



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter Newsletter

DECEMBER 2005

www.cnpsd.org

(619) 685-7321

info@cnpsd.org

THE PREZ SAYS

For the past two years a group of volunteers from our CNPS chapter and the San Diego Chapter of the American Society Landscape Architects have been working on the "San Diego County Invasive Ornamental Plant Guide." A copy is included here in the newsletter for you to review. Read article on page 2 for more information. Our goal is to provide a high-quality resource for professionals and homeowners explaining how and why to avoid the use of invasive plants in landscaping.

I hope you all have a nice holiday season. The end of the year is a good time to remember everything the CNPS does to protect our native plant resources for future generations.

Soon you will be receiving a direct solicitation from the state organization; please consider making a tax deductible donation. I also ask you to consider making an end-of-year donation to our chapter to help fund our activities, such as our school garden and conservation programs. Checks should be made payable to CNPS and mailed to our local P.O. Box shown on the back of the newsletter.

Carolyn

WELCOME MEMBERSHIP CHAIR

Our new membership chair is Mary Kelly. Mary is a native midwesterner who moved to Escondido in 2001. She read about the chapter's native plant sale in 2002 and joined the day of the sale. She helped out at the next two plant sales, and stepped up to help in the planning of this year's plant sale.

Please contact her at makelly@cox.net or leave a message at 619.685.7321 if you have any questions about your membership.



GARDENING WITH CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS

"Gardening with California Native Plants" By Carol Bornstein, Director of Living Collections and Nursery, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Lecture, New Book Release, and Book signing by the author see *more book info on page 5 & 6*.

The popularity of native plants in gardens and landscapes continues to grow and yet they seem to be used primarily in conventional, familiar ways. In this presentation, Carol Bornstein will explore alternative ideas for designing with native plants and how to successfully cultivate them.

She will highlight a few of the many possibilities and tips that are included in her new book, *California Native Plants for the Garden*, which she co-authored with Bart O'Brien and Dave Fross for Cachuma Press. Copies will be available for purchase (check or cash) and signing by the author at the meeting.

CHAPTER CALENDER

December **There are NO meetings in December**
No Board meeting or General/Program meeting

Jan 10 (2nd Wed), CHAPTER BOARD MEETING
6:30-8:30 p.m., Tecolote Nature Center. Take the Sea World Drive/Tecolote exit from I-5. Proceed east until road ends at the Nature Center. Board Members, please call Carolyn Martus if you are unable to attend.

Jan 17 (3rd Tue), CHAPTER MEETING/PROGRAM
Tuesday, Meeting at 7 p.m., Program at 7:30 p.m.,
Room 101, Casa Del Prado, Balboa Park

Chapter general meetings are open to the public; there is no charge. Come early and browse our books. Stay after the program for conversation and refreshments. We meet in the heart of San Diego, in Balboa Park, in Casa del Prado. Casa del Prado can be reached by car from Village Place off of Park Boulevard (served by the #7 bus), and is across from the west entrance of the Natural History Museum. The meeting room is handicapped accessible.

INVASIVE ORNAMENTAL PLANT GUIDE WORKSHOP

Tuesday January 31, 2006, 6 pm – 8 pm. San Diego County Invasive Ornamental Plant Guide Workshop. Room 101, Casa Del Prado, Balboa Park. Speakers: Dr. Jon Rebman, Botanical Curator of the San Diego Natural History Museum, Carl Bell, and Mike Kelly. Free.

Members of the local chapters of the American Society of Landscape Architects and CNPS have produced a comprehensive guide on local invasive plants. It includes an introduction to help educate landscape architects about threats invasive plants pose to biodiversity and steps to protect our local environment while providing quality design work.

A matrix showing the habitats invaded by these species and their method of spread is supported by data sheet for each species with information on locales where it is invasive and alternative plants to use. A copy of the matrix is included in this newsletter.

WIN ONE, LOSE ONE

A CNPS-backed bill modifying wildfire regulations and championed by State Senator Christine Kehoe has been enacted. The new law removes native plants *per se* (except poison oak) from the definition of “weeds” and now makes it plants with downy or winged seeds, create a fire hazard, or are dry. This is important because fire officials may order all weeds cleared. The law maintains the existing 30-foot zone for removal of all flammable vegetation and 100-foot zone with a ground layer up to 18 inches tall and pruned and spaced shrubs and trees (including natives). Insurance companies can require larger fire protection zones, but not total vegetation clearance. Structures with nonflammable walls, can have these fire protection zones modified upon approval of the local fire marshal.

Although local officials are concerned with wildfire, their requirements for fire breaks and fire protection were inconsistent from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and even from fire-captain to fire-captain within a jurisdiction. This bill may help owners whose lands contain appropriately maintained native plants fend off overzealous officials. We encourage our members to write or e-mail Sen. Kehoe and thank her for her effort.

A legislative loss for CNPS comes with the Governor’s veto of AB1466 to develop a plan to eradicate tamarisk along the Colorado River. Citing the need for cooperation with upstream states to develop a plan, the veto assures that nothing at all will be done.

Another piece of wildfire legislation, AB 1718, sponsored by Dennis Mountjoy (R- San Bernardino) will also take effect January 1. It requires backcountry homeowners to keep a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe -- embers landing inside the house may make any brush clearing irrelevant. It also has similar language about the 30-foot and 100-foot fuel modification zones.

Peter St. Clair

YOUTH GARDEN GRANTS

The County of San Diego Office of Resource Development has identified funding opportunities your organization might be interested in pursuing. Should you decide to apply, or require assistance, please call our office at 619.685.2292. If this email has been forwarded to you and you would like to be added to our mailing list to receive funding opportunities, call 619.685-2292 or email Lisa.Snowden@sdcounty.ca.gov or Renee.Rambus@sdcounty.ca.gov for a Registration Form.

NGA is delighted to announce that The Home Depot has returned as our Youth Garden Grants sponsor for 2006. Over the last 22 years, NGA's Youth Garden Grants program has helped more than 1.2 million youngsters reap rewards and vital life lessons from working in gardens and habitats, and thanks to the generosity of The Home Depot, we can reach many more eager young learners.

NGA awards Youth Garden Grants to schools and community organizations with child-centered, outdoor garden programs. In evaluating grant applications, priority will be given to programs that emphasize one or more of these elements: educational focus and/or curricular ties (if applicant is a formal education program) nutrition or plant-to-food connections environmental awareness/education entrepreneurship social aspects of gardening such as leadership development, team building, community support, or service-learning. For additional information, please visit their website at www.kidsgardening.com/grants



SAN DIEGO COUNTY INVASIVE ORNAMENTAL PLANT GUIDE

This Guide is produced and distributed by the San Diego Chapter of the American Society of the Landscape Architects (SD/ASLA) and the San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) for the primary purpose of educating landscape professionals and the general-public regarding the cultivation, selection, use and management of non-native and/or invasive flora in San Diego regional landscapes.

It is understood that this Guide is of special importance in the “urban interface”: areas where natural vegetation and man-made landscapes come into close contact. It is not the intent of the authors to add unnecessary constraints or to discourage the planting of a broad selection of native and non-native species where it is unlikely that their presence would have any effect upon indigenous plant populations or habitat. This Guide is provided solely as a reference document and is not intended for regulatory purposes.

What is an Invasive Plant?

An ‘Invasive Plant’ is a species that has become a weed pest: a plant that grows aggressively, spreads rampantly and displaces native plants. Invasive plants usually appear on disturbed ground and moist places, and the most aggressive can invade native areas. Invasive plants are generally undesirable because they can be difficult to control, can escape from cultivation, and can out-compete native plants. Invasive plant infestations can be environmentally destructive, costing government, resource agencies and private land owners millions of dollars each year to control and remove.

Characteristics of Invasive Plants

Invasive plants can be trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, grasses or aquatic plants. Invasive plants **tend to be:**

- Spread by wildlife, water, wind, and /or seeds.
- Reproduce rapidly by roots, seeds, shoots or all three.
- Produce numerous seeds that disperse and sprout easily.
- Adapt to different climatic conditions.
- Be non-native to San Diego County.
- Exploit and colonize disturbed land and non-disturbed native areas.
- Not be controlled by predators or native control mechanisms.

Impacts of Invasive Plants in San Diego County

With San Diego’s mild climate it is possible to use plants from around the world in our landscape. Some of these plants are invading the natural environment and displacing native plants and ultimately altering natural landscapes and habitats. Biological impacts of invasive species include:

- Competition with native plant species (e.g. space, water, nutrients, and biological resources such as pollinators and dispersers).
- Change in natural fire occurrences and frequencies (e.g. invasive annuals and desert fires).
- Decrease in quality of food and habitat for local fauna (e.g. poisonous weeds and poor nesting sites)
- Potentially adverse genetic effects of hybridization among invasive species and natives (e.g. swapping out of genes).¹

How to Use the Guide

This guide is intended to educate professionals and the general public on non- native invasive plants that can adversely impact habitats in San Diego County. The Guide will help the professional and the general public makes decisions on when and where not to use invasive plants. The Guide provides a list of plants in two categories:

1. Most Invasive - These plants have been documented as aggressive invaders that may establish even from distant plantings to displace natives and disrupt habitats. Using these plants in any landscape is strongly discouraged.
2. Moderately Invasive - These plants have been documented as moderately invasive and having the potential to spread when planted next to open space or natural areas. Before selecting or installing plants from this category, use the Guide to investigate whether the plant may be potentially invasive in a particular location and site.

More detailed information on each plant is available on our website at www.asla-sandiego.org

The San Diego Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects mission statement: “To lead, to educate and to participate in the careful stewardship, wise planning and artful design of our cultural and natural environments.”

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization seeking to increase understanding and appreciation of California’s native plants and to preserve them in their natural habitat through scientific activities, education and conservation.

Most Invasive

The following species have been documented as aggressive invaders that may establish even from distant plantings to displace natives and disrupt natural habitats. Many have been designated as 'Most Invasive in Wildlands' by the California Invasive Plant Council. (Cal-IPC). These plants spread easily over long distances via wind, water, and/or wildlife. All plants categorized as 'Most Invasive' have been observed in multiple sites throughout the county. Using these plants in any landscape is strongly discouraged.

Severe Ecological Impact

Highly invasive

Wide ecological distribution of each species

		LOCATION KNOWN TO INVADE										METHODS OF INVADING		
		Coastal Habitat	Coniferous Woodland	Oak Woodland	Chaparral	Riparian/Wetland	Grassland	Desert	Coastal Sage	Seed	Root Sprouts	Vegetatively	Wildlife	Water/Storm Drainage
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Coastal Wattle, Cyclops Acacia	X			X	X			X	x				
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	x		
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	X			X	X				X	X	X		X
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed, Arundo	X			X					X	X			X
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Florist's-smilax, Bridal creeper, Smilax	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosa</i>	Hollow-stem Asphodel, Onionweed	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian Saltbush	X		X	X	X	X		X	X			X	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis, Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	Hottentot Fig, Sea Fig, Highway Iceplant	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Garland or Crown Daisy	X			X	X			X	X				
<i>Cortaderia selloana, Cortaderia jubata</i>	Pampas Grass (C. selloana), Jubata Grass (C. jubata)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
<i>Cytisus scoparius, Cytisus striatus</i>	Scotch Broom (C. scoparius), Portuguese Broom (C. striatus)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Delairea odorata (Senecio mikanoides)</i>	German Ivy, Cape Ivy			x	X				X	X	X		X	
<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>	Blue-Eye Cape Marigold, African Daisy, Cape Marigold				X	X	X	X	X	X			x	
<i>Ehrharta calycina, E. erecta, E. longiflora</i>	Purple Veldt Grass, Panic Veldt Grass, Long-Flowered Veldt Grass	X		X	X	X	X		X	X				
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red Gum, River Red Gum				X				X					
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum				X				X					
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Sweet Fennel, Wild Fennel	X			X	X			X	X	X		X	
<i>Genista spp. (Genista monspessulana)</i>	Broom, French Broom, Genista			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian Ivy			X	X				X	X			X	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	X			X	X			X				X	X
<i>Melinis repens, (Rhynchelytrum repens)</i>	Natal Grass, Natal Ruby Grass, Red Top	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Myoporum laetum (Myoporum perforatum)</i>	Ngaio, Myoporum, Mousehole Tree	X			X				X	X			X	
<i>Pennisetum ciliare (Cenchrus ciliare)</i>	Buffelgrass	X			X	X	X		X	X				
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum (Cenchrus clandestinum)</i>	Kikuyu Grass	X			X	X	X		X	X				
<i>Pennisetum setaceum (Cenchrus setaceum) and cultivars</i>	Fountain grass	X			X	X	X		X	X				
<i>Pennisetum villosum (Cenchrus villosus)</i>	African Feathertop	X			X	X	X		X	X				
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm				X				X				X	X
<i>Retama monosperma</i>	Bridal Veil Broom, Broom				X	X			X	X				
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean	X			X				X					
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree	X			X				X	X			X	X
<i>Spartium juncœum</i>	Spanish Broom			X	X	X			X	X			X	X
<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Tamarisk, Salt-cedar				X		X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden Nasturtium	X			X				X				X	X
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm				X				X				X	X

San Diego Chapter California Native Plant Society

619.685.7321 ■ www.cnpsd.org ■ info@cnpsd.org

Just in time for the Holidays!

Title: California Native Plants for the Garden Authors: Carol Bornstein, David Fross, and Bart O'Brien

Discover the joys of gardening with California's native plants. Featuring more than 500 plants and illustrated with 450 color photos, *California Native Plants for the Garden* is a comprehensive resource that will appeal to every gardener who has an interest in California's unique flora. Authored by three of the state's most experienced native plant horticulturalists, this beautiful reference book describes the best California species for gardens and provides detailed advice on their cultivation, from landscape design and installation to watering, pruning, and pest control. Regardless of where you live Discover or your level of horticultural expertise, *California Native Plants for the Garden* will help you succeed in growing California's remarkable plants.

PRE-ORDER FORM

California Native Plants for the Garden

Orders must be sent in by Dec 1st for December 10th or 12th pick-up.

Make checks payable to "CNPS" and mail to: Native Plants, c/o Sue Marchetti, 4234 Tacoma St., San Diego 92117.

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Number of Books</u>	=	<u>Amount</u>	
Hardcover	39.00	x _____	=	_____	Customer name _____
Paperback	29.00	x _____	=	_____	Customer phone # _____
Total(tax included)			=	_____	Customer e-mail _____

Pick-up location (see options below) Tacoma St. _____ Dec Hort Soc Mtg _____ Jan CNPS mtg _____

----- Cut along dashed line; keep bottom portion so you remember to pick-up your book -----

Book pick-up options; you must pick-up the book, no delivery:

? Saturday December 10th 9-12 am at Sue Marchetti's 4234 Tacoma St., San Diego (858) 273-6486, msuemarch@sbcglobal.net, Thomas Bros 1248 D-3

? Monday December 12th, 6pm at the San Diego Horticulture Society Meeting, Surfside Race Place at the Del Mar Fairgrounds, www.sdhortsoc.org for directions

? Tuesday January 17th at the book signing for "California Native Plants for the Garden" and presentation by one of the authors, Carol Bornstein, this is also the January meeting for the San Diego chapter of the California Native Plant Society,

www.cnpsd.org, 619-685-7321, info@cnpsd.org, for more information.

San Diego Chapter California Native Plant Society

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California Native Plants for the Garden

California's astonishing flora has long attracted worldwide interest and is justifiably famous. From redwood forests to Joshua tree woodlands, many of the state's most treasured wildlands are largely defined by their plant life. Until recent years, the fascination with California plants in the wild was not matched by an equal enthusiasm for cultivating them in gardens and landscapes. Today, however, an increasing number of horticulturists extol the California flora as a source of beautiful, diverse, and durable garden plants. Their advocacy has pushed native plants out of the horticultural fringes and toward the mainstream of the landscape and nursery industries. Three of the pioneering horticulturists who have championed this flora are the authors of *California Native Plants for the Garden*.

Carol Bomstein, David Fross, and Bart O'Brien have teamed up to share their deep knowledge and appreciation of gardening with California native plants. Each of them has more than 25 years of experience with California natives, ranging from teaching classes and introducing new plant selections to designing and maintaining contemporary gardens. In *California Native Plants for the Garden*, they write with passion and expertise about the best California natives for horticulture. The authors also present the history of landscaping with California plants, describe the state's major plant communities, and detail the important steps for successful planning, installation, and care of a native plant garden. They round out the text with lists of recommended species for a variety of situations and provide information on where to purchase natives and see them in public gardens.

Featuring more than 500 plants and illustrated with 450 color photos, *California Native Plants for the Garden* is the most comprehensive new resource on the subject of gardening with California's flora. Regardless of where you live or your level of horticultural expertise, *California Native Plants for the Garden* is an essential reference book to help you discover and enjoy the rewards of growing California's remarkable native plants.

Content Description (front flap)

What Can I do about Invasive Plants?

The best way to control invasive plants is prevention. Methods of prevention include the following:

Select Plant Material Carefully. When designing landscapes or purchasing plants for installation, select plants that will compliment the site and prevent invasive plants from impacting the native plant communities, natural open spaces or surrounding environments. When landscaping adjacent to open space or natural areas, it is recommended to use locally native plants. The CNPS website (see Resources below) is a good source of information on native plants.

Remove Invasive Plants Before They Become A Problem. Effective monitoring is essential so that invasive plants can be removed while they are still small and easily controllable. For instance, do not let invasive plants go to seed or allow spreading groundcovers such as ice plant to spread and take root in natural areas. Mechanical removal through digging or cutting is preferred. Large populations of invasive plants may need to be stopped by trained individuals.

Replace Invasive Plants With Native Or Non-invasive Species. Invasive plants are often especially quick to exploit bare soil and disturbed areas. When you remove an invasive plant, replant with a native or non-invasive species, before the invasive plant can grow back from seed or its roots. Areas that can not be replanted should be covered with a heavy layer (3" minimum) of **weed free mulch** to prevent seeds of the invasive plants from germinating.

Use Fertilizers Wisely. Proper site preparation begins with a soil test before applying fertilizer. High fertilizer levels of nitrogen sometimes give an advantage to invasive plants that utilize fertility to develop explosive growth. For balanced soil fertility, try using organic, slow decomposing compost and weed free mulches instead of high nitrogen fertilizers.

Long Term Maintenance Planning. Landscape design should consider the ultimate size and potential spread of each plant species and the difficulty of controlling it in comparison with the maintenance to be available. Keep in mind that maintenance is a long term commitment and frequently subject to budget cuts and may not be always available. Areas near buildings and areas that are actively used get more maintenance than areas that are out of sight or distant from use areas. Plants with a potential for invasiveness should not be planted in areas where maintenance and observation are likely to be infrequent. Creating sustainable landscapes is encouraged.

For more information:

*San Diego Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, www.asla-sandiego.org

* ASLA National Policy Statement on Non-Native Invasive Species, www.asla.org

*San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society, www.cnpsd.org

*California Invasive Plant Council, www.calipc.org, Phone: 510-843-3902

*University of California Cooperative Extension County of San Diego, Regional Advisor on Invasive Plants, Carl Bell, cesandiego.ucdavis.edu

Native Plant Demonstration Gardens in San Diego County

Mission Trails Regional Park, www.mtrp.org

Quail Botanical Gardens, www.qbgardens.com

San Diego Wild Animal Park, www.sandiegozoo.org

Torrey Pines State Reserve, www.torreypine.org

Advisory Committee

Carl Bell, Regional Advisor on Invasive Plants, University of California Cooperative Extension, County of San Diego, CA

Mike Kelly, Conservation Resources Network, San Diego, CA

Bob Perry, FASLA, Professor Emeritus, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA

Dr. Jon Rebman, Curator of Botany, San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, CA

Limitations/Disclaimer

The Guide is provided solely for informational purposes and is not intended to be a standard. Neither San Diego ASLA nor CNPS shall be liable for errors of fact or omission with regards to the data contained in the Guide or for damages resulting from the use of information contained in the Guide.

This Guide is a living document and requires your feedback to ensure the accuracy of the information. Please contact us with information on new invasive plants or with disagreements concerning plant species within the Guide at www.asla-sandiego.org.

¹ Mooney, H.A. and E.E. Cleland. 2000. The evolutionary impact of invasive species. In: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America Colloquium on The Future of Evolution*. The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C.



CNPS *San Diego Chapter*
California Native Plant Society

RELATED MATTERS; FIELD TRIPS, CLEANUPS, and more

PARISH'S MEADOWFOAM SAGA

The proposal to rebuild the Los Caballos equestrian camp on a population of the State-endangered Parish's slender meadowfoam (*Limnanthes gracilis* ssp. *parishii*) appears to have been retracted in favor of rebuilding on a new, less environmentally sensitive site. It is also an archeological site of a native American village and burial ground.

Although I didn't know a whole lot about the biology of this species, I attended the November 9th public hearing because I felt it was important for someone to be there to show that people care about native plants. (Cindy Burrascano, our conservation chair, was at another meeting.) I was one of the last people to make a comment, and by that time the large and committed equestrian group was starting to look favorably toward relocating to a new site, with only a small part of the current site kept for short-term use. State Parks staff had scouted a location without cultural or plant issues, and a group of riders had visited the site and spoken favorably to other riders. By the time I got up to speak, I could talk about preserving the natural resources, including Parish's meadowfoam without having to face conflict. I'm glad I went and happy to see a positive resolution could be worked out

Kay Stewart

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

NATURAL HISTORY OF SAN DIEGO AND BAJA CA
Lectures on Wednesdays 6:30-8:30 p.m. at the museum:
\$10.00 per meeting

Register at <http://www.sdnhm.org/education/brochure/register.html>, \$6 members, students, seniors; \$9.

Dec 7, Strategies of Adaptation & Survival of Marine Life;
Liz Paegel.

Dec 14, San Diego's Last Great Places; Dr. Scott Morrison.

GARDEN OF LIGHTS

Quail Botanical Garden. Garden of Lights. Dec. 9 – 11, 15 – 23, 26 – 30. 5 pm to 9 pm. The Gardens are transformed into a dazzling winter wonderland with over 90,000 sparkling lights illuminating the plants and trees for a magical holiday experience. Activities include holiday crafts, marshmallow roasting, visits with Santa, musicians and refreshments. Admission: Non-members \$6, Members/Seniors/Students/Active Military \$4, Children 3-12 \$2, Children under 3 are free. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. 760-436-3036 x206 for more information or visit www.qbgardens.org.

APRIL BLOOM IN OCTOBER

This year's monsoon season was active, with rain in the Laguna Mountains for 21 out of 22 straight days in July and August. The rains caused mud from an area burned in the 2002 Pines Fire to slide onto Highway 2, near -----.

The wet mud and the continued rain on the bare ground germinated spring annuals, which began to bloom in mid-October, making for an interesting contrast with the *summer* annuals finishing their bloom in the desert below.

Most of the plants were very-robust popcorn flowers, *Cryptantha intermedia*. Outside the drainage, were fields of Davidson's buckwheat, *Eriogonum davidsonii*, a summer-blooming annual, still hanging in there.

A few of the other usual spring-blooming suspects that were showing their first blooms were chia, *Salvia columbariae*; caterpillar phacelia, *Phacelia cicutaria* var. *hispidia*; white pincushion flower, *Chaenactis artemisiifolia*, suncup, *Camissonia* sp., and Canterbury bells, *Phacelia minor*, one of which had over 30 blooms..

These all normally bloom between March and July, but this year were in full flower six months later than the typical bloom time!

Go to:

- Native and Introduced Plants of Southern California
- Field Guide to San Diego County: Natural History: Plants*
Tom Chester

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http://tchester.org/sd/plants/blooms/april_bloom_in_october.html

Comments and feedback: Tom Chester

Updated 26 October 2005.



Copy submissions are due by 10th of the month
Please send newsletter submissions to both:

Jim Harrison at: jfh4cnpsd@cs.com
and
Dave Flietner at: flietnerd@cox.net

CNPS Newsletter is published monthly. Chapter dues include a subscription to the chapter newsletter.
Second class postage paid at San Diego, CA.
Postmaster: Send address changes to:
CNPS, 2707 K Street Ste. 1; Sacramento, CA 95816

Dedicated to the Preservation of the Native Flora

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide non-profit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in California's native plants. The Society, working through its local chapters, seeks to increase understanding of California's native flora and to preserve this rich resource for future generations. Membership is open to all.

Membership includes informative publications, free field trips and monthly programs and discounts on books and posters. Also included are *Fremontia*, a quarterly journal with articles on all aspects of native plants, the *Bulletin*, a quarterly statewide report of activities and schedules, and the chapter newsletter. Please call the membership chairperson for more information.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

c/o San Diego Natural History Museum

P. O. Box 121390

San Diego, CA 92112-1390



CHAPTER BOARD MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS DECEMBER 2005

Chapter Message Phone 619-685-7321;

BOARD OFFICERS

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PLANT SALE.

VEGETATION: Lexine Schroeder.....(619) 729-5715

RARE PLANTS: Fred Roberts.....(760) 439-6244

WEBSITE: Jim Wirt

INVASIVE PLANTS: Carolyn Martus.....(see Pres.)

PROGRAMS: ..OPEN

NOTE: PLANT SALE, POSTER SALES, PROGRAMS,
and OUTREACH are OPEN.

NOTE: For mailing label issues contact Jim Harrison at
(858) 273-5242