

Chapter Meeting: Tuesday, September 18, 2007
6 pm Workshop ● 7 pm Speaker

“The Future of the Sierra’s National Parks & Wilderness”
with William Tweed, Ph.D., 7:00 p.m.

William Tweed, historian and naturalist from Three Rivers, will share material from his current book project about the future of the Sierra's national parks and wilderness areas. This new century is bringing change everywhere, even to places that we didn't ever intend to allow to change. Explore the implications in this thought-provoking talk.

Dr. William Tweed holds a Ph.D. in history from Texas Christian University. For twenty-eight years he served as a park ranger, naturalist, and manager at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, including a decade as the parks' chief naturalist. He is the author or co-author of a number of books about the human and natural history of California and our public lands.

Dinner with Dr. Tweed: We will be meeting at 5:00 p.m. at Kim’s Restaurant (4965 N. Fresno St. (SW corner of Shaw and Fresno in the Mission Village Shopping Center)

6 p.m. Workshop. In preparation for our upcoming Plant Sale, and to help with your plans to plant a few native plants this fall, long-time native plant gardeners will be on hand to talk about techniques of successful native planting and answer your questions.

This time will also be used to strategize on making this Plant Sale even more successful than last year’s. If you have questions about how you can help, ideas for promotion or advertising, or are simply curious, please join us. We will likely also be perfecting our newspaper pot making skills!



CARPENTERIA
Newsletter of
The Sequoia Chapter
California Native Plant Society

September 2007

NEW LOCATION.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 50 East Santa Ana Avenue (near Palm & Shaw).

			Shaw
	Santa Ana		
		✘	
			Gettysburg
Fruit	Thorne	Palm	

2007 Meeting Programs

Oct. 16 “Edison Forest Management” with Terry Sandridge, Nursery Program Manager
 2008 General Meetings in March, May, September, and October

California Native Plant Sale

Saturday, September 29, 2007 ● Clovis Botanical Garden from 8 am - 1 pm



It’s September and that means the plant sale is almost here. Please help us make our biggest fundraiser a success. We will have a sign up sheet at the meeting. If you can’t make it to the meeting and wish to volunteer, email Marian Orvis or Thelma Valdez (email addresses and phone numbers on page 6 of this newsletter).

We can use help on Friday, September 28 at 4 pm (at the Clovis Botanical Garden) to unload plants and freshen them up with some water. We also need help during the plant sale itself to help count plants, direct foot traffic, and answer questions such as: “Where’s the cashier?” “Where are the fuchsia?” “How much do they cost?” If you’re not comfortable answering native plant questions, we will have members on hand to whom you can direct customers. At 1 pm we could use help with cleanup and loading unsold plants.

This is the fourth year we’ve partnered with Clovis Botanical Garden on this sale. We sell California native plants and they sell non-natives that match our climate and rainfall. The natives and non-natives are segregated so it’s easy to know what’s what. If you can’t volunteer, please come to the sale and visit the Garden. Please also help us promote the sale by telling friends, family, neighbors, and co-workers about it. The center section of this month’s newsletter is a plant sale flyer on one side and a list of native plants on the other. It’s not too soon to think what you want.

If it’s as good as last year, you’ll want to arrive early to get the best selection.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



As fall slowly slips into the Valley I'm busy sprucing up my garden. I take stock of what made it through the hellish summer and plan for the replacements. I look forward to shopping at our plant sale and visiting our friends at Intermountain Nursery. The sad part is that my plants are very hardy and I'm running out of room!!!

I hope you are all enjoying the slightly cooler weather and planning your additions to your gardens as I am. We look forward to the sale as a time for socializing and sharing our knowledge of natives with others. Please put the date on your calendar and come on out and enjoy the festivities.

Looking forward to seeing you all again.

~ Peggy Jones

Common Sagebrush
(*Artemisia tridentata*)



China Creek Update

Warren Shaw



Despite drought, summer heat, mosquitoes, and ticks, we have continued some work at the park. We've been whacking away at the yellow star thistle, keeping the kiosk stocked with trail brochures, mowing the road and trail, and most recently working with the Vulcan crew to move piles of chips that had inadvertently been dumped on top of one of our specimen plants, Lizard Tail (*Anemopsis*). I'm

delighted to report that, in spite of months of being smothered in wood chips, the lizard tail already shows signs of recovery.

Early in the summer the Board met to consider the future direction of the Chapter's work at the park. Though we recognized the formidable challenges involved in both the restoration and educational aspects of the project, we renewed our commitment. We made concrete plans for working with the county, the park's neighbors, local schools, and our own membership to preserve and protect this lovely remnant of riparian oak woodland for future generations.

Workday. Our first scheduled workday of the "Fall Semester" will be Saturday, Sept. 22.

This will be mainly a "Back-to School" day during which we will clean up, weed, refresh the kiosk display, and do what we can to make sure the trail is ready for any school groups who may want to conduct field trips. We will work from about 9-12. Hats, gloves, water and weeding tools will be the order of the day. Hope to see you there. Please call Warren Shaw at 855-4519 or email <warshaw@netptc.net>.

(Editor's Note: Photographs are from summer mowing of Yellow Star Thistle by Vulcan employees. This has been extremely helpful in making the strides we've made in battling this pest. Next time maybe photos of the cows!)

Promote Native Bees with Bee Houses

Nancy Zierenberg, a member of the Bristlecone Chapter was reading our summer newsletter and saw the reprint of Emily Roberson's article on native bees. Nancy wrote to suggest that those interested in promoting the native bees in their area make can make a bee house! It's very simple.

Take a block of untreated wood and drill holes in it at least 2 inches deep; deeper if you can, and all different sizes (3/16" on up). Keep the holes about one-half inch apart. Then set the block outside under some type of overhang like the eaves of your house or some other structure if you don't want bees near your house. East facing might be best, but experiment! It only took about a week after putting out the blocks before she noticed that half the holes were full. Some bees use leaves to line the holes and some use sand or dirt mixed with saliva(?) And sometimes you get to see who emerges from the holes!

RELATED PLANT ACTIVITIES

CNPS Plant Science Training Program Workshops

For more information visit CNPS Web site <http://cnps.org/cnps/education> or call or email Josie Crawford at (916) 447-2677 or jcrawford@cnps.org

Vegetation Mapping, UC Berkeley/ Mount Tamalpais. Tue.-Thu., Oct 16-18 with Todd Keeler-Wolf, Julie Evens, John Menke

Jepson Herbarium Weekend Workshops Visit <http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/workshops> for details.

Mycchorizae. Friday - Sunday, November 9-11, at Albion Field Station

Intermountain Nursery

Visit www.intermountainnursery.com or call 855-3113 for details.

15th Annual Harvest Arts Festival. Saturday, & Sunday, October 13 & 14

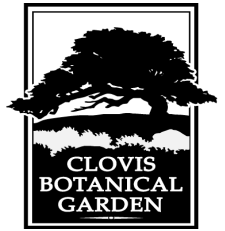
Propogation of California Native Plants. Saturday, October 20, 9:30 am with Ray Laclergue. Fee: \$15.00





CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT
SOCIETY

THE CLOVIS
BOTANICAL
GARDEN



Plant Sale

**California
Native
Plants**



**Water-wise
plants from
other places**

Fall is the best time of year to purchase and plant California native plants as well as plants from other Mediterranean climates such as ours.

Saturday, September 29, 2007

8 am - 1 pm

Free Admission

**The Clovis Botanical Garden
945 N. Clovis Avenue, just north of Alluvial in Clovis**

Trees ● Planting Advice ● Shrubs ● Displays
Posters ● Native Plant Information ● Perennials ● Grasses

See established native plants in a landscape setting

Phone 333-0857 for more information

The majority of the plants listed below will be available at the plant sale, depending upon availability.
 Make notes and bring this list with you to the plant sale!

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
TREES		
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big Leaf maple	
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	
<i>Alnus rhom. & ten.</i>	Mountain Alder	
<i>Calodendrus</i>	Incense Cedar	
<i>Chilopsis</i>	Desert Willow	
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Western Dogwood	
<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Utah Juniper	
<i>Pinus</i>	Variety of Pines	
<i>Plantanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	
<i>Quercus</i>	Variety of Oaks	
<i>Sequoiadendron gigantea</i>	Giant Sequoia	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay	
SHRUBS		
<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	Manzanita	
<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Woolly Milkweed	
<i>Atriplex</i>	Saltbush	
<i>Baccharis</i>	Coyote Bush	
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spice Bush	
<i>Carpenteria californica</i>	Bush Anemone	
<i>Ceanothus</i>	Ceanothus	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonwillow	
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Redbud	
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain Mahogany	
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Rubber Rabbit Brush	
<i>Cistus</i>	Variety of Rockrose	
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Twig Dogwood	
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	Yerba Santa	
<i>Eriogonum</i>	Variety of Buckwheat	
<i>Fremontodendron</i>	Flannel Bush	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	Chaparral Honeysuckle	
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Twinberry	
<i>Mahonia</i>	Oregon Grape	
<i>Mimulus</i>	Monkeyflower	
<i>Prunus</i>	Chokecherry	
<i>Rhamnus</i>	Coffeeberry	
<i>Ribes nevadense, sanguineum</i>	Currant	
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose	
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Western Raspberry	
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California Blackberry	

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
SHRUBS		
<i>Salix</i>	Willow	
<i>Salvia</i>	Variety of Sages	
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	Woolly Blue Curls	
<i>Vitis californica</i>	Calif. Wild Grape	
PERENNIALS		
<i>Achillea</i>	Yarrow	
<i>Anemopsis</i>	Yerba Mansa	
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine	
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Mugwort	
<i>Aster occidentalis</i>	Western Mountain Aster	
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Soaproot	
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i>	Canyon Liveforever	
<i>Dugaldia hoopesii</i>	Sneezeweed	
<i>Eriogonum</i>	Buckwheat	
<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	Gumweed	
<i>Heuchera</i>	Coral Bells	
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Western Blue Flax	
<i>Mimulus</i>	Monkeyflower	
<i>Monardella odoratissima</i>	Mountain Pennyroyal	
<i>Penstemon</i>	Penstemon	
<i>Potentilla</i>	Cinquefoil	
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Coneflower	
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Goldenrod	
<i>Stachys albens</i>	White Hedge Nettle	
<i>Zauschneria</i>	California Fuschia	
GRASSES		
<i>Aristida ternipes</i>	Three-awn	
<i>Carex</i>	Sedge	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue Wild Rye	
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Rush	
<i>Leymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wild Rye	
<i>Melica californica</i>	California Melic	
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deer Grass	
<i>Nassella cernua</i>	Foothill Needlegrass	
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass	
<i>Poa secunda</i>	One-sided Blue Grass	

Trees for Our Central Valley Climate

By Joseph Oldham

By now, many of you know that there are several subjects that will get me on my "soapbox"; the top three being air quality, water conservation, and, related to the second, the trees that are planted in our area. This month, since it has been so dry this year, I am going to focus on trees.

Let me start by saying that **I love trees!** They are some of the most beautiful living things on our planet and essential for life. Trees are amazing in that they are adapted for many different climate regions and, as such, have very different requirements for water, light, soil type, etc based on the region where they are native. There is nothing more spectacular than a mature tree in its native habitat!

Then humans came into the picture. We saw those magnificent trees and wanted to have them in our back yards. Nothing wrong with that, if your back yard is in the same climate region as the tree is native to, but most of the time we liked the trees that were in wet climates and we lived in dry ones. A perfect example of this is the Central Valley and our love affair with the California Coastal Redwood.

California Coastal Redwoods are magnificent trees; the tallest trees on the planet. Fast growing, practically disease free, deep green in color with beautiful reddish brown bark; they grow naturally in cool, lush, fern-laden mountains along the coast that are so inviting because they receive an average of 60 inches of rainfall per year. And the rain, or lack of it, is the problem for us in the Central Valley when we want to have Redwoods in our yards; we live in a very hot interior valley that only gets an average of 10 inches of rainfall per year! To date our solution for this dilemma has been to plant the Redwoods and irrigate them heavily, a solution that has contributed to declining underground water supplies, huge electricity demand for pumping, and tremendous cost for dams, canals, levees, and other water related engineering projects. With landscape irrigation accounting for between 50 to 70 percent of the water use by a typical household, it is easy to see that planting trees that need six times more water than is available naturally is unsustainable.

The answer is simple; leave Coastal Redwoods on the coast where they belong! There are many other beautiful trees that can be planted in the Central Valley that are better adapted to our climate. Some excellent substitutes for Redwoods are Arizona Cypress, Tecate Cypress, and Incense Cedar. These trees have similar appearance, are disease resistant, and can survive in the Valley with little or no supplemental water once established.

Politicians and policy makers debate how California will handle increasing population and finite water resources while the continued practice of planting Redwood forests in a desert continues. It seems that practice should be halted before discussions of new dams and water projects costing tax-payers billions of dollars is even considered. Building sustainable communities for the 21st century means living in the reality of our climate!

Happy planting!



Foothill Ash
(*Fraxinus latifolia*)

In the foothills it has looked like fall since mid-June, with brown Buckeyes and defoliating oaks. Now the predictable tough, late summer annuals: Dove Weed, Tarweed and Blue Curlys are sprouting and blooming, but in smaller quantities than usual. Blue oaks are dropping tiny green acorns, but leaf drop has slowed as the weather has cooled a little.

Everywhere in the Fresno area that I've looked this summer, plants are showing their ability (or inability) to tolerate a less-than-average winter rainfall followed by a normal hot summer. As Peggy Jones notes in her president's letter, the natives are very hardy and always seem to tough it out during these dry times.

For me, hot, dry summers have always been a time to remember to slow down. Not that I always do, but the native plants are good reminders. They slow down; some hunker down. Those that handle the summer best tend to have impressive adaptations ~ smaller blossoms, hairy leaves, a special gray-green, fewer or smaller plants. It's rare to find a California native plant in our region that is loud and boisterous. No, we have subtle, beautifully crafted adaptations that require one to look carefully. Not everyone sees the beauty because you have to slow down and look closely as if one were an insect or a bird.

Jeanne Larson and I each have seedling desert willows in 5 gallon tubs that bloomed recently. Her blossoms are pale pink with three darker pink spots on the lip. Maybe it's crossed with the chitalpa in her back yard that has pale pink blossoms. Mine has the two-toned rose color.

Jeanne's parkway native flower garden has some poppies, which are half normal size and just finishing a long summer bloom. Also, three little birds-eye gilia are just now going to seed. And the perennial sun cups are more vigorous than last year and still blooming. Cutting back the seed heads on the evening primrose in an open shade spot gave them incentive to bloom again.

Do California natives have color at the end of summer? You betcha! If you receive the electronic version of this newsletter, look at the quiet colors of late summer on the photographs page. And even if you don't see this page, slow down, breath deep, and look closely at a California native plant. Better yet - come to the plant sale!

The only reason for time is so that everything doesn't happen at once.

~Albert Einstein

SURVEY QUESTIONS

In the Summer newsletter we asked two survey questions:

1. Would you like us to hold at least one general meeting during the year in Madera County (maybe Oakhurst or North Fork)?
2. Should we have a Native Plant Garden Tour?

Response to both questions to date has been so minimal as to suggest that neither subject is of interest to members. Sometimes we intend to express our interest but just get busy. If that describes you, please email Helen Shaw (helshaw@netptc.net) on question 1 and Thelma Valdez (nmtv@att.net) on question 2. We will consider the amount of interest when discussing these plans at our November Board meeting.

Newsletter



Send newsletter corrections or suggestions to Thelma Valdez at nmtv@att.net. The deadline for contributions for the October newsletter is Thursday, October 4, 2007.

E-mail newsletter recipients receive the extra page containing native plant photographs from late summer. If you wish to receive the newsletter electronically contact Helen Shaw, Membership Chair.

We would like to publish photos you wish to share. You remain sole owner and are given credit or you can remain anonymous, as you wish. Photos will not be used for any other purpose. E-mail Thelma Valdez with photos or questions at nmtv@att.net.

Membership

July, August 2007

*New Members and Membership Renewals

The Sequoia chapter serves Fresno, Madera, and Kings counties.

Fresno: Evans, Gibson, Mallory, Urbach

Thanks to all for your continuing support. Send membership corrections to Helen Shaw at helshaw@netptc.net.

Some water information...

- 30-50 liters of clean water is considered the basic daily need of every human for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. Africans consume 37 liters on average. Americans consume 420 liters a day.
- Water use increased at more than twice the rate of world population growth in the 20th century.
- Global sales of bottled water in 2005 reached \$100 billion. By contrast, only \$10 billion a year would be required to meet the UN goal of providing safe drinking water by 2015 to half of the 1.1 billion people who now lack it.
- 2006 average American price per gallon: \$8.26 for bottled water. \$.00265 for tap water. \$2.37 for gasoline. \$3.22 for milk. \$12.12 for Starbucks coffee. \$8.26 for Coke.

(Source: *The Christian Science Monitor*, March 22, 2006)

SEQUOIA CHAPTER OFFICERS* AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

*President	Peggy Jones autumn_aspen@hotmail.com	559/897-9646 (h)
*Vice-President	Paul Mitchell paul30@comcast.net	559/638-2784 (h)
*Secretary	Marian Orvis mforvet@earthlink.net	559/226-0145 (h)
*Treasurer	Jeanne Larson jrjlars@aol.com	559/243-0815 (h)
*Past President	Warren Shaw warshaw@netptc.net	559/855-4519 (h)
Membership	Helen Shaw helshaw@netptc.net	559/855-4519 (h)
Field trips / Programs	Jane Pritchard xxiii_xx@yahoo.com	559/323-8253 (h)
Newsletter Editor	Thelma Valdez nmtv@att.net	559/323-8962 (h)
Hospitality	Madeleine Mitchell madeleine43@comcast.net	559/638-2784 (h)
Horticulture	Joseph Oldham J.Oldham1@sti.net	559/658-7165 (h)
Education	Peggy Jones	(see President)
Rare Plant	John Stebbins johnst@cvip.net	559/297-0144 (h)
Plant Sale	Marian Orvis	(see Secretary)
Conservation Co-chairs	Jeanne Larson Joseph Oldham	(see Treasurer) (see Horticulture)
Directors at Large	Jim Seay Verna Arnest	jaseay@comcast.net vernaj@sti.net

The IRS considers dues in excess of \$12.00 per year and all gifts to CNPS as tax deductible.



JOIN THE CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY RENEW

Membership includes the quarterly CNPS journal, *Fremontia*; the quarterly *Bulletin* which gives statewide news and announcements of Society activities and conservation issues; and our chapter newsletter, *Carpenteria*.

I wish to affiliate with the Sequoia Chapter.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Make your check payable to "CNPS" and mail with this form to:

New Member

Renewing Member

- Student, Limited Income\$25
- Individual\$45
- Family, Group, or Library\$75
- Plant Lover\$100
- Patron\$300
- Benefactor\$600
- Mariposa Lily\$1500

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

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in California's native plants. The mission of the Society is to increase understanding and appreciation of California's native plants and to preserve them in their natural habitat through scientific activities, education, science, and conservation.

CARPENTERIA

September 2007



CALIFORNIA NATIVE
PLANT SOCIETY
SEQUOIA CHAPTER

c/o Jeanne Larson • 3457 Redlands • Fresno, CA 93726

Dedicated to the Preservation of the California Native Flora.
For a membership brochure call Helen Shaw at 559/855-4519.
CNPS Web site: www.cnps.org.

FEATURED CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT

Oregon Grape

Berberis aquifolium is an erect, branched evergreen shrub, three to six feet in height. The leaves are deep, glossy green with spiny tips on the margins. Drooping clusters of small, bright flowers bloom in March and by late summer the berry clusters (resembling clusters of grapes) are ripe. These are deep blue with a whitish bloom, are edible, and make fine preserves...if the birds don't get them first!

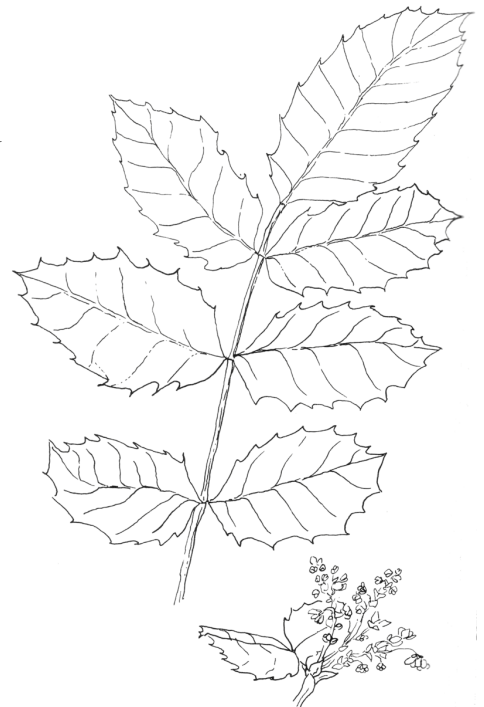
Its native habitat is Douglas-fir forest; therefore it prefers shade or filtered sunlight. It is a pleasing shrub for foundation planting in north or east exposures. It tolerates water throughout the year, but

water is best applied as occasional deep irrigation. In our area summer watering is needed. As with most California natives, a good mulching helps to conserve water.

Although its common name is Oregon Grape (and it is the state flower of Oregon), it is also native to California.

California native peoples not only used the berries but also used the plant fibers to weave into their baskets, and used the roots and stems for dye. They also used the plant medicinally for a variety of conditions.

A Web search produces a wide variety of medicinal uses.



Sources: Growing California Native Plants (UC Press 1980) by Marjorie Schmidt..Native Plants for use in the California Landscape (Sierra City Press 1978) by Emilie L. Labadie. Drawing by Denise Robertson Devine from the same book. California Herbal Remedies (Gulf Publishing Company 1989) by LoLo Westrich



**SEPTEMBER
2007**
★
**SEQUOIA CHAPTER
CNPS**



First row

- Carpenter Bee on Desert Willow blossom
- California Wild Grape (*Vitis californica*) with wasp activity
- California Fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*)



Second row

- Blue Curls (*Trichostema lanceolatum*)
- Woolly Blue Curls (*Trichostema lanatum*)
- California Wild Rose hips (*Rosa californica*)

Third row

- Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*)
- Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)



Fourth row

- California Buckwheat (*Erigonum fasciculatum*)
- Dove Weed (*Eremocarpus seigerus*)
- Flannel Bush (*Fremontodendron californicum*)

Fifth row

- Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)
- Tarweed (*Hemizonia* ?)