



# THE PAINTBRUSH

FALL 2004 NEWSLETTER

SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS CHAPTER  
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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## DATES TO REMEMBER

**Sun., Sept. 12 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Gabi & Cliff McLean

**Sat., Sept. 18, 9:00 am:** *Lower Arroyo Seco in Late Summer: Fruits and Seeds* field trip led by Jane Strong

**Thurs., Sept. 23, 7:30 pm:** *Native Plant Gardening 101* with Rick Fisher

**Thurs., Oct. 7, 7:30 pm:** *Chapter Board Meeting* at Eaton Canyon NC

**Sun., Oct. 10, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Eva Morgan

**Sat., Oct. 16, 9:00 am:** *Fall Color in San Antonio Canyon* field trip led by Jane Strong

**Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 pm:** *Botany on the Angeles NF* with Janet Nickerman

**Sat., Nov. 6, 10:00 am:** *Car Tour of Big Rock Creek* led by Jane Strong

**Sun., Nov. 14, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Orchid Black

**Sat., Dec. 4, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm:** *Under the Oaks: Native Plants for Foothill Gardens* Chapter plant sale & program

**Sun., Dec. 12, 9:00 am:** *Planting Natives Workshop* with Gabi & Cliff McLean

## JOURNEY TO THE TOP

By Gabi McLean with illustrations from Munz' A Flora of Southern California

I love to go up into the mountains, away from the hustle and bustle of the valley. I seek solitude and find solace there. The physical exertion of climbing steep hillsides forces me to stop frequently to rest. I always find some interesting plant to admire and study, enjoy the view, listen to a bird, maybe even find the creature in a treetop or low on the ground in a bush.

Having spent much time in the foothills for plant study and enjoyment, I'd been eager to venture to higher elevations. The air is cooler, the sky brighter, and the hills are steeper than in the foothills. So Cliff, my husband, and I decided to celebrate Independence Day on the tallest mountain of the San Gabriels, Mt. San Antonio, better known as Mt. Baldy.

We start out early at Manker Flats at 6000 feet. From the dirt road towards Antonio Falls, the last remnants of chaparral are still visible on the hillsides below us. Pines and firs dot the incline towards Baldy Bowl looming above. At the roadside, a Blazing Star (*Mentzelia laevicaulis*) welcomes us with its spectacular flowers—a tight bouquet of finger-long stamens crowns the center of its five lemon-yellow petals. It grows on rocky, gravelly ground, with no soil in sight, branching out at almost right angles, each branch bearing one or two of the blazing stars at its end.



As I stop to ponder the *Mentzelia*, I discover other species, no less fascinating, just much smaller and so easily overlooked. A rosy-colored buckwheat (*Eriogonum davidsonii*) covers the side of the road. It is slender and elegant, its leaf-less limbs adorned with minute, rosy bunches of petal-less flowers. A patch of dainty and delicate White Phacelia (*Phacelia longipes*) hides in a shallow indentation in the gravelly soil. I lower myself to the ground and explore with the loupe and the camera and discover that there are not only flowers but also already some early fruits.

The first bend in the road offers us the view of Baldy Falls from a distance. Above it loom jarring rocks, talus and scree near the top, not much vegetation to see from below. We still have a long way to go so we move on, catching only a glimpse of Golden Yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), buckwheat

(Continued on page 4)

## NATIVE.NET

The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council website ([www.lasgrwc.org](http://www.lasgrwc.org)) has a nifty gardening feature. From the home page click on the link for the minutes to the most recent Landscape Ethics Committee meeting which will take you to that Committee's page. On the left under "Documents" click on the first item: "California Native Alternatives for Common Exotic Ornamental Plants."

This savable PDF file gives you a wonderful chart of native plants that can step in for plants more commonly known in the nursery trade. If you have an existing landscape that you'd like to convert to natives—for water conservation or for attracting birds and butterflies or for low maintenance—this list is a fantastic reference.

It's arranged by plant type: sub-shrub; screen and hedge shrub; vine; groundcover; patio, deciduous, or evergreen tree. There's a 'Comments' column noting special features of the California natives.

Take a look at this list before you come to Rick Fisher's Sept. 23 program or the Dec. 4 plant sale (details to the right).

When planning your native garden, also consult our Chapter's website (see below) for links to a variety of resources. Just scroll down to the bottom of the page. Jane Strong has collected all kinds of web-based information for you to use.

<http://cnspsgm.org>

Check our Chapter's website frequently for up-to-date information on Chapter events and for links to other organizations' field trips and classes. It's one-stop browsing.

## CHAPTER EVENTS

Meetings are held at Eaton Canyon Nature Center (map on back cover) on the fourth Thursday of the month. **No evening programs in Nov. or Dec.**

Informal plant identification and social time from 7:00 to 7:30 pm; programs start promptly at 7:30 pm.

## BOARD MEETING

Any member interested in helping with Chapter activities is welcome!

**Thurs., Oct. 7, 7:30 pm:** Chapter Board Meeting at Eaton Canyon N. C.

## PROGRAMS

**Thurs., Sept. 23, 7:30 pm:** *Native Plant Gardening 101* with Rick Fisher, ASLA. Rick's years of experience as a Landscape Architect and conservationist makes him the perfect person to get you started on planting natives in part or all of your home garden. He'll cover the basics: planning, soil preparation, plant selection, irrigation, general maintenance. Even those of us who are already growing natives will benefit from his knowledge. Plan to take notes, go home and make specific plans, and return to Eaton Canyon to buy plants at the Chapter fundraiser, *Under the Oaks IV*, on Sat. Dec. 4, 9 am–2 pm.

**Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 pm:** *Botany on the Angeles National Forest* with Janet Nickerman.

Ever wonder what a forest botanist does? Janet Nickerman has just found out she will fill us in on the details. She has been working on the ANF since February and will highlight her experiences. Topics will include partnerships, monitoring, plant surveys, restoration and invasive weed management. These are both current and envisioned projects for the Angeles. In addition, Janet will discuss future goals for our local mountains, so bring your suggestions.

**Sun., Dec. 12, 9:00 am:** *Planting Natives Workshop* with Gabi & Cliff McLean. The McLeans will show you how to plant the natives you bought earlier at our Chapter fundraiser (see below) as we work on cleaning up and replanting the Becky Rothenberg Memorial Garden at Eaton Canyon. Bring gardening tools.



## CHAPTER SPECIAL EVENT



**Under the Oaks: Native Plants for Foothill Gardens**

**Sat., Dec. 4, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm** at Eaton Canyon Nature Center.

Our Chapter's annual fundraiser.

We will have a good variety of reasonably priced California native plants and wildflower seeds appropriate for gardens in the Los Angeles basin, including plants for attracting birds and butterflies to your home garden.

Knowledgeable Chapter members will be on hand to answer your questions. There will be free printed materials on gardening with California native plants.

**11:00 am:** *What's That Bug Doing in My Garden* presentation by Lili Singer in the Eaton Canyon Nature Center Auditorium.

Learn about both the good and bad insects in your garden and how to encourage or discourage them. Lili currently writes for the Home section of *Los Angeles Times*. For years she published *The Southern California Gardener*.

*Cash or personal checks only please.*

## OUTINGS

**Sun., Sept. 12 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Gabi & Cliff McLean.

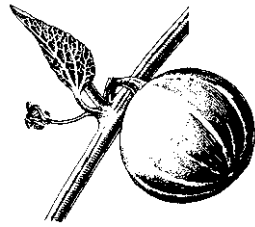
**Sat., Sept. 18, 9:00 am:** *Lower Arroyo Seco in Late Summer: Fruits and Seeds* led by Jane Strong.

What's a fruit? What's a seed? What's a berry? On this short walk from the casting pond to the Colorado Street Bridge along the east side and back along the west side, we'll look at these different structures on familiar plants. Plus we'll compare "grass flowers" to "regular flowers". Meet at the casting pond in Lower Arroyo Seco Natural Area at 9:00 am. The entrance is north of California Blvd. on Arroyo Blvd. in Pasadena.

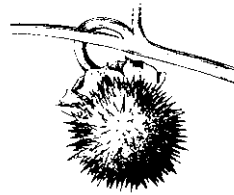


**Sun., Oct. 10, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Eva Morgan.

**Sun., Oct. 10, 9:00 am:** *Chantry Flats To Sturtevant Falls Non-CNPS-SGM Plant Walk* with Sierra Club Natural Sciences Section led by Liana Argento and Bob Muns. Slow paced, 5 hour, 3 mi hike from Chantry Flats to Sturtevant Falls to learn about and identify plants with botanist Bob Muns and naturalist Liana Argento. Meet 9 am upper parking lot (from 210 Fwy in Arcadia, take Santa Anita Ave N [becomes Santa Anita Cyn Rd] 10 miles to end of road and Chantry Flats parking area; \$5 parking fee or Wilderness Pass). Bring lunch, water, hand lens if you have one, optional \$1 for plant list, fsp. Rain cancels.



**Sat., Oct. 16, 9:00 am:** *Fall Color in San Antonio Canyon* (as part of the USFS Fall Natural History Lecture Series at Mt. Baldy Visitor Center) led by Jane Strong. We'll look at late-blooming, yellow-flowered composites, shrubs with berries, and deciduous trees with colorful leaves.

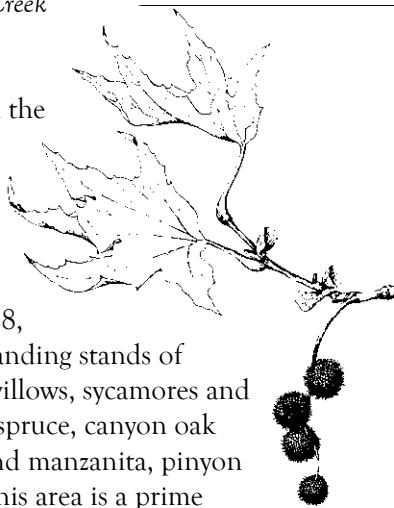


Meet at the Mt. Baldy Visitor Center at 9:00 am. From the 210 Fwy, take Base Line north [a left turn]. Make an immediate right turn on Padua. Go north to Mt. Baldy Rd and turn right continuing to the village. The Visitor Center is on the west side. \$5 donation toward environmental education with the USFS.

**Sat., Nov. 6, 10:00 am:** *Car Tour of Big Rock Creek* led by Jane Strong

This will be a car tour to one of the best kept secrets in all of California ... the fall colors on the north side of the San Gabriel Mountains.

We have proposed this area to the Angeles National Forest as a Research Natural Area: "The second transmontane RNA needs to be established in the Big Rock Creek drainage, Valyermo Quad T4N R9W Sections 21, 27, 28, 34, 35. This perennial stream supports outstanding stands of riparian vegetation, including cottonwoods, willows, sycamores and big-leaf maples. There are pockets of bigcone spruce, canyon oak and Coulter pine on the north-facing slope and manzanita, pinyon pine and juniper on the south-facing slope. This area is a prime example of montane-to-desert riparian vegetation, and because of its uniqueness and relatively undisturbed condition, is an excellent biometer of this type of resource."



SYCAMORE  
*Platanus racemosa*

We will stop along the creek where the scenery is spectacular and the trees in fabulous fall colors. Bring lots of film or backup disks for your camera. Bring snacks. Best enjoyed with lots of people in your car to ooh and ahh!

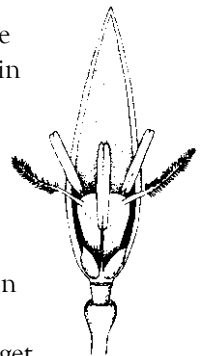
*Directions:* From the Antelope Valley Freeway State Route 14, take the Pearblossom Highway east to N6, Longview Road. Right on Longview Road, not far, to Avenue W. Left on Avenue W which becomes Valyermo Road. Valyermo Road to the Post Office, a big wide spot of the south side of the road. If you get to the Forest Service Station, you have gone too far. *Stealth way, much prettier, but slower:* North on Angeles Crest Highway. Left on Angeles Forest Hwy. Right on Mt. Emma Road [Little Rock Cutoff]. Right on Fort Tejon Road. Jog left at Pallet Creek Road. Then right on Valyermo Road. Right at Post Office. Meet at the Valyermo Post Office around 10 o'clock. Keep in mind that it may be hot, cold, rainy or on fire. Check the website before setting out: <http://cnspsgm.org/#outing>

**Sun., Nov. 14, 9:00 am:** *Eaton Canyon Plant Walk* with Orchid Black

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### Name that Fruit Quiz

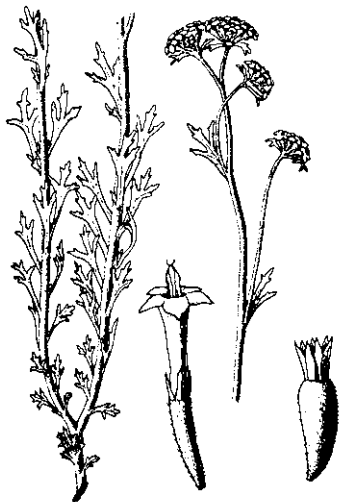
Can you name the three fruits that are pictured in the opposite column above the Sycamore drawing? Here's a hint: you'll see them all on Jane Strong's *Lower Arroyo Seco* plant walk on Sept. 18. And here's a generic grass flower to get you started thinking about how they're different from "regular flowers".



All these drawings are from Munz' *A Flora of Southern California*.

(Continued from page 1)

(*Eriogonum saxatile*), and the beckoning fire-engine-red California Fuchsia (*Epilobium canum* spp. *latifolium*). I find its bright flowers intriguing, their comet-like blossoms seemingly floating above ground from afar, its fuzzy foliage blending in with the gravel and soil.



We enjoy the shade of the pine and white fir trees as we traverse on many switchbacks the northeast side of the canyon. A mountain quail with young crosses our path, and nutcrackers, woodpeckers, and Stellar's jays announce our slow but steady advance with loud shrieks and squawks. We rest each time we reach the edge of the canyon, enjoying the view down into the valley, where we started. The shrubs along the trail look familiar but then we realize that the species growing here are not the ones we know from lower elevations. We see Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos parryana*), Monkeyflower (*Mimulus* sp.), and many others. Then there is a shrub that's completely new to us. Its five petals and many stamens point to the rose family and the small flowers remind us of Wild Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*). I take a few photos for later study with reference books. We touch the leaves to remember their texture, and smell them to detect any fragrance.

We subsequently identify the shrub as Small-leaved Creambush, *Holodiscus microphyllus*. Then we hurry on, climbing the mountain towards our first stop at the ski hut.

My stomach is complaining. I see Cliff ahead of me, almost reaching the hut where we want to break for lunch. I try to rush, to no avail. I've stumbled into this beautiful area, where water flows in a creek and trickles among the rocks, bringing precious moisture to the patches of bright green foliage and vivid flowers. I recognize Scarlet Monkeyflower (*Mimulus cardinalis*) and Western Columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*) but I don't remember seeing this prolific sun flower species with large spherical flower heads. The stalks are about two feet tall and slender, simple leaves hug the stems loosely. Intriguing are the different shapes of flower heads, depending on their stage of development. Later we find out that this most attractive species is *Helenium bigelovi*, also called Sneezeweed for reasons I don't understand.



So I stop and document with my camera what my eyes have devoured and painted into my memory. I get close and try to find the right angles, and again discover more species. Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*) grows at the water's edge, and here are some other species, flowers not open yet, the leaves look like a

monocot. What is it? Wait, I see one open blossom, and then two and three: it's our native Stream Orchid (*Epipactis gigante*)! I had seen it once before on Highway 39 in Azusa canyon on a CNPS field trip lead by Jane Strong. What excitement to discover it here now, so many miles east from there, in San Antonio canyon.



There are a few Prickly Poppies (*Argemone munita*) in bloom, and then still another species, or is it? Maybe it's just the young version of the *Epipactis*? So often, a young plant looks very different from a mature one, so I am not sure what I am seeing. Again, I carefully take photos to capture the tall stalks from every angle. I am trying to figure out if the structures are buds or flowers or fruit. None seems to fit and I am puzzled. At home we discover that this species is the native Sparse-flowered Bog-orchid, *Platanthera sparsiflora*.

We rest at the ski hut, exchanging greetings with other hikers on the trail. A patriotic young woman waves an American flag, she plans to take a picture with it on top of the mountain—after all it is the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. The hikers' faces reflect the cheerful beauty of the place. The creek flows nearby and the area is packed with scarlet and common monkey flowers, columbines, and a very tall Indian Paintbrush (*Castilleja minor*), all in full flower. We also find small bushy willows, coffee berry, Yerba Santa, gooseberry and currant, and other species.

(Continued on page 5)

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What a rich and wondrous place!

Having rested, we start out full of energy, but are stopped in our tracks with the discovery of a blue Jewel Flower. Round, marbled leaves clasp



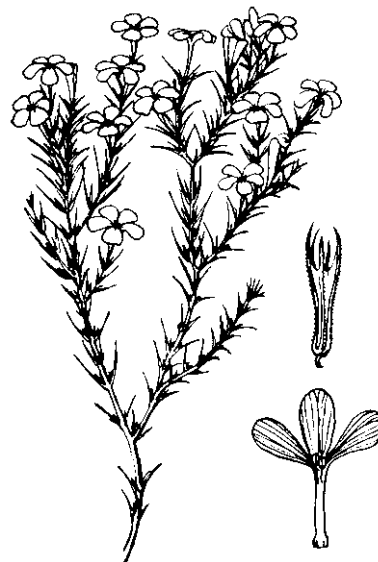
the stem from which the delicate and dainty flowers dangle. I can understand why someone would want to call this a jewel (*Caulanthus amplexicaulis* var. *amplexicaulis*).

As we leave the moistness of the creek we leave behind us the lush flowers. With the rocks and the gravel, we find pines and gooseberry (another unfamiliar species). Our slow pace up the steep mountainside gives us plenty of opportunity to scan the ground for inconspicuous plants. Chinquapin and manzanita are now accompanying us. After we reach the ridge that eventually leads to the top, we also find Wild Mountain Parsley, plenty of Rock Buckwheat, and Granite Gilia (*Leptodactylon pungens*) which looks a lot like a small Prickly phlox.

The trail climbs over rocks through steeper and steeper sections. We note the hardy vegetation, adapted to short, dry and warm summers and snow covered winters. Here spring occurs in the middle of July while summer reigns in the valley. The plants are small and hardy, with leathery, very thin, or succulent leaves. To find and appreciate their delicate beauty, one must stoop close to the ground. But not always—we discover a

pine with blue flower-like structures, *Pinus contorta* or Lodgepole pine. However at the very top only a few hard-to-discover patches of buckwheat and mountain parsley, no more than a few inches high, sparsely dot the ground.

We finally reach the mountaintop just before 3 PM. The journey was full of discoveries of unfamiliar species. Now I appreciate the views into the valley to the south and the deserts to the north, the peaks of the San Gabriels to the west, and the San Bernardinos to the east. We can see San Jacinto and a hint of the Santa Ana Mountains. The lower areas of the valley are shrouded in haze but the desert is clear. On top of the mountain I feel a sense of accomplishment, having climbed so far. Even stronger is the feeling of detachment from daily worries that usually weigh me down in the valley. Here, where houses and cars are mere specs on the tapestry of nature, I feel peace, and the vastness hum-



bles my soul. I again can put life into perspective and focus on the great gifts that nature offers us.

The descent is quick on the shorter backbone trail. We have no time to botanize, but concentrate on getting back on time for the ski lift. After a mad rush we barely make it. When

we get home we are physically tired but mentally refreshed. We left our footprints behind and took only pictures with us, which are now beckoning to be identified, sorted, and digitally processed. The pictures encourage me to relive the excitement of the journey and its discoveries, and the quiet moments on the top of the world.



## Adventures to Share

By Kathy LaShure

I'm sure you enjoyed Gabi's wonderful account of a hike up Mt. Baldy, as well as her other botanical adventures that have appeared in past issues of the Chapter newsletter. I'm also sure that some of you have had your own plant encounters that the rest of us would appreciate. As Newsletter Editor, I'm always looking for material to publish.

Please consider submitting plant lists for particular trails or locations. Or you might want to try writing the full story of a trip, as Gabi has done. Or you could write up a Field Trip report (Jane Strong has some marvelous ones planned for the fall, see pg 3). Or you could have me scan your drawings or sketches of native plants. Or you might know of a website that others would enjoy. Or you could write about your gardening with natives experiences—either an entire project or just a single plant.

The deadline for the next newsletter is Dec. 15. I'm available to discuss your ideas by email ([encelia@gte.net](mailto:encelia@gte.net)) or phone (562-693-5717).

Sharing the glory of California's native flora is a major part of the mission of CNPS.

## Ecological Islands and Processes

30th Annual Symposium  
presented by Southern Calif. Botanists &  
CSU Fullerton Dept. of Biology

Sat. Oct. 23, 2004, 9 am – 5 pm

Ruby Gerontology Center

CSU Fullerton

800 N. State College Blvd.

\$35.00 by Oct. 15, 2004

\$45.00 at the door

Fee includes membership to SCB

Presentations will include:

*Vernal Pools: Islands Within Islands* by  
Michael Barbour, UC Davis

*Pebble Plains: Ancient Patterns and  
Current Process* by Scott Eliason, San  
Bernardino National Forest

*Ecological Islands: Plant and Substrate  
Interactions, Examples from the Channel  
Islands* by Steve Junak, Santa Barbara  
Botanic Garden

*Habitat Islands from Wildfires* by  
Richard Minnich, UC Riverside

*Doing Adaptive Management: Science-  
driven Restoration of a Species with  
Metapopulation Dynamics* by Bruce  
Pavlik, BMP Ecosciences

*Islands of Alkali Wetlands in Western  
Riverside County* by Fred Roberts,  
CNPS Riverside Chapter

To register, please send fee (checks  
only), name, address, and email  
address to:

Southern California Botanists  
Department of Biology  
California State University Fullerton  
Fullerton, CA 92834

For more information, visit the SCB  
website at <http://www.socalbot.org>.

## TOKORMAHAR: The Women's Plant

*Baccharis salisifolia*; Mule Fat

By Mark F. Acuña, Gabrieleno-Tongva

Illustration from The Jepson Manual

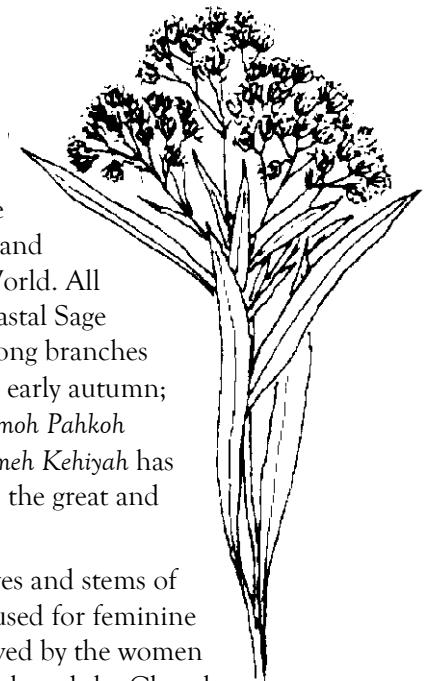
The hot winds of *Akitskomel* (October) have begun to blow across the great basin that we know as Los Angeles and Orange Counties and which the Tongva knew as *Tovangar*, The World. All along the gullies and stream beds in the Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral below 3500 feet, the long branches of *Tokormahar* have begun to turn golden in early autumn; the great Autumnal Equinox festival *Hayahmoh Pahkoh Ohchocheveh Youkeh Mahrehhoroorah Tahrahmeh Kehiyah* has been celebrated. All days now slowly lead to the great and most sacred festival at the Winter Solstice.

But now, the women have gathered the leaves and stems of *Tokormahar* to prepare seasonal decoctions used for feminine hygiene. This is a magical plant, much beloved by the women of the villages. With the arrival of the Spanish and the Church, the collecting of such medicine plants would be at first curtailed, then stopped and forbidden. With the building of the great "rancho" system and cattle fencing, it became increasingly difficult to reach many of the prime areas where "Women's Plant" grew.

Known botanically as *Baccharis salisifolia*, this plant which is often confused with Willows, provided more than women's medicine. The limbs and branches, which are extremely pliable and strong, were used in the construction of the small family sweatshouses and even for house construction when the stronger Willow could not be found. The men gathered the long straight branches, which they had carefully maintained to produce such stems, and made arrows.

The leaves and stems were also used for an eye-wash and brewed into a thick paste for toothaches. Both men and women washed their hair in *Tokormahar* to prevent baldness and to restore thinning hair. Village doctors carefully made poultices to be applied to bruises, wounds, and insect bites.

Its fuzzy little blossoms which are present throughout the year are now turning that golden brown that lets us know that *Akitskomel* is here. New England turns gold and red and thousands of tourists drive the wonderful roads of Vermont and New Hampshire. While we in *Tovangar* notice the subtle changes as our Chaparral turns deeper gold. *Hayahmoh Pahkoh Ohchocheveh* is here and the late twilight glows on the burnished hills. This is a peaceful time, preparing for the coming winter.



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

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To join the California Native Plant Society, write to  
CNPS, 2707 K St., Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816-5113.

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; Bristlecone - \$1000.



## PLANT PROFILE:

### *Salvia leucophylla* Purple Sage

By Kathy LaShure

Illustrations from McMinn's Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs

Our Chapter's boundaries include more than the San Gabriel Mountains, foothills and adjacent San Gabriel valley. We have members who reside on both sides of the Puente-Whittier Hills too. Those of you who stick to the San Gabriels for your outings are missing out on some special plants, for instance Purple Sage. But I see it regularly on my cardio-hike up Turnbull Canyon here in Whittier where it occurs on hard-packed south-facing slopes. It's a member of the Coastal Sage Scrub community and occurs from San Luis Obispo County south to Baja California., below 2500 feet.

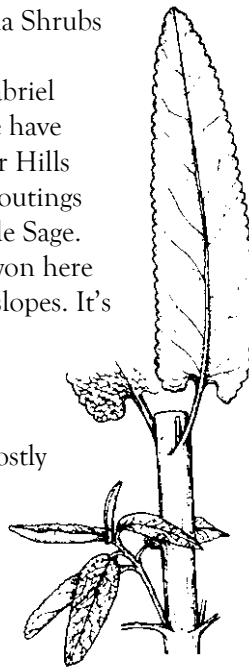
All year it stands out from neighboring plants with its ghostly appearance. It has large (for a *Salvia*), pale gray to white, crinkled, and fragrant leaves. But it's easy to tell from White Sage (*S. apiana*) which has smooth leaves and very tall flower stalks. Also Purple Sage has a more open growth habit with multiple branches. The overall plant size is generally 3 to 5 feet.

Of course it gets its common name from the color of its showy flowers, but they're really a soft violet or rose-lavender rather than purple. And they're a magnet for hummingbirds and native insects. The flowers appear in May and June but the dried inflorescences last through the heat and drought of Southern California's summer and fall.

Along with *Salvia clevelandii*, which is known for its delightful aroma, Purple Sage is a staple for native plant gardeners. The two salvias have crossed to produce the superb cultivars 'Poza Blue' and 'Allan Chickering.' Purple Sage selections that can be found in the nursery trade are 'Figueroa,' 'Pinkie,' 'Pt. Sal,' and 'Tilden Prostrate.' These have either a different flower color or form from the true species. Purple Sage is very drought tolerant and will not thrive if kept damp. So be sure to plant it in full sun with other heat-loving plants such as Bush Poppy (*Dendromecon* sp), Matilija Poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), Buckwheats (*Eriogonum* sp), or in front of one of its Coastal Sage Scrub companions, Lemonade Berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), for a contrast in foliage color and texture. All native salvias thrive on slopes and prefer clay or loam soil.

Salvias require little maintenance in the garden. After enjoying the dried inflorescences for a month or two (and allowing visiting finches and other birds to feast on the seeds), just clip them off. This will encourage new growth the following spring.

Purple Sage is an enjoyable plant on the trail and in the garden—for both birds and humans. Seek it out.



PURPLE SAGE  
*Salvia leucophylla*  
Leaf detail



PURPLE SAGE  
*Salvia leucophylla*  
Flower detail

## NATIVE BOOKSHELF

*California Natural History Guides*

Many of us began our identification of California flora with one or another of the pocket-sized guides authored by Philip A. Munz and published by UC Press. Now they've been revised and updated, reflecting the many advances in botany that have occurred over the decades. There are more species, nomenclature changes and additional excellent color photographs and drawings. Take a new look at these guides; they'd make wonderful holiday gifts.

*Introduction to California Desert Wildflowers*; Revised Edition edited by Diane L. Renshaw and Phyllis Faber

*Introduction to California Mountain Wildflowers*; Revised Edition edited by Diane Lake and Phyllis Faber

*Introduction to Shore Wildflowers of California, Oregon and Washington*; Revised Edition edited by Diane Lake and Phyllis Faber

*Introduction to California Spring Wildflowers of the Foothills, Valleys and Coast*; Revised Edition edited by Diane Lake and Phyllis Faber

Each is available in hardcover for \$39.95 or paperback for \$16.95. Other titles in the Natural History series have also been revised. Check the UC Press website at [www.ucpress.edu](http://www.ucpress.edu).



### WELCOME! New members

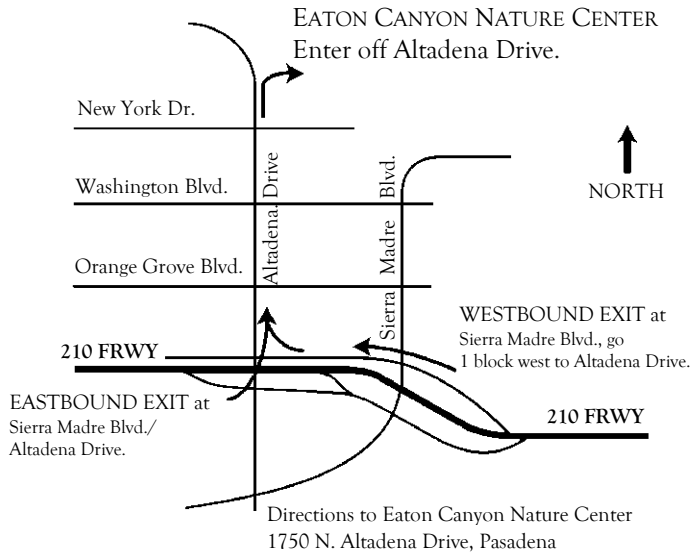
Trish Birk  
Carol Carriere  
Laura C. Goller  
Susan Iberri  
George Kuc  
Rolando Tringale  
Sharon Vaughn

**Thank you** to all renewing members.

Please consider upgrading your membership category to a higher one when you renew. Your support of our native flora is greatly appreciated.

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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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