

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING
Tuesday, June 15, 7 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 104

CHAPTER SATELLITE MEETING
Wednesday, June 30th, 7 p.m.
Agua Hedionda Lagoon Discovery Center

**The Manual of California Vegetation:
Making the Most of the New Edition**

by **Todd Keeler-Wolf**

The first Manual was published in 1995 as an introduction to a new way of defining and describing vegetation. The second edition, published by CNPS in the fall of 2009 presents a refined tool that distinguishes all of the currently known vegetation types in California. Just as importantly, it also uses the descriptions as a means to describe dynamic processes such as fire, flood, and climate change that shape the state's biotic landscape.

In many ways the new book is part of the story of how vegetation description is contributing to conservation and sound management of California's natural landscape. Todd will point out what information lies within the book, how to interpret it, and also what related activities are underway to provide integrated information on California vegetation.

Dr. Todd Keeler-Wolf is the Senior Vegetation Ecologist at the California Department of Fish and Game and leads their Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program. He is also technical program advisor to the California Native Plant Society's Vegetation Program. He has co-authored several books and publications.

6:30-7:00: Natives for Novices "Propagating Natives" by Connie Beck. Patio outside Rm 104.

7:00-7:30: Browse books, get a native plant identified, enjoy refreshments, and find out how you can become more involved.

7:30-8:30: Business meeting and presentation. Chapter meetings are open to the public and are free. They are held the third Tuesday of each month (except August) in Casa del Prado Room 104, just west of the San Diego Natural History Museum in Balboa Park.

The Live-Forevers

by **Fred Roberts**

The live-forevers, members of the genus *Dudleya*, are a popular and easily recognized group of succulent plants. Of the about 45 species, most live in southern California and northern Baja California, Mexico. Among the live-forevers are many narrow endemics and rare species. Some are obscure, others dramatic. Join Fred Roberts, the San Diego Chapter Rare Plant Botanist, as he talks about this interesting group of plants, where we can expect to see them, and introduces us to their diversity in San Diego County and adjacent areas. Fred is better known for his work on Orange County plants and oaks but he has had a passion for the genus *Dudleya* since he was an undergraduate at UCSB.

Directions to Agua Hedionda Lagoon Discovery Center, **1580 Cannon Road, Carlsbad:** Exit I-5 east @ Cannon Road, turn left at Faraday Ave. signal into driveway (Thomas Guide 1126 J-1).

TARWEEDS

Late in the spring, after vernal pools and annual grasslands have dried, we begin noticing the tarplants/tarweeds (Asteraceae) that bloom during the hottest and driest times of the year. Our annual tarplants germinate with rains in the late fall and early winter. By the end of winter, the plant has a deep taproot and about a dozen broad leaves in a rosette. Roots of tarplants/tarweeds go deeper than most of the annual grasses and wildflowers, which reduces competition with them for soil nutrients and moisture during the spring. (cont. on p. 7)

PREZ SEZ

As I write this, the BP oil spill continues to pour from the ocean floor, the containment dome is a bust, and the first globs of tar have washed up on an Alabama beach. As you read this a few weeks later, the damage may have been contained (to only a decade or so of disruption to sea life in the Gulf) or this may have graduated into a paradigm-changing disaster, with vacation beaches befouled from the Padre Islands to Key West and a new moniker in our collective vocabulary (à la Chernobyl or 9/11).

What this mess has already made obvious is that our use of technology has outpaced our use of judgment. BP's drilling plan was subject to an environmental review that found it acceptable. Federal inspections found it to be safe (company execs were on the rig to celebrate its safety record the day it failed).

Maybe this will help us recognize our hubris towards the Earth and change our ways. Unfortunately, we aren't wired to react to slowly-unfolding, subtle catastrophes like global warming and withering ecosystems. This is particularly true if our personal connection to place and to nature is weak – the farmer is more likely to be aware of climate change than an accountant, and the strawberry picker is more aware than the guy sitting 20 feet up in an air-conditioned combine.

CNPS members, who simply know the difference between a native and a non-native plant, are more in tune with these "subtle" changes in nature than our neighbors who can't see the long-term disaster all around them.

I hope with that with this awareness each of us also feels a responsibility to contribute in some way to a solution. Maybe you don't have the knowledge to comment on an EIR or the stamina to kill invasives, but you do have a skill that would help us to function better as an organization. Please look at the committees listed on the back page of this newsletter and decide where you can help. Your participation will be just as real and as valuable as washing the oil from the wings of an egret.

~ **Dave Flietner**, President

BOARD MEETING

The next Board will meet on Wednesday, **June 2** at 6:30 at the San Diego Audubon office at **4010 Morena Boulevard, Suite 100**. From the I-5, exit Balboa east and turn north on Morena.

Sandra Feiock, our Treasurer for the past three years, has resigned to care for her husband **Ray**. Sandi was meticulous in organizing and keeping our books, made sure that committee expenses were reimbursed promptly, and continued to work to assure a smooth transition to our new treasurer long after anyone would have expected her to do so. Ray has also been a big help, organizing the Spring Plant Sale at Tree of Life Nursery for the past few years.



Sandi and Ray, we all appreciate your work for the chapter so far and hope to see you both volunteering with us soon!

BOARD NOTES

At the May 5 meeting, the Board voted to implement Treasurer Connie Di Girolamo's recommendation to convert the Chapter's Wells Fargo checking accounts to "expanded" type checking accounts. The conversion will save monthly bank fees. Carrie Schneider was authorized by the Board to sign checks on both accounts. A mini grant request from Cuyumaca Garden was presented by Wes Hudson. In part, the funds would be used to hire someone to grow more natives. A Board vote is pending while a formal application is prepared. Kay Stewart requested a formal policy for using Chapter reserve funds. Most board members favored restricting reserve funds only for smoothing cash flows, while others suggested uses for one-time emergencies, such as fighting anti CEQA legislation. No action was taken and the item was continued until the next Board meeting.

~ **Tom Beltran**, Secretary

FIELD TRIPS / PUBLIC PLANT WALKS

No field trips or public plant walks are scheduled for June.

MONTHLY TECOLOTE CANYON WALK

June 6. 9:00-11:30 a.m. Kay Stewart will lead this walk. Meet at the Tecolote Canyon Nature Center, at the end of Tecolote Road, past all the ball fields. The walk is repeated the first Sunday of every month, therefore: June 6, July 4, August 1, etc.

FIELD VISIT TO SUNRISE POWERLINK SEGMENTS

Some CNPS members were able to study two segments of the land south of Alpine through which SDG&E hopes to install the Sunrise Powerlink. These beautiful, scenic public lands contain rich vegetation communities with very little contamination by exotic plant species. Lawson and Gaskill Peaks in the Cleveland National Forest have not burned since 1970, and grey-green *Arctostaphylos*-dominated chaparral alternates with *Eriodictyon crassifolium* mini-forests that were a royal purple in mid-April. The rough terrain contains many seeps, and tiny riparian zones groove the mountain slopes, where carpets of birdfoot fern share the shade with dozens of other herbaceous species. Development of pads and maintenance roads on Gaskill Peak would damage several of these diminutive but rich riparian plant communities.

The other proposed powerline segment in the Cleveland National Forest that was visited lies in Deerhorn Valley, which burned in 2007. Few botanists have collected in this vicinity since Frank Gander explored the valley in the 1930's. The *Ceanothus*-dominated chaparral, with fire-followers like golden ear-drops (*Dicentra crysantha*) still making a show three years after the fire, had openings with wet meadows and we saw tadpoles in one that was only 100' from where a tower pad is planned. A small ridge above this wetland contained such a mix of native species that our botanist for the day, **Chezzie Brungraber**, named several species every minute. From this ridge we gazed down a wide gorge flanked on the east by Echo Mountain, framing picturesque Tecate Mountain due south ten miles. The powerline would span the gorge.

It's not too late to make your concerns known. On May 15 the San Diego Union Tribune wrote that the U.S. Forest Service received a 45-day extension for the public to send them comments about SDG&E's request for a 200' wide easement across 19 miles of the Cleveland National Forest. Email comments before **June 30** to mailroom_r5_cleveland@fs.fed.us, with a subject line of "Sunrise Powerlink Comments". Additional information can be obtained from Bob Hawkins at 707-562-8699, or rhawkins@fs.fed.us.

~ **Kay Stewart**, CNPS fieldtrip chair

CONSERVATION CONSERVATION COMMITTEE UPDATE

San Diego's stormwater EIR update: We are running a letter writing campaign to SD City Council members as this article goes to press. We want the city to focus on environmentally benign and less costly for maintaining our stormwater infrastructure. The current proposal is to clear the channels so that everything flows straight into the ocean, which is bad for the plants ripped out, and bad for anyone downstream or along the coast.

San Diego City is updating their sensitive lands regulations and significance thresholds. What they are trying to do is modify the conditions under which a project proponent would have to produce environmental impact reports. CNPS is investigating to determine what the consequences of these changes would be for native plants, and how to intervene.

Solar Two, the massive solar project south of Anza Borrego, is still proceeding under a new name. CNPS has become an intervener on the project, which means that if the project proceeds, we should have some ability to intervene to protect native plants and native vegetation. There are still major issues. Although the project proponents want it approved quickly, as of press time they still have botanists in the field documenting rare plants and plant communities. CNPS is urging the state not to approve this project until we know all the impacts it will cause, and have a good plan in place to avoid or mitigate them.

~ **Frank Landis**, Conservation Committee

CNPS 2012 Conservation Conference Conserving and Restoring the Roots of California's Richness January 13-15 with workshops Jan 16-17, 2012 Town and Country Hotel, San Diego

This summer CNPS will be recruiting volunteers to help on the Arrangements Committee for the 2012 Conservation Conference. Volunteers from San Diego are needed! CNPS is planning to add a public education day with field trips, workshops, and children's programs for this conference, and is planning to host a Science Café, art and photography contests, poetry reading, and offer a range of student events. The conference will be followed by two days of workshops (Jan 16-17) on a wide variety of topics. The Call for Abstracts will go out in early spring of 2011.

Up to date information and opportunities will be posted on the conference webpage at:

<http://cnps.org/cnps/education/meetings.php>.

STAND UP FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

Saturday, June 5; 8 - 11 a.m.; San Diego Zoo's overflow parking lot, Upas and Richmond Streets. Cost: \$20 for t-shirt and participation

Come be a part of a public art project supporting plant conservation. Participants will make a donation to receive a purple or orange shirt, and then will stand in a formation to create a graphic image of Orcutt's woody aster (*Xylorhiza orcuttii*), a rare, shrubby daisy native to arid canyons and sandy areas with gypsum soils in the Anza-Borrego Desert of San Diego County. A photo will then be taken of the "flowers" from the sky and entered in a competition.

This event is hosted by the San Diego Zoo in conjunction with the Association of Zoological Horticulture (AZH) and Plant Conservation Day (May 18th) to promote awareness and funding for plant conservation projects around the world.

Although it is the SD Zoo's event, CNPS was consulted on choice of a rare San Diego County flower and the event raises funds for plant conservation. CNPS, San Diego Botanical Garden, San Diego Horticultural Society, and San Diego Floral Association have all been asked to participate.

Guests who wear the custom-designed purple or orange t-shirt will receive 20% off their one day zoo admission pass. Contact Gail Case at 619-231-1515 ext. 4298, or Christy Powell at 619-231-1515 ext. 4160 for details and for a link to the color graphic for the event.

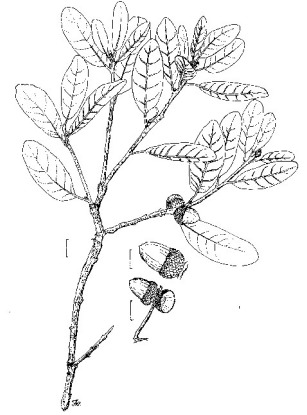
~ **Kay Stewart**, Field Trip Chair

SAVE OUR OAKS from Feral Pigs and Wild Turkeys

It is now common knowledge that feral pigs have become established in the area around El Capitan Reservoir. Apparently, in 2006 after growing pigs in a pen, a member of the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation released some pigs behind El Capitan Reservoir to start a hunting program. Now an estimated 200 to 300 pigs currently roam the San Diego County backcountry. Since being released they have increased their range to Poway, Ramona, Alpine and Cuyamaca. Wild pigs are a danger to threatened, endangered and common species of plants, animals and birds because they root up and trample valuable habitat. They can also spread diseases that affect people, pets, livestock and wildlife.

Back in the early 1990's turkeys were released on a private ranch during a time that the San Diego chapter of CNPS was challenging the environmental impact of a proposal by the California Department of Fish and Game to release them. We now have two major feral animals impacting the native plants of our foothills and mountains. Both of these animals, pigs in particular, are major consumers of acorns.

At the same time, gold-spotted oak borer has been found to be killing a very high percentage of adult oak trees by their larvae burrowing under the bark. Since the devastating wildfires in 2002 and 2003, the oaks in the Cuyamaca and Descanso region have been decimated and the gold-spotted oak borer is killing trees that survived the fire.



Quercus agrifolia by Fred Roberts

With pigs and turkeys running wild and eating acorns, regeneration by oak seedlings in the areas where the adult oaks have died is threatened. Unless they are eliminated, these feral animals combined with the gold-spotted oak borer will insure that oak trees are eliminated from our mountains and foothills. The loss of oak trees is in addition to the extreme damage that pigs cause to wetlands, bulb forming flowers, and wildlife. How many Laguna Mountain skipper larvae, the adults of which are critically imperiled pollinators for native plants, are eaten by turkeys each year?

Public hunting of feral pigs will be promoted on Forest Service, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and Bureau of Land Management lands; however, many private land owners don't allow hunting on their property and there's no hunting allowed on state park lands in California. Turkeys are simply hunted recreationally. More than hunting will be needed to eliminate the feral pigs and control or eliminate the turkeys.

~ **Tom Oberbauer**

CNPS Policy on Feral Pigs

Adopted March 1989

Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*) populations are rapidly increasing their range in California. Agricultural crops and native plant and wildlife habitats are severely damaged by the activities of these pig populations. Because of this threat to California's resources CNPS urges public agencies to establish policies and programs to halt the spread of feral pigs and to minimize the damage they cause.

Gold-spotted Oak Borer

The gold-spotted oak borer (GSOB) was first detected in 2004 in San Diego County by the California Department of Food and Agriculture during a survey for exotic woodborers. In 2008 in San Diego County, the GSOB was found attacking coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), and California black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), in the Cleveland National Forest. GSOB is playing a major role in on-going oak mortality on federal, state, private, and Native American lands in southern California. GSOB larvae feed under the bark, primarily at the interface of the sapwood and phloem on the main stem and larger branches. Larvae kill patches and strips of phloem and cambium, resulting in limb and branch die back and, eventually, tree death. Because oaks are distributed throughout California, GSOB has the potential to spread further north in California.

Logs and firewood from GSOB-killed trees or green infested trees should not be removed from infested areas. **Transporting infested firewood may introduce the GSOB into non-infested areas.** Removing dead or dying trees infested with GSOB, followed by careful handling of infested materials, may reduce localized populations of the GSOB. Within infested areas, covering oak wood with thick, clear plastic sheeting or exposing cut wood to direct sunlight may kill GSOB larvae and pupae. Chipping wood into 2.5 cm pieces is the best method to drastically reduce GSOB survival in cut logs.

(This information has been taken from http://cistr.ucr.edu/goldspotted_oak_borer.html, where more information and photos can be found.)

~ **Bobbie Stephenson**

VEGETATION SURVEYS

Saturday, June 19th, 9 a.m. Join us on the western side of Otay Mountain for our next vegetation survey. Meet at 9 a.m. at the Starbucks parking lot in Otay Mesa (8299 Otay Mesa Road). To get there from north of Otay Mesa, take Interstate 805 south and exit onto CA 905 east/Otay Mesa Road. Travel 4.8 miles to the parking area located on the south side of Otay Mesa Road. From here, we will caravan to our survey location. **Please RSVP by Friday, June 18th.** Survey events are free and open to the public (although CNPS membership is encouraged!). Light snacks and beverages are provided for volunteers. If you are interested, we could use your help, regardless of your experience. To RSVP or request more information, email vegetation@cnpssd.org or you may call **Anna Bennett** at (559)443-9233.

Light snacks and beverages are provided for volunteers. If you are interested, we could use your help, regardless of your experience. To RSVP or request more

information, email vegetation@cnpssd.org or you may call **Anna Bennett** at (559)443-9233.



Eastern Otay Mountain Vegetation Survey, April 24th. From left: Anna Bennett, Bob Greenberg, Kayo Valenti, Scott Jones, Beth Procsal, Brad Burkhardt, Eileen Goff, and Joyce Schlachter.

RARE PLANT SURVEYS

There's thornmints in them thar hills! Volunteers have been out since mid-April surveying populations of the endangered San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*). We're finding thousands of the little beauties, although as one experienced surveyor noted, we're often finding thousands of seedlings, and almost certainly many of them won't flower and set seed. Still, many of the known thornmint populations are still there.



A tiny San Diego thornmint on Viejas Mountain.

The thornmints are blooming almost a month late, especially away from the coast. We had carefully planned for April surveys, only to find that the plants were only starting to bloom as our proposed surveys were ending. Since it's very difficult to find non-blooming thornmints, we had to wait until they flowered, and reschedule as we could. The thirty-two volunteers have been wonderful in

adapting to the changing conditions of the thornmint hunt, and we'll be surveying until the end of the month. Unless something else unexpected happens. That's the joy of working with nature. It keeps everyone flexible.

~ **Frank Landis**, Rare Plant Surveys Chair

FALL PLANT SALE – OCTOBER 16

We're looking for volunteers. No plant experience necessary. E-mail plantsale@cnpsd.org if you are interested in helping.

Home Growers: Member grown plants increase profits, enabling CNPS to protect more native plants and their habitats. Perhaps you have some plants on your property that can be re-potted or propagated from cuttings? If you are a novice at propagation, see the CNPS website for a complete listing of resources, or e-mail our experienced members with your questions on how to get started.

Seed and Bulb Team: Help collect and/or package seeds and bulbs!

Comments Wanted: Do you have any ideas that would help us improve our fall plant sale? What plants do you really want to buy at the plant sale? How can we make things easier for customers at the sale?

~ Plant Sale Committee

Sunset Cliffs Natural Park

Begun in 2005, a project to restore native plants at the 68-acre Sunset Cliffs Natural Park has made steady progress. The timing of this year's rains has stimulated the best growth and recruitment yet. The one-acre garden (about 100 yards south of the Ladera Street parking lot) has been cleared, planted, and maintained by neighborhood volunteers and several student groups.

The area of the park where restoration has begun was used to raise crops by Madame Tingley as part of her Lomaland School of the Revival of Lost Mysteries of Antiquity. Historic photos taken in the 1920's show the hillside area of Sunset Cliffs with agricultural fields and farm implements. Eucalyptus trees were planted for use as firewood. When the area was abandoned, a few native species remained but most of it gave way to invasives.

The City of San Diego purchased the hillside in 1973. In the mid-1990s, the National Civilian Community Corps spent 3 years planting and maintaining one half-acre of the upland area, and the area was hydroseeded. When revegetation started in 2006, the few remaining California encelia (*Encelia californica*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), bladderpod (*Isomeris arborea*),

and goldenbush plants were hidden by six-foot high invasive crown daisies (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*). A 2003 biological survey of the entire park identified about 75 native plant species and a similar number of exotics. Following the City of San Diego's approval of the Sunset Cliffs Natural Park Master Plan, permission was granted to revegetate the area with native species.



Volunteers have planted about 500 one-gallon plants each year since 2006. The first 1/4-acre plot has been expanded in each year both in size and plant species diversity. Intensive non-chemical weed control and mulching has been a priority. Thanks to the volunteers, RECON Plants, the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department, and a grant from CNPS, the species total is now about 50. A list of plant species and a few photos are at www.sunsetcliffs.info.

~ **David Kimball**

INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL GROUP

First Saturday of each month, 9am to noon. We focus on tools for controlling invasive weeds for the purpose of habitat restoration and fire prevention. We try to touch on all aspects from evaluation and planning, laws and regulations, various control techniques, through to ongoing maintenance. We have largely finished with annual weeds for the year and are moving on to perennials. All members are welcome. We schedule once a month but our daily program allows for other times to fit your schedule. Boots, long pants and long sleeves are required, eye protection is optional but recommended. Contact me for meeting place, directions, gate code & further info at invasiveplants@cnpsd.org.

~ **Arne Johanson**, Invasive Plant Chair

SAVE A TREE!

Members can receive this newsletter digitally. Not only do you save a tree, you save the chapter the cost of printing and mailing. Email the info on your mailing label to: newsletter@cnpsd.org

GARDEN WORK PARTIES

Old Town State Park Native Garden: Saturday, June 12, 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. Rain cancels. Please weeding tools, hand pruners, loppers and gloves. A drinking fountain is on site. The garden is located at the western edge of Old Town State Park, across from the Trolley station at Taylor and Congress Streets. Park at the west end of the free State Park parking lot, between the garden and Calhoun Street. This work party is always on the second Saturday of the month.

Point Loma Native Plant Garden: June 5 and 20, 9:00 – 11:00 a.m. Rain cancels. Bring water. No facilities on site. Tools and supplies provided. Always the first Saturday and third Sunday of the month. Email Richard@sandiegoriver.org for more info.

(**Tarweeds** cont. from p. 1)

From late spring until early summer the shoots elongate and branch out, using up what's left of the soil moisture in late spring, and they begin flowering in June. By flowering during the summer they have less competition with spring wildflowers for pollinators and nutrients.

In San Diego County, all of the tarweed/tarplant species that used to be in the genus *Hemizonia* are now in the genera *Deinandra* and *Centromadia*. Four of the six species in the genus *Deinandra* in San Diego County are considered sensitive species: Otay tarplant (*D. conjugens*), Tecate tarplant (*D. floribunda*), Mojave tarplant (*D. mohavensis*) and paniculate tarplant (*D. paniculata*). One species, smooth tarplant (*C. parryi* ssp. *australis*), of the genus *Centromadia* is considered a sensitive species. The fascicled tarplant (*D. fasciculata*) is the most common tarplant we encounter in San Diego county.

Back in the late 1990s, Bruce Baldwin, now of the Jepson Herbarium and Department of Integrative Biology at U.C. Berkeley, noticed common leaf characteristics between the Californian tarweeds and the Hawaiian silverswords. Through research, he has determined that a California tarweed gave rise to the exotic looking silverswords of Hawaii. Possibly just a single seed, transported on a bird's foot or Pacific Ocean currents, apparently reached one of the islands about six million years ago and took root. The Hawaiian silversword alliance exhibits the most outstanding example of adaptive radiation in the world. The silverswords have evolved drastic differences in growth form, including rosette plants, cushion plants, shrubs, and trees. Using genetic analyses, Baldwin has been able to show that the silverswords' closest relatives are perennial tarweeds of California, namely the species *Carlquistia muirii*) of Monterey County, *Anisocarpus scabridus*) of

Shasta County and other northern California counties, and *Kyhosia bolanderi* of the high northern and eastern California mountains. Early crosses between some tarweeds and the Hawaiian silverswords were fruitless, but when Baldwin crossed a Hawaiian silversword with each of these species, hybrids were produced and their close relationship was confirmed.

A parallel adaptive radiation is found in perennial tarweeds on California islands, including the islands off Baja California, particularly Guadalupe Island. Adaptive radiation has been limited and slower than that of the silverswords because the California islands are mostly smaller, less environmentally heterogeneous, and far less isolated. Also, the adaptive radiation of the California islands began later, about 5.2 million years ago, even though Guadalupe Island may be older than Kauai, the oldest Hawaiian island.

Deinandra clementina from the California Channel islands and the three species (*Deinandra frutescens*, *D. palmeri* and *D. greeneana* ssp. *greeneana*) from Guadalupe Island are all closely related. *D. minthorni* from the Santa Susana Mountains (north of Ventura) and *D. greeneana* ssp. *peninsularis* from the Ensenada area are also related but not as closely as the others. The silver-leaved nearly prostrate *D. palmeri* that grows in volcanic gravel will hybridize with *D. greeneana* ssp. *greeneana*, which is a bright green plant with branches that Bruce Baldwin describes as being Medusa-like and grows on more sandy soils in the same general area. *D. palmeri* flowers in April and early May and *D. greeneana* ssp. *greeneana* normally flowers later in summer, which acts as a temporal barrier to hybridization between the species. *D. frutescens*, another bright green plant, grows to medium shrub size and generally grows in the more northerly portions of Guadalupe Island, though since the goats have been removed, it is spreading southward. The interesting fact is that perennial tarplants appear to have few genetic barriers for hybridization. This is in contrast to some annual tarplants that exhibit strong barriers to hybridization.

~ **Bobbie Stephenson and Tom Oberbauer**

CALENDAR

6/2: Board Meeting (p. 2)

6/5: Invasive Plant Control Group (p. 6)

6/5: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party (p. 7)

6/6: Monthly Tecolote Canyon Plant Walk (p. 5)

6/12: Old Town Work Party (p. 7)

6/20: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party (p. 7)

6/22: Chapter Meeting (p. 1)

6/30: Chapter Satellite Meeting (p. 1)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

___ Student or Limited Income \$25; ___ Individual \$45; ___ Family, Group or Library \$75
___ Plant Lover \$100; ___ Patron \$300; ___ Benefactor \$600; ___ Mariposa Lily \$1,500

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ e-mail: _____

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

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

C/o San Diego Natural History Museum
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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – SAN DIEGO

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