



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY  
*San Diego Chapter Newsletter*

## **CHAPTER MEETING**

**Tuesday, July 15; 7 p.m.  
Room 104, Casa del Prado  
Balboa Park**

### **PRESENTATION:**

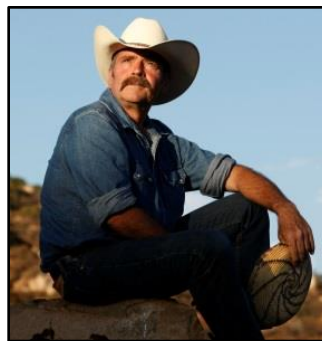
#### **Kumeyaay Ethnobotany: Native Plants and People on the Frontier of the Californias**

The Kumeyaay Indians (also 'Iipay-Tiipay or Diegueño in the United States, or Kumiai in Mexico) have inhabited the landscapes of northern Baja California, Mexico, and southern California since long before European contact, originally making a living as mobile hunting, gathering, and fishing peoples in the region's varied environments. The division of Kumeyaay territory in 1848 by two distinct nation states imposed on the region an international boundary as well as separate political and economic structures, cultures, and languages. Historical processes have reduced Kumeyaay territory and population, and transformed indigenous life-ways, yet a few elder Kumeyaay still speak their native language and maintain cultural knowledge of the environment.

This presentation will explore the questions of how contemporary ethnobotanical knowledge of Baja California's Kumeyaay Indians makes new contributions to scientific research of diachronic human-plant interactions in the study area, and how this knowledge can inform Kumeyaay cultural and linguistic revitalization through its incorporation in interpretive exhibits. This information is a synthesis from interviews conducted with 16 Kumeyaay plant specialists, documenting Kumeyaay knowledge of traditional uses for 47 native

plants as food, medicine, tools, construction materials, and ritual resources covering indigenous nomenclature, plant scheduling, harvesting, processing, and consumption, as well as cultural meanings associated with plants. Archaeological, historical, ethnographic, linguistic, and botanical literature to situate the Kumeyaay ethnobotanical data will be reviewed in a regional and diachronic context.

**Mike Wilken** is an anthropologist whose research and advocacy work with Native Baja Californians has explored traditional arts (pottery, basketry, oral narratives and song), ethnobotany, history, languages and cultural landscapes of the indigenous peoples of the northern Baja California region for over 30 years. He has worked closely with native artists and traditional authorities to foster cultural revitalization and sustainable community development.



Mike Wilken at sunset.



Pinyon pine cone with seeds.

**6:30 p.m. – Natives for Novices:** "Invasives: Who's Who - Part 1" by Susan Lewitt .

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

**7:30 p.m. –** presentation.

Chapter meetings are free and open to the public. They are held in the Casa del Prado, just west of the San Diego Natural History Museum in Balboa Park.

# BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, July 2, 6:30 - 8:30 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 1<sup>st</sup> falls on a holiday. Members are welcome to attend as observers. If you wish to discuss an issue, please email [president@cnpssd.org](mailto:president@cnpssd.org) to get your issue on the agenda.

# CNPS AWARD



Former San Diego Chapter president Joan Stewart (left) receives a 'Volunteer Appreciation Award' from CNPS. Her friend Catherine Capone of the Alta Peak Chapter and Charlie Blair of the San Luis Obispo Chapter look on. Catherine helped keep the award secret so Joan was very surprised. Not to be befuddled, just after this photo session Joan delivered a very inspirational message about how it was fieldtrips that first got her into CNPS and they are still just as important today!

## RECEIVE YOUR NEWSLETTER ONLINE

To receive your newsletter via email, please contact us at:

[enewsletter@cnpssd.org](mailto:enewsletter@cnpssd.org)

Save the environment by not receiving a paper copy AND your newsletter will be in **COLOR** and have embedded links!



# FIELD TRIPS

## The Tour de Plants— And What a Tour It Was!



On the morning of April 20, the California Native Plant Society-San Diego Chapter and the San Diego Mountain Bikers Association got together with assorted members of the public for an easy, breezy ride around Lake Miramar.

Led by **Betsy Cory** and **Dave Flietner**, we had a goal of finding and identifying native plants and checking out interesting facts about them—Native American uses, wildlife uses, environmental niches. We separated the green blur of vegetation—usually only glimpsed as one whizzes by on one's wheels-- into more than 20 different plants, each with its own individual characteristics and needs.

So many passers-by asked us what we were doing that we were forced to outfit one of our members with a chic and stylish cape to identify our group. In the picture you can see our caped superhero looking off into the distance for any possible evildoers.



Then we celebrated our remarkable accomplishments by adjourning to the nearby Filippi's pizza grotto for liquid and solid refreshments—as well as the much-anticipated Prizes of Little or No Value! Everyone got a prize, in such

categories as Acrobatics, Health and Safety, Finesse, Wardrobe Malfunction Avoidance, Pedestrian Collision Avoidance, and others.

Remarkable accomplishments, refreshments, and prestigious awards are all very well, but even more gratifying, satisfying, and fun was meeting our fellow bikers. Besides getting to know the plants a little bit better, we all got to know each other better. And, as Martha Stewart would say, that's a Good Thing.

~ Betsy Cory

Bush anemone (*Carpenteria californica*) on the Garden Tour. Photo by Bobbie Stephenson.



About 45 people attend the Field Trip to El Salto in Baja California, which was part of the CNPS Chapter Council Meeting that was held in San Diego May 31-June 1. Photo by Mike Evans.

## TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK



**July 6; 9 a.m. to noon.** Meet at the Tecolote Nature Center on the first Sunday 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.

## CONSERVATION

### Demand Hardening

Since we're into the lazy days of, well, sitting through a record drought and waiting for El Niño to kick in and give us some real rain, I thought I'd write a bit about an interesting and troubling concept that not enough people know about: demand hardening.

I first stumbled over it in William deBuys' 2011 book *A Great Aridness: Climate Change and the Future of the American Southwest*, which I highly recommend. Given that we're being asked to conserve water, I can do little better than to quote deBuys on the subject:

"Not even conservation provides much of a silver bullet. In fact, it is a double-edged strategy. As people xeriscape their yards and install low-flow toilets and showerheads and water-saving appliances, they pare down to a level of water use that has no slop in it, no waste. What is used one week must also be used the next, even in times



Baja fairy duster (*Calliandra californica*) is native to the Cape region of Baja California. Garden Tour photo by Bobbie Stephenson.

of drought. This is called 'demand hardening.' When demand hardens past a certain point, a utility cannot simply ban lawn sprinklers and car washing to stretch supplies through a dry time. If the utility had placed the savings from conservation in an emergency reserve, the system might have become more resilient, but this virtually never happens. In virtually every community that has pursued it, water conservation has principally resulted in freeing up resources that are subsequently consumed by growth—more hookups, more hardened demand, producing a system that is less flexible and more fragile than before."

Ouch.

In fairness, I should link to at least one document that finds this argument "unconvincing" ([www.westernresourceadvocates.org/water/fillingthegap/ftgcons.pdf](http://www.westernresourceadvocates.org/water/fillingthegap/ftgcons.pdf)), and the doubters do have a point. The only place where demand hardening currently appears to be depopulating towns is, well, Syria. There's little evidence in the US that demand hardening has decreased quality of life in our cities and towns. Then again, if the Syrian civil war really is a water war (and that's NOT something I'm going to discuss here. You can google "Syria water war" if you want to learn more), it suggests pretty strongly that the consequences of unsophisticated water policy can be catastrophic in a Mediterranean region very much like our own.

So what do we do about it?

The first thing is that we at CNPS aren't part of the problem. Demand hardening is not an argument against conservation in general or conserving water in particular, especially at this point in time. California has some sloppy water laws, and there's a lot of room in this state to conserve more water without affecting our quality of life. There's even more room for cultural changes. Given that, for many homeowners, their lawn sucks up half their monthly water bill, I fully support efforts by native plant gardeners to wean local homeowners and HOAs away from lawns and tropical gardens. California is beautiful in its own right. We don't need to create faux landscapes from other climatic zones just because we can.

Our particular problem here in San Diego is that we're at the end of some very long water pipelines (as is Syria), and as such, we San Diegans need to be more careful. If we get caught in a cycle of decreasing water supply, hardening demand, and increasing growth—something that is inevitable if current politics continues—we will get into trouble with chronic water shortages, and ultimately we will have to encourage people to move elsewhere.

The solution is what deBuys noted above: developing resilience through increasing water reserves. On the large scale, this means things like increasing reservoir holdings in wet years, and encouraging people to build or buy their own cisterns, rainwater barrels and similar water storage systems. It's not just a matter of spending less water, it's a matter of saving more water in more places throughout our very complex water system. As we're learning with energy, we're going to have to become more cognizant of the water we save and spend, rather than trusting that it will come out of the tap on demand and at a reasonable cost.

On the larger and more difficult scale, we're going to have to educate our political establishment that water issues and development must be considered together. This is where the notion of demand hardening is so useful, because it shows how two perfectly normal and rational political ideas, water conservation and promoting growth, can together cause an intractable problem.

Unfortunately, I'm afraid it's going to take a lot of education. A few years ago, I had to testify in front of the San Diego City Council about some development or other. The item on the agenda right before mine was, as I recall, establishment of a water conservation task force. In my testimony, I pointed out to the council that they had to consider water conservation and growth together, to make sure everyone had enough water going forward. A number of council members (I remember Todd Gloria being one of them), laughed in disbelief. Apparently, water shortages and growth are in separate political silos, and it's impolitic to mention them in the same sentence. I've noticed the same pattern on public radio and the news, where water issues and growth issues have different sets of pundits, different issues, and are never mentioned together in one broadcast. As I said, it's going to take a lot of education to blend these two streams of thought.

Still, there's a lot we can do: don't just conserve water now, figure out how to store it for the future. Work to persuade your neighbors, HOAs, and others that perfectly manicured lawns belong in places where there's enough summer rain to support them. And, if you have the gumption, start educating your local politicians, bureaucrats, and pundits about demand hardening. The water they save might just be their own.

~ **Frank Landis**, Conservation Chair





## CNPS 2015 Conservation Conference

Celebrating 50 Years  
of Progress and Promise

Call for Abstracts open until  
**July 10, 2014**

### Event Dates

**Jan 13-14** - Preconference workshops and field trips

**Jan 15-17** - Scientific conference

### Conference Venue

DoubleTree by Hilton, San Jose  
2050 Gateway Place, San Jose, CA 95110

**Early Registration opens July 2014.**

Visit the conference website for more info, including the conference sessions and highlights:

<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/conservation/conference/2015>

## VEGETATION SURVEYS

**Saturday, July 19, 8:00 a.m., Rice Canyon – Chula Vista.**

CNPS members, please join the vegetation survey group at the Central City Preserve in Rice Canyon, Chula Vista. The group will be conducting a rapid assessment/relevant survey in maritime succulent scrub, a rare plant community in southern California. **Please RSVP by Thursday, July 17.** To RSVP or request more information, email Anna Bennett and Kayo Valenti at [vegetation@cnpsd.org](mailto:vegetation@cnpsd.org). The group will be limited to 6 people. The exact survey and meeting location will be provided upon RSVP.

## NATIVE GARDENING

### Fall Plant Sale

Mark your calendars, the fall plant sale will take place on Saturday October 18th, 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 always looking for help. Some jobs can be done on your own time while others work in groups. It's a great way to meet people who have an interest in native plants and get more involved with the chapter. Following is a list but there are more so just contact us if you want to get more involved:

- Packaging and labeling seeds
- Growing and watering plants at a nursery near central San Diego
- Publicizing and promoting our sale, contacting news outlets, etc.
- Food coordination: Setting up food for the volunteers on plant sale day, solicit donations, etc.

If you'd like to get involved with one of the chapter's largest fundraisers, please join us. Plant Sale Committee Chairs are **Carolyn Martus & Mary Kelly**, contact them at [plantsale@cnpsd.org](mailto:plantsale@cnpsd.org).

## Blooming Consciousness

Our native garden tour, "Blooming Consciousness," really raised the bar for garden tours this past March! The chapter **Gardening Committee** and **Garden Native CNPS** put on a two-day adventure that included 15 public and private North County gardens featuring fully or predominantly native California landscapes. Some of the kudos we received were: "BRAVO - WE LOVED IT!!! What a terrific tour you organized!" and my personal favorite, "I want to retire today and start working on my yard! We both definitely want to do this again next year."

Garden owners, volunteers and visitors alike had a fantastic time. The weather gods even eked out an overnight sprinkle for us on Saturday night, so everything was shiny and fresh on Sunday! Plus, we were proud to highlight other conscientious measures our owners had put in place, such as solar panels, rain barrels, gray water systems, and fanciful artwork of recycled materials.

The entire event was kicked off by a fundraiser at **Agua Hedionda Lagoon Discovery Center**, where guests were



Copyright 2014 Phillip Rouillard

2014 Garden Tour. Photo by Phil Rouillard.

equally entertained and educated by a lively interchange between **Nan Sterman** and **Rick Halsey**. Tour guests also enjoyed a free talk by **Greg Rubin** on the Saturday evening of the tour at the San Marcos Heritage Garden.

We gained lots of new friends and supporters along the way, including water districts, nurseries, garden supply businesses, design firms, and county and city entities. The tour attracted almost 600 visitors, an increase from 2012, which happily indicates that interest in native landscaping is not only still alive but growing.

The parting “shot” was a photo contest held during the tour. Photographers were invited to submit works in three categories: Macro, Hardscape and Landscape, and one Best in Show. Twelve winners were offered a free photography class during Native Plant Week by our very own professional photographer, Phil Roullard, which was enthusiastically received! See the results on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/GardenNativeSD](http://www.facebook.com/GardenNativeSD).

Thanks from the bottom of our hearts to the garden owners/managers, all our presenters and volunteers who contributed their valuable time and support, and of course to our title sponsor, **Hunter Industries**. Next year, we’ll feature gardens in the mid-County area, so hope to see you all out there!

**Hei-ock Kim**, Director, Garden Native CNPS

Enjoy more photos and details of the tour at <http://gardennative.org/tour.html>



2014 Garden Tour.

Photos above and below are by Phillip Roullard.



# Work Parties

## Old Town Native Plant Landscape

**Saturday, July 12 - Work Party - 1 to 3 p.m.**

Come help other volunteers tend the Old Town Native Plant Landscape. Bring sun protection, gloves, drinking water, and your favorite tools, or share ours. The landscape is opposite the Old Town Trolley/Train depot, corner of Congress and Taylor Streets near the I-5/I-8 interchange. If you drive, you can park for free in the shade of a tree in the Cal-Trans lot across Taylor street from the native plant landscape. Questions? Contact Kay at [fieldtrips@cnpsd.org](mailto:fieldtrips@cnpsd.org).

## Point Loma Native Plant Garden

**July 5 & 19, 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](mailto:Richard@sandiegoriver.org)

# RESTORATION

## Restoration Success & Further Opportunities

It has been a decade since I first started a small-scale effort. It took three years to get ahead of the weed seeds left in the ground and to really begin to turn the area. Then it all burned. By then others had joined in. Our small band of volunteers kept going out in twos or threes to nibble away at problem areas.

Our approach is simple. We seek out small patches of native vegetation in seas of weeds. We remove the weeds from around these natives so the natives can flourish and expand. We work only as much area as we can return to in a three week cycle. Eventually the areas type-convert back to just native habitat. We can then move on to the next opportunity.

With little more than persistence and patience coupled with a systematic approach, two areas are largely done, that is, the native vegetation and wildlife have returned and the invasive species are largely extirpated.

**Blue Sky Ecological Reserve**, 790 acres in Poway, burned to the ground in 2007. Our restoration efforts began in March 2008. This was a fairly easy project since it was largely native prior to the fire. Our primary effort was to make sure it didn't convert to a non-native weed patch.

Special thanks go to Pamela Haehn and the Blue Sky Docents for the success that has been achieved.

A few opportunities still exist:

- 1) A ¼ to 1/3 mile stretch of creek that was damaged by Ramona Water District workers will take three to five years to restore.
- 2) A south facing non-native grass and mustard slope remains to be treated when the rains return.
- 3) Up to a half dozen remote palms remain to be drilled.

**Artesian Creek** also burned in 2007. This area is some 500 acres of what was little more than abandoned orchards & degraded grazing lands. We began upstream right after the fires. Work at the other end began in mid-2009. What had been largely a weed patch is now, for the most part, weed free and a new native open space park full of life. Small parts still are to be restored but many, many more are wonderful habitat. Some areas can truly be called spectacular. Mike Brigantic and Beth Mather have made major contributions to any success here. In June mountain lion was spotted.

**Rattlesnake Canyon** is an 810 acre site that we have been working on for two seasons. So far our efforts have concentrated on two finger canyons. This entire canyon will most likely take another five years of effort.

**Lusardi Creek** burned this year in the Bernardo Fire. Beth is the lead here and we had been working on artichoke but now we are in the creek working on tamarisk, palms, pampas grass and maybe arundo. The fires have cleared the understory giving us access to these weeds. The creek can be cleared of weeds in a few years of effort. The remainder of some 1,500 total acres will take just a bit longer.

Not all a spaces are this large; some are ten to twenty acres. In some ways these smaller areas are more difficult. Overhead for planning and scheduling is about the same for any size parcel but the limited size makes it difficult to set up a three week rotation. There may be fewer sources of desirable plants and less diversity on a small site. We can ameliorate some of these factors. Fortunately, we have plenty of spaces so the rotation issue isn't really much of a constraint. Connectivity to other parcels is most important to providing native plant diversity and seeds. With a bit more work these small sites help fill in essential links between larger patches of habitat.

How many people does it take to do all this? We currently have about a dozen. Four or five are regulars and the others work when they can. The group make-up may change over time with some going and others coming, all contributing. Certainly, all find our innovative

exercise program far more rewarding and productive than going to the gym.

The opportunities are endless since there are infinitely more areas to do. What does it take to get these done? Just patience, persistence, along with partners & a bit of knowledge. What successes will the next decade bring? Stay tuned, or better yet, get involved. In the fall with the return of the rains we will ramp up again in the fall for another season.

Arne Johanson, Invasive Plant Chair, 858-759-4769  
[invasiveplants@cnpsd.org](mailto:invasiveplants@cnpsd.org)

## BOTANY

# A Tree That Barely Occurs in San Diego County

Back in the 1970's I had talked some friends into driving down to the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir. After a very interesting Memorial Day weekend driving down at night and hiking around in the mountains, we decided to head up the road to Tecate instead of Tijuana. South of Ensenada and passing through the valleys northeast of Ensenada, I noticed a small tree that had what appeared to be rounded leaves when viewed from the window of an old 1964 Chevy pickup truck.

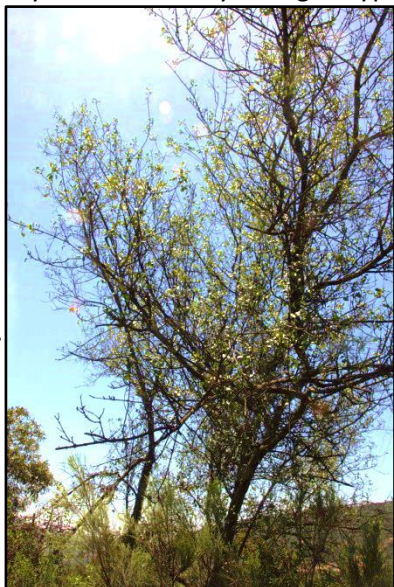


Chaparral ash (*Fraxinus parryi*) leaves.  
Photo by Tom Oberbauer.

What was even more interesting was that the leaves appeared to be changing color, yellowing, like aspen trees in the fall, but this was late Spring/Early summer. It was a dry rainfall season that year, like this season has been. In May, some deciduous trees and shrubs do

already begin to change color as a predecessor to losing their leaves. For example, you can see Poison Oak around Mission Valley and Rose Canyon along the I-5 begin changing color as early as mid-May during dry years like this one. It was relatively early in the morning as we drove past Guadalupe Valley and through the areas of Ejido settlements along Mexico Highway 3. It was a school day for Mexico and children were waiting on the side of the road, in anticipation of the arrival of their school buses. I kept my eye out for these odd trees that were turning yellow and had rounded leaves. They appeared here and there in the chaparral and sage scrub habitats on north facing slopes and ravine bottoms but they were in no way acting as typical riparian species.

Photo by Tom Oberbauer.



I attempted to determine what they were, but at that time, there were only few resources for plant identification in Baja California other than field trips with the San Diego Natural History Museum. Later, on such a field trip, we made stops on the road down to Ensenada and there were many groves

and stands of this small tree that I had missed on that earlier trip since we had traveled that area after dark. The tree turned out to be chaparral ash, at that time named *Fraxinus trifoliata* but now named *Fraxinus parryi*. It was not the only summer deciduous shrub or tree in these areas. *Aesculus parryi* (Parry buckeye), a relative of the buckeyes in the mountains north of Los Angeles and all through the coast ranges and foothills of the Sierra Nevada of California, also begins changing color by late spring. Both of these trees are considered Baja California endemics, but why? Why do they not occur in San Diego County since they occur only a few dozen miles from the border?

The genus *Fraxinus* is a cosmopolitan genus of 40 to 65 species. It is thought that during the Oligocene (~65 million years ago) a number of the members of the genus dispersed from North America to Asia and an additional dispersal event occurred with members of the genus moving from Europe to North America during the Miocene (Hinsinger et al. 2013). Their history and evolution is a result of multiple dispersal movements and speciation with evolutionary modification of floral characters and adaptation to specific habitats. *Fraxinus*

*dipetala* (flowering ash) is the closest relative to *F. parryi*, but there are differences in leaf shape and the fused filaments in the flowers are different. Furthermore, the flowers of both *F. dipetala* and *F. parryi* are different from any of the others in the genus.

Over the years, there have been statements that *Fraxinus parryi* was found in San Diego County. Reid Moran mentioned finding it in the southern part of the County. A look at the UC Jepson Herbarium Consortium website indicates that it was identified on the Skyline Truck Trail in the east part of Jamul. It was more recently collected from Bee Canyon on the eastern portion of Otay Mountain near Dulzura by Mark Elvin. I had always wondered exactly where it was found in the Jamul site. In May of 2014, I decided it was time to look for it, though the low rainfall levels of the past several years would make it a drought stressed sample if I was able to find it. I knew that it would be past flowering and likely without fruits and possibly without leaves, but decided to look for it anyway. This area probably receives about 18-20 inches of precipitation and is located at roughly 1,800 feet in elevation. In May, on the Skyline Truck Trail, there are a number of trees to confuse with the *Fraxinus*. In May, *Quercus engelmannii* (Engelmann oak) on north slopes are growing new bright green leaves and *Fraxinus* trees would blend in with much of the other vegetation. The light was behind the vegetation and it lit up the greens, which made the slopes look lush. I found one tree growing in a low area not far from the road; however, based on the terrain and slopes there may be others in the area as well. The tree was about 15 feet tall and while it still had green leaves, it had none of its winged fruits. It was not in the best shape for this time of year due to the low rainfall season.

The question that comes to my mind is why does this nice little tree grow so well in the coastal areas of Baja California which receive roughly 10 to 15 inches and maybe more in some locations, and it barely occurs in San Diego County? The Jamul location receives more rain than much of the range of the species, so why does it not occur in more areas of at least southern San Diego County? It could be the result of purely random events, such as periodic wildfires, that may have coincidentally affected the northern areas to a greater degree than the southern areas in the prehistoric past. It could be the result of specific soils needs. Large areas of coastal northern Baja California have metamorphosed volcanic rock with soil peculiarities that support species with restricted ranges such as *Hesperocyparis forbesii* (Tecate cypress). It could also be the result of fog near the coast in northwestern Baja California (Vanderplank 2013). Along the coast of northwestern Baja California, cold water upwelling that results from combinations of the



California Current and the sea floor topography assists in the creation of a persistent marine layer that ameliorates the lower rainfall conditions. Much as the California Channel Islands are known to harbor species that were once widespread on the mainland, including *Lyonothamnus asplenifolius* (Island Ironwood), the coastal regions of northwestern Baja California may harbor species that are not as well adapted to hot, summer drought and periodic fires as the shrubs that are more interior or farther north. *Fraxinus parryi* may fall into that category as well, in addition to the unrelated *Aesculus parryi* that occurs in similar habitat.

*Fraxinus parryi* is an interesting species to me for several reasons. First, it has a unique appearance in coastal sage scrub and coastal chaparral areas where deciduous trees are not common. Second, it is a delicate appearing tree that produces interesting clusters of flattened fruits. And third, it is almost confined to Baja California, a land of never ending numbers of fascinating natural resources.

~ **Tom Oberbauer**, Chapter President

References cited:

Hinsinger DD, Basak J, Gaudeul M, Cruaud C, Bertolino P, et al. (2013) The Phylogeny and Biogeographic History of Ashes (*Fraxinus*, Oleaceae) Highlight the Roles of Migration and Vicariance in the Diversification of Temperate Trees. PLoS ONE 8(11): e80431. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0080431

Vanderplank, S. 2013. Correlates of Plant Biodiversity in Mediterranean Baja California, Mexico.

A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Plant Biology. University of California, Riverside. 104 p.



A *Ceanothus* 'Ray Hartman' tree on the Garden Tour. Photo by Bobbie Stephenson.

# RELATED ACTIVITIES

## Veterans Memorial Garden at Camp Pendleton Needs Your Help

Robert Warrick looking for volunteers to help maintain and keep beautiful the native plant garden at the Camp Pendleton Veterans Memorial Garden. The garden was started 11 years ago by a major grant of plants from the Tree of Life Nursery. Las Pilitas Nursery in Escondido and the Green Thumb Nursery in San Marcos also contributing to the garden. Robert has been the primary caretaker of the garden since its beginning, but he feels he needs some help for such a large garden. Since the completion of the Naval Hospital nearby, the foot traffic through the garden has increased. If you can help, please contact Robert at [gwarrickster@gmail.com](mailto:gwarrickster@gmail.com) or call him at 760-438-4743 (home) or 760-730-2349 (cell).

Island mallow (*Lavatera assurgentifolia*) is native to the California Channel Islands. Photo by Bobbie Stephenson during the Garden Tour.



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 10<sup>th</sup> of the month preceding the newsletter; that is, March 10 for the April newsletter, etc. Please send submittals to [newsletter@cnpsd.org](mailto:newsletter@cnpsd.org).

### CNPS-SD Calendar for July 2014

- 7/2: **Board Meeting**, p. 2
- 7/5: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party, p.6
- 7/6: Tecolote Canyon Walk, p. 3
- 7/12: Old Town Native Landscape Work Party, p.6
- 7/15: **Chapter Meeting**, p. 1
- 7/17: Last date to RSVP for veg surveys, p. 5
- 7/19: Vegetation surveys, p. 5
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**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**

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

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July 2014 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora

**CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO**

[www.cnpssd.org](http://www.cnpssd.org)

[info@cnpssd.org](mailto:info@cnpssd.org)

**BOARD MEMBERS**

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