

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
San Diego Chapter Newsletter

CHAPTER MEETING

**Tuesday, July 21
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
Room 101, 7:00 p.m.**

**Habitat Restoration
in San Diego County
by Arne Johanson and Lee Gordon**

San Diego County is blessed with enormous areas of open space lands set aside for our county's amazing biodiversity. This blessing comes with the responsibility that we take care of these lands, much of which is now overgrown by plants that come from far away and displace our native plants. Habitat restoration programs attempt to recover degraded areas and to convert them back into stable native habitats. Healthy native habitats in San Diego County typically hold a diverse range of native plants and animals. One of the joys of walking through native habitats is the constant possibility of finding something new and interesting. When non-native plants move in, they can displace the native plants so thoroughly that all that is left is an uninteresting monoculture of weeds. Many of these invasive plants are just plain unpleasant to be around.

Habitat restoration projects in San Diego County employ different methods, with varying costs and varying results. A lot of money, typically ranging between \$2,000 - \$5,000/acre/year, is spent to restore habitats using traditional methods involving site acquisition (if needed), environmental approvals/permits, site preparation, grading, installation of fencing/signage/storm water controls/irrigation systems, plant installation, and long-term maintenance/monitoring/reporting. However, there has been too little native habitat restoration performed relative to the large area of disturbance that needs work.

CNPS-SD members involved in volunteer habitat restoration work have been using the Bradley method, and it is our hope to see this method used more widely in the future. The Bradley method, also called the "recruitment method", consists of suppressing weeds near where native plants are already growing so that the native plants can expand outward, ultimately to fill the restoration area. Eliminating competition from weeds enables the indigenous native plant population to recruit and expand into the areas vacated by the dead weeds. The Bradley method is ineffective where there are too few native plants that can establish natural recruitment into an area. However, in most of the county's open spaces, it is easily the most effective method available in terms of both cost and manpower.

Today, we are finding that many past habitat restoration efforts that did not employ the Bradley method are unfortunately unsuccessful, consisting once again of weed beds. The CNPS-SD Invasive Plants Committee is now responsible for the restoration of 3,000 acres, of which 1,100 acres have been fully restored. Our goal is to increase the rate of native habitat restoration throughout the region, and the Bradley method could make this possible.

6:30 p.m. – Natives for Novices. "Some Like It Hot": A Cottage Garden with Desert Natives, presented by **Teresa Everett.**

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

7:30 p.m. – presentation.

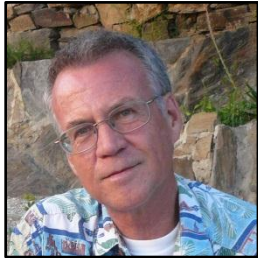
Chapter meetings are free and open to the public. They are held in the Casa del Prado, just west of the Natural History Museum, in Balboa Park.



Arne Johanson is Chair of the CNPS-SD Invasive Plant Committee, and is also a long-standing, vital, and very involved member of the CNPS-San Diego Native Gardening Committee. Last year, Arne was honored with a San Diego area "Cox Conserves Heroes"



award, given by Cox Communications and The Trust for Public Lands, for his exemplary community service restoring weed-infested open spaces in San Diego County back to healthy native habitats using the Bradley method.



Lee Gordon is an engineer and physical oceanographer. He has been a long-standing, vital, and very involved member of the CNPS-SD Native Gardening Committee.

A number of foot-long springs share about a half-acre with artichoke thistle. Can you guess what happened here?



BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, July 1, 6:30 – 9:00 p.m. 4010 Morena Blvd, Suite 100, San Diego (Thomas Guide 1248 C4). CNPS-SD Executive Board meetings are always the first Wednesday of the month, except when the 1st falls on a holiday. Members are welcome to attend as observers. If you wish to discuss an issue, please email president@cnpssd.org to get your issue on the agenda.

RECEIVE YOUR NEWSLETTER ONLINE

To receive your newsletter via email, please contact us at:
enewsletter@cnpssd.org

TECOLOTE CANYON NATURAL PARK



July 5; 8 a.m. to noon. Meet at the Tecolote Nature Center on the first Sunday of the month. Wear sun protection and comfortable walking shoes; bring water. Rain at 8 a.m. cancels. Directions: exit I-5 at Seaworld/Tecolote exit. Go east (away from Mission Bay) on Tecolote, past the ball fields, along the driveway to the very end. Free and open to the public.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Jean Jancaitis
 Geoffrey Leist
 Alicia Mariscal
 Peter Otten

David Rowley
 Carol Walsh
 John Walsh

ALL ABOUT CNPS IN A BEAUTIFUL NEW SLIDE SHOW

Since I take photographs of lots of native flowering plants in the county, I wanted to put them to good use. So I asked around to find out if CNPS-SD needed a presentation about the organization. Other members said yes, so I began to pull images together to create a presentation.

Two members, **Kay Stewart** and **Peter St. Clair**, helped the project get rolling by writing a narrative that explains all the aspects of CNPS. Peter suggested a show that could be presented easily to small or large groups that wanted to know more about CNPS. After many emails back and forth about the show content and how best to present the information, I was able to create a show. Kay helped me edit the final text, and then I was asked to present it to the CNPS-SD board. It was well received, and the CNPS-SD Board suggested two versions be released, one with plants labeled and one without. Both have a lovely sound track that adds life and pleasure to the show.

The show is available for anyone in CNPS who wants to present it to a group. You can see the show on YouTube at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CoSUhOOQJFlk&hd=1>

. Contact me at proullard@sbcglobal.net if you want to provide a memory stick so you can get the full-pixel version to use for your own committee or personal outreach to attract more members to CNPS-SD.

And you may be interested to know, I don't create just slide shows. I synchronize music and special effects with the images to hold the audiences' attention. I use software produced by Photodex who makes ProShow Producer, to create presentations. ProShow is much more sophisticated than PowerPoint and goes way beyond anything PowerPoint can do.

~ Phil Roullard, Member

CONSERVATION

Conservation Committee

July 7. First Tuesday evening of each month. Contact **Frank Landis** at raresurvey@cnpsd.org for the location.

Evo Devo

Possibly my perceptions have been skewed by all the evolution and coevolution I've been reading recently, but I'm starting to see similarities between evolution and the planning and development process.

Yes, I've gone nuts again. What the heck, it's summer. But before I dive into another pointless analogy, let me give a shout out to John N. Thompson's books on coevolution. Granted, his books are not beach reading unless evolutionary jargon makes you relax and smile, but what he says is fascinating if you can decipher it. It's great seeing a theory of evolution (the geographic mosaic theory of coevolution) that takes geography into account and focuses on how interactions among species shape their evolution, especially in the short term.

Perhaps that's why I'm seeing the parallels? Thompson's coevolution isn't about how a bird's wing evolved over millions of years. Instead it's messy everyday evolution, how interactions among species, spread among different populations across the landscape, cause and are caused by evolution of the species involved. It's about coevolutionary hotspots, which are places where two species, say developers and wasps, are interacting so strongly that they're acting as strong selective forces on each other. And there are coldspots are where such interactions don't happen, and thus no evolution. One of the weird things about coevolution is that as genes flow out from evolutionary hotspots for a species, maladaptation can happen. Basically, a new thing's

come to town, but because no one else has ever seen it before, it doesn't do as well as it did in the hotspot where it was the new normal.

Yes, this is beginning to sound more like planning, isn't it? I think what got me was the statement from Thompson's *Relentless Evolution*: "Species do not fail to undergo sustained directional change because natural selection has been asleep on the job; species fail to undergo sustained directional change because natural selection time and again comes up with slightly variant ways of jury-rigging species to keep them as viable evolutionary products even as the world continues to change around them."

So often planning, like so much of the democratic process, seems to be about the jury-rig, the last second compromise, the things that worked well once, so now people repeat them all as boilerplate. That sort of stuff. In the planning process, we certainly see hotspots, coldspots, and areas of maladaptive interactions. Lots of those last, actually.

This isn't to say that I'm in favor of authoritarian planning, where there's The Grand Plan and the lackeys are tasked with implementing it. That's the attitude we often deal with at the Rancho Peñasquitos Planning Board, where complaints by residents that a new development won't have what they need are met with statements that it was all planned out back in the 1990s, everything was allegedly accounted for then, passed into law, and therefore the complaints have no merit.

We don't need that, although I can see why it's tempting to go that way. Direct democracy is about ordinary people spending hours at boring meetings arguing about arcane and often inane topics, often with people (on both sides of the table) who are poorly informed. It's no one's dream job, but it's what has evolved over time. It's something the board members and participants like me do because they think it's important, not because it's their dream job.

The process isn't perfect, because of course new ideas are percolating out from hotspot populations, like City Hall and Sacramento. These new memes don't work so well here yet, either because they're maladapted to local circumstances or because we need to evolve our thinking a bit, but you get the point. Imperfection is a normal part of the process, and not something that can be wiped out.

And developments need to keep coevolving too. One of the themes of conservation in 2015 is the presence of plans that could come straight from the 1990s, and some of them actually did. Part of this is because developers

and their architects know it's safe and boring, and they turn out more safe and boring because it attracts investors who want something that's guaranteed to work.

The Otay Ranch Village 13 Master Planned Community Resort Village (yes, that's its title) we commented on last month was definitely a case in point. Their EIR had some serious shortcomings in the plant section, which I yelled at them about, but worse, the plan itself was straight out of the 1990s, with big houses, big lawns (they planned to use "only" about 300 gallons of water per household today, calling this water conservation), cul-de-sacs, narrow roads, and a little bitty fire clearance around the edge. Oh, and a resort hotel. This is near Otay Lakes, so the resort would have a beautiful view of the bathtub ring as the reservoir dries up, plus the enthralling spectacle of border control helicopters zipping by at all times of the day and night, and the added "safety" of all government drones spying on their every activity.

All this with one major access road. Did I mention that the site burned in 2007? And it's where they first found the Quino Checkerspot butterfly?

As an aside, I have to remind everyone that CNPS advocates for plants, not against idiotic development plans or even for butterflies. Still, we turned in an eight page comment letter, and other groups banded together and turned in a 61 page comment letter, complete with pictures from the last fire. I can only hope that the County looks at this mess and nixes the development. Aside from the environmental destruction involved in building it, putting thousands of people and dozens of million dollar homes in the path of a fire with one way out and dead ends everywhere is a recipe for disaster.

This is evolution in action, development style. The problem here is that a design that would have been okay before the fire, before the drought, before concerns about climate change, is maladaptive now. I'm sure they could sell the houses, but that's no excuse for County supervisors to approve it. After all, the County's going to be on the hook for keeping it all from going up in smoke.

This kind of maladaptive development is what's making 2015 both interesting and annoying. More forward-looking developers are trying to build for the future, to put in areas for walking and biking, solar panels, water conservation, spaces for electric cars. We're not quite at the tipping point for any of these, but they're starting to take off. The dinosaurs are just revamping plans they've had on the shelf for decades (Otay Ranch 13 first showed up in 1992), not caring about whether those plans even make sense any more, whether people will want to live in them in a decade, or whether they'll abandon the

beasts when they can't find someone to buy them.

We in the environmental community also have to adapt to this mix of old and new, along with all the problems that climate change is throwing at us. If we're not careful, we can come off as maladapted too. After all, we are part of the process, like it or not.

~ **Frank Landis**, Conservation Chair



FALL PLANT SALE

Mark your calendars! The Fall Plant Sale will take place on Saturday, **October 17, 2015**, at the courtyard next to the Casa del Prado, across from the west entrance to the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park.

The plant sale committee is always looking for help. Some jobs can be done on your own time while others work in groups. Following is a list:

- Propagate and water plants at City Farmer's Nursery.
- Package and label seeds for sale.
- Work with members at our local native nurseries checking stock and labeling plants for the sale.
- Write-up sales tickets or provide security at the sale.
- Help customers move plants.
- Unload plants and set up the patio on the day before the sale.

To get involved with one of the chapter's largest fundraisers, please contact **Connie di Girolamo & Mike Gonzales** at plantsale@cnpsd.org.

Pre-ordering: CNPS members are able to preorder plants and they will be available on Friday, the day before the sale, or you can pick them on sale day. Details and information will be posted on the chapter's website at the very end of August and preorders are due by September 15, 2015.

NATIVE GARDENING

Native Gardening Committee

July 8. Meets 2nd Wednesday of each month. Contact **Mike Gonzales** at gardening@cnpsd.org for info.

Propagation Committee

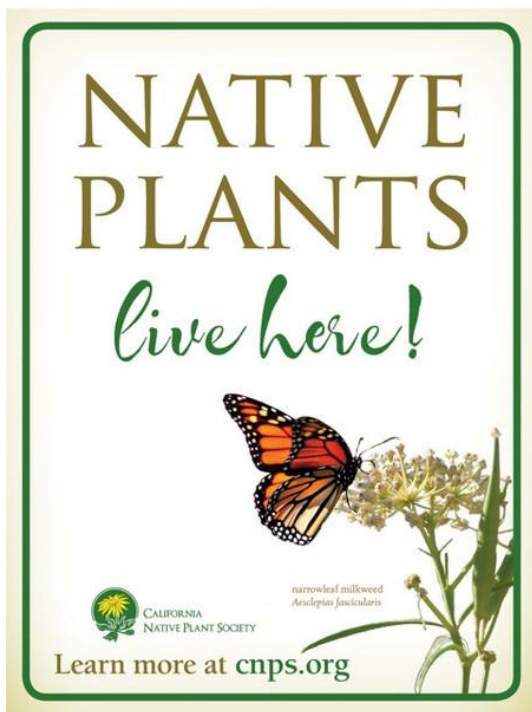
Contact Jim Wadman at propagation@cnpsd.org for information on the next work group meeting at the City Farmer's Nursery.

Native Plant Landscape Services List on the CNPS San Diego Chapter Website

Do you need help planning, installing, or caring for a native plant landscape?

The Chapter website has lots of information. Go to the www.cnpsd.org home page. The left column has a half dozen links to internal pages and a lot more to external websites.

If you provide services and aren't on the list, or know of someone who does and should be on the list, please write a description similar to those you find already listed. Send that to the chapter webmaster (webmaster@cnpsd.org) who can set you up with a slot in the web page.



Show off your commitment to California native plants by displaying this beautiful 9" x 12" full-color aluminum sign on a wall - or attach it to a garden stake. "Plant" the sign amongst your natives to let passers-by know that you are part of the growing community of ecologically advanced gardeners. \$36. Available at the Chapter meeting or order from <http://store.cnps.org/products/native-plant-garden-sign>.

Old Town Native Plant Landscape

Come Help Groom the Old Town Native Plant Landscape!

Saturday, July 11: Work Party - 1 to 3 p.m. The Old Town Native Plant Landscape illustrates the useful plants found in coastal San Diego that were the foundation of the good lives of the Native Americans when Europeans arrived in the 1700's. In summer, we need to groom them to help them rest through the dry season without offending our aesthetic sensibilities.

The Landscape is located at the west end of Old Town State Historic Park, at the corner of Taylor and Congress Streets. Park in the shady parking lot at the Cal Trans building across the street, walk down to the corner opposite the Trolley/Train depot, and enter at the welcome sign. We'll be under the trees.

Bring gloves, sun protection, bottled water, and your favorite tools, or borrow ours. Restrooms are nearby. Questions? Email Kay at fieldtrips@cnpsd.org.

~ Kay Stewart, Field Trip Chair

INVASIVE PLANTS

"Predicting Invasive Plants in California" is a free article from the UC's journal called California Agriculture, a free journal with peer reviewed articles. This article is by Elizabeth D. Brusati, Cal-IPC; Douglas E. Johnson, Cal-IPC; and Joseph DiTomaso, UC Davis. It is available at: <http://californiaagriculture.ucanr.edu/landingpage.cfm?article=ca.v068n03p89&fulltext=yes>

RARE PLANTS

Seeking Rare Plants at Sycuan Peak

Sycuan Peak is located east of El Cajon and north of Jamul. With its characteristic gabbro formed pyramidal or cone shape covered with dark vegetation, it is clearly visible in the skyline of east El Cajon as one drives on I-8. The morning that I was intending to climb it and explore for sensitive gabbro soil endemic plants began with cool fog and low clouds on the drive there. However, after passing along the Skyline Truck Trail and through the cloud inversion layer, the road burst into the sun and the clouds were no more. There are two access points to the

mountain, one on the southwestern side connecting with an old dirt road derived trail over the western shoulder of the mountain, and another old road on the southeast that goes directly up to the peak. I had walked the road to the peak several decades ago when I first became interested in the species that were confined to gabbro.



Sycuan Peak. Photo by Tom Oberbauer.

When Margie Mulligan, a botanist who used to work with the San Diego Natural History Museum, and I parked along the side of the road and prepared for the hike up the mountain, we realized that the sun was already hot in spite of the rain from the previous week and the fog that had been in the lowlands.

The trail was as mentioned originally a road, but heavy erosion had left deep troughs. The old road was full of loose rocks, very steep and with deep red soil from rusting of the iron rich minerals. It was also clear that the road was no longer used for vehicular traffic.

The route began in chaparral that was dominated by *Adenostoma fasciculatum* (Chamise), *Ceanothus tomentosus* (Ramona ceanothus), and *Xylococcus bicolor* (Mission manzanita). With the loose rocks, it was difficult to climb. The sweet smelling *Salvia clevelandii* (Cleveland sage) with its bright blue flowers that were heavily visited by hummingbirds was also present on the red gabbro derived soils.



Ceanothus tomentosus (Ramona ceanothus). Photo from CalPhotos.

Salvia clevelandii (Cleveland sage). Photo by Bobbie Stephenson.



Gabbro is the rock of tombstones and kitchen counters. In their natural state, gabbro rocks have rough texture, bumps of black hornblende with weathered lighter feldspar material between the bumps. Most rocks on the slopes are not very large, typically football sized, but ridge tops often contain larger meter sized rocks. From a distance the dark coloration of the rocks and small boulders blended with the surrounding vegetation.

As we climbed steeply upward, the sun was warm, almost hot. Not much breeze was present at that time of the morning. This part of Jamul is rural and many people have small farms and ranchettes. We could hear the “Nayaah, Nayaah” call of peacocks in the distance and a few dogs barking.

Tetracoccus dioicus (Parry’s tetracoccus) is a bushy but somewhat spindly plant with reddish stems and narrow nearly needle-like leaves. The plants are dioecious (separate male and female plants). Male plants have small red flowers and female plants have round berry-like fruits. *Tetracoccus dioicus* appears to be limited to low to moderate elevation mountains with soils derived from gabbro. We mapped it along the way.



Tetracoccus dioicus (Parry’s tetracoccus) stem (top) and fruit (bottom) as it looked on the day of the hike. Photos by Tom Oberbauer.

The road zig-zagged its way up the mountain with sharp switch backs and a section so steep that at one time the main road was abandoned and a side route was created by vehicles. It was easier to walk the side route because the main pathway was heavily eroded to a gravelly surface.

The route moved up the steep slope to the northwest trending ridge where it made a sharp bend and followed the ridge. We split up to cover as much ground as possible. I explored down the slope at the corner of the road and to the north.

Packera ganderi (Gander's butterweed), is a perennial composite with bright yellow flowers when it does flower. However, the majority of the time, if it is visible, it exists as rounded dark green leaves with toothed edges growing beneath the larger shrubs, sometimes directly at the base of the shrub. Unlike the Lawson Peak population that was examined previously, these on Sycuan Peak were not flowering at all and it was clear that they only grow on north facing slopes near the upper part of the mountain.

Shortly after the sharp bend on the route, *Nolina interrata* (Dehesa beargrass) appeared alongside the road/trail. *Nolina interrata* is a very distinctive plant with strong, gray-blue strap shaped leaves that grow to be over a meter long. It grows with rosettes of leaves from a base like a *Hesperoyucca* plant but the leaves are more flexible and don't have the sharp tips. For many years it was thought to only occur near the road in Dehesa, a few miles to the northwest of Sycuan Peak, but I recall many years ago observing it on Dehesa Mountain on the slopes above and west of Dehesa, on McGinty Mountain, and on Sycuan Peak, as well as at a few other locations in the area of the Skyline Truck Trail and Lawson Valley Road. Back in the late 1970's I had a small contract to map its distribution for the California Department of Fish and Game. It has also been found in northern Baja California on the road between Guadalupe Valley and La Misión and among *Hesperocyparis forbesii* (Tecate cypress) and *Pinus attenuata* (Knobcone pine) on the hills northeast of Ensenada. *Nolina interrata* grows from a huge log-like root mass and it only occasionally flowers with a tall, slender yucca-like inflorescence if left undisturbed, but following a fire, it flowers in profusion. With its current distribution and restriction to gabbro and other unusual soil types, it probably was more widespread sometime in the past and now utilizes the soils as a refuge where it seems to have a competitive advantage against other chaparral species.

Near the *Nolina*, *Deinandra fasciculata* (Fascicled tarweed) with its small yellow flowers grew in openings

along the road, its flower color contrasting with the brick red soil. The clay portions of the soil had expanded from the rain that fell the week before so the ground felt spongy beneath our feet. We walked farther up the road along the top of the east ridge and continued to climb toward the peak, splitting up and dropping down the sides to systematically look for rare plants. Another interesting plant in the area was *Hesperolinon micranthum* (Dwarf flax). It is a thread stemmed plant up to maybe a foot tall with tiny white flowers. The sky contained a few wispy cirrus clouds but the warmth of the sun was just mildly uncomfortable but caused me to consume quite a bit of water.



Hesperolinon micranthum (Dwarf flax). Photo from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hesperolinon_micranthum

We decided to eat lunch on the peak and then proceed down the west ridge. The views looking west are mostly urban and urbanizing landscape with Mount Helix poking upward through it. The views to the east were mostly wild mountains that are generally referred to as the foothills of the County. Some were rocky and some like Viejas were dark and pyramidal like Sycuan.

Near the top on the north side grows a cluster of *Carex* plants. At first glance, *Carex* appear to be some sort of perennial grass, but upon closer look, especially when the floral parts are noticed, it is clear that it is not grass. These particular plants have keyed out to be *Carex obispoensis* (San Luis Obispo sedge). Previous to their discovery here by Jon Rebman at the San Diego Natural History Museum, *Carex obispoensis* was thought to be confined to San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties. There, it grows on a serpentine ridge north of the town but west of Cuesta Grade on Highway 101. They grow among *Cupressus sargentii* (Sargent cypress) and *Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *anomala* (Cuesta checkerbloom). Having visited that site a number of years ago, the habitat there appears to me to be very similar to the top Sycuan Peak. However, this brings up all sorts of interesting speculations about how they arrived at this distribution. Maybe a bird carried the seeds nearly 300 miles and dropped them but not in between. This is not too likely. A more likely scenario is that at one time in the past, there may have been a more continuous distribution of this species and the ones between San Diego and San Luis Obispo died out on normal granitic

and other types of soils due to competition with other species.



Carex obispoensis (San Luis Obispo sedge). Photo from Calflora © 2006 Steve Matson.

I later walked down the west ridge and found an old homestead pad down on the north side that led to an ancient road to the south. This eventually connected to the western entrance to the Sycuan preserve. On the north slope, the vegetation was dominated by *Ceanothus tomentosus* but to the west, the road passed close by more *Nolina interata* growing in patches. We were walking back up the ridge when Margie took two steps backward very quickly and I could hear buzzing from a five gallon jug sized chunk of gabbro rock. A Red diamond rattlesnake had quickly retreated beneath it. Apparently it had been enjoying the warm day. We walked carefully around it and headed back down the mountain. There is a reason that snake guards to protect ones legs are standard fare for walking around the San Diego County back country.

The next day, we entered the mountain area from the western side. I walked on several old roads that headed west. One had the fenders and body from a 1940s era automobile rusting away. One, after starting out in normal granitic rock with *Artemisia californica* (California sagebrush), *Ceanothus tomentosus*, *Malosma laurina* (Laurel sumac) and *Xylococcus bicolor*, encountered a large patch of gabbro derived soil complete with *Tetracoccus dioicus* and *Salvia clevelandii* on a hill overlooking the area known as Beaver Hollow south of the Sweetwater River. Still another led down to the bottom of the drainage that eventually flowed into Beaver Hollow. I walked down that road that also had become a stream channel for about half a mile and looked down at my pants noticing that they were covered with a couple dozen blood sucking ticks. Apparently this little drainage was some sort of corridor for moderately sized animals like coyotes, bobcats, rabbits and deer, judging by the height that the ticks were crawling on my pants legs. I carefully flicked and plucked them off and was diligent in removing them but others collected on my clothing as I walked back to the road. In that short stretch, I had between 50 and 100 ticks on my pants. I continually checked for other stray ones on my clothing.

We walked around to the west of the mountain and found more *Tetracoccus dioicus*, *Nolina interata* and clay patches that appeared to be perfect habitat for *Acanthomintha ilicifolia* (San Diego thornmint) but none were found even though it occurs on McGinty Mountain only a couple of miles to the west. *Cneoridium dumosum* (Bushrue) was growing in some locations; it appears very similar to *Tetracoccus dioicus*. I can still hear Lee Wedberg teaching my taxonomy class with the phrase “glandular punctations on the underside of the leaves” as a defining character for its family, the Rutaceae, also known as the Citrus Family. We didn’t find any *Clinopodium chandleri* (San Miguel savory), though it too is found only a few miles west on McGinty Mountain. Nevertheless, Sycuan Peak is one of the botanically interesting gabbro peaks in the southwestern portion of San Diego County.

~ Thomas Oberbauer, Board Member



Calochortus weedii (Weed’s mariposa lily). Photo by Tom Oberbauer.

POLLINATORS

In May President Obama rolled out the *National Pollinator Health Strategy* to promote the health of honey bees and other pollinators, including native bees, birds, bats, butterflies, and other insects. The Strategy has three overarching goals:

1. Reduce honey bee colony losses to economically sustainable levels;
2. Increase monarch butterfly numbers to protect the annual migration; and
3. Restore or enhance millions of acres of land for pollinators through combined public and private action.

The Strategy and its accompanying science-based *Pollinator Research Action Plan* outline needs and priority actions to better understand pollinator losses and improve pollinator health. These actions will be supported by coordination of existing Federal research efforts and accompanied by a request to Congress for additional resources to respond to the pollinator losses that are being experienced.

Increasing the quantity and quality of habitat for pollinators is a major part of this effort—with actions

ranging from the construction of pollinator gardens at Federal buildings to the restoration of millions of acres of Federally managed lands and similar actions on private lands. To support these habitat-focused efforts, USDA and the Department of Interior issued a set of *Pollinator-Friendly Best Management Practices for Federal Lands*, providing practical guidance for planners and managers with land stewardship responsibilities.

See the USGS's Pollinator Science Website at: <http://www.usgs.gov/ecosystems/wildlife/pollinators/index.html> and read the Buzz on Native Bees at http://www.usgs.gov/blogs/features/usgs_top_story/the-buzz-on-native-bees-3/.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

24th Annual Cal-IPC Symposium
San Diego Convention Center
October 28-31, 2015
plus a special conference on:
Habitat Conservation Planning
October 29, 2015
<http://www.cal-ipc.org/symposia/index.php>

Point Loma Native Plant Garden

July 4 & 19, 9 – noon. Work Party. Usually the first Saturday and third Sunday of each month. Contact: Richard@sandiegoriver.org for more info.

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)

The San Diego Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects holds an annual competition to encourage good landscape architecture. The details and application materials are at www.asla-sandiego.org, or you can contact aslasd@sbcglobal.net by e-mail. If you have or plan to have or know of a landscape project that can compete for this award, please get an application package soon. Submittals are due on or before August 1, 2015.

The CNPS-SD Newsletter is generally published 12 times a year. The newsletter is not peer reviewed and any opinions expressed are those of the author identified at the end of each notice or article. The newsletter editor may edit the submittal to improve accuracy, improve readability, shorten articles to fit the space, and reduce the potential for legal challenges against CNPS. If an article, as edited, is not satisfactory to the author, the author can appeal to the board. The author has the final say on whether the article, as edited, is printed in the newsletter. Submissions are due by the 10th of the month preceding the newsletter; that is, June 10 for the July newsletter, etc. Please submit items to newsletter@cnpsd.org.

Habitat Exhibit at the Water Conservation Garden

Recognizing the importance and growing interest in habitat conservation in gardening, the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College is opening a new **Native Habitat Exhibit on July 12**. The design of the new Habitat is based on natural ecosystems, local plant communities, and utilizes locally indigenous species. The exhibit will surround the beautiful Dorcus E. Utter Memorial Butterfly Pavilion, which features 12 species of native butterflies including the threatened Monarch Butterfly.

As part of its education focus on the plight of the Monarch, the **Water Conservation Garden is selling three native milkweeds**, all larval host plants for the Monarch caterpillar:

Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)
Narrow-leaved Milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*)
Wooly Pod Milkweed (*Asclepias eriocarpa*)

They expect their current crop of native milkweeds to be gone by August, so don't wait to visit the Garden!

See you soon,

Clayton Tschudy (CNPSSD Board Member)
Horticulture & Exhibits Director
The Water Conservation Garden
12122 Cuyamaca College Drive West



CNPS-SD Activities Calendar July 2015

- 7/1: **Board Meeting**, p.2
- 7/5: Tecolote Cyn field trip, p. 2
- 7/7: Conservation Committee Mtg, p.3
- 7/? Propagation Committee Work Party, p.6
- 7/8 Gardening Committee Mtg, p. 4
- 7/11: Old Town Native Landscape Work Party, p.5
- 7/21: **Chapter Meeting**, p. 1

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

Name(s): _____

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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

San Diego Chapter
C/o San Diego Natural History Museum
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July 2015 Newsletter

Dedicated to the preservation of the California native flora

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