

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter Newsletter

WINTER PLANT SALE

CNPS WREATH MASTERS 2021



CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

2022 NATIVE PLANT SALE

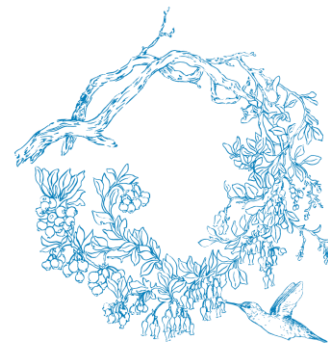
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Volunteer Sign Up



Email volunteer@cnpsd.org with
your interest and availability.

Deadline to sign up is
January 8th, 2022

Ready, set, wreath!

CNPS is decking the virtual halls again for a second season of [Wreath Masters](https://www.cnps.org/wreathmasters)! We hope you'll join the festivities: anyone can submit a **native plant wreath** to the competition **by Sunday, December 5**. The award show will be on **December 16, 6:30 – 8 pm**. For more info visit:

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

Criteria

- Any native plant included in the wreath must come from a cultivated source (not collected in the wild).
- Wreaths need to be composed of at least 51% California native plants.

Anyone in California can submit a wreath to Wreath Masters! Access the submission form on the webpage identified above. When submitting, you can note if you'd like to officially represent a competing organization. Here are a couple of wreath photos from last year's competition to inspire you.



The sale will be at the Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor Center. The following positions are available:

- Cart Runners
- Loading Zone Concierge
- Ticket Writers
- Cashiers

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>

CNPS-SD BOARD NEWS

December Board Meeting

Wednesday, December 1, 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.

November Board Meeting Summary

The board approved the following:

- Addition of \$4,000 to the book budget to cover books purchased for the October festival.
- The CNPSSD/Mission Trails Regional Park split of income from plants at the January plant sale to be 50/50.

Other items discussed by the board included: Board elections, resignation of Joseph Sochor from the board (Justin Daniel will be President pro tem; Leon Scales will be Vice President pro tem), field trips for 2022, the final report on the plant festival, the January 2022 winter plant sale at Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor Center, and a potential garden tour for spring 2022. The board decided the chapter would not hold a winter workshop. The meeting adjourned at 9:03 pm.

~ **Bobbie Stephenson**, Chapter Secretary

NATIVE GARDENING COMMITTEE

Next NGC Meeting Saturday December 11, 10:00 am Bird Park on 28th Street

It's hard to believe it is already December! Our last meeting this year will be an outdoor in person holiday brunch potluck at Bird Park. Come celebrate the holiday season and see what progress we have made in our Adopt-A-Plots. You will be impressed! Bring a dish to share and catch up with friends. If you have any native plants or seeds to share, please feel free to bring them to the meeting.

Our November Zoom meeting with Frederick Lavoipierre gave us an inside look at above ground garden allies that pollinate our flowers and vegetables while others have a symbiotic underground network. Our garden allies also keep our invasive pests in check. Frederique's beautiful macro photography slides included one photo from garden committee member Bonnie Nickel and mentioned her 4,000+ iNaturalist posts! **Frederique's talk will be available on the chapter YouTube channel until December 9 at this link:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WDVjmbTV8k>.



Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)
Photo credit: Calscape

Bird Park Update

The Bird Park Fundraiser **Dry Stream Bed Design 101** on November 13 was **sold out** and was a big success!



Dry Stream Bed Design Workgroup.
Photo credit: Christine Hoey

NGC members **Greg Rubin** and **Leo Hernandez** with *California's Own Native Landscape Design* and **Debbie O'Leary** with *Coastal*



Landscape Design guided the group through the art of placing boulders and cobble to create a natural looking dry stream bed. There were 48 attendees and volunteers who completed two dry stream beds in the NGC Adopt-A-Plots. The next step will be planting natives in the plots, date TBD.

Thank you: We would like to give a big thank you to the following:

- **Greg Rubin** and **Leo Hernandez** with *California's Own Native Landscape Design* for donating their time, expertise, back-saving excavator and bender board repair to this project.

- **Debbie O'Leary** with *Coastal Garden Design* for creating the landscape plan featuring the dry stream beds and her expert hands-on assistance. Also, thanks to **Greg Rubin** for his assistance in converting Debbie's plan into a CAD program and advice on native plant selection.
- The **Association for Professional Landscape Design** (APLD) for sponsoring lunch.
- **Southwest Boulder** and **Mark Spitzer** for their cobble donation.
- **Lucy Warren** for her assistance with Balboa Park's Adopt-A-Plot Program and San Diego City Parks & Recreation.
- **San Diego City Parks & Recreation & Balboa Park** for facilitating the transport of boulders used in this project.
- And especially our **NGC volunteers** who spent hours weeding these plots, carrying cobble to the site, and assisting with the workshop. Such a great team to work with!

If you would like to support our project, **we are still accepting donations** which are tax deductible at this link: [Bird Park Donations](#). Funds will go towards the purchase of native plants, mulch, a water feature for birds and pollinators and a "Friendship" bench.

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

We hope everyone enjoys a safe and healthy holiday season!
Christine Hoey and Tish Berge

Overlooked Native Plants for the Garden

Styrax redivivus (California snowdrop)

Text & photos by **Lee Gordon**
 CNPS-SD Native Garden Committee

This is fourth of a short series on some of our local native plants that are superb for our gardens, but that are largely overlooked.

Snowdrops caught me by surprise on a spring hike up the Iron Mountain trail, where they graced both sides of the trail. When I saw their showy blooms, their graceful stems, and their shiny round leaves, I immediately fell in love with them. You can read more about them in an article from the Redding CNPS:

<http://archive.redding.com/lifestyle/native-plants-snowdrop-provides-beautiful-flowers-in-spring-showy-colors-in-fall-ep-447797608-353515881.html/>

and, also, in an article from Pacific Horticulture:

<https://www.pacifichorticulture.org/articles/styrax/>

Snowdrops are more common north of Sacramento, particularly near Redding, than they are in southern California. However, their bright flowers make them easy to find on Iron Mountain.

My first two plants received monthly irrigation, but both turned crispy and died in the summer. I started a larger planting in spring 2020 and I water it twice a month (each time about 1 inch). This keeps their leaves green and the plants growing through the summer and into October and even November. Some are starting to go deciduous now (mid Sept.), but most are still green and growing. All of them lost their leaves last November and new leaves began to appear this year in February. In time, I will stretch out the water intervals until they get only monthly water.

Snowdrops grow to about 5-feet high on Iron Mountain, but they can grow beyond 10 feet, particularly with periodic irrigation. They tend to be columnar, growing perhaps half as wide as their height. I expect their growth to diminish as I reduce watering, and that will make it easier to keep them trimmed to the size and shape I want.

I tried growing them from seed and decided it was impossible until I saw the lovely plants grown by a native plant nursery. Expect them to become available by spring.



Left: Snowdrops are common along the Iron Mountain trail, both near the trail and up and down the hillsides, where they grow in full sun. They crowd into dense chaparral of mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*) and true manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), scrub oak (*Quercus* sp.), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and bush poppy (*Dendromecon rigida*).

Right: Snowdrop blooms, about an inch in diameter, in late April, 2019. The flowers hang mostly from horizontal stems.



HABITAT RESTORATION

Willow Planting

Willow cuttings are going to be planted in the San Dieguito River Valley tentatively on **Saturday, December 4**, weather permitting. If you would like to help, contact **Bob Byrnes** at habitatrestoration@cnpsd.org for directions to the site in the San Dieguito River Valley in Rancho Santa Fe.

The cuttings will have been soaked and will have developed small roots and root nodes, so you need a trowel to plant them because sticking the cuttings directly in the ground will damage the tiny roots.

Bring gloves and a hand trowel if you have them, but extra gloves and trowels will be available. Volunteers will be asked to sign a CNPS waiver. Also, if volunteers are not vaccinated, they must maintain a 6-foot physical distance apart and if that is not possible, they will be required to wear a mask.

CONSERVATION

Conservation Committee Meeting

Contact conservation@cnpsd.org for meeting information.

Actually, It Is Rocket Science

I'll start with some good news. As I semi-predicted last month, the developers behind Adara (nee Otay Village 14) filed a last-minute "Objection" to stop the ruling being finalized and them being ordered to cover the plaintiff's costs. They made some interesting claims about why it was critical that the EIR not be decertified, that the ruling was wrong (of course) and that, because they didn't lose on every single issue brought up in the suit, they won and shouldn't have to pay up.

The judge disagreed. We'll see what happens next. Personally, I hope that nothing gets built in that part of Proctor Valley.

The noted ecologist Steve Carpenter once wrote, "Ecology isn't rocket science; it's much more difficult." While planning isn't ecology, I'm simply going to propose that rocket science, planning, and CEQA actually have a lot in common. And I'm also going to vent about the Alpine County Park and its, erm, rather problematic draft EIR, which I'm writing comments on right now. This is a small project that should have a small DEIR that I wouldn't have needed to comment on. Instead, it's a mess, because the planners doing it didn't treat it like it was rocket science.

The similarity isn't that CEQA requires complex physical equations. Where planning, CEQA, and rocketry are similar is that, to keep from cratering on launch, the project has to integrate a lot of working parts. This isn't about hacking rocket equations, it's a problem of management rooted in imagination and the ability to think laterally.



Left: This snowdrop was planted in spring 2020 from a 1-gallon pot, and it has grown to about 5 feet tall. Today is it a bean pole, but it will spread some as it grows larger. The chicken wire keeps woodrats away; woodrats are a problem on this hill. This snowdrop is surrounded by monkeyflowers (*Mimulus aurantiacus*).



Above: This new planting includes about a dozen snowdrops, with about half in the photo. The plants are all inside rings of chicken wire. The plants that go seasonally deciduous. Bush poppies (*Dendromecon rigida*) form an ever-blooming backdrop in the photo and the ground cover is California fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*). Given their ultimate size, the snowdrops are too close together. This is partly because I didn't exactly know what I was doing when I planted them. But also, I don't mind overplanting and thinning groups like this as they grow, I'll keep the ones that make for the best overall look. Another possibility is to allow plants to merge together into a mass of plants. (Photo taken in October, 2021)

Next month: Bush rue (*Cneoridium dumosum*)

In a rocket, the bottom stage has to lift a lot of stuff from a standing start up to the top of the densest part of the atmosphere. That's why it's basically huge tanks of fuel and a motor that turns what would otherwise be a titanic explosion into highly directed thrust. To keep weight within limits, everything that contains these dangerous fuels and hot exhaust has to be as light as possible. The upper smaller stages speed the rocket up, get it into the upper atmosphere, and ultimately boost it up to orbital speed. And, park design and rocket design have some similarities these days, at least in terms of making everything multifunctional.

In the case of Alpine County Park, the land is a parcel the County bought right next to Wright's Field. It's in the MSCP preserve boundary, so 75% of the parcel has to be set aside, while 25% can be developed. What part of the parcel to develop, the perennial grassland or the boulders? We'll come back to that. What to build on the 25%? The planners decided they wanted a big park to suck in 500 people per day. Why? We'll come back to that, too. So, the rocket science part of this is trying to bring in a lot of people while not trashing the part you want preserved. And then you have annoying outsiders like, well, me, helpfully pointing out the need to consider recreation ecology, which, as a field, studies how recreation impacts plants and animals.

Now there are a couple of ways to do this. One is to take the hint about recreation ecology seriously and pay attention to the fact that County and other Parks are seeing parcels overrun by people making their own trails. They'd then look at the park site, see that there's already an unauthorized trail system there, and realize they had a problem.

Or, they could do what they did, which is to ask someone to write a nice little essay about recreation ecology in the DEIR. They then make maps that hide how many trails are onsite and write in the DEIR that unauthorized trails will be closed with signs and fences. That fulfills the bureaucratic part of CEQA, but it doesn't really do anything to actually protect the animals and plants in the preserve. So long as wire-cutters and saws are cheaper than fences and signs, vandalism will not have solely technical solutions.

How do you protect the wildlife (or in CEQA-ese, mitigate the impacts from recreation)? Normally, planners write these documents called Resource Management Plans. Sometimes these RMPs are even read and used. Or, as in the Alpine County Park DEIR, you can defer writing the RMP until later. If you're a CEQA wonk, you know that deferred mitigation is a frequent charge in litigation, but heck, if you're a planner, maybe litigation fees don't come out of your budget or something.

Imagine building a rocket this way. Perhaps the part about how you get your payload from the bottom of the stratosphere to the top of it and up into the mesosphere is left as a problem to be solved once the rocket gets there?

Then there's where you build the "active recreation" park. Do you choose the boulder-covered slope or the open slope with

the rare perennial grassland? The latter of course. To keep costs down, you map it as a big flat area. It actually slopes about 3% from top to bottom, but that's what the earth movers are for. But destroying rare perennial grassland requires mitigation. Does the county have any unpreserved grassland left? Doesn't matter, they'll just call it "Tier I habitat" and mitigate it by buying an appropriate amount of "Tier I habitat" somewhere else. They're all interchangeable on paper, after all.

But let's be ecologists: why is there an unusual grassland there? It turns out that the boulders continue on underground, but they're embedded in and mostly covered by really dense, shrink-swell clay. It's a vertisol if you're a soils nerd. This clay shrinks, cracks, and gets really hard when it's dry, and swells into shoe-sucking adobe goo when it's wet. This is classic habitat for vernal pools and San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), both of which are present next door in Wright's Field. Vertisols are notoriously annoying to build on, not good places for trees, and known for making mud puddles out of lawns if the drainage isn't exceptionally good.

So how do you turn a heavy clay slope into a flat set of lawns? Well, it doesn't show in the park description, but there's going to be a lot of earthmoving, terracing, and cut slopes. The clay will be removed to bedrock and pounded into impermeability. All plant roots in the soil will be removed and discarded, thereby blowing all that sequestered carbon into the air. New topsoil will be brought in, and drains...they will be made to happen no problem. If you're wondering how far over budget this will go, so am I.

As for greenhouse gases, rather than admit that keeping a vast expanse of lawn going requires continual greenhouse gas emissions, it's better to do accounting tricks to pretend it's not a problem. This is normal for some developers. It gets annoying with a County that's allegedly trying to go carbon neutral by 2035. They need to go well beyond going through the motions.

Wildfire, did you say? Why yes, it is in a very high fire hazard zone. But that's okay, the park is up to code so it's not only fireproof, it's possibly a place where people can evacuate to. In reality, the landscaping is not up to the code the County passed last month (see my previous article), and the long, linear parking lots are completely surrounded by trees that hopefully won't catch fire during a Santa Ana. And, hopefully, people trying to escape the park will be allowed onto South Grade Road, major evacuation route that it is.

And yes, I can go on, but this isn't a rocket park, it's a science fiction exercise, where the plan won't match the reality. What's really unfortunate is that, despite County claims that Alpine is deficient in park acreage, the numbers they present in the DEIR itself show this is not the case. Someone wants to build a big, 1990s style mega-lawn, and they're going to do it come drought or high fire. I was even scolded at great length by a planner in a meeting, about how I didn't appreciate everything wonderful they were doing for Alpine.

What does the site really need? Well, it contains the unofficial parking lot for Wright’s Field, and it gets a few dozen people per day. They just need to upgrade and formalize the dirt parking lot a bit, move a few boulders to keep big vehicles from driving onto Wright’s Field, write a RMP to keep the existing trails from proliferating, contract out the work to the Wright’s Field crew, and save the grassland as a habitat mitigation bank and carbon sequestration area. That’s pretty much what the surrounding community actually wants. But apparently listening and doing the right thing is rocket science these days.

~ Frank Landis, Conservation Chair & Rare Plant Survey Chair

City of San Diego Climate Action Plan (CAP)

Residents can read the draft, provide comments and interact with others giving input by visiting the City’s CAP webpage at <https://www.sandiego.gov/sustainability/climate-action-plan>. Feedback can also be submitted to Sustainability@sandiego.gov. The plan is being translated into Spanish and will be made available when translation is complete. Additionally, City staff will hold public forums on Thursday, Dec. 2, from 6 to 7:30 p.m. and Saturday, Dec. 4, from 9 to 10:30 a.m. Interpretation services will be available in Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese and Chinese. They will introduce the plan, listen to public feedback and share how to provide even more extensive input on the document through the use of online tools.

CONTRIBUTE A STORY

The articles and stories in our chapter newsletter come from our members and friends. Have an idea for an article or story on a native-plant-related topic? Please write it up and send it to newsletter@cnpssd.org.

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES STORIES

Hooker’s Evening Primrose (*Oenothera elata* ssp. *hookeri*)

A couple of years ago a rosette of leaves came up among some day lilies that persist near the porch at the front of my house. “Hmm,” I mused, “that looks familiar”, so I let it grow. I hadn’t planted it or dispersed any seeds of such a plant. In the spring, an inflorescence shot up and I had my first Hooker’s evening primrose (*Oenothera elata* ssp. *hookeri*) flowers.

I was warned that this species would be a problem as the plants would take over my yard and I would have to remove them so that other species could grow. The seeds from this one plant reveled in the dampness of a small water leak from the house, and, sure enough, they grew. And they grew up to 12 feet tall! The ones closest to the house stood straight up because they were growing



through the branches of a dead pyracantha bush. The others became top heavy and fell over, just tumbling down the slope. The plants next to the sidewalk were much shorter, having received less water.

The flowers were stunning! A neighbor stopped by while I was working in the yard one day and said that she comes out to see flowers in the evening when the flowers are

open because they remind her of the ones her grandmother used to grow. People were amazed at how many flowers these plants produced! They literally glowed in the evening!

In the summer my husband and I had the water leak fixed, and my evening primroses suffered from lack of water and they started drying up (below).



Dried flower stems, ~12 feet tall.

Then in September, the evening primroses surprised us again! Troops of lesser goldfinches came into our yard to eat the seeds! Tiny little bundles of energy they were, as they pecked the seeds from pods on the swaying branches and from the ground in the early mornings.

I have lots (and lots!) of seedlings now growing and ready to bloom next spring. A problem? Not for me – I look forward to seeing how well they grow, and to seeing the flocks of lesser goldfinches that will come visit us next fall!

~ **Bobbie Stephenson**
Newsletter Editor &
Chapter Secretary

Note: Hooker's evening primrose is a native perennial herb in the Onagraceae (Evening Primrose) family that grows primarily along the coast between San Francisco and San Diego and northern Baja California. It is fast growing and moderately long-lived. It grows in an upright form to a height of 5 feet (or taller!), with active growth during the summer.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

San Diego Botanical Society

The Fourth Meeting of the SDBS was held virtually on Friday, November 5, 2021; the next meeting will be in fall 2022. The presenters were:

- **Colin Khoury, San Diego Botanic Garden** – Crop wild relatives of San Diego County.
- **Alex McElwee-Adame, San Diego State University** – Multidirectional hybridization blurs species boundaries in *Arbutus*.
- **Keir Morse, California Botanic Garden** – *Malacothamnus* of San Diego County: Are taxonomic changes coming?
- **Niveditha Ramadoss, San Diego State University** – Exploring the reproductive struggles of Wolf's cholla.
- **Jessie Vinje (speaker), Conservation Biology Institute, Kristine Preston, San Diego Management and Monitoring Program, and Jenna Hartsook, AECOM** – San Diego Management and Monitoring Program: Regional Rare Plant Program.

All talks were recorded and are available online at: <http://www.sci.sdsu.edu/plants/sdbs/Meetings/2021-11/index.html>

The purpose of the SDBS is to share knowledge of botanical research in San Diego County and adjacent regions and to promote collaboration among botanists of the area.

Meetings include talks, in both "pure" and applied science, by professionals in the field on recently published or to be published botanical studies. **Meetings are held annually**, the date and location to be determined.

SDBS organizers are **Lluvia Flores-Rentería, PhD; Margaret Mulligan, MS; Jon Rebman, PhD; Michael Simpson, PhD; Sula Vanderplank, PhD.**

Membership is for establishing contacts and receiving information. If interested in being a member (it's free!), contact Dr. Michael Simpson (msimpson@sdsu.edu).

Old Town San Diego State Historic Park

lipay ~ Tipai Kumeyaay Mut Niihepok Land of the First People Exhibit Area

(Photos by Bobbie Stephenson, November 15, 2021)

The Grand Opening of the Tipai Kumeyaay Mut Niihepok Land of the First People Exhibit Area was on October 26, 2021. The

exhibit area is located at the corner of Juan and Taylor Streets, directly south from the Caltrans Building.



Above: The Exhibit Area with the Caltrans building in the background.

The exhibit area is the site of the old Caltrans building that was erected in 1952; the building began to be demolished in 2018. The site now belongs to California State Park and is full of native plants and interpretive information, including Kumeyaay names for plants, animals, insects and places in San Diego and Baja California Norte. The project included the following new improvements:

- Interpretive elements, such as a Native American interpretive public gathering area for events and ceremonies, trilingual displays (Kumeyaay, Spanish and English) and art features.
- Lighting and seating.
- Landscaping, including native trees, ground cover and a dry riverbed.
- Enhanced pedestrian circulation system with stabilized accessible pathways.
- Shaded structures.

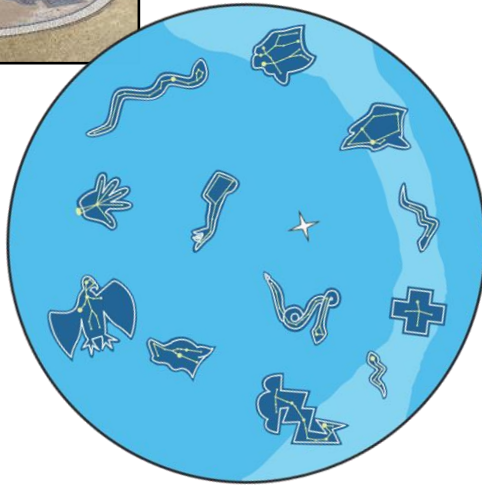


Above: Dry streambed.
Left: Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) tree with native shrubs around it.





There is a mosaic of the summer night sky with Kumeyaay constellations.



Below: Additional photos of the site.



Above: Dry rocky streambed.



This is a website for the Land of The First Peoples:
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/09a796d4faec41af90dc4f564ec4711a>

Canyonlands Used Tool Donation Drive

Canyonlands is hosting a Used Tool Drive to help support their volunteer Canyon Friends Groups. From November 29 through December 3 tools can be dropped off at their office from 8 am – 4 pm, and they are offering pick up by reservation within the City of San Diego limits.

The following tools will be accepted:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Shovels | Buckets |
| Rakes | Trash pickers |
| Loppers | Burlap/drag bags |
| Garden shears | Hand trowels |
| Gloves | |

Broken tools and power tools will not be accepted.

Contact the Canyonlands Outreach Manager Kindra Hixon at kindra@sdcanyonlands.org to arrange drop off or pick up of tools.



Below: Grassy expanse at the south end of the site.

San Diego Botanic Garden

(Info is from Encinitas News,
October 6, 2021, and other news sources)

Last month, the California State Coastal Conservancy approved a grant of up to \$200,000 to San Diego Botanic Garden (SDBG) to enhance and restore more than half of Ocean Knoll Canyon, an important section of the Cottonwood Creek Watershed in the City of Encinitas. The project's 4.6 acres are adjacent to Ocean Knoll Elementary School of Encinitas Union School District (EUSD). The canyon is a multi-benefit ecosystem, serving as a refuge for native plants and animals – some of which are endangered – in addition to holding significant potential value for educational opportunities for thousands of children.

The project involves invasive species removal and trash removal, native plant installation, and installation of informative signage. The project objectives are to: (1) remove up to seven western coastal wattle trees, (2) remove up to 14 gum trees, (3) remove one Brazilian pepper tree, and (4) remove approximately 4.5 acres of additional invasive plant species such as Arundo and ice plant. Following removal activities, the proposed project will plant up to 2,000 1-gallon sized containers of native coastal sage scrub species.

These native plants will improve the condition and functionality of the surrounding environment, providing a refuge for native and special status plants and animals, such as the Del Mar Manzanita, a rare native shrub that grows in Southern California, and the coastal California gnatcatcher, a small non-migratory bird. The grant will also fund SDBG's continued collection of seeds and support development of SDBG's seed bank, which will conduct research to measure the seeds' resiliency under various climate conditions. To promote growth of adaptable native species, the Garden intends to reintegrate plants that show the highest resiliency to climate change.



A view of Ocean Knoll Canyon.

More information is available online at: www.sdbgarden.org.

December 4 - 5, 10 - 23, 26 – 30, 2021

San Diego Botanic Garden decorates and illuminates its 8,000 sq. ft. glass conservatory and large sections of its 37-acre site. Along with festive lights, the family-friendly evening event features live music, kids' activities, holiday crafts, a food truck court, Santa Claus and more! For ticket info and more, visit:

<https://sdbgarden.org/botanic-wonderland.htm>

CNPS-SD Native Plant Festival

October 9, 2021

Photos by Bobbie Stephenson



Selling plants,
signing books,
explaining habitat
restoration,
playing music,
selling seeds, and
more!



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 December 10 for the January newsletter, etc. Please submit items to newsletter@cnpsd.org

CNPS-SD Activities Calendar December 2021

12/1: Board Meeting via Zoom, p.2

12/4: Willow planting, p.4

12/11: Native Gardening Committee Meeting, 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



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December 2021 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

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youtube.com/cnpsd.org

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Email DISCUSSION GROUP

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

RARE PLANT BOTANIST

Fred Roberts.....rarebotanist@cnpsd.org
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APPOINTED COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

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