

# INSIGNIS

Newsletter of the Alta Peak Chapter, celebrating and supporting the native plant communities in Tulare County, serving the Central Valley and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Foothills.

Volume 24, Issue 1

February 2014

## President's Message

*Landscaping in Tune with Nature*

**By Melanie Keeley**

Even though we've recently been reveling in rain, we still need to be deeply concerned about record-breaking drought. In Three Rivers, where I live, rainfall since the beginning of the water year in October into early February, has been staggeringly insignificant – 1.81", 16% of normal, Hanford, having received .49", is 12% of normal. Total annual precipitation for the area typically averages around 25"+ with the heaviest rainfall usually occurring in January and behind us. We basically have one more month left of winter to catch up – or more likely, not.

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## River Ridge Ranch Restoration

*Field Trip and Program*

**By Joan Stewart**

Gary Adest and CNPS offer a Field Trip Program on Saturday, March 15 at 10 AM at River Ridge Ranch, 37675 Balch Park Road just east of Springville. The entrance is on the right (river side) of Balch Park Road, 1.6 miles beyond the white barn aka Springville Ranch. After you have entered the driveway, drive down the hill to parking area and park. Walk on the roadway across a bridge and follow the curve to the left toward the Pavilion. This will be a ranch tour/walking seminar that focuses on River Ridge's past, current and future efforts at landscape restoration. This is planned as a walkabout of approximately two miles total, about 2-3 hours in length, followed if you choose by bring-your-own lunch on the ranch.

Springville area in past has offered a winter program for CNPS. This year we have the wonderful privilege of being able to share with everyone (remember, CNPS programs are free and open to all!) an outdoor, Saturday morning program that combines a presentation of ideas about what Restoration is, and then demonstrates an example that is relevant to our foothill ranching community.

During the morning, we would cover general land uses and compatibilities, target trajectories for restored areas, restoration concepts and applications, phased work plans, species' lists, how-tos, etc. For example, at River Ridge, we are using *continued on page 4*

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Despite this, amazingly, even in the midst of drought, simply with the shorter days and higher ambient humidity of fall, latent plant life begins again. Buds of California native plants began to swell, leaves emerge and life begins its annual renewal. I marvel that native plants in the wilds can subsist on such meager moisture for months and months at a time. This is a testament to unique physiological characteristics that have evolved over tens of thousands of years. Shaped by our unforgiving climate and against all odds, California native plants endure where many exotic plants may not. Complex root systems reach deeply into rock-hard soils; gray, reflective, succulent and sometimes waxy or pubescent foliage retain moisture to lower temperatures at the leaf surface; reduced leaf size or even an absence of leaves together with photosynthetic stems minimize critical water loss; summertime dormancies whether in the form of seeds or bulbs or drought-induced defoliation increases the chance for survival, enabling life to once again resume with hints of cooler, moister conditions. These are a few of the many adaptive features that are key to survival in wild plants as well as those in our backyard gardens -- that is, under Tulare County's *normal* weather conditions.

However, in view of bleak predictions of increasing temperatures and extended drought, time will tell how high plant mortality will be in native California as a result of three sequential years of drought. It is immediately evident that plants such as *Arctostaphylos viscida* (mariposa manzanita) are currently under severe stress -- some retain the normal light green hue and appear healthy, while others look sallow and sickly. I've noticed many oaks suffering as well. It will be interesting to see the extent of the losses of mature specimens this year after the extended drought.

Even after these latest recent rains, we can no longer naively expect that water supplies will replenish reserves to previous levels. Entire civilizations have fallen from drought. At this moment, the well-being of about a dozen California

communities is threatened by dwindling water resources.

Clearly it is time to reevaluate what is planted around our homes. Lush, lawned and verdant greenways must give way to a different aesthetic -- one that is no less beautiful, but one that is very different. We must see the seasons for what they are and let them set the tempo of our landscapes.

Allowing our landscapes to experience natural summer dormancy and patterning them after the sometimes sparse beauty found in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada isn't so egregious. Watering only as necessary through summer to keep plants alive but not necessarily luxuriant is a choice we can make with California native plants. Reducing not only irrigation but nutrient fertilizers is essential so as not to encourage too-soft, succulent growth susceptible to heat and drought. And following seasonal cues by establishing plantings within the seemingly narrowing window of the "rainy season" can mean triumph over the other California season, the "hot season."



*Landscape by Rob Moore of California Native Plant Design,  
San Diego, CA*

Each species' cultural needs should be carefully evaluated, and then carefully matched to the conditions provided by their permanent residence. Consideration should be given to the site's naturally available soil moisture and sun exposure. Expanding as well as emphasizing conditions provided by their permanent residence. Consideration should be given to the site's naturally available soil moisture and sun exposure.

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## President's Message

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Expanding as well as emphasizing more open spaces in gardens by utilizing natural materials such as water-sparing mulch and boulders; sculpting wandering walkways; adding seating areas and decks, while limiting shoulder to shoulder plantings subtly and effectively minimizes water use without sacrificing natural appeal.

Keep in mind that wildlife will be searching for water and food. Your native backyard habitat along with its leaf duff, flowers, cover and any water will importantly support and attract them.

A few of the hardiest and most drought tolerant native plant survivors in my garden are listed below. These can be maintained by only occasional supplemental watering during dry stretches. Starred plants indicate locally native species:

**Groundcovers:** *Baccharis pilularis* 'Pigeon Point', *Ceanothus* (Mill's Glory and Yankee Point California lilac), *Eriogonum* (both Theodore Payne buckwheat and California buckwheat), *Fragaria sp.* (Wild strawberry prefers afternoon shade), *Salvia* (Bee's Bliss sage)

**Grasses:** *Elymus glaucus*\* (Blue wild rye), *Muhlenbergia rigens*\* (Deergrass), *Sporobolus*

*airoides*\* (Alkali sacaton)

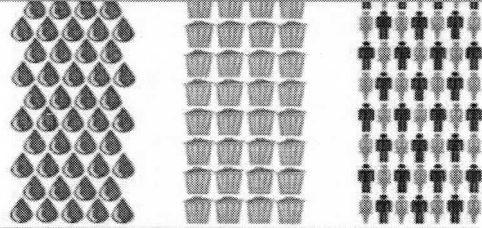
**Herbaceous Perennials:** *Achillea millefolium*\* (Yarrow), *Iris sp.*, *Mimulus aurantiacus*\* (Monkeyflower), *Penstemon palmeri*, *P. spectabilis*, *P. heterophyllus*\* (Beard tongue), *Salvia spathacea* (Hummingbird sage), *Zauschneria*\* aka *Epilobium* varieties (California fuchsia),

**Shrubs:** *Arctostaphylos densiflora* 'Howard McMinn' (Manzanita), *Arctostaphylos pajaroensis* (Pajaro manzanita), *Arctostaphylos viscida*\* (Mariposa manzanita), *Lupinus albifrons*\* (Silver bush lupine), *Berberis* aka *Mahonia aquifolium*\* or *B. repens* (Barberry), *Carpenteria californica* (Bush anemone, needs some supplemental water), *cuneatus*\* (Buckbrush), *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Toyon), *Malacothamnus fremontii*\* (Bush mallow), *Rhamnus*\* sp. (Coffeeberry), *Ribes aureum*, *R. quercetorum*\* (Currants and Gooseberries), *Salvia apiana* (White sage) *Salvia clevelandii* (Cleveland sage)

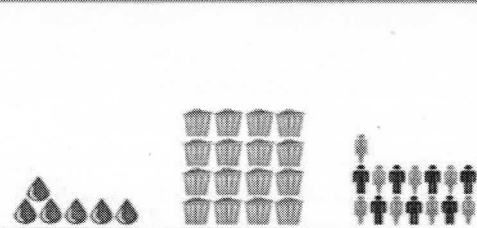
**Trees:** *Aesculus californica*\*, (California buckeye), *Cercis occidentalis*\*, (Western redbud) *Quercus douglasii*\*, (Most drought hardy is the Blue oak) *Q. wislizenii*\* (Interior live oak), *Sambucus mexicana*\* (Elderberry may need some supplemental water).

## The Numbers Speak for Themselves

Traditional Landscape



Sustainable Landscape



Consumption for one yard based on 2005-2006 data.

Landscaping has costs. Besides hitting us in our wallet, landscaping also significantly impacts human health, pet health, the environment, and strains public infrastructure. garden\garden, a demonstration project at Santa Monica College, compares two landscape strategies side-by-side: Sustainable vs. Traditional "mow and blow" - and the numbers speak for themselves. Sustainable landscaping saves time, money and water.

Learn more about garden\garden, sustainable landscape practices and grants that will help you install sustainable landscaping at your home, visit [www.smepd.org/landscape](http://www.smepd.org/landscape) for details.



# Conservation Issues

By Joan Stewart

Three topics are "on the desk" as we begin the year. First, very local, January brought report from Tulare County planner, headlined as "Yokohl Ranch Project Coming Back to Life".....but the gist of the article was that the anticipated environmental report will not be this year as perhaps expected. Technical studies are "underway". This project included 36,000 acres, 30,000 people in area east of Visalia. Many of us here in Springville/Three Rivers area have been watching. Boswell Ranch owns the land in Yokohl Valley. So... we'll wait....

Another affecting our landscapes, habitats, ecosystems, is of course "water", and not a lot anyone can do, other than keep in mind the consequences for natural systems, the vegetation that supports them, of the various proposals.

Ongoing are the issues affecting, determining how our public lands are managed. Concerning the Sequoia National Forest/Monument, three documents are currently on my desk, in different stages of completion, readiness for decisions. CNPS submitted comments on the Draft Assessment last November. The stated purpose was to provide information rather than outline decision making, and had been preceded by a comprehensive summary, review of all relevant topics. I found these very thoroughly compiled and inclusive. In March of last year, the Conservation Strategy for National Forests in the Sierra Nevada was revised.

From the Supervisor's office of SNF, I relay a statement about the status of planning for this, our Tulare County Sequoia National Forest. "The Monument Plan is done and is being implemented. The draft EIS for the Sequoia National Forest Plan Revision will be completed by September of this year and released to the public in October. The final approved Plan, and

EIS will be available in January 2016." CNPS has commented on each document as it has been made available, and our suggestions have been accommodated, understood, and considered by the planners.

During this same period we were included in the State-wide-discussion of "post-fire" processes, natural, and with human intervention. This remains a current area of uncertainty.

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Continued from page one  
(River Ridge Ranch Field Trip)

are using a set of practices that include exclosure of cattle, free access of wildlife, exotic/invasive restoration removal by a variety of methods, prescribed burns, native deme cultivation of plant stocks, sequential plantings of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, follow-up treatments.

Throughout California, **Restoration** is becoming a major focus of considering how to manage, bring back, lands with potential for native plant habitat. This morning will be a marvelous opportunity to observe, understand, what the term means to us here.

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## High Meadows Field Trip

*May 24, 2014 10:00am*

By Ann Huber

We will meet at the end of Hwy 190 where it splits into Western Divide Forest Rte 21S50. From Springville it is 25 miles of mountain road that Google maps says takes 40 minutes. The Meadows along North Road are each unique. Call me, Joan to confirm 559-5392717 a few days before the field trip. Bring sturdy shoes, sun screen, drinking water, and lunch.

# Birds, Butterflies, and Blooms: Eshom Valley Field Trip (Eshom Valley and Bravo Lake)

Saturday, March 29

By Ann Huber



Meet at Bravo Lake Botanical Garden at 8 a.m. (2116 E. Naranjo Blvd., Woodlake)

For birders and plant enthusiasts alike! This day-long trip traverses over 4,000 ft in elevation from Bravo Lake at 440 ft to Hartland Christian Camp at 4,500 ft to see a wide-ranging display of birds and blooms. We start the day out at 440 ft for a brief scoping of birds visiting Bravo Lake, then after a short stop at Sentinel Dome we will caravan north on Highway 245 past Elderwood, looking for *Triteleia laxa* (Ithuriel's spears), *Calochortus amoenus* (Rosy fairy lanterns), *Collinsia heterophylla* (Chinese houses), *Triphysaria erianthus* (Butter and eggs), and *Pholistoma auritum* (Fiesta flower). From there we will travel up the mountain through chaparral to Badger (2,700 ft) for a break among the ponderosa pines. Near Badger, we will look for the uncommon shrubs *Malacothamnus fremontii* (Fremont's

bushmallow) and *Berberis aquifolium* (Oregon grape). After exploring the flora and fauna of the intact savannah oak woodland in Eshom Valley, we will travel higher to conifer forest near Hartland Christian Camp (4,500 ft), looking at more interesting birds as well as the lovely *Goodyera oblongifolia* (Orchid rattlesnake-plantain). On the return trip, we will follow Dry Creek Drive down to finish the loop. For some ideas of the birds you might see, contact Ann Huber at [ahuberdas@gmail.com](mailto:ahuberdas@gmail.com) to be forwarded for the National Audubon Society local chapter's full and colorful description of the trip.

This will be a joint field trip with our local Audubon Society friends, co-lead by Merry Merriman (Audubon) and Sylvia Haultain (CNPS member and plant ecologist for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks). Bring your family, friends, binoculars, books, hat, sunscreen, water and lunch. This trip is an adventure. It is excellent for beginners, as well as those that want to check off their bird list to get to the prestigious 100 / 100 club by seeing 100 different bird and plant species all on the same day!

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## Sequoia National Park - Long Meadow (Wolverton) Loop Walk

Saturday, June 14, 2014 at 12 pm

By Ann Huber

Take a stroll with National Park Service botanist Erik Frenzel and Ann Huber along Long Meadow, one of the most gentle and botanically lovely walks in the front country of Sequoia National Parks. The trail is flat to gently sloping less than 2 mile loop around the open Long Meadow, with shaded portions that dip into the surrounding upper mixed conifer

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## Long Meadow Walk

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Along our way, we will catalogue the plants that we come across to begin a plant list for Long Meadow. After our walk, those that want to continue the botanical adventure will visit Dorst Campground to monitor the rare sunflower *Hulsea brevifolia* (short-leaved Hulsea).

Our meeting spot will be on the deck of the Wolverton snack shop (now closed) that overlooks the meadow. We will gather here for lunch (bring your own) and then depart for our walk around the meadow at 12:30 pm. This is a field trip for all ages. **If you are interested in camping Saturday night, please RSVP by May 25th at [ahuberdas@gmail.com](mailto:ahuberdas@gmail.com) so we can arrange a group campsite.**

To get to the meadow, follow the sign to Wolverton on Generals Highway. In the winter, Wolverton is a snow play area; the large open area of the snow play area is Long Meadow. Wolverton / Long Meadow is at 7,250 ft (2,160 m) elevation, two miles north of the General Sherman tree in Giant Forest. The drive to Wolverton from the Ash Mountain entrance station to Sequoia National Park takes about 45-60 minutes. For directions, it's best to follow the park map that is given at the entrance station of the park. Be prepared to pay the \$20 entrance fee to the park if you do not have an annual pass.

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*Hulsea brevifolia* Short-leaved Hulsea

2009 Keir Morse

## ALTA PEAK CHAPTER

### 2014 GRANT AWARD

#### By Betty Avalos

On February 8, the Alta Peak Chapter Board of Directors unanimously approved \$500 to fund the grant application, *Brochures for the Three Rivers Community Native Plant Gardens*, submitted by the Redbud Garden Club of Three Rivers. The Redbud Garden Club has created seven native plant gardens in the community with an eighth in the design phase. The colorful brochures will have maps, descriptions of the gardens, a "Why Native Plants?" section, and suggestions about where to purchase native plants. The goal of the project is to develop knowledge about and appreciation for California's native plants. Marcia Goldstein and Bonnie McCassey will lead the project with the help of their fellow Redbud Garden Club members and technical assistance from the Alta Peak Chapter.

Information about the progress of the project will appear in future *Insignis* newsletters. The brochures, scheduled for completion in October 2014, will be an invaluable addition to the community gardens in Three Rivers.

Now is the time to start thinking about future projects. Students, teachers and community members who want to develop a project, or conduct research on native plants, are encouraged to apply for grants ranging from \$250 to \$500. Details about the 2015 grants will soon appear on the Alta Peak Chapter's website. Contact Betty Avalos, Education and Grants Chair, at [bvalos@hotmail.com](mailto:bvalos@hotmail.com) for more information.

# Nursery Clearance & Demonstration Garden

March 22, 2014 9:00 – 1:30 pm

**By Cathy Capone**

Everyone is welcome to visit my native plant demonstration garden and take advantage of the first days of spring to purchase native plants at business closing prices. The nursery equipment and supplies will also be cleared. Bring a lunch and share a meal with friends. Lemonade will be provided. Call 361-9164 for more information. Location - 806 W. Westfield Avenue Porterville, Corner of Westfield and Indiana.

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## Santa Barbara Botanical Gardens

**By Cathy Capone**

Santa Barbara Botanical Gardens is located in Mission Canyon just two miles from Santa Barbara's downtown area. I had the opportunity to visit the Gardens on a recent trip to the area. Visiting a large professionally designed garden like Santa Barbara Botanical Gardens during the winter months encourages one to study the structure and design of the garden plan. January is the bloom period for many manzanitas in the garden in addition a few mimulus, yarrow, Canada goldenrod, and penstemon were blooming. The pleasant 75 degree winter sunshine was a welcome break from doctor's offices we had come to Santa Barbara to visit. The gardens are in climate zone 23 Thermal Belts of Southern California's Coastal Climate. Zone 23 has a growing season which extends throughout the year except for a couple of weeks in January. Winters are mild, however rarely the winter temperatures dip below freezing. Plants from all California climate zones are grown at the Gardens. When viewing the

Gardens as a template for your garden it is important to consider the climate tolerance of the specific plant.



The Gardens have, in high traffic areas, easy to read plant signs for many plants and metal plant tags with names and planting dates for many more.

The Santa Barbara Botanical Gardens have been a local Santa Barbara treasure for nearly ninety years; they have flourished and expanded they have become a resource for all of us who are interested in California native plants. In addition to gardens the Santa Barbara Botanical Gardens have a library, a herbarium, a garden gift shop, a retail nursery, a historic mission dam and aqueduct built in 1807 and a tea house. The excellent website, [sbbg.org](http://sbbg.org), has detailed information and great pictures and videos. The website lists events in the garden an admission costs. Dogs are allowed on leash and there are areas designed to interest children. There is a public restroom near the entrance and many benches within the garden.



Monkeyflower

# Increasing Visual Impact of Plants

By Cathy Capone

Note this article was written with Sunset zone 9 in mind. If you are gardening in other zones check for climate zone compatibility.

There are many reasons to plant multiples of the same plant in a garden. One of these is to increase impact. Gardeners most frequently purchase plants in a one gallon or smaller size. This one gallon size plant depending on type will take three or more years to fill its place in the garden. By planting several of the same type of plant we can quicken and or increase the visual impact of a particular plant.

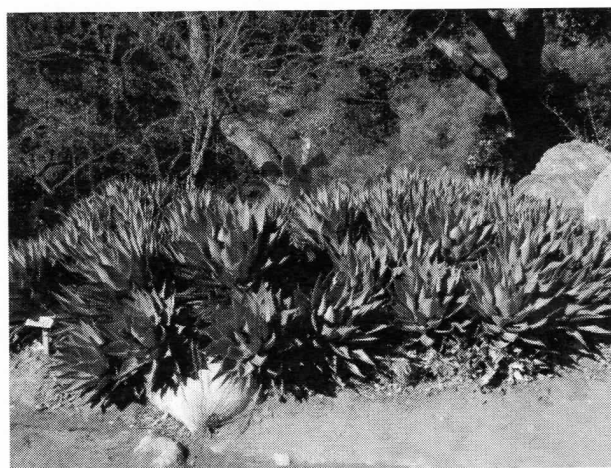
**Planting soft plants** - examples penstemon, heuchera, yarrow, fuschia. These soft plants will slowly increase in size and become a substantial individual focus in time, but planting many in one location allows them to fill the space more rapidly. You will have a significant visual asset within a year as opposed to waiting three or more years for a similar or smaller effect.



Yarrow used as a lawn substitute

If the label plant lists a mature size of three feet wide plant the multiples on two foot centers. This crowding of plants for rapid impact has little negative consequences with soft plants such as those listed and overly crowded soft plants can, if desired, in future years be pulled out during the winter months with minimal damage to surrounding plants. A more natural effect is obtained by planting in a random pattern. Pleasing geometric patterns can be used most effectively with plants that retain a consistent shape as they grow such as bunch grasses, agave, yucca, dudleya.

**Planting area is large** and a single plant repeated many times fills in the area relatively rapidly,- Examples bushy sages, ceonothus, manzanita, agave, redbud. The woody shrubs and plants like agave which do not lend themselves to trimming can also be planted in clusters to provide a larger visual effect or fill a larger area. These types are often planted singly but when space allows planting them in a cluster or glen unifies a section of the garden and provides a look that is calming, organized, and tends to have a more sophisticated look.



*Agave shawii* (Shaw's Agave)



**Planting areas that are larger but significantly different than the shape of the plant you would like to use.** Such as a border, hedge, or background of the garden. People often think about multiple plants of the same type when planting a hedge or border, but native plant home gardens seldom use these plant organization formats. There are native plants that serve well in these organization formats along with natives that can serve as background plants.

**Hedges** – Some of the native plants that can be used as hedge plants are *Baccharis salicifolia* (Mulefat), *Baccharis pilularis* (Coyote brush), the tall variety of coyote bush, *Rhamnus* sp. (Coffeeberry and Redberry), *Atriplex lentiformis* (Quailbush), *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. (Button willow), *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Toyon), *Rhus ovata* (Sugar bush), *Salvia* (Sage) bush types. When planting natives as a hedge you will have better results if you allow enough bed width for the plant to grow to its natural diameter and then space the plantings at two thirds to one half the normal mature diameter. This will allow the plants natural size to control the outward edge of the hedge and free you from most trimming.

**Border plants** – Consider the size of the planting area and height you desire for a border planting. When the planting area is large scale you have a wider choice of border plants. I have seen deer grass used very effectively as a border plant in a large scale garden. All border plants need to have minimal spread for easy maintenance. Plants such as *Epilobium* also known as Zauschneria (California fuchsia) which spreads by underground runners will take

more maintenance to retain in a border format. Bunch grasses are good choices for a border. They are available in different sizes and colors. Several of the small *Eriogonum* (Buckwheat) such as Wright's Buckwheat grow slowly and are low water use plants. Several of the slower growing succulents serve well as border plants example *Dudleya* (Live forever).

**High visual value areas** such as near the entrance of a garden, steps, or building. The areas of your garden that are viewed most closely are near entrances, seating areas and steps. These high value areas can be used to spice up the look of your landscape. Even when you plan for low maintenance, low water use, hardy plants, you can splurge in these areas and have an effect on the experience of the garden viewer. Consider using a cluster of flowering plants examples are penstemon, California fuschia and monkeyflower. Look at the bloom period of the plants you choose and if you want to extend the effect in the flower planting, choose two types of flowering plants which flower in different months. These plants might be planted intermingled or one grouping beside or behind the other. The impact of your high value areas are increased by planting multiple plants of one or both types.

**Background plants** – The plants that were mentioned in the hedge section are good ones to consider for background plants along with larger shrubs and trees such as *Umbellularia californica* (California Bay Laurel), redbud, buckeye in shady places, button willow and *Calycanthus occidentalis* (Spicebush) in area with plenty of water.

# Correcting Freeze Damage

By Cathy Capone

The week of freezing temperatures in early December has pointed out the freeze-tender plants in my garden. As I look at the garden, I see two types of cold weather plant damage/effects to California native plants.

One category of plants are those whose natural range includes freezing temperatures and are adapted to this weather condition by freezing back to the ground and then sprouting as the temperatures warm. Native fuchsias in my garden freeze to the ground many winters. As long as the plant was healthy and well rooted in the garden the plant comes back from the ground without loss of vigor. The process of freezing back and sprouting from the ground seems to be beneficial to this plant because it clears out the tangle of branches that fuchsias tend to grow into. This is true of all the native fuchsias that I have been able to grow in my zone 9 garden.

The other category of freeze damage I find in plants that are not native in this zone. I have attempted with varying success to grow coastal and island plants such as a variety of Galvezia – Island Snapdragon plants which I purchased at coastal nurseries. Galvezias have grown strongly with garden location protection. They seem to prefer some protection from day long sun although they need sun for part of the day or they become leggy. They also appear to benefit from the frost protection that is provided by nearby evergreen trees. The Galvezias freeze back to varying degrees. This might be due to the specific type of Galvezia and or to the garden location. Some more protected plants come back from the roots vigorously but take over a year to regain their size in

the garden. The less protected plants die completely or just hang-on weakly.

Buckwheat Theodore Payne is another coastal plant. Those of you who grow or observe buckwheat Eriogonum fasciculatum along the roadside know this to be an extremely hardy plant in our climate. However the Theodore Payne selection is not as cold hardy. Theodore Payne is a mid-scale buckwheat with small leaves which frosts back to the larger branches in freezing temperatures. The leaves hang on and turn rust brown. I have cut the plant back to live wood and it sprouts but with less vigor than before.

Salvia sonomensis and somomensis crosses have some frost damage in our coldest winters in zone 9. This group of plants is very useful in our gardens providing an amazing display of flowers on mid-scale to ground cover plants which provide a pleasant sage scent to the garden. The flowers are enjoyed and sought after by humming birds and butterflies. This winter, areas of Bee's Bliss were damaged by the frost, but this plant is so vigorous I presume it will sprout readily. Bee's Bliss is a groundcover type and it grows thickly on the ground. The upper branches and leaves seem to have protected much of the branches underneath. Trimming off the damaged branches is a nuisance but on the other hand I am forced to trim back this plant twice of more times a year because of its vigorous growth into the pathway and surrounding plant areas. Allen Chickering - a Salvia clevelandii and Salvia leucophylla cross also appeared to have frost damage. This is the first winter I have noticed damage to this plant and I will study its recovery.

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## *Event Schedule*

March 15

*River Ridge Field Trip and Program*

*Springville 10am (page 1)*

March 22

*Cathy's Demonstration Garden Field Trip and  
Nursery Clearance Porterville (page 7)*

March 29

*Birds, Butterflies, and Blooms: Eshom Valley Field  
Trip (page 5)*

April 13

*SCICON BBQ & Wildflower Festival*

*11:00 am-4:00pm, SCICON Campus Springville. For  
more information contact Rick Mitchell at  
[rickmit@tcoe.org](mailto:rickmit@tcoe.org) or 559 539-2642. This is a SCICON  
sponsored fundraiser.*

May 10

*Chapter Board Meeting*

*This meeting will include a discussion of field trips,  
summer and fall programs, and the annual plant  
sale. Melanie Keeley is hosting the meeting at her  
home in Three Rivers. Please call her for directions.*

June 14

*Long Meadow Field Trip (page 5)*

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## *Alta Peak Chapter Board of Directors*

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*Three March Field Trips!*  
*River Ridge*  
*Porterville Demonstration Garden*  
*Eshom Valley*



**CNPS MEMBERSHIP FORM**

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**Membership Category:**

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