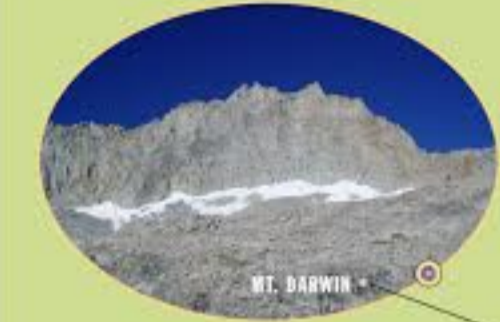


# CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF INYO COUNTY BOTANY

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY  BRISTLECONE CHAPTER

**MT. DARWIN**  
At the head of the canyon behind Sabrina Lake, this peak is named for Charles Darwin, founder of the concept of natural selection, the theory upon which our modern knowledge of plant origin and diversity is based.

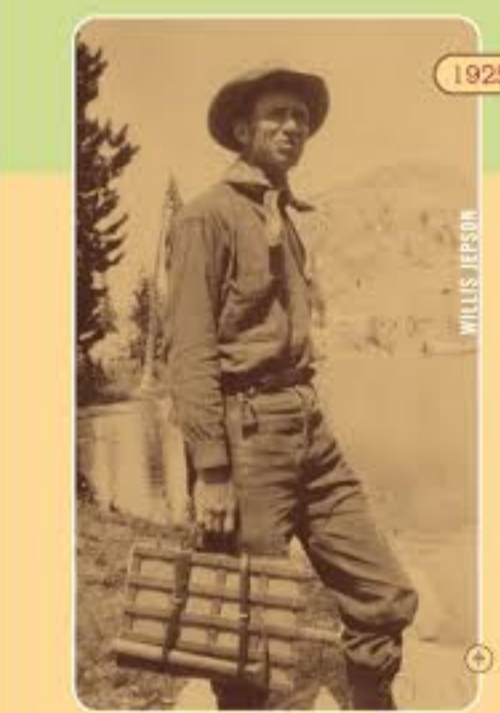


**ALICE PIPER MEMORIAL GARDEN**  
The Big Pine Elementary School and Big Pine Paiute Tribe worked together to plant a native garden in front of the school, honoring this remarkable woman who pioneered the admittance of Native Americans into public schools.



**POLEMONIUM PEAK**  
Skypilot is the common name for this plant that decorates the highest peaks and ridges of the Sierra Nevada.

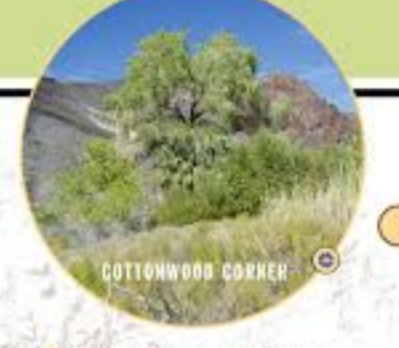
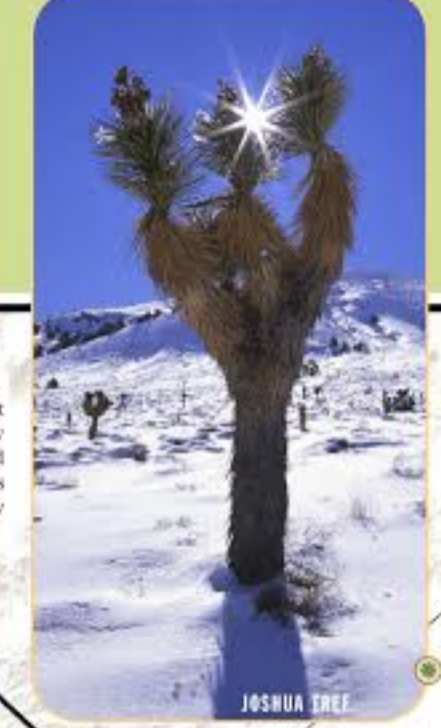
**MT. JEPSON**  
Willis Linn Jepson (1869-1946) made a major contribution to California botany through his extensive collection of plants and his publication of the state's first guide to plants.



**BISHOP COMMUNITY GARDEN**  
Established in 2011, this garden in East Bishop boasts a number of vegetable garden plots and a native plant garden tended by local residents.



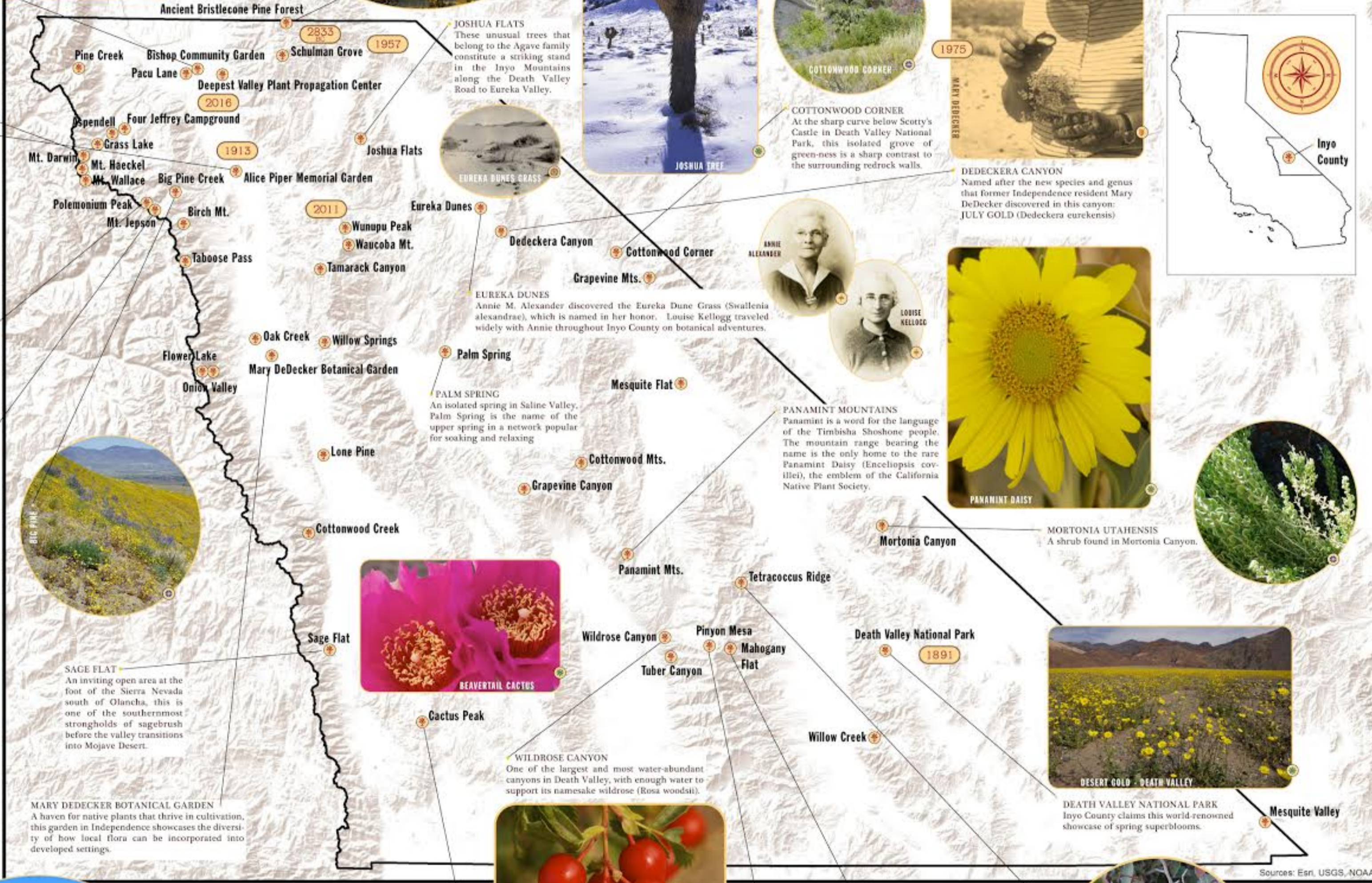
**JOSHUA FLATS**  
These unusual trees that belong to the Agave family constitute a striking stand in the Inyo Mountains along the Death Valley Road to Eureka Valley.



**COTTONWOOD CORNER**  
At the sharp curve below Scotty's Castle in Death Valley National Park, this isolated grove of green-ness is a sharp contrast to the surrounding redrock walls.



Mary DeDecker is the founder of the Bristlecone Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).



1891  
Methuselah tree germinated.

1891  
Frederick Coville conducted an expedition to document the Death Valley flora.

1913  
Big Pine's giant sequoia was planted at the intersection of 395 and 168.

1925  
Willis Jepson published California's first botanical flora.







1957  
Edmund Schulman discovered the age of Methuselah.

1975  
Mary DeDecker first collected Dedeckera southeast of the Eureka Dunes.

2011  
The USGS Board on Geographic Names the name of Squaw Peak to Wunupu, the Paiute word for pine-nut tree, or pinyon pine.

2016  
The CNPS Bristlecone Chapter has 146 members and over 1900 known plant species in the area.



- PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS:
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  -  MICHELE SLATON
  -  CNPS Bristlecone Chapter
  -  UC Berkeley Jepson Herbarium



**BEAVERTAIL CACTUS**



**WILDROSE**  
One of the largest and most water-abundant canyons in Death Valley, with enough water to support its namesake wildrose (*Rosa woodsii*).

**CACTUS FLAT AND PEAK**  
Tucked away in the Coso Mountains southeast of Olancho, Joshua trees are more common here than cactus, though prickly pear and cholla cactus do occur.



**MOJAVE PRICKLY PEAR**



**PANAMINT DAISY**



**DESERG GOLD - DEATH VALLEY**



**HOLYBUSH**

**PANAMINT MOUNTAINS**  
Panamint is a word for the language of the Timbisha Shoshone people. The mountain range bearing the name is the only home to the rare Panamint Daisy (*Encelopsis covillei*), the emblem of the California Native Plant Society.

**PINYON MESA**  
Extensive pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*) forests cloak the relatively gentle hillsides in this portion of the Panamint Mts. where the Death Valley Park Superintendent built a cabin in the cooler mountain temperatures.

**MAHOGANY FLAT**  
Stunning views of Death Valley from the Panamint Mts. crest can be found in this stand of ancient mountain mahogany.

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

