening to kill the still-existing oak trees and alders. We will also look at the canyon's animals (birds, reptiles and insects). We will discuss the threat of invasive species to our wildlands.

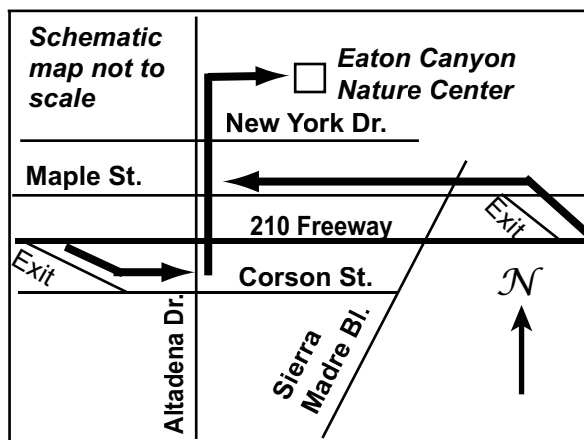
These are Sierra Club Natural Science Section Hikes.

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., continue on Maple St., turn right at Altadena Dr., 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.

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