

Darlingtonia

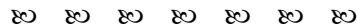
FALL 2011
Oct-Dec

Newsletter of the North Coast Chapter of the California Native Plant Society
Dedicated to the Preservation of California Native Flora

FROM THE EDITOR—I hope you enjoy this issue that has three terrific landscaping-with-natives articles written by North Coast CNPS members:

- Are you thinking about planting a new native plant garden? Follow Randi Swedenburg as she plans for and develops her Eureka native garden. What obstacles did she need to deal with? How did she know what to plant? What didn't work? This is the first article in a series.
- Do you love butterflies and want to encourage them to your garden and your neighbors' gardens? Sylvia White shares her successful approach.
- What can you do to reduce the amount of invasive weeds? Plant right and encourage your local retailers to sell non-invasives. Learn about responsible landscaping from Stephanie Klein.

Would you like to share your native plant knowledge, poetry skills, etc. with other members? Email me your article for consideration. Marisa_NativeCalifornian@yahoo.com



DISCOVER NATIVE PLANT GARDENING By Randi Swedenburg

It was spring of 1998 and an El Nino winter had dumped 210% of the normal rainfall on Los Angeles. My husband noticed an article in the LA Times about the Theodore Payne Foundation, a Nursery for native plants located in Sunland, just a 15-minute drive north of our house. He clipped it out, placed it on the refrigerator and we had a date. The following Saturday we drove to the Nursery and walked Wildflower Hill, a short hike above the nursery, and our lives changed forever.

This extremely wet winter had given way to the most glorious display of wildflowers, introducing us to plants we had never seen. We could barely walk more than a few feet without taking photos, oohing and aahing over the delicate brightly colored electric blue flowers of Penstemon, pink, salmon, lavender and magenta Clarkia, red Indian paint, Chinese houses, Tricolored Gilia, Baby Blue Eyes, yellow Cream Cups and Tidy Tips; we were smitten. In awe of this new world we had wandered into, we visited the bookstore and seed room which was situated in an old house, nestled along the side of a chaparral studded hill, surrounded by a grove of graceful Sycamore trees. A peaceful feeling filled the air, along with the most intoxicating delightful smells, while friendly people welcomed us inside. We immediately signed up to become members of the Foundation. I filled out a form to volunteer and thus began my journey as a native plant devotee.

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Find out what's happening:

- Visit our website:
www.northcoastcnps.org
- Sign up for our email announcements
NorthCoast_CNPS-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

ECONEWS
and
You
see page 7

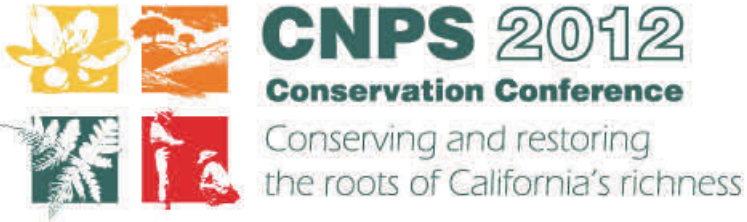
FIELD TRIPS AND PLANT WALKS

Please watch for later additions on our Web site (www.northcoastcnps.org) or sign up for e-mail announcements (Northcoast_CNPS-subscribe@yahoo.com).

Outings are open to everyone, not just members. All levels of expertise, from beginners to experienced botanizers, are welcome. Address questions about physical ability requirements to the leader.

October 2, Sunday. Chapter Picnic at Big Lagoon. An afternoon of good food and good company, among the sand plants, wetland plants, bog plants, and spruce forest plants in Big Lagoon County Park (Turn left off 101, 7 miles north of Trinidad). Bring a dish to share, your own item to BBQ, your own beverage, eating gear, and any friends or relations you want. Fire will be ready for cooking at 1:00 p.m. We will eat 1:00-2:30; then explore by foot or boat. Bring a canoe or kayak if it's not too windy. Camp chairs, tables, and canopies will be useful too. Plan on a cool sea breeze. \$2 day use fee. In case of rotten weather, call Carol to find out where we will be instead. 822-2015

November 5, Saturday. Looking at Lichens Dayhike. Questionably plants, definitely native, unquestionably important, and usually small, lichens are an overlooked link in our ecosystems. Learn how to focus on them during a day of roadside stops and modest hiking with **Tom Carlberg**, hopefully in the oak woodlands and Douglas-fir forests in the Horse Mountain-Cold Spring area. If the weather is snowy or stormy at high elevation, we'll explore in the dune forest instead. Meet at 9 a.m. at Pacific Union School (3001 Janes Rd., Arcata) or arrange another place. Dress for the weather!! On the mountain it can be cold! Bring lunch and water and (important) a hand lens if you have it. For information contact Jennie 444-2553 or Tom 442-0530.



The upcoming statewide CNPS Conservation Conference, in **San Diego** from **Jan 10-14** is an opportunity for all of us to come together and celebrate everything we do as a leading plant conservation organization in California. There are sessions and activities for everyone from career botanists to garden enthusiasts.

We have five days of non-stop workshops, talks, and social and art events. You could learn how to start a plant restoration nursery at a workshop, listen to talks on a particular rare plant or invasive species, or contribute to a conversation about CEQA or desert energy projects. To nourish your appreciation of our native landscape you may choose to take a drawing workshop with John Muir Laws, read a poem, submit a photograph, admire botanical art, or sing and play music. There will be opportunities to take action on your subject of interest and numerous social events where you will see and meet CNPS members and other experts from all over the state and beyond.

Register: You may register for the conference and/or the hotel through our website at www.CNPS.org/2012. Early event registration discounts are available until Oct 31, with additional discounts for CNPS members and students. Special CNPS conference discounts are available at the conference hotel until Dec 16 or until all rooms are taken.

Volunteer: We need volunteers (from presenting or attending talks to taking tickets at the door) and we offer registration rebates to all volunteers who work eight hours or more. If you would like to volunteer, please contact our volunteer coordinator, Michelle Cox at volunteers2012@cnps.org.

Students: If you are a student or know students that might want to attend the conference, check out the Student Opportunities and Activities (including registration and/or travel stipend funding) on our conference website, www.cnps.org/2012.

More Information: Please visit the conference website, www.cnps.org/2012, for up to date information on all the events.
We hope to see you there! — *Josie Crawford*, Conference Coordinator

CHAPTER PROGRAMS AND MEETINGS

EVENING PROGRAMS

The North Coast Chapter of CNPS (www.northcoastcnps.org) offers free, public programs on the second Wednesday of each month, September through May, at the Six Rivers Masonic Lodge, 251 Bayside Rd., Arcata. Refreshments at 7:00 p.m.; program at 7:30 p.m. For information or to suggest a speaker or topic contact Audrey Miller at taudreybirdbath@suddenlink.net or 786-9701.

Botanical FAQ's: At 7:15 p.m. Pete Haggard or some other presenter shares a brief, hands-on demonstration and discussion of some botanical topic. (Previously advertised as "Botanical Prelude.")

- Oct 12** **"New Guinea Plants I Have Known."** Photographer, linguist, restorationist, community developer, zoologist, and compulsive botanizer, New Zealander **David Price** will share a plant-focused glimpse into his 25 years in Papua and Indonesian New Guinea.
- Nov 9** **"High elevation Pines of the Klamath Mountains: Past, Present, and Future."** Join teacher, researcher, and explorer **Michael Kauffmann** on an arm-chair journey through time and the Klamath Mountains, focusing on the foxtail and whitebark pines. These high elevations conifers have survived shifting climatic conditions through recent geologic ages, but will they survive the next shift? Michael's first-hand observations and others' studies from across the West suggest the answer.
- Dec 14** **Native Plant Show & Tell** An informal evening for anyone to share photos, artifacts, readings, or food relating to native plants and their habitats. Presenters include Jim and Ginny Waters on the wilds of Alaska, Ron Johnson with his orchids and lilies, Judie Hinman and Carol Ralph (in absentia) with Trinity Alps flower exuberance. If you would like to contribute, contact Dave Imper at dimper@suddenlink.net or 444-2756.
- Jan 11** **To Be Announced**

BUTTERFLY GARDENING By Sylvia White

This summer, after I had pulled about twelve large seedlings from Butterfly Bush – *Buddleja davidii*— from my yard, I decided to see if I could do something about the invasive Butterfly Bushes that were spreading from the yards of three neighbors into my yard, and to the surrounding forest lands, as they have in many places throughout our area. After considering several possible approaches I could take, I decided to make a one-page information sheet about this invasive "weed" and put one in the mailbox of each of the three neighbors in question. I used information from the booklet, *Invasive Weeds of Humboldt County*, about *Buddleja davidii*, and how to get rid of it from one's yard. I included a personal note saying that I had noticed Butterfly Bushes in their yard and wondered if they were aware of its being considered to be an invasive weed. I also commented that, although butterflies do come to the flowers on the bushes, if they lay eggs there, the larva (caterpillars) cannot survive because they cannot eat the leaves. "To have butterflies, we need to make butterflies...but not one species of butterfly in North America can use buddleias as larval host plants". (Tallamy, 2007, p. 112).

The result of my private campaign against growing Butterfly Bushes was that one neighbor immediately thanked me. She had her bush removed and said that she wished she had known that before she had planted hers. I have heard nothing from one neighbor whose yard was professionally planted and cared for. The third neighbor was dubious! She said that a morning's search on the internet, and on Wikipedia

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VOLUNTEER CORNER

Phone Carol 822-2015 or write theralphs@humboldt1.com to volunteer, ask questions, or make suggestions.

Thank you!

- **Stephanie Klein** for organizing our chapter's contributions to Native Plant Week.
- **Frank Milelcik** for talking with *all* the nurseries about Native Plant Week.
- **Sydney Carothers, Cara Scott, Tom Carlberg, Tom Deubendorfer, and Helen Kirkjian** for working on the cost-share projects.
- **Sydney Carothers** for diligent, unexpected, non-botanical (i.e. not really fun) work on our cost-share projects.
- **Cara Witte Scott** for also tackling "paper"work tasks for the cost-share.
- **Gary Falxa, Carol Ralph, Dave Imper, John McRae, and Jenny Hanson**, for leading field trips.
- **Kirk Terrill** for taking us to *Lewisia kelloggii*.
- **Jennifer Rothrock and Glen** for hosting our CNPS "family" for a lovely, fun, outdoor night by the Klamath River during the Cook and Green field trip.
- **Pete Haggard** for teaching Humboldt Botanic Garden docents about native plants and for Plant FAQ's at our evening programs.
- **Chris Beresford** for donation and amazingly rapid production of plant information cards for the spring plant sale.
- **Anna Bernard, Chris Beresford, CJ Ralph, Sylvia White, Tami Camper, Sabra Steinberg, Laurel McKay, and Carol Ralph** for joining the dig-and-divide and pot-it-up operation to get plants ready for our sale.
- **Bev Zeman and Barbara and Alan Wilkinson** for hosting dig-and-divide crews in their diverse yards.
- **Bev Zeman** for persisting in inviting us to her amazing yard to collect plants to grow for our sales.

For our plant sales **Anna Bernard** has been foraging for natives in several "mostly native" yards this summer. She reports: **Meslissa Kraemer's** native yard has an endless source of Coastal Strawberries to share. **Tom and Maggie Stafford** provided inside-out-flower, redwood sorrel, piggyback plants, and some vine maple seeds too. **Sylvia White's** mostly native yard provided boykinia plants, some twinberry cuttings, and fairybell seeds. Sylvia has also been plant sitting shade plants such as ferns and ginger in her forested yard. **Marvin** has several native acres on North Bank Road, and his property yielded piggyback plants, hedgenettle, California bay laurel, and more coastal strawberries. **Jeremy and Andrea** have a good supply of yarrow in their mostly native front yard. Thanks to all for sharing the bounty of your yards with CNPS.

Volunteers needed. Big jobs and small, every one important.

- **Membership Guru.** Keep our mailing list up-to-date. Coordinate with the state office, work in Excel, add and subtract members from the list and make address changes. About 3 hours/month.
- **T-Shirt Quartermaster.** Store our inventory (2 large boxes) of chapter t-shirts, supply t-shirts to outreach events, and keep track of them.
- **North Coast Journal Reporter.** Submit our events to the calendars of this publication.
- **Tri-City Weekly Reporter.** Submit our events to the calendars of this publication.
- **Chief Outreach.** Keep our display and handouts in good shape for use at various public events, about 6/year. Other volunteers staff the table (booth).
- **Science Fair Award Coordinator.** A brief job once each year in March to reward students for studying native plants.
- **Writer.** Use a template and consult reference books to write descriptions for a team-effort flora of the redwood forest. Or write your kind of thing for this newsletter!
- **Poster Salesperson.** The CNPS poster program offers beautiful, artistic, accurate posters on 6 different topics. These were designed to be educational, as well as beautiful, to make people aware of our native plants and get to know them. They are an effective tool, as well as a source of funds for our chapter. We need a person to store our inventory (6 poster-size flat boxes and one book-size box) and supply posters to our evening programs, outreach events, and a few shops. A special delegate could provide posters on HSU and/or CR campuses.

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Cook and Green Pass July 22-24, 2011

by Carol Ralph

"Up on the Oregon border is concentrated the largest single aggregation of native plant species known to occur in one limited area in California." (*The Four Seasons*, publication of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden, an issue in late 1970's. This article has been shared widely without full citation.) Such words from James Roof, eminent, energetic, well traveled director of that native plant garden, established the Cook and Green Pass area as a botanical Mecca. It is named after miners Cook, Green, and Green, who thought its treasure was mineral, not botanical. The serpentine rocks that drew miners' attention have indeed enriched the flora. Intimidated and excited by the length of the plant list, seventeen of us, drawing from several CNPS chapters, explored this area. Some of us were especially intrigued by the possibility of seeing the three ladies'-slippers-- California, mountain, and clustered (*Cypripedium californicum*, *C. montanum* and *C. fasciculatum*)-- which were all seen blooming here earlier in the month.



Yellow triteleia. Note the umbel-like cluster of tapered, 6-"petaled", yellow flowers with green stripes on the "petals" and three stamens higher up than the other three. See the color of this photo online, in the newsletter on the chapter's web site.

Cook and Green Pass sits atop the Siskiyou Mountains at 4,700 ft elevation between the Klamath River to its south and the Applegate River to its north. It is reached through Seaid Valley, 19 miles

east of Happy Camp along State Highway 96 (State of Jefferson National Scenic Byway) in Siskiyou County, up an unpaved Forest Service road. The pass and area south of the crest are in the Happy Camp-Oak Knoll Ranger District of Klamath National Forest; everything north of the crest is in Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, a sliver of which hangs into California from Oregon. These mountains are in the Klamath Ranges Region of *The Jepson Manual*. The pass is 4.5 hours drive from Arcata. From the pass foot paths lead in three directions, a jeep trail in one direction, and the passenger vehicle road in two directions. We explored five of these in the day and a half we were there.

Our gathering place Friday evening was a private orchard-garden on the Klamath River, generously and graciously offered for us to test as a group campground. It was perfect for our potluck campfire and camp-stove dinner and get-to-know-eachother evening, to transition from civilization to the rugged mountains.

Saturday morning we efficiently packed up and drove about an hour to the pass. The road was wide there, with shoulders appropriate for parking or even tents, and more tent space and a fire ring were uphill under the old firs. The space easily accommodated our 10 cars and 12 tents, plus three cars already there. Before 11 a.m. we were hiking west up the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) under the old firs, on our way to Bee Camp. The PCT, which overall runs south-north, Mexico to Alaska, right at the pass runs generally west-east, from the Klamaths to the Cascades. Going west from the pass it very soon curves to run south and more generally south-west toward Kangaroo Mountain and Lily Pad Lake. Contouring along ridges, it parallels an old road from the pass, the "jeep road," which is no longer maintained and offers challenges even to high clearance vehicles. Some of us returned to our camp via the jeep road, while others of us repeated the PCT. We think each is about 3.5 miles. Two of our group, not slowed by botanizing, scouted as far as Lily Pad Lake.

In traversing the PCT twice I discerned numerous general habitats, which I christened non-scientifically as old growth "fir" forest, younger fir forest, chaparral, brushy woodland, bouldery-brushy woodland, rock-garden woodland, rocky bald, rock outcrop, bouldery stream, and bouldery meadow. These different habitats were determined by interactions of variables including exposure (facing east, southeast, south, or southwest), rockiness (size of rock pieces and amount of soil), trail dust color

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(red or brown, reflecting the parent material), and moisture (lots or little). The diversity of plants began to make sense.

Needless to say, our initial focus was not on habitats, but on the many beautiful, intriguing, sparkling, delicate, showy, exuberant, and dainty flowers. The deep shade of the old-growth Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)-white fir (*Abies concolor*) grove above camp was speckled with small treasures like phantom orchid (*Cephalanthera austinae*), coralroots (*Corallorhiza maculata* and *mertensiana*), pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), rattlesnake orchid (*Goodyera oblongifolia*), one-

sided wintergreen (*Orthilia secunda*), and white-veined wintergreen (*Pyrola picta*). Only ten minutes from camp on a bouldery slope a small, clear stream gurgled over the rocks in a lush tangle of greenery that traced its path down over the boulders. The California lady's-slipper evoked the most "oohs", but the rush lilies

(*Hastingsia alba*), red columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*), azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*), mountain spiraea (*Spiraea densiflora*), and five-finger fern (*Adiantum aleuticum*) were important in the show. The leopard lilies (*Lilium pardalinum*) were still in bud. Further on, emerging above the shrubbery of dry slopes, tall Washington lilies (*Lilium washingtonianum*) opened their heavy, white, fragrant trumpets. Brewer's spruce (*Picea breweri*) surprised us with its drooping branches on a southwest facing slope, rather than in its usual cool, moist corner. The rocky bald in the saddle above Echo Lake, before the trail descends to the meadow of Bee Camp, was especially rewarding flower-wise. Magnificent bear grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) dominated, while cheerful yellow triteleia (*Triteleia crocea*) dotted the trailside. A mix including onion (*Allium* sp.), lomatium (*Lomatium* sp.), checkerbloom (*Sidalcea* sp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp.), ball-head sandwort (*Arenaria congesta*), and naked broomrape (*Orobanche uniflora*) sprinkled over the gravel. On the north side of this saddle was a patch of snow. Two feet from its melting

edge the glacier lilies (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) dangled their pure yellow flowers.

The forest just before the meadow was anchored by some huge incense cedar (*Calocedros decurrens*) and western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), the understory rich with non-serpentine shrubbery and herbs. A wet ditch at the entrance to the meadow was thick with soft, green ferns (lady fern (*Athyrium felix-femina*)-like, but not necessarily lady ferns), twisted stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*), marsh-marigold (*Caltha leptosepala*), etc. The meadow sloped gently, a mix of grassy-sedgy sward, convoluted streamlets, and smooth, ochre rocks. A crowd of corn lilies (*Veratrum* sp.) was erupting,



Camp at the pass. Photo by CJ Ralph

while deep purple delphiniums (*Delphinium* sp.) and dog violets (*Viola adunca*), bright yellow cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), and clumps of pink-flowered mountain spiraea enriched the green swath. On the smooth boulders quill-leaved lewisia (*Lewisia leana*) held its delicate, branched display of pink flowers above clumps of succulent

leaves. On the return hike, in the brushy woodland - patches of huckleberry oak (*Quercus vacciniifolia*, silk tassel (*Garrya* sp.), and scattered Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), western white pine, and Douglas-fir -- after most of the group had walked past it, at the very end of the day, we spotted mountain lady's slipper (*Cypripedium montanum*), modestly clean and quiet under the shrubs, its long, brown twisted "petals" diagnostic behind its big, white pouch. It looked just like the pictures, but different--the setting so dry, the view of Mt. Shasta so real, the air so fresh, the early evening sky so deep.

Sunday morning our first exploration was out the trail that starts just to the right of the PCT (which is marked by a logo nailed on a tree), called the trail to the waterhole or to the spring in various write-ups. I think it should be called Bear Gulch Trail, since it goes down Bear Gulch, then follows Cook and Green Creek to the Applegate River at the Cook and Green Trailhead (not to be confused with Cook and Green Pass Trailhead!) usually accessed from

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STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS/CONTACTS

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T-Shirt Sales	Position Open		Contact Carol Ralph
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COMMUNICATIONS

North Coast CNPS members have three ways to share information with each other:

1. The ***Darlingtonia* Newsletter** (quarterly),
2. Our chapter's website (**www.northcoastcnps.org** - updated regularly), and
3. E-mail lists/forums (Announcements, Business, and Gardening – subscribe from the **E-mail lists and Forums** page on www.northcoastcnps.org).

The *Darlingtonia* is the quarterly newsletter of the North Coast Chapter of CNPS. Items for submittal to *Darlingtonia* should be sent to marisa_nativecalifornian@yahoo.com by each quarterly deadline: December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1. Botanical articles, poetry, stories, photographs, illustrations, sightings, news items, action alerts, events, factoids, tidbits, etc. are welcome and appreciated.

EcoNEWS AND YOU

We, the North Coast Chapter of CNPS, are a member organization of the Northcoast Environmental Center (NEC), a valuable voice for conservation in our area. We have a seat on their board of directors.

The NEC is the only organization with which we share our mailing list. We think it is important that our members receive *EcoNews*, an informative publication about conservation issues in our area. Our chapter pays NEC to mail *EcoNews* to our members who are not also NEC members. You can reduce this cost to our chapter by joining NEC at www.yournec.org or requesting your *EcoNews* be electronic (contact jenkalt@gmail.com).

NATIVE PLANT CONSULTATION SERVICE



Are you wondering which plants in your yard are native? Are you unsure if that vine in the corner is an invasive exotic? Would you like to know some native species that would grow well in your yard?

The North Coast Chapter of the California Native Plant Society offers the Native Plant Consultation Service to answer these questions and to give advice on gardening with natives. If you are a member of CNPS, this service is free, if not, you can join or make a donation to our chapter.

A phone call to our coordinator, Bev Zeman at 677-9391 or donjzeman@yahoo.com, will put you in touch with a team of volunteer consultants who will arrange a visit to your property to look at what you have and help choose suitable plants for your garden.

MEMBERS' CORNER

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

EMMALIEN BOUT
TRACIE BRANDT
ARLENE BROYLES
COLIN FISKE
GREGORY FREER
NANCY GREGORY
APRIL SAHARA
MATHEW SIMENC

THANK YOU TO OUR RENEWING MEMBERS

PAUL ANDERSON
KATHERINE BLUME
ANN BURROUGHS
DIANA CHAPMAN
JEANNE CHARLES
CONSUELO EVANS
KENNETH FULGHAM
LEIA GIAMBASTIANI
VALERIE GIZINSKI AND PATRICK A.
CARR
RONALD HILDEBRANT
DENNIS HOGAN
JOANNE HOLMES
MARIE KELLEHER-ROY
BRUCE KESSLER AND PAM KESSLER
RHIANNON KORHUMMEL
TOM LISLE
BEN LUCKENS

CLAIRE PERRICELLI
WILLIAM RODSTROM
JUDIE SNYDER
MICHAEL STUART AND BETHEL
LABORDE
DEANNA THRIFT
JENNIFER TOMPKINS
CARL TUCK
THEODORE UTECHT
ELAINE WEINREB
SYLVIA WHITE
JOHN YOAKLEY

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Support these local businesses and with proof of your North Coast membership, receive discounts on your purchases.

- ◆ **Bamboo & Maples**, 10% discount on plants, 445-1281
- ◆ **Freshwater Farms**: 10% off plant purchases, 444-8261
- ◆ **Greenlot Nursery**, 10% discount on plants, 443-9484
- ◆ **Mad River Gardens**: 10% discount on plant purchases, 822-7049
- ◆ **Miller Farms**: 5% discount on plant materials, 839-1571
- ◆ **Pierson's Garden Shop**, 10% discount on all garden shop items (except sale or non-discountable items—please ask staff before going to register), 441-2713
- ◆ **Samara Restoration LLC**, 10% discount on plants, 834.4379 / samararestoration.com

JOIN THE CNPS NORTH COAST CHAPTER!

By joining CNPS you:

- ◆ Add your voice to that of other native plant enthusiasts wishing to increase awareness, understanding, appreciation, and conservation of California's native flora.
- ◆ Receive the quarterly journal *Fremontia* (the statewide newsletter), our chapter's quarterly newsletter, and *Darlingtonia*.
- ◆ Receive discounts at local businesses

Membership fees:

- ◆ Individual \$45; Family \$75; Student or Limited Income \$25
- ◆ Organization (For consultants, companies, agencies, small nonprofits, and nurseries) - Details at <http://cnps.org/cnps/join/organizations.php>

To join or renew, you can either:

- ◆ Send your name and address, check (payable to CNPS) CNPS, 2707 K St., Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816-5113.
- ◆ Pay on-line <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/join/>

Please notify the state office when your address changes. Email cnps@cnps.org and put 'Member Address Change' in the subject line.

MEMBERS—see your membership expiration date on the first line of your newsletter's address label.



Southwest corner. Photo by author.

I volunteered once a week in the nursery sales yard for the next year, learning as much as I could about natives. I was intrigued with the idea of plants that belonged, plants that have evolved to thrive in their specific environment, plants happy to live through a dry summer and a modestly wet winter, yet many of them stay green and flower all year long. They supply food to local insects and birds, and shelter to wild animals. The concept of creating a garden that is vitally harmonious with its surroundings resonated within me. I wanted to envelop myself with plant communities that create a sense of place, reflecting the diversity and beauty of the natural spaces in the Los Angeles area. We killed our lawn and ventured into new territory.

I am an amateur gardener. I have not studied botany (yet) and still struggle pronouncing the Latin names of many plants nor can I find my way through the Jepson manual; I have just been a lucky gardener. Our yard in LA had wonderful well-drained soil, the perfect slope, no slugs or snails to speak of, and very few pests seemed to bother our plants. However, I made many of the classic mistakes such as not believing how big the plants would actually get, falling in love with too many plants and bringing

them all home. Unable to say no to volunteer plants, there was always room for one more. Our garden was seven years old when we sold our house in 2007 and moved back to our home in Eureka.

Although familiar and confident with the natives of the LA area, I knew I would need to acquaint myself with an array of new plants that belonged to this wet, cool coastal climate. Within weeks of arriving, we joined the local North Coast chapter of CNPS and learned about the free consultation to help people identify what plants were growing in their yard and offer ideas about what native plants might thrive based on the assessment of the site. Faced with a much larger yard, a coastal climate, heavy clay soil, and an overgrown and neglected yard of about 20 years, I was overwhelmed and welcomed any help.

Our yard, rectangular in shape and approximately 45x100 feet, was mostly grass and weeds with two large sprawling overgrown non fruit bearing plum trees along the south side of the property line, ivy and vines growing in the chain link fence that encompassed the whole yard. Rampant Himalayan blackberries took over along the back and north

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fence. A fifteen-foot tall, six-foot wide, privet hedge acted like a castle wall along the front of the yard, pushing its way across the side gate and up towards the house. A forest of comfrey, established calla lilies and various non-native invasive plants filled the large spaces along the side of the house and along the western boundary of the property.

This is where the luck comes in. The house sits on the north side of the property line leaving the entire yard basking in southern exposure, soaking up the sun, (when it makes an appearance), all day long. Two more pluses: an apple tree squished into the southern corner of the yard right next to the hedge and the chain link fence, still producing tasty apples. The other was a raspberry patch along a dilapidated wooden fence teetering along the west border.

Two very knowledgeable and friendly women from the CNPS arrived at my house for the consultation to help me envision the possibilities of a native garden. They spent a good hour and a half, walking with me and sharing ideas of what plants might be happy in a spot like this. They gave me a list of native plants and explained where I could visit to see examples of them in their native environment. I still felt overwhelmed but excited to connect with people who are passionate about gardening with native plants: a group of people whom I find to be passionate, intelligent, resourceful, generous and eager to share their wealth of experience and information.



Looking east. Photo by author.

I was thrilled with my new challenge, ready to begin the planning, and design of our new garden and hoping to put just a few plants in the ground in the fall which was only a couple months away. I learned the virtues of fall planting living in LA. Did I also mention that I am a self-confessed lazy gardener, and love to let the rains do my watering? The rains came before I was able to transfer my vision onto paper and the rain revealed its own story. Much to

our dismay, we learned that under our 100-year-old house, perched atop post and pier, water gathered and stayed all winter long. It came from the roof runoff, from the slope of our yard combined with the fact that our house sits in the lowest spot on the lot and the block. All the rainwater from the street and neighbors yard flowed under our house creating a constant lake. I was unable to place a single plant in the ground. We had major work to do.



Looking west. Photo by author.

Next article: How we were able to transform our big problem into a large wonderful feature, a beautiful, colorful, lush seasonal wetland.

Editor's Notes:

- More information about the North Coast CNPS chapter's native plant consultation service can be found on page 7.
- Visit the CNPS state's Growing Natives Program website (<http://cnps.org/cnps/grownative/>) for additional Getting Started information.

(Continued from page 3)

said nothing about Butterfly Bush being invasive or detrimental to butterflies and caterpillars. After considering my response to this, I decided to take a positive approach. I complimented her on her diligence and that now she was aware of what the non-native commercial nursery trade says about these plants – and doesn't say! They don't say that it is known to be very invasive – so much so that it is one invasive plant that Oregon has recently made illegal to be bought or sold (as they have also done with English Ivy! California should follow Oregon's lead in this!) I suggested that, rather than searching the internet specifically for "Butterfly Bush" she should search for Links such as "Native Insects and Native Plants", and "Garden plants harmful to native butterflies", and gave her specific URL's to a few sites. I also gave her some specific quotations from books in my personal collection that are focused on native insects and butterflies (see below). So – what was the result? A week later she had her three Butterfly Bushes removed from her yard! I suggested that a possible

replacement might be a native Spiraea – *Spiraea douglasii* – and showed her the four in my yard, in full bloom, and attracting butterflies. One listing I found names Spiraea as one of the larval hosts of the butterfly "Spring Azure" – *Celastrina argiolus* – "This species is possibly the most widespread butterfly in the region". (Haggard & Haggard, 2006, p. 169) Another larval host for this butterfly is Evergreen Huckleberry, *Vaccinium ovatum* (North & Rodstrom, 1993). This is a great plant for every native garden, and especially for people just beginning to add native plants to their gardens.



When I was searching for references for my doubting neighbor, I discovered the link for the North American Butterfly Association (NABA). There I read about the NABA Butterfly Gardening Certification - www.nababutterfly.com/cert_index.html. I read the requirements and realized that with my all-native yard of close to 100 native species, I easily met the requirements of having larval host plants, nectar plants for butterflies, and garden habitat management. For me, the category requiring the greatest amount of research was to list the native plants in my own yard that serve as larval hosts and the specific butterflies that use them. It was exciting for me to realize the number of common native plants in my yard that fill this category. Below is the listing of my plants and the specific butterflies that use each plant. There are other good larval host plants that I don't happen to have in my yard. Also, these butterflies are not the only ones who fly around

my yard, but I am surrounded mostly by a natural forest and forest-edge environment where they can find their required larval host plants.



I hope that my experience and this information will encourage you to include in your own yards native plants that are beneficial to our lovely native butterflies. Almost any flowering plant attracts most butterflies with nectar. Only native plants, and specific ones, are the all important plants that butterfly larval can eat and thereby grow into adult butterflies, because the butterflies, their larval host plants and their chemicals have evolved together for millennia. This will insure that our world will always be blessed with these both lovely to look at and important as pollinating insects – as well as their being food at all of their life stages for birds and other creatures!

References:

- Glassberg, J. 2001. *Butterflies Through Binoculars: the West: A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Western North America*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Haggard, P, and Haggard, J. 2006. *Insects of the Pacific Northwest*. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, Inc.
- Humboldt County Weed Management Area. 2010. *Invasive Weeds of Humboldt County: A Guide for Concerned Citizens (2nd Edition)*. Arcata, California
- North, S. and Rodstrom, B. 1993. *The Butterflies Found in Humboldt County*. Arcata, California: Humboldt State University, HSU Natural History Museum.
- Tallamy, D. W. 2007. *Bringing Nature Home: How You Can Sustain Wildlife with Native Plants*. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, Inc..
- Special thanks to Pete Haggard for reviewing and editing my listing of butterflies commonly found in our area.

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RESPONSIBLE LANDSCAPING

By Stephanie Klein, North Coast CNPS Invasive Plant Chair

Did you know that California spends more than \$80 million a year protecting native habitats from the inclusion of invasive species? This number derives from calculating known monetary costs of invasive species. Some of the factors that are included in these calculations are:

- Cost of equipment, chemicals and work hours required to control and eradicate invading populations
- Loss of productivity of rangelands and crops
- Decreased land value
- Flooding, erosion, and fire near homes and businesses
- Loss of recreational opportunities
- Decreased water availability

It's important to remember that there are other costs to humans that are more difficult to quantify, such as: Loss of aesthetic beauty of native lands, decreased water quality, and volunteer time and energy to control invasions on public and private lands

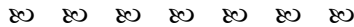
What can you do in the process to reduce the threat and costs of these weeds in native California habitats? ***PLANT RIGHT!***

You can support garden centers and landscape professionals that are using non-invasive plants in their business! Not only does this benefit local businesses, it means you are actively protecting natural landscapes in your area. Invasive species are a leading threat to biodiversity, second only to habitat destruction. They impede our ability to enjoy California's most beautiful landscapes, both aesthetically and recreationally. You can make a difference by following PlantRight's three easy steps to prevent invasive plant introductions - and feel confident that your garden is beautiful and environmentally friendly.

- 1. Don't Plant Invasives.**
- 2. Buy Beautiful Non-Invasive Alternatives.**
- 3. Spread the Word. Share the Materials.**

For more information on plant right brochures, alternatives to invasive garden plants, invasive plant profiles or invasive plant management:

- Plant Right www.plantright.org
- California Invasive Plant Council www.cal-ipc.org
- Stephanie Klein Environmental Scientist at Winzler & Kelly stephanieklein@W-and-K.com



If you are out shopping for your garden and see an invasive plant for sale, consider leaving one of these cards to let the retailer know about your concern.

While shopping today, I noticed that you stock the following plant(s), which, to my knowledge, is known to be invasive in California's natural areas:

Please consider stopping the sale of this plant(s).

Name: _____

Ph: _____ **Date:** _____

Note to Retailer:

The shopper who left this card is one of many Californians who are concerned about the impact of invasive plants on the state's natural areas. Some of these plants are still for sale through the nursery trade. To learn more about invasive plants (as well as "wildland-safe" landscaping alternatives) please visit our website at www.cal-ipc.org. Thank you for your interest in stewarding our precious natural resources.

California Invasive Plant Council

(Continued from page 6)

the Oregon side. (Rogue River Siskiyou N.F. map shows a Cook and Green Trail) Two of our group made it to Bear Gulch Creek, but most of us went only about a mile, far enough to see mountain boykinia (*Boykinia major*), false bugbane (*Trautvetteria caroliniensis*), snowplant (*Sarcodes sanguineum*), beargrass, azalea, leopard lily (*Lilium pardalinum*), and northwestern twayblade (*Listera caurina*), but no lady's-slipper. Under the red-stem dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) thickets we saw abundant leaves of other monocots--queen-cup (*Clintonia uniflora*), Solomon's plume (*Smilacina racemosa*), western trillium (*Trillium ovatum*), fairybells (*Prosartes(Disporum) hookeri*), corn lily (*Veratrum sp.*)--and burrows of mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*), but no ladys'-slipper.



Beargrass and tobacco brush (*Ceanothus velutinus*) in the "chaparral" along the red-dust trail near the saddle above Echo Lake. Triangular Red Butte in the far background looks down on Bee Camp.

Mid-morning some of us went back up the PCT to look for the mountain lady's-slipper, while others of us walked east on the PCT, about a mile toward Copper Butte. This trail goes along a sharp, serpentine ridge with the Cook and Green Pass Botanical Area to the right (south) and dense forest to the left (north). Rocky balds provided interesting relief in the mostly brushy botanical area. Along the trail and in the rocks the blooming show included three buckwheats (*Eriogonum spp.*), a yampah (*Perideridia sp.*), sedums (*Sedum sp.*), pale violet "aster", dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*), skullcap (*Scutellaria sp.*), lupine (*Lupinus sp.*), hotrock penstemon (*Penstemon deustus*), ball-head sandwort, paintbrush (*Castilleja sp.*), woolly sunflower

(*Eriophyllum lanatum*), common clarkia (*Clarkia rhomboidea*), and a tiny, pink monkeyflower (*Mimulus sp.*). At our farthest point we sought the shade of a solitary knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*) in which to eat our lunch. Prompted by James Roof's excitement at finding rhododendron here (exceptionally high elevation for it), I poked into the northside forest. It was dense Brewer's spruce, with some Douglas-fir, white fir, and Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), and a solid understory of Sadler oak (*Quercus sadleri*), thinleaf huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), bear grass, and herbs. I spotted one rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*), still blooming. Lower down, closer to the pass, the northside forest was dense white fir, with a barren understory.

Sunday afternoon our reward for tearing ourselves away from the pass was to stop just 1/2 mile down the road (south) at Horseshoe Falls, another must-see botanical spot. A modest, splashy drop of a modest flow of water created a lushly green corner that included mountain boykinia, coltsfoot (*Petasites frigidus*), and leopard lily. The adjacent shady rock face and ditch showed off plumes of goatsbeard (*Aruncus dioicus*), lacey green five-finger fern, and the bronzy-yellow, hanging bells of mountainbells (*Stenanthium occidentale*).

Our visit was cursory; our botanical skills modest; our enjoyment great. This report can't begin to touch all the botanical questions, such as, "Which firs?" "Which buckwheats?" "Which



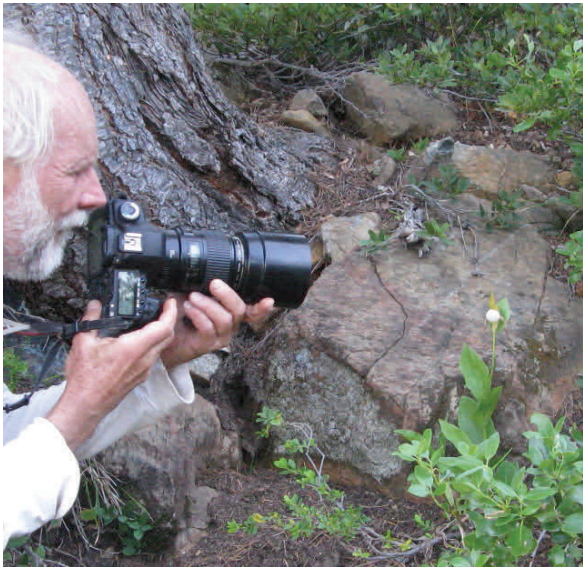
Horseshoe Falls

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monkeyflowers?" Which yellow composites?" A more adept fellow botanizer who spent 6 days there a few weeks later listed 200 native species and 5 non-native, a wonderful ratio and a commendable list.

The Forest Botanist, Marla Knight (maknight@fs.fed.us; 530.841.4425) will provide plant lists if asked. In this year of a wet, late winter, late July was a good bloom time. Over many years an experienced instructor from a Bay Area college has taken a class there every 4th of July weekend. The diversity of plants and habitats, and the good hiking trails and mountain vistas suggest that a visit at any time (that the road is passable--check with the district office.) would be rewarding.



Gary Hundt with his camera aimed at
lady's-slipper

James Roof wrote his article cited above after a CNPS group visited Cook and Green Pass in 1972 and 1973. He wanted to "call attention to a superlative botanical complex that, despite any counter-claims, is not matched elsewhere, an area which must never be given over to senseless destruction." At that time signs of planned "development", possibly for silviculture, were real. Perhaps as a result of this publicity and other CNPS communication with the Forest Service, nothing was developed, and eventually an area was designated the Cook and Green Pass Botanical Area. Strangely, the botanical area includes only a small triangle of brushy, serpentine slope east of the pass, including the drainage for Horseshoe Falls, but not necessarily the falls. Most of the areas James Roof raved about have no special designation. Marla says that the current Forest administration strongly supports botanical resources, but she also reminds us that mineral rights are still out there. Designation as a botanical area is

not a full protection; it is a recreation designation that requires management for the special resource. Nationwide the National Forests are currently being encouraged to develop their recreation opportunities. During our weekend we saw 7 back-packers, 2 joggers, and 4 day-hikers, and I know of three other botanical trips there this summer. I have heard that mountain bikers use the Bear Gulch Trail. Recreation is happening. Both these National Forests should be alerted (Note 1) that this area is a prime destination to be protected and managed for this non-destructive purpose, as well as its biological treasures.

Note 1. National Forest staff welcome input from Forest users. Forest Supervisors and Forest Botanists may be contacted at: 1)Klamath National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 1312 Fairlane Rd., Yreka, CA 96097; 530-842-6131; 2)Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, OR 97504. It is good to communicate with the District Ranger and District Botanist (if there is one) also: 1) Happy Camp/Oak Knoll Ranger District, P.O. Box 377, Happy Camp, CA 96039; 530-493-2243; 2)Siskiyou Mountains Ranger District, 6941 Upper Applegate Rd., Jacksonville, OR 97530; 541-899-3800.

Looking for Lewisia: a Treasure in the Klamath Mountains near Orleans

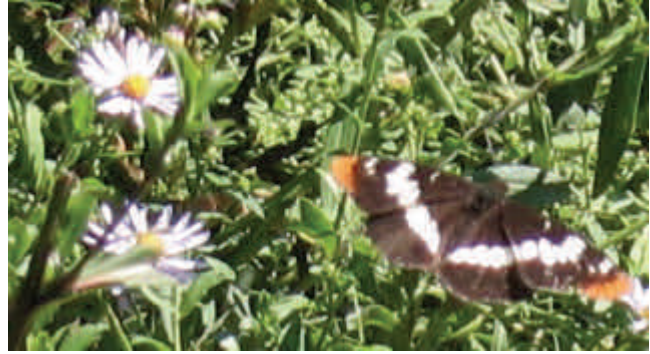
June 25, 2011

by Carol Ralph

We turned off Highway 96 south of Orleans onto Forest Service roads and rumbled up the steep, forested slopes, leaving behind the smooth, quiet ride of pavement, the sinuous but gentle Klamath River valley, and the comfort of a cell phone signal. Dust, bumps, loose gravel, steep drops by narrow roads are standard fare even on well maintained Forest Service roads. The security of having the most recent Six Rivers National Forest map was eroded by the knowledge that roads on the map could have been blocked, intentionally or accidentally, or roads Forest Service doesn't want used were simply not shown on the map but were still obvious on the ground. The map's campground symbols floated ambiguously in the steep, twisted landscape, indicating only vaguely where the patch of level ground with picnic tables and fire ring were. Security in this country comes from having plenty of water, overnight provisions, at least one spare tire, and

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BUTTERFLY LARVAL PLANTS IN SYLVIA WHITE'S YARD BAYSIDE, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CA



Larval Food Plants	Butterfly Species
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alder spp.</i>: Alder; Willow, spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Tiger Swallowtail: <i>Papilio rutulus</i> • Lorquin's Admiral: <i>Limenitis lorquini</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>: Bearberry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown Elfin: <i>Incislia augustinus</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aster chilensis</i>: California Aster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Crescent: <i>Phyciodes pulchellus</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ceanothus</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Ray Hartman, Gloriosus, Thysiflorus</i> ○ <i>Julia Phelps</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Tortoiseshell: <i>Nymphalis californica</i> • Brown Elfin: <i>Incislia augustinus</i> • Pale Tiger Swallowtail: <i>Papilio eurymedon</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grasses: <i>Tufted Hair; Deer; Fescues, CA, ID; Reed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Wood Nymph: <i>Cercyonis pegala</i> • California Ringlet: <i>Coenonympha tullia</i> • Fiery Skipper: <i>Hylephila phyleus</i> • Woodland Skipper: <i>Ochlodes sylvanoides</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lupinus rivularis</i>: Riverbank Lupin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Lupinus spp.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silvery Blue: <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i> • Painted Lady: <i>Vanessa cardui</i> • Orange Sulphur: <i>Colias eurytheme</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>: Sticky Monkeyflower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalcedona Checkerspot: <i>Euphydryas chalcedona</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prunus virginiana</i>: Chokecherry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pale Tiger Swallowtail: <i>Papilio eurymedon</i> • Lorquin's Admiral: <i>Limenitis lorquini</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>: Cascara 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pale Tiger Swallowtail: <i>Papilio eurymedon</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ribes</i>: Currant & Gooseberry: <i>R. menziesii</i>, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>R. divaricatum, R. sanguineum, R. laxiflorum</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoary Comma: <i>Polygonia gracilis</i> • Oreas Angelwing: <i>Polygonia oreas</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sedum spathulatum</i>: Stonecrop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moss's Elfin: <i>Incislia mossii</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sidalcea oregana</i>: Oregon Checker Mallow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>S. malviflora</i>: Checker Mallow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gray Hairstreak: <i>Strymon melinus</i> • Painted Lady: <i>Vanessa cardui</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>: Spiraea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring Azure: <i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Urtica dioica</i>: Stinging Nettle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milbert's Tortoiseshell: <i>Nymphalis milberti</i> • Satyr Angelwing: <i>Polygonia satyrus</i> • West Coast Lady: <i>Vanessa annabella</i> • Red admiral: <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>: Evergreen Huckleberry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring Azure: <i>Celestrina argiolus</i>

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tools. Did I mention it is steep? This was wild country, penetrated by fearless bulldozer drivers during the road-building frenzy in the 1970's. Wild, steep, and grand.

In this mountain vastness 15 of us were headed to see a 2-inch tall, 1-inch diameter rock garden flower that blooms for a few weeks in only one place in the entire Klamath Ranges. Armed with good maps and photos provided by the Forest Service botanists we still needed the guidance of Kirk Terrill, the sharp-eyed naturalist who spotted this flower and knew that he hadn't seen it anywhere else in all his years working for the Forest Service in these mountains.



Mosquito Lake, created when the road was. We saw no mosquitoes. Photo by the author.

It was in the only stand of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) he knew of in these mountains, at about 4,000 ft elevation, between Slate Creek Butte and Cedar Camp. Last year Forest Service botanists determined this flower to be *Lewisia kelloggii*, previously known only from the Sierra Nevada. Sure enough, there it was, dazzling white pinwheel flowers squeezing above the pebbles of a gentle, rocky, serpentine ridge patched with huckleberry oak (*Quercus vacciniifolia*) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida?*) and dotted with lodgepole pine. It didn't match the photos we had to help our search image. The photos showed a rosette of leaves, similar to those of Siskiyou lewisia (a.k.a. cliff maids, *Lewisia cotyledon*). We were looking at flowers with only stubs of leaves below them. Some herbivore--deer? jack-rabbit? caterpillar?-- had enjoyed the small resources of this deep-rooted plant. The flowers had the gland-toothed sepals that define this species. We noted a small, yellow-flowered lomatium, later diagnosed as *Lomatium tracyi*, growing in the same area, and the stonecrop *Sedum laxum* ssp *heckneri*. The Forest Service contingent of our group stayed at this site to collect samples for DNA analysis by a Forest Service lab and to scout the full extent of the population.

The rest of us drove a short ways to a knoll with a weather station just south of Mud Spring, which had shown promise in aerial photos as habitat similar to where the *L. kelloggii* was. In reality, it was different --steeper, no lodgepole, a different lomatium, a different sedum. No lewisia. After establishing camp at Cedar Camp about a mile away, we walked a road-trail to Mosquito Lake, through more rocky and shrubby pine woodland. No lewisia.

As evening approached we shared a picnic dinner at Cedar Camp, named for incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), not Port Orford-cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*). Then some of us departed, while 7 camped for the night in the fresh mountain air among the cedar and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Early next morning our Rare Plant Chair, Dave Imper, who has a good sense of direction, discovered that the lewisia site was 15 minutes away by walking down an old road from Cedar Camp. Our goal for the day was to drive on 12N13 through Louse Camp to Onion Mountain, which has rocky balds that might host *Lewisia kelloggii*. This road had clearly not received



Lewisia kelloggii. Photographer uncertain.



Lewisia kelloggii as we found it. Photo by the author.

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Forest Service attention since the late departure of winter.

We dodged rocks and trees on the road. With good teamwork and a scavenged timber we even moved a boulder about the size of a VW bug (well maybe a doghouse) enough to squeeze through a rock fall. We made it to Louse Camp, a lovely refuge under big trees by Bluff Creek, for lunch. Faced with a long uphill across a scree slope that had released lots of rocks onto the road, we abandoned our plan, reversed course, and headed out east on 12N13 to the G-O Road and down to Orleans.

This expedition was organized by our chapter and by the Forest Service as a Rare Plant Treasure Hunt, a program started by state CNPS rare plant botanists. We found our treasure in only one place, a known place, so we helped document the extremely restricted extent of this population. We didn't contribute much to the burning questions rare plant biologists face continually: Why only here? and how did it get here? The DNA analysis might clarify a little by suggesting to which other population this *L. kelloggii* is most closely related.



How many botanists to move a boulder? The smart one is watching for falling rocks.

We moved the rock Gary is studying.

Photo by the author.

As a road tour of our wild mountains we were more successful. Besides the grandeur we saw spots and corners of beauty and interest: pockets of rhododendron's (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*) fresh pink flowers or mountain dogwood's (*Cornus nuttallii*) glowing white; a population of *Dicentra formosa* ssp. *oregana* (a rare bleeding heart), expanded from 3 to 50 plants over 27 years; elegant ruffles of *Iris*

tenuissima and *I. tenax* ssp. *klamathensis*; white spears of blooming beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*); intriguing, ghostly stems of spotted and western coralroots (*Corallorhiza maculata* and *mertensiana*). We discovered places we can recommend others visit: Cedar Camp, Mosquito Lake, Louse Camp. A pre-trip campout by a few of us also tested E-Ne-Nuk Campground along highway 96, and the Bluff Creek Historic Trail, both on the list for future outings. The route followed on our chapter's Lily Heaven field trip winds through these mountains. For the slightly adventurous this area in Six Rivers National Forest offers good botanizing.



CNPS Website Upgrade

CNPS recently upgraded their Web interface, the technology that provides visitors to our main website the ability to join CNPS, make a donation, or get information about our planned giving program online. This upgrade will provide new and existing CNPS members with additional options to view their gift records, register for statewide events such as the 2012 Conservation Conference, and sign up for professional workshops, all through a secure member login and password. Eventually we hope to send special messages, newsletters, and alerts tailored to our members' interests through this new interface.

Existing members can register online by going to www.cnps.org and clicking on the Join/Renew or Support

CNPS buttons. Existing and new members will navigate to a new page to register a user name and password.

Immediately upon registering, members or visitors can make a donation, view an event calendar, sign up for a new membership, or register for statewide events. After 24 to 48 hours of completing the registration process, new or existing members will receive a confirmation email and can log back into the site to view their giving history, renew an existing membership, and receive special messages.

If you have any questions or feedback about the new site, please email cnps@cnps.org.

Cook and Green Poem

by Anna Bernard
[after a CNPS weekend at Cook and Green Pass]

Potluck dinner on the river
Listen to the water quiver

Sleep in tents neath starry skies
Hike to Bee Camp and botanize

Orchids, lilies a rare treat
Pines and cedars we do meet

View of Shasta we could see
Lucky you and lucky me

We return with weary feet
Looking for something to eat

Our fearless leader we did thank
As we ate and as we drank

Sleep again in tent camp beds
Rest enough to clear our heads

Off on trails again next day
Oh what fun I have to say

SEE THREE LOCAL NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPES

By Pete Haggard, Native Plant Gardening Chair

Arcata Sports Complex

300 Community Park Way, Arcata
West side of Healthsport, planted and maintained by the California Native Plant Society-North Coast Chapter (CNPS-NCC) through the good graces of the City of Arcata.

Use of low maintenance (no irrigation or fertilizer) coastal perennials. Late summer native bees very common on flowers and nesting.

Humboldt Coastal Nature Center (HCNC)

info@friendsofthedunes.org
Roof of Nature Center planted and maintained by Friends of the Dunes, CNPS-NCC, and many volunteers.
220 Stamps Lane, Manila, CA 95521

See roof of HCNC planted to native dune mat plants. Summer flowers very attractive to pollinators.

Azalea State Natural Reserve

parks.ca.gov/?page_id=420
5 miles north of Arcata, take the McKinleyville exit off of Highway 101. Drive 2 miles east on North Bank Road and turn left into the reserve.

World renowned for its spring flowering display of western azalea but also has a large number of mature native plants useful in gardens.

All three sites can be enjoyed throughout the year. The HCNC is staffed by volunteers but the other two locations are not. Contact phaggard@suddenlink.net if you would like more information on the plants.

NATIVE PLANT GARDEN BED IN THE ARCATA PLAZA

By Tammy Camper

I'm not sure how many of our members are aware of the CNPS bed in the plaza. Our bed is located on the southwest corner of the Plaza near the Jacoby Storehouse and Arcata Exchange. We are paired with the bed containing the large Gunnera. The bed is a great opportunity to show the community how aesthetically pleasing native plants can be.

The bed hasn't always looked like it does today. It has gone through several restorations after vandalism in the summer of 2009 and continued trampling from plaza users. The original idea was to establish a coastal annual wildflower bed. We watered it with the help of local businesses and Dan Diemer, Arcata's Park Superintendent. The bed looked beautiful, however the existing weeds quickly grew, especially the annual grasses and forbs. It was difficult for us to weed out the non-natives without impacting the delicate natives.



In June of 2010 I added redwood mulch to the bed and began transitioning it to more perennial, woodland species. It has been much easier to maintain now. I added more mulch a few months ago after a thorough weeding with volunteers. Volunteers also brought a few more things to plant including a nice *Ribes sanguineum* (flowering current) and more Irises.

The garden bed does need routine maintenance to clean out the litter and weeds. If you would like to help:

- Pull a weed or two when you are in town. Place the weeds near or in the garbage can and Dan's crew will pull them out for the compost pile.
- Toss a piece of garbage into the garbage can on the corner.
- Create a nice sign.
- Contact me with a gentle reminder if you notice that the bed is in need of attention, if you have interest in helping with the bed, or with additional questions or comments (845-7483 or tcamper77@gmail.com).

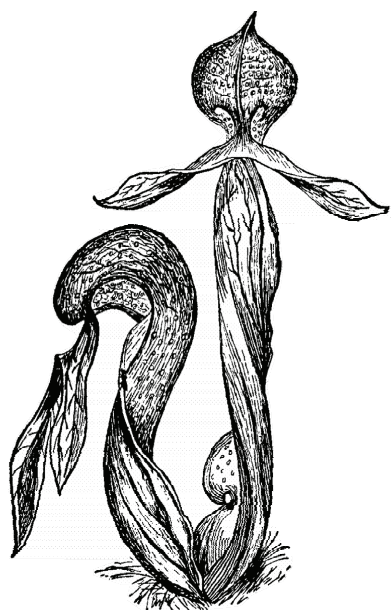
Thank you so much to all of the volunteers that have helped transform the bed into an effective tool for education and outreach to the community about native plants. Faithful volunteers over the years have included: Chris Beresford, Carol Ralph, Anna Bernard and Randi Swedenburg, Suzanne Isaacs, Mark Fritzke, Sydney Carothers, and Kathy Dilley.

**CNPS, North Coast Chapter
P.O. Box 1067
Arcata, CA 95518**

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NorthCoastCNPS.org**

CALENDAR of EVENTS

(Plant Walks & Hikes—Page 2 / Programs— Page 3)

October

- ◆ Sun 2: Chapter Picnic
- ◆ Wed 12: Program

November

- ◆ Sat 5: Field Trip
- ◆ Wed 9: Program

December

- ◆ Wed 14: Program

January

- ◆ Wed 11: Program