

The Baldy Eagle



The Newsletter of the Mt Baldy Group of the Sierra Club, PO Box 906, Claremont CA 91711

Visit our webpage: <http://angeles.sierraclub.org/mtbaldy/>

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November-December 2007

Volume 37, Number 6

6 issues for \$10

Tuesday, November 27, 2007

Chaparral: A State of Change in a Changing State

Chaparral covers expanses of foothill and mountain slopes throughout much of California, especially in the southern end of the state. It is in view of most Californians every day, and it captures everyone's attention when it burns. So near, and sometimes so dangerous, it is not well understood by most people. We can live in harmony and safety near this unique ecological community, but only with proper preparations and decisions about land use, landscaping, and architecture.

DR. RONALD D. QUINN is Professor Emeritus of Biological Sciences and Regenerative Studies at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. He holds a BA degree in biology from Cal State Northridge and a PhD in biology from Princeton University. He has written widely about fire ecology and conservation biology in chaparral and related ecosystems here, in Arizona and abroad over the past 40 years. He recently coauthored the book *Introduction to California Chaparral*, published by University of California Press. Written for a wide audience, this book is an overview of the common plants, animals, ecology and management of chaparral. In addition to environmental sciences, Ron's interests include hiking, traveling, Southwestern history, gardening, and singing classical music. He has been a member of the Sierra Club since 1970, and is a charter subscriber to *The Baldy Eagle*.

**Happy
Holidays**

No Meeting In December

The Mt Baldy Group meets monthly at 7:30 pm, the FOURTH Tuesday, (not necessarily the last, except in August and December) on the Harvey Mudd College campus, between 12th Street and Foothill Blvd, east of Dartmouth. Come, enjoy good fellowship, conservation updates, refreshments. Enter parking lot from Foothill Blvd, just east of Dartmouth. Park in the right hand lot. Enter adjacent patio, enter the Olin building at the center door on the west side of the patio. Follow signs to meeting room. People with disabilities should call (909) 624-5522 in advance to arrange for elevator access.

*Everyone is welcome
Good food. Good friends.
Good program.*

Ordinarily, the *Baldy Eagle* is distributed on a subscription basis, but once a year we mail it to all our 1200+ members. There are two important reasons to do this:

(1) to distribute the ballots for our group elections. Please use the enclosed ballot to vote for the members of the Group's Management Committee for 2008. **We apologize to any of our members who have asked that we send them no mailings. Sierra Club regulations require us to send a ballot to every one of our members.** Since the Angeles Chapter Executive Committee now has a delegate from each of its Regional Groups, we have an additional reason to cast thoughtful ballots. **Every member of the Sierra Club automatically belongs to a regional group according to their zip code. Those living in Claremont, Glendora, La Verne, Diamond Bar, San Dimas, and Pomona are automatically members of the Mt Baldy Group**, unless they have requested otherwise. Return your ballot to Post Office Box 906, Claremont CA 91106 by Tuesday, December 5. Next year, we hope that your name will be on our ballot. In the meantime, there are many opportunities for environmental and political action, outdoor activities, and contributions to the Group. We have a public meeting on the fourth Tuesday of every month (except August and December). We welcome you on the second Tuesday of each odd numbered month to prepare the *Baldy Eagle* for mailing. Call 909-621-7148 to volunteer.

(2) to solicit subscriptions for our Group's newsletter, the *Baldy Eagle*. The newsletter and our website (<http://angeles.sierraclub.org/mtbaldy/>) are the glue that holds the Mt Baldy Group together. They are our only way to reach our members. We wish we could mail it regularly to every one, but we don't have the money. Financially we must depend on subscriptions and donations from our members. Subscription is \$10 a year (6 issues) — additional donations are always very welcome (see page 7).

Robin Ives, Chair

Salt from Islands and from Deserts

by Mark F Acuna

In the final days of summer and at the hottest time of the year, hot clear blue skies, deep warm nights offer rare summer beauty. The Tongva, the indigenous people of the Los Angeles Basin, called this time “Cucuat”, the “brown and sear month”. The hills, valleys and canyons are still alive with good food. But we must look carefully for the plant people* are hiding in the shade. The last days of summer “Aw.ró.reh.vay” sent the Tongva food gatherers even further afield than normal. Some ventured out to the edges of the desert, the great “Wah.wah.weet” beyond “Hidakapu” (the San Gabriel mountains) or down to the edges of the “Moomaht”, the sea. Some even ventured out to the “Wehe. momtes.ashoongas.wow” the Mountains that go down to the Sea (our channel islands).

What was the search? Salt and especially in the plants known as “Kasil” or more commonly “Ungarr”.

Botanically they were looking for “Atriplex”, Saltbush. Tongva diet used two species: “canescens” and “californica”. *Atriplex lentiformis* was a difficult plant found in the alkaline desert wastes. Few Tongva ventured that far out from the wonderland of “Tovangar” the Los Angeles Basin. But Tongva traders braved the desert lands.

Fresh leaves of Kasil/Ungarr were eaten raw or boiled with other foods to add flavor. On rare occasions when “lentiformis” was traded from the Chemehuevi and the Kumitaraxam (the present day Caluilla) the seeds were mixed with Chia to form cakes and stored for future use. A rare commodity. The trade plant (flowers, stems, and leaves) were crushed and steamed for nasal congestion, and a tea was made from the leaves to relieve stomach pain.

“Canescens” leaves and stems were crushed, mixed with saliva, and spread on ant bites.

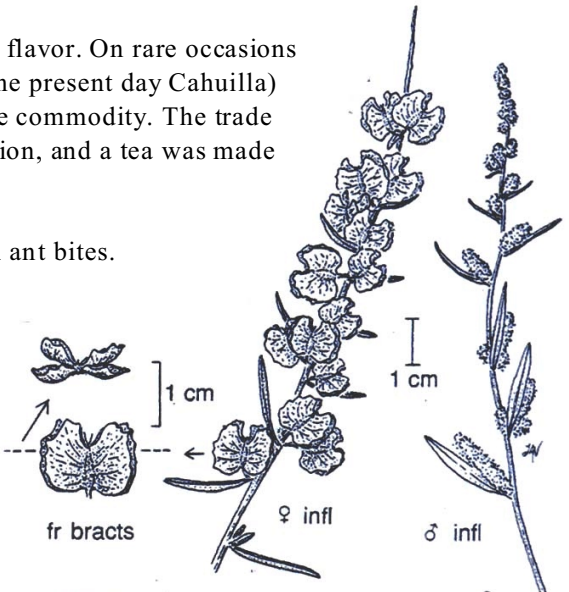
“Californica” has long roots, which were pounded to make soap.

The three species overlap in blossom time: “canescens” and “californica” April to November, “lentiformis” August to October.

Atriplex canescens can be found on Common Dry Slopes, in Flats and Washes below 7000 feet Juniper-Pinyon Woodland, Coastal Strand, Valley Grasslands, Cismontane Valleys, and out to the Alkalai Sinks, and Creosote Bush Scrub of our deserts.

“Californica” is found on Sea Bluffs, Sandy Coast Lands, Coastal Strands, Salt Marshes, and Sage Scrub, and on most of the Channel Islands.

*The “plant people” are the plants themselves. The Tongva saw all life forms as “people.” Thus in the hot and sear times, the small, the little, the delicate “plant people” look for and hike in the shade. So to find them, we must “look carefully.”



Atriplex canescens ssp. *canescens*

Four-wing Saltbush, *Atriplex canescens* from *The Jepson Manual* (1993)

Mark F. Acuña is a Gbrieleno-Tongva Elder and can be contacted at facuna1@verizon.net.



Arctic Melt Unnerves the Experts

by Andrew C. Revkin

The Arctic ice cap shrank so much this summer that waves briefly lapped along two long-imagined Arctic shipping routes, the Northwest Passage over Canada and the Northern Sea Route over Russia.

Over all, the floating ice dwindled to an extent unparalleled in a century or more, by several estimates.

Now the six-month dark season has returned to the North Pole. In the deepening chill, new ice is already spreading over vast stretches of the Arctic Ocean. Astonished by the summer's changes, scientists are studying the forces that exposed one million square miles of open water — six Californias — beyond the average since satellites started measurements in 1979.

At a recent gathering of sea-ice experts at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, Hajo Eicken, a geophysicist, summarized it this way: "Our stock in trade seems to be going away."

Scientists are also unnerved by the summers implications for the future, and their ability to predict it.

Complicating the picture, the striking Arctic change was as much a result of ice moving as melting, many say. A new study, led by Son Nghiem at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and appearing this week in *Geophysical Research Letters*, used satellites and buoys to show that winds since 2000 had pushed huge amounts of thick old ice out of the Arctic basin past Greenland. The thin floes that formed on the resulting open water melted quicker or could be shuffled together by winds and similarly expelled, the authors said.

The pace of change has far exceeded what had been estimated by almost all the simulations used to envision how the Arctic will respond to rising concentrations of greenhouse gases linked to global warming. But that disconnect can cut two ways. Are the models overly conservative? Or are they missing natural influences that can cause wide swings in ice and temperature, thereby dwarfing the slow background warming?

The world is paying more attention than ever.

Russia, Canada and Denmark, prompted in part by years of warming and the ice retreat this year, ratcheted up rhetoric and actions aimed at securing sea routes and seabed resources.

Proponents of cuts in greenhouse gases cited the meltdown as proof that human activities are propelling a slide toward climate calamity.

Arctic experts say things are not that simple. More than a dozen experts said in interviews that the extreme summer ice retreat had revealed at least as much about what remains unknown in the Arctic as what is clear. Still, many of those scientists said they were becoming convinced that the system is heading toward a new, more watery state, and that human-

caused global warming is playing a significant role.

For one thing, experts are having trouble finding any records from Russia, Alaska or elsewhere pointing to such a widespread Arctic ice retreat in recent times, adding credence to the idea that humans may have tipped the balance. Many scientists say the last substantial warming in the region, peaking in the 1930s, mainly affected areas near Greenland and Scandinavia.

Some scientists who have long doubted that a human influence could be clearly discerned in the Arctic's changing climate now agree that the trend is hard to ascribe to anything else.

We used to argue that a lot of the variability up to the late 1990s was induced by changes in the winds, natural changes not obviously related to global warming," said John Michael Wallace, a scientist at the University of Washington. "But changes in the last few years make you have to question that. 'm much more open to the idea that we might have passed a point where it's becoming essentially irreversible.

Experts say the ice retreat is likely to be even bigger next summer because this winter's freeze is starting from such a huge ice deficit. At least one researcher, Wieslaw Maslowski of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif., projects a blue Arctic Ocean in summers by 2013.

In essence, Arctic waters may be behaving more like those around Antarctica, where a broad fringe of sea ice builds each austral winter and nearly disappears in the summer. (Reflecting the different geography and dynamics at the two poles, there has been a slight increase in sea-ice area around Antarctica in recent decades.)

While open Arctic waters could be a boon for shipping, fishing and oil exploration, an annual seesawing between ice and no ice could be a particularly harsh jolt to polar bears.

Many Arctic researchers warned that it was still far too soon to start sending container ships over the top of the world."

Natural variations could turn around and counteract the greenhouse-gas-forced change, perhaps stabilizing the ice for a bit," said Marika Holland, of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

But, she added, that will not last. "Eventually the natural variations would again reinforce the human-driven change, perhaps leading to even more rapid retreat," Dr. Holland said. "So I wouldn't sign any shipping contracts for the next 5 to 10 years, but maybe the next 20 to 30."

While experts debate details, many agree that the vanishing act of the sea ice this year was probably caused by superimposed forces including heat-trapping clouds and water vapor in the air, as well as the ocean-heating influence

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Arctic Melt continued

of unusually sunny skies in June and July. Other important factors were warm winds flowing from Siberia around a high-pressure system parked over the ocean. The winds not only would have melted thin ice but also pushed floes offshore where currents and winds could push them out of the Arctic Ocean.

But another factor was probably involved, one with roots going back to about 1989. At that time, a periodic flip in winds and pressure patterns over the Arctic Ocean, called the Arctic Oscillation, settled into a phase that tended to stop ice from drifting in a gyre for years, so it could thicken, and instead carried it out to the North Atlantic.

The new NASA study of expelled old ice builds on previous measurements showing that the proportion of thick, durable floes that were at least 10 years old dropped to 2 percent this spring from 80 percent in the spring of 1987, said Ignatius G. Rigor, an ice expert at the University of Washington and an author of the new NASA-led study.

Without the thick ice, which can endure months of nonstop summer sunshine, more dark open water and thin ice absorbed solar energy, adding to melting and delaying the winter freeze.

The thinner fresh-formed ice was also more vulnerable to melting from heat held near the ocean surface by clouds and water vapor. This may be where the rising influence of humans on the global climate system could be exerting the biggest regional influence, said Jennifer A. Francis of Rutgers University.

Other Arctic experts, including Dr. Maslowski in Monterey and Igor V. Polyakov at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, also see a role in rising flows of warm water entering the Arctic Ocean through the Bering Strait between Alaska and Russia, and in deep currents running north from the Atlantic Ocean near Scandinavia.

A host of Arctic scientists say it is too soon to know if the global greenhouse effect has already tipped the system to a condition in which sea ice in summers will be routinely limited to a few clotted passageways in northern Canada.

But at the university in Fairbanks — where signs of northern warming include sinkholes from thawing permafrost around its Arctic research center — Dr. Eicken and other experts are having a hard time conceiving a situation that could reverse the trends.

“The Arctic may have another ace up her sleeve to help the ice grow back,” Dr. Eicken said. “But from all we can tell right now, the means for that are quite limited.”

Update on The Mining Issue

—The Battle Continues

from the September/October, 2007 issue of the *Chaparral Naturalist* of the Pomona Valley Audubon Society

Vulcan Minerals, at the time of this notice, has not filed a formal application with the City of Claremont to mine the area zoned open space in East Claremont. Vulcan has not done anything to push forward their pending lawsuit against the City.

Claremonters Against Strip Mining (CASM) continues to get good support from almost all of the Claremont City Council Members, especially new Council Members, Linda Elderkin and Sam Pedroza. These Council Members were supported by CASM in the last election. Councilman Cory Calaycay has been most aggressive in protecting the City from proposed mining operations.

Pomona Valley Protection Association (PVOA) that owns the property leased to Vulcan Minerals in East Claremont and West Upland, is in the process of selling the property to a developer. This probably will not stop Vulcan's attempts to mine in East Claremont.

Holiday Rock, who mines in West Upland, has filed an application to mine significantly deeper in the area they presently lease and mine. CASM is concerned that if Holiday Rock is allowed to increase the scope of their mining operations, that weather and air quality will be affected. Unapproved mining in the past has resulted in the loss of water meant for ground water recharging by PVPA. CASM has enjoyed the support of many Upland residents that are becoming more vocal about mining in their community.

CASM is concerned that Dirk Cole, who was hired by the City's Attorney has resigned to go to work for mining interests. We do not know what impact this will have in the City's attempt to defend the pending lawsuit filed by Vulcan Minerals against the City of Claremont.

The Claremonters Against Strip Mining wish to thank you for your continued interest and support to stop mining in Claremont. If you have interest in joining our board or would like to help an hour or two each month with various projects, please contact Dr. Ivan Misner at misner@bni.com. If you would like a yard sign “No Strip Mines”, please email Mike Kunce at mkunce@armstronggardencenters.com, or call (626) 252-5536.

San Gabriel Wilderness Travel Course

10 week course begins in 2 months, on January 15 — sign up now, and receive early application discount — features navigation in the desert, and snow camping in the Sierra Nevada. For information and registration, go to www.angeles.sierraclub.org/wtc or call (310) 967-2029, or sent self-addressed, stamped (41 cents) envelop to WTC Registrar Ed Morente, 22707 Enola Ave, Carson CA 90745-4816.

Our Moral Footprint

by Vaclav Havel

September 27, 2007, Prague—Over the past few years the questions have been asked ever more forcefully whether global climate changes occur in natural cycles or not, to what degree we humans contribute to them, what threats stem from them and what can be done to prevent them. Scientific studies demonstrate that any changes in temperature and energy cycles on a planetary scale could mean danger for all people on all continents.

It is also obvious from published research that human activity is a cause of change; we just don't know how big its contribution is. Is it necessary to know that to the last percentage point, though? By waiting for incontrovertible precision, aren't we simply wasting time when we could be taking measures that are relatively painless compared to those we would have to adopt after further delays?

Maybe we should start considering our sojourn on earth as a loan. There can be no doubt that for the past hundred years at least, Europe and the United States have been running up a debt, and now other parts of the world are following their example. Nature is issuing warnings that we must not only stop the debt from growing but start to pay it back. There is little point in asking whether we have borrowed too much or what would happen if we postponed the repayments. Anyone with a mortgage or a bank loan can easily imagine the answer.

The effects of possible climate changes are hard to estimate. Our planet has never been in a state of balance from which it could deviate through human or other influence and then, in time, return to its original state. The climate is not like a pendulum that will return to its original position after a certain period. It has evolved turbulently over billions of

years into a gigantic complex of networks, and of networks within networks, where everything is interlinked in diverse ways.

Its structures will never return to precisely the same state they were in 50 or 5,000 years ago. They will only change into a new state, which, so long as the change is slight, need not mean any threat to life.

Larger changes, however, could have unforeseeable effects within the global ecosystem. In that case, we would have to ask ourselves whether human life would be possible. Because so much uncertainty still reigns, a great deal of humility and circumspection is called for.

We can't endlessly fool ourselves that nothing is wrong and that we can go on cheerfully pursuing our wasteful lifestyles, ignoring the climate threats and postponing a solution. Maybe there will be no major catastrophe in the coming years or decades. Who knows? But that doesn't relieve us of responsibility toward future generations.

I don't agree with those whose reaction is to warn against restricting civil freedoms. Were the forecasts of certain climatologists to come true, our freedoms would be tantamount to those of someone hanging from a 20th-story parapet.

Whenever I reflect on the problems of today's world, whether they concern the economy, society, culture, security, ecology or civilization in general, I always end up confronting the moral question: what action is responsible or acceptable? The moral order, our conscience and human rights—these are the most important issues at the beginning of the third millennium.

We must return again and again to the roots of human existence and

consider our prospects in centuries to come. We must analyze everything open-mindedly, soberly, unideologically and unobsessively, and project our knowledge into practical policies. Maybe it is no longer a matter of simply promoting energy-saving technologies, but chiefly of introducing ecologically clean technologies, of diversifying resources and of not relying on just one invention as a panacea.

I'm skeptical that a problem as complex as climate change can be solved by any single branch of science. Technological measures and regulations are important, but equally important is support for education, ecological training and ethics—a consciousness of the commonality of all living beings and an emphasis on shared responsibility.

Either we will achieve an awareness of our place in the living and life-giving organism of our planet, or we will face the threat that our evolutionary journey may be set back thousands or even millions of years. That is why we must see this issue as a challenge to behave responsibly and not as a harbinger of the end of the world.

The end of the world has been anticipated many times and has never come, of course. And it won't come this time either. We need not fear for our planet. It was here before us and most likely will be here after us. But that doesn't mean that the human race is not at serious risk. As a result of our endeavors and our irresponsibility our climate might leave no place for us. If we drag our feet, the scope for decision-making—and hence for our individual freedom—could be considerably reduced.

Vaclav Havel is the former president of the Czech Republic. This article was translated by Gerald Turner from the Czech.

Continent-size Toxic Stew of Plastic Trash Fouling Swath of Pacific Ocean

Justin Berton

At the start of the Academy Award-winning movie "American Beauty," a character videotapes a plastic grocery bag as it drifts into the air, an event he casts as a symbol of life's unpredictable currents, and declares the romantic moment as a "most beautiful thing."

To the eyes of an oceanographer, the image is pure catastrophe. In reality, the rogue bag would float into a sewer, follow the storm drain to the ocean, then make its way to the so-called Great Pacific Garbage Patch - a heap of debris floating in the Pacific that's twice the size of Texas, according to marine biologists.

The enormous stew of trash - which consists of 80 percent plastics and weighs some 3.5 million tons, say oceanographers - floats where few people ever travel, in a no-man's land between San Francisco and Hawaii.

Marcus Eriksen, director of research and education at the Algalita Marine Research Foundation in Long Beach, said his group has been monitoring the Garbage Patch for 10 years.

"With the winds blowing in and the currents in the gyre going circular, it's the perfect environment for trapping," Eriksen said. "There's nothing we can do about it now, except do no more harm."

The patch has been growing, along with ocean debris worldwide, tenfold every decade since the 1950s, said Chris Parry, public education program manager with the California Coastal Commission in San Francisco.

Ocean current patterns may keep the flotsam stashed in a part of the world few will ever see, but the majority of its content is generated onshore, according to a report from Greenpeace last year titled "Plastic Debris in the World's Oceans."

The report found that 80 percent of the oceans' litter originated on land. While ships drop the occasional load of shoes or hockey gloves into the waters (sometimes on purpose and illegally), the vast majority of sea garbage begins its journey as onshore trash.

That's what makes a potentially toxic swamp like the Garbage Patch entirely preventable, Parry said.

"At this point, cleaning it up isn't an option," Parry said. "It's just going to get bigger as our reliance on plastics continues. ... The long-term solution is to stop producing as much plastic products at home and change our consumption habits."

Parry said using canvas bags to cart groceries instead of using plastic bags is a good first step; buying foods that aren't wrapped in plastics is another.

After the San Francisco Board of Supervisors banned the use of plastic grocery bags earlier this year with the problem of ocean debris in mind, a slew of state bills were written to limit bag production, said Sarah Christie, a legislative director with the California Coastal Commission.

But many of the bills failed after meeting strong opposition from plastics industry lobbyists, she said.

Meanwhile, the stew in the ocean continues to grow.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is particularly dangerous for birds and marine life, said Warner Chabot, vice president of the Ocean Conservancy, an environmental group.

Sea turtles mistake clear plastic bags for jellyfish. Birds swoop down and swallow indigestible shards of plastic. The petroleum-based plastics take decades to break down, and as long as they float on the ocean's surface, they can appear as feeding grounds.

"These animals die because the plastic eventually fills their stomachs," Chabot said. "It doesn't pass, and they literally starve to death."

The Greenpeace report found that at least 267 marine species had suffered from some kind of ingestion or entanglement with marine debris.

Chabot said if environmentalists wanted to remove the ocean dump site, it would take a massive international effort that would cost billions.

But that is unlikely, he added, because no one country is likely to step forward and claim the issue as its own responsibility.

Instead, cleaning up the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is left to the landlubbers.

"What we can do is ban plastic fast food packaging," Chabot said, "or require the substitution of biodegradable materials, increase recycling programs and improve enforcement of litter laws.

"Otherwise, this ever-growing floating continent of trash will be with us for the foreseeable future."

How to help

- You can help to limit the ever-growing patch of garbage floating in the Pacific Ocean. Here are some ways to help:
- Limit your use of plastics when possible. Plastic doesn't easily degrade and can kill sea life.
- Use a reusable bag when shopping. Throwaway bags can easily blow into the ocean.
- Take your trash with you when you leave the beach.
- Make sure your trash bins are securely closed. Keep all trash in closed bags.

A Trip From Our Neighbor, the Los Serranos Group

Sat Dec 29 Sunset Peak Hike. This is the perfect time to start to work on those holiday excesses and to enjoy winter vistas from the top of Sunset Peak. Maybe this year we will have some SNOW on the surrounding peaks. Approx 7 mi rt, 1350' elevation gain. Wear sturdy shoes, layered clothing for winter conditions. Bring 2 qts water minimum, lunch. Meet north parking lot, PFF Bank, Claremont, NE corner Indian Hill and Foothill. **Rain/snow cancels.** Ldr: Mary Ann Ruiz (909) 815-9379, ruizmaryann@gmail.com.

Outings

The general public is welcome on most outings. Sierra Club membership not required but certainly is encouraged! Consult the Angeles Chapter website (<http://www.angeles.sierraclub.org/outingsDB/index.aspx>) or the Angeles Chapter *Schedule of Activities* for more activities in LA or Orange Counties. The Sierra Club encourages ridesharing. Participants make their own arrangements and should reimburse the driver. Call leader for information. *All participants on Sierra Club outings are required to sign a standard liability waiver. If you would like to read the Liability Waiver before you choose to participate on an outing, please go to: <http://www.sierraclub.org/outings/chapter/forms/>, or contact the Outings Department at (415) 977-5528 for a printed version. CST 2087766-40. Registration as a seller of travel does not constitute approval by the State of California*

Mt Baldy RP (Rideshare Point): PFF Bank's rear parking lot at NE corner, Indian Hill and Foothill Blvd, Claremont

Azusa RP (Rideshare Point): On street next to market, 9th St and Azusa Ave north of Foothill Blvd.

La Canada RP (Rideshare Point): Angeles Crest Hwy (Hwy 2), just north of Foothill Fwy (I-210). Park on Hwy 2 only.

Wed Nov 17 Icehouse Saddle Proposed Cucamonga Wilderness Addition Training Hike: Learn how to protect the areas we hike and enjoy on moderately paced hike to the Icehouse Saddle. This 8 mi 2600' gain hike in the Cucamonga Wilderness area will provide you with great views of the proposed wilderness area, supported by the Sierra Club. Learn about the importance of wilderness protection and the basics of how you can help us to spread the conservation message about the Cucamonga Wilderness Addition on future hikes. Meet 9:30 am, Mt Baldy RP, bring water, lunch items to share, hat, lugsoles. Ldrs: Juana Torres (213) 387-6538 x336, Erik Counseller (626) 840-5033

Wed Nov 21 Altadena to Oakwilde: 8 mi rt, 1000' gain on trail following the Arroyo Seco. Have lunch at Oakwilde, a sylvan sanctuary. Meet 9 am, La Canada RP. Bring water, boots, lunch. Ldrs: John DePoy (714) 826-4007, Dan Butler (562) 431-8540

Sat Dec 1 Chantry Flat to Sturtevant Camp Loop: Moderate 9 mi loop, 1800' gain. Hike passed historic stream-side trail camp/cabin community under lush riparian canopy of big Santa Anita Cyn to 114-year old Sturtevant Camp, the last remaining private trail camp in the San Gabriel Mtns from the Great Hiking Era.(1890-1938). See the oldest Forest Service Ranger Station in the US. Return via Sturtevant Trail pass Mt Zion, Hoegee Camp and Winter Creek Trail. Meet 8:30 am Chantry Flat lower lot (from 210 Fwy, exit Santa Anita Ave north to end of road). Bring 2 qts water, lunch, lugsoles. Rain/fire closure cancels. Ldrs: Peter Ireland (310) 457-9783, Pam Allen (626) 296-6911

Wed Dec 5 Chino Hills/San Juan Hill (1781'): 6 mi, 1000' gain—a lovely hike in the rolling hills of this old rancho, maybe green if there has been rain. Meet 8:30 am, Rimcrest Dr, Yorba Linda (on side of street not posted). Bring 2 qts water, lunch, lugsoles. Rain cancels. Ldr: Gabrielle Rau (949) 559-9212. Asst: Denny Bean (714) 525-3214.

Sat Dec 8 West Fork to Bear Creek: 6 mi rt, 500' gain. The trail follows a babbling brook with many stream crossings. Meet 9 am at Azusa RP. Bring water, books, plate, cup, utensils, a healthy potluck lunch serving for 8. Ldrs: John DePoy (714) 826-4007, Bruce Hauswirth. (818) 362-8440

Wed Dec 12 Chilao Loop: Join us for a ramble through the forest. Hike from camp to camp to camp with lunch at a lake. We will visit some historical sites. 8 mi rt, 1200' gain. Meet La Canada RP with water, lunch, good footwear. Real rain cancels. Ldrs: Dan Luke (818) 790-6682, Southern Courtney (818) 848-8642, Rosemary Campbell (818) 344-6869.

Sat Dec 15 Hoegee Trail Camp Via Winter Creek Trail: Moderately easy 5 mi, 500' loss, 900' gain loop hike from Chantry Flat to Hoegee Trail Camp via steep trail down to first water, then gentle trail up lower Winter Creek Trail. Return via upper Winter Creek Trail. Learn about trail resorts in the Great Hiking Era and recent efforts to rehabilitate pack station and picnic area at Chantry Flat. Meet 9:30 am under large oak tree in Ralph's parking lot (NE corner Foothill & Second Ave in Arcadia) or 9:50 am Chantry Flat. Bring water, lunch, hiking boots. Rain/snow cancels. Ldrs: David Czamanske (626) 458-8646, Elizabeth Pomeroy (626) 791-7660.

Wed Dec 19 Altadena to Millard Canyon Falls: 6 mi rt, 1000' gain going in, 500' gain coming out via El Prieto Cyn. Discuss the history of the sons of John Brown in Altadena. Meet 9 am (from 210 Fwy in Altadena, take Windsor Ave north to parking lot on left near Ventura St). Bring water, boots, lunch. Leaders: John DePoy (714) 826-4007, Dan Butler.(562) 431-8540

Sat Jan 12 La Veta Trail: Hike a remote and relatively unknown loop through back hills of Brea in Chino Hills SP. 4 mi loop, 1800' gain along trail crossing Sonone Creek. Meet 9 am, Olinda Village at Verbena Lane and Olinda Dr (off Carbon Cyn Rd). Bring 2 qts water, snack, lugsoles. Rain within 2 days cancels. Co-Ldrs: Eric Johnson (714-524-7763), Fred Reed (714) 225-2710

Wed Jan 16 Red Box to Valley Forge: 6 mi rt, 1200' loss/gain. We will take a trail with stream crossings, have lunch at beautiful Valley Forge. Meet 9 am La Canada RP. Bring water, boots, lunch. Ldrs: John DePoy (714) 826-4007, Janet Bartel (818) 247-4099



I want to join the Sierra Club!

I want to help safeguard our nation's precious heritage. My check is enclosed.

New member name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (optional) _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

	Individual	Joint
INTRODUCTORY	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25 (1st yr)	
REGULAR	<input type="checkbox"/> \$39	<input type="checkbox"/> \$47
SUPPORTING	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100
CONTRIBUTING	<input type="checkbox"/> \$150	<input type="checkbox"/> \$175
LIFE	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1250
SENIOR	<input type="checkbox"/> \$24	<input type="checkbox"/> \$32
STUDENT	<input type="checkbox"/> \$24	<input type="checkbox"/> \$32
LIMITED INCOME	<input type="checkbox"/> \$24	<input type="checkbox"/> \$32

Annual dues include
 subscription to national's
Sierra and the Angeles
 Chapter newsletter *Southern*
Sierran. Dues are not tax-deductible.

W0406⁻¹
 Entity Code
 F94QW04061

2007 MT BALDY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- *voting All 909 unless otherwise indicated
 Ch/Cons/Co-Program/XRep *Robin Ives (07) 624-5522
 Vice Chair/Co-Program *Jean Jackson (08) 596-1938
 Secy/XAlt/Publicity *Sophie Radowick (07) 626-5658
 Treasurer *Peggy Zappen (07) 626-335-3528
 Newsletter/Website/Membership *Lori Ives (08) 621-7148
 Co-Outings *Flora Johnson (08) 626-6980
 Co-Outings *Sally Wagner (08) 860-4396
 Hospitality Connie Layne 624-6115
 Audio/Visual Ken Horner 392-4176

The *BALDY EAGLE*, newsletter of the Mt Baldy Group, is published bi-monthly. Subscriptions (\$10.00, 6 issues) start with the month of your initial subscription. Mail the coupon today! The line above your name on your label is the month in which your subscription expires. **MT BALDY GROUP RECEIVES NO FINANCIAL HELP** from either the Angeles Chapter or the national Sierra Club. Though we have excellent volunteer help, the printer's press and the post office do not function without money! Please renew promptly so you won't lose a single issue. **Additional donations are always gratefully received to further our activities, but are not tax deductible.** Call (213) 387-4289 for information about how to donate (with tax deductible benefits) through the Friends of Angeles Chapter.

- 1ST WED: MGMT COMMITTEE: 7:30 pm, 909-621-7148
 2ND TUE: EAGLE MAILING, 7:30 pm, odd months:
 Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov
 4TH TUE: MONTHLY PROGRAM: pg 1, (dark Aug, Dec)

Please sign me up to receive the Baldy Eagle!

SC Member Number is helpful but not necessary _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____ PHONE _____

E-MAIL _____

WRITE CHECK FOR \$10.00 TO *SIERRA CLUB, MT BALDY GROUP*
 Donations above the base are very welcome!

MAIL TO: SIERRA CLUB, MT BALDY GROUP
 PO BOX 906, CLAREMONT CA 91711-0106

Member's Name: _____
Member's Initials: _____
Joint Member's name: _____
Joint Member's initials: _____
Membership #: _____
Address: _____

Place 41¢
stamp here
thank you!

SIERRA CLUB, MT BALDY GROUP
PO BOX 906
CLAREMONT CA 91711-0906

FOLD SO BALLOT DOES NOT SHOW!

The Mount Baldy Group will elect four people to its Management Committee on Wednesday, December 6, 2006.

Incumbents are starred: (random order)

*Peggy Zappen	Current Treasurer
Dixon Davis	
*Robin Ives	Current Chair, and Program Co-Chair
*Sophie Radowick	Current Secretary and Publicity

The people elected will join Sally Wagner and Flora Johnson (co-outings chairs), Jean Jackson (vice chair and program), and Lori Ives (Eagle publisher/webmaster/membership) on the Management Committee whose terms run through December 2008.

Only members of the Mt Baldy Group (see page 1) should be voting in our Election. If you live in this area, but have requested assignment to another Group, you should not vote in this election. For additional information, contact (909) 621-7148,

Mail back this sheet — vote!

1. Vote for no more than four candidates. Place an "X" on the line after the candidates' names.
2. Joint members vote using the second line after the candidates' names.
3. Fold the ballot along the lines with the Mt Baldy Post Office box showing on the outside.
4. Staple your ballot or seal with tape. Put a 41 cent stamp on it.
5. Complete the return address and sign your name. If Joint Members are voting, both must fill in and sign their names.

Your membership number is at the top of your label.

To preserve voter secrecy, this part of the ballot will be cut off and discarded before counting

6. Mail your ballot so it will be received in Claremont before noon on December 5, 2007.
Ballots received after this date will not be counted.
7. Mark your ballot now and mail it. Vote in our Mt Baldy Group Election!
8. Volunteer!

SIERRA CLUB, ANGELES CHAPTER
MT BALDY GROUP
PO BOX 906
CLAREMONT CA 91711-0906

PRESORTED STANDARD
US POSTAGE PAID
CLAREMONT CA 91711
PERMIT NO 311

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

On the web at <http://angeles.sierraclub.org/mtbaldy/>

BALDY EAGLE, VOL 37, No 6

November 25 , 2007—Ron Quinn talking on “Chaparral: A State of Change in a Changing State”

December, 2007—We are dark. HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

Check your expiration date below! Renew your *Baldy Eagle* – keep it flying to your mailbox!

[]
[]

BALLOT

VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR (4) CANDIDATES

(Joint members utilize the 2nd line after candidates name)
(random order)

Dixon Davis	_____	_____
*Peggy Zappen	_____	_____
*Sophie Radowick	_____	_____
*Robin Ives	_____	_____
Write in	_____	_____