

# Oak Notes

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February 2019

NEWSLETTER OF THE RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN VOLUNTEERS

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Cindy Walkenbach, Volunteer President

*"Volunteering is the ultimate exercise in democracy. You vote in elections once a year, but when you volunteer, you vote every day about the kind of community you want to live in."*

—Author Unknown

The February 2019 edition of the AARP Bulletin contains an article entitled, "Ways to Add Healthy Years to Your Life." Since many of us who volunteer at the Garden have achieved retirement or are at least over 50, I thought it might be timely to mention that the article focuses on keeping one's brain engaged. The article references a Carnegie Mellon University study that noted that those volunteering at least 200 hours in a 12-month period were likely to experience mental health benefits and "were less likely to develop hypertension." That sounds quite positive, so I encourage you to select a regular volunteer assignment at the Garden and sign up in Volgistics for upcoming volunteer opportunities. And remember, the experiences offered here are good for you!

Just before Christmas, many of us took advantage of the invitation by the Robert Redford Conservancy Director Brinda Sarathy and Melinda Herrold-Menzies, Associate Dean of Faculty at Pitzer College, to tour the newly renovated building on the grounds next door to the Garden. It will now serve as the center for the intercollegiate Environmental Analysis program. We marveled at how nicely the old college infirmary built in 1930 has been upgraded and modernized while keeping its original exterior and footprint. Thanks to the Conservancy folks for an interesting, informative tour!

Your Board has many activities planned for the new year starting with our annual Grape Vine Harvest and potato bar lunch on January 21, and a morning NICE walk to learn about rare and endangered plants followed by an enrichment session featuring our own Dr. Stephen Bryant on January 28. For February, please mark your calendars for an enrichment session on vernal pools on the 25th and a related field trip to the Santa Rosa Plateau on March 24.

The deadline for articles to be submitted for the March 2019 issue of OAK NOTES is Friday, February 15. Thank you for your prompt submission!!



## FROM THE DIRECTOR

**Lucinda McDade, RSABG**  
**Executive Director**

### **Greetings faithful volunteers! Happy New Year: 2019! Remarkable.**

As always, thanks! I hope you have had wonderful holidays and are ready for the busy winter/spring season. It is raining as I write, so let me remind you to please not forget and please tell your neighbors: landscape irrigation OFF. We did have a bit of a dry period there in late December, and I am sure that it was tempting—but we are again pretty soggy as I write. It is hard for me to imagine any outdoor plant that needs supplemental water right now.

As we are experiencing a winter with at least some degree of decent rains and winter-like temperatures (by our standards), we will begin to see a lot of green on the hillsides above Claremont and also, closer to hand, in the field station to the east. It is my unfortunate duty—as an educator!—to let you know that, unfortunately, in very large part this green represents invasive grasses and a handful of other species (e.g., mustard, star thistle). Although the green is easy on the eye, it is not good for native plants or habitats. Evidence from experiments shows that the non-native grasses germinate early and prevent natives from germinating and/or prospering (e.g., some need full sun to germinate; very few like to grow in the shadow of non-native grasses). Once dried down in the late spring, these grasses are tinder for fires. Why don't we get them out? Contemplate eradicating these grasses from even a small patch—much less the entire slope of the San Gabriels above Claremont—and you will appreciate the magnitude of the problem. We may be unique among regions of the world in having a plant community that now exists naturally

*The best thing one  
can do when it's  
raining is to let it  
rain.*

—Henry Wadsworth  
Longfellow

(“naturally”) but which is dominated by non-natives. We call it NNG: non-native grassland.

Meanwhile here at RSABG, Wednesday work crew and other volunteers are being called upon to help with the rapidly germinating weeds. Thus far this rainy season, we've got a lot of *Euphorbia peplis* (that small almost chartreuse colored plant with milky sap that can form extensive “stands” especially on slopes) and also a little mustard called *Cardamine*. Weed control presents a tremendous challenge for our horticulture staff and the many intrepid volunteers who work alongside them. You may remember the “peplis pull” event that we often mount: basically, an all-hands-on-deck event to clear the selected Garden area of this weed.

We are about to see some significant changes in our Garden owing to removal of large trees that have, very unfortunately, died. Travel back in time to July and August of 2018. On July 6, 2018, southern California experienced searing heat. I remember hearing that, in Chino, the thermometer hit 119 and broke. We don't know exactly what the high was here that day, but my guess is at least 115. Many of our plants, from redwoods to coffeeberries to elderberries to junipers, almost immediately showed signs of damage. Even our site-native oaks showed evidence of burn. All of our sister gardens in So Cal reported similar damage as did homeowners across our region. It was BAD.

My observation is that, with a few exceptions, our pines did not show such immediate damage. However, over the intervening months, some have shown us that they are not well and, in fact, too many are now dead or in very poor condition. It is likely that many of these trees were infested with the pine bark beetle—the scourge of the western U.S.—long before the heat event. That existing “insult” may have made them already very vulnerable, and then the heat event pushed them over the threshold to irrevocable decline and death. The heat event may have had little to nothing to do with it, and we might simply be seeing

the accumulated insults of many years of less than optimal conditions for them. We will never know. Long-lived individuals like trees that are unable to speak to describe their symptoms are extremely challenging as subjects of post-mortem analyses. For us, the bottom line is that we need to remove those trees sooner rather than later lest they fall. They are also very unattractive, and we want to replace them with vibrant green new plantings.

I invite you, volunteers, to join me in looking on the bright side. When it comes to botanic gardens, as with other living systems, change is the only sure thing. We must view this as a cycle of renewal, so keep an eye out for new plants that are set out by our horticulture staff in soon-to-be-open locations. I am reminded of the story that is told relating to manzanitas. These fussy plants seem to periodically decide to submit their resignations from life more or less synchronously. We have talked to numerous native plant experts, manzanita fanciers and plant pathologists. Their pretty much unanimous message for “what to do about the manzanitas” is: plant more manzanitas! This, by the way, we are doing partly as a result of the fact that our nursery staff, led by Bryce Kunzel, have successfully propagated a number of our rare species and varieties of manzanita so that we have them on the grounds as “insurance policies.”

Also, on the bright side: just this afternoon, I visited two of our conservation groves: *Quercus dumosa* (California sage scrub oak) and *Hesperocyparis forbesii* (Tecate cypress). These are planted out in the communities area. The latter is the most obvious: the gorgeous evergreen conifer grove that is north of the large boojum. The oaks are considerably smaller, but they are younger and almost all of them are doing very well. What makes these conservation groves? They are planted “along maternal lines,” with each maternal line reflecting seeds that came from one adult plant in the field. This means that they are genetically diverse, reflective of the wild population that was their source. Visiting these groves will elevate your spirits and make you proud

to be associated with a garden that is a leader in conservation of California native plants and that works to conserve them in so many ways—from seed bank to field surveys to rare plant conservation plans to conservation groves!

As I mentioned above: it is all about renewal. Choose a couple of your favorite plants (or your favorite conservation grove) and watch them grow and develop as they participate in the cycle of renewal at RSABG, contributing to our Garden’s mission in conservation of California native plants. Onward!



## TOURING PROGRAMS

**Judy Hayami,**  
**Touring Programs Manager**

The New Year rolled right in, even though I was not quite finished with the old one! January was a busy month of preparation that included two productive work parties, a three-topic program refresher session focused on station props and artifacts for Thursday and Friday Nature Interpreter teams, compilation of the NI spring team roster and an internal Education Department review of all tour and program reservations in process for dates between February 1 and mid-June. Next, in just a little over two weeks, is the 2019 Bird Festival.

Families are invited to participate in the entertaining and educational Bird Festival on Sunday, February 17 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. What’s all the flapping about? We need over 50 volunteers, new or experienced, to be involved in all aspects of this family event from takeoff (setup) to landing (teardown). Non-profit organizations International Bird Rescue, California Condors Wild and Free, and Pomona Valley Audubon Society are perched and ready to join us for the day. Back by popular demand will be Wild Wings of California with live raptor ambassadors. Whether or not you can tell

the difference between a heron and a hawk, you are encouraged to sign up for a shift at one of the activity, information, or craft stations. Nature Interpreters familiar with the Adaptation and Survival Program, please come to share your knowledge with visiting families. Check Volgistics or the sign-up sheets posted on the Volunteer Opportunities board. Plan to attend the important volunteer event orientation on Friday, February 15 from 1 to 2 p.m. in the East Classroom. Special thanks to our Bird Festival sponsor Wild Birds Unlimited, and for the support of Pomona Valley Audubon bird watchers.

The new Spring-Summer Nature Interpreter Roster was broadcast to active NIs near the end of January. The team roster takes effect February 1, 2019. Please contact Maria Jesus [mjesus@rsabg.org](mailto:mjesus@rsabg.org) or me [jhayami@rsabg.org](mailto:jhayami@rsabg.org) if it did not arrive in your Inbox or if you need to make a change in your commitment.

Education Department colleague, Lisa Pritchard, has put together a schedule of new classes for adults and children. Check out *Events & Classes* on the RSABG website. Lisa works part-time. Her office is the other half of “my” office. You may not find her in there often, but she is available to answer questions regarding class programming and registration via voicemail (909) 625-8767 Ext. 251 or email [Lpritchard@rsabg.org](mailto:Lpritchard@rsabg.org)

From the bottom of my heart, many thanks and Happy Valentine’s Day to you!

–Judy



**VOLUNTEER  
PROGRAMS**  
**Kathleen Noll, Manager  
of Volunteer Programs**

### Help Care for the Garden!

The beautiful rains of January are greening up the grounds, including accursed weed, *Euphorbia peplis*! Volunteers assist the Horticulture staff in the monumental task of maintaining the grounds of the Garden. Weekday gardening workdays take place EVERY Wednesday throughout the year, and on the

SECOND and FOURTH Saturdays of the month. Sessions take place in the morning from 8:10–11 a.m., and volunteers are welcome to join in and help for as long as you can – one hour, two hours, or the entire three-hour session.

Most of the time is spent weeding beds in the Alluvial Garden, Communities and Indian Hill Mesa under the guidance of Director of Horticulture, Peter Evans and Grounds Manager, Ashlee Armstrong, as well as our knowledgeable horticulture staff who appreciate assistance in helping keep the Garden looking great. There are also opportunities for special projects and other gardening activities whatever your interests. No experience necessary!

### Coming up:

- Second Sundays Origami in the Garden<sup>2</sup>, Sunday, February 10.
- Family Bird Festival, Sunday, February 17.
- Second Sundays Origami in the Garden<sup>2</sup>, Sunday, March 10.
- Poetry Day, Saturday, April 6.
- Wildflower Weekend, Saturday and Sunday, April 13–14.



### A Very Happy February Birthday to:

Marcia Goldstein	Carol Hopping
Sandy Wilson	Ann LeVangie
Amanda Vliestra	John Turner III
Shiya Sun	Kathy Hacker
Phoebe Frankenberger	Barbara Shelley
Sofia Flores	Emy Lu Weller
Richard Davis	Tina Van Wert
Dorcia Bradley	Betsy Zimmerman
Julie Scheuermann	Jessica Santavanond
Josie Muir	



# VOLUNTEER ENRICHMENT

**Shaunna Gygli, for Enrichment Committee**

## **California's Vernal Pools and their Remarkable Flora by Travis Columbus, Ph.D. Monday, February 25, at noon in the East Classroom**

In anticipation of our March field trip to the Santa Rosa Plateau, we are very pleased that Travis Columbus will give a presentation on California's Vernal Pools and Their Remarkable Flora.

This May will be his 25th anniversary at RSABG where he has done research in the evolution and taxonomy of grasses (Poaceae) and recently has begun collaborative research on Eriogonum (buckwheat) and Polygonaceae. In addition, as a professor of botany at Claremont Graduate University, he teaches plant morphology and anatomy. He enjoys working with students, collaborating with colleagues, and field work.

Travis was born and raised in New Mexico and has lived in California since 1988. He has a B.S. and M.S. from New Mexico State University and Ph.D. from UC Berkeley. Presently he lives in Wrightwood with his wife Joy England who is a RSABG rare plant botanist. It seems science runs in the family. Daughter Cassie has a B.S. in biology from University of California, Santa Cruz and is working in the SW Fisheries Science Center Laboratory, NOAA Fisheries.

See you Monday, February 25 at noon for this presentation. You are welcome to bring your lunch. Coffee, tea, and cookies will be provided.

## **FIG TREE (*FICUS CARICA*)** **Rudi Volti, Nature Interpreter**

Past articles have covered trees that aren't really trees (palms and Joshua trees). Here we will consider a tree that bears a fruit that strictly speaking is not a fruit. According to horticultural convention, a fruit is the ripened ovary of a flowering plant containing seeds inside. In contrast, figs are technically

"infructescences," inverted flowers filled with unopened blooms lining the inner walls of the skin.



Figs do best in dry and sunny areas, with deep, free-draining soils. Flourishing at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1,700 m (5,600 ft), fig trees can grow up to a height of 7–10 m, (23–33 ft). Figs typically are ready for harvest from late August to early October, and must be picked when ripe, as they do not ripen off the tree.

Commercially cultivated figs usually come from a female parthenocarpic trees, i.e., trees able to bear fruit without the fertilization of ovules. Other figs, of which there are over 750 species, require a distinctive means of pollination that depends on a mutualistic relationship with tiny fig wasps. Each fig species depends on a specific wasp species for reproduction.

The process begins as female wasps, drawn by an attractive scent, crawl inside both male and female figs through a narrow opening called an ostiole. There they will lay their eggs in the figs' seeds and at the same time spread pollen from male figs, called caprifigs. Having done her part to perpetuate the species, she then dies. After a few weeks the eggs hatch. The males, which have emerged first, mate with the newly hatched females. Tragically reprising the fate of their sisters, the males then die, but not until burrowing a tunnel out of the fig. The females fly out, carrying their load of fertilized eggs and pollen. Moving into another fig tree, they then start another cycle of life.

The fig is native to the Middle East and western Asia. Archeological evidence from the Jordan Valley dates its cultivation to the 10th century B.C., where

it preceded by a thousand years the domestication of wheat, barley, and legumes, making it perhaps the first known instance of intentional cultivation.

The fig's geographical origins are reflected in more than fifty appearances in the Bible, primarily in the Old Testament. The fig is the third tree mentioned in the Bible, preceded only by the tree of life and the tree of knowledge (genus and species for each unknown). It first appears in Genesis, when after their fall from grace Adam and Eve sewed fig leaves together to hide their nakedness (Gen 3:7). It then appears in Deuteronomy, where the Promised Land is described as "a land of wheat and barley, of vines and fig trees and pomegranates, a land of olive oil and honey; a land where you will eat food without scarcity, in which you will not lack anything;" (Deuteronomy 8:8–10). During Solomon's prosperous lifetime,<sup>1</sup> Kings 4:25 presents the picture of "every man sitting under his own fig tree," a tableau repeated in Micah 4:4. In stark contrast, the book of Jeremiah includes the prophecy that because of its wickedness, Israel will be attacked by unnamed invaders from the north who "shall devour thy vines and thy fig trees" (Jeremiah 5:17).

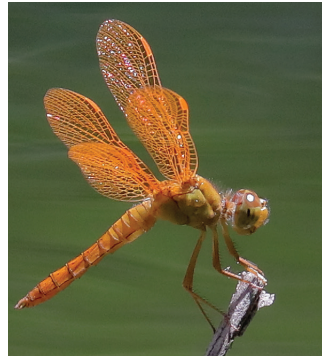
From the 15th century onwards, figs diffused from the Middle East and Mediterranean regions. In 1769, Spanish missionaries brought the first figs to California, including the popular Mission variety. But in terms of quantity production, figs still reflect their original homelands; of the world's production of 1.18 million metric tons of raw figs in 2015, 54 percent of the total came from Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco. As noted above, irrespective of origin most commercially grown figs come from trees that reproduce parthenogenetically. If you think the bodies of dead wasps are responsible for that crunchy sensation when you bite into a fig newton, it probably is a figment of your imagination.

## DRAGONFLIES

**Fred Brooks, Nature Interpreter**

I once had to catch, kill and mount a dragonfly for an insect collection. I couldn't do it; their speed, mobility and grace fascinated me. Dragonflies have two large, unequal pairs of transparent wings and a

long, tubular, segmented abdomen. They are closely related to the much smaller, more delicate damselflies. Dragonflies, however, hold their wings horizontal when they fly and at rest, while damselflies fold their wings over their slender abdomen when resting.



Dragonflies undergo an incomplete metamorphosis (no pupal stage). Eggs hatch in fresh water, producing voracious larvae (nymphs) with large, extensible lower jaws that thrust forward and grab their prey. They feed on



**Photos by  
Debbie Woo:  
Mexican  
amberwing  
dragonfly,  
Familiar Bluet  
damselfly**

anything they can catch and swallow: mainly tadpoles, small fish and insect larvae. The nymphal stage molts about 15 times and lives from three months to five years, depending on the size of the insect. In its final molt, the nymph climbs up a plant stem and out of the water. Grasping the stem with its claws, it arches backward, causing its outer skin (exoskeleton) to split. When all but the tail-end of its abdomen is free, it lets the exoskeleton harden, and then straightens up and crawls free as an adult.

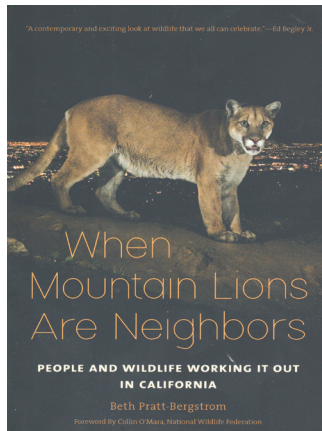
The more familiar adult stage rarely lives more than a few months. It feeds on insects, especially midges, mosquitoes, butterflies and moths, damselflies and smaller dragonflies. They snatch their prey out of the air using strong legs, versatile flying capabilities, and keen eyesight. Their four wings can move independently, allowing dragonflies to hover, fly forward and backward, to the left and right, up and down. They can cruise at 10 mph with maximum speeds of 30 mph or more. Their huge compound eyes almost cover their head, allowing them to see everywhere except directly behind them.

Adults may be colored blue, yellow, red or green and often appear iridescent or metallic. This effect, called "structural coloration," is created by microscopic structures or patterns on the insect's body that

refract light. It is structural coloration that makes a peacock's dull brown tail feathers appear iridescent green, blue and turquoise.

## BOOK OF THE MONTH

**Amy Baumann, Volunteer  
Library Committee**



*"When Mountain Lions Are Neighbors: People And Wildlife Working It Out In California" by Beth Pratt-Bergstrom. 210 pp. National Wildlife Federation. 2016*

This book is available for check out from our RSABG Volunteer Library.

It is not unusual to hear my neighbor express concern about seeing coyotes in our front yard when leaving for work at a pre-dawn hour. And we are all familiar with the occasional newspaper article of a bear roaming a local neighborhood. Beth Pratt-Bergstrom's book is a collection of wildlife stories that encourage the reader to consider a "new paradigm for how people and wildlife *can* coexist." She points out that "we are all inextricably linked to the wildlife of our state, whether we regard them with awe, wonder or fear." In this book Pratt-Bergstrom focuses on the awe. When the number one threat to wildlife worldwide is the loss of habitat, the author encourages us not to think of our cities, towns, neighborhoods, and backyards as off-limits to wildlife.

California has the distinction of being "one of the planet's richest places for plant and animal diversity" and the most populous state in the nation. This book points out that it is not about habituating wildlife, it's about habituating ourselves to the wild world. The book is filled with short stories of individuals and communities taking an active role in conservation. It is inspiring to read of the volunteer group in Oakland

who rallied to create pollination corridors across the city in support of migrating butterflies and Project Coyote in Calabasas which provides resources to foster safe coexistence between residents and their wild neighbors. It is delightful to read about the grey fox family that is thriving on the Facebook campus in Silicon Valley. Susan Gottlieb's native plant filled garden in Beverly Hills is shared as a means to "inspire others to take action to help wildlife."

The tales in "When Mountain Lions Are Neighbors" encourage us to look at what is possible when we focus not on what we have done or continue to do wrong but on what we have done and can do right to give wildlife a chance in our communities and in our own backyards.

## VOLUNTEER

### LIBRARY ADDITIONS

**September–December 2018, Gene Baumann, Volunteer Library Committee**

- "The Allergy Fighting Garden" by Thomas Leo Ogren
- "Allergy Plants" by Mary Jelks
- "The California Garden Tour" by Donald Olson
- "Landscaping for Your Home" by Catriona Tudor Erler
- "Last Child in the Woods" by Richard Louv
- "Life on the Edge: A Guide to California's Endangered Natural Resources Wildlife" by Biosystem Books
- "North American Butterflies" by Josleen Wilson
- "Oh Say Can You Seed" by Bonnie Worth
- "Outwitting Critters" by Bill Adler Jr.
- "Sierra Nevada: The Naturalists Companion" by Verna R. Johnston
- "The Tongva of California" by Jack S. Williams
- "Vitamin N" by Richard Louv
- "Why Should I Save Water?" By Jen Green
- "Wildflowers of Sequoia and Kings Canyon" by Stephen K. Stocking and Jack A. Rockwell



# FEBRUARY CALENDAR

## Anniversary

**February 26:** 100th Anniversary of Grand Canyon National Park

## Events

**February 17:** Family Bird Festival.

## Ongoing—Classes—Workshops

**February 2:** Garden Walking Club. Saturday, 8 a.m., Admission Kiosk .

**February 2:** SoCal Museum Day, FREE ADMISSION, Saturday, 8 a.m.–5 p.m., museums presenting art, cultural heritage, natural history and science will open their doors and invite visitors to attend their museums free of charge.

**February 2:** Pruning: How, When and Why, Workshop, Saturday, 10–11 a.m., Grow Native Nursery; members FREE.

**February 2:** Yoga in the Garden, Saturday, Noon–1 p.m., yoga outdoors in the Garden! Claremont. Yoga will be offering all levels on the first Saturdays of the month beginning February 2–June 2019; members \$20.

**February 3:** Pomona Valley Audubon Society Beginner's Bird Walk, Sunday, 8–9:30 a.m., Kiosk, FREE.

**February 4:** Volunteer Library Committee Meeting, Monday, 10:15–11:45 a.m., Volunteer Library.

**February 5:** Volunteer Public Relations Committee Meeting, Tuesday, 9–10:15 a.m., Volunteer Library.

**February 7:** Volunteer Organization Board Meeting, Thursday, Noon–1:30 p.m., East Classroom.

**February 9:** Garden Walking Club, Saturday, 8 a.m., Admission Kiosk.

**February 9:** Medicinal Plants of California Herb Walk, Saturday, 10 a.m.–1 p.m., \$25 members/ volunteers (pre-registration required).

**February 10:** Monkey Flower Brunch, Acorn Member Event, Sunday, 9–11 a.m., RSVP Advancement by February 4, 909-625-8767, Ext. 258.

**February 10:** Meher McArthur: Origami as a Global Artform, Lecture, Sunday, 1–2 p.m., East Classroom; members \$10.

**February 13:** Education Materials Work Party, Wednesday, 9–11 a.m., Lenz Hort Classroom.

**February 16:** Garden Walking Club ,Saturday, 8 a.m., Admission Kiosk.

**February 16:** Family Bird Walk, Wild Birds Unlimited ,Saturday, 8 a.m., Admission Kiosk, FREE.

**February 16:** Watering: How, When and Why, Workshop .Saturday, 10–11 a.m., Grow Native Nursery; members FREE.

**February 17:** Family Bird Festival, Sunday, 10 a.m.–3 p.m.

**February 18:** Full Moon Owl Prowl Night Hike, Guided Walk. Monday, 7–9 p.m., members \$16.

**February 20:** Volunteer Personnel Committee Meeting, Wednesday, 9:30–11 a.m., Volunteer Library.

**February 21:** Visitor Education Committee Meeting, Thursday, Noon–1:15 p.m., Volunteer Library.

**February 23:** Garden Walking Club, Saturday, 8 a.m., Admission Kiosk.

**February 23:** Introduction to Botany with Dylan Cohen and Maria Jesus, Saturday, 9 a.m.–4 p.m., East Classroom; members \$80.



## FEBRUARY CALENDAR CONTINUED

**February 23:** New Member Orientation, Saturday, 10 a.m.– Noon, Johnson Memorial Oval.

**February 24:** Forest Therapy with Ben Page, Sunday, 8–10 a.m., members \$25.

**February 25:** Education Materials Work Party, Monday, 9–11 a.m., Lenz Horticulture Classroom.

**February 25:** NICE Walk with Maria Jesus, Monday, 10:30 a.m.–Noon, Admission Kiosk.

**February 25:** Volunteer Enrichment: Vernal Pools with Travis Columbus, Monday, Noon–1 p.m., East Classroom.

**February 28:** Volunteer Time Report Due: RSABG Volunteers Volgistics, Thursday, 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

# ! HELP WANTED

**READY TO TRY  
SOMETHING NEW  
AT THE GARDEN?  
We Need You!**

**Weekly Volunteer  
Positions Available**

Contact Kathleen Noll for more information:  
[knoll@rsabg.org](mailto:knoll@rsabg.org)

### **Herbarium Specimen Mounter:**

We are looking for a volunteer who can assist with mounting pressed plant specimens on Thursday mornings.

### **Herbarium Sewing & Repair:**

We are looking for volunteers who can assist in the afternoons with specimen repair and sewing. This involves reattaching damaged specimens to mounting paper or sewing woody specimens to mounting paper to prevent specimens from detaching.

### **Grow Native Nursery Assistant:**

Volunteers are needed to greet nursery customers, direct inquiries to GNN staff and assist with nursery operations. Thursday – Sunday, mornings and afternoons available November–May.

### **Garden Shop Assistant:**

Volunteers are needed to greet guests, perform cashier duties, and interact with visitors to the administration building—be the “Face of the Garden.”

### **Bench Brigade:**

Four volunteers are needed to assist with bench keeping every other week on a day of the week of your choice.



NEWSLETTER OF THE RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN VOLUNTEERS

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