



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

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

Let's give our Hospitality Chair, Betsy Cory, a break in December. **Please Bring Snacks to Share!**

Rare Trees and Vegetation Recovery

by
Tom Oberbauer

Hopefully you have been enjoying the articles by Tom Oberbauer over the last year in which he describes mini-expeditions in San Diego County to search for trees that are rare in this area and ephemeral phenomenon of a wet summer desert season. As we all know, San Diego County is unique for its biological diversity but it is surprising that there are locations that remain remote and isolated for a county with over three million residents and major agricultural pursuits. This county supports species from the north and from the south and from the east in the desert regions. For the December program, Tom will highlight the explorations he has written about with visual images including the search for the Madrone, the search for Big-leaf maple and some views of desert monsoon. He will finish with a short set of photos from San Clemente Island illustrating a vegetation recovery that is just short of miraculous.

No Natives for Novices at this meeting.

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

7:30 p.m. – presentation

FIELD TRIP

REPEAT TRIP FOR THOSE WHO COULDN'T ATTEND IN NOVEMBER

December 8, Sunday - 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.: CNPSSD field trip to look at and discuss some reforestation plots in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.

Our CRSP subcommittee of CNPS San Diego's conservation committee is contribute input to the State Parks about Cuyamaca's reforestation project.

Meet 8:00 a.m. in the parking lot north of Denny's on Friar's Road just east of HWY 163; Second meeting location at 8:30 a.m. at the Park & Ride on the SOUTH side of I-8 at the Severin/Fuerte Exit between Grossmont Center Exit and Chase Exit. Final meeting place at 9:30 a.m. in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park along the parking shoulder at the Milk Ranch Road junction with Hwy 78, 1/2 mile south of Lake Cuyamaca and 1 mile north of Paso Picacho Campground.

North County members who want to ride-share, let me know and I'll put you in contact with eachother. We will set up a shuttle and will walk around 7-1/2 miles, gaining around 1,000' of elevation gradually and returning to the lower elevation on our return. Bring 2 qts of water, lunch and snacks, wear good hiking boots with ankle support, and appropriate clothing based on the weather. Rain at 7:00 a.m. will cancel the field trip.

~ Kay Stewart, fieldtrips@cnpssd.org

BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, December 4, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. 4010 Morena Blvd, Suite 100, San Diego (Thomas Guide 1248 C4). Board meetings are always the first Wednesday of the month. Future 2013 Board Meeting dates are Nov. 6 and Dec. 4.

Members are welcome to attend as observers. If you wish to discuss an issue, please email president@cnpsd.org to get your issue on the agenda.

heiockkim@alumni.princeton.edu.

~ Hei-ock Kim, Tour Director

TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK



December 1; 9 a.m. to noon. For a relaxed opportunity to learn plant lore of this coastal natural reserve from a CNPS member, meet at the Tecolote Nature Center on the first Saturday of the month. 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.

GARDENING

Gardening Committee Report

Good news for spring! The next garden tour, "Blooming Consciousness," is scheduled for March 29-30, 2014, from 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. We'll feature 15 private and public gardens that demonstrate not only the joyful beauty of native plants but high levels of overall environmental stewardship as well.

Nestled among the native plants, you'll find some surprising features:

- Urban farm surrounded by native plants that support its incredible bounty
- Playtime habitat for young children
- Roof rainwater capture to feed a backyard vineyard
- Clever garden art and hardscape fashioned from reclaimed and recycled materials
- Energy-efficient and sustainable construction practices in the home and garden

More details coming soon! For a sneak preview, visit gardennative.org/tour.html. If you would like to docent for the tour, please email the tour director at

Plant Sale Report

Indeed, we had another beautiful day and successful plant sale held on Saturday, October 12. Every year Carolyn Martus and Mary Kelly work throughout the year, planning for our annual sale. It takes nearly 100 volunteers to make this event possible. Thank you Carolyn and Mary for all that you do . . . and thanks to all of the loyal CNPS volunteers.

In addition to our dedicated team, we'd like to thank those groups and individuals who contributed to making the sale a success:

- For feeding our hungry volunteers, thanks to Jared's Real Food for the fresh vegetables, Mary's Donuts for the delicious donuts, Golden Bagel for the tasty bagels, Joy Walsh for the homemade fresh coffee cake and cookies, and Ginger Schimpf for the scrumptious cookies.
- For providing those handy plant carriers for our customers, thanks to Walter Anderson Nursery.
- For providing plants for the sale, a special thanks to Moosa Creek Nursery and Recon Native Plants for donating plants in addition to those we purchased for the sale; to our own CNPS Propagation Committee, headed by Jim Wadman, who works with the SD City Nursery (Ansen, Grant, Marie and Pauline) and other Chapter volunteers; and to our CNPS members who propagate plants at home and donate them for our sale.

Another financial success! On the day of the sale, more than 300 customers purchased 4,000+ plants – adding \$9,000 to the Chapter treasury! This is our major fundraiser for the year. Your time and your talents in making it a success are very much appreciated!

~ **Connie di Girolamo**, Treasurer

Work Parties

Old Town Pre-contact Native Plant Landscape

December 14, Saturday 1 to 3 PM: Planting Continues in the Old Town Native Plant Landscape.

In December we will plant seeds. One of the seeds is *Trifolium albopurpureum*, Rancheria clover. This beautiful clover was very widespread when the Spanish

arrived, and was an important human food. The cattle, sheep and goats of the Spanish quickly munched this tall, nutritious legume to the point of leaving mere traces of it scattered across the County. As a nitrogen fixing plant, with very pretty flowers on 12" stalks, we hope it will establish in Old Town. We will also rake in other useful native seeds in other places in the landscape. If you have a metal rake, please bring it!

The Native Plant Landscape illustrates some of the many useful plants that were part of the Native American daily life before the arrival of Europeans in the late 1700's. Weavers' rush and deergrass continue to thrive, so a basketry workshop is on the distant horizon. Shaw's agave and narrow-leaf milkweed are spreading and growing, too. Perhaps by next summer we can harvest some of each and learn how to craft twine from their fiber.

The Landscape is at the far west end of Old Town State Historic Park, at the corner of Taylor and Congress Streets, opposite the trolley/train/bus station. If you come by public transit, just cross at the corner. If you drive, park for free in the shady CalTrans lot across Taylor Street from the Old Town Landscape: enter the lot at Taylor and Juan Street, park, then recross and walk toward the transit station. Turn left at the Old Town State Historic Park adobe sign and look for us under the trees. Have sun protection and bring bottled water, gloves, and hand tools - especially hand pruners and rakes - if you have any. If not, we have some tools to share. Questions? contact Kay at fieldtrips@cnpsd.org

Point Loma Native Plant Garden

December 7 & 22, 9:00 a.m. – noon. Rain cancels; bring water; no facilities; tools/supplies provided. Usually the first Saturday and third Sunday of each month. Contact: Richard@sandiegoriver.org

Sunset Cliffs Natural Park Native Plant Garden

Saturday, December 7, 9:00 a.m. to noon. This will be our second of four planned work. We'll plant another 500 native plants and add mulch to the area. We'll be working near the Ladera Street parking lot (entrance at 4401 Ladera Street).

Thanks to donations from CNPS and others and the efforts of volunteers, the garden area is now well established. Plant recruitment (particularly in years with good rainfall) is increasing in the older areas.

More information about Sunset Cliffs Natural Park and a species list is at www.sunsetcliffs.info. We have gloves and tools, but please bring sunscreen and drinking water.

We'll work unless there is really heavy rain. Contact: **David Kimball** at birdfest@cox.net.

LOOKING FORWARD TO SPRING

Save the Date

**CNPS San Diego and Orange County
Chapters' Spring Plant Sale and**

Membership Day

Tree of Life Nursery, San Juan Capistrano

Saturday, March 8, 2014,

9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Now that everyone has all their plants from the fall sale in the ground, it's time to start planning for spring! The spring sale committee is looking for volunteers on the sale day—it's **great opportunity to work with the Tree of Life staff and our fellow Orange County CNPSers**. We need help with booth set up and take down, staffing the membership table, and guiding people with their plant purchases. If you would like to be involved in the spring sale, please contact Kristen Olafson at springplantsale@cnpsd.org

CONSERVATION

Preservation? Why Bother?

Back in October I testified at the Parks Forward meeting, where they are taking public input on how to fix state parks. Of the dozens of people in the room, there were three people from the environmental community, two of whom (Kay Stewart and I) were from CNPS. The rest were largely equestrians, mountain bikers, and people who work with or for the parks.

Yes, this shocks me too, but it's the truth: right now the energy in the environmental field is in climate change, not conservation or preservation. Superficially, this looks reasonable: we're faced with the stark choice of radically altering our civilization and its century-old infrastructure to minimize global warming, or having climate change destroy our civilization and its century-old infrastructure with a combination of megadroughts and superstorms. In this context, people can be forgiven for having trouble caring about preserving the past.

But here's the thing: almost all the species we see today

(aside from some very recently evolved neoendemics) have survived these climatic swings before. A recent study by Lesley Lancaster and Kathleen Kay, published in *Evolution*, found that California has so many native plant species, not because it has an unusually high rate of speciation, but because it has an unusually low rate of extinction. Our complex topography of mountains and valleys has provided refuges in changing climates for all sorts of species, and it has done so for millions of years.

So here's the question: How many of these refuges are currently parks? The answer, I suspect, is quite a few.

In biodiversity terms, these parks are somewhat like libraries, quiet places where people can go to find out that there is quite a lot out there that they don't know, which will fill them with wonder, enthusiasm, and sanity. In conservation terms, they're rather more like tool lending libraries, refuges for the species that "aren't needed" in the most places at the present time, but which will be quite useful in the future.

This is normally the point where I should quote Aldo Leopold about the first rule of intelligent tinkering is to save all the parts, but living organisms are rather more complicated than tools. Personally, I prefer the idea of life as a game that's bigger than we are, one which will continue for a billion years or more after we die. The point of playing such a game isn't to win, because you can only be declared a winner after the game is over. Instead, the point of playing the game of life is to keep as many players in the game as possible. That's the biggest reason I fight for preservation in a time when the hot money is in climate change: I think species generally have a right to exist and roles to play deep into Earth's future.

There's another thing to remember about global warming. Yes, we're facing a brave new hothouse world that will last for thousands of years, but ultimately it's temporary. In the fullness of time, 50,000 to 500,000 years from now (depending on how much CO₂ we let out in the next century), the carbon will go back into the ground, mostly as carbonate rocks, rather than oil or coal. The climate will continue changing, and there will be future ice ages. Species that thrived during our ice age past will do quite well in our ice age future, if they have a place to survive global warming in the interim.

Fifty thousand years is really too long to plan for, let alone five hundred thousand, but most species have the potential that long. If we want present species to see the changes of the future, we need to preserve them in the present. The species that will thrive with global warming will have a very temporary reign in geologic terms, and I can only hope that someone gives them a refuge in the future ice.

To me, the best thing we can do with our parks is to let them be refuges. Let them change with the climate, and let them be quiet places where people, plants, and animals go to get sane.

And it would be great if I saw more of you at meetings, too.

Happy holidays!

~ Frank Landis, Conservation Chair

Conservación En Español Follow-up

My column from November generated a negative response about my being "shockingly insensitive and inappropriate" in the November Conservation Column. That person had a valid concern: I should have been more sensitive, and I apologize to all those I offended with my poor word choice and lack of consideration. That was not the intent of that article.

~ Frank Landis, Conservation Chair

RARE PLANTS

Del Mar Mesa Flora, Year One

Since August, 2011, 18 people have spent almost 200 hours collecting plants and lichens on Del Mar Mesa, as our contribution to the rare plant treasure hunt, and I want to thank everyone involved for their time and effort.

Why focus so much work on an area of a few square miles inside a city? Del Mar Mesa may be small, but it is unique in California. It is the only place known where old growth chaparral abuts mima mounds and vernal pools, and it contains the largest known stand of old growth chaparral south of the Elfin Forest in Morro Bay, if not in all of California. It contains one of the biggest, if not the biggest, stand of southern maritime chaparral in San Diego county, and it contains the greatest number of vernal pools remaining on City lands. Additionally, it contains a number of rarities, from probably the tallest Nuttall's scrub oaks (*Quercus dumosa*, about ten meters tall) to one of the rarest lichens in California (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*). While it is not pristine, it is unique, one of the last places where people can see what San Diego looked like before development, and one of

the only places to understand how coastal chaparral and vernal pools develop in the long-term absence of fire. It is not a stretch to say that Del Mar Mesa is an ecological jewel in San Diego's crown.

This project started with the first collection on August 11, 2011, and continues to this day. The original goal was to compile a flora of Del Mar Mesa for the San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, because an informal plant list compiled several years ago for a CNPS hike was substantially longer than the list that Parks had for the area. The project has expanded to include lands owned by the City of San Diego, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Federal Department of Fish and Wildlife, and to include not just vascular plants, but bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, and hornworts) and lichens. Additionally, the herbarium of the San Diego Natural History Museum is collecting intensively on the south side of the Mesa as part of their Plant Atlas project, and their finds have enriched the collection.

To date, we have documented 10 of 12 known CNPS list 1B species, and the remaining two are the endangered button celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*), and San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), along with three CNPS List 4 species, two rare lichens, and an unidentified liverwort, about 10 percent of the 102 collected species. Of the rest, 51 species are non-natives, but most of these are common waifs rather than invasive species.

The best news is that we have only surveyed approximately half the mesa, and work will continue into 2014. If you are interested in helping out, contact raresurvey@cnpsd.org

~ Frank Lantis, Rare Plant Survey Coordinator

BOTANIZING

Searching for Representatives of Previous Eras; A Mysterious Canyon Part 3 (final)

After spending some time examining the leaves and being thankful for actually finding one, I started walking back downstream as quickly as was comfortable through all of the obstacles. I texted Lance to let them know I was coming and at some point the reception allowed him to receive it. When more than half way back on a slightly different line in the canyon I stopped to drink some more water and low and behold, another maple tree was next to me. This one was not in the shade and

was not even in an area with moist soil though the leaves almost appeared healthier than the leaves from the stems branching out from the downed trunk of the other tree. It too was slender, roughly 30 or 40 feet tall with two trunks. One was about 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and was not densely covered with leaves. The other was a slender stalk that sprouted as a sucker next to the main trunk. At its base was a gnarled burl indicating that resprouts from fires had occurred. It was my understanding that the last fire in that area was during the 1950's or 1960's. The striated rough bark set it out from the nearby Sycamores. So, apparently after all, there are others that were missed since my search image was for more densely branched trees that were stockier and leafy. I am sure that there must be more as well, now that I understand better their growth habit, but their foliage really does blend in with the Sycamores.

Before too long but just before finishing my 6th and last bottle of water, the "falls" drop off came near. I climbed over the side and slid down the nearly vertical slope to the bottom on my behind, completing the total immersion in dirt for my sweat soaked clothes. Lance and Kurt were waiting. Kurt had climbed over the falls on the side route and walked up stream for a while, but when he did not find my rotting carcass, he figured I was ok and turned back and my text confirmed that I was OK.

We walked back to the car and drove back to the Pala Administrative Office, dropping off Kurt. When I got home, my pants and shirts were dropped into the trash because they were permeated with oil from the poison oak, they were torn and the shirts were still stained after two washings. I felt a great deal of contentment for having walked in Castro Canyon and having seen the maples, in spite of my sore legs and their muscle cramps.

These Bigleaf maples are down to 1,600 to 1,400 feet in elevation when the nearest ones to the north are at several thousand feet to 7,000 feet. Since that day, correspondence with Darin Banks, the last person to see the maples in Castro Canyon, indicated that he thought there were up to ten Bigleaf maple trees in this part of the canyon. People always ask "Why is a plant like a Bigleaf maple growing here." I say ask not why it is where it is. Ask instead why it isn't where it isn't. Suitable habitat that appears similar to areas occupied by Bigleaf maple occurs in many locations in the Palomar and Cuyamaca Mountains. Why doesn't it grow in Pauma Creek just two and a half miles to the east where native Rainbow trout occur? The lone tree at Oasis Spring on Mount Laguna may be suspicious because it is next to a pump house, but maybe it is what is left of a larger grove. It is after all, growing with California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), one of its associates

from northern California and not far down the road the Western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) another northern plant grows on Mount Laguna, far from what is considered its typical habitat. Also, has long been known that it is somewhat typical for the trees grow as individuals where they occur (Sargent 1891). With these facts in mind, it is probable that the maple does naturally occur at Oasis Spring. The only way to find out would be to perform genetic analysis with it and the ones from Castro Canyon.

As mentioned in the first part of this article, a few days before I wrote this, the Chariot fire traveled up from the desert floor and up onto the northern portion of Mount Laguna. Just before the deadline for the newsletter, I made a quick visit to the area. In the meantime, Mount Laguna received a nice rainstorm that dropped more than 2.5 inches, but most of it came in an hour and a half and additional storms have brought the summer rainfall total to nearly seven inches. Too bad it didn't rain a couple of weeks earlier to help slow the fire. Ash covered soil and black charred shrub skeletons two and three meter s tall remained where dense Ceanothus, Chamise, and Scrub oak vegetation grew just weeks before. The big old tree skeletons on the canyon slopes from the previous fire were no longer standing having been consumed, but it looked like some of the large oaks missed by the 2002 fire were also burned. However, parts of the fire seemed not to be very hot because at Oasis Spring itself, the leaves on the willows and Bigleaf maple were still hanging but browned indicating that the trees may nevertheless have been topkilled. The *Acer macrophyllum* and the *Umbellularia* as well as the oaks may have to resprout again like they have undoubtedly done many times before. Regrettably, the nearby young *Pinus coulteri* (Coulter pine) trees that regrew from seed following the Pines Fire were also consumed with little chance for them to be replaced again since no parent trees remain.

There have been other locations besides Castro Canyon and Oasis Spring stated for *Acer macrophyllum* in San Diego County. An additional site has been mentioned for Morgan Hill on the northern portion of Palomar Mountain (Beauchamp 1986) but no collections found, at least associated with the Berkeley consortium of herbariums, and there have even been reports for it growing in Mission Trails Park. Maybe it's time for a mini-expedition to Morgan Hill.

One other location for *Acer macrophyllum* in San Diego County has been identified for "Hot Springs Valley" in Griffin and Critchfield (1972) which they assumed to be at Warner Springs. Hot Springs Valley was referenced in Jepson (1910) discussing the *Silva* of California, but it in

turn referenced the location that was first mentioned in Sargent (1891). In reality, Warner Springs does not fit the habitat for *Acer macrophyllum* but there is a small valley on the side of Hot Springs Mountain at 4,500 feet that would logically be the referenced "Hot Springs Valley." This valley is part of the Eagles Nest Ranch that has been in the Fletcher Family for more than 110 years. In September of this year, with great hope of finding a Bigleaf Maple, I had the opportunity to visit the spectacular Fletcher Family ranch with the assistance of John LeGrange, Lou Mathe, and Grant Fletcher, who graciously allowed us to visit his family's ranch, with my fellow workers Lance Woolley and Fred Sproul from AECOM. The main stream through the ranch drains directly from near the top of Hot Springs Mountain (the highest point in San Diego County at 6,535 feet) so that the property contains numerous springs. We saw many interesting things including the largest Coulter Pine (*Pinus coulteri*) any of us had ever seen. Parts of the property had huge Ash (*Fraxinus velutina*) trees as well as numerous Coulter pines, Bigcone Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), Incense cedar (*Callocedrus decurrans*), White Aldar (*Alnus rhombifolia*) and Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Canyon Live Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) with huge nearly chicken egg sized acorns and California Black Oaks (*Quercus kelloggii*). In really wet areas, extensive stands of the Giant Chain Fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*) grew. A large Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) was planted nearly 100 years ago on the property along with an American Chestnut Tree (*Castanea dentata*). Grant Fletcher indicated that the maple tree turns such a bright orange red in the fall that it is visible throughout the property. A small Sugar maple grew below the dam, however, expanded searches around many of the potential habitat on the property failed to discover any *Acer macrophyllum*.

I was recently reminded about the fact that the native people may have also moved plants around. One might wonder how probable it may be for them to move Bigleaf maple, but there has been discussion about Western hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) another interesting tree in San Diego County being associated with archaeological sites. If not used for food or clothing, maybe ceremonial uses could have come into play.

During the Pleistocene when the rainfall was twice what it is now, it is undoubted that the Bigleaf Maple occurred in more places in San Diego County. As the climate dried, the trees are thought to have become restricted to their current homes, only in the most consistent riparian zones. Bigleaf maple is a beautiful tree wherever it grows, in the Pacific Northwest rainforests with more than 120 inches of rain to Castro Canyon where it may receive 18-20 inches of rainfall. However, there is

something special about observing a representative of a previous era in one's home County.

Whether or not the *Acer macrophyllum* in San Diego County reproduce by seed in their isolated locations is another question. Bigleaf maple seeds are only viable for one year in the wild and not much longer in the lab (Fryer 2011). Like Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) that rarely reproduce by seed in the western United States since the Pleistocene, in the southern part of the maple's range it is likely that it doesn't produce seedlings unless specific conditions are met that rarely occur in our modern climate. *Acer macrophyllum* may not be like clones of Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), where they sprout a whole cluster of trees from one underground root system, but who knows how long the same maple root system can burn in a wildfire and regrow in the same locations; maybe a very long time, hundreds or thousands of years. As a group, these trees in San Diego County evolved to survive in the conditions found here and have been hanging on for many thousands of years, staying from the wet years 10,000 years ago and passing through drier times during the Hypsithermal 5,000 to 7,000 years ago. As the judge stated in the Vernal pool lawsuit with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service a number of years ago, the ones that are left are survivors and that makes them more valuable. The remoteness of the area and the conservation and resource management actions of the Pala Tribe, the owners of most of them, will surely take care of them into the future. Climate change may ultimately be their downfall, but as mentioned, they did survive the Hypsithermal period that is thought to have been warmer and drier than today.

I would like to thank Shasta Gaughen and Kurt Broz and others from the resource office for the Pala Tribal Council and the Pala Tribal Council for me being able to visit their land. I would like to thank Kim Clark for putting together the rare plant treasure hunt with Shasta and Kurt for the Pala land. The coincidence of that trip and my renewed interest in Castro Canyon is not something I can fully understand but I certainly appreciate. Special thanks go to John LeGrange and Grant Fletcher for making arrangements to visit the Eagles Nest Fletcher Family Ranch. I also want to thank Lance Woolley and Fred Sproul from AECOM for being willing to go along again on one of my mini-expeditions, and I would like to thank the earlier collectors, Frank Gander former curator of Botany at the San Diego Natural History Museum, Art Morley and Darin Banks for identifying Castro Canyon as such a special place for species that represent previous eras.

Tom Oberbauer, Chapter President

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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.

CNPS-SD Calendar for December 2013

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- 12/4: **Board Meeting**, p. 1
- 12/7: Sunset Cliffs Native Garden Work Party, p.3
- 12/7: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party, p.3
- 12/8: Field Trip, p.1
- 12/14: Old Town Native Landscape Work Party, p.2
- 12/17: **Chapter Meeting**, p. 1
- 12/23: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party, p.3

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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December 2013 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

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