

Martinez, Ruben

From: Monique O'Conner <[redacted]@il.com>
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 9:39 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse; Madison, Steve
Subject: Arroyo Seco Restoration

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Councilmember Madison and Pasadena City Clerk,

I grew up in the Pasadena area, and currently work as a biologist along the central coast of CA. I was thrilled to hear about restoration occurring in the Arroyo Seco, however wanted to voice my concerns with leaving non-native species in place, and therefore not doing a complete habitat restoration.

The idea behind restoration is to restore habitat to both native plant and wildlife species that was otherwise previously altered by human disturbance. By leaving certain non-native plants in place due to their aesthetic appeal, not only will that space not be open to use and colonization by natives, but also these non-natives will continue to propagate and spread seed elsewhere in the nature preserve; in turn, the invasive plants will become a larger problem down the road.

I urge you to support the replacement of all non-native trees and plant species with those species native to the area to allow the opportunity for this wonderful nature preserve to function as the native ecosystem it once was.

Best wishes,
Monique O'Conner

11/23/2020
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Martinez, Ruben

From: Jody Donnelly <
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 10:12 AM
To: Madison, Steve; PublicComment-AutoResponse; Jody Donnelly
Subject: Lower Arroyo comment

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Hello, Pasadena City Council Person,

I agree with Mickey Long in his support of habitat restoration that follows the functional reality of native ecosystem services for the long-term health of all aspects of the system, of which we are one part.

This means removing non-native trees like eucalyptus & Canary Pines in the short-term because they do not fulfill the full ecosystem function required for a healthy native ecosystem.

Also, I want to point out that research coming out of Caltech indicates the role that ground water itself plays in dampening down seismic waves as they are transmitted through the soils—another reason to manage Pasadena’s groundwater to minimize liability, sustain the ecosystem, and make it possible to plan for a future Pasadena one hundred years from now.

To this end, we need permeable pavement, city ordinances supporting rainwater catchment, greywater re-use, the use of mulch basins & swales to keep water re-charging the aquifers, instead of channeling it to storm drains. (See Brad Lancaster's Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands I & II and Art Ludwig's website www.oasisdesign.net on these topics.)

Thank you, Jody Donnelly

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RECEIVED

GLENN CAMHI

2020 NOV 23 AM 10:34

CITY CLERK
CITY OF PASADENA

November 23, 2020

The Honorable Mayor Terry Tornek and Members of City Council
100 N. Garfield Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91109

RE: Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project

As a frequent user and lover of the Lower Arroyo for decades, I fully support the original Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project. However, the staff report for today's City Council meeting does not include that original plan or the essential scientific facts about it. We can't do a proper habitat restoration project halfway. It doesn't work.

So please do not approve the watered-down version of the plan referenced in the report, but **instead approve the original science-based plan, which included the removal of two invasive, problematic, non-native species: Australian Red Gum Eucalyptus and Canary Island Pine.** The logical and scientific reasons for this are outlined on p.2. Native plants, insects, birds and other animals are all relying on you to take this critical action.

The original plan is also popular. As Public Works staff is aware, but did not mention in their report: that original plan was endorsed in its entirety by the Arroyo Seco Foundation, the Pasadena Beautiful Foundation, the Pasadena Casting Club, the Recreation and Parks Commission (this was mentioned), and **overwhelming community support** via nearly a *thousand* petition signers and many letters — all specifically *against* the watered-down version. (Note that it's possible the Urban Forestry Advisory Committee might have agreed too, if they'd been informed of Pasadena Beautiful's support before rather than right after they voted; see more on that below.)

The staff report doesn't mention the fact that those two problematic species were originally part of the habitat restoration plan prepared for the City by restoration experts, nor the scientific reasons why they were. Nor does it mention that they were taken out by staff not for evidence-based reasons, but apparently to placate a small but vocal group of protesters that contradicted the science.

I do appreciate the views of those who want to disregard the ecological science and keep these two invasive tree species. Emotionally, and thinking only short-term, I might agree, since I am passionate about protecting mature trees. I certainly share their feelings. But I'm also passionate about habitat restoration, which is by far the greater long-term good here. We should be very concerned about the harms these species have been doing and could continue to do to the local flora and fauna, which have been well studied.

Staff has unfortunately disregarded these problems, without explaining them to City Council. Such omissions from the staff report make it harder to carefully assess the project, but hopefully Council will listen to the restoration experts.

We must follow the science on habitat restoration if our goal is to do it properly. The original project is consistent with both the Lower Arroyo Master Plan and the community-formed General Plan's section on "Restoring historic native plant communities."

In addition to being best ecologically for the entire habitat, the original plan would also be best aesthetically, as it will make the Lower Arroyo even more vibrant, beautiful and easily sustainable — closer to how it was originally.

Please return the problematic, non-native Canary Island Pines and Red Gum Eucalyptus to this excellent habitat restoration project, and then vote in support of it.

USEFUL INFO ON PAGE 2...

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1. Problems with the Canary Island Pines (from the islands off the coast of NW Africa):

- Susceptible to Phytophthora, a dreaded water-mold that is dangerous for the local environment and for plants in nearby residential landscapes; causes sudden oak death — which has had devastating effects on the oak populations in California.
- Prone to harboring the *Cryptococcus gattii* fungus, which causes life-threatening infections of the lungs and brain, and is responsible for one third of all AIDS-related deaths. (See sources below*.) They pose a health risk for HIV/AIDS, cancer, and other immunocompromised patients; there are health warnings for such patients visiting areas with such trees in Southern California.

2. Problems with the Red Gum Eucalyptus (from Australia):

- Notoriously fire-prone, due to their high oil content.
- Drain their surroundings and prevent good habitat from getting anywhere near them.
- Allelopathic (i.e., inhibits the growth of native plants nearby); they have several volatile and water-soluble toxins in their tissues, including highly toxic terpenes, which are found in the soil around them. These destroy germinating seeds and seedlings.
- Prone to the Redgum lerp psyllid, a plant-juice sucking pest insect that damages the tree and infests two dozen other Eucalyptus species.

Lastly: as mentioned, it's possible the Urban Forestry Advisory Committee would not have recommended taking the Canary Island Pines out of the project if they had been told that the influential Pasadena Beautiful Foundation had officially supported the Habitat Restoration plan as originally presented, *without* any modifications. But the Urban Forestry committee's Pasadena Beautiful member did not share this information with the committee until *after* their discussion and vote, when it was mentioned as a casual aside. During the discussion, which she ran, she argued strongly for cutting the Canary Island Pines and Red Gum Eucalyptus out of the plan (in contradiction of Pasadena Beautiful's position). We'll never know for sure if it would have made any difference to the Urban Forestry Advisory Committee to know of Pasadena Beautiful's approval, yet it seems plausible it could have carried some weight, and that the discussion might have at least gone in a different direction, and that the Staff recommendation ultimately might have been different.

Thank you very much.
Glenn Camhi
Pasadena

*Sources on Canary Island Pines and cryptococcosis:

- <https://today.duke.edu/2014/08/cryptospores>
- <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2014/08/22/342420659/california-trees-nailed-as-the-source-of-mystery-infections>

FROM DUKE UNIVERSITY: "Just as people who travel to South America are told to be careful about drinking the water, people who visit other areas like California, the Pacific Northwest and Oregon need to be aware that they are at risk for developing a fungal infection, especially if their immune system is compromised," said Deborah J. Springer, Ph.D., lead study author and postdoctoral fellow in the Center for Microbial Pathogenesis at Duke University School of Medicine.

FROM NPR NEWS: People living or traveling in California should be aware of the risk of cryptococcosis from C. gattii, Springer tells Shots, especially if they have HIV/AIDS, cancer, or other illnesses that can suppress the immune system. "When you travel and you're exposed to these reservoirs, you have the potential to be vulnerable to these infections."

Martinez, Ruben

From: byron motley <bymotley@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 10:13 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Re: Arroyo Seco Foundation

Dear Mayor Tornek and Members of The City Council:

As a concerned citizen I am writing on behalf of the Arroyo Seco Foundation.

The Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project is an excellent plan, but the current version staff references is not as scientifically sound as the original plan prepared by restoration experts. Please return the removal of the non-native Canary Island Pine and Australian Red Gum Eucalyptus to the restoration project, and then vote to approve it. Failing to remove these species would make the project fail to meet its goal, which would be a shame for the natural habitat, the City, and all its residents and visitors.

Thank you,

Byron Motley

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Martinez, Ruben

From: Paul Felix <
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 10:20 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Today's mtg on Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project

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Dear Mayor Tornek and Members of City Council:

The Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project is a great science-based plan, but the partial version referenced in today's staff report is not as scientifically sound as the original plan prepared by actual restoration experts. Even though we nature lovers normally want to save all mature trees, restoring the natural habitat is a more important long-term imperative, and replacing these harmful species is essential for a successful habitat restoration. Failing to remove them would make the project fail to meet its goal, which would be a shame for the native habitat's plants, insects birds and other animals, as well as for the City and all its residents and visitors.

Please follow the science, and add back to this restoration project the removal of the invasive, problematic, non-native Canary Island Pine and Australian Red Gum Eucalyptus, and then vote to approve it.

I'm particularly concerned about the consequences of keeping the Canary Island Pines because they harbor phytophthora water molds, which can be devastating to native species. Both tree species produce allelopathic compounds which inhibit establishment of nearby natives. Why risk the success of the restoration project?

Please do this first and foremost for the Arroyo Seco and our native plants and animals, but secondarily because it is widely popular with residents and relevant advocacy groups alike.

Thank you.
Paul Felix
Pasadena

11/23/2020
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Martinez, Ruben

From: Parker Davis <r
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 10:23 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Lower Arroyo Restoration Project

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To whom it may concern:

My name is Parker Davis, I am a local resident who grew up in the Pasadena area, attended La Salle High School, and Pasadena City College. I am currently working as Director of Outreach and Education for Hahamongna Native Plant Nursery, where, in the past 6 months since I took the position, I have seen a thriving community of volunteers comprised of local students, workers, professionals, and retirees from diverse backgrounds coalesce around the vision of restoring the Arroyo Seco to its native ecology. Together with my staff and volunteers, we have been working hard to educate the local community about the importance of removing non-native plant species and replacing them with plants that are regionally appropriate. I am very disappointed to learn that the city is preparing to disregard science and cave in to the whims of a small group of local residents on this very issue. Doing so would send a very bad message indeed: the city is not really interested in restoring the Arroyo Seco and its ecological health for future generations. Please consider the long term health of the Arroyo and how approaching its restoration and maintenance from a science-based perspective would benefit the city and future generations in perpetuity. The city will best continue to attract new residents by preserving our beloved coast live oak woodlands, not by saving non-native disease-ridden fire-hazardous invasive species.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this matter,

Parker Davis
Hahamongna Native Plant Nursery

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Martinez, Ruben

From: Ann Scheid <
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 11:16 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Cc: Ann Scheid
Subject: Consent Calendar Agenda Item No. 5

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November 23, 2020

To: Pasadena City Council

Re: Arroyo Seco Habitat Restoration Project

Agenda Item : Consent Calendar No. 5

Dear Members of the Pasadena City Council:

I urge you to support the staff proposal before you today, which results from consultation with members of the community and which includes the retention of a few mature trees, so that the site is not completely denuded of large trees and the shade and habitat they provide to wildlife. I would like to bring to your attention the following wording in the Arroyo Seco Public Lands Ordinance approved by the Council in 1990, which was incorporated into the Arroyo Seco Master Plans (revised version approved by the City Council in 2015):

“Native plants” means those plants historically known to be indigenous to the Arroyo Seco of Pasadena and nearby arroyos of similar ecology and *also those indigenous plants of Southern California or countries of similar climates that could naturally exist and flourish in the Arroyo Seco in its present ecology.*” (Article I, City of Pasadena/Arroyo Seco Master Plans – Design Guidelines).

The above provision recognizes that the Arroyo contains plants from so-called “Mediterranean climates, including Australia, Chile, South Africa, and the areas surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. These plants will continue to appear in the Arroyo, seeded from the surrounding areas by birds, animals and the wind. Maintaining the Arroyo as a “pure” natural landscape is impractical, given these circumstances.

Sincerely,

Ann Scheid

Pasadena, California 91105

11/23/2020
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Martinez, Ruben

From: Weslee Glenn <v
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 11:37 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse; Jomsky, Mark; Madison, Steve

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Hello all—

I'm in favor of removing all non-native plants (including all eucalyptus and Canary Island pines) in the Lower Arroyo Seco for the restoration project.

Dr. Weslee Glenn

Martinez, Ruben

From: barbara Lamprecht <bmlamprecht@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 11:46 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Opposition to Tree Removal, Lower Arroyo

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Dear Mayor Tornek, Mayor-Elect Gordo, Council Members,

I am writing to oppose the removal of the trees in the Lower Arroyo. This action would rob the City of much needed greenery - each tree is beneficial in providing oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide, and the little replacement trees will take decades to mature, leaving the area open to heat gain. We need the trees because they act as our environmental lungs. In their generosity, they shade us when we walk in the Arroyo, which I do often.

According to the definition provided in the Arroyo Seco Master Plan Design Guidelines, 3.32.030, "native plants" don't just mean the plants indigenous to the Arroyo Seco, a very narrow spectrum of plants. Instead, the definition also includes plants and trees from "... those countries of similar climates that could naturally exist and flourish in the Arroyo Seco in its present ecology."

The trees that have grown there are flourishing. They support one another (thinking of that remarkable book, *The Secret Language of Trees*.) So instead of denuding our precious canopy, for which Pasadena is famous, consider *supplementing* where some aged or diseased trees need to be removed.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Dr. Barbara Lamprecht

barbara lamprecht, m.arch., ph.d. (U Liverpool)

bmlamprecht@gmail.com

626 264 7600

550 e. jackson st.

pasadena ca 91104-3621

referral associate *deasypennerpodley*

calbre license 02059237 / deasy penner calbre license 01514230

modern resources research restoration and rehabilitation

barbaralamprecht.com

11/23/2020

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Martinez, Ruben

From: jmiil <jmiil@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 11:46 AM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project / tree removal

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Dear Honorable Mayor Terry Tornek and Members of City Council,

I'm writing about the Lower Arroyo Habitat Restoration Project and concerns I have about the current version of this project plan. The current plan is not as scientifically sound as the original plan prepared by restoration experts. Please return the removal of the non-native Canary Island Pine and Australian Red Gum Eucalyptus to the restoration project, and then vote to approve it. Failing to remove these species would make the project fail to meet its goal of protecting the natural habitat, so that it can be enjoyed by the City residents and visitors.

Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,
Jeffrey Miiller
323.256.5737
JMiiL@aol.com

11/23/2020
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Martinez, Ruben

From: Michael Polka <
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 11:31 AM
To: Madison, Steve; PublicComment-AutoResponse; Jomsky, Mark
Subject: In favor of removing all non-native plants (including all eucalyptus and Canary Island pines) in the Lower Arroyo Seco for the restoration project
Attachments: Mike Polka comment in favor of removing all non-native plants for Lower Arroyo Restoration Project 11-23-20.pdf

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Dear Mr. Madison and others,

In favor of removing all non-native plants (including all eucalyptus and Canary Island pines) in the Lower Arroyo Seco for the restoration project.

Here is my public comment. Could you please distribute this comment to all Councilmembers before tonight's meeting.

Sincerely,
Mike Polka

Pasadena, CA 91105

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11-23-20

**A comment in favor of removing all non-native plants in the Lower Arroyo Seco.
From Mike Polka, Pasadena**

To borrow some lines from the movie *Dare to Be Wild*, "I've come to ask for your help. You see, gardens these days have nothing to do with the feelings that wild places give us. Let's throw a lifeline to the wilderness!"

Although I have known about California native plants since the early 1990s, they were intimidating for two reasons:

1. Newly planted natives require watering at certain times during the first three years and they can be a temperamental until established. By contrast, most non-native, invasive plants sold at the local nurseries tend to thrive right after planted with regular weekly watering.
2. There are few residential gardens for inspiration. Most residential gardens tend to blend plants from all over the world; so, it is difficult to distinguish between native and non-native plants and to recognize mature native species. Seeing mature native plants gives an understanding of what the small plants from nurseries will look like.

A movie and a Los Angeles Times newspaper article inspired me to give California native plants a try in my own garden. They also persuaded me to believe a proper restoration for the Lower Arroyo Seco was important.

You can view the movie for free with your Pasadena Public Library card.

This link should take you to the Pasadena Public Library's Hoopla account.
<https://www.hoopladigital.com/my/hoopla>

Enter your library card

The movie is *Dare to Be Wild*.

The Los Angeles Times article is below after my comment.

UFAC public comment rebuttal

I heard that the **invasive non-native** Red Gum Eucalyptus trees are still trying to be saved in the Lower Arroyo Seco. There was a public written comment at the September 23, 2020 UFAC meeting and I would like to address the comment. The public comment was in favor of saving some of the eucalyptus trees because a beloved rancher planted them in the arroyo. But we should seek honor in the space, not the rancher, especially when we seek to honor him by retaining non-natives that wreak havoc on the ecosystem. Surely destroying the habitat was not what the rancher intended. Eucalyptus trees are known for their ability to suck up all the moisture in the area so this was probably the rancher's intent when they were planted. There are plenty of other eucalyptus trees along the hillside of the arroyo and since this is not part of the Lower Arroyo Restoration Project, those will still be there.

Residents and visitors love what is locally unique

I believe when one travels to a city, one wants to discover something unique to the area such as the native habitat. I rarely go out in the countryside or to the mountains so having natives within the city would be special.

Most of us love a restored home or building

I think most people will agree that there can be a sense of pride when a downtrodden home or building is resorted faithfully to the original historical period when it was built and it brings a renewed interest to that

time period. The classic local Pasadena example is our beloved Gamble house. As legend goes, the home was gifted to the City of Pasadena and USC School of Architecture because the owners decided not to sell when they heard the prospective buyers spoke of painting the interior teak and mahogany woodwork white! (cited from gamblehouse.org).

Where are the native plants in Southern California?

Most of Southern California has been hijacked with plants that are not from this area. All along our freeways, Caltrans is notorious for planting invasive Australian plants such as eucalyptus and Canary Island Pines (such as where the 134 meets with the 210 freeways and near the Colorado bridge). Yes, they are pretty trees, but it would be nice to see some native plants so one can appreciate what this area looked like before human intervention. I think we have more than enough eucalyptus and Canary Island Pines along the freeways adjoining Pasadena.

We are missing out on the naturally occurring habitat when natives are not planted

One of the native plants selected for the restoration project is the Coffeeberry Frangula californica. This plant attracts the Ceanothus silkmoth *Hyalophora euryalus* with a 3.5" to 5" wingspan! It would be very exciting to see this moth regularly. I have lived in Pasadena since 1991 and I have never seen this moth!



Ceanothus silkmoth *Hyalophora euryalus*
©2009 Hartmut Wisch

The Lower Arroyo Seco is currently breathtaking but when you take a closer look, it is an ecological mess! Red Gum Eucalyptus trees are invasive and they aggressively take away the water and squeeze out the native oaks, sycamores, walnut and willow trees. In the past, the arroyo was a -for-all and people got away with planting personal favorites such as eucalyptus and Canary Island pines. All trees are beautiful, however we are not the Mediterranean or Australia; we are California - something unique in our own way!

In general, native plants are not invasive (they all get along). So when you add plants from other areas in the world that are invasive, the native plants need to be micro-managed by horticulturists, otherwise they will be overrun by non-natives. The Lower Arroyo Restoration Project intention is to be a xeriscape landscape; by definition a landscape designed specifically for areas that are susceptible to drought, or for properties where water conservation is practiced. Derived from the Greek *xeros* meaning "dry," the term means literally "dry landscape."

Removing these non-native trees and plants is critical for native habitat restoration.

Los Angeles Times

Want to help bees and butterflies?
Add these plants to your garden



Native plants sustain pollinators. (Julia Yellow / For The Times)

By Jeanette Marantos

staff writer

Feb. 28, 2020

6 AM

Once upon a time in Southern California, landscaping was primarily about decoration — the greenest lawn, easy-care sculptural shrubs and a few showstopper flowers, almost none native to the region or welcoming to butterflies and bees.

In truth, we did everything we could to keep bugs out of our yards, and it worked — far too well. Yes, mosquitoes continue to breed in standing water, but when is the last time you saw moths dancing around a city porch light or scraped insects off your windshield?

Bees, butterflies and other native insects are dwindling because they're running out of the habitat and food provided by native plants. If we want to save them — and the birds and other animals that need those insects to survive — we need to change how we think about landscaping, said Ron Vanderhoff, vice president of the Orange County Chapter of the California Native Plant Society and general manager of the Roger's Gardens nursery in Corona del Mar.

“There’s been a mind change where gardening is not just decorating, it’s doing something to help the world,” Vanderhoff said. “It’s gardening with a purpose to it.”

Native plants are best adapted to grow in Southern California’s often nutrient-poor soils; they require little water once they’re established, making them ideal for water-wise yards. But the goal goes beyond water conservation: The idea is to make your yard more a habitat that supports a range of life, from native plants and insects to the lizards, birds, toads, bats, possums and everything else that feeds on them, Vanderhoff said.

That doesn’t mean you can’t use other plants; it’s just making a conscious choice to incorporate as many native plants as possible into your landscape.

It also means learning to live with insects in your yard, such as the caterpillars that become the beautiful moths and butterflies we enjoy. “If you never want chew marks on any plant at all, you need to know that’s not how the world works,” Vanderhoff said. “For the birds to eat something, the caterpillars have to eat something. It’s kind of a fantasy to think we can have butterflies without caterpillars.”

When Vanderhoff talks about helping butterflies and bees, he’s not referring to honey bees, which came to the U.S. from Europe. Honey bees are vital to pollinating our nation’s crops, he said, but they are not a food source for native birds and animals. Instead, we need to add native plants that support the 1,600 species of native bees found in California (more than a third of the 4,000 native bee species in the United States, according to University of California journal [California Agriculture](#)).

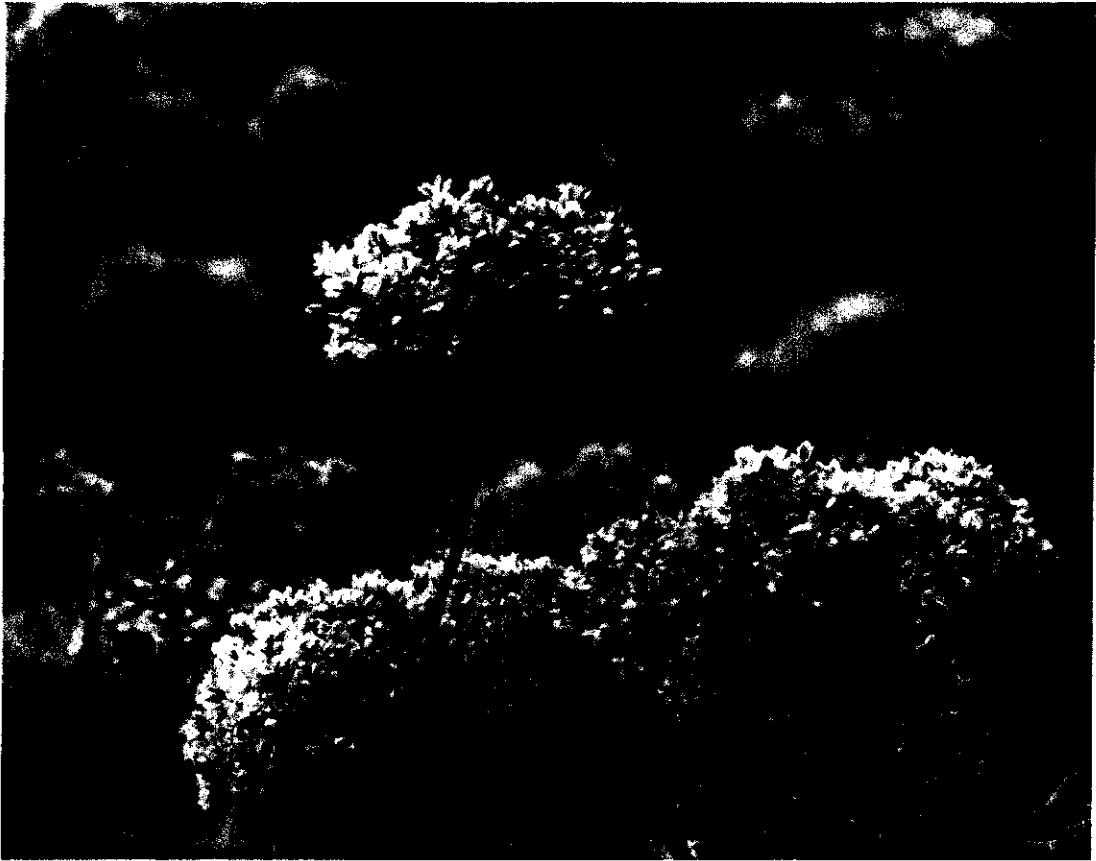
Elizabeth Wallace, an Orange County California Native Plant Society board member and author of the [Buckwheat Brings Butterflies](#) blog, has been interested in California’s native flora since she moved from the Midwest 30 years ago. She began feeling urgency about restoring habitat after reading the research of [Doug Tallamy](#), a professor in the department of entomology and wildlife ecology at the University of Delaware and author of “Nature’s Best Hope” and “Bringing Nature Home: How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife in Our Gardens.”

“He counted how many caterpillars mother chickadees need to bring to their nests for little chickadees to fledge and leave the nest, and it’s like 6,000 to 9,000 caterpillars,” Wallace said. “I’ve experienced that in my yard, listening to the babies cry when their mother comes, and I always wondered where they find enough insects to feed those baby birds, and it’s from the native plants. Our insects are suffering because they can’t eat foliage from ornamental plants from Africa, and if the insects disappear, who’s going to feed the birds and the lizards and all the other wildlife?”

There are nearly 8,000 plants native to California, but this is a big state, and plants that work in Northern California don’t always grow well in SoCal. That’s why the California Native Plant Society has created its [Calscape database](#), which allows Californians to search for plants that are native to their specific region. The database is also searchable by plant name and type, and provides a handy list of local nurseries where that plant is sold.

It’s easy to get overwhelmed by all the choices. Wallace and fellow board member Kris Ethington, winner of Orange County’s 2018 California Friendly Garden contest for relandscaping her entire yard with only native plants, have a list of favorites, including [Lemonade Berry](#), with its showy clusters of pink and white blooms; [toyon](#), aka the California Christmas Berry, with its clusters of bright red, bird-pleasing berries in December; [De La Mina verbena](#), whose cheerful violet blooms attract butterflies year-round; and oak trees, which provide food for at least six native butterfly species.

To help you choose, here is a list of native plants Vanderhoff, Ethington and Wallace consider must-haves in every garden, for their beauty as well as their attractiveness to a variety of native insects.

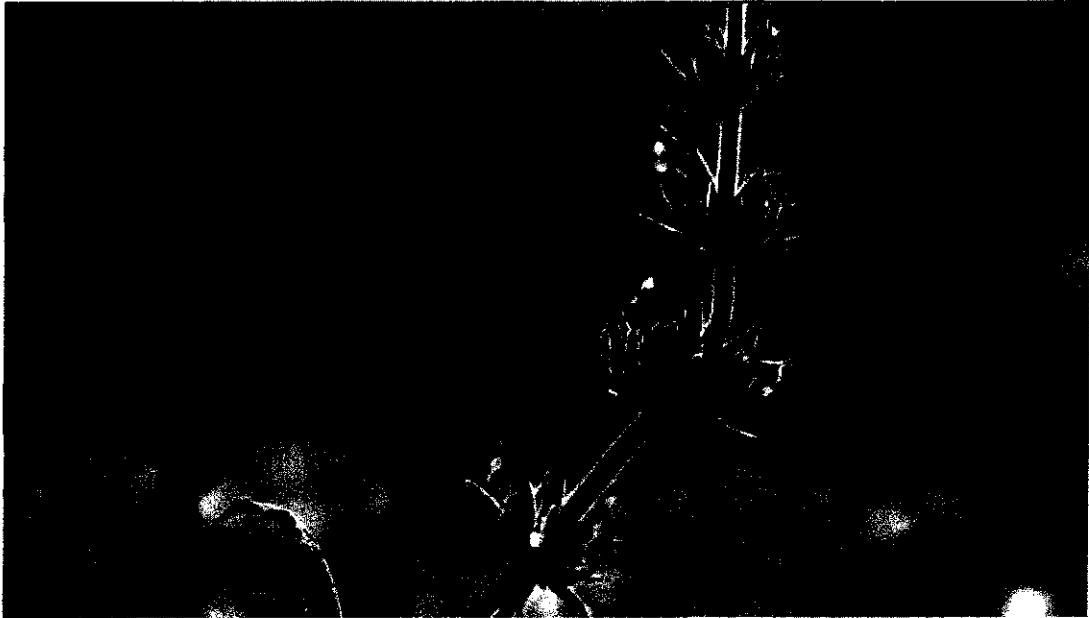


California buckwheat is a native plant that blooms profusely and attracts both butterflies and bees. (Kris Ethington)

California buckwheat

If you're going to plant just one native species in your yard, make it California buckwheat, Wallace said. The native plant society is so sold on this plant's versatility and beauty that it started distributing free Dana Point varieties all over Orange County as part of its "A Buckwheat in Every Garden" program.

Mike Evans, owner of Tree of Life nursery for native plants in San Juan Capistrano, discovered this smaller-sized buckwheat in Dana Point and took a clipping to create new plants that would more easily fit in urban gardens. California buckwheat is easy to grow and requires little water once established. Dana Point blooms profusely in late spring and summer with creamy white flowers that attract butterflies and other pollinators.



Hummingbird sage blooms in the oak woodland. (Tom Politeo / For The Times)

Salvias, a.k.a. sage

Technically, all sages are salvias, but salvias are usually more ornamental plants whereas sage varieties have more culinary or medicinal properties. The Calscape database lists 170 types of sage native to California and 89 types of salvia, so you have plenty of choices in leaves, blooms and growing requirements.

Some, like white sage, thrive in hot dry conditions and have traditional medicinal and culinary uses; others, such as the deep magenta flowers of hummingbird sage, are beloved by pollinators and prefer shady areas. If you have room for only one salvia, however, Vanderhoff recommends the fragrant Cleveland sage. Insects flock to its pale purple spikes and the plant thrives in most parts of Southern California, he said.

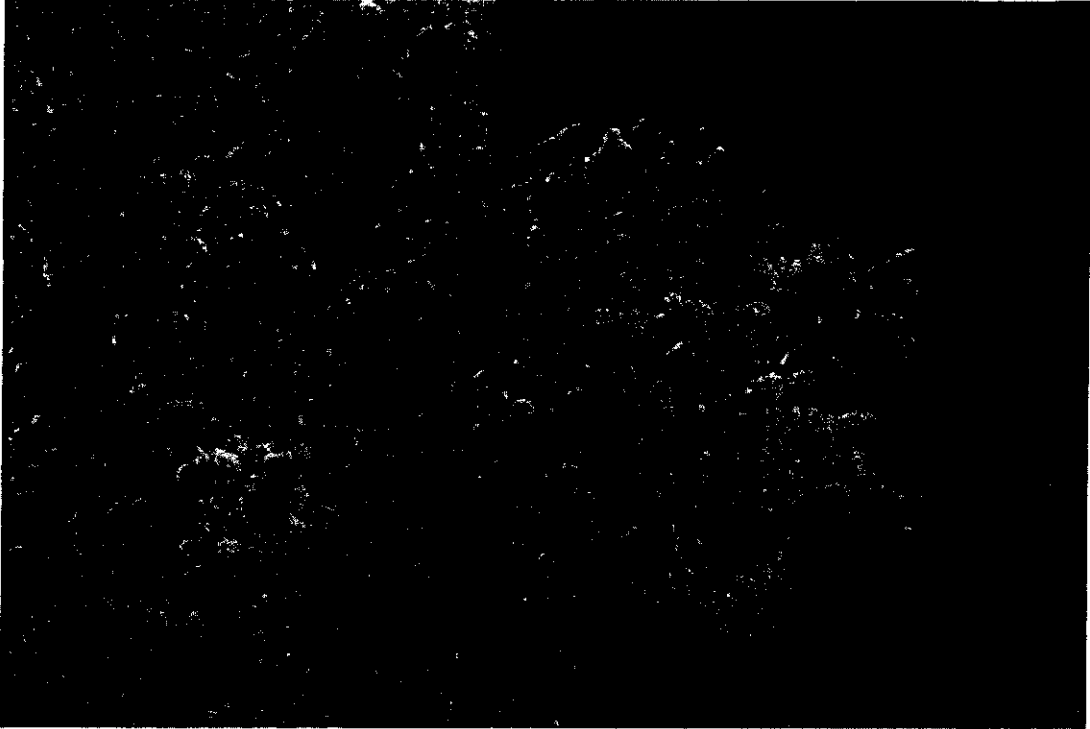


Milkweed is the primary food source for threatened monarch butterflies, but the native narrow-leaf milkweed is the best variety to plant because it doesn't support a protozoa that is sickening monarchs in Southern California. (Kris Ethington)

Native, narrow-leaf milkweed

Lots of people plant milkweed because it is the primary food source for threatened monarch butterflies. Up until recently, most people planted the showy, orange-flowered tropical varieties that are not native to California. Butterflies flock to the plant, Vanderhoff said, but researchers have discovered that the tropical milkweed supports a tiny protozoa ingested by caterpillars that makes the adult monarchs sickly and weak. For that reason, Vanderhoff's nursery, Roger's Gardens, no longer sells anything but the native narrow-leaf milkweed, he said.

Last year Roger's Gardens gave gardeners a free native narrow-leaf milkweed plant for every tropical milkweed they pulled from their garden and brought to the nursery, Vanderhoff said, and he expects that offer to be repeated in the spring. The narrow-leaf milkweed has whitish flowers and is not as showy as its tropical cousin, but it's still popular with monarchs and many other beneficial insects.



Ceanothus is part of the native garden palette. The cultivar pictured here, from "The California Native Landscape," is called Ray Hartman. (Greg Rubin / Timber Press)

Ceanothus, a.k.a. California lilac

With its great clusters of purplish flowers, ceanothus is attractive to native insects, especially butterflies, said Wallace. Ceanothus grow quickly and require little water once they're established. Most love the sun but be aware some of the bushes, such as the popular Ray Hartman variety, can get up to 15 feet tall and 10 feet wide, she said, so plan accordingly. The Yankee Point ceanothus prefers shade and grows closer to the ground, sometimes cascading down hills.



Purple lupine and the iconic orange California poppy are two native wildflowers popular with people and pollinators.

Lupine, California poppy and other wildflowers

Most wildflowers grow easily from seed when planted in late fall/early winter, just before a settling rain. Lupine, with purple flower stalks, and orange California poppies blend beautifully in a garden, especially if you want to create a meadow effect. They're very popular with beneficial insects. You can purchase wildflower seeds from many nurseries. [Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers & Native Plants](#) sells a variety of seeds from its nursery in Sun Valley as well as online.



Black-tailed bumble bee feasting on a "Lester Rowntree" manzanita bloom. (Kris Ethington)

Manzanitas

With more than 190 native manzanita varieties in California, the only hard decision is what variety to pick. With their sculptural, mahogany-colored limbs and delicate clusters of bell-shaped flowers, manzanitas complement any landscape while feeding a host of native insects, especially bumble bees, said Wallace.

"If anything will turn people toward natives, it's manzanitas," she said. "You get one, and then you get hungry for other varieties." One of the most popular is the Howard McMinn variety, a medium-size shrub with bright green foliage, red bark and pink flowers that appear in late spring. "It is known as 'Everyman's manzanita' for good reason," says Calscape. "It is tolerant of a ... variety of garden conditions including clay soils, summer watering, pruning and shearing. It is one of the last manzanitas to bloom, so if you have other manzanitas, including a Howard McMinn will extend your manzanita bloom time."

Martinez, Ruben

From: Loc Tran <locptran@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 12:01 PM
To: Madison, Steve; PublicComment-AutoResponse; Jomsky, Mark
Subject: In Favor of Removing Arroyo Non-Native Plants

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Dear council members,

Please distribute this to all council members.

In favor of removing all non-native plants (including all eucalyptus and Canary Island pines) in the Lower Arroyo Seco for the restoration project.

There is a well thought out proposal to restore the Lower Arroyo Seco but I have heard that some residents want to save the Red Gum Eucalyptus and Canary Island Pines that are invasive trees and not native to the area. By keeping non-native trees it will harm the restoration project not only aesthetically but native plants are fragile and cannot compete with non-native invasive trees.

Regards,

Loc Tran

Pasadena, CA 91105

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Loc Tran

Martinez, Ruben

From: John Latta <
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 1:06 PM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Arroyo plan

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Please adopt the original version of the plan.

John Latta

Sent from my iPhone

11/23/2020
Item 5