



THE PAINTBRUSH

FALL 2002 NEWSLETTER

SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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DATES TO REMEMBER

Sun., Sept. 8, 9:00 am: *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Gabi & Cliff McLean

Thurs. Sept. 26, 7:30 pm: *Native Plants at Home:* a panel discussion

Sat., Sept. 28, 10 am: *Berry-Bearing Plants* field trip with Jane Strong

Sun., Oct. 13, 9:00 am: *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Eva Morgan

Thurs., Oct. 24, 7:30 pm: *Botanical Surveys Out at the Fringe* with Mickey Long & Ian Swift

Sun., Nov. 10, 9:00 am *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Harry Spilman

Sat., Nov. 23, 9:30 am - 2 pm: *Under the Oaks: Native Plants for Foothill Gardens* Chapter fund raiser at Eaton Canyon Nature Center

Sun., Dec. 8, 9:00 am: *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with a Chapter member.

UNDER THE OAKS

Native Plants for Foothill Gardens

Sat., Nov. 23, 9:30 am – 2:00 pm

Eaton Canyon Nature Center

(map on back cover)



Plant & Seed Sale California natives appropriate for gardens in the Los Angeles basin. We will have plants for attracting birds and butterflies to your garden and a special selection of “native” native plants (those used by our Tongva neighbors, the original inhabitants of this area). Knowledgeable Chapter members will be on hand to answer your questions. Printed materials on gardening with natives also for sale.

Cash or personal checks only please. 9:30 am – 2:00 pm.

Landscaping Under the Oaks Informal talk by Steve Fischer, Chapter member and landscape consultant; 9:30 & 11:30 am in the auditorium.

We Took Out the Lawn & You Can Too! Presentation by Gabi & Cliff McLean on their suburban re-landscaping project. They will tell you how they did it, how much work it took, what has been the result, how the neighbors have taken to it, and what it takes to maintain it. We can all benefit from the McLeans’ experience of planning, preparing, installing, and maintaining their California native garden. 10:30 am in the auditorium.

Booksigning Chapter member Marianne D. Wallace (author and illustrator) will be available to sign her series of natural history books for young people: *America’s Mountains*; *America’s Deserts*; and *America’s Prairies and Grasslands*. These guides to the plants and animals of various biomes are the perfect holiday gift for youngsters! We will be offering these books at a 10% discount for this event only. 10:30 am – 12:00 noon.

For information contact Kathy LaShure at 562-693-5717 or encelia@gte.net.

FROM THE EDITOR: The Chapter is really going in for plants in a big way this fall. We’ve planned some great activities, many focused on gardening with our native flora. You can gain from the experience of other gardeners on Sept. 26 at the panel discussion *Native Plants at Home*. Follow that with Jane Strong’s field trip on Sept. 28 to the San Gabriel high country and you’ll ideas for berry-bearing plants to attract birds to your yard. Join any one of the Plant Walks at Eaton Canyon for even more ideas of how native plants work with human-built structures. And top it all off with *Under the Oaks* our Plant Sale on Nov 23. Then it’s time to get out the shovel!

NATIVE.NET

September Surfin'.....

by Jane Strong

If you just want to relax...mentally go somewhere else...peaceful, serene...some too warm fall afternoon or evening, try these two vastly different, but botanically inclined websites: Eastern Mojave Vegetation (...and a few other things) at www.schweich.com. Take a botany tour along desert backroads with Tom Schweich, complete with pictures and field notes.

The desert too hot for you to even contemplate? Then go further north to British Columbia and read the Botanic Electronic News: www.ou.edu/cas/botany-micro/ben/ Look! There's even an article about "*Crassula tillaea*, a Small Addition to The Flora of British Columbia". We have the same good news for Eaton Canyon and, even better, a probable new-to-North America *Crassula* species found in the San Gabriel River.

So dream on until you, too, can get out there and find new stuff!

cnpssgm.org

Check out all the new features on our Chapter's website too. Jane's been busy adding new resources (scroll down to the bottom of the page). And she keeps the calendar up-to-date. Thanks Jane!

WELCOME! New members

Steve & Judy Bass

June Box

Janet M. Dyer

Gary Faulconer

Dianne Herring

Gary Kamrath

Mr. & Mrs. Stan Pinta

Holly Rittenhous

Russell Scofield

Ed Sweisford

And a big THANK YOU to Gabi & Cliff McLean who upgraded their membership to the Life category.

Please do consider upgrading when you renew this year.

CHAPTER EVENTS

Meetings are held at Eaton Canyon Nature Center (map on back) on the 4th Thursday of the month except in Nov. (see below) & Dec. (no program). Informal plant identification & social time 7:00 to 7:30 pm; programs start promptly at 7:30 pm.

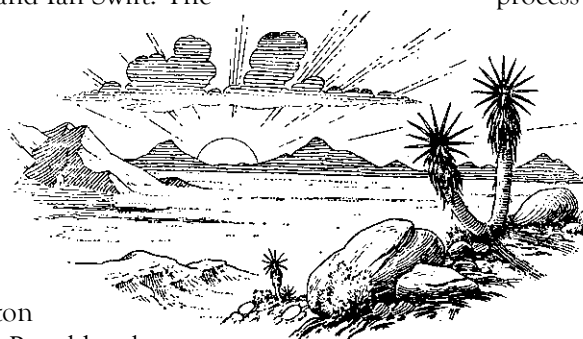
PROGRAMS

Thurs., Sept. 26, 7:30 pm: *Native Plants at Home (Your Home That Is)*, a panel discussion moderated by Dan Songster, Pres. of the Orange County Chapter CNPS & State Horticulture Chair. Several Chapter members and friends will offer their experiences of landscaping with California native plants. Some have attempted small projects, while others have removed lawn and existing plants. There will be plenty of time for questions and answers. Come find out what you can do at your home and get ideas for your purchases at the Chapter's plant sale *Under the Oaks* on Nov. 23.

Thurs., Oct. 24, 7:30 pm: *Botanical Surveys Out at the Fringe* presented by Mickey Long and Ian Swift. The process

of carefully surveying and documenting all the plants occurring on a given site is interesting in itself and most of the time even fun. This program will take us to several Los Angeles County Natural Areas and wildlife sanctuaries (i.e. Acton Wash, Desert Pines, Devil's Punchbowl, et

al.) to illustrate the work the speakers have been doing for several years at these sites, especially around the desert fringe of L. A. County. We will hear of and see examples of crude initial lists, vouchering, computer data-basing, full labeling, authorships, mistakes (oops!) and full list preparation to build a botanical resource inventory. Several of these sites contain a fascinating mix of desert and coastal species (elderberry in the shade of Joshua trees!) and some rarities and surprises. One small site supports nearly a dozen species of *Eriogonum*. Voucher specimens featured in the talk will be on display.



Sat., Nov. 23, 9:30 am – 2:00 pm: *Under the Oaks: Native Plants for Foothill Gardens* Chapter Fund Raiser at Eaton Canyon Nature Center. Besides sales of California native plants and seeds there will be several presentations.

Landscaping Under the Oaks Informal talk by Steve Fischer, Chapter member and landscape consultant; 9:30 & 11:30 am in the auditorium.

We Took Out the Lawn & You Can Too! Presentation by Gabi & Cliff McLean on their suburban re-landscaping project. They will tell you how they did it, how much work it took, what has been the result, how the neighbors have taken to it, and what it takes to maintain it. They'll point out special challenges (e.g. pets) and considerations, (e.g. sun vs. shade, personal preferences, resources available for maintenance, etc.). You'll get resource references: self-education (books and classes), nurseries, need and options of irrigation, and how the garden changes over time (several seasons). We can all benefit from the McLeans' experience of planning, preparing, installing, and maintaining their California native garden. 10:30 am in the auditorium.

PLANT PROFILE:

Sambucus mexicana, Blue Elderberry Caprifoliaceae; Honeysuckle Family

Text by Kathy LaShure, Illustration by Marianne Wallace

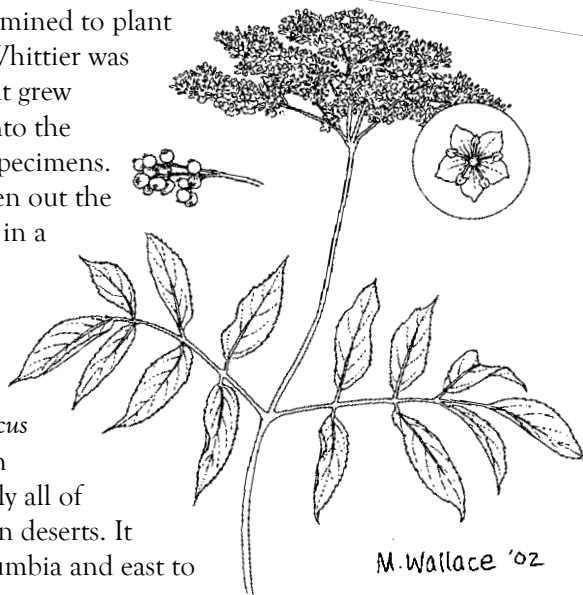
One of the first plants I determined to plant in my new native garden in Whittier was Blue Elderberry. I knew that it grew locally; the roads that wind into the Whittier Hills all have large specimens. It grows quickly and will screen out the neighbor's cement block wall in a few years.

The treatment of the Elderberry genus in the *Jepson Manual* has lumped *Sambucus caerulea* with *Sambucus mexicana*, giving the species an extensive range covering nearly all of California except the southern deserts. It grows north into British Columbia and east to Utah and New Mexico. It is common throughout its range, growing in open valley and canyon areas below 10,000 feet. The author makes the following observation: "variable, currently impossible to split into ... subgroups; detailed study warranted." Is Blue Elderberry worthy of some graduate student's attention? It's definitely worthy of a gardener's.

Given the diversity of the species, you may find tree-like specimens with multiple trunks growing up to 25 feet tall; other specimens are happier as 6 foot shrubs. All are winter deciduous in cold climates, have fluted bark on the older trunks, sport pinnately compound leaves that are finely serrated, and carry finely perfumed clusters of tiny creamy flowers followed by small dull blue berries covered with a white bloom.

Although you probably wouldn't want to make it the centerpiece of your garden, Blue Elderberry does make a fine background plant. Or it could be used as a small specimen tree in a courtyard if sited to keep the berries from staining paved surfaces. Garden-grown plants should be hard-pruned during the dormant season, as they are prone to sending up long straight shoots from the base; this pruning will improve their appearance. Blue Elderberry is an excellent plant for attracting birds to your garden. My first crop of berries has been nearly devoured as I write this; I suspect the resident mockingbird has been conducting a taste test. If you can keep the birds away, the berries make fine flavored jams, pies or wine. Do be sure to cook them as the seeds contain hydrocyanic acid (heat neutralizes this chemical). Brewed as a tea, the flowers help to reduce fever and sinus congestion; good to remember with the cold/flu season ahead. Try combining them with equal portions of yarrow flowers and peppermint. The fresh clusters of flowers may be dipped in batter and fried to make delicious fritters.

Blue Elderberry is just one of the berry-bearing plants you'll see on Jane Strong's Sept. field trip along the Big Horn Mine Trail. See the next column for details.



OUTINGS

Sun., Sept. 8, 9:00 am: Eaton Canyon Plant Walk with Gabi & Cliff McLean

Sat., Sept. 28, Berry-Bearing Plants along the Big Horn Mine Trail, field trip with Jane Strong. This trip is planned to admire the various berry plants and the mixture of conifers along the trail and to enjoy the mountains' fine fall weather.

Along the trail, there are thirteen different kinds of berries among them serviceberry, chokecherry, currant and elderberry (see Plant Profile). Although this is not a prolific year, most of the plants will have a few ripe berries. An added bonus is that the leaves of the berry plants turn color in the fall.

Some deciduous trees (black oak, cottonwood, maple and willow) may also have Fall color. This color is enhanced by bright blue skies and the deep green of the conifers: pines; big-cone spruce; white fir and incense-cedar. We will look at the needles, cones and silhouettes of these magnificent trees.

Meet at 10:00 am at the parking lot at Vincent Gulch on Angeles Crest Hwy, SR 2, 50 miles from I-210 in La Cañada and five miles west of Big Pines along SR2, the Angeles Crest Highway. It takes about 90 minutes if you go I-10 to I-15 to I-215 to SR 138 to SR 2 through Wrightwood and about two hours if you drive SR 2 from La Canada.

Bring water, snacks, and Forest Adventure Pass. There is gas in Wrightwood. Fire or rain cancels.

For further reading on the web:
http://tchester.org/sgm/places/vincent_gap.html
and <http://tchester.org/sgm/conditions/seasons/fall1999.html#14sep>

Sun., Oct. 13, 9:00 am: Eaton Canyon Plant Walk with Eva Morgan

Sun., Nov. 11, 9:00 am: Eaton Canyon Plant Walk with Harry Spilman

Sun., Dec. 8, 9:00 am: Eaton Canyon Plant Walk with a Chapter member.

CHECKLIST FOR SULPHUR SPRINGS
 San Gabriel Mountains, 5300'
 Los Angeles County, California
 May 25, 2002
 Jane Strong & Tom Chester

FROM THE FIELD

Sulphur Springs field trip (5/25/02)

By Gabi McLean

with illustrations from *A Flora of Southern California* by Philip A. Munz

Equisetaceae

Equisetum hyemale ssp. *affine* Horsetail

Cupressaceae

Calocedrus decurrens Incense Cedar

Pinaceae

Pinus attenuata Knobcone pine

Pinus coulteri Coulter pine

Pinus jeffreyi Jeffrey pine

Asteraceae

Achillea millefolium Yarrow

Agoseris retrorsa Spear-leaved Mountain

Dandelion

Anisocoma acaulis Scale-bud

Artemisia douglasiana Mugwort

Artemisia dracunculus Tarragon

Artemisia tridentata ssp. *tridentata* Big Sagebrush

Brickellia californica California Brickellbush

Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *glabriuscula*
 Yellow Pincushion

Chrysothamnus nauseosus Common Rabbitbrush

Cirsium occidentale var. *californicum*
 California Thistle

Erigeron foliosus var. *foliosus* Leafy Daisy

Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. *confertiflorum*
 Golden Yarrow

Gnaphalium canescens ssp. *thermale*
 White Everlasting

Layia glandulosa White Tidytops

Lessingia filaginifolia var. *filaginifolia*
 California Aster

Solidago californica Goldenrod

Stephanomeria exigua Small Wirelettuce

Wyethia ovata Southern Mule's Ears

Boraginaceae

Cryptantha circumscissa Cushion
 Cryptantha

Cryptantha sp. Tall Popcorn Flower

Pectocarya penicillata Comb Bur

Plagiobothrys sp. Popcornflower

Brassicaceae

Arabis sparsiflora var. *arcuata* Arched
 Elegant Rock-cress

Descurainia incisa ssp. *incisa* Mountain
 Tansy-mustard

If you were one of the eighteen people making their way to Sulphur Springs on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend, you're sure to treasure the experience. For those of you who couldn't make it, here are a few notes from our trip.

Sulphur Springs is about an hour drive from the Foothill Freeway in La Canada Flintridge, via the Angeles Crest Highway and up and down the Santa Clara Divide Road which is paved but sometimes only one lane wide. It was adventurous getting out there and we were glad we car-pooled for the roads were curvy and narrow and there is only a small parking lot at the destination. We knew we were at the right place when Jane Strong, our field trip leader, greeted us with her welcoming enthusiasm and a plant list of no less than one hundred plants, listed by location, or alphabetically by plant family or by botanical name.

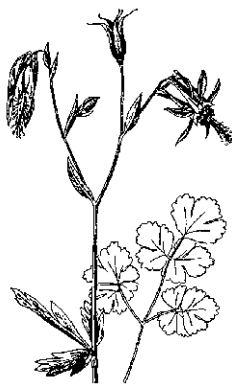
Our first "belly flower" of the day, *Anisocoma acaulis* or Scale-bud, an inconspicuous but oh so beautiful pale-yellow daisy-like blossom, was hiding in plain sight on the sandy embankment of the parking lot. While we were searching for it, we spotted a horned lizard, nowadays a rather rare sight (my first one in the San Gabriels) that really got our attention. From the parking lot, it's just about half a mile to the campground. It was the longest half mile I can remember for it took us about two hours. The wealth of plant diversity was astonishing to me. Our proximity to the desert side of the mountains—at about 5,000 feet—

provided some interesting species, varieties, and adaptations to the drier climate. Every step offered discovery of several different species, from native and introduced grasses to flowering annuals, to scrubby chaparral plants, to majestic trees, and last, but not least, the riparian plant community was nearby as well. I learned about the conical shape of *Pinus coulteri*—"conical coulter". I finally realized that there are several subspecies of Rabbitbrush or *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*. I discovered the tiny relative to the Giant Blazing Star, the Mountain Blazing Star; I delighted in the brightly flowering Scarlet Bugler. And I learned how to find the *Castilleja plagiotoma* or Mojave Indian Paintbrush which likes to grow in the underbrush. I am certain other participants learned many other things; there was a wealth of knowledge that several experts and professionals freely and friendly shared.

Our excursion took us on the road to the camp ground, skirting its lower reaches, and then back through the streambed alongside the road. The normally deserted place was busy with a large group of campers, some of the young people driving their cars on the road that was our place of discovery. We took a break in the shade of some incense cedar trees, just before the campground. Our eyes could not rest though for we were still on the lookout for another uncommon species.



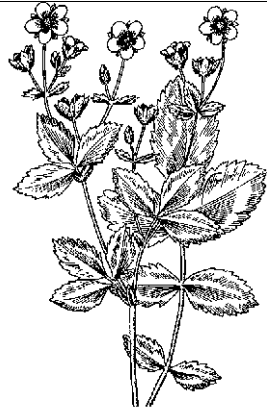
Scutellaria siphocampyloides
 Scullcap



Aquilegia formosa
 Scarlet Columbine

(Continued from page 4)

At the campground, near a wet and almost swampy area, we were delighted to find that the area had been "taken over" by native grasses and rushes. Jane



Potentilla glandulosa
Sticky Cinquefoil

pointed out how much research there is still to be done in the area of plant identification, even just in the San Gabriels, since there are still species to be named and to be discovered!

We followed the streambed back towards the parking lot, enjoying the velvety feel of the *Polypogon monspeliensis* or Rabbit's-foot Grass, many more belly flowers like *Phacelia curvipes* and several buckwheat species, and marveling at nature's diversity and ability to adapt to various climates. The birders in the group were especially thrilled when we made another discovery: a birds' nest in a dead yucca flower stalk! The stem had been excavated by a cavity nester. There was one hole approximately two inches in diameter at a height of about five

feet, and another hole at about three feet. We could hear the brood chirping inside. We never saw an adult bird go into the nest but everyone agreed it had to be a woodpecker's home.

This trip was a great and very gratifying experience. Thank you, Jane, for your thorough preparation and knowledge of the plants, your cheery disposition, never-ending patience, and your excellent leadership.

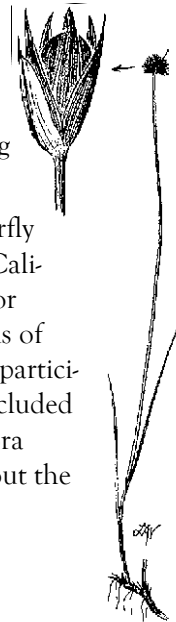
Butterflies & Butterfly Nectar Plants along the Angeles Crest Aug. 11, 2002

By Jane Strong & Kathy LaShure

Although it's been a drought year as far as wildflowers are concerned, thirteen adventurers turned up, eager to get to the High Country and glad to be away from the lowland heat.

The snowmelt gullies had all the kinds of flowers found in a wetter year, but very small in stature and very few in number. They found Duran's rush, *Juncus duranii*, growing about four inches high. The plant is on CNPS list 4 because of its limited distribution. The type specimen, that is, where Duran's rush was originally discovered, was directly above them at Lily Springs. How exciting to be following in the footsteps of a plant explorer!

Jane's exploratory trip earlier in the week yielded only one butterfly sighting, although two butterfly nectar plants, rabbitbrush and California buckwheat, were in full bloom. Still they held out hope for butterflies. And were not disappointed. They found several kinds of skippers and blues, plus an assortment of larger butterflies. The participants, who were all very keen about anything and everything, included CNPS members, Sierra Club members and LA Zoo docents. Flora folks are interested in fauna and vice versa (can't have one without the other you know).



Juncus duranii
from *The Jepson Manual*

(Continued from page 4)

Thysanocarpus laciniatus Lace-pod

Cactaceae

Opuntia basilaris var *basilaris* Beaver-tail Cactus

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium sp. Annual Goosefoot

Convolvulaceae

Calystegia occidentalis ssp. *fulcrata*
Western Morning-glory

Dasticeae

Dastica glomerata Durango Root

Ericaceae

Arctostaphylos glauca Bigberry Manzanita

Fabaceae

Lotus purshianus var. *purshianus*
Spanish Clover

Lotus sp. Lotus

Lotus strigosus Bishop's Lotus

Lupinus sp. lupine [probably *excubitus*,
it wasn't blooming yet]

Fagaceae

Quercus chrysolepis Canyon Live Oak

Gentianaceae

Swertia neglecta Pine Green-gentian

Geraniaceae

Erodium cicutarium Redstem Filaree

Hydrophyllaceae

Eriodictyon trichocalyx var. *trichocalyx*
Yerba Santa

Phacelia curvipes Curve-stem Phacelia

Phacelia imbricata ssp. *patula* Imbricate
Phacelia

Hypericaceae

Hypericum formosum var. *scouleri*
Scouler's St. John's Wort

Lamiaceae

Monardella viridis ssp. *saxicola* Rock
Monardella

Salvia columbariae Chia

Scutellaria siphocampyloides Skullcap

Loasaceae

Mentzelia montana Mountain Blazing Star

Malvaceae

Malacothamnus fremontii Fremont's
Bush Mallow

Onagraceae

Camissonia pallida ssp. *pallida* Pale Sun-cup

Epilobium sp. Willow Herb

Epilobium canum var. *latifolium*
California Fuchsia

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

Orobanchaceae

Orobanche californica ssp. *feudgei*
California Broomrape

Plantaginaceae

Plantago lanceolata English Plantain

Polemoniaceae

Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *austromontanum*
Southern Mountain Woolstar

Gilia ochroleuca ssp. *ochroleuca*
Volcanic Gilia

Gilia splendens ssp. *splendens* Splendid Gilia

Linanthus ciliatus Whisker-brush

Linanthus parviflorus Common Linanthus

Polygonaceae

Centrostegia thurberi Red Triangles

Eriogonum davidsonii Davidson's
Buckwheat

Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *foliolosum*
California Buckwheat

Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *polifolium*
California Buckwheat

Eriogonum nudum var. *westonii* Naked
Buckwheat

Eriogonum saxatile Rock Buckwheat

Eriogonum sp. *unk* Buckwheat

Eriogonum umbellatum Sulphur Buckwheat

Eriogonum wrightii var. *subscaposum*
Wright's Buckwheat

Rumex salicifolius var. *salicifolius*
Willow-leaved Dock

Portulacaceae

Calyptidium monandrum Common
Pussypaws

Ranunculaceae

Aquilegia formosa Scarlet Columbine

Clematis ligusticifolia Virgin's Bower

Delphinium parishii ssp. *pallidum* Pale-
flowered Larkspur

Rhamnaceae

Ceanothus greggii var. *perplexans*
Cupped-leaf Ceanothus

Rhamnus californica ssp. *californica*
California Coffeeberry

Rosaceae

Cercocarpus betuloides var. *betuloides*
Birch-leaf Mountain-mahogany

Horkelia rydbergii Rydberg's Horkelia

Potentilla glandulosa ssp. *reflexa* Sticky
Cinquefoil

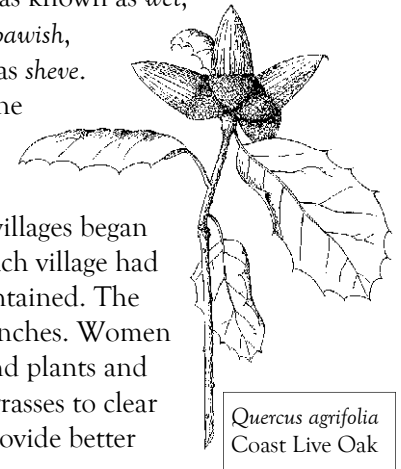
Rosa woodsii var. *ultramontana* Interior
Wild Rose

The Sacred Oak: the Core of Tongva Life

By Mark F. Acuña, Gabrieleno-Tongva

with illustration from *Trees of California* by Willis L. Jepson

Of all the flora in the world of the Tongva, no plant, flower, or tree occupied so central a position as the oak. No flora had such a developed vocabulary as the oak. The oak was the central food plant for the Tongva, and they recognized several species of oak: *Quercus agrifolia* was known as *wet*, *Quercus chrysolepis* as *wiaht*, *Quercus dumosa* as *pawish*, *Quercus kelloggii* as *kwingili*, and *Quercus lobata* as *sheve*. The acorns of each species were named after the specific species. Thus the acorns of *sheve* were known as *shev ve*.



Quercus agrifolia
Coast Live Oak

In early summer, the men and women of the villages began their annual inspection of their oak groves. Each village had designated groves which they tended and maintained. The men would trim out old, broken, diseased branches. Women and children would weed out unwanted ground plants and weeds. The villagers would carefully burn off grasses to clear the oak lands to produce fertilizing ash and provide better soil for their beloved trees.

Each family would collect up to 500 pounds of acorns for their yearly harvest. In autumn, the villagers would travel to their groves to gather the ripe acorns, making temporary camps. The men would beat the acorns down with sticks, and the women gathered the felled acorns in large conical baskets. The acorns were then stored in specially constructed storage units called *tsoahkah*.

As needed the acorns would be dried, cracked open, and peeled. The acorn meat *chemeshkwar* would be pounded into a fine meal *kwar payreesh*. Then a long leaching process would eliminate the toxic tannin and prepare the ground, leached meal *wooeesh* for the cooking process which produced an acorn porridge *wewish*. Or the meal could be baked into small cakes *peshkaeh*. An acorn soup *wesh* was sometimes made. Thus the acorns could be cooked into a variety of foods.

Elaborate ceremonies, dances and songs celebrated the acorns and the gathering times. Stories of how and why the different acorn shapes and sizes came into being were common throughout California. The Tongva sing of a time when the acorns were five spirit sisters who had to weave new basket caps before entering the physical world. Each sister wove a distinct cap and these caps became the acorn cups *ahahkooroh*.

A side product of the great tree is the oak gall produced by the California gall wasp. The gall was dried and ground into a fine powder and used for eye infections. The galls were also painted and decorated and attached to head sticks for ritual dances.

The different oak species blossom within the period of March to May, some maturing acorns in one year and others in two. Their range varies from rich loam valleys and slopes to dry Chaparral slopes and Foothill woodlands. Prior to the invasion of the Europeans with their cattle, swine, and goats, the great oak forests were the glory of the Los Angeles/Orange County basin. Today only remnants remain to witness the grand Tongva oak world. The Tongva were truly an Acorn People.

NATIVE BOOKSHELF

Editors Note: The following list is a selection of books on gardening with native plants, which is taken from the Chapter website. Some are out of print but well worth looking for at your local library or used book store. We will have several of these titles for sale at Under the Oaks on Nov. 23. Jane Strong has more resources listed at <http://cnps-sgm>.

Plant Selection

- *Landscape Plants for Western Regions*, Bob Perry, Land Design Publishing, Claremont, 1992, \$62.00
- *Complete Garden Guide to the Native Perennials of California*, Glenn Keator, Chronicle Books, 1990, Out of Print
- *Complete Garden Guide to the Native Shrubs of California*, Glenn Keator, Chronicle Books, 1994, Out of Print
- *Trees and Shrubs for Dry California Landscapes*, Bob Perry, Land Design Publishing, Claremont, 1992, Out of Print
- *Southern California Native Plants for School Gardens*, Betsey Landis, 1999, LA/Santa Monica Mountains Chapter CNPS, \$15.95
- *The Wildflower Gardener's Guide—California, Desert Southwest and Northern Mexico Edition*, Henry W. Art, Storey Communications, Inc., 1990

Landscape Design with Native Plants

- *The California Landscape Garden*, Mark Francis and Andreas Reimann, 1999, University of California Press, \$29.95
- *Gardening with a Wild Heart: Restoring California's Native Landscapes at Home*, Judith Larner Lowry, 1999, University of California Press, \$17.95
- *Native Landscaping from El Paso to LA*, Sally Wasowski with Andy Wasowski, 2000, Contemporary Books, \$33.95

Propagation and Care

- *Gardener's Guide to California Wildflowers*, Kevin Connelly, Theodore Payne Foundation, 1991
- *How to Grow the Wildflowers*, Eric A. Johnson and Scott Millard, Ironwood Press, 128 pages, \$16.95
- *Growing California Native Plants*, Marjorie Schmidt, 1980, University of California Press, 366 pages, \$14.95
- *Seed Propagation of Native California Plants*, Dara Emery, 1988, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, 115 pages, \$14.95
- *Pruning, Planting & Care: Johnson's Guide to Gardening Plants for the Arid West*, Eric A. Johnson, Ironwood Press, 160 pages, \$16.95

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.

To join the California Native Plant Society, write to CNPS, 1722 J St., Suite 17, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Please specify San Gabriel Mountains Chapter. Enclose check payable to CNPS.
Membership categories: Individual/Library - \$35; Student/Retired/Limited Income - \$20;
Family/Group - \$45; Supporting - \$75; Plant Lover - \$100; Patron - \$250.00; Life - \$1000.

(Continued from page 6)

Rubiaceae

Galium sp. Bedstraw [probably *johnstonii*, not blooming yet]

Salicaceae

Salix lasiolepis Arroyo Willow

Scrophulariaceae

Castilleja applegatei ssp. *martinii*

Martin's Paintbrush

Castilleja plagiotoma Mojave Indian Paintbrush

Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. *setigenus* Bird's Beak

Penstemon centranthifolius Scarlet Bugler

Sterculiaceae

Fremontodendron californicum

ssp. *californicum* Flannelbush

Cyperaceae

Carex fracta Fragile Sheath Sedge

Carex sp. Tall Sedge

Carex sp. Short Sedge

Juncaceae

Juncus macrophyllus Long-leaved Rush

Juncus mexicanus Mexican Rush

Juncus sp. Annual Rush

Juncus sp. Rush

Liliaceae

Yucca whipplei ssp. *parishii* Chaparral

Yucca

Poaceae

Agrostis stolonifera Creeping Bentgrass

Avena barbata Slender Wild Oats

Bromus carinatus var. *carinatus*

California Brome

Bromus diandrus Ripgut Brome

Bromus tectorum Downy Brome

Deschampsia danthonioides Annual Hairgrass

Elymus elymoides ssp. *elymoides* Squirreltail

Elymus glaucus Blue Wild Rye

Elymus multisetus Big Squirreltail

Elymus sp. Wild Rye

Festuca arundinacea Tall Fescue

Melica imperfecta Small-flowered Melic

Muhlenbergia rigens Deergrass

Poa secunda One-sided Bluegrass

Polypogon monspeliensis Rabbits-foot Grass

Vulpia microstachys var. *pauciflora*

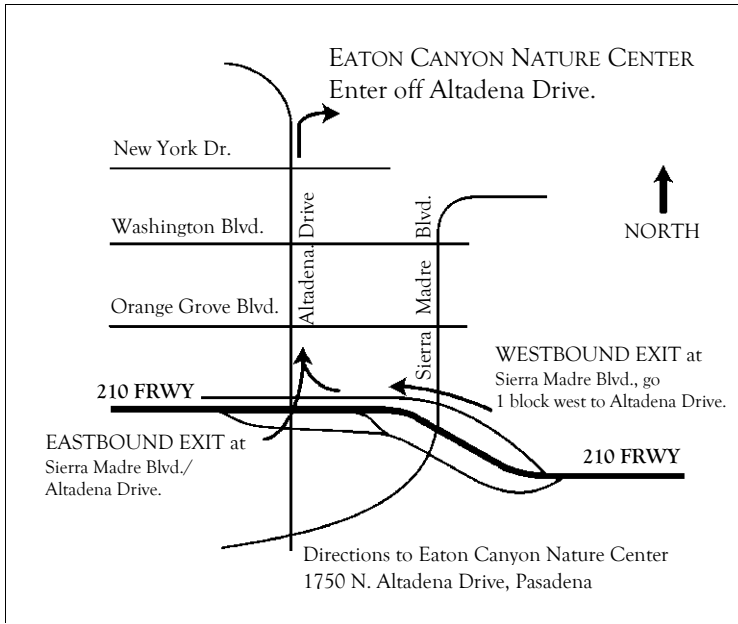
Pacific Fescue

Vulpia myuros var. *hirsuta* Hairy Rattail

Fescue

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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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