



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

Casa del Prado Room 101, Balboa Park
July 18, 2017

6:30 pm: Natives for Novices

Using California Native Plants as Part of a Sustainable Landscape

by Alden Hough

Find out how to use rainwater and greywater harvesting to reduce or eliminate the need to irrigate your garden and how to use native plants to fix nitrogen for your fruit trees, attract beneficial insects and pollinators, sequester carbon and increase your soil biology. Alden



Hough is a Permaculture Designer and Educator, and Program Director of the non-profit organization Sky Mountain Permaculture in Escondido, where he teaches people how to regenerate the Earth and live more sustainable lives. He has created a 7-acre rainwater

harvesting demonstration site to show people how to "first plant the water". Alden graduated from the Center for Agro-Ecology and Sustainable Food Systems program and has a Geology degree from the UC, Santa Cruz. For info: www.skymountainpermaculture.com or on Facebook.

7:00 – 7:30 pm – refreshments, browsing, & socializing.
Chapter meetings are free and open to the public.

7:30 pm: Featured Presentation

Permaculture and Native Plants

by Diane and Miranda Kennedy

We'll explore how native plants are integral to any landscape, not just because of their drought tolerance, but because of their communication skills. We'll also see how using permaculture practices when planting ensure native plant survival.

Permaculture is a system of agricultural and social design principles centered around simulating or directly using the patterns and features observed in natural ecosystems. The term permaculture (as a systematic method) was first coined by Australians David Holmgren and Bill Mollison in 1978.



Diane and Miranda Kennedy are from Finch Frolic Garden Permaculture. Diane is a former SDC Senior Park Ranger and active with the Fallbrook Land Conservancy's Native Plant Restoration Team.

Miranda, Diane's daughter, has a degree in Wildlife Conservation and is a Board member with the FLC. Together they teach permaculture through tours of their food forest, consultations, lectures and via www.vegetariat.com and Finch Frolic Facebook.

Upcoming Chapter Meetings August: NO CHAPTER MEETING.

September 19: Eastlake postage stamp gardens/bio-swales on the CNPSSD 2017 Garden Native Tour: Chuck Poland (SDSU student).

October 17: USFS management of rare plants on fuel breaks: Kirsten Winter (Supervisor, Cleveland National Forest)

November 14: TBD

December 19: CNPS-SD Annual Holiday Potluck; Presentation by Tom Oberbauer.

January 16, 2018: Presentation by Jon Rebman and Sula Vanderplank.

BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, July 5, 6:30 – 9:00 p.m. 4010 Morena Blvd, Suite 100, San Diego (Thomas Guide 1248 C4). CNPS-SD Executive Board meetings are always the first Wednesday of the month, except when the 1st Wednesday falls on a holiday. Members are welcome to attend as observers. To add an issue to the agenda, please email president@cnpssd.org.

Welcome New Members!

David Fleming
George Liddle
Karen Johnston
Anna Prowant

Andrew Steyers
Kathy Thorbjarnarson
Deborah Woodward

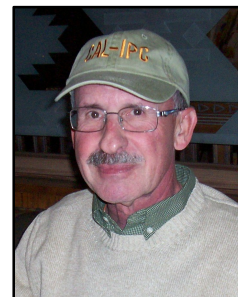
Volunteer Announcement

CNPS San Diego is looking for a volunteer or volunteers to help out with some administrative support. Looking for someone proficient with Excel, computers in general and interested and able in working independently as well as collaboratively with others. The amount of time commitment varies but most of the work can be done on your own schedule.

If you are interested in getting more involved with the chapter's activities and meeting other people with an interest in California native plants, please send an email to info@cnpssd.org.

Cox Conserves Heroes

CNPS-SD Board Member **Bob Byrnes**, a hardworking habitat restorationist and invasive plants remover nominated by Arne Johanson, received a "Cox Conserves Heroes" award of \$5,000 from Cox Communications, to be given to the 403(c)(b) organization of his choice, which is CNPS-SD. These Cox awards go to **"volunteers who create, preserve or enhance the shared outdoor places in our communities."** He was one of the 3 finalists receiving the award and who are competing for the first place award to the finalist who gets the most votes in a web vote contest. If Bob wins, his award goes up to \$10,000. Mike Gonzales and Bob will be in a web video, already filmed by Cox, discussing volunteer work. Voting ends before you will receive this newsletter, so we will let you know in next month's newsletter if he receives the first place prize!



NATIVE GARDENING

Seed Sorting Party

Please join us for our second seed sorting party to prepare for the Oct. 2017 plant and seed sale.

Saturday, July 15

9 am - Noon

**Tecolote Nature Center
5180 Tecolote Rd., San Diego**

Come for the whole time or just an hour, we'd love your help and a chance to catch up. We still have new seed to package and will have more to clean. No experience necessary. Join us! If you have seeds to donate or clean, please do bring them! See you there and please RSVP if you can: seedsandbulbs@cnpssd.org.



Garden Native Meeting

July 12. Garden Native is the Chapter's native gardening committee, which meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month at various locations. The July meeting will be at 9251 Golondrina Dr., La Mesa, CA 91941. The meeting will be a potluck. For info: **Judie Lincer** at (619) 277-1490.

CONSERVATION

Conservation Committee

July 11. Usually the first Tuesday evening of each month. Because the first Tuesday is the Fourth of July holiday, the meeting will be the second Tuesday in July. Contact **Frank Landis** at conservation@cnpsd.org for meeting details.

Climate Change: Option C and Its Exploits

On June 10, the state CNPS Chapter Council passed the following position statement:

"Climate is a significant factor effecting natural ecosystems, including California flora.

"CNPS recognizes that climate change is real and that the current rate of global warming is faster than nonhuman natural forces would produce. Based on overwhelming evidence and broad scientific consensus, we hold that human actions, including greenhouse gas emissions, are major contributors to local and global climate change. This recognition follows the work of world leading institutions and organizations, including the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United States National Academy of Sciences, and the American Geophysical Union. CNPS recognizes that climate change is a current and future stress on California's native flora, especially when added to other human activities, including habitat loss, introduction of non-native species, and blocking landscape linkages.

"CNPS supports science-based, rational policies and actions, on the local, state, national, and international levels, that lead to the reduction of greenhouse gases without endangering California's native flora. We urge all Californians and CNPS members to do their part to protect California's

native plants.

"CNPS recognizes that because the effects of current climate change will span centuries to come, we need to identify and enact conservation measures that must be undertaken now and in years and decades to come, given the context of predicted but uncertain future conditions. We also recognize that further efforts, many of them unforeseeable, will be needed to protect California's native plants.

"CNPS supports research on climate change and its effects on California native plants. Such research can include, but is not limited to, studying probable changes in local microclimates and their effects on native plants, and novel conservation methods."

This is an important statement, because up until the moment this statement was approved, CNPS had no official position on climate change, even though we've been dealing with it on an ad hoc basis for years. Still, it's not the end. Since I helped write it, for my sins I'm now part of the committee that will help figure out how this position statement affects CNPS' existing policies and to help craft new ones.

That's what I'm thinking about at the moment, with my incredibly cynical thought about Option C. It arose from the debate in passing the statement. Originally, I had included language after the phrase "novel conservation methods" to include topics like assisted migration, which we'd actually spent much of last fall's Chapter Council session talking about. Several people went ballistic about "assisted migration." Even though the paragraph was about researching topics that everyone knows are controversial, they assumed that we were asking CNPS to support assisted migration and they wouldn't support the position statement because of those two words.

For a group that calls itself science-based, it was a great example of what science-based means in practice. We're no more immune to buzzwords and hot buttons than anyone else is. And that leads to the idea of Option C, which I suspect most people will find problematic, but it needs to be talked about.

Right now, to oversimplify, conservation in CNPS has two options: Option A is that we win the hard fight to protect something so that it will stay as it was when we fell in love with it, and at best we temporarily win and it is protected(ish). Option B is that we lose and it's destroyed, in which case we hug each other and cry, or do whatever else it is we do to console ourselves. It's a

terribly Romantic (capital R deliberate) thing, struggling to preserve the swiftly vanishing traces of our cherished past, and the effort has a certain tragic nobility to it. But now we've got a problem: climate change. Due to human activity (including that of CNPS, with our long-drive field trips and flights to chapter councils and other events), the climate is changing, and it will continue to change for centuries. While climate change is not new to this planet, it is extremely destructive to the worldview that supports Option A, the Romantic notion of protecting the timeless past against the pointlessly changing present.

Is Option B then our only choice in the face of climate change? If not, what's Option C? This is where things like assisted migration become part of the conversation. This is also where we have to make a decision: what are we fighting for, if not the past?

Personally, I'm all in favor of standing against the oncoming mass extinction, but a surprising number of people seem to be stuck with an all-or-nothing view. If it can't be preserved as it was, a living museum on a preserve, they don't want it saved at all. At least on an emotional level.

If you happen to be one of the people who feels this way, I hope you take some time to sit with your feelings and contemplate this topic. I'd submit, very gently, that this particular ideology might be getting in the way of conservation, rather than enabling it. Is the past so important to you that it's the only thing worth saving? Or are you willing to help native plants as refugees, and give them shelter elsewhere? That's the essence of assisted migration. Given the violence around human migration and refugees, it's not surprising that non-human migration should meet with strong emotions too, and that's why we need to sit and contemplate it. And it is an ideology, one sprung from the Romantic movement of the 19th Century that was in itself a rebellion against the excesses of the scientific Enlightenment.

That's the contradiction at the heart of CNPS conservation. Our hearts Romantically want to save the past, but we espouse Enlightenment botany as the best guide forward. It's this contradiction that we need to sort out, individually, as a chapter, and as a society.

Unfortunately, that's not the only issue.

It may seem that I tarred my fellow Chapter Council members as Romantic know-nothings in their attack on assisted migration, but their objection was fact-based as well as heartfelt. They protested that assisted

migration was a scam, bad science, and an excuse for all sorts of crap. That's the other side of things like assisted migration: how can they be exploited?

This is a key question going forward, because as CNPS develops policies to deal with climate change, we've got to figure out what's going to cause damage, so we can avoid doing it. That's why I'm starting to learn about all the ways bright ideas like assisted migration can be exploited.

There are a lot of them. The big one is all the sleazy, third-rate "restorationists" who will plant anything anywhere, so long as they get paid. Assisted migration is a gold mine for them, because it allows them to plant species beyond their current ranges in the name of protecting them from climate change. When is what they are doing a good idea, and when is it slimy profiteering? We need to wrap our heads around the state of the science and determine how to deal with the fraudsters, and whether it's something that requires expertise (Gaia help us) or whether there are simple

measures that we can teach everyone.



For example, I often "joke" about *Limonium perezii*, Perez's sea lavender (left), one of the weedy sea lavenders along our coast.

There are only 350 plants of it in the wild, all growing on a steep slope on the island of Tenerife in the Canaries. When climate change (or a deranged billy goat) kills those off, should we treat our *Limonium perezii* as an honorary native and let it infest, excuse me, inhabit, parts of our coast? Or is it now a stateless weed, due to be exterminated wherever it escapes a garden, because there is no native population to protect? This is a silly example, picked because many of you know this plant, but we're pretty close to that scenario with the rarest California native plants; the ones, like the Franciscan manzanita that survived as a single plant on a freeway verge until it was hauled into captivity. It no longer has a native population. Is it now a mere ornamental? What if it's planted up in Mendocino? Is it then a weed? You get the idea (and yes, I know that Franciscan manzanita is federally listed as endangered). If there's no native population left, do we still have any obligation to protect a plant? What does that mean for the term California Native Plant?

We in CNPS need to figure out how we're going in the

face of climate change. Our current response is that locally native is best, but if all that's going to do is result in a bunch of dead plants that would have been happier somewhere else, what's our Option C?

And so it goes. It's not the most pleasant thing to talk about, and I definitely prefer Option A, where we win, and win, and win again. But the world's changing, and if we don't want to get stuck with Option B, we need to figure out which Options C are realistic and acceptable, even if we never stop mourning for that glorious and vanished past. I hope you're willing to help out, this only works if we agree on what's an acceptable response to an uncertain future.

~ Frank Landis, Conservation Chair

Conservation Conference



February 1-3, 2018
Workshops & Field Trips January 30-31

Los Angeles, CA
Los Angeles Airport Marriott

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS FOR ORAL AND
POSTER PRESENTATIONS: OPEN
THROUGH JULY 10.

<https://conference.cnps.org/>

IN THE FIELD

Spring 2017 on Coastal San Diego County

Lest one gain the impression that the wildflowers this year were confined to the desert, I wanted to describe two coastal areas as well. In mid-March, I figured that Point Loma was getting close to flowering. Previous years following good rainfall seasons, the tidepool side of Point Loma will have displays of *Eschscholzia californica* (California Poppy), *Encelia californica* (California Encelia) and what used to be called *Coreopsis maritima*, now *Leptosyne maritima* (Sea Dahlia). So, on the last day that I visited the desert, late in the afternoon, I drove to Point Loma and down on the tidepool side 5 minutes before it was going to be blocked off at 4:30 pm. The afternoon light was magical on the landscape and the flowers. The *Encelia californica* was blooming wildly.



Encelia californica (California encelia) with the city in background

You don't realize how much it dominates the slopes until you are there on a day like that. As I turned down the hillside road, the slopes were draped with yellow in huge patches. The lower terrace areas and the patches on the tops of the sea cliffs were also yellow. I quickly jumped out of my car in the far parking area, and walked out onto the terrace. Small patches of poppies were in flower. Here the poppies were smaller in size and low growing. *Linanthus dianthiflorus*, (Fringed Ground Pink) were growing in patches with *Lasthenia chrysostoma* (Goldfields).



Linanthus dianthiflorus (Fringed Ground Pink)

The *Leptosyne* flowers, which are more than 3 inches across, brilliant lemon yellow and floating on stems more than a couple of feet tall, were numerous. They grew down by the *Agave shawii* rosettes that had been planted a couple of decades ago. The *Agaves* had been found in areas of Point Loma naturally with these planted to re-establish them. They were not in flower so they had branches that look a bit brightlike an old pirate ship. I attempted to photograph the *Leptosyne* flowers and create short videos of the breeze blowing the flowers on their stems.



Leptosyne maritima (Sea Dahlia)

Other people were there, including families with small children. Before long, a woman who must have been a volunteer walked by and said I needed to leave because the ocean side part of the park was closed. I turned around and headed back but continued to photograph because the colors and clarity and subtle golden hue of the light were spectacular. Then a uniformed ranger asked me to leave because the entire park was now closing as it was 5 pm and he followed me to my car. I told him that I had been going there for more than 40 years and I had not seen it this good before. He said come back tomorrow. I told him the light was amazing. I drove back up to the top and pulled off at the intersection to photograph more when he came again and told me I was not in a parking spot. I finally drove home vowing to come back.

A week later, I was able to go back there in the middle of the day. Some students had started spring break so there were quite a few families around. Near the beginning of the Bay Side Trail, the *Encelia* was growing in a great mass. I had photographed that view years before following another good rainfall season and it was included in the CNPS California Gardens Book. This time, the light wind caused the flowers to move in waves across the top of the now yellow shrubs. Up on the little mesa to the northwest of the lighthouse, the *Encelia* was waving like a field of wheat but with yellow and brown flowers. The centers of the flowers are brown which affects the overall pattern of the vegetation color, but the yellow ray flowers are so prominent it over shadows any of the brown centers.

I drove down to the tidepool side again. I stopped and photographed more. It was really sublime. *Nuttallanthus texanus* (Toadflax) was in flower near the *Linanthus* and the Poppies. I ran around with my camera and even parked down near the tide pools so I could walk up along the road to photograph the yellow sides. After I felt like I could not get any more big views, and my time was running out, I drove back. I went there one

more time. I walked from my house and back, nearly 8 miles, and saw the flowers were still going. My wife and I took my mother-in-law, a 91-year-old lady from Madeira Island, and she even enjoyed it. It is also notable that the hummingbird-sized White Lined Sphinx Moth that is so prevalent in the desert on wet years also became very numerous in the Point Loma area, spreading from the natural areas into the surrounding urban landscape.

Torrey Pines State Reserve was the other location for flowers along the coast. The Guy Fleming Trail extends in a loop around some groves of Torrey pines. Pines had 3- and 4-inch long segments of new growth on their branch tips as a result of the good rainfall we had this season. As I walked around the north side of the loop, a grove that existed there supported large clusters of the *Leptosyne*. Unfortunately, most of the trees in that area succumbed to the drought and though it seemed that they were alive and standing, they were all clearly dead. Guy Fleming had planted numerous trees in the park and it created a higher density than existed naturally. A number of trees died in the late 1980s from bark beetle infestations and these died from drought though they had been here for decades.

On the ocean side slope, a mix of flowers was beginning to bloom; Poppies, *Lasthenia*, *Abronia maritima* (Sand Verbena), *Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* (Sun Cups), and even *Layia platyglossa* (Tidy Tips), which are not seen that frequently anymore though they used to cover all of the sand areas around Ocean Beach and Mission Bay. Walking farther, *Linanthus dianthiflorus* was growing in clusters and clumps along the side of the trail. The flowers were quite diverse growing together on the slopes above and among the trees that were still living. The fact that these flowers are here at all is a tribute to the volunteer work that has been done to remove weeds from Torrey Pines State Reserve. It is through the work of volunteers that *Ehrarta erecta* (African Veldt Grass) is not widespread and overrunning the park. Nice clusters of Poppies also existed there. Farther down the trail and around the corner, the flowers were more continuous. I went around the corner and back to my car. The flowers were good, but I think at that point they were not yet at their peak.

I still wanted to go back and see how the flowers were progressing. More than a week later, I found time to go back to Torrey Pines Park again. At the beginning of the Guy Fleming Trail, a nice cluster of *Leptosyne maritima* was in flower near the base of *Pinus torreyana* trees, with broad yellow flowers gently swaying in the breeze.

I walked farther and encountered more *Leptosyne*, more than were there when I visited the area before. This time, I walked the route in reverse order from my normal path.



Leptosyne maritima and *Pinus torreyana* at Torrey Pines State Preserve.

The *Camissoniopsis* and *Eschscholzia* flowers were more abundant than the week before. As mentioned regarding Point Loma, coastal forms of Poppies are more yellow and have smaller flowers than inland forms, though they sometimes have a darker orange center. Some of the Poppies here looked like the *Camissoniopsis* in size and color. Flowers were literally spread on both sides of the trail. The *Abronia*, *Camissoniopsis*, and Poppies were the most common on that stretch. They were growing out of the reddish sandy soil from the Torrey Sandstone rock formation which makes an interesting color contrast on its own. All along the trail, the intensity of the flowers was remarkable. The *Linanthus*, as well as *Phacelia distans* (Wild Heliotrope), *Cryptantha maritima* (White Hair Cryptantha), *Acmispon glaber* (Deerweed) and others grew in tight clusters. The gentle movement of the air and the afternoon light created a unique atmosphere.



Floral diversity at Torrey Pines State Preserve

The impression of the Torrey Pines area this year was not so much that of continuous patches of flowers but a diverse mix of species growing together. The flower displays for the spring of 2017 will go down in the log books as a memorable season, not soon to be forgotten.

~ **Tom Oberbauer**, Vice President
(Photos by the author)

CNPS-SD Field Trip Report

On June 4 about 18 people joined Rare Plant Botanist **Fred Roberts** to visit the Laguna Mountains to see native lilies. **Justin Daniels** help coordinate the trip and has been appointed by the CNPSSD Board as the Field Trip Chair. We stopped at three locations. Here are some photos of lilies and other species seen on the field trip.



(left) Plain mariposa lily (*Calochortus invenustus*) occurs from San Diego County north to Plumas County. *Calochortus* species are in the Lily Family (Liliaceae).

(right) Many-flowered linanthus (*Leptosiphon* [= *Linanthus*] *floribundus*) is in the Phlox Family (Polemoniaceae) and occurs in the mountains from southwestern San Bernardino County, eastern Orange County, western Riverside County, south through the mountains of San Diego County and into Baja California.



Erysimum capitatum
(Western Wallflower) at
Torrey Pines State
Reserve



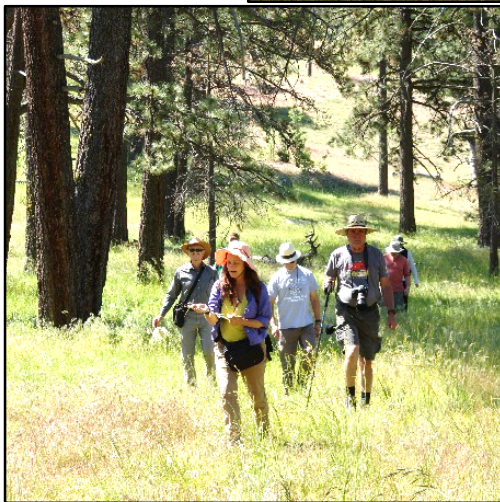
Field trip participants in the first meadow we visited.



(Left) Dunn's mariposa lily (*Calochortus dunnii*) is native to southern San Diego County and northern Baja California. It is included in the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants on list 1B.2 (rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere) and is listed by the State of California as Rare. According to the Center for Plant Conservation at San Diego Zoo Global, this species has such a showy flower that the main threat to its existence is people picking the flower.

~ Text and photos by **Bobbie Stephenson**

We would love to include your favorite photos of native plants and flowers and field trips in our newsletter or put them on our website. If you would like CNPS-San Diego to use your photos, please send them to newsletter@cnpsd.org and/or webmaster@cnpsd.org.



Spring Flowers at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

Photos by Jürgen Schrenk
April 2017



(left) An unexpected find at a location suggested by **Andy Piniolo** was the golden lily (*Calochortus concolor*). We saw only one of these flowers. This species has about the same range as

described for the many-flowered linanthus.



Purple sand food (*Pholisma arenarium*) is a fleshy perennial herb with part of the stem below the sandy surface. It is a parasite that grows on the roots of various shrubs such as burrow bush (*Ambrosia dumosa*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*, California croton (*Croton californicus*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.) and ragweeds (*Ambrosia* spp.). As a heterotroph that derives its nutrients from other plants, it lacks chlorophyll.



(Left) Desert larkspur (*Delphinium parishii*) is a perennial flowering plant in the Buttercup Family (Ranunculaceae).

(Below) Gander's buckhorn cholla (*Cylindropuntia ganderi*).



(Left) American threefold (*Trixis californica*) is in the Aster Family (Asteraceae).

RELATED ACTIVITIES

Cal-IPC Symposium



The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) symposium will have the latest in invasive plant biology and management, with talks, posters, trainings, discussion groups and field trips on projects addressing invasive plants from riparian, grassland, mountain, coastal, and aquatic/wetland habitats. Attendees will share information about effective tools, relevant

research, non-chemical management approaches as well as the latest on herbicides. This year's theme is "**Working Across Boundaries**," and Cal-IPC is organizing special sessions on the importance of engaging diverse communities, ways to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into management, and the roles botanic gardens can play in addressing invasive plants. Come exchange knowledge with the amazing network of land stewards in California! More info is available at: <http://cal-ipc.org/symposia/index.php>.

Mt. Helix Park Adopt-A-Plot Program

Join a team of plant enthusiasts and California native plant experts committed to restoring Mt. Helix Park's landscape to a California native habitat. More than 20 committed volunteers signed on in 2016 for the Park's Adopt-A-Plot program and have already made a huge difference in both reducing the number of invasive weeds and restoring native plants throughout this historic hilltop. With many plots still available, this program offers volunteers the chance to learn, not just about habitat restoration, but best practices for growing and cultivating California native plants for use in their own gardens. Park certification is required prior to joining the Adopt-A-Plot team and is provided by Mt. Helix Park. **To volunteer for this or any of the Park workdays and projects, contact Peggy Junker at pjunker@mthelixpark.org or by calling the Park office at (619) 741-4363 Monday, Wednesday or Friday from 9 am until noon.**

The CNPS-SD Newsletter is generally published 12 times a year. The newsletter is not peer reviewed and any opinions expressed are those of the author identified at the end of each notice or article. The newsletter editor may edit the submittal to improve accuracy, improve readability, shorten articles to fit the space, and reduce the potential for legal challenges against CNPS. If an article, as edited, is not satisfactory to the author, the author can appeal to the board. The author has the final say on whether the article, as edited, is printed in the newsletter. Submissions are due by the 10th of the month preceding the newsletter; that is, July 10 for the August newsletter, etc. Please submit items to newsletter@cnpsd.org

CNPS-SD Activities Calendar July 2017

- 7/5: Board Meeting, p.2**
- 7/11: Conservation Committee Mtg, p.2**
- 7/12: Garden Native Mtg, p. 2**
- 7/15: Seed Sorting Party, p.2**
- 7/18: Chapter Meeting, p.1**

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

___ Student or Limited Income \$25; ___ Individual \$45; ___ Family \$75
___ Plant Lover \$100; ___ Patron \$300; ___ Benefactor \$600; ___ Mariposa Lily \$1,500
Name(s): _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

Mail check payable to "CNPS" and send to: CNPS, 2707 K Street, Ste 1, Sacramento, CA 95816-5113.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter
C/o San Diego Natural History Museum
P. O. Box 121390
San Diego, CA 92112-1390

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San Diego, California



July 2017 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

www.cnpssd.org

info@cnpssd.org

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