January 2015

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

Tuesday, January 20
Room 104, Casa del Prado
Balboa Park
7:00 p.m.

Garden Native Tour Presentation
by Don Rideout

Don Rideout will give a presentation about the Garden Native Tour 2015 to be held on Saturday-Sunday, March 28-29, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. This year's featured gardens will be in the Cities of San Diego and Poway. FALL IN LOVE with gorgeous gardens. Each landscape embodies Southern California outdoor living in a unique and personal way.

Don will present photos from gardens featured on previous tours. The gardens were designed with native California and other climate-appropriate plants, all take far less water, effort, and money than conventional gardens and lawns. In fact, our gardens use anywhere from 17% to 100% less water than conventional gardens!

The Garden Native Tour represents all regions of San Diego County on a rotating basis. In 2015, the following areas will be highlighted: Old Town, Balboa Park and North Park, Clairemont and University City, Tierrasanta, Carmel Valley and Rancho Penasquitos, Poway and Scripps Ranch.

6:30 p.m. – Natives for Novices: **Planting a Habitat Garden** by **Clayton Tschudy**. Clayton is head of the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College and a Landscape Designer, as well.

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.

CNPS 2015
Conservation Conference
Celebrating 50 Years of Progress and Promise

January 15-17, 2015
San Jose, California
Workshops & Field Trips January 13-14
Register at:
http://www.cnps.org/cnps/conservation/conference/2015/registration.php

BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, January 7, 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 1st falls on a holiday. Members are welcome to attend as observers. If you wish to discuss an issue, please email president@cnpssd.org to get your issue on the agenda.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Anna Arft
Ann Baldridge
Stacey Berlangiero
Lisa Bruce
Nicole Calhoun
Erick Lux
Peggy Matarese
Nick Regoli

NATIVE GARDENING

Native Gardening Committee

The Gardening Committee meets on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. This month the meeting will be on **January 14**. Contact **Sue Marchetti** at NativesforNovices@cnpssd.org for time and location.

Propagation Committee

The next CNPS-SD Propagation Committee work group meeting will be Tuesday, **January 13** at 10:00 a.m. at the City Farmer's Nursery. Contact **Jim Wadman** at propagation@cnpssd.org for more information.

Work Parties

Old Town Native Plant Landscape

Saturday, January 10, Work Party - 1 to 3 p.m.

In December the Eurasian weeds in the Landscape have zoomed out of the soil with all the rain. We will carefully remove them near all the native plants, watching for lupines and poppies, or other native species we have planted, that are germinating. Every year the Native Plant Landscape becomes more complete by our persistence and TLC. It illustrates many of the regional plants that enabled Native Americans to thrive for millennia before European contact. The site is at the west end of Old Town, at the corner of Taylor and Congress Streets, where the San Diego River once flowed and where the first contact was made. If you come by public transit, cross at the Taylor St. signal and enter by the adobe Old Town sign. If you drive, park at the CalTrans lot for free across Taylor street, cross and Juan, and walk south one block on Taylor to the same corner at Congress and enter by the sign. Have sun protection and water, and bring gloves and some scissors for careful weeding around lupines and poppies. You'll learn how, if you don't know already. Bring your other favorite weeding tools - spade, short hoe, claw, dandelion fork, hula-hoe, whatever you like, or share ours. Questions? Please contact **Kay Stewart** at fieldtrips@cnpssd.org

Point Loma Native Plant Garden

January 3 & 18, 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 .

Lusardi Creek Restoration

Beth Mather has taken the lead and deserves most of the credit for what has been accomplished. We have six people who have contributed to the effort but during the summer Beth was on her own with maybe one other person.

Work commenced two weeks after the fire on a football field sized patch near the middle of the creek. The invasive plants were first removed where they occurred close to native plants so these natives could recover and spread. From this beginning point work progressed both up stream and down.

By December the first pass of our project area was completed. The project area encompasses the City portion of the riparian corridor. This is two miles of creek, or about 25 total acres. Weeds have largely been pushed to the edges. Native plants are returning. willows, cottonwoods, mulefat, *Juncus* sp., *Carix* sp., cattails, bull rush, yerba mansa, alkali mallow, and *Distichlis* are filling in everywhere. Birds and other animals are also returning with the vegetation.

The primary weeds include *Arundo donax* (giant reed), *Tamarix* spp. (salt cedar), *Cortaderia* sp. (pampas grass), *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Palm), *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm), *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel). These plants all crowd out native plants and are also high fire risk. The *Tamarix* spp. deal with salt build-up by concentrating salt in sacrificial limbs, leaving dead wood. *Arundo* and *Cortaderia* are highly flammable grasses. Palm fronds are major sources of embers during wildfires while fennel leaves standing dead branches.

While there are certain commonalities in the treatment of each weed, each has its own unique characteristics. All may be treated with herbicides and three of our group have pesticide licenses. The others help with hand pulling, cutting, drilling and hauling. With so many weeds, some can be missed. New ones may germinate and some treated plants may regrow. So, with all weeds, follow-up is required.

A quick disclaimer before going any further: Unless you are licensed or working under the supervision of a licensed person, it is illegal to use pesticide anywhere

except your own property. Further, pesticides can only be used legally according to label directions. Doing otherwise risks you, others and the environment.

Tamarix can take three years before the roots die. Drilling or cutting are the best techniques for mature trees. Applying herbicide to the cambium is the key. Small plants may be pulled or sprayed. Arundo is best treated by foliar spray in October. Follow-up treatment is likely to be needed on the few re-sprouts in the spring. Additionally, some small plants can survive as understory plants requiring careful searches under the reestablished vegetation. Larger palms most often need to be drilled. The herbicide needs to reach the center of each tree. Smaller plants can be cut down. When cutting it is essential to cut below the 'heart of palm'. Pampas Grass, Cortaderia, is treated with foliar spray. Very small ones can be pulled. Fennel can be sprayed when the leaves are waist high, otherwise plants can be cut to the ground and herbicide applied to each stump.

There are also valley slopes infested with *Cynara* (artichoke - another invasive, high fire risk plant). Our experience indicates that we will be able to treat plots of about thirty acres. The first year, we can rid an area of mature plants by spraying - ideally in May. Two or three years of treatment will be required to get rid of new seedlings that will surely follow. We can hope to work two or three plots, at different stages, in any one year.

Come join us, if only to enjoy the places we have restored. We are generally available Monday through Saturday and schedule one week ahead. Contact me with your interest and days that work for you.

~ **Arne Johanson**, invasiveplants@cnpssd.org

CONSERVATION

Conservation Committee

January 6, 2014. The Conservation Committee meets the first Tuesday of each month. Contact Frank Landis at raresurvey@cnpssd.org for the location.

In Praise of Small Oaks

As I sit here, writing in the rain, I'm thinking about little oaks and how to save them. This is the junction of Del Mar Mesa, the Gold-Spotted Oak Borer, and development politics, or in other words, the usual things that flow through my mind when I'm doing a free-association anxiety exercise.

If you haven't heard about the Gold-Spotted Oak Borer (GSOB, aka *Agrilus auroguttatus*) is a serious threat to some of the oaks in California. It's a little beetle from southeastern Arizona that somehow made its way here, and it preferentially kills large black oaks and large canyon live oaks with thick bark, and less often kills white oaks like Engelmann oak.

Sigh, more terminology. Oaks (genus *Quercus*, so we're not talking about poison-oak or even the tanoaks of northern California) in California are split into three subgenera: the black/red oaks, which are all named black oaks here (there are red oaks back east), white oaks, and what I call golden oaks, although other people are boringly inconsistent and call them "intermediate" oaks. To be slightly sarcastic, black oaks are anything named a black oak, and also include the very familiar coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and the less familiar inland live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*). White oaks include anything called a white oak, the uncommon Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), and a majority of the scrub oaks. Gold oaks include species like the canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) and the island oak (*Quercus tomentella*) among others. There leaf, bark, wood, and acorn differences among the three oak subgenera.

Getting back to the GSOB, what can we do about the pesky thing? The short answer is not much, at least, not yet. Some pesticides may work, but the big problem is that people are making firewood out of beetle-killed trees and taking it home with them. That appears to be transporting the beetle all through southern California. Since we live in an era when public officials tend to be derided and ignored when they appeal for public spirited sacrifices, asking people to stop transporting firewood hasn't worked so far.

So are our big live oaks doomed? Perhaps, but that doesn't mean that coast live oak or any other black oaks will go extinct. Remember that the beetle goes after big trees with thick bark. One of the things we should be doing is planting oak seedlings, so that there's another generation of small oaks to replace the fallen grandmothers, assuming climate change doesn't turn this place into a wild avocado and peppertree rainforest first. We'll be without the giant oaks we remember, but we won't be without oaks entirely, even if the beetles do kill them as they get too big.

Another thing to do is to see how much we can replace black oaks with white oaks, use Engelmann oak and scrub oaks in places that used to be dominated by black oaks. This may seem weird, because even the most majestic scrub oak is no comparison to a giant coast live

oak matriarch. Still, oaks are ecological keystones, supporting hundreds of species of birds, animals, insects, fungi, probably even other plants. Losing them from the landscape will be a serious blow. If there are oaks that can partially replace coast live oaks as they disappear, it makes sense to plant them out.

Of course, this raises another problem: acorns. The tragic shortcoming of oaks is that their acorns cannot be seed banked. Acorns do not last a long time, and they are not produced every year. We can't bag up thousands of acorns, store them for a century or even two years, and expect any oak seedlings to come forth, because acorns simply don't last that long. If you want to have acorns, you need oaks to produce them. If we're going to lose a lot of oaks from our landscape, we need to get very serious about conserving oak stands of any species that produces consistent acorn crops.

That brings me to Del Mar Mesa. As I'm sure you know if you read this column at all regularly, Del Mar Mesa is home to a lot of Nuttall's scrub oaks (*Quercus dumosa*). This is one of the rarer oaks in California, a list 1B sensitive species. Unfortunately, it's got a bit of a prickly reputation, because it's generally a small oak, and its tiny little convoluted leaves can be really spiky when they fall down the back of your shirt. In the normal course of events, it's a "do the right thing and conserve it" species, not a "ohmigod it's magnificent" species like the coast live oak. It's an encinita, not an encino.

Del Mar Mesa is ever so slightly different, because the scrub oaks there grow well over 20 feet tall. Scrub oaks are normally thought of as a chaparral species, but when the scrub oaks are this tall, they blur the line between chaparral and forest. For this alone Del Mar Mesa should be preserved, but that's scarcely the end of it.

Those anomalously big scrub oaks also consistently produce acorns, even last year in the depth of the drought. One possible reason they can do this is that the biggest oaks are watered by runoff coming down Deer Creek, which has kept them watered when upslope oaks are shedding their leaves. At this point, the area is the best "seed bank" for Nuttall's scrub oaks that we have.

Of course, given the way politics works, are you at all surprised that a developer still wants to drop a wide pyramid of fill atop of Deer Creek? Yes, it's the same old plan that was first floated 20 years ago, I think. Here we are in the 21st Century, thinking seriously about climate change, mass transit, and renewable power, and along comes a development plan straight out of the 1980s, for yet another segment of commuter bedroom community mixed used mall stuff. And as usual, if they build as planned, they're going to impact the park that's immediately adjacent to their development, even though they get all red-eyed and bulgy veined when someone dares to suggest that the park's conservation activities might possibly impinge on their property. I'm not sure that their idea that property rights are inviolate symmetrically extends to the rights of their neighbors, but I could be mistaken.

In any case, if GSOBs take out our coast live oaks, we'll be left with Nuttall's scrub oaks near the coast, small substitutes for their bigger cousins in the landscape. And the best place we can get those Nuttall's scrub oak acorns is in Del Mar Mesa, which is under threat from upstream development.

Del Mar Mesa Preserve is in Sherri Lightner's district. What I want to know is, how does one go about telling San Diego's newly elected City Council president that it's worth being mean to a developer, that the City as a whole will benefit by forcing him to take some measures to preserve the oaks downstream from his increasingly retro development? Do we invoke the GSOB, or do we just get her or one of her aides to take a hike in there and experience the fun of walking under scrub oaks?

At this point, I'm not sure, but if you like oaks and have connections, it's a good time to start praising the virtues of small oaks to everyone who will listen to you.

~ **Frank Landis**, Conservation Chair

TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK

January 4; 8 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. 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.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

The November 16 field trip to see what was growing in the tree planting project in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park was great. We publicized the plant walk on our new chapter Meetup group “San Diego County Native Plant Discoverers” as an adjunct to our Chapter publicity. Twenty of us (10 from Meetup and 10 CNPS members) met at the Paso Picacho Campground and took the

Azalea Glen Trail up the east side of Cuyamaca Peak. The day was clear, dry, and cool, and the group enjoyed the beautiful vistas north and east when we had lunch by Azalea Spring on the shoulder of the peak. We returned speedily to Paso Picacho via Lookout Road and got back right on schedule at 2:30 p.m.

The trip benefitted from lucky timing. There had not been a freeze yet, so a lot of plants were robust, and we had a few skilled botanists in the group to help us identify them. Bonus: we had a lively group to enjoy while sharing the four-mile round trip walk.

As planned, we looked at a couple of tree plantings. One that covers around 100 acres west of Paso Picacho was masticated in 2011-2013, burned in 2013-14, and planted in 2014. In an area about 30 m sq (100' sq) we found pine seedlings planted at 5-meter (15') intervals with shade cards and moisture mats. All the seedlings that we saw in this small sample area were thriving, except one. The mix we saw was one sugar pine, and the rest were 3-needled pines, some with green, narrow, flexible needles and the majority with greyer, thicker, stiffer needles.

Regenerating shrubs in this recently planted plot included a few *Arctostaphylos* sp. (manzanita), *Rosa californica* (wild rose), *Rhus trilobata (=aromatica*? skunkbush) and *Quercus chrysolepis* (canyon live oak). The "fairy rings" of *Q. chrysolepis* rose from the crowns of large old trees that had burned in 2003, and after 11 years old, regrowth was masticated and burned again this year. Deer are browsing all these shrubs, the oaks especially heavily.

Annual and perennial plants on the plot included *Eriodictyon (= Nama, = Turricula) parryi* (poodle-dog bush), *Penstemon centranthifolius* (scarlet bugler), *Lessingia filaginifolia* (common California aster), *Phacelia* spp., *Achillea millefolium* (common yarrow), *Stephanomeria* sp. (wirelettuce), and other members of the Asteraceae that had gone to seed. Thousands of other small plants had germinated in the recent warm and wet months and we did not attempt to identify them. We'll have to go back next May and look again. Maybe they will overwinter.

We saw red-tail hawks, Stellar's jays and several herds of mule deer. A bit west of the plot just described is a small stream that we have observed over the past three years. It has accumulated silt from the soil disturbance on the tree planting plots above it. On this date, it had a 6' long 2" deep stagnant puddle of open water 20' upstream from the trail, with deer tracks around it, but the rest of the channel within 50' of the trail is soil. *Urtica* (Ouch!) sp. (nettle), *Juncus* spp. (rush), *Salix* spp. (willows) and a beautiful *Hosackia macrophylla* (round leaved filaree) in full bloom were growing there - all are plants that require a high water table, but the loss of access to open water for wildlife troubled many of us.

A lot of questions were raised during the trip. **Frank Landis** described the importance of nitrogen fixation by *Ceanothus* spp. so it can lay down a thick leaf litter that builds soil nutrition over years. This nutrient rich soil enables the healthy establishment of conifer trees. We also had a discussion about the difficulties of meeting the contradictory objectives of growing a dense stand of large conifers to meet the carbon offset agreement that is funding the tree planting, while simultaneously sustaining the rich flora of the Park that is its reason for being established.

~ **Kay Stewart**, Field Trip Chair

BOTANY: *Celtis reticulata* (Western Hackberry)

Another of the rarer trees in San Diego County is *Celtis reticulata* or Western hackberry. It is an odd looking tree with a weird name. It is a medium sized tree in the Cannabaceae or hemp family, though many of us still remember it as part of the elm family. The San Diego County specimens grow with gnarled trunks and corky bark and poplar- or arrowhead-shaped leaves with a crinkled, wrinkled look. They are dark green above and somewhat lighter below but there are also numerous bumps and wart-like growths on the leaves from insect gals. Interestingly, the name hackberry is of Scandinavian origin since members of the genus also occur in Europe.

Western hackberry leaves and fruit. Fruit turn yellow to red when ripe. Photo: Tom Oberbauer.

The hackberry trees in San Diego County are no more than 20 or 30 feet tall but according to the National Register of Big Trees the record tree is 75 feet across and 70 feet tall in New Mexico. Fruits are small yellow berries with a thin layer of pulp that apparently have a sweet flavor though I personally have not tried to eat

one. For many years, the only known location for *Celtis reticulata* in San Diego County was Thing Valley on the back side of Mount Laguna on the Thing family ranch were a large multi-trunk tree grows (Higgins 1949). This was probably the location where the famous botanist Daniel Cleveland found it in 1885. Parish, also a well-known plant collector found it somewhere near Campo in 1919 according to the Berkeley Consortium records, but it has not been recently documented from there. However, in the late 1970s, it was also discovered and I collected it in the hills west of Wynola and it was additionally found by **Fred Sproul** on East Mesa in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (CRSP).

Western hackberry leaves with galls. Wynola area of San Diego County. Photo: Tom Oberbauer.

Western hackberry trees in the Wynola area of San Diego County. Photo: Tom Oberbauer.

The genus *Celtis* consists of 60-70 species from Europe and Asia with five species in North America. As mentioned above, it was previously included in the elm family but the expansion of the hemp family in recent taxonomic studies has now included this portion of what was part of the elm family. Three of the North American species have distributions over the Midwest, east and south eastern states where rainfall is quite plentiful. *Celtis lindheimeri* is found in scrub lands and dry creekbeds near San Antonio Texas and nearby Mexico (Nelson et al, 2014). *Celtis pallida* is known as Desert hackberry and has been collected from Baja California, Arizona and Texas, growing in desert areas, as well as all the way down through Central America to Argentina (Rebman and Roberts 2013).

Celtis reticulata has been found as a fossil with *Lyonothamnus* (Island ironwood) and *Juglans* (walnuts) in parts of Southern California and the Mohave Desert from the Miocene (23-5 MYA) (Axelrod 1976), and the Pliocene (5-2.5 MYA) and early Pleistocene (2.5 MYA to 10,000 years ago) in the Kettleman Hills area on the very dry leeward side of the Santa Lucia Mountains. Anyone who has driven up Interstate 5 knows where Kettleman City is located, about 30 miles south of what must be one of the largest cattle feed lots in the world. Kettleman City is nearly barren much of the year due to chalky soil and low precipitation and this year, particularly so due to the drought, so obviously the climate was very different when it grew there.

The modern distribution of *Celtis reticulata* is quite interesting. Large areas of its distribution occur in the central and southern Midwest states, down through Texas into Mexico, but also Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado and Utah and then in the leeward side of the Cascade Range in eastern Washington, Idaho and Oregon (Termenstein 1990). It also grows in Baja California in the southern part of the peninsula, as well as the mainland of Mexico (Rebman and Roberts 2013).

However, it is the distribution of the species in the southwest that is the most intriguing. It is found in isolated locations associated with natural springs and wells and a few hillsides. It has been found in scattered locations in Kern, Inyo and, apparently, Los Angeles Counties. According to the Berkeley Consortium it has been found near Banning in Riverside County, and in San Bernardino County it has been found in spring and wet areas in the Clark, New York and Providence Mountains and also near Yucaipa. While they could be remnant locations that survived the climatic changes over prehistoric time, many of these spring-like areas may have been inhabited by humans for centuries. As Dr. Norrie Robbins described in her talk about the use of native plants by native people, it may be that plants were moved around by people more frequently than we currently understand.

The berries are reported to have been boiled or pounded to a pulp, seeds and all, and mixed with corn meal and fat to create a food source for early native inhabitants in the Southwest. In addition, the berries were considered to be an aide for digestion (Northern Arizona University 2014). The University of Michigan Ethnobotany Database lists other uses, including sandals made from the bark, berries used to flavor meat, medicinal use of inner bark, wood used for making tubes for bellows, and wood for tool handles.

Ecologically, the trees germinate relatively readily

following stratification at moderately low temperatures (Tirmenstein 1990), so the seeds could have been carried and planted without much difficulty. On the other hand, the trees can be quite long lived and they are able to resprout following fires (Tirmenstein 1990), which could support the idea that they can naturally occur in favorable locations for a long period of time.

While one would expect that if they were to be extensively used, there would be a grove of trees planted in locations that were beneficial for the local native uses. The tree does grow in groves on East Mesa in CRSP and in the area near Wynola, but only a large tree is historically known from Thing Valley. However, if individual trees produce enough fruits to make it worthwhile to harvest them occasionally for food or flavoring or the bark, individual trees would be useful to plant and maintain for annual usage. It seems very possible that the tree in Thing Valley was transported there by early inhabitants of the region, but the stands on East Mesa in CRSP and west of Wynola may be large enough to represent stands that occurred there without human assistance. On the other hand, since those areas were heavily inhabited prior to contact by Europeans, they could still be a product of planting by early inhabitants.

~ **Tom Oberbauer**, President

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RELATED ACTIVITIES

Anza-Borrego Botany Society

Tom Spinks, a State Park Paleontology Society volunteer who is studying the curation of fossil plant materials, will reveal how the fossils are identified in his talk about the "**Petrified Woods of the Anza-Borrego Desert**" on **January 12,** at **10:00 a.m. Anza-Borrego Desert State Park Visitor Center, 200 Palm Canyon Drive, Borrego Springs**. The public is invited; FREE.

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

CNPS-SD Calendar for January 2015

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1/6: Conservation Committee Mtg, p. 3
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1/10: Old Town Native Landscape Work Party, p.2
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1/14: Gardening Committee Mtg, p. 2
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1/20: **Chapter Meeting**, p. 1

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

___Student or Limited Income $25; ___Individual $45; ___Family $75

___Plant Lover $100; ___Patron $300; ___Benefactor $600; ___Mariposa Lily $1,500

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

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

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter

C/o San Diego Natural History Museum

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January 2015 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

www.cnpssd.org info@cnpssd.org

BOARD MEMBERS (President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer for 2015 will be determined at the January Board Mtg. Names below are for 2014 positions)

PRESIDENT: Tom Oberbauer……..…president@cnpssd.org

VICE PRESIDENT: TBD……vicepresident@cnpssd.org

SECRETARY: Michael Evans……....secretary@cnpssd.org

TREASURER: Connie di Girolamo ….....….treasurer@cnpssd.org

BOOK SALES: Cindy Burrascano…….....booksales@cnpssd.org
(858) 578-8040

FIELD TRIPS (ADVANCED): Kay Stewart...fieldtrips@cnpssd.org
(619) 234-2668

NATIVE GARDENING: Clayton Tschudy..gardening@cnpssd.org

NEWSLETTER: Bobbie Stephenson.....newsletter@cnpssd.org
(619) 269-0055

PROGRAMS: Mike Gonzales……..….programs@cnpssd.org

RARE PLANT SURVEYS: Frank Landis...raresurvey@cnpssd.org
(310) 883-8569

NATIVES FOR NOVICES: Sue Marchetti…….
nativesfornovices@cnpssd.org

CHAPTER COUNCIL DELEGATE: Dave Varner…….
(619) 316-0499.....chaptercouncil@cnpssd.org

RARE PLANT BOTANIST

Fred Roberts……..rarebotanist@cnpssd.org
(760) 439-6244

GARDEN NATIVE (Native Garden Tour)

Hei-ock Kim ……..director@gardennative.org

APPOINTED COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

CONSERVATION: Frank Landis.....conservation@cnpssd.org
(310) 883-8569

FIELD TRIPS (EASY): Paul Hormick……fieldtrips@cnpssd.org

HOSPITALITY: Betsy Cory…..hospitality@cnpssd.org
(619) 656-8669

INVASIVE PLANTS: Arne Johanson...invasiveplants@cnpssd.org
(858) 759-4769

LIBRARIAN: Pat Fishtein……..……pfishtein@cox.net

MEMBERSHIP: Connie di Girolamo….membership@cnpssd.org

PLANT PROPAGATION: Jim Wadman...propagation@cnpssd.org
619-294-7556

OLD TOWN NATIVE PLANT GARDEN:
Peter St. Clair..……OldTownLandscape@cnpssd.org

PLANT SALE-FALL: Carolyn Martus..…....plantsale@cnpssd.org

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