



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

Tuesday, March 15, 7 p.m.
Casa del Prado, Room 104

**San Diego County Plant Atlas Project:
Developing New Plant Resources and
Making Botanical Discoveries
on Our Local Flora
by Dr. Jon Redman**

The San Diego County Plant Atlas is a multi-year project designed to improve scientific knowledge of regional plants through better documentation of the flora of San Diego County by using volunteers from the community (parabotanists) to properly survey, collect herbarium-quality voucher specimens, and record field data about plants in natural areas throughout the County. Consequently, this project is fostering the public's awareness and respect for local natural history, increasing our scientific collections of the regional flora, and providing essential botanical data on the distribution, variation, and diversity of the plants found in our County. Since its inception in August 2003, the project has developed a comprehensive website (www.sdplantatlas.org) to assist parabotanists and provide an outlet to the public, designed an efficient system for online data submission and delivery of specimens to the San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM), added over 49,000 new voucher specimens to the SDNHM Herbarium (including more than 300 discoveries of new county records and two new taxa) that are fully databased, and with precise geographic coordinates, created online floristic search processes and resources for mapping plant distributions, and trained over 600 volunteers.

6:30 p.m. – Natives For Novices: Natives for Wildlife - Birds - Jeremy Sison.

7:00 p.m. – refreshments, book browsing, socializing.

7:30 p.m. – 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 the Casa del Prado Room 104, just west of

the San Diego Natural History Museum in Balboa Park. Dr. Jon P. Rebman has been the Curator of Botany at the SDNHM for the last 14 years. He has a doctorate in botany and is a taxonomist who specializes in the flora of Southern California and Baja California. He leads various field classes and expeditions each year and is actively naming new plant species from our region. For more information visit: <http://www.sdnhm.org/research/botany/rebman.html>

**North San Diego County
Satellite Meeting**

Wednesday, March 30, 7 p.m.
Agua Hedionda Lagoon Discovery Center

**Butterfly Gardening as Back-Yard
Conservation and the Migration of
Monarch Butterflies in S.D. County
by Seiko Sudo**

Learn about the butterfly life cycle, interesting butterfly behaviors, and how to attract these loveliest of pollinators to your garden by using native plants. Also, learn how you can contribute to the conservation effort of saving monarch butterflies in your own garden.

Seiko Sudo graduated from Humboldt State University with Bachelor's degree in Wildlife in 2005. For the past six years, she has worked as an Interpretive Specialist for the Monarch Program, a research and education program using the monarch butterfly as an educational model to learn more about our local environment. The Monarch Program educates teachers, visitors, and children about butterfly gardening in San Diego County.

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).

VEEP SPEAKS

It has been a number of years since I was a member of the Board of this chapter and a few things have changed. The chapter is working in an amazing number of very ambitious directions with the garden tour, preparing for the State Board programs in 2012, vegetation mapping, rare plant mapping and simple day to day issues including providing input on land development and planning issues. We should thank all of the committees.

Ours is one of the most active chapters in the State and San Diego County also has some of the greatest resources at stake. San Diego County is home to more species of plants than all of New England, and it has one of the highest diversities of birds, mammals and reptile fauna of any county in the United States. At the same time, this is one of the more rapidly growing counties in the country. San Diego County currently has more people than 21 States including more than Iowa and Arkansas, and is approaching Oregon and Oklahoma in population. Even though it has a large urban population, it is also considered an agricultural county in terms of production of a number of crops, and agricultural expansion is still occurring. It also has the presence of 18 (possibly soon to be 19 with transfer of BLM land to Pechanga) separate Native American tribes that are functionally 18 separate governments and nations, and this County is on the border with a rapidly expanding country as well.

Fortunately, a significant percentage of the county is already protected by public agencies. At the same time, there have been a number of major issues that have affected our environment including, drought, bark beetle attack on conifers, gold-spotted oak borers causing major tree mortality, feral pigs and turkeys, massive wildfires, and climate change due to warming. These are all factors and challenges that we face.

It seems that we have three major responsibilities, 1) to document the resources, 2) to guide and assist in planning for conservation of the resources, which includes land use planning, and 3) to assist in the preparation of management and monitoring plans for the resources that are protected within the region. Through the local chapter committees, every one of us has an opportunity to provide influence in our surroundings. I would encourage all to participate in committees and respond for the call for action.

~ **Tom Oberbauer**

BOARD MEETING

The next Board will meet on Wednesday, **March 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. Board meetings are always held on the first Wednesday of the month.

At the Feb. 2 meeting the Board voted unanimously to open a new checking account that is linked to PayPal and to transfer \$5,000 to it so as not to incur bank fees. The account will permit the Chapter to accept payments, such as payment for tickets to the Annual Garden Tour, via PayPal. Subsequent to the actual meeting, Connie di Girolamo and Tom Beltran were re-elected unanimously by electronic vote as Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

~ **Tom Beltran**, Secretary

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The Public Outreach Committee is planning a busy spring, with many events in April and May, from Alpine to Mission Trails and to Balboa Park for the big Earth Fair. If you enjoy sharing your passion for California native plants, please consider volunteering at one of our booths. Whether you are interested in native plant gardening or habitat conservation, you can help spread the word. Even if you don't consider yourself an expert, you can assist at our booth by greeting the public and handing out literature. We'd love to have you join us! Call Margy Day at [858-603-1908](tel:858-603-1908) or email outreach@cnpssd.org to see how you can help.

VEGETATION SURVEY

A vegetation survey is scheduled for Saturday, **March 19**, at McGinty Mountain. For carpool location and additional information, contact Anna Bennett at vegetation@cnpssd.org.

~ **Anna Bennett**, Vegetation Chair

TECOLOTE CANYON MONTHLY WALK

March 6. 9:00 a.m.-noon. **Kay Stewart** will lead this walk that leaves from the Tecolote Canyon Nature Center. From the I-5, take the Sea World Drive/Tecolote Drive exit and go east. The Nature Center is at the far end of Tecolote Road, up the driveway and beyond all the ballfields. This walk is repeated the first Sunday of every month. Rain at 8 a.m. cancels the walk. The walk is repeated the first Sunday of every month.

MEMBER'S FIELD TRIPS

It's spring again and time to get out and see some amazing flora! If you are not a CNPS member or a guest attending with a member, you can join CNPS at the trailhead and enjoy the outing with us.

March 6 (Sunday), 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Santa Margarita River Valley in Fallbrook. Gail DeLalla will lead this field trip. This rare opportunity to access this section of the Santa Margarita River about two miles downriver from the Santa Margarita Ecological Preserve has been offered by chapter member Sue Jackson, whose property provides a trailhead. CNPS members (and their guests) will be aided by the keen eyes of botanist Gail DeLalla as we observe the effects of the 2007 Fallbrook Fire and this winter's flooding. We'll see recovering chaparral and oak trees, washed-out riparian areas where the river changed course, and native perennials and wildflowers. The moderate walk of 3-1/2 miles round trip will lead down a small canyon to the river, where we will study plants along the river for a mile or more, before returning uphill on a trail that ascends above the river. This upland area is recovering well from the 2007 fire and may still have some fire followers in evidence.

Meet at 9 a.m. at the home of Sue and Tony Jackson, 1813 Mil Sorpresas Drive, Fallbrook. **First part of directions:** coming from I-15, take Fallbrook/Mission Road, exit 51. Turn left on Old Highway 395, go over I-15, then turn right onto Mission Road for 2.4 miles; then see the second part of directions below; **OR,** coming from Oceanside, take SR 76 east, turn left onto Mission Road in Bonsall, then after 4.8 miles, turn right at Fallbrook High School on South Stagecoach Lane for 3.1 miles. (name becomes North Stagecoach Lane.) Turn right on Mission Road and continue one mile. **Second part of directions:** Turn north from Mission Road onto Riverview Drive for 0.4 mile. Turn left on Mil Sorpresas Drive for 0.3 mile to reach 1813, the last house on street.

If you want to ride share from south or central San Diego, meet at the Denny's on Friars Road just east of I-163 at 7:45 AM. Since parking is limited at the Jackson's, ride sharing is encouraged.

Wear good hiking shoes, and bring water, snack, sunscreen, hat, and hand lens if you have one. Restrooms will be available at the beginning and end of the walk, with a rustic privacy stop en route where conditions permit.

March 13 (Sunday), 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. - Plum Canyon in Anza Borrego Desert State Park. Early settlers named this gorgeous canyon for its "plums" which are known today as desert apricots (*Prunus fremontii*). With Larry Hendrickson, botanist, as our field trip leader, CNPS members and their guests will explore several miles of Plum Canyon from sunny alluvial lowlands and upstream into a shady tributary canyon, with a side trip to a spectacular cactus garden above the alluvial plain.

Meet 9:30 a.m. at the intersection of State Route (SR) 78 and County S-2 (San Felipe Road) (Thomas Guide 410 A-11). S-2 joins 78 for several hundred yards at this junction. Larry will be parked just south of SR 78 on the west side of S-2. From there we will caravan about ten miles farther to the trailhead. The hike will be six to seven miles, moderately long though slow! Bring several quarts of water and lunch, and wear long pants, good walking shoes, and have good sun protection. Binoculars are a plus. After the hike, we will spend a half hour or so removing the invasive Saharan mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*) at the trailhead. Bring hoes or other weeding tools and gloves if you would like to help.

If you want to caravan or ride-share from the San Diego coastal area, meet at 7:45 a.m. at the Park'n'Ride by Saber Springs Road and Poway Road. From I-15, take Poway Road east, turn left on Sabre Springs Road, then first left into the shopping center driveway, and turn into the right-hand parking lot (Thomas Guide 1189 H-6) at the bottom of the short hill. RSVP to fieldtrips@cnpsd.org. Please let us know how many will be coming, and provide a cell phone number. Please also say if you plan to meet at S-2 crossing in the desert OR at the Sabre Springs Park'n'Ride near I-15. Rain on the coast or mountains will NOT cancel this trip; it is unlikely to rain in Plum Canyon.



Desert apricot (*Prunus fremontii*)

Save the dates: **April 10**, Members will botanize in Deerhorn Valley and Lyon's Peak; **April 17**, Members will botanize in Rattlesnake Canyon, Poway

~ Kay Stewart

PUBLIC PLANT WALKS

Along with the wildflowers, spring brings our public plant hikes. We have a variety of interesting hikes this year, all led by knowledgeable veteran hike leaders. Everyone is welcome to attend these hikes, CNPS members and nonmembers alike.

March 5, 10:00 a.m. to noon. **Carmel Mountain Preserve. Michael Murphy** and **Adrienne Heinzelman** lead. Interstate 5 to Carmel Valley exit east. Turn south, or right on El Camino Real. This turns into Carmel Mountain Road. Continue on Carmel Mountain Road and turn left on East Ocean Air Drive. The street dead ends at Fairport Way. Turn left and park. The trailhead is at the edge of the park (Thomas Guide 1208 C2) 858-663-1497.

March 12, 10:00 a.m. to noon. **Florida Canyon** (Balboa Park). **Paul Hormick** leads. From Park Boulevard, turn east on Morley Field Drive; just past Florida Drive, turn right into the parking lot. Meet at the end of the parking lot on the west side of the tennis courts by the water fountain (Thomas Guide 1269 C6) 619-297-2957.

March 26, 10:00 a.m. to noon. **Cedar Ridge Park. Deborah Benson** and **Elizabeth Wilkins** lead. From 30th Street in South Park, turn east on Juniper, continue to end and turn south on Pentucket Ave., continue to end of street. Meet at the end of Pentucket Ave. (Thomas Guide 1289 F2) 619-993-9653.
~ **Paul Hormick**

CONSERVATION

We added another new Conservation volunteer, and that is a good thing. Feel like getting active? We are always looking for CNPSSD members to join the Conservation Committee!

If you feel like talking to your state legislators (never a bad idea), we suggest lobbying **hard** to keep state parks open and to not slash environmental law enforcement. State Parks bring more money into the general fund than they cost to operate, and they operate on a pittance already. There is no economic benefits to cutting them further. Also lobby for an integrated conservation plan in the desert. Right now, the desert is being piecemealed by solar and wind projects, and the state would do better to consider the impacts of all projects together, rather than dealing with them individually.

On a local level, we are seeing a disconnect between what is proposed by the Mayor and City Council, and what is done by city staffers. Green regulations do little if they are ignored or misinterpreted by staff. Yes, this is deliberately vague, but that is because we are still gathering evidence. The important point is to realize that regulation is the first step. Once something is on the books, it still needs to be enforced properly. That requires their education and our vigilance.

Speaking of improper implementation, state CNPS and other groups won a major victory in the West Mojave Off-Highway Vehicle (WEMO) Case in February, when a judge ruled that the Bureau of Land Management failed to follow its own regulations in designating OHV routes and analyzing their impacts. Greg Suba, our state Conservation program director, said, "CNPS looks forward to working with BLM to conserve the unusual plant assemblages and the proper functioning condition of riparian areas within the WEMO."

~ **Frank Landis**, Conservation Committee

RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANT INVENTORY

In the 8th edition of the CNPS Inventory of rare and endangered plants, a number of new additions and changes affect San Diego County's rare plants. Twelve plants have been added to the inventory for our area since I last submitted an update on the Inventory (2007) and two additional species have changed rank.

New Plants to the Inventory Include:

Ambrosia monogyra, singlewhorl burrobrush, List 2.2
Brodiaea santarosae, Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea, List 3
Cylindropuntia x fosbergii, pink cholla, List 3
Eriastrum harwoodii, Harwood's woollystar, List 1B.2
Fraxinus parryi, chaparral ash, List 2.2
Galium proliferum, desert bedstraw, List 2.2
Juncus luciensis, Santa Lucia dwarf rush, List 1B.2
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis*, south coast branching phacelia, List 4.2
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum, white rabbit-tobacco, List 2.2
Selaginella cinerascens, ashy spike-moss, List 4.1
Viguiera purisimae, La Purisima viguiera, List 2.3
Wislizenia refracta ssp. *palmeri*, Palmer's jackass clover, List 2.2

Upgraded Rank:

Ericameria palmeri var. *palmeri*, Palmer's goldenbush (was List 2.2, now List 1B.1)

Downgraded Rank:

Senecio astephanus, San Gabriel ragwort, (was List 2.2, now List 4)

The rank of a number of other species remains unchanged but the species have new Latin names. These names largely reflect what is currently recognized in Flora North America, the Jepson Interchange, and proposed for Jepson II. Among the noteworthy name changes for our area are:

Calandrinia maritima is now *Cistanthe maritima*;
Coreopsis maritima is *Leptosyne maritima*;
Cynanchum utahensis is *Funastrum utahense*;
Cupressus forbesii and *C. stephensonii* are *Hesperocyparis forbesii* and *H. stephensonii*;
Lotus otayensis ssp. *otayensis* is under *Hosackia*;
Machaeranthera asteroides var. *lagunensis* is *Dieteria a. var. lagunensis*; and
Macheranthera juncea is *Xantisma junceum*.

If chapter members have any questions regarding these changes, please contact me at:

rarebotanist@cnpsd.org

~ **Fred Roberts**, Rare Plant Botanist

RARE PLANT SURVEYS

Getting ready for the beach this spring? The rare plant survey will focus on coastal dune plants this spring. For those who participated in last spring's thornmint hunt, this survey will be a substantial change. Rather than looking for a single plant and its five amigos, we'll be looking for between 7 and 15 rare plant species. More plants to learn, certainly, but beach vegetation is typically more open.

The logistics of this survey are a bit more complicated than last spring as well, because rare birds, the snowy plover and least tern, nest on the beach as well. Their nesting areas are closed off, so we will be searching in open areas. No one wants egg on their feet, let alone rare plants. Our surveys will probably occur in April or May. This depends on getting permits, but it also depends on the weather. As is usual, things are unpredictable. But it's fun!

If you are interested in participating, email Frank (franklandis@cnpsd.org) or come to the February or March general meetings and sign up there. We will be providing training, tentatively on Fiesta Island, and surveying beaches from Imperial to the Orange County border.

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

LEGISLATION

Just hours after the opening of the new legislative session on January 5, 2011, the "Beauty Mountain and Agua Tibia Wilderness Act" for northern San Diego County was reintroduced to add land to portions of Beauty Mountain and Agua Tibia that were designated as wilderness in adjacent Riv. Co. in 2009.

Agua Tibia Proposed Wilderness Additions: 7,796 acres. The region is characterized by deep canyons cloaked primarily in coastal sage scrub habitat. Here and there in deep pockets, north-facing slopes, and other sheltered places small groves of old-growth forest endure the hot, dry summers. Willow, cottonwood and other trees grow along the larger streams and provide a cool refuge for wildlife. The rugged Cutca Trail traverses the area from east to west.

Beauty Mountain Proposed Wilderness Addition: 13,635 acres. Beauty Mountain is a scenic jewel draped in chaparral, fascinating rock formations and oak woodlands. The area is a transition zone between Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to the east and the coastal sage scrub of the Coast Range to the west. The California Riding and Hiking Trail crosses the area. On warm spring days, visitors are greeted with the scents of sage, manzanita, and California lilac while hill after misty hill rises in the distance, presenting an unbroken view of wild country.



Scene at Beauty Mountain

CLIMATES OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Arguably the primary environmental factor that affects native plants is the climate. San Diego is located in a Mediterranean climate, with winter rain and mostly dry summers. E.O. Wilson described biodiversity hot spots throughout the world and most areas with Mediterranean climates, including California, are considered to be biodiversity hot spots.

When most people think of the climate of San Diego County, they are only aware that at Lindbergh Field. In fact, the average precipitation at Lindbergh field is 10.77 inches (ins.) per season (July 1 – June 30) and the average temp. over the entire season is a very mild 64.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The coldest temp. ever recorded for San Diego proper is 29°F and that was long ago. However, the climate changes rapidly as one moves inland toward El Cajon and Escondido, and particularly in the mountain and desert areas. In fact, the climate along the coast varies as well. The driest location on the coast is the southern tip of Point Loma where the average rainfall from a series of recorded seasons was only 6 ins. In contrast, the rainfall in Ramona is roughly 17 ins. per season, Descanso is 25, Cuyamaca Lake is 36 and Palomar Observatory is 29, though parts of Palomar Mountain, including the State Park, receive 40 or more ins. Borrego Springs, in the heart of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, receives 6.9 ins. per season, which is quite high for a desert, but

Ocotillo Wells receives on average 3.5 ins., and Ocotillo, just over the line in Imperial County, is one of the driest locations in the United States with an average precipitation of only 2.33 ins. In the mountains and desert, most of the precipitation is associated with summer and fall thunderstorms.

Some extreme precipitation events have occurred in our region. The mountainous areas of the County have sustained high seasonal totals as well as periods of intense rainfall. Cuyamaca Lake received 74.6 ins. in 1982-83. During 1992-1993, the Spanish Trails Girl Scout facility on Palomar Mountain received 97 ins. of precipitation. On September 7, 1976, associated with tropical storm Kathleen, Mount Laguna received 10.20 ins. in 24 hrs. On January 27, 1916, a station on Palomar Mountain received 10.16 ins. in 24 hrs. Ten days earlier, that same station received 11.24 ins. in 24 hrs. On February 16, 1927, Cuyamaca received 12.8 ins. in 24 hrs, but the rainfall intensity record that stood for some time for the entire United States was Campo receiving 16.1 ins. in 24 hrs on August 12, 1891, even though the rain gauge fell over from the storm before it ended; 11.5 ins. of that fell in 80 minutes! San Diego County mountains also regularly receive snowfall during winter. Mount Laguna is the most reliable location for snow and receives an average of 80 ins. per season, with Palomar at 56 ins., Cuyamaca at 37 ins., and Julian at 12 ins.

In addition to the precipitation, temperature plays a significant role in the climate and its effect on native plants. As mentioned, along the coast the temperature is mild with little frost and few really cold periods, but in the interior mountains, freezing temperatures occur frequently during the winter and spring, even occasionally during May, and even August. Cuyamaca Lake holds the lowest temperature record for the County at minus 4°F in January 1949. The hottest temperature ever recorded in San Diego County was 123 °F in Borrego on July 25, 1990. Other notable high temperatures are 120 °F at Henshaw Dam on July 29, 1980; 113 for El Cajon on July 22, 2006; and 111 for San Diego on September 26, 1963.

The rainfall season usually begins with storms in October and November and may last until late April or early May. The heaviest amounts fall in December and January along the coast, yet during many years in consecutive winter and spring months are completely dry. A curious feature is that greatest average monthly precipitation along the coast is December and January, yet is pronounced in February and even March in foothill and mountain regions.

Southern California weather patterns are dominated by the eastern Pacific High Pressure system. During summer, this mass of subsiding and stable air extends far north, blocking the movement of cyclonic storms that

are generated in the northern Pacific Ocean. During the winter, the high pressure system usually retracts enough that cyclonic storms occasionally extend far enough south to brush over San Diego County. Another form of winter storm may come into this area from the west or southwest where moist unstable air, sometimes associated with cyclonic frontal systems or low centers, drifts over the region. The heaviest rainfall in the County is usually associated with these storms, sometimes referred to as the Pineapple Express. These are more likely to be associated with El Nino events in which the ocean temperature is higher. However, storms during December of 2010 appeared to reflect El Nino-like characteristics though the ocean conditions are not indicating an El Nino event.

San Diego County is not known for strong winds. Gale warnings along the coast are rare. Winds may have an effect on plants if they are strong enough to snap trees or occur with high temperatures and low humidity. The maximum wind speeds measured in the downtown area are 54 mph in 1916 and 64.5 mph in January 1988 with higher levels in the surroundings. January 20, 2010, Point Loma recorded 74 mph wind gusts while Lindbergh Field had 44 mph maximum gusts for the same storm. Winds associated with vigorous winter storms or strong Santa Anas may periodically reach 70 mph in the foothills and easily over 100 mph on the top of Mount Laguna. Of course, the most problematic winds are Santa Anas, which have less than 10% humidity and sustained winds of 60 mph or more combined with high heat from compression. In September 1970 and October 2003 and 2007, Santa Ana winds resulted in massive wildfires.

While San Diego County's weather is notorious for large variation, the recent situation seems quite extreme. For the past 13 seasons, the County has been in a prolonged drought. Even though periodic rainfall seasons, such as in 2002-03 and 2007-08, included well spaced precipitation that produced notable wildflower displays, only one season, 2004-05, was statistically above normal. The cumulative departure from normal for Cuyamaca Lake during this drought has been substantial; more than 100 inches lower than normal. At the time of this writing, January and the beginning of February have been quite dry. We can only hope that we receive more precipitation during the remaining spring months when the vegetation can really use it to carry the native plants over the long, dry summer.

~ **Tom Oberbauer**, Vice President



INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

March 26, 9 a.m. 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 meet 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

GARDENING COMMITTEE

We've made great progress in planning for our chapter's spring garden tour, but due to logistical challenges, we have decided to postpone the tour date by a year to April 2012 so we will have time to organize the event to be everything we envision. Done right, our inaugural tour can reach a great many people in San Diego, not only educating about the value of green landscaping, but also introducing a larger public to the value of conservation of native plants.

We have already made good progress in laying the foundation for the tour. We have found 25 fabulous native gardens, from home gardens to commercial spaces to a community restoration park, which together will showcase the diversity of native landscape design. We will train a large volunteer docent corps, drawn from partner educational institutions such as Cuyamaca College and professional organizations like Master Gardeners; this will be a great way to bring new members into the chapter. And finally, we will be engaging in a broad marketing campaign to bring as many people as possible to the tour.

It is our hope to make the San Diego CNPS Native Plant Garden Tour an annual institution known throughout the region. We'll keep you posted on our progress with garden profile pages on the chapter website and updates in the newsletter. We still need volunteers now who are willing to help us plan, market, or be a docent. Contact us at: gardening@cnpsd.org.

~ **Clayton Tschudy and Susan Krzywicki**

The next CNPS Gardening Committee Meeting will be held **April 5, 5:45-7:45 p.m.** at the Mission Valley Library, 2123 Fenton Parkway, San Diego (to the west of the IKEA store in the Fenton Marketplace, south of Friars Road between I-805 and I-15).

~ **Susan Krzywicki**, Gardening Co-Chair

GARDEN WORK PARTIES

Old Town State Park Native Garden: Saturday, March 12, 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.

Q. Why did the Malacothamnus cross the road?

A. Malacothamnus don't have feet, silly.

Learn more about Malacothamnus at Old Town's Native Plant Garden. The Garden is at the far west end of Old Town State Historic Park, at the corner of Taylor and Congress Streets, across the street from the Ticket Station of the Trolley/Train/Bus station. Take the trolley or use the free parking in the State Park lot at Calhoun and Taylor Streets. Meet under the trees at the entrance to the garden by the parking lot. Bring your favorite weeding tools (labeled!), gloves, and sun protection; though tools and gloves are provided for those who don't have them. Rest rooms and drinking fountain are on site.

~ **Kay Stewart**

Point Loma Native Plant Garden: March 5 and 20, 9:00 – 11:00 a.m. Rain cancels; bring water; no facilities; tools/supplies provided. Usually the first Saturday & third Sunday of each month. Richard@sandiegoriver.org for more info.

North Park Community Restoration Garden. Saturday, March 26, 9 a.m. Come and help get a new project off the ground: a restoration-style garden on a site bordering Juniper Canyon in North Park. We welcome all volunteers and neighbors who are interested in learning about the local habitat and how to use local native plants in their gardens. Be prepared for work outside to help prep the site and to install plants. Park at the intersection of Petra Place and Petra Drive off of Pentuckett. If you have any questions or you are interested in helping to get this project underway but can't attend, please feel free to contact Wes at 619-846-0585, or weshudson@cox.net.

~ **Wes Hudson**

CALENDAR

3/2: Board Meeting (p. 2)

3/5: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party (p. 7)

3/5: Public Walk at Carmel Mtn. Preserve (p.4)

3/6: Monthly Tecolote Canyon Plant Walk (p. 3)

3/6: Field Trip to Santa Margarita River Valley (p. 3)

3/12: Public Walk at Florida Canyon (p. 4)

3/12: Old Town Work Party (p. 7)

3/13: Field Trip to Plum Canyon (p. 3)

3/15: Chapter Meeting (p. 1)

3/19: Vegetation Survey (p. 2)

3/20: Point Loma Native Garden Work Party (p. 7)

3/26: Public Walk at Cedar Ridge Park (p. 4)

3/26: North Park Garden Work Party (p. 7)

3/26: Invasive Plant Control Group (p.7)

3/30: N. San Diego County Satellite Mtg (p. 1)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

___ Student or Limited Income \$25; ___ Individual \$45; ___ Family 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

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