
Obispoensis

Newsletter of the San Luis Obispo Chapter of the California Native Plant Society



May-June 2019

Romneya coulteri

Matilija poppy

The illustration on the cover of this OBISPOENSIS is another of Heather Johnson's wonderful watercolors. It was just too beautiful not to use, in spite of the fact its natural range barely reaches our Chapter's area. The text below was written by Alice Meyer back in the 1970's or early 80's for the local Audubon Chapter Newsletter. Alice, along with her husband, Bud, were the very first recipients of the Chapter's Hoover Award. As you will probably gather from Alice's discussion below, she was a very good native plant gardener. She is also the person most directly responsible for the creation of our annual plant sale back in the early 1970's.

I feel compelled to add one additional tidbit about the Matilija poppy. It had a very important but behind-the-scenes role in a 1998 film entitled "*The Mask of Zorro*". The plot of the movie involved the kidnapping of a young girl, who was then taken back to Spain where she grew up and where she was told she had been born. Upon returning to California, she remembered the odor of the plant her true parents had placed around her crib. That plant, of course, was the Matilija poppy which as you are about to learn is basically confined to California (Upper and Lower). But, let's leave it to Alice to tell you the rest.

The Matilija poppy is regarded as one of our most magnificent perennial wild flowers, with its gray-green foliage and its 3-5 inch wide crinkly white flowers.

It was discovered by Dr. Thomas Coulter, who named it after the British astronomer Dr. Romney Robinson. Hence the botanical name, *Romneya coulteri* (Rom-nee-a colt-er-i).

The common name, Matilija poppy, was bestowed because it grew so profusely in Matilija Canyon in Ventura County, but it is also found in canyons and washes from Santa Barbara to lower California at 1000-2500 feet. Locally one may see it occasionally along the roadside on Hwy 101 from San Luis Obispo to Arroyo Grande. It flowers from June to September.

This plant is so attractive it is much in demand for home gardens, but nurseries have the plant for sale only occasionally. (Update note: Our Chapter almost always has it at our annual native plant sale in November.)

Growing it from seed is difficult, since the seeds are very slow germinating – (up to 2 years). Germination can be hastened by planting in sand in a flat with a foot of pine needles on top, then burning the pine needles. When cool, remove the ashes and water the flat from the bottom. When the seedlings have a few true leaves, transplant into small containers. When containers are full of roots, transplant the plants in gallon cans.

Propagation may also be done from root cuttings taken in December or January, which is the easiest way to propagate the plant.

After the plants are set out, they should receive supplemental water for the first two years, but when well established, natural rainfall should suffice.

(Additional note: From conversations overheard at our plant sale Matilija poppy is relatively difficult to get started. Customers indicate that they have tried several years before having success, then they complain that once established, the species can be difficult to contain).

DIRK WALTERS / ALICE MEYER



The unusual 'wrinkly' petals and attractive gray-green leaves of Matilija poppy. photos: David Chipping



CHAPTER MEETING May 2nd 2019 - Thursday - 7:00 pm

7:00 social, 7:30 program **Veteran's Hall, Grand Avenue at Monterey, San Luis Obispo**

A Botanist Comes Full-Circle: From Studying to Defending Tejon Ranch, California's Largest Private Landholding

Nick Jensen: CNPS Southern California Conservation Analyst

At 270,000 acres, Tejon Ranch is California's largest contiguous piece of private land. It's home to more than 14% of the state's native plant diversity on just 0.25% of its acreage. Please join CNPS Southern California Conservation Analyst, Dr. Nick Jensen, on a journey cataloging his efforts to explore and document the diversity of Tejon through the battle to save it from being developed.

Nick Jensen, CNPS Southern California Conservation Analyst, coordinates the activities of the Conservation Program in Southern California. Nick earned his BS degree in Environmental Horticulture at UC Davis, and recently completed his PhD in botany at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (RSABG)/Claremont Graduate University. As a graduate student Nick produced the first Flora of Tejon Ranch and studied evolutionary patterns in perennial *Streptanthus* (jewelflowers). From 2006-2010, he was employed by CNPS, first as a Vegetation Program Assistant, and later as the Rare Plant Program Director. Nick has also worked as a botanist for the U.S. Forest Service, Chicago Botanic Garden, and the private consulting industry. He has taught botany classes to professionals and interested members of the public for CNPS, RSABG, the Jepson Herbarium and Theodore Payne Foundation. As a volunteer he has served on the Rare Plant Program Committee and the board of Southern California Botanists, serving as president in 2015-16. Nick is a fellow of the Robert and Patricia Switzer Foundation (<https://www.switzernetwork.org/>). In his free time he enjoys cooking, hiking, rock climbing, and photographing wildflowers, activities that are often not mutually exclusive.



CHAPTER MEETING June 6th 2019 - Thursday - 7:00 pm

7:00 social, 7:30 program **Veteran's Hall, Grand Avenue at Monterey, San Luis Obispo**

Reed Kenny, MS Candidate, Cal Poly , CNPS McLeod Scholar, Floristic Survey of Halter Ranch, San Luis Obispo County, California

Halter Ranch, a portion of which is a working winery, is approximately 2,000 acres in size and has areas of intact oak woodland, grassland and manzanita chaparral. Located in northern SLO County near Adelaida, it includes portions of the historic MacGillivray Ranch, which hasn't been surveyed by botanists since 1984, and additional areas that may not have been surveyed at all. This talk will summarize the results of this season's field surveys. With Dr.'s Matt Ritter and Dave Keil, Cal Poly.

Paul Excoffier, MS Candidate, Cal Poly, CNPS McLeod Scholar, Climate Change and San Joaquin Woollythreads (*Monolopia congdonii*)

San Joaquin woollythreads, Federally-listed as Endangered, was historically found throughout the rain shadow of the southern Coast Ranges. However, the current range of *M. congdonii* has been greatly reduced by habitat loss. Current conservation strategies for *M. congdonii* focus on conserving extant populations and re-establishing populations within its historic range. However, climate change represents a key unknown in determining if these strategies will be successful. This talk will discuss work in progress on testing the performance of *M. congdonii* and other winter annual species under simulated future climates and investigation of its seed longevity. With Dr. Nishanta Rajakaruna, Cal Poly, and Ryan O'Dell, Bureau of Land Management.

Seed Collection of Early Bloomers

by Marti Rutherford

I've collected my first seeds of 2019. Buttercup seeds are turning brown even as more buds open. Collecting will be an ongoing process which I can do easily since it is in my garden. This is just a reminder that seed season is upon us. As this newsletter is for both May and June and we won't have another issue until October, this is my only opportunity to urge you to think of collecting seed for the seed exchange which will be held just before the chapter meeting in October.

We had more than seventy different species of seeds available last fall thanks to contributions from many of you. It would be fun to have more species and more people participating. We don't mind duplicates. Perhaps there is genetic diversity between the seed from your yard and the seed from someone else's. It all depends on pollen and the pollination.

I have little 'babies' growing from seed I obtained at the seed exchange. I have a few *Allium unifolium*. The seeds did not germinate well for me and they don't look happy. Time will tell. It's fun to try though. The *Ericameria ericoides* are doing better. Whether they will like my environment remains to be seen. But if they continue to survive I will have several to play with. It would be beautiful to have that splash of yellow in my yard. I planted *Penstemon centranthifolius* seeds from 2016 which were at our exchange several years ago. I made a mistake on that though. I planted them next to some *Penstemon heterophyllus* which germinates readily. I should have known better. Rain or watering may have knocked the seed into a different slot. It's much better to plant similar things farther apart. Since my seed germination trays are out on tables by the garage and open to the wind and the birds I am not positive at this point that it's really *P. centranthifolius*. It could be *heterophyllus*. Again time will tell. As they mature the plants will look very different.

I hope that some of you who got seed from the exchange have had success and will be enjoying the benefits of lots of plants with just a bit of time, soil and water. My favorite time is when the seeds first germinate. It's fun to see what I can grow and what just doesn't like my methods. It's a bit of work to keep moving the plants up but once planted in the garden I can point to them and proudly say "I grew that from seed". I hope to see you at the seed exchange in October.

Ethnobotany Notes: Mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*)

by Cathy Chambers

This plant was used for a variety of uses throughout California. The Chumash made a tea to put on poison oak to relieve the symptoms. They also made a felt cone from the dried leaves to burn on a patient's skin to cauterize a wound (Source: Jan Timbrook). Leaves were placed in food storage containers, such as acorn granaries to keep pests away. It was used ceremonially by many tribes. I think it has a lovely aroma, which according to some tribes, will give you pleasant dreams when put it under your pillow.

One time, many years ago, I volunteered to cut down a very large bush of poison oak next to a building at work because I did not think that I was very allergic to it. In the process of chopping it, there was so much sap that it went right through my clothes to my sweaty skin with open pores. I caught a bad case of it. I was on my way that weekend to a camping trip with the California Indian Basket Weavers Association in the Sierra foothills. I forgot to pack the Caladryl and was so miserable in the heat with my rash. I thought I might have to give up and go home. Then I remembered what I had heard about the mugwort. I asked one of the local women where it might grow nearby and she told me to go to where the highway goes close to the river. I gathered a bunch, crunched it up in a bucket of water. It kind of looked like Mug root beer. I found that when I sloshed it on my skin, I got just enough relief that I could stay at the event and enjoy myself.

Mugwort grows easily from runners, and likes soggy winter soil that dries up in summer. It will die back then but come back when the rains start again. It likes the shade of oak trees, and will grow in sun if it has more water. It tolerates heavy clay soil just fine. It is often found along the side of trails and streams. It doesn't have much in the way of flowers, but smells great.



photo David Chipping

CNPS Education Program

Ocean Elementary School, Arroyo Grande

Susi Bernstein & Bill Waycott

The stars finally aligned for us. On March 21, 2019, our chapter had the opportunity to work with Bev Gingg and Learning Among the Oaks, a program that has been working to introduce young children to the oak woodland community at the Santa Margarita Ranch, and, more recently, at the Pismo Preserve. The successful program, started in 2005, is now part of the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo and has grown so that it services Ocean View Elementary in Arroyo Grande in addition to Santa Margarita Elementary School, the original 'home-base' for the program. Children are recommended by their teachers to be part of the nine-week Oak Ambassador Training Program in which they learn how to serve as a docent and lead hikes in the oak woodland for younger students and their families. The Ambassadors receive comprehensive training about the oak ecosystem through classroom lectures and field visits, and spend time shadowing older Ambassadors as docents so they are prepared to do the same when they become fifth graders.

CNPS participated in one of the classroom trainings by preparing a botany lesson for a group of very motivated Ocean View Elementary fourth graders. We displayed numerous plant specimens representing plant communities of the Pismo Preserve, as well as plants that illustrated different seed dispersal methods and leaf arrangements. We knew that our efforts in preparing the lab were well-received when we heard the excited exclamations as the kids filed into the room. Our favorites: "It smells so good in here!" and "Botany is the best!" It was a whirlwind of an hour, packed with opportunities to learn about xylem tubes through the magic of celery and water cohesion by combining droplets together with a toothpick; discovering the parts of a flower through a keying exercise; smelling and questioning the pungent leaves of some of our common local plants; and, for a few lucky kids, getting 'stamped' with the lovely spore print of goldback fern on their clothes. We even had an excellent slideshow to pull it all together, created and presented by the engaging Lindsey Roddick.

Lindsey, Bill Waycott, and Susi Bernstein made up the CNPS team of "Plant Nerds" this time, but we welcome any of you reading this article to join us next spring. There are plans to expand the program to additional schools in the future, and CNPS has been asked to conduct botany lessons for these schools as well. Would you like to join us? There are bright children out there with receptive, spongy little brains. YOU could inspire and help mold them into future conservationists and CNPS members. **Susi.**

Dana Elementary School, Nipomo

Bill Waycott

Here are a couple of projects CNPS is currently working on in Nipomo, CA. Last summer, we reported on work with a 5th Grade class at Dana Elementary School, who had helped plant a CA native garden on the north side of the Nipomo County Library. Now, six months later, that garden is flourishing and the librarian, Heidi LoCascio, has asked CNPS to organize a larger planting for the front of the Library. This new garden will be planted by the parents and children who use the library and live in the local community, at the end of April 2019.

The other project involves the current 5th Grade class at Dana Elementary, which is creating a California native and vegetable garden at their school. Two weeks ago, those kids sowed flats of wild flowers seeds (arroyo lupine, tidy tips, and CA poppies), along with lettuce seeds. By the end of April, the students will have prepared the garden soil, and by mid-May their native plant and veggie seedlings will be large enough to transplant into the garden, it is hoped that by the end of the school year during the second week of June, the kids will have flowers and veggies to take home and enjoy. **Bill**



(Left) Bill showing how to prepare seeds, (Center) the planting at the library. (Right) Susi teaching about plant parts

"Our children are the hope for the world" Jose Marti, 1889

The Garden Corner

After months of rain we are finally in Spring! I'm sure most of you are knee deep in weeds and your mature plants are growing crazy which brings us to this month's topic of pruning.

As I mentioned several months ago, most California native plants bloom in March and April. Then they will begin a vegetative growth spurt that will end in early September after which they will go into a dormant period due to our Mediterranean climate. So how do we take advantage of the growth cycle to prune the natives in our gardens? My theory is to follow the bloom and seed transition. As I have discussed before, pruning during flower production is not productive. However, after flowers have gone to seed, it's time to prune.

Pruning can vary depending on the genus and/or species of each plant. For example, *Baccharis pilularis* (coyote brush) can be cut to the ground and it will come back with a beautiful flush of new growth. On the other hand, *Arctostaphylos* species (Manzanitas) and *Ceanothus* species can be shaped but no more than what is needed to maintain their desirable size. *Salvia* species are late bloomers, so when they are finished blooming you can prune off the old flower stocks to promote a more compact plant. Perennials, such as *Heuchera* species and *Iris douglasiana* (Douglas iris), will respond to the removal of old leaves and flower stock pruning. California native grasses can also be cut back after their seed head production to create a more desirable appearance.

In summary, April and May are great months to prune California native plants lightly to promote a more desirable shape. If you have any specific questions, please feel free to contact me. Hope you have an enjoyable summer. Until our next newsletter in the Fall, Happy Gardening;

John Nowak, Plant Sale co-Chairperson.

Invasive Species Report: Saltcedar and Tamarisk

Tamarix parviflora DC.; smallflower tamarisk; *Tamarix ramosissima* Ledeb.; saltcedar, and hybrids of *T. ramosissima*, *T. gallica*, and *T. chinensis*

Saltcedar and Tamarisk are in the *Tamaricaceae* family. These long living (75+ years), highly invasive, deciduous shrubs are native to Asia, northern Africa and southern Europe. *Tamarix* have been used for erosion control (although it increases erosion) and as landscaping plants since the 1800's. It's an environmental nightmare. Their presence along riparian corridors can substantially reduce ground and surface water availability. Their roots extract salts from deep soils and excrete the salts from leaves that are left on soil surfaces which inhibit native vegetation. Adding insult to injury, *Tamarix* introduces flammability to wetland and riparian areas not adapted to burning. They are present on the western half of the US and at many watersheds in San Luis Obispo County. John Sayers recorded *T. ramosissima* in Morro Bay in 2018 on the CalFlora website. I've seen and removed short (3 to 5 feet) *Tamarix* on the beaches of Pismo Creek, Arroyo Grande Creek and have seen them growing on the coast from Rancho Guadalupe Dunes Preserve to Mussel Rock. Tamarisk has thin branches and scaled leaves. Foliage ranges from dark green to a light grey-green depending on the species. Flowers are white pale or dark pink.



Tamarix ramosissima: Mark Skinner

Plants reproduce by seed and stem fragments can take root. The fruit is a small capsule with numerous minute seeds. One Saltcedar can produce 500,000 seeds per year. Seeds survive only five weeks but may germinate within 24 hours of water contact. An effective biocontrol has been the tamarisk leaf beetle (genus *Diorhabda*). When tamarisk is defoliated, water loss to the atmosphere is halted and retained in the groundwater; annual water savings over 65% have been measured in some regions. Tamarisk initially re-grows after defoliation, but gradually dies back. Thus tamarisk is not eradicated, but it is suppressed, allowing space for native riparian plants like willows and cottonwoods to re-colonize the ecosystem.

Mark Skinner: Invasive Species Chair

WANT COLOR? The latest edition of our monthly newsletter *Obispoensis* is available for download as a PDF file from the link below. Find out about upcoming events, field trips, local issues impacting native plants, invasives to be on the watch for, horticulture tips for growing natives, contact info and more in each issue:

<http://cnpslo.org>

Having trouble opening the file? You need to have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed on your device. It can be downloaded here:

<https://get.adobe.com/reader>



CNPS FIELD TRIPS- MAY AND JUNE, 2019

Saturday, May 25th, 9:00 am, Johnson Ranch, San Luis Obispo. This field trip is guided by Cal Poly Botany Professors Jen Yost and Matt Ritter. Meet at the Johnson Ranch trail head, at the intersection of South Higuera and Ontario Road. This will be an ideal opportunity to observe late season wildflowers, including chick lupine, *Lupinus microcarpus*, and mariposa lilies, *Calochortus* sp. The hike will follow the Orange Trail, 2.0 miles with a 200 ft elevation gain. Bring adequate water, snacks, and dress in layers for the weather; a hat and sturdy shoes are advised. For info, contact Bill Waycott, 805-459-2103. Dogs on a leash are permitted.

Saturday, June 1st, 8:30 am, Point Buchon and Bishop Pine Ridge, Montaña de Oro State Park. This field trip is guided by PG&E botanist, Kelly Kephart, and will give us access to the ridge south of Coon Creek. The hike is 3.0 miles round trip with an 800 ft. elevation gain. Meet at the Coon Creek trail parking lot at the southern end of Montaña de Oro SP. Bring a photo ID, as each hiker will need to register themselves at the PG&E kiosk when entering this area. We will walk up the ridge road, where we will see the Bishop Pine forest, as well as coastal scrub and chaparral habitats. In addition to Bishop Pine, *Pinus muricata*, we will see the Pecho manzanita, *Arctostaphylos pechoensis*, a CA Rare Plant Rank 1B.2. Bring adequate water, snacks, and dress in layers for the weather; a hat and sturdy shoes are advised. For info, contact Bill Waycott, 805-459-2103. No dogs please.

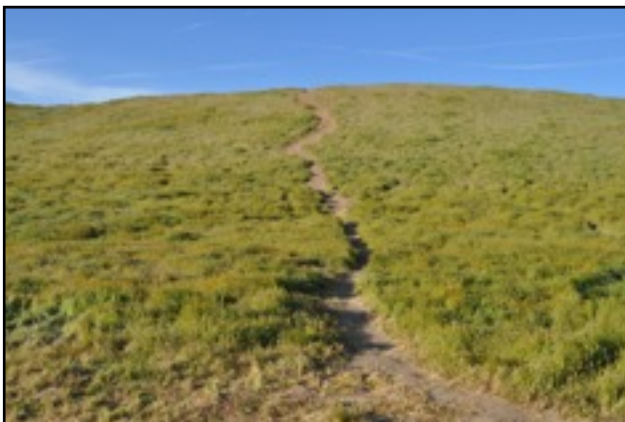
Saturday, June 15th, 9:00 am, Arroyo de la Cruz, North SLO County. This field trip visits one of the “hottest” spots for botanical diversity in San Luis Obispo Co. Our leaders D.R. “Doc” Miller and Elizabeth Appel will lead us on a tour of several unique species located on these coastal bluffs. The Arroyo de la Cruz area features a variety of plant communities and a number of endemic, and rare plants found only in this relatively small area. Meet at the Elephant Seal Overlook (first entrance on the left going north) at 9:00 am. For those wanting to carpool from the south, meet in the Santa Rosa Park parking lot in San Luis Obispo at 8:00 am. The field trip will last roughly 3 hours. Bring adequate water, snacks, and dress in layers for the weather; a hat and sturdy shoes are advised. For more information, contact: Bill Watcott 805-459-2103. No dogs please. **Bill Waycott**

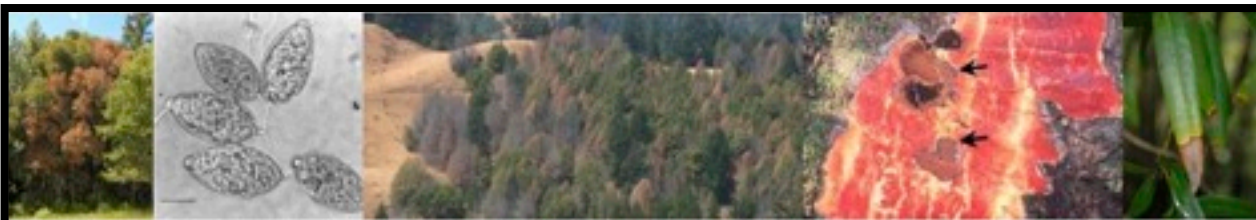
Dorothea Rible Remembered

We sadly mourn the passing of Dorothea Rible at 99 years of age. She was a founding member of the San Luis Obispo Chapter, serving as the Recording Secretary through the 1970's, subsequently handling CNPS book and poster sales through the 1980s into the early 1990s. She was also active in the Historical Society. Those who remember when our chapter ran "Wildflower Weekend" at Rancho el Chorro will attest to the effort she made in working with David Krause, Tim Gaskin and others in making this once major fund raiser for our chapter a great success. *David Chipping*

The Dark Side of the Carrizo Plain Superbloom

On the left is a picture of the east side of Lookout Hill covered with Baby blue eyes before the massive publicity about a coming superbloom. At center is evidence of destruction by foot traffic on that same slope, mainly from people parked in the Boardwalk parking area and heading to the top of the hill. At right the photo shows wheel tracks that revealed crushed wildflowers on the clay dune at the south end of Soda Lake. There are no signs, fences or anything else to deter people from doing this, and CNPS will be taking up this issue with BLM. There is also evidence of people driving into the wildflower fields. *David Chipping*





SUDDEN OAK DEATH – SOD BLITZ

May 3rd & May 4th

Sudden Oak Death (SOD), caused by *Phytophthora ramorum*, is a serious exotic disease that is threatening the survival of tanoak and several oak species in California. Currently SOD is found in 15 counties and is currently found at the Monterey/San Luis Obispo County border. Early detection on bay laurel is key, before the infection of oaks and tanoaks, for a successful proactive attempt to slow down the SOD epidemic.



Matteo Garbelotto from UC Berkeley will be coming to talk about the launch of the new OakSTeP program (Oak SOD Testing Program) that will allow licensed arborists, preserve managers, and qualified government employees to team up with U.C. Berkeley to test oaks for SOD infection. We encourage you all to attend to hear Matteo and to participate in the 2019 SOD BLITZ!

Registration: <http://ucanr.edu/2019sodblitztraining>

TRAINING LOCATIONS:

1. Friday, May 3, 6:30 – 7:30 PM, Atascadero Library, Martin Polin Community Room, 6555 Capistrano Ave., Atascadero, CA
2. Saturday, May 4, 10:00 – 11:00 AM, SLO County Department of Agriculture, 2156 Sierra Way, San Luis Obispo, CA

COLLECTING:

- Saturday and Sunday, May 4 – 5. All materials necessary for the training and collecting over the weekend will be provided.

The SOD-blitz is to inform and educate the community about the disease and its effects, get locals involved in detecting the disease, and produce detailed local maps of disease distribution. The map can then be used to identify those areas where the infestation may be mild enough to justify proactive management.

A community meeting/training session held on a Friday evening and Saturday morning; followed by collection of leaf samples by volunteers on Saturday and Sunday.

Samples and accompanying forms are then turned in after collections are completed, at central locations Saturday and Sunday afternoon/evenings.



Fritillaria ojaiensis (top) and *Fritillaria affinis* (bottom) compared.

Spring is the time when you can see these two beautiful plants. In this county *F. ojaiensis* is relatively uncommon, and likes rocky places, including serpentine. *F. affinis* is relatively common, and can be seen Santa Rita Creek road in shaded woodland. Note the difference in flower shape with *F. ojaiensis* having a more open bowl and *F. affinis* being more bell-like, and generally having broader cauline leaves. (photos David Chipping)

Native Plant Interest at the Santa Maria Open Street Event



The March 31st Open Street event and the CNPS booth organized by Kathy Sharum and her cadre of volunteers was a huge success. People were truly interested in native plants, either in learning about them, wanting to use them in their yard because of the low water and maintenance benefits or were already using natives. Congratulations Kathy, the chapter's first major outreach participation in northern Santa Barbara county.

Moving? No Newsletter? Please Let Us Know Your New Address. Contact <hslettel@calpoly.edu> or write us at P.O. Box 784, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406



Indian Knob Mountainbalm Status

Christopher Kofron and Connie Rutherford (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service), Lisa Andreano and Michael Walgren (Cal. State Parks) and Heather Schneider (Santa Barbara Botanic Garden) have published an evaluation of the plant in the Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences (v. 118 (1) pp.21-41).

They conclude that the species meets the classification of Endangered under IUCN International Standards on the basis of limited geographic range, fragmented habitat, extent of occurrence, area of occupancy, and deteriorating quality of habitat due to dense vegetation and lack of fire. The authors also note that the species "would be highly vulnerable to climate change". David Chipping



Membership Corner

Wanted: Awesome Membership Chair

You’ve already demonstrated your commitment to the California Native Plant Society by becoming a member. Are you ready to take the next step and join your chapter leadership? We’re seeking someone to take on the role of membership chair. You have a lot of leeway in making this position what you’re comfortable with and what you want to make of it. At a minimum, the membership chair is responsible for a variety of administrative tasks such as welcoming new members, thanking renewing members, following up on lapsed memberships, processing changes in member information and answering member questions. The membership chair can also coordinate membership mixers, incentive programs, outreach at events, engage with the board or do whatever you feel will help strengthen our membership base. If you are interested, please contact Holly Sletteland at hslettel@calpoly.edu or (805) 239-3928. **And speaking of CNPS members, a big thank you to all of those who joined or renewed last month:**

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Susanne Anderson | Beverly Gingg | Justin Maciulis | Jeanette & Darwin Sainz |
| Connie Baxter | Robert Holland | Mary Rose Niemi | Pamela Thomas |
| Daniel Boyd | Timothy Kershaw | Nancy O'Malley | Jesse Zubiata-Kelly |
| George Butterworth | Sheri Kosh | Alex Pena | |

THE GOOD PEOPLE WHO MAKE THE CHAPTER ‘HAPPEN’ AND HOW TO FIND THEM

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
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| Vice President Melissa Mooney mjmoon@charter.net | Chapter Wholesale Contact Linda Chipping (805) 528-0914 lindachipping@yahoo.com | Retail Sales Manager June Krystoff-Jones (805) 471-5353 junemkj@gmail.com | Legislation David Chipping (805) 528-0914 dchippin@calpoly.edu | Suzette Girouard (805) 801-4806 suzette.girouard@gmail.com |
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WE ALWAYS NEED PEOPLE TO HELP OUT. OUR MISSION IS VITAL AND OUR FLORA IS AT RISK

Protecting California's Native Flora since 1965

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide non-profit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in California's plants. The mission of the Society is to increase understanding and appreciation of California's native plants and to preserve them in their natural habitat through scientific activities, education and conservation. Membership is open to all. Membership includes the journal, *Fremontia*; the quarterly *Flora*, which gives statewide news and announcements of the activities and conservation issues, and the chapter newsletter, *Obispoensis*.



San Luis Obispo Chapter of the
California Native Plant Society
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