



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

Tuesday, July 17; 7 p.m.
Room 104, Casa del Prado
Balboa Park

THE LIVEFOREVERS OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY AND ADJACENT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

Presentation by Fred Roberts

The liveforevers, members of the genus *Dudleya*, are a popular and easily recognized group of succulent plants. They have been assigned to one of three groups depending on whether their flowers are united into a tube or open and star-like, and whether they originate from underground corms or form rosettes of either flattened or finger shaped leaves. About 45 species are found in southwestern North America, with about 25 percent of these found in San Diego County. If you expand that area to include mainland Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and northern Baja California south to Cabo Colonet, the region includes well over half of all known species.

Many liveforevers are narrow endemics often found in dramatic settings along cliffs, sea bluffs, and vanishing landscapes. If you have seen them in flower, you know they are a delight to find and observe. Tonight, join Fred Roberts, the Chapter Rare Plant Botanist, as he tells us about this interesting group of plants. Learn something about in which habitats we can expect to find them, their rarity status, the characters used to separate them, and the diversity of forms growing within our region.



Fred has worked as Assistant Herbarium Curator at U.C. Irvine and a botanist for the US Fish and Wildlife Service but is now a botanical consultant, author, and artist.

He is best known for his work on Orange County plants and oaks but he has always had a passion for the genus *Dudleya*.

Pre-meeting Natives for Novices at 6:30 p.m.

"Planting and Maintaining Native Plants" by Sue Marchetti.

7:00 p.m. – refreshments, book browsing, socializing.

7:30 p.m. – presentation.

San Gabriel
Mountains
liveforever
(*Dudleya
densiflora*)



Chapter meetings are free and open to the public. They are held the 3rd Tuesday of each month (except August) in the Casa del Prado Room 104, just west of the San Diego Natural History Museum in Balboa Park.

VEEP SPEAKS

Hello Chapter. I have been remiss in my Veep Speaks duties! While many of you know me, many do not. So in this month's Veep Speaks, I'd like to use the column to introduce myself to the San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society. My name is Jonathan Dunn. I am a San Diego native and have worked in the field of native habitat conservation and restoration for the last twenty years.

My interest and respect for California native plants began, in part, from growing up in and around Tecolote Canyon. Through most of my childhood, hiking in the canyon was my primary recreational activity. Getting scratched up by the chaparral and being unsuccessful in avoiding poison oak never seemed to lessen the fun of being in what seemed at the time to be a vast natural area.

My interest in native plants is also traceable to my mother's interest in the subject. Lucille Dunn was well known for her elderberry wines and cactus apple jellies. She took care to demonstrate her belief that the natural world has intrinsic beauty and utility through her use of native landscaping and her craft works. While her cactus garden might have seemed intimidating to some, bringing these plants close to our home helped me to realize that while nature can be dangerous, you can learn to walk in the natural world safely if you are observant to your surroundings.

My interest in native plants was formalized when I had the opportunity to study the California flora with Dr. J.R. Haller at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Through my studies under and subsequent employment by Dr. Haller, I gained an understanding of taxonomy and systematic, which somewhat redefined my memories of growing up in "the canyon." The "chaparral and scrub" became individual species and my understating of the ecology of natural systems grew. Following my formal introduction to the California flora through "Botany 103," Dr. Haller hired me to assist in the curation of herbarium collections and prepare lab samples for the following year's students. This work would inform my eventual career path. I am still amazed at how often I meet other Botany 103 alumni working in natural resource conservation fields - a strong testament to excellent instructor.

Throughout my career, I have had the good fortune to work with many outstanding botanists (and a few pretty good wildlife biologists) in some of the most splendid areas of California. My work has included, the planning and implementation of large scale habitat restoration projects on San Clemente Island, in the Mojave Desert, and in coastal San Diego county. I have had the opportunity to collaborate on several multidisciplinary endangered species recovery teams. I have constructed several native plant nurseries for the propagation of local plants for restoration projects. And I had the pleasure to briefly serve as project manager for the San Diego Zoological Society's Native Seed Gene Bank, and in this capacity, I was fortunate to study seed conservation practices at the Royal Botanic Garden Kew's Millennium Seed Bank in Wakehurst, England. Be

careful if you get me started talking about seed - I think they are amazing! Imagine, every live seed is waiting, respiring, metabolizing, ever so slowly, waiting for the right moment...

I currently work as a plant ecologist in San Diego for the consulting firm AECOM. Some of my current work includes a collaborative effort with the California Department of Fish and Game to map natural vegetation in western San Diego County on behalf of San Diego Association of Governments. I presented some of this work at the recent CNPS Conservation Conference, and I hope to present an update of this work to the Chapter in the months to come.

I am very pleased to serve as Vice-president of our Board and to assist you all in guiding the Chapter.

~ **Jonathan Dunn**, Vice President

BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, July 11, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., monthly CNPS San Diego Chapter board meeting to be held at 4010 Morena Blvd, Suite 100, San Diego (Thomas Guide 1248 C4). Exit I-5 to Balboa Dr. east and turn north on Morena Drive. Proceed 1/2 mile and make a u-turn at the Avati Street signal and turn into the driveway for 4010. Drive to the parking lot on the west side (away from Morena). Members are welcome to attend as observers. If you want to discuss an issue, please ask to get on the agenda by sending an email to president@cnpsd.org.

Did you know

The CNPS Rare Plant Phenology Forum provides a place for field botanists to share observation data relating to flowering and fruiting times, as well as the general location of California's rare plant taxa. Sharing these types of observations assists field botanists, researchers, consultants, and others on when to conduct field studies and surveys on the subject taxon. This forum is only as rich as the number of contributors that provide this type of data. The data that contributors provide is not expected to be voluminous, but is expected to be as scientifically accurate and reliable as possible. Short, succinct entries will keep this reference usable and quickly searchable for individuals seeking phenology information on a specific rare plant taxon. Find more information about the Forum and how you can participate at:

<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/forum-phenology.php>.

CONSERVATION

One and a Half Opportunities

For a change, I'd like to write about one and a half opportunities coming up in the next year.

If you subscribe to the CNPSSD weblis, you have probably already seen the full-blown opportunity. San Diego City Parks has invited CNPSSD to create a full flora for Del Mar Mesa. This involves collecting and identifying all the plants in the area, and this requires some knowledge of the local plants. I'm leading the effort, and if you want to volunteer, contact me at conservation@cnpsd.org

Here's the back story: on April 21st, CNPS-SD had a hike on Del Mar Mesa, an area that's officially off-limits to the public. I regularly go in there as a volunteer monitor, and as part of the hike preparation, I created a list of over 100 plants I had seen in the area. The hike went extremely well, and the rangers took copies of my list. A bit later, the senior ranger got back to me. She had found that my list was more complete than the list they had for the area, so she asked if I would create a complete plant list. I happily agreed, with the proviso that it would take until June 2013 to do, so that we could collect specimens of plants in flower next spring. We're in the process of getting the paperwork done, and I'm looking forward to finding all the plants that interesting area has.

As for the half opportunity, this is an idea that the East Bay Chapter started, and comes courtesy of Vince Scheidt. East Bay is organizing an "Adopt a Rare Plant" program to get their information on rare plants as up to date as possible. The basic idea is simple: people adopt individual species, and spend the next two years checking on known populations, looking for new populations, finding out how they are doing, and becoming experts and advocates for these species. They have an organized program, where all the data flows back to the rare plant committee and a database.

We could do the same thing here, if anybody is interested. There are plenty of species that need advocates, and back in April, Vince gave a talk on some of them.

There is an alternative adoption model. Years ago, my mother (Betsey Landis of the Santa Monica Mountains Chapter) got drawn into a legal battle over Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*). She got interested in the plant, surveyed all the known populations, and ultimately became a recognized expert on the species. If we can convince her to write up what she knows about the milkvetch's biology and habitat requirements, it will be a massive step forward for conserving this plant.

The thing is, my mother isn't a trained botanist, something that may surprise those of you who know her. She simply got interested in plants and followed her curiosity for decades. Given the number of sensitive plants we have in San Diego and Imperial counties, we need people like her

down here, too.

So here's my half of an opportunity, and it's up to you: I'm looking for a few plant geeks, trained or untrained, who are interested in adopting a species and getting to know it really, really well. If that sounds like fun to you, email me at conservation@cnpsd.org. If a number of people volunteer, we will set up an East Bay-style program. If not, we'll do it my mom's way.

Happy summer!

~ **Frank Landis**, Conservation Committee Chair

TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK



July 1; 9 a.m. to noon. A relaxed opportunity to learn plant lore of this coastal natural reserve from a CNPS member. Meet at the Tecolote Nature Center. Wear sun protection and comfortable walking shoes, bring water. Rain at 8 a.m. cancels the walk Directions: exit I-5 at Seaworld/Tecolote exit. Go east (away from Mission Bay) on Tecolote, past the ball fields, along the driveway to the very end. Free and open to the public, and parking is also free. The walk is repeated the first Sunday of each month. Remaining dates for 2012 are: Aug. 5, Sept. 2, Oct. 7, Nov. 4 and Dec. 2.

2012 MEMBERS' FIELD TRIPS WERE GREAT!

No field trips are planned for July, but I encourage everyone to spend a day out in the County's mountains - Lagunas, Cuyamacas, Warm Springs, Palomar. Go with some companions, and discover the beautiful summer blooms that decorate these "sky islands" of forest habitat in San Diego County. Bring a picnic lunch, water, bug repellent, and one of the excellent guides to our flora that can be bought at any CNPS general meeting, and have a lot of fun. Please share your experiences with the rest of us!

Those of you who have gone on the five members' field trips so far this year know how much fun it is to spend a day in our terrific natural environment with people who love the plants. Those of you who have yet to join us, this is what some of your lucky fellow CNPS members enjoyed so far in 2012.

In February, many plants were in full bloom in the coastal area when Jim Roberts led members in the upstream areas of Tecolote Canyon Natural Preserve. We saw oak woodland, coastal sage scrub, succulent scrub, willow woodland, and meadows with many herbaceous native

plants mingling with non-native grasses. Jim knows the locations of over a hundred native species, plus additional non-native plants, some invasive and others not. I especially enjoyed seeing a very bright green variety of goldenrod (*Solidago californica*), quite different in appearance from the silvery-foliage of this species that are found in the Lagunas. I'd like to revisit them to see blooms that are expected June-August.

In March, Lisa Cox of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service invited CNPS to lead a plant walk in the far northeastern area of the huge San Diego National Wildlife Refuge. **Jan** and **Don Maxted**, who have served as parobotanists in the Jamul area nearby, led the group. Many plants were just budding, but our leaders were sharp-eyed and found a single shooting star (*Dodecatheon clevelandii*) in bloom as well as other plants that others might have missed. This boundary area is quite infested with non-native grasses which are being removed to allow the abundant but small dotseed plantain (*Plantago erecta*) patches to expand the available habitat for the Quino checkerspot butterflies, as dotseed plantain is the larval host of this rare butterfly subspecies. Thousands of acres to the south of this entry location tempt planning future field trips. We are planning a full day trip starting somewhere near Proctor Valley to the south next year.

In April, **Frank Landis** led a group into the Del Mar Tunnels preserve area, which includes vernal pools as well as these very large shrubby tree thickets dominated by scrub oak. The intermittent rains and cool weather had sustained a good bloom, and everyone who attended thought it was a great trip. This would be fun to repeat next year, if possible, since almost twenty more members hoped to attend than could be included due to logistics.

In May, San Diego CNPS revisited Hot Springs Canyon, east of Tree of Life Nursery in Orange County. **Fred Roberts** again led our chapter members on the San Juan Trail that leads out of the canyon and upward into the national forest. We stopped to study many species that were in bloom, so we didn't get as far along the trail as we did two years ago. However, two years before, we had walked past a big stand of peninsular beargrass (*Nolina cismontana*) next to the trail, but they were in full bloom and jumped right out at us. Conveniently, they were also right next to chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), some also in bloom, so it was a perfect study opportunity. We should be able to distinguish them by foliage in the future when there are no flowers to make it so easy!

June was highlighted by a 1,500-foot ascent up Guatay Mountain, led by **Bob Greenberg**. The strenuous hike drew 16 members who were rewarded for their efforts by seeing the beautiful array of Tecate cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*) that spreads across the north face of the true Guatay Peak. The geology of the mountain is "mafic" with rich orange iron-oxide, and some areas where rows of purplish crystalline glitter from the iron-rich granite matrix. On the small-plant scale, we enjoyed large stands of the amazing Parry's green gentian (*Frasera* [= *Swertia*] *parryi*) part-way up to the first false peak and thereafter, Cleveland's bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus clevelandii*) on the second false peak, and the red

monardella (*Monardella macrantha*) on the upper reaches of the true peak. From the top of the peak we watched a fire in Green Valley, north of us, be suppressed in about an hour by repeated fire retardant drops from a squadron of airplanes.

Mid-June, after the submittal date for the July newsletter, a field trip is scheduled to see flora in a few areas of the proposed Wilderness in the Cleveland National Forest between Julian and Descanso. A planning pre-hike by three CNPS members in May drove home the lesson that this land is very rugged! A report on the members' trip will follow.

If you know of a natural area that would be a good field trip destination for the 2013 field trip season, please contact me. San Diego County has hundreds of field trips waiting for CNPS'ers.

~ **Kay Stewart**, fieldtrips@cnpsd.org



Parry's green gentian (Lara Hartley, CalPhotos)



Red monardella (Calphotos)



Cleveland's bush monkeyflower (Calphotos)

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enewsletter@cnpsd.org
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RARE PLANTS

Rare Plant Surveys

I'm writing up the reports of our beach activities right now, and I'll admit it's a bit harder than last year. The challenge is that we took samples, rather than doing an absolute count. While I've done most of the calculations, I'm double-checking, because some of the numbers are in the millions, especially for coast woollyheads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*). Here's the math: We used one square foot frames, and counted the number of plants in these little frames in 20 or more separate samples. I average all these separate counts, multiply the average by the size of the area surveyed (which I get from Google Earth), and that's the population estimate. For example, we surveyed a bit over 15.5 acres at Silver Strand State Beach (677,000 square feet), and we found an average of 3.24 woollyheads per square foot. That works out to approximately 2.4 million woollyheads. It's an estimate, but we collected the basic data in a few hours. Counting 2.4 million plants would have taken a bit longer.

Getting the math right is important, which is part of what's taking so long. A small slip (was that 3.24 plants per square foot, or 4.32?) makes a huge difference. The reports will be out in July, so look for them on the CNPS-SD website.

My thanks go to all the volunteers who helped with the sampling this year: **Cindy Burrascano, Cornelius Bouscaren, David Varner, Ed Kentner, Elizabeth Venrick, James Dillane, Jim Roberts, Joel Kramer, Josue Campos, Kye Ok Kim, Linda Parady, Margaret Fillius, Paul Hormick, Robert Greenberg, Susan Taylor, Warren Schmidtman, and Zarina Hackney.** Thanks also to the landowners: the U.S. Navy, California State Parks, San Diego City Parks, and the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy.

This is the third and last year of state CNPS's Rare Plant Treasure Hunt. As for what's next for the rare plant survey committee, take a look in the Conservation Column for several possibilities.

~ **Frank Landis**, Rare Plant Survey Chair



Willow monardella (*Monardella viminea*, formerly *Mondardella linoides* ssp. *viminea*). This state and federally listed endangered species grows in rocky washes and blooms during the summer, from June through August. Photo Credit: Sabrina West/USFWS.

San Diego Sunflower

(*Bahiopsis laciniata*)

San Diego sunflower, now known by the scientific name *Bahiopsis laciniata* rather than *Viguiera laciniata*, is a small to moderately sized shrub that can grow to a meter or a meter and a half in height. It has dark green arrowhead shaped leaves and deep yellow flowers, with relatively large ray flowers that grow roughly an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The composite flower head is made up of ray flowers that look like petals and disk flowers in the center, the distinctive feature of the Asteraceae. During spring, they are bright shrubs in a general overall gray green habitat after favorable winter rainfall. However, during the dry part of the year, they appear like a cluster of dead gray and brown sticks.



San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*).
Photo by Thomas Oberbauer

For many years, San Diego sunflower was included in the genus *Viguiera* along with approximately 150 other species; however, it, along with eleven other species including two others from southern California, were separated out as a distinct genus a number of years ago and were recently included in the revised Jepson Manual. The distinguishing characteristics are chromosome number (Schilling 1990). The two other southern California species are Parish's goldeneye (*Bahiopsis parishii*) and Death Valley goldeneye (*B. reticulata*). As referenced in the Jepson Manual, Berkeley plant collection data base, *Bahiopsis parishii* occurs on the leeward side of the mountains in the desert transition zones of southern California and *Bahiopsis reticulata* occurs in the Mohave Desert, including Death Valley. The San Diego Natural History Museum Plant Atlas site illustrates the locations of *B. parishii* in eastern San Diego County.

Over the years, *Bahiopsis laciniata* has been listed in the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California at various levels of sensitivity, mostly due to its limited distribution. It is currently listed as uncommon in California and fairly endangered here. On the State of California listing, it is considered vulnerable and somewhat threatened though the Global rank considers it to be secure because populations occur outside of California.

The natural northern limit of San Diego sunflower is probably on Camp Pendleton though a few have apparently

been included in revegetation and planting mixes along the San Luis Rey River and a few other locations north of San Diego County. The southern limit is a collection by Dr. Reid Moran from a site near El Arco and Guerrero Negro at latitude 28 in Baja California. Therefore, the majority of its range exists in Baja California.

The Asteraceae family apparently evolved sometime in the late Cretaceous though there is debate about whether the family originated in South America before it separated from Antarctica or it formed in the Paleocene-Eocene in the African-Australian portion of what was Gondwanaland (Barreda *et al.* 2012). It is thought that the tribes of sunflowers evolved shortly afterward.

Bahiopsis species are pollinated by bees, beetles, flies and butterflies. In San Diego County, San Diego sunflower grows on south facing slopes in the coastal sage scrub. Following adequate winter rainfall, the near monoculture of the shrubs can be observed when they flower synchronously creating a yellow tone to the slopes. It is noteworthy that they are vulnerable to replacement by a non-native weed that was originally planted in some areas as an ornamental, specifically fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*). An example is the south facing slope on the north side of the canyon below Adobe Falls, across the valley from Interstate 8 as one drives up the grade eastward toward San Diego State University. There, in the absence of any disturbance, the *Pennisetum setaceum* has slowly invaded, replacing the *Bahiopsis laciniata* over a period of about 15 to 20 years. The fact that it can and is being replaced by *Pennisetum setaceum* is an indicator of its sensitivity. Fortunately, the San Diego sunflower is still quite common elsewhere in the County.

Bahiopsis laciniata was identified as a vegetation alliance during the preparation of the vegetation classification revisions for the western third of San Diego County (Sproul *et al.* 2011). Based on aerial images used in the recent mapping efforts funded by the San Diego Association of Governments, it has been found to be clearly visible in vast areas and represents a dominant vegetation type in the southern part of San Diego County. It represents a much greater area of vegetation than would be expected given its sensitivity status. It grows along the coast in the hills along the border with Mexico adjacent to Spooner's Mesa and Goat Canyon, as well as on the slopes east of Otay Mesa, extending up the western and southern slopes of Otay Mountain. Furthermore, it dominates slopes northward into Jamul, Alpine and Lakeside. South of the border, *Bahiopsis laciniata* occurs as a partial fire follower. The southwest facing slopes north of Ensenada have been covered with *Bahiopsis laciniata* following fires.

San Diego sunflower is a unique species that is sort of hidden in plain sight. During lower rainfall seasons or seasons in which the rainfall is not spaced adequately, the San Diego sunflower lies somewhat dormant in the coastal sage scrub or even *Bahiopsis*-dominated vegetation, blending its dark resinous leaves with the other coastal sage scrub species. After a good rainfall season, not even an above average one, just one in which the rain fell at fortuitous times, the shrubs can flourish, and only then the species' true distribution becomes apparent.

Many plants of this species grow in the wild in southern San Diego County, covering what probably totals thousands of acres, but as mentioned before, the shrubs are vulnerable to invasion and replacement. It remains to be seen how far inland the *Pennisetum setaceum* will grow in its quest to dominate the local vegetation.

~ **Thomas A. Oberbauer, Chapt**

Barreda, V. D., L. Palazzesi, L. Katinas, J. V. Crisci, M. Cl. Telleria, K. Bremer, M. Gl. Passala and R. Corsolini. 2012. An extinct Eocene taxon of the daisy family (Asteraceae): evolutionary, ecological and biogeographical implications. *Ann Bot* 109(1):127-134.

Sproul, F. , T. Keeler-Wolf, P. Gordon-Reedy, J. Dunn, A. Klein and K. Harper. 2011. Vegetation Classification Manual for Western San Diego County. San Diego Association of Governments.

Schilling, E. E. 1990. Taxonomic revision of *Viguiera* subg. *Bahiopsis* (Asteraceae: Heliantheae). *Madrono* 37:149-170.



San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*)

For most of history, man has had to fight nature to survive...he is beginning to realize that, in order to survive, he must protect it.
Jacques Yves Cousteau

INVASIVE PLANTS

Invasive Plant Group Activities

The **Invasive Plant Group** operates a year-round habitat restoration training program tailored to the individual volunteer. Working in small teams using the Bradley Methodology, we have restored more than six hundred acres over the past seven years. Contact: invasiveplants@cnpsd.org or call 858-759-4769.

FALL PLANT SALE

Mark your calendars, the 2012 fall plant sale will be **Saturday, October 13th**, at the courtyard next to the Casa del Prado, across from the west entrance to the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park.

The plant sale committee is looking for volunteers to help plan and organize this year's sale. Our seed team needs help packaging the seeds, we need help in the nursery growing and watering plants, we need help publicizing and promoting the sale, and there are other administrative tasks that need to get done and require no plant experience. If you'd like to get involved with one of the Chapter's largest fundraisers, please join us.

Contact Plant Sale Committee Chairs Carolyn Martus & Mary Kelly at plantsale@cnpsd.org if you can help.

The Seed and Bulb Work Group will meet on the following dates to clean and package seeds and bulbs for the fall plant sale:

Sunday, **July 29, 2012**, 8:30-11:30 a.m.
Sunday, **August 26, 2012**, 8:30-11:30 a.m.
Sunday, **September 30, 2012**, 8:30-11:30 a.m.
Sunday, **October 7, 2012**, 8:30-11:30 a.m.



We hope to see you at Tecolote Nature Center, 5180 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA 92110, to help!

~ Amy Huie

Native Garden Work Parties

Old Town Historic State Park Native Garden: July 14 (Saturday), 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Did You Know That Pruning Is Fun?

Good shrub-pruning work gives immediate satisfaction. Before you start, a shrub may be trespassing out of its "home zone," or it might need some smart trimming to be structurally sound. With well-placed cuts, and after the trimmings are hauled to the dumpster, you can enjoy how the landscape looks and works better, and know that "your" shrub has a more secure future in that landscape.

This half-acre in Old Town Historic State Park illustrates plants from the landscape that grew near the San Diego River when Europeans arrived and founded San Diego where a Native American village called Kosoy stood. Trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbs have been planted. These plants were useful for making tools, shelter, weapons, clothing, ornaments, toys, food, medicine, or were eaten by animals that the original Native American people hunted and ate. Handouts are available that tell how these plants fit into

the Native people's everyday world for around 9,000 years before contact with Europeans.

More plants are added every year thanks to donations from individuals, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and the San Diego River Park Foundation, and the landscape is maintained by volunteers from the community, CNPS, the Gothic Volunteer Alliance, and the State Park staff.

This Native Plant learning-landscape is at the far west end of Old Town State Historic Park, at the corner of Congress and Taylor Streets, opposite the train/bus/trolley station building. Take public transit and you are there - cross at the corner and meet under the sycamore trees. If you drive, park in the lot next to the Garden off Calhoun and Taylor streets, or park in the CalTrans lot across Taylor and Juan Streets.

Bring your own gloves and personal pruning saw, pruners or loppers, if you have them, because we have limited numbers of pruning tools. The landscape will also need some weeding if you would rather do that - the group has weeding tools and gloves to share. Have sun protection - and bring water if you don't want to use the drinking fountain. Restrooms are nearby.

Point Loma Native Plant Garden: July 7 and 15, 9:00 – noon. Rain cancels; bring water; no facilities; tools/supplies provided. Usually the first Saturday & third Sunday of each month. Contact Richard@sandiegoriver.org for more info.

Friends of Famosa Slough Work Party, Saturday, July 14, 9:00 a.m to noon to take care of California native plants and remove invasives. Meet at SE corner, W. Pt. Loma Blvd. and Famosa Blvd. (zip=92107). For details: call (619)224-4591 or see www.FamosaSlough.org. Work parties at Famosa Slough are held the 2nd Saturday of each odd-numbered month. For the rest of 2012, the dates will be Sept. 8 and Nov. 10.

The CNPS-SD Newsletter is 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, March 10 for the April newsletter, etc. Please send submittals to newsletter@cnpsd.org.

Calendar for July 2012

- 7/1: Tecolote Canyon Plant Walk (p. 2)
- 7/7: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party (p.7)
- 7/11: **Board Meeting (p. 2)**
- 7/14: Old Town Work Party (p.7)
- 7/15: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party (p.7)
- 7/17: **Chapter Meeting (p. 1)**
- 7/29: Seed and Bulb Packaging (p.7)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

___ Student or Limited Income \$25; ___ Individual \$45; ___ Family or Library \$75
___ Plant Lover \$100; ___ Patron \$300; ___ Benefactor \$600; ___ Mariposa Lily \$1,500

Name(s): _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

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

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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July 2012 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of California native flora

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

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