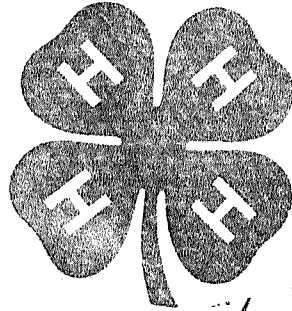
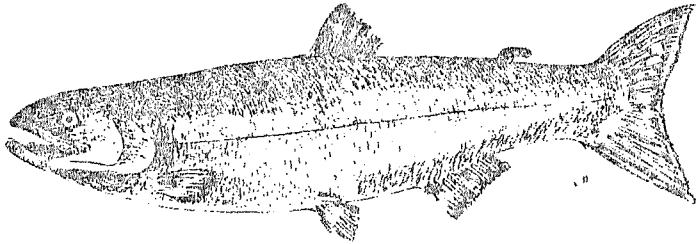


MADOBIE DOG

Nature Trail

Los Posados 4-H Camp
Napa County



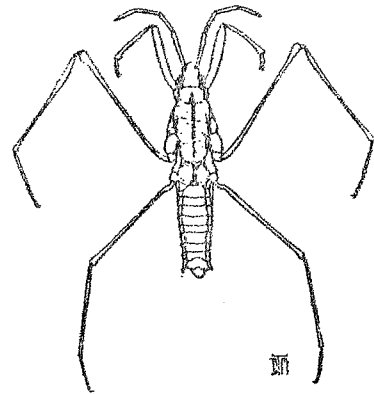
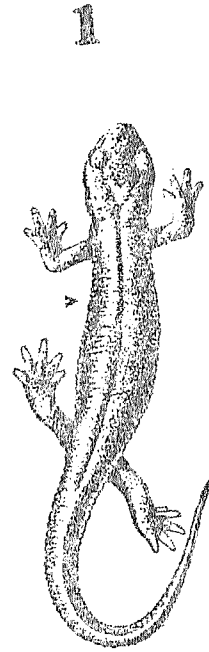


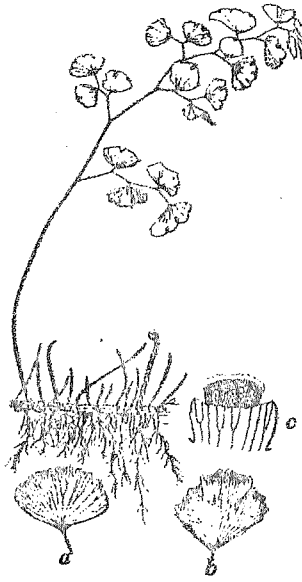
MOORE CREEK

Moore Creek is a main influence on the A-H camp. It starts at a spring which runs all year round. The creek follows a fault line. A fault can be compared to a pie made with two different types of crust, regular and graham cracker. Where the two crusts meet is a weak place in the crust. Moore Creek runs where that weak place is.

Moore Creek is the home of all sorts of wildlife. One of the most common is the California Newt. It is distinctive because its top portion is dark chocolate brown and its lower portion is yellow to deep orange. These Newts are most often in the water.

Another form of wildlife common to see in Moore Creek which goes by many names, is the water strider. It is my favorite. These are the grey colored bugs that run on top of the water. There are many other types of wildlife in this stream, but they are much more elusive. These include; fish, frogs, snakes, and turtles. Maybe you'll see some.

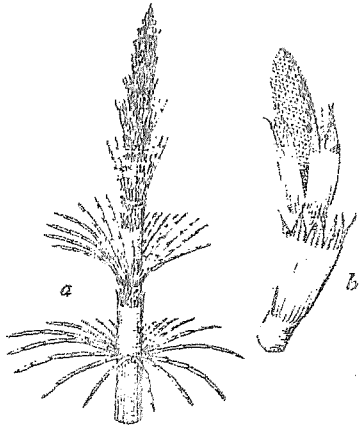




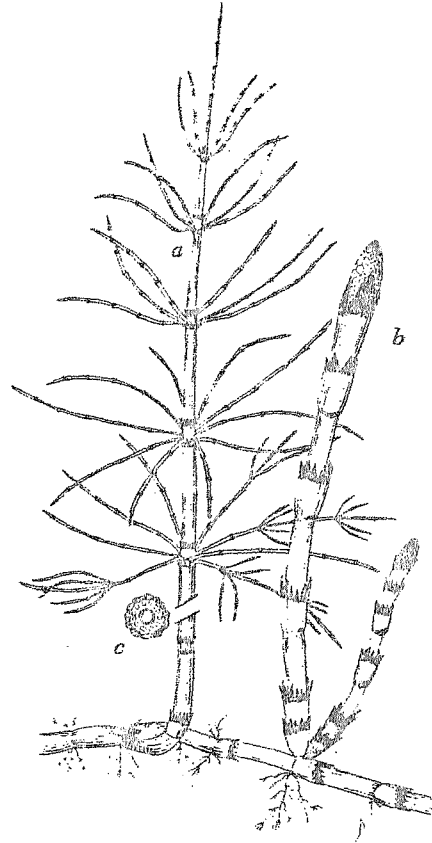
CALIFORNIA MAIDEN-HAIR
Adiantum jordani

17 add
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book

The Maiden-Hair fern is a delicate plant that looks like it should be in a Japanese painting. The stems are very thin and black. The leaves are fan shaped and lacey. It grows in moist, rocky canyons. Indians used this plant for an ointment to soothé inflamed skin.



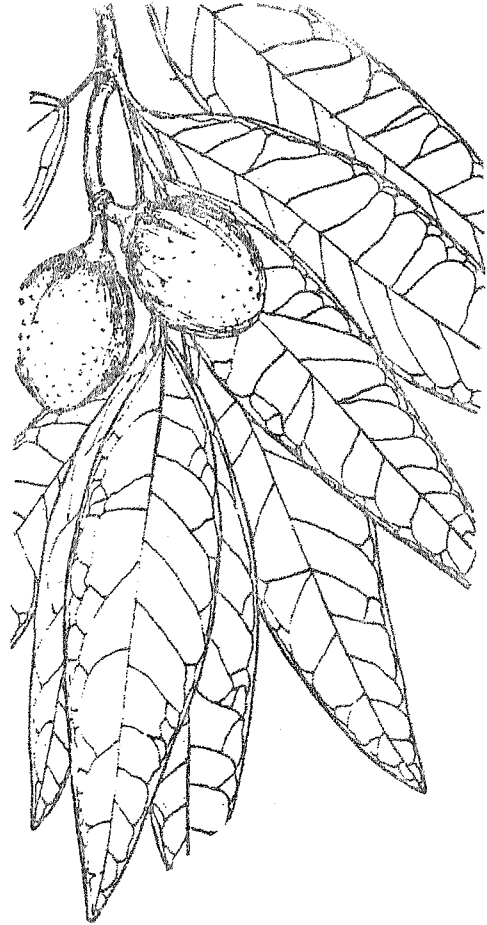
Giant Horsetail
a, sterile stem; *b*, fertile stem.



Common Horsetail
a, sterile stem; *b*, fertile stem; *c*, cross-section of stem.

HORSETAIL
Equisetum hiemale

The Horsetail grows in damp sandy areas, generally along stream beds. The plant grows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet tall. It has bamboo like joints. Horsetails generally grow in clumps. The Indians used them for scouring pots and utensils.



CALIFORNIA LAUREL or BAY
Umbellularia californica

This is one of the more fun trees to find in the woods because the leaves are a popular spice for soups and spaghetti. The Bay Tree can be from 20 to 60 feet tall. The leaves are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, evergreen and leathery to the feel. The leaves have a strong smell. The fruits were roasted and eaten by the Indians.

Bay Trees are popular with deer. Deer browse heavily on young trees and can prune a small tree to look like a hedge.



APPLE TREES

This area was the orchard for the pioneers of this area. Originally, when John Morris bought the land from Mr. Musso, there were about 30 apple and other trees. (This was in the 1870's) The rabbits almost killed those trees, but they survived, while John Morris added more. John Morris died in 1907, which makes these trees very old.

These trees are full of holes. These holes are probably made by woodpeckers. Woodpeckers drill into the trees after insects, which they spear with long, barbed tipped tongues. The Woodpeckers find the insects by listening to them in the tree with their extra keen ears.

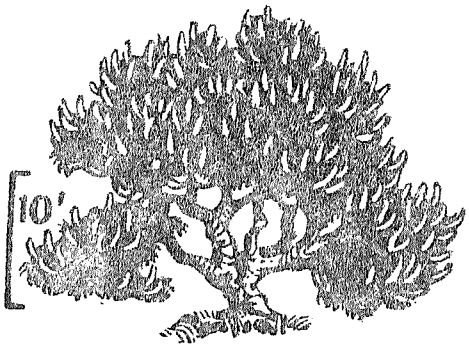


Aesculus californica

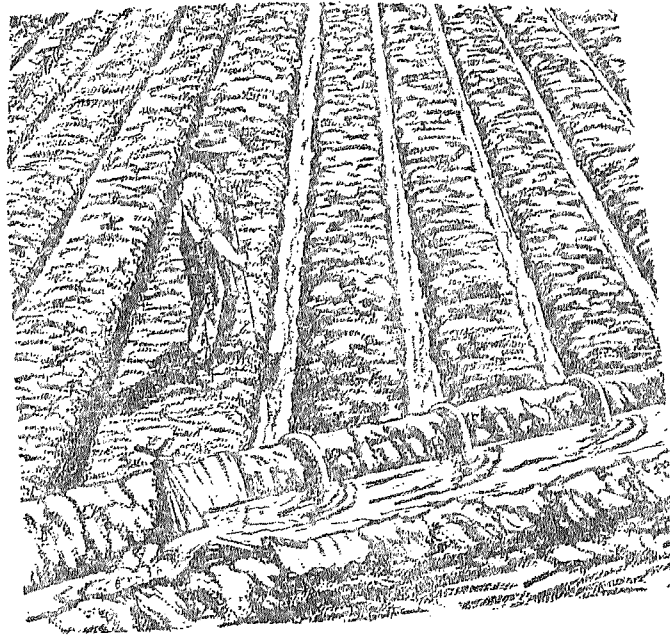
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CALIFORNIA BUCKEYE
Aesculus californica

18

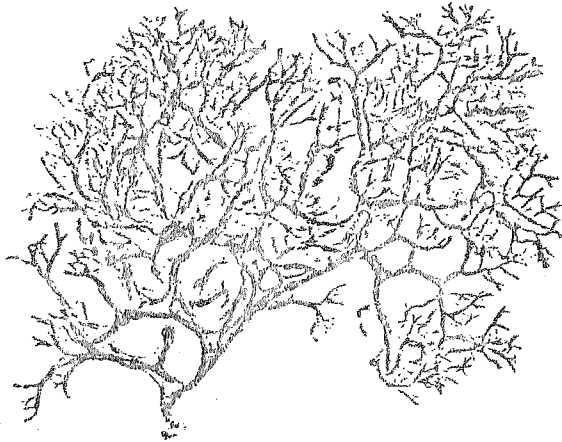


The Buckeye is one of the more spectacular trees in the woods when it blossoms. The flowers are cream colored spikes that make the tree look like a giant candelabra. The nectar from these flowers is poisonous to bees. The leaves are made of five large leaflets, centrally joined. The seeds are bigger than walnuts and poison also. The Indians used to eat the seeds after leaching all the poison out.



THE WATER DITCHES

A good portion of the Madobie Dog Trail is the old irrigation ditch. Remember back at the Horse Tail area, there was the remainder of a rock dam. A dam similar to that would channel the water into this ditch to irrigate the orchard, the berries and a garden. The old Blake house site was down this path, under the big oak with the pipes under it.



LICHENS

Lichens come in different forms. Some are the stringy things hanging from the trees, while others are the sand-papery stuff growing on rocks. Lichen is really two plants helping each other. This is called symbiosis.

Lichen is a one celled algae living within a fungus body. The algae contains chlorophyll, which uses sunlight to make food. Fungus gives shelter and takes minerals from the rock.

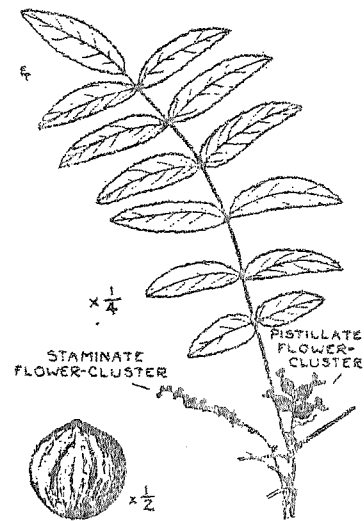
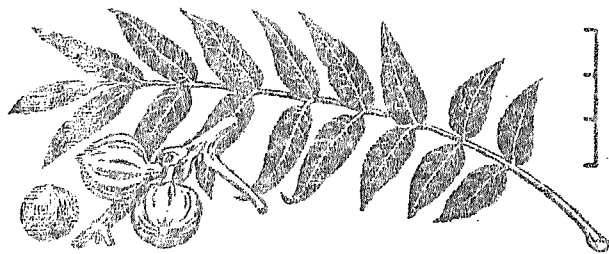
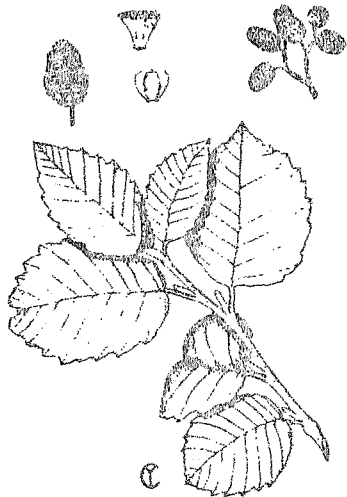


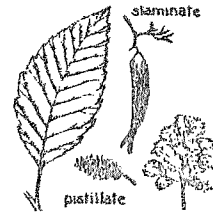
FIG. 69 JUGLANS CALIFORNICA

BALCK WALNUT
Juglans californica

This tree is found coming out at the base of many English Walnut trees because it is the root stock for that tree. This tree can be from 15 to 50 feet tall. There are 9 to 17 leaflets that are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long each. The nuts are thick and the Indians used to eat them. The wood can make beautiful furniature.



Conj.
Str. Wd.
Hardw.



WHITE ALDER
Alnus rhombifolia

This is the most common tree growing along Moore Creek. White Alder likes to grow it's feet in the water. Its leaves are lacey, flowers are drooping catkins, and its fruits are ting conelike things. The main use of White Alder is firewood.

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7/81

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