



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

July 19, 2022; In-person
Casa del Prado Rm 101, Balboa Park

7:00 pm – refreshments, browsing, & socializing.
7:30 pm – presentation.

Chapter meetings are free and open to the public.

Presentation
Native Plants Along our Coastlines
by Joe DeWolf

San Diego County is the most bio-diverse county in the continental United States, with habitats from the coast to the mountains, to the desert, and everything in between. The main presentation this month will cover the plants and plant communities that are native to our immediate coastline. San Diego County has 70 miles of coastline, stretching from the US-Mexico border in the South to Camp Pendleton in the north, and contains habitats such as coastal dunes, bluffs, and salt marsh.



These habitats are home to many beautiful native plant species (iceplant is not one of them!). Plant species such as sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata*; left), beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia*), and cliff spurge (*Euphorbia*

misera) call our coastline home, as do many rare plant species including Nuttall's lotus (*Acmispon prostratus*, 1B.1) Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*, 1B.1), and the Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana*, 1B.2). Much of our natural coastline has been lost to human development, but there are still sections of protected coastline where these special habitats remain. is a restoration ecologist in San Diego County and has extensive experience restoring



native habitats in San Diego County, including coastal dune, wetland, and upland habitat restoration. Joe is currently working in the Science and Conservation program at San Diego Botanic Garden on rare plant conservation, seed banking, native plant propagation, and habitat restoration throughout San Diego County. Joe grew up in Encinitas and is a graduate of SDSU. He is excited to share the incredible plants of the San Diego coastline with you.

NATIVE GARDENING COMMITTEE

July 12; 7:00 pm; Via Zoom



“Fire Resistant Native Landscaping is NOT an Oxymoron!”
by Greg Rubin

It's summertime in San Diego and fire season is in full swing. Join us for our next Zoom meeting presentation “**Fire Resistant Native Landscaping is NOT an Oxymoron!**” featuring Greg Rubin, owner of California's Own Native Landscape Design.

Greg's company has been responsible for nearly two dozen native landscapes that have been involved in major fire events, without the loss of a single home. This talk will explore the basic principles of creating a native landscape that is appealing throughout the year, consumes less water, is lower maintenance, is unequalled for erosion control, serves as great habitat, and, yes, is fire resistant!

Greg will also discuss the results of a 4-year research project with the U.S. Navy entitled "Ecologically Sustainable Fire Risk Reduction" (ESFRR). Greg's presentations fill up quickly, so register early! Space is limited to 100 people.

Register at This Link: [Fire Resistant Native Landscaping](#)



Bee-ing a Better Gardener

If you missed the NGC June Zoom talk by Dr. Christine Casey, it is now available for viewing on our CNPS San Diego YouTube channel. Dr. Casey's excellent and engaging presentation contained great information about

native plants that native bees are most attracted to and elements to include in your garden to support them. If you would like a copy of her handouts, send a request to gardening@cnpsd.org. Here is the link for Dr. Casey's presentation: [CNPS San Diego YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...).

Native West Nursery Tour

A big thanks goes to **Native West Nursery** and **Patrick Montgomery** for inviting us to their "Behind the Scenes" tour on June 10th. Patrick led the tour through climate-controlled greenhouses and open fields bursting with a wide variety of native plants. We learned that their nursery natives are tested and selected for sustainability and grown in similar conditions as natives found in the wild.



CNPS-SD Members at the Native West Nursery tour.

Native West's secret soil mix includes native soil complete with mycorrhizae from the nearby Tijuana River Valley. Participants were able to pick up their native plant orders after the tour, which was enjoyed by everyone.



(All tour photos: Christine Hoey)

World Bee Day

The Japanese Friendship Garden invited our chapter to participate in their **World Bee Day** event on May 20th. Our tables were staffed by **Bonnie Nickel**, **Patricia Simpson** and **Christine Hoey**. A large display board with Bonnie Nickel's native bee photos included information about native bees and their habitat. Free native seeds (courtesy of **Cindy Hazuka**) and native plant handouts were popular with



NGC Member **Bonnie Nickel** and **Patricia Simpson**.
Photo: **Christine Hoey**.

visitors as well as the children's **Bumble Bee Treasure Hunt** with native plants supplied by **Neel's Nursery**. Patricia Simpson from **Cabrillo National Monument** was invited to give a talk on the importance of native bees as pollinators. The "Bee" Board will be on display at the chapter's July 21st meeting.

Bird Park Update

More natives were recently planted to replace some that were lost due to gopher activity. It is really a pleasure working in the garden and watching the numerous Monarch butterflies, hummingbirds and bumble bees buzzing about. Can you guess what caterpillar this is in the photo?



Photo: Christine Hoey

We are currently **working on a design and native plant list** for the plot next to the two we planted last December. The plan is to submit the completed design to Balboa Park for approval this summer.



Yellow faced bumble bee resting on a seaside daisy (*Erigeron* W.R.). Photo: Christine Hoey.

Sometimes, the best way to learn about native plants is to volunteer and get “hands on” experience! Enjoy working in a native garden by volunteering! We need help with the following:

- Garden maintenance
- Site prep for future plot (weeding, removing non-native plants, etc.)
- Native plant installation sometime this fall

A huge thanks goes to our wonderful Bird Park Volunteers and all the work that they do! If you are interested in volunteering for Bird Park, sign up at this link: [Bird Park Workgroup](#)

What’s Blooming Now in Bird Park: Ceanothus ‘Ray Hartman’, seaside daisies (*Erigeron* WR), desert mallow (*Abutilon palmeri*), wooly bluecurls (*Trichostema lanatum*), monkey flowers (*Mimulus* spp.), and more! Come on over and see how this native garden is growing near Thorne St. and 28th St, San Diego, 92104.

Get Ready Now for the CNPS San Diego Fall Plant Sale on October 15!

Are you planning to install a native garden or thinking of adding native plants to your existing garden this fall? Now is the time to remove weeds and turf, research native plants and make your plant list.



Our popular CNPS Fall Plant Sale is a great way to see native plants up close, talk to our native plant experts and purchase a wide variety of native plants for your landscape! This year’s plant sale will be located at the **Casa del Prado Courtyard at Balboa Park on October 15th**. Stay tuned for more fall plant sale

details in the newsletter, and at our Native Garden Committee and chapter meetings. (Continued on p. 4)

CONTRACTOR NEEDED for CNPS-SD

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTRACTOR PART-TIME CNPS-SD 2022-2023

Social Media Administrator: 170 to 270 hrs @ \$30/hr, between August 2022 & July 2023.

Post nine (9) to fifteen (15) times total per week on the following platforms: FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM, & TWITTER.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED UNTIL July 31, 2022.

JOB DESCRIPTION: The San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS-SD) is seeking to hire a social media savvy person as an independent contractor to maintain and update/post regularly on our three existing social media platforms.

Applicants must be 18 years of age or older, possess a high school diploma or equivalent. Applicants must be eligible to work in California, and be able to provide general liability insurance.

This job is remote and can 100% be done from home via mobile devices (no mobile devices are provided for this position). Physical attendance at CNPS-SD seasonal and recurring events is encouraged but not required.

Applicants are favored who possess a passion and knowledge for native plants, ecology, wildlife, sustainability, and/or environmental justice. Another major benefit for the selection of the contractor is any previous volunteer experience with the California Native Plant Society or attendance at our events or committee activities as a participant or customer.

This job is estimated to take five (5) hours per week on average with additional billable hours around major events. Four seasonal special events will require additional work time before and during the time of the major event up to an additional 20 hours worked over the year.

If interested, please review the full job posting at cnpsd.org/jobs.

Native Plants to Include on Your Plant List - Planting a 4 Season Habitat

Think of including native plants that bloom all four seasons to provide food for pollinators, especially in the fall and winter months. An easy way to find blooming natives by season is to go to [Calscape.org](https://www.calscape.org) and click on the “Advanced Search” button located on the upper right corner. The Advanced Search screen allows you to generate a list of native plants by bloom season, your growing conditions and site location.



You May Also be Interested in These Websites...

- Calscape Garden Planner: <https://gardenplanner.calscape.org/> gives you a native plant list based on growing conditions and your zip code
- Calflora: <https://www.calflora.org/>
- Las Pilitas Nursery: <https://www.laspilitas.com/>
- Xerces Society: [Pollinator-Friendly Native Plant Lists | Xerces Society](https://www.xerces.org/pollinator-friendly-native-plant-lists)
- National Wildlife Federation: [Pollinator Habitat Gardens](https://www.nwf.org/conservation/pollinator-habitat-gardens) search by zip code for native plants and the number of pollinators they attract

Turf Removal Programs

Did you know grass lawns are the largest “crop” we don’t eat yet they consume 40 to 60% of the irrigation water? Both the city and county have **Turf Rebate** programs and yes, they will **PAY** you money to remove your lawn and replace it with water wise *California Native Plants*. *Don’t remove your turf BEFORE your application has been approved!* To learn more, go to:

- San Diego County Residents: www.sandiegocounty.gov/watershedrebates
- City of San Diego Residents: socialwatersmart.com/en/residential/#

If you love gardening with California native plants and would like to join the Native Garden Committee (NGC), sign up here: [Join NGC](https://www.ngc.org). A separate monthly email is sent out to members with meeting announcements, volunteer activities, workshops and early bird sign-ups that don’t always make it into the Chapter newsletter. We would love to see you!

*Natively yours,
Christine Hoey*

CNPS-SD BOARD NEWS

July 13, 2022 Board Meeting

Wednesday, July 13, 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.

June Board Meeting Summary

The board approved the following:

- Since Justin Daniel resigned as Chapter President and Leon Scales assumed the presidency; the board approved Justin Daniel as Vice President, with his OK.
- Changing the board meetings to the second Wednesday of each month.
- Replacing the current budgeted amount with a new amount of \$4,770 to pay for six full scholarships for SDSU native plant class in spring 2023.
- Having a plant sale in Balboa Park on October 15, 2022.

Other items discussed by the board included: changing the board meeting to the second Wednesday of the month to allow more time for compiling the financial report after receiving the financial documents from the bank; the Social Media contractor position; status of San Diego Parks and Recreation Dept. Right of Entry permit for the chapter; and having a plant sale on October 15, 2022, with setup on October 14.

The meeting adjourned at 9:06 pm.

~ **Bobbie Stephenson**, Chapter Secretary

CONSERVATION

Conservation Committee Meeting

Contact conservation@cnpsd.org for meeting information.

Another Long, Hot, Dry Summer

Since we’re going into the quiet season, when everyone’s on vacation...

...Well, not really. There are things going on, some of which may end up being quite long-lasting, for good and ill. Here I’ll talk about fire.

A couple of weeks ago, the City of Santee pulled the classic hope-no-one-notices maneuver of dropping a revised final EIR for Fanita Ranch on a Friday and not telling everyone.

Yes, this is the Fanita Ranch that was shot down in court for having an ad hoc wildfire evacuation plan that wasn’t in the EIR, but that the Santee City Council passed anyway. This is the City of Santee that in 2020 passed Measure N, which, in its entirety, “requires voter approval for development actions that would

increase residential density or intensify land use over that currently permitted by the General Plan.” Now they’re declaring a housing emergency, so this will be covered under the general plan and the voters don’t get to weigh in.

Anyway, the new RFEIR does some sort of analysis of the evacuation plan. And presumably it will be approved by the Santee City Council rapidly thereafter. Oddly enough, in the new RFEIR, there’s no mention of Measure N. It appears they think that their housing problem will be ameliorated by a few dozen \$400,000, 900 square-foot apartments that they presumed will be affordable by people making under the Santee median salary of \$85,000 for a family of four. This along with hundreds of million-dollar homes. Yeah maybe?

I’m being snarky, but I will be responding for CNPS. We were not part of the previous litigation, not that it matters. CNPS statewide is moving beyond simply writing critical letters. The question we’ll need to answer with this new RFEIR is what we can do to help keep the development from getting built. CNPS, by policy, opposes putting people at risk by building in high fire areas dominated by native plants, and unfortunately, that’s Fanita Ranch in a nutshell.

This gets to one of the great problems of our times, which is how we house people in Southern California as we deal with climate change, including drought, changing fire regimes, and who lives where. Like it or not, environmental advocates like CNPS are critically involved in this, trying to keep the stresses we’re all feeling from becoming an excuse for local extinctions and flammable developments.

Why are we involved? We’re among the few who read EIRs. It would be nice if, in California, there was a non-profit that responded to CEQA documents and advocated for building fire-safe, affordable houses. The closest we have is the State Attorney General, whose office is advocating against houses built in high fire areas, and this is another one of those little cases where who you vote for this fall probably matters.

Oddly as a result, environmental activists like me and my conservation colleagues statewide really are on the front lines of trying to figure out how to house people without their homes burning. Here’s a glimpse into how this all works.

It starts with a basic CEQA question: “will the proposed project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.” Since CNPS has a policy about minimizing such exposure, I always review the wildfire section.

If someone’s trying to hide the danger, there is a classic method. It starts by focusing on human safety. There’s always a big, long section on how everyone will be evacuated safely. It will be difficult and confusing to read, and the measures may directly conflict with measures mandated elsewhere to do things like reduce traffic speed. Possibly they will also analyze “shelter in place” options. These mean that people either have homes they can stay in as the fire passes over them (THIS IS DANGEROUS!) or there are big, notionally tree-free fields or

parking areas in the development where the fire department can protect people. It always pays to check how these shelters are actually landscaped in case no one told the landscape architect that an area was supposed to be tree-free. Et cetera.

The problem with this approach is that the question asks about “people or structures,” not just people. Generally, there’s nothing about whether the structures will be destroyed. Usually they say “the buildings will be built to code,” and that’s presumed to mean that they’re fireproof by design.

The code in question is California Building Code 7A. The stated purpose of the code is “to establish **minimum standards for the protection of life and property by increasing the ability of a building** located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area **to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers** projected by a vegetation fire and contributes [sic] to a systematic reduction in conflagration losses.” (Emphasis added).

Do you think this is sufficient to keep structures from a significant risk of loss involving wildland fires? I don’t, and certainly enough homes built to code have burned to reinforce my skepticism.

The problem is what to do about it. A purpose-built fireproof home might not be all that comfortable to live in, and I suspect that it would be expensive to build. Is it feasible to force people to live in glorified bunkers for decades just in case the area burns? More to the point, how many homeowners do you think will renovate such a house to make it more comfortable, even at the expense of fire safety?

On the flip side, do you think it’s okay to ask people to spend a majority of their personal assets to live in a place that is likely to burn down? How much do you think they should pay for fire insurance? Do you think the rest of us should pay for their insurance (as has been pushed in the state legislature)? How much should the rest of us pay for the firefighters needed to protect and evacuate them? Could that money be better used elsewhere?

These questions don’t have easy answers. For example, a flip answer of “it’s okay if they don’t burn long enough to pay off the mortgage, after that they’re on their own” sounds vaguely appealing. Unfortunately, what this means in practice is that a lot of senior citizens who have grown old in the hills and can’t afford to move are stuck losing everything. These people are at such high risk of dying in a fire that San Diego County has decided to pay to help them keep their homes as safe as possible, and firefighters survey in high fire areas to find the vulnerable people (disabled, elderly, etc.) will who need special assistance during an evacuation.

The alternative, of course, is to increase the density of housing in areas that are less dangerous. But when such infill developments are proposed, the normal responses are some mix of “it’s ugly,” “it ruins the character of the neighborhood,” “it destroys the views (of an ocean or a golf course) we paid

extra for,” “can’t they live somewhere else?” and rapidly organized, righteously angry, NIMBY action to stop it.

Not infrequently, I get asked to bring CNPS in to oppose such infill developments. If there are no native plant issues, I politely decline, and in the rare cases where there are native plant issues, I try to focus on them.

Hopefully people reading this can begin to understand why. While I’m sympathetic about neighborhood character, views, and all that, I’m rather more interested in keeping people from losing all their possessions or dying if a wildfire catches them. From a CNPS perspective, I also want to keep species from going extinct through development.

The frustrating thing is that there aren’t any easy answers. Homeless encampments are a threat to some very rare, coastal species, encampments in parks are a problem. Building in the fire-prone wildlands we have left is risky and generally expensive. Building infill is contentious, too.

But like it or not, I get to deal with this as part of speaking on behalf of native plants. What I ask from you is that you think about it, too, especially when you think about urban infill development and who you might vote for this fall.

Happy July.

~ Frank Landis, Conservation Chair

RELATED PUBLISHED ARTICLES

Forest to pasture: Keeping trees could reduce climate consequences

Researchers studied a practice known as silvopasture which intentionally preserves trees in pastures where livestock graze. They found that compared to a completely cleared, tree-less, open pasture, the integrated silvopasture released lower levels of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide and soil carbon storage remained the same, offering a possible alternative for farmers with less climate consequences.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/06/220617101815.htm>

As climate shifts, species will need to relocate, and people may have to help them

Climate change is already affecting plants and animals worldwide and is a growing threat to biodiversity, adding a new layer to the existing challenges of habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, and overexploitation. A new study surveyed the recommendations of scientists for managing biodiversity in the face of climate change, providing a summary of practical guidance and identifying areas in need of further research.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/05/220502120434.htm>

Severe drought in the upper Colorado River basin in the second century

Extreme, severe drought impacted the upper Colorado River basin in the second century, new study finds. The new study will help inform understanding of natural climate variability and assist the evaluation of the current drought compared to history. The Colorado River is in an extremely severe drought and has been for the last 22 years. To better understand this drought, researchers looked at the drought history within the Colorado River Basin. Previous studies have gone back 1,200 years, but this paper goes back 2,000 years. The findings, using paleo hydrology, show that there was an even more severe drought in the Colorado River Basin in the second century.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/06/220609100102.htm>

The history of Lake Cahuilla before the Salton Sea

Lake Cahuilla went through many cycles of filling and drying out over thousands of years. A new study by a San Diego State University researcher and colleagues used radiocarbon dating to determine the timing of the last seven periods of filling during the Late Holocene. The research sheds light on both the history of human occupation in the area and its seismic past.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/05/220531091515.htm>

California's 2020 wildfire season:

Report summarizes record-breaking fire year

This report summarizes record-breaking fire year and calls for shift in strategy. A new study summarizing the 2020 California wildfire year said just over 9,900 wildfires burned 4.3 million acres in 2020. That's twice the previous record but only average compared to burn rates before Euro-American settlement. Fire severity is the far greater concern.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/05/220504144517.htm>

Native plant gardening for species conservation

Declining native species could be planted in urban green spaces. Researchers now describe how to use this great potential for species protection. They recommend practical conservation gardening methods in a bid to restructure the horticultural industry and reverse plant species declines.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/05/220518130719.htm>

IN THE FIELD

Thomas Mountain, Riverside County By Jürgen Schrenk

To catch a mountain in bloom, our plan was to drive up to Santa Rosa Mountain and then hike to the spring and Toro Peak. The road was in such bad shape, however, that the drive to the top would have taken us at least an hour – so we decided instead to explore a lesser mountain in the same general area, one we had

never visited before. From near-by Garner Valley we drove to the summit region of Thomas Mountain and then down its northern slope to SR-74 near Lake Hemet. Beyond the campground, the narrow dirt road and the views became spectacular – so breathtaking in fact, that I did not stop to take pictures, not even of the meadows sprinkled with grape-soda lupine and western wallflower, or the roadsides completely covered with felt-leaf Yerba Santa. A few photos from the beginning of the trip should give you at least an impression of the wealth of flowers we encountered.

The roadsides of SR-74 in Garner Valley had California evening primrose (*Oenothera californica*, below),



and patches of sand verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*, below).



Once we started to climb Thomas Mountain, the views changed,



as did the vegetation: Acton encelia (*E. actoni*) below,



countless apricot mallows (*Sphaeralcea ambigua* var. *ambigua*) shown at left and below,



took turns with mountain blue curls (*Trichostema parishii*), below,



The overwhelming highlight, though, was showy beardtongue (*Penstemon spectabilis*), which we have never seen growing like



this, sometimes, as in the photograph below, with scarlet bugler (*P. centranthifolius*) in the foreground, in incredibly dense stands.

and the red shank (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) allowed views of Garner Valley and...



of roadside wildflowers like montane woolly-star (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *austromontanum*), shown below.



Left: Closer up photo of showy beardtongue flowers.



After a late lunch break under Jeffrey Pines (*Pinus jeffreyi*) in the all but deserted campground, we returned to the Pines to Palms Highway on mostly unmarked dirt roads. The flower display on Thomas Mountain will remain in our memory for a long time.

RELATED ACTIVITIES



Rooting Together Restoring Connections to Plants, Place & People

Dates: Oct. 20-22, 2022; workshops/field trips Oct. 18 & 19.

Location: The DoubleTree by Hilton in San Jose.

Find more info at: [Conference Home - CNPS Conference](https://conference.cnps.org/) or <https://conference.cnps.org/>

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 July 10 for the August newsletter, etc. Please submit items to newsletter@cnpsd.org

San Diego Botanic Garden

Open until 8 pm Thursdays;

July 14 & 28, August 11 & 25,

September 8

<https://sdbgarden.org/>

Take advantage of extended hours to enjoy the summer's warm weather and long days during their Summer Nights events. Open until 8 pm to the public, stroll through the entire Garden until sunset while enjoying food and refreshments around fire pits near the main entrance. Enjoy family-friendly concerts on our Gazebo Lawn, relax while enjoying live performances in our Amphitheater Concerts, and experience the distinguishing characteristics of three renowned wines from around the world this summer!

Tree of Life Nursery

In-person Events

<https://californianativeplants.com/>

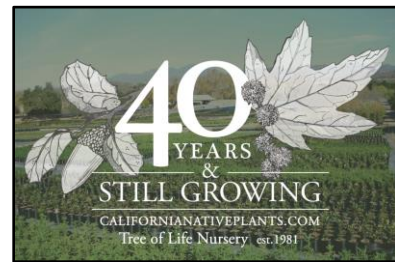
Habitat Gardening with Bob Allen

July 9; 9:30-10:30am Planting natives offers more than simply adding flowers and attracting showy pollinators to our yards. They are the foundation of larger local food webs and play a critical part in supporting all animals – insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals alike – that call California home.

California Desert Plants with Kevin Alison

July 23; 9:30-10:30 am

Tree of Life's Production Manager, Kevin Alison, will detail California desert plants and how they are used in the garden. Kevin will cover the evolution of desert habitats and common adaptations of desert plants.



CNPS-SD Activities Calendar July 2022

7/12: NGC Meeting & Presentation, via Zoom, p.1

7/13: Board Meeting via Zoom, p.3

7/19: Chapter Meeting, in-person, p.1

Check the CNPS-SD website for activities and/or events that may have been scheduled after this newsletter was completed:
<https://www.cnpsd.org/events>

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
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San Diego, CA 92112-1390

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July 2022 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

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Email DISCUSSION GROUP

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

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OPEN.....rarebotanist@cnpsd.org

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