



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CNPS-SD BOARD MEMBER ELECTION – NOVEMBER 2020

CNPS San Diego has eleven (11) members of the Executive Board whose term of service is two (2) years. Six members are elected in the even numbered years, like 2020; 5 are elected in odd numbered years. **If you have interest in being more involved in the Chapter by running for the Board for the 2021-2022 term, please contact vicepresident@cnpsd.org.**

received an email from BPT saying that they are continuing to work through the backlog of refund requests. BPT intends to refund ticket purchasers although they did not provide a timeline for doing so. In the meantime, ticket purchasers who have not received a requested refund can dispute the charge on their credit cards..

~ **Bobbie Stephenson**, Chapter Secretary/Newsletter Editor

HELP NEEDED: ONLINE PROGRAMS

Would you like to help develop or host CNPS-SD Live Online Programs? We are looking to expand our crew. Roles include Scheduling, Communications, Technology, Social Hour Host, Presentation Host, and Support. Please contact programs@cnpsd.org if you would like to volunteer some time to help the chapter put on great online programs.

GARDENING WITH NATIVES

Garden Committee (GC)

Zoom Meeting on October 14, 6:30-7:30 pm

Happy October! As we transition from summer to fall, we all have a busy season ahead. This month the Garden Committee is featuring two articles on fall native bloomers and planting new natives that you may find helpful in planning your landscape.

The Garden Committee is actively working on several projects ranging from public garden native plant installations to updating our library and more! If you are interested in volunteering with the Garden Committee, please see our contact email below.

We would like to welcome everyone to our next **Zoom meeting on October 14th from 6:30-7:30 pm**. If you are interested in attending the Zoom meeting or have questions about gardening with natives, please contact us at gardening@cnpsd.org.

Happy fall planting! **Judie Lincer, Nancy Levine & Christine Hoey**

BOARD MEETING

October Board Meeting

Wednesday, October 7, 6:30 – 9:00ish p.m. The meeting will be via Zoom. To add an issue to the agenda, or to get the link to the meeting, please email president@cnpsd.org.

September Board Meeting Summary

To conform to the directive from the CNPS office, this meeting was held via Zoom. The Chapter Board voted to approve the following item:

- \$500 mini grant to the Urban Corps for the purpose of making a native plant demonstration garden on the rooftop of their facility in the Midway district.

The board discussed Brown Paper Tickets (BPT), a third party ticketing company, which sold tickets for the 2020 Garden Tour that had to be cancelled due to COVID-19 concerns. At the time of the board meeting, BPT had not responded to CNPS-SD's questions regarding refunds for Garden Tour tickets. On September 14, 2020, the event organizers



Left: Roger's Red Grape (*Vitis 'Roger's Red'*).
Photo credit - Wikimedia Commons: John Rusk, Berkeley, CA.

Helping Your New Plants Get the Best Start

By Tish Berge, CNPS Garden Ambassador

So you've selected your native plants, picked them up, brought them home, and now the fun begins: planting!

Native plants have very different requirements from non-native plants. For example, they don't want or need soil amendments and they need different care in order to get established. However, some aspects of planning your native garden remain the same, like picking the right location for a plant based on sun exposure, mature size, and companion planting. This article covers:

- Learning about your plant
- Preparation and digging the hole
- Watering: during planting, after planting, and the first year

Learning About Your Plant. Let's start with the similarities. You'll want to learn all about your plant, what it needs, and what it may become. You'll need to know a few basics about your plant to make sure you pick a location in your yard that will help your plant thrive. At a minimum, it is very helpful to understand how much sun the plant requires, whether it does best on a slope or in a drainage area, how big it will get, and how much water it needs. In addition to that, you may want to explore what plants it likes to be near, also called companion planting. One wonderful resource for finding this type of information is CalScape (www.calscape.org), which provides a plant description (size, form, growth rate, dormancy, flower color/season), wildlife supported, landscaping information (sun, soil, and moisture needs), and information on the natural setting and climate for this native. Other considerations include whether the plant drops litter and/or berries and proximity to areas where a "messy" plant may be less desirable. One example is Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), a lovely plant that produces berries for the birds, but some of those berries will drop to the ground and could stain concrete. Another is a Laurel Sumac (*Malosma laurina*) that naturalized in my yard, but is near the neighbor's pool – not the best when it drops its flowers.

Preparation. Now, on to the unique qualities of planting natives. This article is based on (a) information from the CNPS website (<https://www.cnps.org/gardening/prepping-and-planting>); (b) information I've gathered over the years by attending the CNPS-SD seminars; (c) experience from planting in my own yard; and (d) information gleaned from books and nurseries. As you can imagine, there are many sources.

Digging the Hole. In preparing to plant your native, you'll want to dig a hole (okay, I admit, maybe that belonged above in the "similarities" paragraph), and the hole will be sized as follows: twice as wide as the container and half again as deep. So, if your plant is in a gallon container, you are looking at a hole that is about 16 inches wide by 9 inches deep.



Watering During Planting. Now, if you were to simply place the plant in the hole at this point and backfill with soil, the dry soil would leach any moisture from the plant and the plant would die. To prevent that and to provide a good start to your plant, you'll need to fill the hole with water and let the water drain. I like to do this twice to make sure the area surrounding where the new plant will be placed is moist and will not steal water from the plant. While the water is draining from the hole,

also water the potted plant itself and work on berms. Berms are concentric rings around the planting hole that divert any rain or irrigation to the plant. I've been practicing with the Tree of Life method of having two concentric circles, but have had success with just one in the past.

Here is a picture of a planting from last fall's sale, a Cleveland sage from a 1-gallon pot, with two concentric rings.

Watering After Planting. Once the plant is placed in the hole, gently backfill the dirt (this will be dry dirt excavated from your original hole), being careful to keep the crown of the plant above the waterline so as to avoid crown rot. Then water deeply again. Yes, I know you already watered the hole, but now there is dry soil next to your tender new plant, and we don't want it robbing your plant of moisture. As a final step, add mulch to hold moisture in the soil, being sure again to keep the mulch away from the root crown.

Watering the First Year. Although most natives are drought tolerant once established, they need some help in the beginning. During the first 3 months after planting, keep the root ball moist but not soggy. If there is rain, you may not need to water at all, but if there's no rain (and depending on the weather), you may need to water 1 to 2 times per week in the first few months. After those first few months, you can back off to watering every 2 to 3 weeks if there is no rain. This type of extra care is needed in the first year to get the plant established. After that point, it may need no additional water, but each plant's needs vary, and there are many different opinions on supplemental water for natives – way too much to cover in this article. For more information, see:

<https://www.californianativeplants.com/PDFs/Watering-Native-Plants.pdf> .

Now, about managing expectations. Not all of your new plantings are going to make it. But have faith and be patient. Here is the same plant after its first summer. It has struggled a bit, but it is alive and healthy.



Enjoy your new plants, and remember: "There are no gardening mistakes, only experiments" – Janet

Kilburn Phillips.

Late Bloomers

by Don Rideout, Gardener

Although spring is peak bloom time, both in gardens and in the wild, it's good to have some later bloomers to feed pollinators and delight plant lovers. Here are just a few to consider if you are starting a new garden or adding to an existing one.

California Fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*): This is a very popular garden plant that is readily available and easy to grow.



There are a number of varieties, and the choice is mostly a matter of personal preference. The flowers are red and tubular, which hummingbirds love. It begins blooming in late July or August,

then goes dormant when colder weather arrives. Cut it back hard at that time and it will regrow from the rhizome in spring. It spreads readily by the rhizome and also by seed, so give it room and be prepared to control it if needed.

Cleveland Sage (*Salvia clevelandii*): Both beautiful and fragrant, this one can't be beat, and there are numerous cultivars and hybrids to choose from. Blue flowers appear in May and last through August. It is highly drought tolerant and requires well-drained soil;



water no more than once a month in summer. Hummingbirds and insects love it. Give it plenty of room to reach its full size. It can be deadheaded or cut back as desired.

San Diego County Viguiera (*Bahiopsis laciniata*): This member of the sunflower family generally starts blooming in spring and continues into September, providing lots of nectar for butterflies, native bees, and other pollinators. It is highly drought tolerant and typically needs watering no



more than once a month in summer. It can be deadheaded or cut back as desired.

The Buckweats (*Eriogonum* spp.): With many species to choose from, there is a buckwheat

for every garden. All are consistent late-season bloomers that attract numerous pollinators. California Buckwheat (*E. fasciculatum*; below) is the most common in our local wildlands.

Ashyleaf Buckwheat (*E. cinereum*, a Channel Islands native) and Sea Cliff Buckwheat (*E. parvifolium*) can bloom from late spring into fall near the coast. Other Channel Islands natives include Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat (*E. arborescens*) and St. Catherine's Lace (*E. giganteum*). Sulphur Buckwheat (*E. umbellatum*), the most colorful of all buckweats, isn't a true San Diego native, but it grows well here and features vibrant yellow flowers. All these buckweats are highly drought tolerant but can handle once-a-month summer watering.



For more information on growing these plants and others, see www.Calscape.org or www.Calflora.org.

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CNPS-SD Fall Plant Sale 2020

The CNPS-SD Online Fall Plant Sale began on September 1. The Fall Plant Sale goal had a limit of 180 orders for pick up by appointment and that number was reached, quite unexpectedly, within 24 hours of the opening date. Pick up of the orders has been arranged through an online sign up system. Another plant sale will be planned for early next year.

CONSERVATION

Conservation Committee Mtg

Contact conservation@cnpsd.org for information.

Endorsements and news, in reverse order...

News (and retreads)

Otay Ranch Village 13 has been put off until maybe October. In August (after I wrote the last article) they launched a few thousand words at the environmental community in the service of convincing us that following established protocols to someday buy carbon offsets through established registries instead of on the open market would somehow

make it all legitimate. I just turned in my comments on this, with help from others in CNPS (thanks again!). The comments were rather pointed.

There are two fundamental problems with the idea of carbon offsets, aside from serious questions about whether they work, whether the registries double or triple book the carbon being sequestered, and whether paying to grow trees in northern California and keep them alive for a century is a viable concern, given all the terrible wildfires they're dealing with. Beyond these utterly practical problems, I'd point to two conceptual issues. The first is the notion that there's an endless market of carbon offsets available to the discerning developer, and that they can therefore pay someone else to deal with their little emissions problem. Hopefully you know the punchline to this: if the world had an endless supply of places to take greenhouse gases out of the air, we would not have a climate crisis in the first place. Unfortunately the opportunities are increasingly limited (some are literally up in smoke as we speak). Therefore, each of us has to do our share, wherever we are, and limit our use of what sequestration opportunities remain.

The other problem is that most of our decision-makers appear perfectly willing to add more carbon emissions to the county, persuaded by promises of future sequestration that really don't stand up to much scrutiny. This increased burden is being shared by all of us, in the form of weird weather, smoky air, increasingly unstable water and food supplies, and increased fire threats. One would hope that new developments, at least, wouldn't add to the problem, but they still do.

Speaking of which: Fanita Ranch is now scheduled to go to the Santee City Council on September 23, and I'm writing before that date, as usual. This is another attempt to put a bunch of single family homes in a high fire area that's a wildlife corridor with a number of rare plants...

...Wouldn't you love it if I had something different to say about a sprawl development? So would I, but to continue...

The interesting kicker here, aside from the accusations of vote buying that have floated around the media, is that the developer pulled the project and did an emergency redesign for political reasons. It seems that one of the two access roads runs on or next to property owned by a Santee City Councilmember, who would have to recuse themselves due to benefiting financially from the project. Shades of Bill Horn and Lilac Hills Ranch. Anyway, their solution isn't to wait until that councilmember is out of the way (as with Horn and Lilac Hills), but rather to eliminate that road from their plan and to put money into widening SR-52. All this without changing the EIR.

This causes its own problems. My understanding of the California Fire Code (2016) is that except under certain special conditions, developments of more than 30 homes have to have two access roads that are at least half the width of the development apart. And by width, they mean

the longest dimension of the development. Fanita Ranch more-or-less failed this requirement before it nixed its second road, and so far as I can tell, it utterly fails it now. And the Harmony Grove Village South development got thrown out by a judge for having a similar single-road evacuation route earlier this year. So I'm not clear whether the Santee City Council will have a timely attack of conscience and order the developer to modify the design and the EIR, whether they will bull it through on the council meeting and trigger litigation, or whether they will simply delay and hope for a miraculous solution to happen. We will see.

And about the November election

Sadly, there is no statewide initiative banning leapfrog sprawl and forcing the wealthy to pay their disproportionate share for the mitigation of climate change. Still, we need to act. Leapfrog sprawl isn't just unsustainable, it's a too-flammable traffic jam link in overpriced homes to far away jobs, in areas that may run out of water and which barely have enough solar power to keep the lights on. We need to come up with alternatives, and part of that is making it politically infeasible for these disasters-in-waiting to be built.

Fortunately for us, this is a really critical election where we can make a difference at multiple levels. For example, if the Third Supervisorial District changes parties, the balance on the Board of Supervisors changes toward democratic, and we (hopefully!) will get planners who do a proper job with problematic projects. Even if you're not in the Third Supervisorial District, I think you probably realize that this is the most important election in decades, possibly in your lifetime. The choices we make in November will be long-lasting and irreversible.

CNPS does not advocate for a particular party, but we do advocate for native plants, for the ecosystems they need, for a climate that supports them, and for human safety. I hope these are values you will work and fight for.

We also can speak up in favor of ballot measures. The suggestions below are my own, not those of the chapter or organization.

Statewide and Countywide measures: I do not see any that directly affect CNPS interests.

City of Oceanside: Measure L, NO. The North River Farms project rezone. The environmental community is firmly lined up against this. I recommend a NO vote if you are an Oceanside resident.

City of Poway, Measure P. This is about The Farm in Poway development, which is proposed to be built on the closed Stoneridge Country Club. On the one hand, I'm not one to recommend development. On the other, infill development is what we need if we're going to house people sustainably. On the third hand, the local residents are up in arms because the green space of the fairways contributed to their home values, while more houses do not. This is an essential controversy of our time: to become more sustainable, we do need to switch from growing out to growing up, and that

means closed country clubs may well have next lives as housing developments, just as other shuttered facilities will be densified and grow taller.

City of Santee, Measure N: YES. “Shall an ordinance amending the Santee General Plan requiring voter approval for development actions that would increase residential density or intensify land use over that currently permitted by the General Plan be adopted?” Oh yeah, we need this one! Fanita Ranch has been boomeranging between the City Council and the Courts for decades now, and this will help stop the infinite permutations of that project. While I’m leery of voicing a CNPS endorsement about the two Santee term limits measures (Q and R), there’s a good argument to be made that having a normal turnover of elected officials might make for different styles of decision making. While not all long-term incumbents are bad, they are a common problem in getting needed changes through a well-gamed system.

And then there are the other asks for everyone reading this between now and November:

- Get politically active.
- Vote.
- If things get weird after the vote, insist on the rule of law by every means you can.

Political activity isn’t just registering to vote, it’s knowing the issues, donating money, phone banking, writing get-out-the-vote letters, all that stuff we shy plant lovers hate to do. But right now it has to be done. We need every municipality in California to be working to make this state carbon neutral and keep it livable for us and our descendants. You can help disempower the groups that are pushing against this if you get active this fall and follow through.

Thanks.

~ Frank Landis, Conservation Chair

LEGISLATION

The Botany Bill--In Congress Now

The United States House of Representatives and Senate have commenced committee and subcommittee hearings on two bills, H.R. 1572 and S. 2384, introduced respectively in the House and Senate, that would build federal staff, research and funding capacity in botanical sciences and commercial use of native plant materials. The bills share a common title: Botanic Sciences and Native Plant Materials Research, Restoration and Promotion Act.

The legislation would also mandate greater use of native plant materials by the Department of the Interior (including BLM), the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense. The bill would create a cooperative grant program with federal funding to states, local government and their non-profit partners for actions that would prevent rare plants from becoming endangered.

CNPS and Cal IPC are among the 100 national supporters of

this bill. Work on the bill started in 2015 with Chicago Congressman Mike Quigley and support from the Chicago Botanic Garden. The Senate sponsor is Mazie Hirono, with support from the National Tropical Botanical Garden. Numerous Representatives including Mike Levin from San Diego and both our Senators are co-sponsors.

What can CNPS members do to help move this bill through Congress?

Visit the web site built in support of the bills: <https://botanybill.weebly.com>.

Contact your Representative and ask if they will consider becoming a co-sponsor. Rep. Susan Davis is not on the list. Rep. Juan Vargas is not on the list.

Contact Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi and ask that she use her authority to move the bill through committees and subcommittees.

Contact Sen. Lisa Murkowski and Sen. Joe Manchin of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and ask them to move the bill through hearings.

The 2019/2020 session of Congress has produced bipartisan legislation on conservation that has been signed into law by President Trump. Aside from very nasty disagreements on regulation (NEPA and Endangered Species), funding for conservation such as in these bills, has been an area of bipartisan cooperation.

It is difficult to pass laws and obtain budget authority for conservation at all levels of government. By their very nature, conservation efforts deal with a broad range of activities. With these two bills, the pathway lies between Agriculture, Natural Resources, Defense, and Appropriations (for funding for scientific staff, research and grants).

~ Peter St. Clair, Legislation Chair

RARE PLANTS

Joshua Tree Listing Update *(Yucca brevifolia)*

The California Fish and Game Commission met on September 22, 2020, to address issues related to the listing



of the western Joshua tree as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). In a unanimous 4-0 vote, the Commission determined that listing the Joshua tree as threatened or endangered under CESA may be warranted. This commences a one-year status review of the species and the Commission will make a final decision at a future

meeting. During the status review, the western Joshua tree is protected under CESA as a candidate species.

CNPS BRYOPHYTE CHAPTER

Mini-Grants

If you are a college student who is doing research on mosses, liverworts, or hornworts in California, you may apply for a mini-grant from the Bryophyte Chapter. Applications due 1 July and 1 January. Find the Request for Proposal (RFP) at:

<https://bryophyte.cnps.org/images/pdf/Mini-grant-RFP.pdf> .

Bryophyte Identification

Chris Wagner's bryophyte identification group has gone virtual! The group meets on Zoom, two Fridays per month at 6 pm. Upcoming dates and topics are:

October 9, 2020 - Liverworts and hornworts: anatomy and terms.

October 23, 2020 - Common and rare liverworts and hornworts of Southern California.

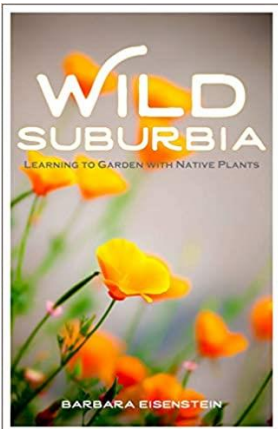
For more information please contact **Chris Wagner** mossgeek@yahoo.com .

BOOK REVIEW

Wild Suburbia by Barbara Eisenstein

Heyday Books 2016; ISBN 978-1-59714-363-9

Barbara Eisenstein's "Wild Suburbia: Learning to Garden with Native Plants" is a useful, easy to use guide that belongs on the shelf of anyone who is interested in creating their native garden by themselves. It is book for someone who wants to be designer and installer, as well as be the native plant expert.



She, of course, begins with: "Before You Start" and moves, step-by-step from there. Barbara has a logical mind, and so the progress through the chapters is clear and helpful.

She winds up with the supreme challenge: how to "Keep Your Garden Alive." This is probably where most of her readers will find themselves after the initial fun of planting. Here she places wisdom on watering, how to take care of baby plants to ensure a

good success rate, and suggestions on how to avoid the most common mistakes:

- Do your homework
- Use more than one of each plant

- Give them room to grow
- Put friends together
- Work with Mother Nature
- Try, try again

The book is just over 200 pages, with lots of color photos and illustrations. It also includes plant lists, places to buy plants, and she even tells us what she's planted in her own garden in Los Angeles.

My favorite part is the section entitled "Get to Know Your Yard," especially the part about how to start at the very beginning: do you want to go all-in, or approach your garden in phases? This is such an important question - and answering it de-frazzles many subsequent decisions.

Another gem-filled section, "Formulate Your Plan" includes advice on how to manage expectations from your neighbors.

The author continues to add instructive details throughout. For example, page 60 shows the look of a newly planted garden, and contrasts with the filled in image about two years later. How many times have we heard this issue about newly installed gardens: "...but the landscape look so sparse! Where are all the plants?"? Barbara graphically nails this one.

Barbara, of course, includes her "Top 20" plants - a mix of hybrids and straight species. Some may disagree with the idea of including hybrids. I feel that it is a good starting point in many cases and eventually, when the gardens and the knowledge level reach a certain height, excuse the pun, then the discussion of hybridization becomes more relevant and easier to approach, learn about, and transition to. Many of you may reject this transitional approach, so I hope it doesn't spoil your view of her book.

Our knowledge level as a group, and as individuals has continued to improve and this debate is definitely moving in the right direction.

But the species she chose to highlight are all good ones, so I am confident we can recommend this book to other Southern Cal people.

Minimal issues, in my mind from this book. I wish the CNPS Native Garden Sign had been included when she went to press. She does show the National Wildlife Federation sign on page 61, though. And Calscape wasn't as well-known at the point she published. Now, it is a really easy entry-point for people new to gardening with native plants.

If you are just starting the garden adventure, or you have a neighbor or friend who is, this is a good book for them. It is compact, paperback, friendly, colorful, and thoughtful. It is for the Do-it-Yourself person who wants to be hands-on through all aspects of the design, installation and care of their garden. With this book, people can start and maintain a straight-forward, simple garden that will bring them satisfaction and help them to participate in the native plant garden community.

~ Susan Krzywicki

(This book is for sale by the chapter by contacting Cindy Burrascano at booksales@cnpsd.org or (858) 342-5246. Generally, people mail a check and she mails the book to them, but an in-person exchange may be arranged, or if you are willing to give her a credit card number, the book can be charged. All our books can be acquired this way right now.)

INSECTS

Susan Krzywicki shared this fascinating video with the CNPSSD discussion group:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cnn9CfsYJqc&feature=youtu.be>. It shows insects flying in slow motion.

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October 23, 2020 - Common and rare liverworts and hornworts of Southern California.

For more information please contact Chris Wagner mossgeek@yahoo.com.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

Southern California Botanists

46th Annual Symposium (Virtual On-line)

Living on the Edge - Plants in Extreme Environments

Saturday, October 24, 2020

See <http://socalbot.org/symposia.php> for registration info.

Speakers:

- Maya Allen- Resolving the phylogeny of a genus of obscure shrubs: A revised classification of *Glossopetalon* (Crossosomataceae).
- Michelle Cloud-Hughes - It's a Dry Heat: the tenacious Cactaceae of Southern California.
- Maria Jesus - A vascular flora of the southern Inyo Mountains, Inyo County, CA.

- Jorge Montie - In between worlds: The amphibious life in Mediterranean vernal pools.
- Keir Morse- Bushmallows - The Genus *Malacothamnus*.
- Mare Nazaire PhD- Endless Forms: Herbarium digitization of imperiled plants with extreme morphological adaptations.
- Adam Schneider PhD - Parasites on the Edge.
- Jay Sexton PhD - Implications for constraints on niche evolution from fifteen years of study across a plant species' range.
- Seema Sheth PhD - The role of demographic and evolutionary processes in buffering populations from climate change.
- Lorena Villanueva Almanza PhD - Solving a palm mystery one trait at a time.

Wild Wonder Nature Journaling Conference

October 7-11, 2020

Online Virtual Event



<https://johnmuirlaws.com/>

The event will be 5 full days, with a rich schedule of classes, panels, lectures, nature journaling challenges, social time, journal sharing, and an online auction. Please see below for more details on the event including our amazing line up of teachers and speakers.

Cal-IPC Symposium Online

October 27-30, 2020

Recovery & Resilience: Confronting Fire, Weeds, & Forest Pests

<https://www.cal-ipc.org/resources/symposium/>

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, October 10 for the November newsletter, etc. Please submit items to newsletter@cnpsd.org

CNPS-SD Activities Calendar October 2020

10/7: Board Meeting via Zoom, p.2

10/14: Garden Committee Meeting via Zoom, p. 2

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

<https://www.cnps.org/membership>

___ Student/Limited Income \$25; ___ Individual \$50; ___ Plant Lover \$120; ___ Supporter \$500; ___ Patron \$1,000;
___ Benefactor \$2,500; ___ Perennial Monthly Sustainer Memberships starting at \$5/mo provide much needed predictable
income for our programs. Your indicated gift will be automatically repeated each month. Pls see
<https://www.cnps.org/membership> to sign up for this membership level.

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

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

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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



October 2020 Newsletter

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Leon Scales.....leon.scales@cnpsd.org

CHAPTER COUNCIL DELEGATE

Frank Landis.....chaptercouncil@cnpsd.org

Email DISCUSSION GROUP

Craig Denson, Moderator
To join, email: CNPSSanDiegoDiscuss+subscribe@groups.io

RARE PLANT BOTANIST

Fred Roberts.....rarebotanist@cnpsd.org
(760) 712-7604

APPOINTED COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

BOOK SALES: Cindy Burrascano.....booksales@cnpsd.org
(858) 342-5246

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

EDUCATION: OPEN

FIELD TRIPS: Justin Daniel.....fieldtrips@cnpsd.org

HOSPITALITY: Kye Ok Kim.....hospitality@cnpsd.org

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