



THE PAINTBRUSH

January-February 2009

San Gabriel Mountains Chapter

California Native Plant Society

Websites: <http://cnps-sgm.org>

<http://cnps.org>

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“Under the Oaks 2008” Native Plant Sale

By Andrea Edwards

Our Chapter held its annual native plant sale “Under the Oaks 2008” on November 15 at Eaton Canyon Nature Center. Due to the diligent efforts of our dedicated and knowledgeable volunteers, we successfully sold a wide variety of native plants and wildflower seeds to CNPS members and the eager public. With helpful input from Chapter experts on plant selection and gardening, plant shoppers purchased many drought-tolerant species that will help to conserve water in their landscaped yards.

Throughout the sale, Chapter members presented informative clinics related to native plants and gardening:

- *Native American Relationship with the Land* by Kat High
- *Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains: Foothills and Canyons - A New Interpretive Guide on CD* by Gabi and Cliff McLean
- *Container Gardening with Natives* by Orchid Black
- *Using Native Plants in Your Lawn* by Rick Fisher.



At the plant sale. © Andrea Edwards

Most of the plants came from El Nativo Growers, and the remainder from Magic Growers. There were also packets of native plant seed mix that we obtained from S&S Seeds. Carmel Sur manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* ‘Carmel Sur’) and California lilac (*Ceanothus* ‘Yankee Point’) were popular; they sold out before the other plants.

Gross sales totaled \$7,914 (including sales tax), which was about 5% less than last year — a pleasing result in the current economic conditions. In addition, due in no small part to the persuasive efforts of Gabi McLean and others, 21 new members signed up at the sale, and 8 current members renewed their memberships.

The revenue from our plant sale provides resources for our Chapter’s annual programming and support, such as assistance for delegates attending the January 2009 statewide CNPS Conservation Conference in Sacramento (See page 7).

This plant sale not only made native plants available for home gardens and informed people of the proper use of natives, but also brought people of like mind together in a great social atmosphere with a feeling of accomplishing something good for our community. A hearty thank you goes out to the many dedicated volunteers who made this event such a success!

CHAPTER COUNCIL MEETING

Saturday , March 14 (Tentative)

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont

What is a Chapter Council Meeting, and why should you care?

Delegates from the 32 CNPS chapters assemble four times each year in different communities. Details aren’t yet available for this meeting, but here’s what was scheduled last year in Claremont. Morning: Business meeting. Afternoon: Presentations and discussions on many topics including horticulture, education and research. Evening: Dinner with a speaker. Plus field trips, and activities for family members.

Take this opportunity to attend this free meeting and learn about CNPS issues. We’ll pass on more details as we learn them.

Invasive Weed Survey Trip in the Arroyo Seco

by Cliff McLean

On October 25, 2008, six members of the chapter made a 9 mile hike – from the Switzer Picnic Area, along the Angeles Crest Highway, down-canyon to Altadena – to survey the invasive weeds in the Arroyo Seco. This well-known and heavily-used canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains has been overtaken by a number of invasive plants over the last few decades, as described in Gabi McLean’s article, *Today’s Arroyo Seco*, in the January-February, 2008 issue of *The Paintbrush*. Our mission was to find out just how bad it was in the upper portions of the canyon. We already knew that major areas of the lower portion had been overwhelmed by invasives.

Armed with GPS units and clipboards, Mickey Long, Bill Fitzpatrick, Shirley Imsand, Jennifer Pilapil, Gabi, and I began our hike. The species that we focused on were Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*), English Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Periwinkle (*Vinca major*), and Eupatory (*Ageratina adenophora*). We found lots of all of them. Each stand was recorded for species, GPS coordinates, elevation, and size estimate.

In fact, we found a major population of Periwinkle before we got out of the Switzer picnic area parking lot. Periwinkle, like English Ivy, was widely planted around cabins and campgrounds in the early part of the twentieth century. What started as attractive reminders of the cities eventually became difficult problems. We encountered major populations of English Ivy about one mile downstream, at Switzer’s Campground, and at Oakwilde, the latter about 4.5 miles from our starting point. Fortunately, while Periwinkle and English Ivy are very dense and spreading where they were planted, they did not disperse as readily as the other target plants. They are not as much of a problem in the upper Arroyo as they are farther downstream.



Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) © Gabi McLean



Eupatory (*Ageratina adenophora*)

© Gabi McLean

Eupatory, which is familiar to everyone who hikes in our local canyons, spreads through prolific production of seeds that are carried in the wind or water. As a result, we found Eupatory in scattered patches in the canyon bottom most of the way. This pest plant is not yet as dense in the upper parts of the canyon as it is in many other canyons in the front range of the San Gabriels, but it has a strong start.

Cape Ivy was introduced into California only in the 1950s but has become a major problem. It spreads to new areas by growing from root and stem fragments. Because these broken bits can be easily carried downstream by the flowing streams, it is important to eradicate it from the top of the canyon first. We found the first Cape Ivy in the debris basin above a large dam about one mile below Oakwilde.



Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*)

© Gabi McLean

In the same debris basin, the English Ivy is extremely thick and threatens the survival of many of the Coast Live Oak trees. We also found a number of other invasive plants here: Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) and Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*) were very well established, while Tamarisk and Pampas Grass were getting a toehold.



English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) climbing up the trees.

© Gabi McLean

Below the dam, we encountered the full invasive capabilities of our target plants. From there to Altadena, about 3.5 miles away, the Arroyo Seco is inundated by huge, dense patches of Cape Ivy, Periwinkle, Eupatory and English Ivy. Very little of the original canyon floor can be seen. Where a patch of one pest ends, a patch of another begins. Not only do the weeds cover the ground, but the English and Cape Ivies grow over shrubs and up into the trees, where they can block the sunlight completely.

After the Paul Little picnic area, we had to hurry to get to our cars before dark, so we stopped collecting data. We already knew more than we wanted to know about the invasive plants there.

This infestation of the Arroyo has prompted us to undertake a major project to control the invaders. We will use the GPS data to plot detailed location data. As we get the project underway, we will need the efforts of a lot of people who care about the San Gabriel Mountains and its beautiful canyons.

In spite of the weeds, the hike was not without its pleasures. We were happy to find that the rare Great’s Aster (*Aster greatae*) is growing in more locations than we knew about. In the section of chaparral that the trail took us through, we discovered a few Bush Poppies (*Dendromecon rigida*), as well as the first California Barberry (*Mahonia pinnata*) that Gabi and I have seen in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains: Foothills and Canyons

Interpretive Guide on CD

Reviewed by Norman Ackerman

This is a terrific CD full of information, and after you've used it for about a week you will begin to discover how much interesting detail is packed into many nooks and crannies. You can return from a hike and use a built-in quick search feature for the blue flowers blooming in July and there's even a quiz for students of all levels. Get this CD! (Mickey Long)

Home gardeners as well as landscapers, botanists and other professionals will find this easy-to-use resource to contain a wide variety of information about our native plants. This mini-encyclopedia includes 258 plants, 1600 photos (many appear in this Paintbrush), and much more.

Don't let the name of the CD dissuade you from buying it; most of the plants are found over much of California, not just in the San Gabriel Mountains.

So let's start with where and how to buy it.

<p>Price: \$18.50 plus tax and shipping where applicable Amazon.com Vroman's Bookstore California Native Plant Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Headquarters • San Gabriel Mountains Chapter • Los Angeles/Santa Monica Mountains Chapter • Orange County Chapter <p>Eaton Canyon Nature Center San Dimas Canyon Nature Center Whittier Narrows Nature Center Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens And using PayPal at the McLean's website, http://natureathand.com/SGF_Plants/SGFHowToBuy.htm</p>
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The CD is structured like a website, with menus, submenus, menubars and links that allow you to explore it and easily find exactly the information you want.

When you start, you will see the menu in Figure 1. Click on any choice in Figure 1, and you get a submenu and an adjacent area of information about that topic. For example, if you clicked on Plant Community in Figure 1, you would see the submenu in Figure 2. Then if you click on Chaparral, the submenu in Figure 2 will expand to list the plants in the Chaparral community. Figure 3 is a self-explanatory menubar that appears on many screens.


















<p>Introduction</p> <p>Plants by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Name • Botanical Name • Flower Color • Plant Community • Plant Type <p>Families by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Name • Botanical Name <p>Natural History Gardening with Natives Botany Basics</p> <p>SEARCH</p>	<p>List by Plant Community</p> <p>Click on a plant community, then a plant name (or click the Next button):</p> <p>Alluvial Scrub Chaparral Coastal Sage Scrub Disturbed Areas Grassland Oak Woodland Riparian Woodland</p> <p>* = Introduced species</p>
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Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

When you select a specific plant, you will see a screen with multiple photos of the plant. You will also see another menubar containing a set of buttons, selected from the following list, that relate to that plant. Click on a button, and a screen full of information on that topic appears.

-  General description of the plant.
-  Leaf characteristics
-  Stem and leaf descriptions
-  Trunk and needle information for conifers
-  Flower descriptions, inflorescence, when it blooms
-  Fruit type and appearance
-  Cone description, male & female
-  Ferns: Description of fronds & reproductive parts
-  Habitat: Plant communities, terrain, elevations
-  Range: Geographic regions & map of the range
-  Related species
-  Gardening: Basic requirements of the plant
-  Birds: How to attract, how they use the plants
-  Butterflies: How to attract, how they use the plants
-  Fire Effects: Response, contribution after-effects
-  Name Name changes and meaning of the name
-  Name New New name changes

The sound button  stands alone on the page. Click it and you'll hear the the botanical name pronounced.

There's much more, including these other major topics on this CD which remain to be explored:

- **Natural History Information:** Geography, Geology, Mediterranean Climate, Fire, Plant Adaptations, Plant Communities, Birds and Plants, Butterflies and Plants, Threats to Wildlands
- **Gardening with Natives:** How Do I Get Started? How Should I Water? What about Maintenance? Where Can I Find Native Plants?
- **Botany Basics:** Parts of a Vascular Plant, Leaf Illustrations, Flowering Plants, Conifers, Ferns and Fern Allies, Plant Names

NATIVE PLANT GARDENING CORNER

By Barbara Eisenstein

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 hortinfo@rsabg.org, ph: (909) 624-0838.

Q: How should I amend the soil when planting California native plants?

A: Don't! The best horticultural practice when transplanting trees or shrubs – native or non-native – is to use existing native soil as backfill for the planting hole.

With the use of amended soil, roots tend to stay in planting holes rather than grow out of the hole to form an extensive and healthy root system. In fact, they can circle inside the planting hole, just as they do when they outgrow a container, further hindering root establishment.

A second problem with amending the soil in the planting hole is that it results in poor water mobility between the planting hole and the surrounding native soil. During winter when there is rain, water in the planting hole will not migrate out to the surrounding soil, resulting in excessive moisture around the roots and crown. In the summer, the plant quickly uses up the water in the planting hole, while at the same time the surrounding soil is drawing this water away from the hole. The plant will need frequent irrigation and may rot from excessive heat and moisture.

Finally, organic amendments decompose. If they comprise much of the soil in the planting hole, the plant can sink or pockets can form, further exacerbating drainage problems near the plant.

Rather than modifying your garden, select plants that are adapted to your conditions. Native plants clearly are well-adapted to their local setting. Gardens, though, represent a great disturbance to the natural environment. Select native plants that accept disturbance while you work towards creating a more stable system. Forego soil amendments, fertilizers, irrigation, and physical disturbance to the soil. Not only will your native plants appreciate this, it is far easier on your back and wallet!

Q: How deep and wide should the planting hole be?

A: The planting hole should be as deep as the distance from the bottom of the pot to its soil level. If the hole is dug deeper and refilled, the loosened soil beneath the plant will subside and the plant's crown will be lower than the surrounding soil. This condition is a common cause of plant failure.

Digging the hole wider than the pot and roughing its sides make it easier for the plant's roots to grow into the surrounding soil.

TOKORMAMAHAR, "Mule Fat"

By Mark Frank Acuña

The winds of Aapcomil (December) 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 "Tokormamahar" have begun to fade in early winter. Soon the great Winter Solstice festival "Achichochevay

Kah.hoh Yowke" will be celebrated. All days now slowly lead to that great and most sacred festival at Winter Solstice.

But now, the women gathered the leaves and stems of "Tokormamahar" 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 salicifolia*, Mulefat, which is often confused with Willows, provided more than women's medicine. The strong, pliable limbs and branches were used in the construction of the small family sweathouses 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 make arrows.

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

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Chaparral: California's Quintessential Plant Community: Part 1

By Dr. Ronald D. Quinn

California is famous for diversity of many kinds. A large and spectacular landscape has combined with a unique range of climates to produce a sweeping array of ecological communities and species without parallel in the United States. On a global scale, California is identified as a biodiversity hotspot, one of the thirty or so places on the planet with an extraordinarily large number of species. This is certainly true for plants and plant communities. Among these, chaparral is the most widespread, occupying seven percent of California, spanning the entire length of the state. It occurs in various places in the two-thirds of California west of the deserts and known to biogeographers as the California Bioregion.



Ceanothus chaparral in the San Mateo Wilderness, Cleveland National (Chaparral) Forest © The California Chaparral Institute.

All of California chaparral is dominated by evergreen shrubs with multiple woody stems and tough leaves that do not wilt in the long summer drought. These plants are most commonly found on hillsides and in gaps between other types of vegetation. They grow close to one another, with stiff branches of one plant interlaced with those of adjacent shrubs. This usually creates a continuous blanket of chaparral, thick and tall enough so as to be very difficult for a human to penetrate. It is often easier to crawl beneath rather than push through mature chaparral. Sometimes a system of pushing, tumbling, and crawling works best. Ted Hanes has called this "swimming through chaparral."

There are between one and two hundred taxa of chaparral shrubs. Two genera alone, *Ceanothus* and *Arctostaphylos* (manzanita), account for more than a hundred. The extraordinary diversity among these two genera seems to be due to the complex topography of California, the vagaries of climate over the past couple of million years, and fire. Chaparral is often classified according to the species of shrubs present. In various combinations scrub oaks (*Quercus* sp.), ceanothus, manzanita, and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) account for most of the vegetation types of chaparral.



Scrub Oak (*Quercus durata*) © Gabi McLean



Hairy Ceanothus (*Ceanothus olaganthus*) © Gabi McLean



Bigberry Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*) © Gabi McLean



A given location seldom contains more than a handful of shrub species, and often only one is common. By far the most widespread shrub is chamise, which by itself encompasses the entire geographic range of chaparral. If you are standing in chaparral, you can probably see chamise somewhere, and in some places it will be the only shrub you do see.



Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) © Gabi McLean



California chaparral is also rich with smaller plants, most of which appear only after fire has temporarily removed the above-ground portion of the shrubs, throwing the blackened soil surface open to sunlight. There are more than a hundred species of these annual and short-lived perennial plants. Among them are several species of lupines and phacelias, poppies, deerweed, snapdragons, monkey flowers, and many others. More numerous in numbers and species than the shrubs, these plants are

often present only as seeds except when there has been a fire followed by encouraging rainfall. Then chaparral can for a season become a lush flower garden to rival those of the California desert in springtime. Geophytes, plants that arise from underground storage organs, are always present beneath the shrubs. Each winter and spring, star lilies, blue dicks, soap plants, and Mariposa lilies arise from bulbs beneath and between shrubs. As I write this, the week before Christmas, the rapidly elongating, slender green leaves of the geophytes in my garden have just emerged. These plants provide surprising splashes of color from delicate flowers, especially in recently burned chaparral and in sun gaps between shrubs.



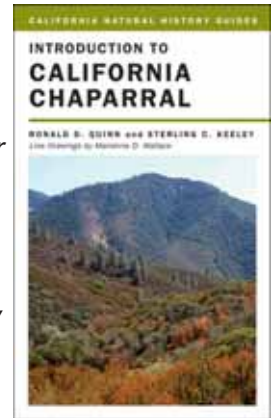
Plummer's Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) © Gabi McLean

California chaparral is rich in birds, mammals and invertebrates, some of which are found nowhere else. It was once the prime domain of the extinct California grizzly bear, animal of legend that lives on today only on the state flag and the Great Seal of California. These beasts bulldozed bear-sized tunnels through the chaparral in search of the chaparral fruits, shoots, seeds, berries and bulbs that were the mainstay of their diet. Mature chaparral always contains wood rats, chunky rodents that build elaborate haystack-shaped nests from sticks and debris. Generations of animals, working industriously every night, can build up these minor edifices half the size of a Volkswagen Beetle. Over the interval between fires a given stand of chaparral can support as many as a dozen different species of rodents, each with populations that wax and wane according to the degree of maturity of

the vegetation. There are sixty or so species of birds that regularly occur in chaparral. The striking California thrasher and the quick and curious wren-tit are found nowhere else. The latter calls all year round, providing the background music for chaparral everywhere. Wren-tit pairs mate for life and never leave their home patch of chaparral. The insects of chaparral include fire beetles, that gather to mate and lay eggs on the smoldering stems of just-burned chaparral, and rain beetles, whose male emerges from the ground in winter storms and buzzes around in the cold rain in search of a female.

Part 2 of this article will appear in the next issue of The Paintbrush.

Ronald D. Quinn, Ph.D. is Professor Emeritus of Biological Sciences and Regenerative Studies at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. He spoke to our chapter about "Living with Chaparral" on September 25, 2008. You can learn more about this subject in his book "Introduction to California Chaparral (California Natural History Guides)" which is available at the Eaton Canyon Nature Center, from the University of California Press at <http://www.ucpress.edu/>, and from bookstores.



CNPS CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

Sacramento Convention Center and Sheraton Grand Hotel, Sacramento

Saturday-Monday, January 17-19, 2009

Conference: Strategies and Solutions

Tuesday-Wednesday, January 20-21, 2009

Post Conference Workshops

Detailed information can be found at

<http://cnps.org/cnps/conservation/conference/2009>



COLD SNAP

Poem and photos by Marcyn del Clements

There is a cold snap and all the trees that haven't burned have suddenly found their green gone to yellow, gold, amber.

On black hills, shoots of grasses and forbs, blades of promise, have begun to cover the ground. One more good wind and

the burnt branches will crack and fall, nurturing the earth for a new tree to sprout.

The birds that are looking for something to eat anything that hasn't blackened, find it in our backyard.



CHAPTER PROGRAM MEETINGS

Thursdays: Come at 7:00 p.m. for informal plant identification and a social half-hour. The program begins at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, January 22

Topic: *Plant tales from San Martín Island and the Bay of San Quintín.* Near the southern tip of the California Floristic Province in Baja California lies the Bay of San Quintín and the adjacent San Martín Island. Home to some endemics of their own, they are also home to many plants that are threatened and endangered in California.

Speaker: Sula Vanderplank, Graduate Student, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden and Claremont Graduate University. She is also Collections Manager of the combined Herbarium of RSABG and Pomona College.

Thursday, February 26

Topic: *California Sonoran and Mojave Desert Plants, Amazing Beauty in a Harsh Environment.* Steve Hartman will take you on a Powerpoint tour of the Sonoran and Mojave deserts. Learn about the many plant communities and the key plant species that inhabit these hot, arid regions. Get a visual treat with colorful images of spectacular spring and fall wildflower displays. Find out about some of the projects that CNPS has undertaken in helping survey and analyze desert flora. Steve will discuss some important threats to desert ecosystems such as fire and the invasion by non-native plants. See examples of desert plants used for landscaping.

Speaker: Steve Hartman's credentials, beginning in 1974, include numerous offices and services for the CNPS at the state and local levels; the City of Los Angeles; the Bureau of Land Management; and his own business, which has produced a series of wildflower CD-ROMs available through the CNPS on-line store.

Thursday, March 26

Topic: *Plant Identification workshop.* Our workshop in June, 2008, was so well received that we will do it again. Aided by a team of knowledgeable volunteers, you will learn to examine and identify various species representing six plant families that are prominent in the San Gabriel Mountains. Microscopes will be available to help you see important family characteristics in the many specimens on hand. Literature and other resources will also be provided.

CHAPTER BOARD MEETINGS

- Thursday, January 8 7:30 p.m.
- Thursday, March 5 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. We can always use new points of view.

EATON CANYON PLANT WALKS

- Sunday, January 11 9:00 a.m. Leader, Orchid Black
- Sunday, February 8 9:00 a.m. Leader, Rick Fisher
- Sunday, March 8 9:00 a.m. Leader, Cynthia Null

Meet at the flag pole in front of the Eaton Canyon Nature Center. Then go on a leisurely walk (about 2 hours) through the native plant garden that surrounds the Center and into the nearby wild areas. The walk is different each time — what's leafing out, flowering, in seed, etc. determines what your leader will talk about — and different leaders bring different points of view.

ECOSYSTEM FIELD TRIP

Explore a Unique Alluvial Scrub Natural Community

Saturday, March 28, 2009, 9:00 a.m.- noon
Santa Fe Dam County Reg. Park, Irwindale
Leader: Mickey Long

This trip will explore the last of the unique alluvial scrub natural community in the San Gabriel Valley. The walk will wind through over 400 acres of terraces of the San Gabriel River flood plain, full of plants and animals that are declining elsewhere. Mickey plans to discuss the ecosystem as a whole, plants, birds, reptiles, and the interesting successional vegetation levels tied to river geography. Resident cactus wrens, huge laurel sumacs, and giant Whipple yuccas will be seen.

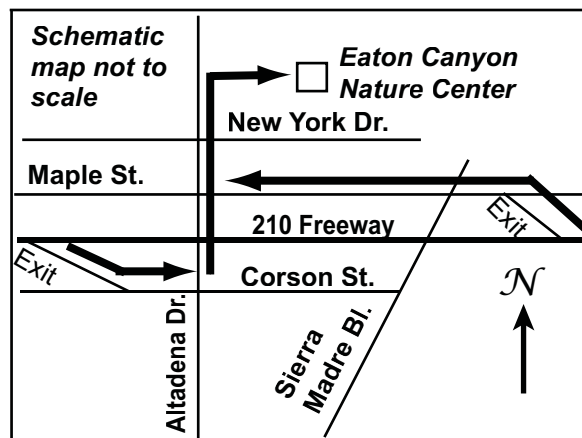
Take the 210 Freeway east from the Pasadena area to the Irwindale Avenue offramp. Travel south on Irwindale to Arrow Highway, then turn west (right) to the Santa Fe Dam entrance drive on the right. Meet (9 a.m.) at the base of this entrance for carpooling into the Park and up to the Nature Center parking lot at the north end of the basin. Wear sturdy shoes or boots and a hat, and bring water. Be prepared to share the entrance fee of about \$6 per car.

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 Today!

Members receive the *Fremontia*, the *Bulletin*, and the chapter newsletter. For a list of membership benefits, visit www.cnps.org/membership

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

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Chapter _____

Membership Level (check one):

- \$45 Individual
- \$75 Family
- \$100 Plant Lover
- \$300 Patron
- \$600 Benefactor
- \$1500 Mariposa Lily

Areas of interest:

- Advocacy
- Botany
- Conservation
- Education
- Gardening
- Plant ID
- Volunteering

Donations above the membership level are gratefully accepted. Dues and donations are tax-deductible.

*Make your check payable to "CNPS" and mail it with this form to:
CNPS Membership, 2707 K Street Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816
916-447-2677 • fax 916-447-2727*

Did You Know?

As a CNPS member, you can get \$6 off an annual subscription to *Pacific Horticulture*, the widely read journal of western gardening. Find out about these and other member benefits by visiting



www.cnps.org/membership

Join or renew today!

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Susan Barilich | Susan Houser | Theresa Prosciewicz |
| Margaret Blewett | Pieter Kaufman | Sara Simon |
| Constance Brines | Dottie Lanham | Karen Stahlheber |
| Moira Clegg | B. J. Ledyard | Allen Steen |
| Djuna Copley-Woods | Laura Lee-Chin | Lucy Stone |
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| Laura Garrett | Hannah MacLaren | Nancy Toyota |
| Wendy Gish | Saeideh Mashayekhi | Efrain Valenzuela |
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| Bruce Hines | Celeste Moore | Joy Walters |



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