
Obispoensis

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



November 2023

Bishop manzanita: *Arctostaphylos obispoensis*

Dr. Dirk Walters

Bonnie's drawing is a shrub from the West Cuesta Ridge serpentines. It is called either the San Luis Obispo manzanita or the bishop manzanita. Its scientific name is *Arctostaphylos obispoensis*. Therefore, this is one of several plants from which the name of our newsletter (*Obispoensis*) is derived. This manzanita is quite common on Cuesta Ridge west of Highway 101. In fact, it is the only manzanita that a casual looker would probably see there. It is common in both the chaparral and among the Sargent cypress. Although I am familiar with this manzanita on Cuesta Ridge, Dr. Keil reports it growing, mostly but not exclusively on serpentine, along the Santa Lucia Range from Cuesta Ridge north into Monterey County. Since it is locally common, and much of its range is in the National Forest, it has California Rare Plant Rank 4.3 which includes plants of limited distribution but that are not considered endangered.

It is one of the tree manzanitas. This can be seen from the silhouette that Bonnie drew of a snag killed by the Highway 41 fire. Tree manzanitas have a short trunk of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ meter (ca. 1 foot) after which it branches profusely. They can reach up to 3 meters (ca. 12 feet) tall. Its leaves are scattered loosely along the twigs and appear dull green to gray-green due to their dense covering of fine trichomes (hairs). The leaf stalks (petioles) are short while the bases of the leaf blades are usually broadly rounded to truncated (appearing to be cut off). Twigs and petioles are also densely short hairy.



Tree manzanitas do not have an underground burl or root crown. Since root crowns are a common adaptation for wildfire survival and this manzanita doesn't have one, it survives fire only by producing prodigious amounts of

seed. It shares this trait with Sargent cypress. In fact, within the grove, after the Route 41 fire, the area was covered by young manzanita and cypress seedlings. Both equaled approximately 45% coverage. The other 10% coverage consisted of the other species on the ridge. Approximately 5 years later, the cypresses had begun to overtop the manzanitas and had begun to increase their coverage at the expense of the manzanitas. By 15-20 years after a fire, cypresses had nearly 100% coverage and only a few very thin, elongated (etiolated) manzanitas could be found in the understory. However, out in the chaparral, the Bishop manzanita is taller than anything else and is holding its own from one fire to the next.

The individual plant that Bonnie used as a model to draw comes from a Bishop manzanita growing in heavy SLO City clay in my back yard. The plant itself came from one of our early plant sales. Our plant sale got it from a 'rescue' mission the Forest Service asked our Chapter to conduct on Cuesta Ridge. They were planning to widen the ridge road and asked us to move as many plants as we could from the edge of the road. We could only move a few very small seedlings as the big ones had their roots deep in the bedrock. The plant in our back yard is now 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ meters tall and about twice as wide. It didn't have other chaparral plants to compete with, so it spread out. Please note that the Bishop manzanita is a beautiful shrub (small tree) and does not require serpentine in the garden. I suspect its restriction to serpentine is due to its inability to compete with other species off of the serpentine. In other words, it's able to survive adequately on either soil type. The other species grow better than it does off of serpentine, but they can barely grow at all on the serpentine. The Jepson Manual reports that this manzanita species is in the nursery trade. If my plant is any indication, it is well worth seeking out. -Edited from previous issues 1990 & 2002 .

ELECTION OF CHAPTER BOARD OFFICERS

At the December meeting we have our annual election for officers on the SLO Chapter Board. These are President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. If you wish to stand for any of these positions, please notify Dena Grossenbacher (dgrosen@calpoly.edu), member of the Nominating Committee.

Chapter Monthly Program

November 2nd San Luis Obispo Vets Hall

(corner of Mill St. and Grand Ave)

Social Gathering 7pm; Chapter Business and Program Starts 7:30pm.

Mark Bibbo

CNPS Vegetation Program: Documenting and Describing Sensitive Natural Communities in San Luis Obispo County and Beyond

CNPS Vegetation Ecologist and Program Manager Mark Bibbo will discuss recent statewide activities of the CNPS Vegetation Program, including vegetation classification and mapping projects in the San Francisco Bay Area and Central Coastal California. Mark will introduce an exciting project kicked off earlier this year in collaboration with Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) in SLO and Monterey counties and CDFW and including collaboration from SLO Chapter members and Cal Poly SLO professors, students and recent graduates. The project, named the *San Luis Obispo, Monterey, and San Benito Counties – Vegetation Inventory, Mapping and Wildfire Risk Assessment Project*, will result in up-to-date fine-scale vegetation maps for the Central California Coast Range Ecoregion. Mark hopes to excite and inspire SLO Chapter members to learn more and potentially contribute.

After studying plant ecology and receiving a master's degree from U.C. Davis, Mark began his botany career in earnest conducting vegetation surveys in the Sierra Nevada foothill and montane zones from Lassen to Sequoia on projects for the CA Department of Fish and Wildlife and CNPS Vegetation Program. After many years working as a restoration ecologist and botanist for various environmental consulting firms, he was thrilled to return to the CNPS Vegetation Program in early 2022. In his current role, Mark oversees and coordinates field-based vegetation sampling projects primarily in Central California. Mark is a proud SLUG and calls Santa Cruz home.



The November Meeting Sales Table

For the November chapter meeting, the following will be available at the sales table.

- T-Shirts, short (\$20) and long (\$25) sleeve
- Vascular Plants of San Luis Obispo County by Dr. David Keil, \$45 each. A limited number of slightly 'imperfect' copies are available.

If you don't make the meeting, these will also be available at the Saturday Nov 4th Plant Sale, along with books.

Grounds for Concern

James Wong, an English Kew Gardens-trained botanist, has an interesting article in the Autumn 2023 edition of New Scientist. Titled “Debunking gardening myths: Hold The Coffee” he shows that the common practice of mixing coffee grounds into soil as a supplier of nitrogen and supposed fertilizer not only does not help the plants, but the released caffeine is a root growth suppressor and can actually toxify the soil.



NATIVE PLANT SALE



Low maintenance native plants save water, reduce pesticides, and provide habitat!

GREAT SELECTION
Friendly **ADVICE** from gardeners and botanists
Learn why it **SAVES TIME** and **SAVES MONEY** to add natives to your **LANDSCAPE**



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH,
10AM-2PM
Pacific Beach High School
11950 Los Osos Valley Rd. SLO (at Target)

A Note to Those Who Donated to the Seed Exchange

Thank you to everyone who brought seeds to the seed exchange. The event has grown over the years and with the increased participation is increased diversity of the offerings.

I was excited to see things that I am unable to collect. Know that those will be packaged for sale at our plant sale. In the cases where I have some of those seeds as well, I am going to attempt to mark those collected from the north county as separate from the south county just in case it makes a difference in how well they might grow. Your seeds may become funds for our chapter to use in promoting native plants. And every packet we sell is a chance to get more natives into gardens.

Some of you have asked for a list of what I would like you to collect. That is hard for me. I am not a botanist and don't know what I am missing. There are a few standout things, like the *Asclepias eriocarpa* and the *Trichostema lanatum*. And I know I have to ask for *Rhus integrifolia* and *Rhus ovata* every year. I would love to have more *Arctostaphylos* to offer, especially if you have wild-grown plants. *Clematis* would be on the list as would *Dendromecon*. Some of these are known to be difficult to grow from seed but if we have lots of seed to play with, some of us who like to experiment might come up with a way to make that easier.

Wildflower seeds are the most popular, but if you heard Elliott Paulson's comment at the chapter meeting, you realize that many of your seeds are making it into his nursery to be grown into plants and sold to a wide customer base. The bottom line, I think, is that if you are willing to collect, then please collect. The reason I like to promote growing from seed is to preserve genetics. Nursery plants are so often just clones. If we have multiple offerings of the same seed, I am assuming that there might be slight differences in the genetic makeup. If you want to send me a list of plants that you are considering, I would let you know if I am interested. But just a warning: the answer will most likely be yes.

So, thank you again and please, keep observing and keep collecting.

Marti Rutherford
slomire@msn.com

Additional comment – Among the seeds that came home with me to process was a little envelope that contained what appear to be teeth. If you want that packet back please contact me. I will discard in a few months if I do not hear from anyone.



October Seed Exchange. Photo: Mardi Niles

Seed for Sale on Nov 4th

There will be many species of seeds for sale at the plant sale. We will have a mix of wildflowers, herbaceous perennials, shrubs, trees, and grasses. In some cases, we won't have very many so early shopping is recommended. Since we had great participation at the seed exchange (thank you everyone), there will be some seeds that we have never sold before and greater quantities of a few that seem to run out quickly. So please check it out.

The seeds available at the plant sale are generally garden-grown and possibly hybridized. In most cases the seeds are those collected this past year. We had a very generous donation of owl's clover seed though which was commercially grown and is not from this year. Most of the native seeds survive for several years and I do not have access to fresh owl's clover seed so I will be packaging these for sale.

We offer no guarantees with our seeds. There has been no purity testing, no germination testing, or any other testing. We don't have sophisticated cleaning equipment and some of the seed packets will include the pappus or bits of dried flower along with the seed. Often, in those cases, the seed is sown along with the chaff. Seeds are identified by the contributors so no guarantees there either. And seed is labeled from the parent plant. In the case of seeds from cultivars, the resulting plant will not be that cultivar but should share many of the characteristics of the parent plant.

Because of all the caveats above, the packets are very inexpensive at only \$1.00 per packet. As for quantity of seeds, sometimes that depends upon how much seed we had available. Generally, for annuals there is a generous amount. For some of the perennials that are never sown by just broadcasting there are fewer. And just a note about starting the seed: almost all of the germination that I do is with seed-starting soil and pots. I have had some success in direct sowing of some *Clarkia* and the *Grindelia* but the birds and insects and snails are sometimes fed by my direct sowing. Just a reminder...these seeds are generally not suitable for restoration projects.

Field Trips



October 29th, 2023, Sunday, 9:30 am, Manzanita Field Trip #7, West Cuesta Ridge, San Luis Obispo, CA.

Meet at the start of the paved road (TV Tower Road) off Hwy US 101, at the top of Cuesta Grade, heading west. (35.347018, -120.630359). This outing is a combination car and hike field trip. At the start, we will consolidate into fewer cars, then proceed toward the Botanical Special Interest Area, with stops along the way. At the Special Interest parking area, for those who wish to continue on-foot, there will be a hike from that area. We will see one manzanita species on this outing, the local endemic Bishop manzanita (*Arctostaphylos obispoensis* -CNPS ranked 4.3), and walk through the unique ridge-top vegetation adapted to serpentinite derived soils: the Sargent Cypress and Coulter pine forest, *Quercus durata*, and other chaparral species, etc., as well as see the rare San Luis Obispo sedge, 1B.2 ranking, (*Carex obispoensis*). Bring adequate water, snacks, and dress in layers for the weather, with a hat, sturdy shoes and/or walking sticks recommended due to the rocky trail. Contact: Bill, 805-459-2103 for questions or information. For more information about this manzanita species, go to: <https://www.calflora.org/app/taxon?crn=590>

Saturday, November 18, 2023, 9:30 am, Templeton, CA. CNPS bike ride along Santa Rita Creek Road.

Come join us for a ride along beautiful Santa Rita Creek to encounter this lush riparian plant community and enjoy the autumn foliage. Meet in the parking lot of the Vineyard Dog Park (35.543411, -120.739266), located one mile west of Hwy 101 on Vineyard Dr. This ride is 15 miles in length with a 300 ft. elevation gain, lasting 2.5 hours. This is a paved/dirt road. Bring a bicycle, helmet, water, snacks, and dress in layers. For questions or information, or to carpool from SLO, contact Bill, 805-459-2103; to carpool from Cambria and /or North County, contact David, 805-459-9007. Rain or the threat of rain cancels.



Sunday, December 10, 2023, 10:00 am, Los Osos, CA. Manzanita Field Trip #8.

This is a CNPS outing to study the morphologies of two manzanita subspecies. If you have ever wondered how lines are drawn in plant taxonomy, especially between two subspecies, join us in the Los Osos maritime chaparral to review two of the subspecies of *Arctostaphylos crustacea*: subsp. *crustacea* (brittle leaf manzanita) and b) subsp. *rosei* (Rose's manzanita) that occur within a one-mile radius of each other.

- Subsp. *crustacea* - Stem: twig (and nascent inflorescence) short- and long-stiff-nonglandular-hairy, occasionally sparsely glandular. Leaf: abaxially +- nonglandular-hairy, in age glabrous.

- Subsp. *rosei* - Stem: twig (and nascent inflorescence, pedicel, ovary) generally short-nonglandular-hairy. Leaf: blade abaxially glabrous.



Photos: Above right: *A. crustacea* without long hairs.

Below, right: *A. crustacea* with long hairs.

Below, page center: *A. morroensis* and *A. crustacea*, Sept 2023.



Bring a hand lens, note pad, and pencil, as well as adequate water, snacks, and dress in layers for the weather; a hat and sturdy shoes is advised. This outing is 2 miles in length, with 200 ft. elevation gain, lasting 2 hours. Meet at the intersection of Bayview Heights Dr. and Bay Vista Ln. in Los Osos (35.305432, -120.831412). Parking is available on Bay Vista Ln. Contact Bill, 805-459-2103. Rain or the threat of rain cancels.

Our “Plant Identification in the Field” Workshop Last Spring

On a perfectly mild spring morning on the 20th of May this year, a dozen or so plant lovers attended the first of a new series of plant identification workshops led by local botanists and chapter board members Kristen Nelson and Dena Grossenbacher. Our goal with these professional development workshops is to provide local biologists with hands-on training in keying plants using the new Flora of San Luis Obispo County, California by Dr. David Keil. Our field classroom was Laguna Lake Park in San Luis Obispo, home to a high diversity of native flora in the serpentine hills and meadows.

As many naturalists have been delighted to experience, 2023 was an amazing year for floral diversity and abundance in California. Laguna Lake did not disappoint. Our first stop was in a gentle swale near the base of the rocky hill where we gingerly stepped around the rare San Luis Obispo owl’s clover (*Castilleja densiflora* var. *obispoensis*) and saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*). Kristen and Dena led us through keying out a pretty little yellow-flowered forb to the family Ranunculaceae. After that, participants tested their skills with the family key on a large white flowering forb to get to Convolvulaceae. Eager to learn, many of the students also keyed out their specimens to genus and species as well, working their way to *Ranunculus californicus* and *Calystegia macrostegia*. Then we moved down to a lowland meadow to work through the family, genus, and species keys on *Trifolium* species in the family Fabaceae. The two species of *T. variegatum* and *T. wormskioldii* were delightfully challenging, providing a fantastically teachable moment that keying can be difficult even for experienced botanists and even with tools such as Calflora so readily available. Diligently and carefully working through the key can sometimes yield unexpected results. “Keying outside is different (limited magnification and reference material, live samples with more material to inspect)” said one participant in our post-workshop survey, “Using local species and the new regional flora was more meaningful.”



Dena Grossenbacher and Kristen Nelson at Laguna Lake Park. Photo by Brooke Wallasch.

Keep your eyes open for announcements in the newsletters this winter for another field-based plant keying workshop by Dena and Kristen in the spring of 2024, and more pre-meeting keying sessions with Drs. Keil and Grossenbacher. If you’re new to plant identification or it’s been a while since basic botany in college, I encourage you to watch some of the plentiful YouTube videos on how to use botanical keys and learn basic plant morphology. Challenge yourself to learn the about morphological traits not only of our most plentiful Eudicots, but also ferns, conifers, grasses, and <gasp> even sedges. I recommend using a detailed plant morphology book with your new Flora of San Luis Obispo County, such as Plant Identification Terminology by James G. Harris and Melinda Woolf Harris. Finally, I want to send out many thanks to our May 2023 workshop volunteers from Cal Poly: Brooke Wallasch, Eda McCull, and Emily Staats.

by Mindy Trask, CNPS-SLO workshop coordinator

DUMB STUFF TO DO: IS THE COMMON NAME OF EACH PLANT REFLECTING THE FRONT END OR THE BACK END OF AN ANIMAL?

1. *Aesculus californica*; 2. *Hypochaeris* sp.; 3. *Typha latifolia*; 4. *Cerastium giomeratum*; 5. *Geranium* sp.;
6. *Cylindropuntia californica*; 7. *Equisitum* sp.; 8. *Adelinia grandis*; 9. *Anemopsis californica*; 10. *Myosurus minimus*;
11. *Wyethia glabra*; 12. *Malacothrix coulteri*

ANSWERS NEXT PAGE

Lichen of the Month: *Flavoparmelia caperata*



The foliose *Flavoparmelia caperata* was photographed on an old corral plank at San Carpoforo Creek. It is pale yellowish green on the top surface, and black on the lower surface with a brown margin. The common name is the Common greenshield lichen. It is common on oaks in coastal California, and on broad leaf trees in the eastern USA. Look for it in the Los Osos Oaks Reserve. It has a worldwide distribution, including South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Photo: D. Chipping

HORTICULTURE NOW

With Fall upon us, we are quickly approaching the annual November plant sale. Keeping this in mind, I thought it would be the appropriate time to cover some basic tips for plant selection.

Water

After last Winter's heavy rains, there is a sigh of relief among those who have a native plant garden. Having water available for new planting is the single most important factor for success. This is a particularly important during dry Winter years. All California native plants require Winter moisture to become established and thrive. Sometimes a once-a-month Summer watering will be needed to keep plants presentable. It is important to pay attention to watering during the first two years of growth to ensure proper establishment.

Location

Location may be the second most important factor when selecting a new plant. This may sound like a 'no brainer' but as the seasons change, so does the angle of the sun. The sun's movement can turn a full sun area into a partly shaded area during the coldest time of the year, which could be an issue for some frost-tender plants. I have this problem at my house. As the sun goes lower in the sky, my front north-facing planter goes from full sun to partial shade then to full shade. Remember, it's all about location. I have found that *Ribes speciosum* (fuchsia-flowered gooseberry) can take that gradual change.

Wind Exposure

We have all noticed the tops of trees growing flat due to the strong prevailing coastal winds. The Elfin Forest oak groves (in Baywood-Los Osos) are a perfect example. Selecting the right plant and proper placement will create success. Not all winds are alike. You have your cold north winds, there are the hot summer winds, and the relentless salty Pacific winds which can decimate new growth. Trees and shrubs that have evolved in coastal areas are somewhat resistant to these salty Pacific winds and would be the best selection for a coastal garden.

Soils

Many horticulturists put soil structure and condition high on the plant selection list. After all, why go through the effort to change existing soil substrate? I personally feel that it is possible to alter soil by adding various amendments and create what soil condition is needed for selected plant. Changing soil profiles on a large scale is not affordable but in a small garden setting it is approachable. It is important to remember organic amendments can contain soil pathogens which are part of the normal decaying mechanism, but could be harmful to some plants. Lastly, mulch and organics can increase fire danger.

Insects, Diseases and Browsing Animals

There are many sad stories of gardens destroyed by pests, diseases and deer. Even birds, such as Quail and Scrub Jays, can damage plants beyond the point of no return. By selecting the right plant to avoid a problem, one can lessen the chance of failure and increase the likelihood of success. Like the native trees and shrubs they feed upon, some insects and diseases have evolved to be very particular on what they will attack. *Asclepias californica* (California milkweed) is a perfect example: one insect, the larvae of the Monarch butterfly, has evolved to forage on milkweed leaves. Other herbaceous plants, such as *Diplacus aurantiacus* (sticky monkey-flower) have other insect problems such as a beetle which will only feed on them. Likewise, some plants, such as those in the Sage family have high oil contents in their foliage that protect them from predation. Plants in the Sage family would be a wise choice for those who have deer and rabbit problems. Inland Manzanita species get terrible leaf spot if planted on the coast. Once again, the right choice for the coast is a coastal species of Manzanita such as *Arctostaphylos densiflora* 'Howard McMinn'.

In conclusion, before you get too concerned that you might select the wrong plant, don't worry. Part of horticulture is learning by your mistakes. Now, with all the basic tips fresh in your mind, head to the plant sale knowing you have the tools needed to make the right plant selection.

For now, Happy Gardening; *John Nowak and Suzette Girouard*. And see you at the plant sale!

Native Plants in Winter - Upcoming Family Sketch Hike at Three Bridges

Winter is not just bare sticks in the woods, but fallen leaves (some are huge!), nuts and seeds, and textures of bark and lichen. Here's an upcoming opportunity for us to slow down and look at nature closely.

This easy wintertime hike at Three Bridges in Atascadero is an entry-level introduction to both native plants and drawing; no experience in either is necessary. The hike is aimed at kids aged 5-10 years and their families; however, all are welcome. The hike route is stroller-accessible and will be two hours in length. Sketchbooks and pencils included! Free!

Date still to be determined. Stay tuned! Contact Judy Johnson-Williams with your questions judy_j-w@ix.netcom.com

LOOKING BACK: WHAT THE OLD NOVEMBER NEWSLETTERS TELL US

Looking back 10 years to November 2013, we were concerned about the Los Osos Habitat Conservation Plan starting its third iteration, and basically allowing take of protected species within the urban reserve line on the basis of there being sufficient habitat protected by the existing greenbelt.

Looking back 15 years to November 2008, we reported that Santa Margarita Ranch's plan was rejected by the Planning Commission, but we thought that the intent was to force an appeal to the current development-friendly Board of Supervisors who would approve the project before a new Board was seated in 2009.

Looking back 25 years to November 1997, we were reviewing the proposed route of the Nacimiento Lake Pipeline. Approval was given to allow Sycamore Hot Springs to build in the San Luis Obispo Creek floodplain, and we were working to keep Lucia Mar School District from building in Nipomo Regional Park.

Looking back 30 years to November 1993, we were angered that the County allowed a new house to destroy a significant population of Compact Cobweb Thistle opposite San Simeon State Park.

Looking back 35 years to November 1988, we were conducting rare plant surveys on the shore of Morro Bay. Malcolm McLeod was awarded the '1988 Award for Plant Conservation' by the State Office.

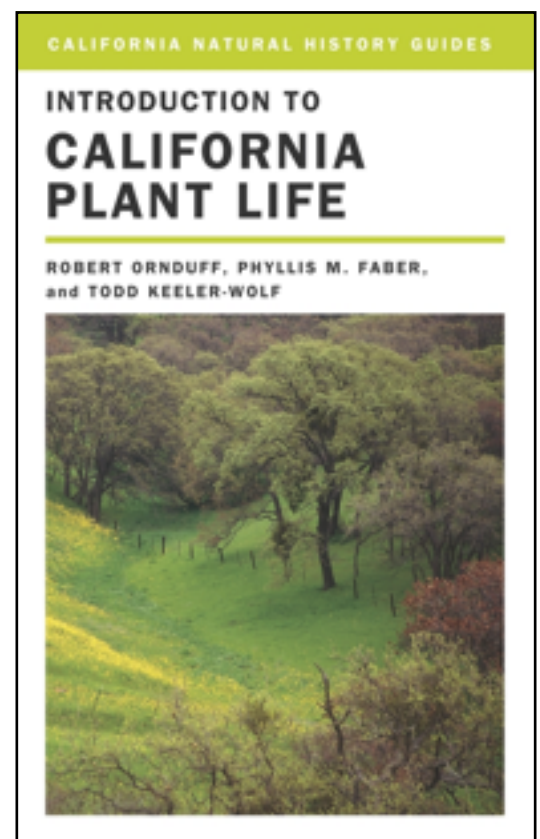
From John Doyle's Library

One of my favorite informative books to read on the native plants of California is the University of California Press, 2003 edition of *Introduction to California Plant Life*. The book covers the unique flora of our state, vegetation types, topography, evolution of plants, the botanists, explorers, indigenous peoples of California, and the future of the flora.

Prior to publication, serious concerns were being raised about climate change and the long-term effects of human-induced change on flora and fauna in California, and laws were created. (Currently politicians and land developers are circumventing these laws due to the need for housing. such as in the currently active Dana Reserve Project).

This is what Robert Ornduff, Phyllis Faber, and Todd Keeler Wolf had to say about these laws in the 2003 book:

"Since the early 1900s plants were protected by the creation of national parks and national forests, but these protections protect the landscape and are not species specific. Some additional protection came with the National Environmental Protection Act of 1970 and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 that require the preparation of full disclosure documents for project impacts. The first federal protection for plant species came when Richard Nixon signed the federal Endangered Species Act in 1973. It extends protection to plants and establishes a category for threatened species before they become endangered. This act has been instrumental in protecting habitat and slowing the population decline of hundreds of species of plants. Further plant protection stems from three other laws: the 1977 Native Plant Protection Act, the 1984 California Endangered Species Act and the 1991 Natural Communities Conservation Planning Act. These laws promote rare species protection through prohibition, disclosure, and planning. They all affect private lands in California where strong legal privilege for private land ownership exists. Although the endangered species laws have been powerful tools, especially for protecting specific plant populations, the long-range outlook for plants is poor unless planning tools protect them for the long run. Only by using regional approaches that avoid patchwork habitat and destructive water diversions will we maintain our present level of diversity."



FRONT END OR BACK END? ANSWERS

1. Front: Buckeye; 2. Front: Cat's Ear; 3. Back: Cat Tail; 4. Front: Mouse-ear; 5. Front: Cranesbill; 6. Front: Staghorn cholla; 7. Back: Horsetail; 8. Front: Hound's Tongue; 9. Back: Lizard Tail; 10. Back: Mouse Tail; 11. Front: Mule Ears; 12. Front: Snake's Head

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WE ALWAYS NEED PEOPLE TO HELP OUT. OUR MISSION IS VITAL AND OUR FLORA IS AT RISK.

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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, *Artemisia*; 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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San Luis Obispo, CA 93406



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I wish to affiliate with the San Luis Obispo Chapter

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