



LOS PADRES FORESTWATCH

PROTECTING WILDLIFE AND WILD PLACES ALONG CALIFORNIA'S CENTRAL COAST

OIL SPILL IN THE SESPE ■ GREENING FOREST ROADS ■ UPCOMING EVENTS ■ SANTA LUCIA FIR

BACKCOUNTRY JOURNAL ■ SCAPART SHOW ■ CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG ■ PROTECTING THE AMOLE

SUMMER 2011



CALIFORNIA CONDOR, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

Photo courtesy of Jeff Hobbs





Photo Chris Coogan



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Jeff Kuyper,
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If you received this newsletter, then you have reached out in some way to Los Padres ForestWatch. Perhaps you support our organization financially, perhaps you have spent time removing old barbed wire fences

on the Carrizo Plain, or have come into the office to help lick stamps and seal envelopes, or perhaps you sent in a public comment on the proposed bear hunt in San Luis Obispo Country, or gravel trucks along Hwy 33 outside of Ojai. Regardless of your level of involvement—thank you, we can't even begin to get it done without you.

As we work day-to-day to ensure the best protection possible for the wildlife and wild places of the Los Padres National Forest and Carrizo Plain, I never lose sight of the value of our ForestWatch supporters. From back-country travelers, to weekend warriors, to local business owners, you come from all walks of life.

Yet with this great diversity of support, we are all united under a common goal—ensuring that our local wilderness landscapes and the wildlife that inhabit them have a voice. It is because of you that we are able to continue to confront head-on the challenges and pressures facing our local forests.

Rest assured that you are making a difference. Your support of Los Padres ForestWatch counts. Your encouragement, involvement, interest, and concern make it all possible. We are truly grateful for your trust and in allowing us to serve as a voice for our community.

Thank you,



ForestWatch recently hired Matt Sayles as our Wild Heritage Project Consultant to coordinate our wilderness project throughout Ventura County. Matt Sayles has over ten years experience working for non-profit Land Trusts. Recently, Matt worked with Lassen Land and Trails Trust in Northeast California where he helped to protect California's longest rail-to-trail, "the Modoc Line" which runs 86 miles north and south between Lassen County and Modoc Counties.

Sayles graduated from Northern Michigan University, and spent a "cold and happy" eight years in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan before moving to Bend, Oregon in 2004. He enjoyed two years in the Oregon High Desert blending time working for a few local non-profits with skiing & mountain biking before moving to Susanville, California in early 2007.

In Susanville, Sayles worked as Executive Director of Lassen Land & Trails Trust, and served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Sierra Cascade Land Trust Council which represents all Land Trusts in the Sierra and Cascade ranges of California.

Sayles currently resides in Ventura, and spends his time away from ForestWatch exploring the Los Padres Forest, bicycling, and playing bluegrass music.

OIL SPILL ON THE SESPE

ForestWatch demands accountability

Crews continue to clean up Sespe Creek watershed



In April another oil spill in the Los Padres National Forest coated two miles of a pristine mountain stream in Ventura's backcountry. The spill was reported in the Sespe Oil Field on Four Forks Creek, a tributary of Sespe Creek. Initially estimated at 630 gallons of oil and 25,700 gallons of chemical-laden wastewater, this was the largest spill to occur in the forest in recent history.

The spill occurred at a facility operated by Seneca Resources, a mid-sized oil company based in Houston, Texas. The facility is located on national forest land under a lease issued by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Sespe Creek and its tributaries, including Four Forks Creek, provide clean water for thousands of municipal, agricultural, and industrial uses downstream in the Santa Clara River water basin. The Sespe is also formally protected as "critical habitat" for southern steelhead.

The spill contained oil and wastewater—which contains "biocides, anti-corrosives, clarifiers, heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and brine, all of which can be harmful to wildlife, aquatic species, and downstream water users. This toxic brew is often not contained or recovered during oil spill response strategies" because it is difficult to detect and does not float on the surface like oil, according to the California Department of Fish & Game's Office of Spill Prevention and Response.

PREVIOUS SPILLS

During the last seven years, 13 spills have been reported in the Sespe Oil Field, sending a combined total of more than 48,000 gallons of oil and wastewater into tributaries of Sespe Creek. A 2007 spill polluted three miles of a creek along the Sespe Condor Sanctuary, contaminating the waterway and posing a "significant environmental risk," according to CDFG. That spill prompted regulators to impose more than \$350,000 in fines against the company responsible for the spill, Vintage Petroleum. ForestWatch also threatened a lawsuit, and Vintage eventually sold its Sespe operations to Seneca Resources.

The 2007 spill also prompted ForestWatch to file a lawsuit against the U.S. Forest Service, challenging plans to allow oil drilling to expand across an additional 52,075 acres of the Los Padres National Forest. That plan is now on hold pending resolution of the lawsuit and completion of new biological studies.

This flood of recent spills shows that the oil industry, and the regulators, still have

a lot of work to do to bring this antiquated oil field into the 21st Century. It's irresponsible to allow even more run-away oil development when the industry can't even figure out how to control spills in existing drilling areas.

NEXT STEPS

Investigation and cleanup efforts will continue until officials certify that the cleanup is complete. When the CDFG completes its investigation, officials will release a Natural Resource Damage Assessment that measures the ecological damage caused by the spill and recommends actions to avoid future spills. The case could also be forwarded to the District Attorney's office for civil and/or criminal prosecution.

ForestWatch will begin a comprehensive evaluation of oil operations in the Sespe Oil Field. This evaluation will identify whether oil operations are properly permitted, whether they are in compliance with state and federal laws to protect clean air and water, and that adequate measures are put into place to prevent future spills in this ecologically sensitive area.



Cleanup efforts underway for an oil spill on a tributary of Sespe Creek in April



CRITTER CORNER

Scattered in the Santa Lucia Mountains of the Los Padres National Forest is the rarest and most unusual of all species of fir, the **Santa Lucia Fir**. Found only in the mountains whose name it bears, Santa Lucia fir occur solely in the watersheds of the Big Sur region which drain directly into the Pacific Ocean—always within 13 miles of the coast. The southern-most documented populations are located near Hearst's Castle, in north-western San Luis Obispo County.

Considered the 'rebels' of the firs, Santa Lucia fir have a number of unique characteristics that makes them unmistakable (and almost strange). Needles that are usually short and soft on firs grow to be two inches long on the Santa Lucia fir and are thin and dagger tipped. Their cones, found only in the very top of the tree's crown, grow unique long papery bristles giving them a look like a roosting hedgehog! They also have very narrow and sharply pointed spire-like crowns.

The greatest potential danger to the Santa Lucia fir is probably a catastrophic fire event (which due to its very narrow range could render the species near-extinct in a worst case scenario). A positive factor is that these special firs are almost entirely restricted to two habitats (deep and moist canyon bottoms and dry rocky slopes and ledges) that are both generally fire safe. Possibly because of its rarity and preference for steep topography these trees have pretty well escaped the threat of commercial logging over time. It is estimated that today more than 90% of the population occurs within the Ventana Wilderness of the Monterey District of the Los Padres National Forest, and thus they should continue to be protected from any future exploitation.

THAT'S AMOLE

ForestWatch brings attention to the threatened Camatta Canyon amole

Forest Service steps up



Camatta Canyon amole in March, prior to any flowers

The Camatta Canyon amole is a cute little endemic plant listed as a threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). It only grows on a small piece of land in San Luis Obispo County (99% occurring on the Los Padres National Forest), making it quite rare and also quite vulnerable. Because of the importance of this area for the amole, it is protected as "critical habitat." The Forest Service established a Special Interest Area there in 2005, vowing to prepare a management plan to identify ways to best protect and restore the plant.



Photo California Native Plant Society

But over the course of the last six years, no management plan was ever prepared, and a review of the plant's status indicated that livestock grazing continues to threaten the plant with extinction.

In fact, in 2008 the Forest Service authorized grazing there for a ten-year period, right in the middle of the Camatta Canyon amole habitat...and at exactly the same time that the plant flowers and

seeds, heightening the risk to this population. It became apparent that the Forest Service needed to update their antiquated environmental documents, reconsider the timing of grazing, and get to work preparing a management plan to chart a course for the long-term protection and recovery of this rare plant.

After consulting with local botanists and reviewing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recent study of the amole, ForestWatch sent a letter to the Forest Service outlining the requirements of the ESA, and requesting changes to grazing and preparation of a long-term management plan. It was important to take swift action because the grazing is currently allowed on amole habitat during the flowering season. The study by the Fish and Wildlife Service concluded: "Because the Camatta Canyon amole flowers and develops fruit from April to June, we believe that cattle grazing is likely adversely affecting the taxon by trampling, soil compaction, and possibly herbivory."

The Forest Service responded that they had begun work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to review the effects of grazing on the Camatta Canyon amole;

and that after determining the need for modifying grazing, they would begin preparation of the Special Interest Area management plan. They plan to have their review completed by the end of the year, meaning that by the 2012 grazing season a better understanding of the amole should be in place and dictating decisions. In the meantime, grazing will not occur in the area

this season.

ForestWatch will continue to work with the Forest Service to ensure that the Camatta Canyon amole is given the protection it deserves, and we thank the Forest Service for continuing to take the steps necessary to protect this rare and unique plant.

VOLUNTEER WRAPUP

ForestWatch supporters improve habitat and have fun!

We'd love to have you on our next volunteer mission to create on-the-ground change along California's Central Coast. Stay in the loop by emailing suzanne@LPFW.org

MAY 2011

What: Microtrash Cleanup

Where: Frazier Mountain Summit

Who: 17 volunteers

Why: 171 lbs. of trash removed

The summit of Frazier Mountain in the northeastern corner of Ventura County has long been on the microtrash cleanup list for ForestWatch. This past winter's plentiful storms kept us confined to other sites, but as the sun shone down on 17 volunteers one beautiful Saturday in May we knew the time had come!

An abandoned fire lookout tower perched on the mountain at 8,000 feet had unfortunately been littering the site with glass for decades. This broken glass, along with other bits of trash like nails, screws, bullet casings, and wires, was posing a threat to California condors who visit the area and will ingest this 'microtrash' or bring it back to their nests for their chicks. Once ingested, the trash particles disrupt the birds digestion and can lead to death if not surgically removed.

Volunteers got to work removing the trash, and when done a few hours later they had collected over 170 POUNDS from the site. The views from the tower were amazing (when we took time to look up from our task) and the weather could not have cooperated better (though it *had* snowed just 5 days prior!)



View from Frazier Mountain lookout

Luckily, the summit of Frazier Mountain is not one of the persistent problem areas of the Los Padres; now that the glass from the lookout tower has been removed the site should remain relatively clean into the foreseeable future.

Other sites are not so lucky; usually when they are easier to access from urban areas and have become a spot frequented by partying campers or target shooters. ForestWatch continues to work with the Forest Service on protecting these 'problem areas' and working on long-term solutions to their microtrash woes.

Mae found a great seat for microtrash collecting



HELPING HANDS

MIKE BRUNDAGE

Ever since I was a kid growing up in the 1950s and 60s suburban sprawl of the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles, I have had an appreciation for the open spaces which surround our urban environments. Weekend trips with my family to the undeveloped areas north of Los Angeles and into the Sierra range built a strong sense of the magnificence of the natural world when left relatively free of human tampering.

The sense of freedom I get when out walking the woods or in the desert is indescribable, but by the time the car ride back to town is over I know I've lost the 'wildness' that came to me. It is the memory of that feeling and the memories of the adventure that sustain me until the next trip back out into the wild.

Knowing that the wild lands are subject to all manner of invasive exploitation, I have joined numerous large environmental advocacy groups. Although they all clearly have an important mission on the state, national and world stages, it was a pleasant surprise to come across the local, regionally focused Los Padres ForestWatch organization. In the last year, I have been very proud to have contributed in a small way to help financially support LPFW political and legal actions and to participate hands on with some of the volunteer work that LPFW is coordinating.

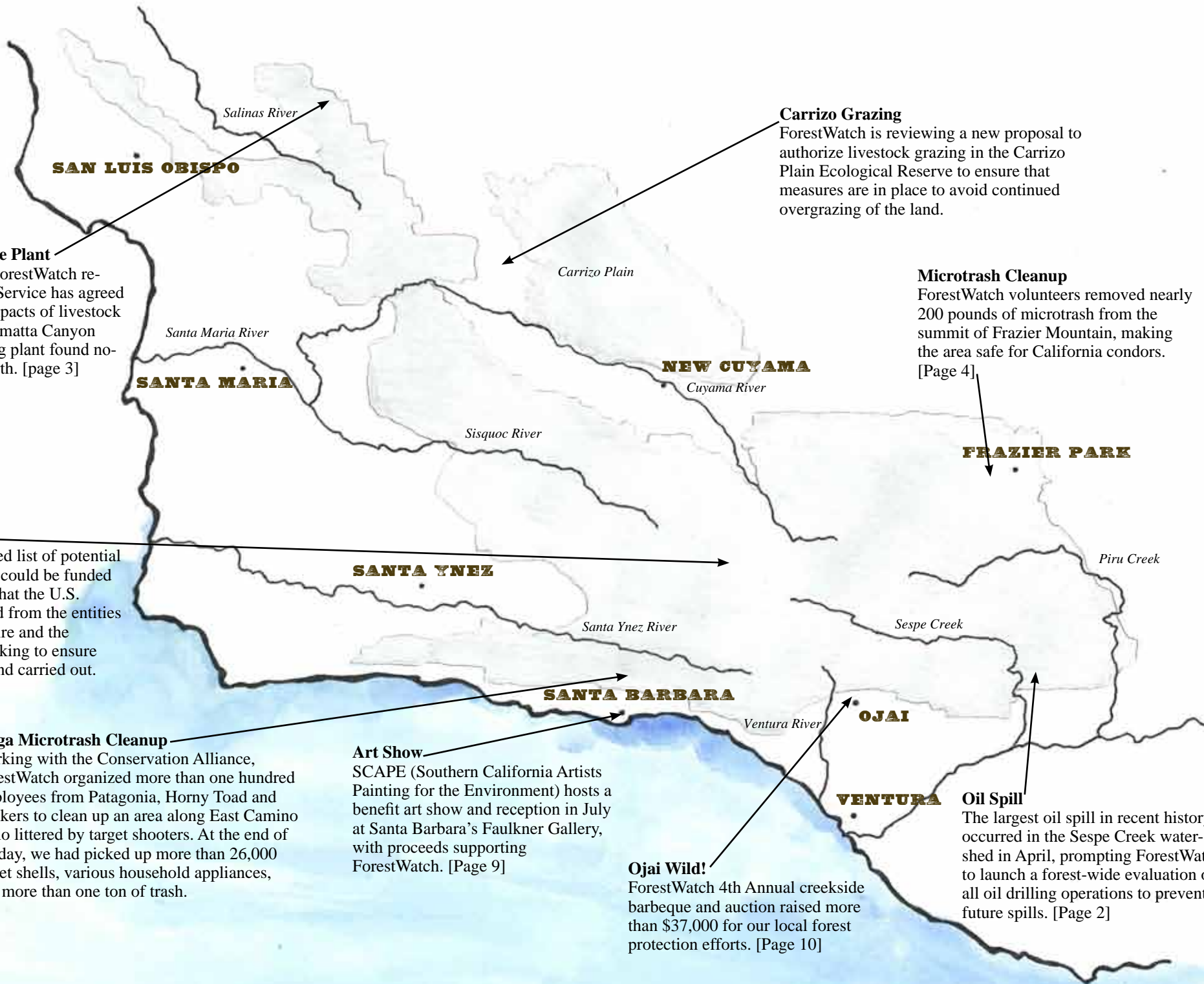
It has been inspiring to see groups of volunteers, including families with children, out working very hard for something they believe in and yet having a lot of fun while doing it. I'm looking forward to another opportunity to volunteer on a LPFW project... Thanks, LPFW!

NORTHERN LOS PADRES



Power Line Retrofit
The Forest Service is proposing to bury a power line near Anderson Peak and the Ventana Wilderness to eliminate the risk of collisions and electrocutions to endangered California Condors. ForestWatch wrote a letter of support urging swift action.

SOUTHERN LOS PADRES



Protecting a Rare Plant
In response to a ForestWatch request, the Forest Service has agreed to evaluate the impacts of livestock grazing on the Camatta Canyon amole, a flowering plant found nowhere else on Earth. [page 3]

Carrizo Grazing
ForestWatch is reviewing a new proposal to authorize livestock grazing in the Carrizo Plain Ecological Reserve to ensure that measures are in place to avoid continued overgrazing of the land.

Microtrash Cleanup
ForestWatch volunteers removed nearly 200 pounds of microtrash from the summit of Frazier Mountain, making the area safe for California condors. [Page 4]

Wildfire Restoration
ForestWatch submitted a detailed list of potential habitat restoration projects that could be funded with \$15 million in restitution that the U.S. Forest Service recently received from the entities responsible for the 2003 Piru Fire and the 2007 Zaca Fire. We're now working to ensure that these projects are funded and carried out.

Mega Microtrash Cleanup
Working with the Conservation Alliance, ForestWatch organized more than one hundred employees from Patagonia, Horny Toad and Deckers to clean up an area along East Camino Cielo littered by target shooters. At the end of the day, we had picked up more than 26,000 bullet shells, various household appliances, and more than one ton of trash.

Art Show
SCAPE (Southern California Artists Painting for the Environment) hosts a benefit art show and reception in July at Santa Barbara's Faulkner Gallery, with proceeds supporting ForestWatch. [Page 9]

Ojai Wild!
ForestWatch 4th Annual creekside barbeque and auction raised more than \$37,000 for our local forest protection efforts. [Page 10]

Oil Spill
The largest oil spill in recent history occurred in the Sespe Creek watershed in April, prompting ForestWatch to launch a forest-wide evaluation of all oil drilling operations to prevent future spills. [Page 2]

LOOKING ACROSS THE FOREST

AN UPDATE ON HOW WE'RE PROTECTING YOUR REGION

BACKCOUNTRY JOURNAL

Stories from the backcountry that inspire the preservation of these unique wild lands

Personal stories instill a sense of place and help capture that wonder and excitement that we have all experienced when in an amazing natural setting. **Share your personal accounts of time spent in the wild with us at info@LPFW.org**

FIRST TRIP

Jordan Devine shares her first backpacking trip with her dad (and us)



My dad was born and raised in Santa Barbara and has talked about spending a lot of his earlier years backpacking in our local mountains. In fact, as a teenager he'd often take off for a weekend with little more than a sleeping bag, his dog, and a good knife – often determined to “eat off the trail,” which usually brought him back home on Sunday with an empty stomach. But they sounded like great adventures nonetheless.

Growing up, I did a lot of car camping with my folks, but pops and I never had the opportunity to go backpacking together. We talked about it over the years, but we just never seemed to find the right time to go. During spring break from school, we did a hike to the top of Rattlesnake Canyon in the Santa Barbara front country, and it inspired us to plan a backpacking trip as soon as school was over.

So, the day after arriving home from college, we left on a three-day, two-night backpack trip into the San Rafael Wilderness of the Los Padres.

That first day in we started from Nira Campground, heading west along Manzana Creek toward the Old School House and hiked for about five miles.

Tons of wildflowers were in bloom, which we kept commenting on, and I was amazed how green everything was. I especially liked the little purple flowers that looked like fairy lanterns. The hills were just covered in them. It was really beautiful.

The river had so much water in it and there were a lot of river crossings. We had to take our shoes on and off, and in the end we just took them off and kept them off, but we didn't care. We took our dog Dakota with us on the trip and my dad kept calling him “princess.” Although Dakota is part Labrador, he is downright afraid of the water, which isn't a good mix with a hike that has several creek crossings throughout the day.

The first night we made our own camp on a very comfortable sand bar by the creek. Dad cooked up a pot of really bad tasting beef stroganoff. He had also decided not to bring a tent on this trip – so it was my first time sleeping under the stars. That first night as we lay in our sleeping bags we started pointing



out the stars as they were coming out. I remember waking up later in the night and looking up at the sky absolutely ablaze with stars. I don't think I've ever seen anything so beautiful before and I loved just lying there and looking up.

We spent much of both days swimming.

We went on short hikes exploring along the creek—finding other swimming holes to cool off in. We saw turtles, fish, a gopher snake, a horned toad (which was awesome), mule deer, and very few people. We ran into only two other people on our trip, and each night we had the campsite to ourselves.

Our campsite on the second night was great. There was a fire pit, and some folks before us had placed rocks all around it, and fashioned these incredible stone seats. It was a perfect set up—right by a water pool.

That night dad and I played cards and I slept much better. I think I was too tired to be nervous about sleeping outdoors. Our dog slept in between us and at one point I heard him growl a little (I just pulled the sleeping bag over my head). Later on I thought I'd heard him again, but then I realized it was just my dad snoring! It was a great adventure and dad and I are talking about doing another trip soon before it gets too hot in the backcountry.

When we got home, my mom asked each of us what we liked best about the trip I told her that it was just so beautiful back there and nice to be away from TV, computers, which as an 18 year old we're kind of addicted to, and I especially liked spending time with my dad. My dad said that the best part of the trip was sharing the experience with me. He said that it rekindled a desire to get out into the backcountry. Lots of his hiking had been done outside the Ojai area, and he would love to explore this area more.

My mom says she always feels a little closer to God in the mountains and I think she's right. There is something spiritual about wilderness, something peaceful – something good for the soul.

ROADS ON THE LOS PADRES

The Los Padres National Forest is crisscrossed by 1,684 miles of roads – the same distance as a road trip from Santa Barbara to Omaha, Nebraska! Many of these roads provide access to popular recreation sites. However, some of these roads do cross through streams and rivers (some of the most ecologically sensitive areas in the forest), spread invasive weeds, pollute waterways with erosion, and increase wildfire risk.

Indeed, maintaining the forest's road system is a delicate balance between public access and finding ways to lessen or avoid the serious environmental damage that can be caused by roads. Here's the latest on how ForestWatch, the Forest Service, and others are trying to strike that balance:

ROAD RIGHTSIZING

The national forest road system is more than 375,000 miles. Underfunded, with only about 20% of the system maintained to standard in any given year, this system of roads has a multi-billion dollar maintenance backlog.

In 2001, the Forest Service outlined a nationwide plan for making its road system both fiscally and ecologically sound. The purpose of the plan was two-fold: (1) to reduce the road maintenance backlog by bringing the forest road system to more manageable levels, and (2) to "stormproof" roads so that the agency doesn't need to spend scarce funds rebuilding them after every storm event. This plan – now called the Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Initiative – languished for eight years before Congress, in 2009, ordered the agency to develop a plan for moving forward.

Now, the Forest Service has done just that, requiring each national forest to identify an ecologically and fiscally sustainable minimum road system by 2015. ForestWatch was one of many organizations who asked the Forest Service and Congress to take action, and to fully fund the initiative. We're excited that work is now moving forward to ensure an ecologically and financially sustainable forest road system.

FOREST PLAN SETTLEMENT

Earlier this year, several conserva-

tion groups – including ForestWatch – reached a landmark legal settlement with the Forest Service and motorized user groups. Part of the agreement requires all parties to work collaboratively to identify priority roads for decommissioning (closing unnecessary roads and returning the area to a natural state). After a series of day-long meetings this past Spring, we're well on our way towards identifying which roads are prime candidates. Once the list is complete later this summer, we will work with the Forest Service to help fund and implement the projects.

LEGAL VICTORY

In 2009, ForestWatch learned of a proposal to remove vegetation along 750 miles of roads across the forest. We expressed our interest in reviewing and commenting on this project – on three separate occasions – but the Forest Service went ahead and began work on the project without any public notice, and with minimal environmental review.

ForestWatch filed suit in federal court to defend the public's right to participate in forest decisions, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In February, the judge ruled in our favor, concluding that the Forest Service's approval of the project without public input "undermines the very purpose of NEPA." The judge temporarily halted the project for a few days, and the Forest Service and ForestWatch agreed to a set of conditions to allow the project to move forward: a buffer zone around streams and riparian areas, avoidance of sensitive plant and animal habitat, protection of trees, and timing restrictions when working near areas with nesting birds.

Under the agreement, the agency also pledged to consult with expert wildlife agencies and to secure permits for road work in streambeds, two legally-required actions that the Los Padres National Forest hasn't done in more than a decade. A particular focus will be on the 215 locations where roads cut through streambeds in the Los Padres. Road maintenance activities will be allowed to continue in these areas, so long as certain precautions are taken to protect water quality and rare wildlife.



SAGEBRUSH ANNIE'S

Proprietors Larry and Karina Hogan will be the first to tell you that Sagebrush Annie's is more than a restaurant; it's an experience. This homey eatery, founded more than 22 years ago, is located in the Cuyama Valley, giving diners beautiful nightly views of the incredible Cuyama sunsets to the west as the sun dips below the Sierra Madre Mountains of the Los Padres National Forest.

Karina is the chef, and as good as they come in the kitchen, and Larry mans the BBQ with all the passion and skill of a top Texas pit master. Following the food preparation Larry personally pulls the cork and pours an award winning wine to compliment an exquisite meal. Sagebrush Annie's not only offers nightly weekend dining, but the Hogans also grow and tend the grapes that bring you the award winning Sagebrush Annie's and Stone Pine Estate wines.

And while the Hogans fill their days with the restaurant, wine making, and life in the beautiful Cuyama Valley, they have also found time to become valued supporters of the work of Los Padres ForestWatch. In 2010, they generously brought and served their Stone Pine Estate and Sagebrush Annie wines to over 200 guests at our Ojai Wild! benefit event, they've donated wine tasting at their facility for ForestWatch donors, and continue to make themselves available in support of the protection of our region's open spaces. ForestWatch is grateful for this support and we encourage you to visit Sagebrush Annie's and experience all that this quiet destination has to offer!

Sagebrush Annie's restaurant is open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights. BBQ steak, chicken and fish are the fare. The wine tasting room is open Saturday and Sunday. Visit their website at SagebrushAnnies.com.



CRITTER CORNER

The California red-legged frog (CRLF), *Rana draytonii*, is the largest native frog in the western United States, and is actually found on the Los Padres National Forest more than any other public lands in California. These threatened frogs have been eliminated from over 70 percent of their historic habitat, and today can be found primarily in the coastal streams and wetlands of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara counties.

CRLF utilize a variety of habitat types, including aquatic, riparian, and upland areas. They need water during the breeding season (generally November – April) for laying their eggs. It takes seven long and dangerous months for the fertilized eggs to become frogs—survival has been estimated to range as low as less than 1 percent!

Predatory nonnative fish and amphibians are particularly serious threats to red-legged frogs. With few exceptions, the red-legged frog has disappeared from virtually all sites where nonnative bullfrogs have become established. Other threats include impacts from campgrounds and roads in frog habitat, livestock grazing resulting in loss or damage of riparian habitat, and water diversions. Finally, another serious threat to CRLF is the past and continued destruction of suitable habitat for the frogs to live and breed in. Historically the CRLF extended from Point Reyes National Seashore, as far east as the Sierra foothills, and down into Baja California.

We are glad to have some of the population strongholds that we do on the Los Padres National Forest, and ForestWatch will continue to monitor projects on the forest with the protection of the California red-legged frog in mind.

SCAPE ART SHOW AND RECEPTION

Wilderness to Gallery, Painting to Protect the Los Padres National Forest
A SCAPE art show & sale to benefit Los Padres ForestWatch

Henry David Thoreau said that “this world is but a canvas to our imagination.” During the month of July you’ll have the opportunity to see our local forest lands captured on canvas by the imagination and skill of the artists of SCAPE (Southern California Artists Painting for the Environment) at the exhibit “Wilderness to Gallery.”

This month-long exhibit and sale will run from July 3-30, 2011 at the Faulkner Gallery at the main Santa Barbara Library. SCAPE will generously donate 40% of the proceeds from all sales from this exhibit to Los Padres ForestWatch to benefit our protection efforts in the Los Padres National Forest.

Don’t miss the special **Artist’s Reception on Thursday, July 7th from 5-8 p.m.** Open to the public, this is a great oppor-

tunity to meet the artists, mingle with ForestWatch staff and Board members, enjoy some refreshments, and purchase some amazing art!



Jerry Martin

SCAPE was founded in 2002 and has grown to over 200 members—a diverse group including nationally known and local artists, students, patrons and gallery owners. Their goals are to have exhibitions to help raise money to protect open spaces and to increase public awareness of environmental and conservation issues. For more information on SCAPE, please visit their website

at www.s-c-a-p-e.org.

The Santa Barbara Main Library is located at 40 East Anapamu, Santa Barbara, CA. Open Tu-Th 10am-8 pm, F-Sa 10am-5:30pm, and Sun 1-5pm



Mirella Olsen



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JOIN US! UPCOMING EVENTS

SCAPE Art Show and Sale throughout July



Don't miss the Artist Reception on Thursday, July 7, for this exciting art show benefiting ForestWatch and featuring paintings from the talented artists of SCAPE. Show and sale runs through July at the Faulkner Gallery in the Santa Barbara Public Library. More details on page 9.

National Public Lands Day September 17



ForestWatch is taking a short break from our volunteer fieldwork over the summer, but stay tuned as we resume in the fall. Join in National Public Lands Day on September 17 - last year 170,000 volunteers worked at over 2,080 sites in every state! Check out California opportunities at PublicLandsDay.org

Ventura Hillside Music Festival September 24



Stop by our booth at the Central Coast's annual end-of-summer bash thrown by Ventura Hillside Conservancy. Held in Arroyo Verde Park, in Ventura, CA, the Ventura Hillside Music Festival is always a good time and ForestWatch is glad to be invited to share in the event and meet new supporters each year!