Obispoensis

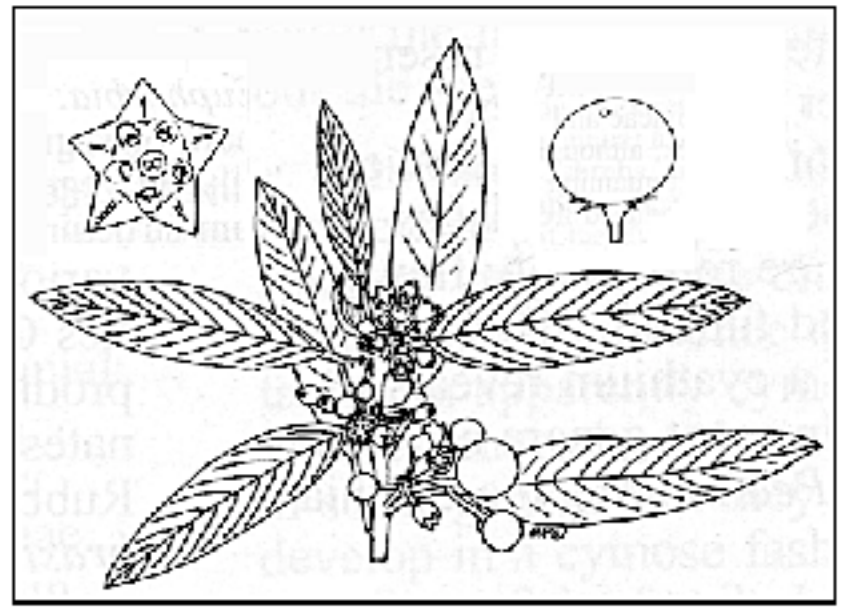
Newsletter of the San Luis Obispo Chapter of the California Native Plant Society

December 2025

COVER: *Frangula californica* subsp. *californica* (Cunningham, Chapter Photo Collection)

California coffeeberry *Frangula californica*
Dr. Dirk Walters

Bonnie's coffeeberry drawings were originally drawn for early editions of Dr. David Keil's and my Plant Taxonomy textbook. Shrubs known as coffeeberry are common throughout the County, especially in mesic sites, but can also be found in dry (xeric) sites. The term 'mesic' refers to sites with adequate soil moisture, but neither too much nor too little.



Coffeeberries can be found flowering and/or fruiting most of the year, although most flowering occurs from late April through July. Pistils are found within the flower at the bottom of a shallow cup-shaped structure on whose edge can be found the sepals, petals, and stamens. Botanists call this structure a hypanthium. Speaking of petals, can you find them in Bonnie's drawing of the flower? They are the tiny 'hoods' seen enclosing the stamens. Botanists define flower parts not by their function but by their position; not all petals are large and showy and function to attract animal pollinators. The placement of stamens relative to the petals, i.e. right in front, is characteristic of the coffeeberry family, the Rhamnaceae. Such a stamen placement is termed 'opposite' as in 'stamens opposite the petals'. This is the less common placement as most flower have stamens between the petals. Coffeeberry flowers are pale green to yellow-green in color, and are easily missed as they are less than ½ inch wide, and are best examined through a hand lens.

The plant is known locally simply as 'coffeeberry',,but in the Jepson Manual it is called 'California coffee berry', and the scientific name is *Frangula californica*. According to Dr. Keil's County Flora, there are two species of coffeeberry, one of which (*Frangula purshiana* subsp. *purshiana*) is limited to a single specimen and is probably a horticultural escapee. I haven't seen it. True California coffeeberries are extremely variable shrubs that can be subdivided into at least two intergrading varieties or subspecies depending on author or date of publication (subsp. *californica* and *tomentella*). What is the difference between subspecies and varieties? To be truthful, I've never been truly sure. Both are recognized by the official Botanical Nomenclature Code, but the difference seems to me to be in the eye of the ranks author. In general, subspecies characteristics tend to be more obvious and significant whereas variety characteristics are recognized primarily on the conspicuousness of their differences. For example, in the text portion of a recent flora, there are two subspecies of coffeeberry recognized, but in the photo section the photos of the subspecies are labeled as representing varieties. The appearance difference between the two California coffeeberry subspecies depends primarily on its leaves. The more common subspecies (subsp. *californica*) is characteristic of more mesic habitats with the upper surface of its thickish leaves a shiny bright green. The other subspecies (subsp. *tomentella*) prefers drier habitats of the East County, and produces leaves that are usually smaller, duller in color and usually visibly 'hairy' even to the naked eye. The height of individual plants varies from less than a meter on exposed coasts to up to five meters when growing in tall coastal scrub, dune scrub, .chaparral and forested areas such as Los Osos Oaks Reserve.

Flowers are replaced first by immature green berries that later change to red to black when they mature. Are the berries edible? To be truthful, I don't know. Early cultures throughout the world have eaten the berries of various species of *Rhamnus* or *Frangula*. but many species have been used as an extreme laxative or purgative. A book on *Poisonous Plants of North America* indicates that there are reports of poisoning in Europe, but none from North America. So, if you're one to experiment, then they may be worth a try. However, for me, I suggest that the highest use would be as food for birds and other native wildlife. It is said the skin of the berry is very bitter and a laxative but the flesh within is edible, and the seeds within the berry can be roasted and ground to make a caffeine-free coffee substitute.

As one might expect, several horticultural varieties have been selected. It can be a spreading ground cover or an upright shrub tall enough to hold its own as a background planting. Small-leaved varieties do quite nicely without summer water in our area whereas the larger leaved varieties do best with limited summer watering. Coffeeberries, especially subsp. *tomentella,* seem to not have any soil preference as they are found on dune sand, clays and even serpentine.

The pale, hairy underside of the leaf of *F. californica* subsp. *tomentella*



Frangula californica subsp. *californica* from the top of the Cuesta Grade. Dirk Walters

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Mosses on the Oaks of the Los Osos Oaks Reserve Part 2

In searching the database of the Consortium of Bryophyte Herbaria for herbarium collections from the Los Osos Oaks, the four species shown here have been found on the soil. The six species found on the oaks were shown in the October Obispoensis issue.

Didymodon vinealis on sandy soil Richard Spjut CC BY-NC 4.0

Funaria hygrometrica on sunny sandy soil British Bryological Society

Timmiella anomala on shaded sand Ron Vanderhoff CC BY-NC 4.0

Rosulabryum torquescens on shaded sandy soil. British Bryological Society

Get Up To Speed On Mosses

The editor is going to start a series of articles describing the mosses that have been documented in the county. Like many of you, the editor is finding the descriptive terms used for the bryophytes to be a bit different from the terms we are used to. As a result you might find it useful to look at web sites that are designed to introduce people to the mosses. I think the University at Buffalo's Soil Ecology Wiki as pretty good, so here is a link to some moss fundamentals.**https://soil.evs.buffalo.edu/index.php/Moss**

Chapter Monthly Program
Thursday, December 4th, San Luis Obispo Vets Hall

(corner of Mill St. and Grand Ave)

Keying Workshop 5:30-6:30 pm, Dessert Potluck 6:30-7:30 pm; Business and Program Starts 7:30pm.

Dr Dena Grossenbacher

Cal. Poly State University

Underneath the Mistletoe: Exploring Mistletoe and Their Hosts in SLO County

Have you ever wondered what a mistletoe is and where to find them? How do they get around? Do they specialize on certain hosts? Do they harm their hosts? We will explore all of this and more, including master's thesis work by Ella Abelli-Amen who conducted experimental mistletoe transplants at Santa Margarita Ranch to test whether oak-mistletoe specialize on coast live, valley or blue oak. The answer was a surprise.

Dr Dena Grossenbacher is an associate professor of botany at Cal Poly in the Department of Biological Sciences. She studies the evolution and ecology of California's diverse flora, from alpine to coastal habitats. Her favorite plants tend to be those in extreme and edgy habitats. She is currently co-president of our CNPS chapter, the program director of the California Botanical Society, and associate editor of the journal Madroño, and recently published a Manual of Plant Identification and Classification.

Photo by Ella Abelli-Amen

Mythic Mistletoe: Possibly More Than You Ever Wanted to Know.

First of all, every part of the plant is poisonous, so whatever you do, never make a tea of the plant to counter other poisons; however this might be recommended by those in Washington. The active ingredient is Phoratoxin. Symptoms are blurred vision, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, stomach pain, and weakness. Symptoms last for 1 to 3 days and may require a hospital stay. Death is unlikely.

The tradition of kissing under the mistletoe originated in 18th-century England, emerging from older beliefs about the plant's connection to fertility and peace. In Norse mythology, Frigga, the goddess of love, blessed the mistletoe after her son Baldur was resurrected. He had been killed by a dart made of mistletoe due to a botanic mistake made by his mother, who, through magic, said that her son would be protected from anything that grew on land or under it. Not having taken a CNPS workshop, she did not know that mistletoe grew on trees, and therefore accidentally killed Buldur. Frigga wept and wept for her son, her tears turning into the berries on the mistletoe, and Baldur then awoke. Thereafter, the plant become sacred.

The Greeks had a myth that Aeneas escaped Hades by showing the River Styx ferryman a branch of the plant that some doves had carried to him. The Romans associated mistletoe with peace and fertility during their Saturnalia festival. Enemies were said to reconcile their differences by fighting under the mistletoe, and they used it in marriage ceremonies.

In very early Britain, the Druids thought the plant protected against evil and sickness, and that passing under it made you stop any aggression for 24 hours. In 18th-century England, the modern kissing tradition is first documented as it became popular among the servant classes. The practice involved hanging a "kissing bough" of mistletoe in doorways and windows. A young woman caught under the bough could not refuse a kiss, and it was considered bad luck if she did. A berry was plucked with each kiss, and the kissing stopped once the berries ran out. The tradition became widely adopted across all social classes by the 1800s, partly thanks to writers like Washington Irving, who described the custom in his writings about English Christmas traditions. *(Editor's Confession: This was generated from web sources and tweaked. There is no indication that kissing the editor under a mistletoe had any beneficial effect to the kisser).*

Note: Earlier Time

CNPS-SLO Mini-Keying Workshops: Holiday Plants

- Free pre-meeting keying workshop using the Vascular Plants of SLO County
- December 4, 2025, 5:30-6:30pm; SLO Vets Hall
- Holiday theme: holiday trees & mistletoes
- Learn about key characteristics to identify Pinaceae and Viscaceae species and practice keying locally collected specimens
- Participants provide their own hand lens, headlamp, dissection tools
- We will provide extra tools and copies of relevant key

Horticulture Now

Welcome to Horticulture Now, a column which features horticultural uses of California's native plants. Today's newly written article discusses garden uses of coastal dudleya. There are many interesting plants growing on the Central Coast, but one of which seems to be out of place. It is a dainty, succulent plant growing close to the soil which holds its tap root and small branches in place. Its name is *Dudleya lanceolata* (coastal dudleya), sometimes called "liveforever" as it seems to never die.

Locally you will find coastal Dudleya mainly growing in the Coastal Dune Scrub plant community. A favorite location is under *Artemisia californica* (California sagebrush) or *Ericameria ericoides* (Mock Heather), It also occurs in the Maritime Chaparral plant community, living under *Ceanothus cuneatus* (Buck brush) and *Salvia mellifera* (Black sage).

Photo: David Chipping

Most obvious when in bloom, its flowers are found on top of 12-inch stems and form small clusters of interesting-looking blossoms *Dudleya lanceolata* flowers from April through July, and attract many insects, such as beetles (including ladybugs), and birds, especially hummingbirds, which are attracted to its colorful yellow to pink blossoms.

In the garden, *Dudleya* is an excellent choice for a rock garden. This plant's long fleshy leaves give it an interesting grey appearance, along with multiple stems which develop with age. *Dudleya* also makes an excellent choice as a house plant, but a sunny window is a must. Watch for mealybugs attacking the plants in the spring. It is best to use water to wash mealybugs away. Always plant in a cactus mix soil for good drainage.

Winter is an excellent time to walk and look for *Dudleya*. Its ability to intake moisture quickly during January through March enables its ability to bloom and making it easiest to spot in June. *Dudleya* are sought after for collections and sadly, even as you read this article, someone, somewhere in California is removing a rare *Dudleya* specimen from the wild. Until next time,

Happy gardening, **John and Suzette**.

A Chance to Help A Student?

This spring, thirty-five Cal Poly students in Field Botany, Ornithology, and Herpetology will embark on the Field Quarter, a transformative, quarter-long scientific expedition across California. Led by Drs. Yost, Ritter, Taylor, and Francis, students will study plants, birds, reptiles, and amphibians while traveling through the Mojave and Sonoran deserts, the redwood forests of the North Coast, the volcanic landscapes of Lassen, the wetlands of the Central Valley, and the high passes of the Sierra Nevada. Field Quarter embodies Cal Poly's Learn by Doing approach by placing students directly in the ecosystems they study, giving them hands-on research experience that shapes careers in ecology, botany, conservation, and environmental science. To ensure that every student can participate regardless of financial means, Cal Poly is matching all donations. Readers who wish to support this life-changing program can learn more or make a gift at **https://crowdfund.calpoly.edu/project/48458**

With appreciation, **The Biosciences Faculty Committee**

Seed Sale Success at Plant Sale

It was a great plant sale and a good seed sale. We offered over 130 species of seeds. It is thanks to the contributions of many of you that we were able to have that much diversity. We parted with lots of those seeds. Some species were completely sold out. Some did not sell at all. Lupines seem to always be popular. Wildflowers are popular. I depend upon others to do the collecting on many of those species because they don't grow well for me or I do not have access to them. I am relaying this because I am hoping to have more of you collect during the next season. I would like to have even more diversity. This will be my last newsletter submission for a few months, but I hope many of you will keep in mind my request for more seeds. Thanks again to all who contributed seed and to all who purchased seed packets. **Marti Rutherford**

This quiz was recovered from a scan of a 1990 Obispoensis

PINE TRIVIA - By David Chipping

(Modified from Hawksworth and Bailey, Journal of Forestry, 1989)

Match the attribute in column 1 to pine in column 2

(a) Grows at highest elevation (13,400 ft)	(1) Western White Pine
(b) Two States with the most number of species	(2) Hartweg Pine (Mexico)
(c) States with no native pines	(3) Mugo Pine (Alps) & Pinus herrerai (Mexico)
(d) Has the longest cone (26")	(4) Torrey Pine
(e) Has the shortest cone (1")	(5) Bristlecone Pine
(f) Oldest Pine (5,000 years)	(6) Coulter Pine
(g) Heaviest pine cone (green cone to 5 lbs)	(7) California & Arizona
(h) Longest needle retention (38 years)	(8) Pinus maxmartinizzi (Mexico)
(i) Country with most pine species (39 species + 18 varieties and forms)	(9) Lodgepole Pine
(j) Largest seeds (1")	(10) Pinus merkusii
(k) Most needles to cluster (up to 8)	(11) Kansas and Hawaii
(l) Least needles in cluster	(12) Sugar Pine
(m) Grows closest to the equator (S.E. Asia)	(13) Mexico
(n) Smallest range of a U. S. Pine	(14) Alabama
(o) Greatest elevation range (11,000 ft)	(15) Monterey Pine
(p) Tallest Pine	(16) Durango Pine
(q) Largest girth	(17) Western Pinyon Pine
(r) State with slash pine as state tree	(18) Apache Pine, Pinus palustris and MicchoacanPine
(s) Fastest growing California	(19) Norfolk Pine
(t) Longest Needles (20")	(20) Scotch Pine
(u) Pine with largest natural world distribution	
(v) Isn't a pine	

ANSWERS:
a.2; b.7; c.11; d.12; e.3; f.5; g.6; h.5; i.13; j.8; k.16; l.17; m.10; n.4; o.9; p.12; q.12 & 1; r.14; s.15; t.18; u.20; v.19

Miossi Open Space,
Saturday, December 13th, 2025, 10:00 am

Join us for a hike in the back hills of San Luis Obispo. We will explore the foothills behind Cal Poly. This outing is 3.5 miles in length, with a gradual 750 ft. elevation gain, lasting 2.5 hours. Meet at the trailhead along Old Stage Coach Rd. (35.318623, -120.621858). Bring adequate water, snacks, and dress in layers for the weather; a hat and sturdy shoes is advised. Please sign the Liability Waiver and register for this event by clicking the link below. Contact Bill, 805-459-2103. Rain or the threat of rain, cancels this outing. Review the Miossi Open Space website:
https://www.slocity.org/home/showdocument?id=29932

Sign in waiverSign

Para encontrar las opciones en español, haga un clic al círculo del cuadro gris y seleccione español como su idioma preferido.

Join a Joint CNPS-Friends of Fiscalini Reserve Mushroom Walk,
Saturday, January 24th, 2026, 10:00 am

Leaders: David Krause, Al Normandin, Dennis Sheridan

Boletus edulis: David Krause

This walk will be limited to 75 people, who will be split into three leader-led groups of 25 people each. Details will follow in the next issue of Obispoensis.

LOOKING BACK: WHAT THE OLD DECEMBER NEWSLETTERS TELL US

December 2015: The monthly meeting featured Dr. Ben Carter, Director of the Carl Sharsmith Herbarium at San Jose State University who made a presentation entitled "Bryology: a big role for small plants in enhancing our understanding of the California flora." There was a field trip to the east side of Morro Bay State Park. CNPS attended and gave input to a scoping meeting for a proposed trail through Price Canyon from Edna to Pismo Beach and will be part of a section of the bi-state Anza Trail, and would have to pass through the Arroyo Grande Oil Field. CNPS had issues with sections of trail that went through relatively undisturbed oak woodland and the habitat of Pismo clarkia rather than staying in areas that are currently disturbed.

December 2005: In a joint meeting with the Society of American Foresters, Brian Dietterick spoke on the rehabilitation of a creek at Swanton Ranch. The County was discussing the Willow Road interchange in Nipomo. We put out a call for a survey of vernal pools east of Paso Robles.

December 2000: We supported funding the purchase of Johnson Ranch in SLO. Big issues revolved around the protection of dune habitat in Los Osos from the sewer project. Our meeting featured Karen Osland on ethnobotany. The monthly field trip was about the forest and fungi in Cambria.

December 1995: We commented on the Los Robles Del Mar Specific Plan at Pismo Beach which threatened Pismo clarkia. David Krause worked with Paso Robles schools on curriculum issues. We opened a photo contest to members. We were facing major efforts to weaken the California Endangered Species Act. Shirley Sparling led several coastal walks, and Mary Coffeen led a hike on the east side of Morro Bay State Park. Craig Cunningham gave a slideshow of travels around the west.

December 1990: The monthly meeting featured Dr. Donald Smilovitz speaking on Lyme Disease. Bill Deneen was concerned about jubata grass invading the dunes. We were dealing with the politics of feral pig control. We looked for comments on the Holland Vegetation Classification of the Central Dune Scrub Community. We were watching a CalTrans proposal to put camping and pullouts on the west side of Highway 1 north of San Simeon.

December 1985: No newsletter.

CHAPTER BOARD ELECTIONS

Every year in December, the CNPS San Luis Obispo Chapter elects its Officers to serve on the Board of Directors the following year. The Officers consist of President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary. As a CNPS SLO Chapter Member, you have the opportunity to vote for our Officers. This will take place at the start of the December 4, 2025 General Meeting, so be sure to join at 7:30 PM and let your voice be heard. Statements from the Officer nominees are shown below to help you make your decision; our current Co-Presidents and Treasurer have agreed to continue their duties for another year. During the December 4 meeting, nominations may be taken from the "floor" if you have other candidate suggestions for the four Officer positions. New officers will be installed formally at our February 2026 General Meeting.

CHAPTER OFFICER JOB DESCRIPTIONS

President shall: (A) Represent the chapter in negotiations with various organizations, including the Chapter Council; (B) Preside at all regular and special meetings of the chapter and the Chapter Board; (C) Appoint, with Chapter Board approval, Committee Chairs as needed to conduct the work of the chapter; (D) Keep a list of committees and their members and ensure the filing of committee reports; (E) Prepare an Annual Report of the year's activities and submit a copy as required by the Society, and (F) Be an ex-officio member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. In representing the Chapter, the President may select an Alternate or a delegate who is also a member of the Board.

Vice President shall: (A) Perform the duties of the President in the absence of the President or at the President's request; (B) Arrange programs for all general meetings; (C) Assist the President in carrying out the duties of the office, and perform such other duties as may be designated by the Board.

Recording Secretary shall: (A) Record minutes of all proceedings of the chapter and the Chapter Board; (B) Distribute minutes to the Board members; and (C) Ensure posting of minutes to the administrative file.

Treasurer shall: (A) Maintain the financial accounts of the Chapter; (B) Sign all checks co-signed by the President or other Board designate; (C) Pay bills approved by the Board; (D) Submit a report at each Board meeting with a copy to the Recording Secretary; (E) Provide the State Treasurer annually a financial report for the calendar year and quarterly with a report on taxable sales; and (F) Advise the Board on investments.

OFFICER CANDIDATE STATEMENTS

Co-President: Bill Waycott
In addition to being Field Trip Coordinator, I've been Chapter President in the past and am now serving as Co-President with Dena Grossenbacher. Native plants have been a focus in my life since I was young. Growing up, my mother was a member of CNPS. I strongly believe in the concept of time spent in nature as the remedy for the ills of society. At CNPS we must continue to secure commitments from our officials and educators to provide exposure at all levels to native plant habitats. Time spent in nature leads to curiosity about the web of life. Native plants are the centerpiece of biological systems - we need to shout that from the rooftops.

Co-President: Dena Grossenbacher
I have been our Chapter co-President for one year, a professor of botany at Cal Poly in the Biological Sciences Department for eight years, and a member of CNPS for most of the last 17 years. My own research focuses on the ecology and evolution of California wildflowers, and on the impacts of drought and warming on taxa like our local serpentine seep monkeyflowers as well as alpine plants in the high Sierra Nevada. As Co-President, I facilitate our chapter membership meetings and board meetings. I also work closely with our other Co-president, assisting with other duties as needed. In my professional and personal life, I seek meaningful ways to build community and be of service. This position fits well with that goal.

Vice President: Mike Butler
I am a Biological Sciences master's student at Cal Poly, where I am a lab instructor for General Botany and soon, Plant Taxonomy. I've been a CNPS member for nearly two years, and a regular attendee of our chapter meetings ever since I moved to SLO. My research involves geospatial modeling and surveying for unrecorded populations of the endangered Chorro Creek bog thistle, to better understand its distribution and the potential impacts of climate change on SLO's own spiny serpentine seep endemic. I've previously worked as a botany biotechnician for the National Park Service in the Santa Monica Mountains, and as a consulting biologist doing habitat restoration across Los Angeles and Orange counties.

As a lifelong Californian and tree hugger, I'm passionate about our native plants and eager to share this with anyone and everyone. I am constantly encouraging my friends and students to come to our monthly chapter meetings, and I'll continue to do so. I've got ideas for speakers that I'd be really excited to share with the Chapter, should I be elected to the Vice President position. Seaweed Diversity of California, anyone? I've got someone in mind!

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

OFFICER CANDIDATE STATEMENTS (Continued)

Treasurer: David Krause
I have been Treasurer for many years, and I look forward to serving the Chapter again next year. In this position, I perform the basic duties of Treasurer, such as paying the bills, keeping the accounts, maintaining our investments, and filing financial reports. Additionally, I have set up and run the Online Plant Sale and served as Cashier at the In-Person Plant Sale and at the Sales Table. I created a PayPal account for our Chapter and purchased an iPad, which allows us to take credit cards and other forms of electronic payments and to track our sales. This has made it much easier for our customers, for accounting, and has expanded our reach throughout the state via our Online Bookstore. I ask for your vote to continue in the position as Chapter Treasurer. Thank You!

Recording Secretary: Kyle Suchy
(statement not received by publishing date)

Line Art in the Public Domain : A Nod to the Artist

As noted in the last Obispoensis issue, three of the four volumes of the **Illustrated Flora of the Western States by Abrams et. al**. can be downloaded on a page by page basis. These three links take you to the book cover, from which you can scroll through all the pages, copy the links and paste them into your browser. I am returning to this topic to celebrate the incredible amount of work done by Jeanne R. Janish (1902-1998), who drew the majority of the illustrations. During her career as a botanical illustrator, Jeanne produced thousands of illustrations for over thirty books and other publications.

Jeanne Janish was born on October 20, 1902 in Marshall, Iowa. Her early years were spent in St. Louis where her father was a Presbyterian Minister. Later the family moved to Berkeley, California. Janish attended Vassar College, her mother's alma mater, and graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a major in Latin and a minor in geology in 1924. The same year, she began to attend Stanford University. In 1926, Janish became the first woman to graduate Stanford with a master of arts in geology.

She held a natural talent for drawing that was nurtured during her childhood and teen years by botanical illustrator and botanist Edith Clements and her husband Frederic E. Clements of the Carnegie Institution. Stanford paleontologist James Perrin Smith also noticed Janish's creative abilities and encouraged her to study scientific illustration. Her career led her to illustrate approximately thirty-two major scientific and popular books, as well as many articles. Her artwork can be found not only in scientific publications, but also in field guide books for plants in the Mojave region. The links to the Flora volumes are once again provided:

Volume 1: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31175008627641&seq=1
Volume 2: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31175008055397&seq=1
Volume 3: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31175016221114&seq=1

Lichen of the Month- *Acarospora rosulata*

This month's lichen is *Acarospora rosulata*, with the common name 'rosette cobblestone lichen'. It was photographed on a rock on Simmler Road, on Carrizo Plains National Monument, and is also found throughout the western USA, Norway, and Mongolia. Of the six collections in SLO County, four were from the Carrizo Plain, one from Hi Mountain, and one from near Bitterwater Road. The surface of the lichen is brown and can be shiny, and it is often associated with other crustose lichens on siliceous rocks. Here it is photographed on a stray boulder of siliceous shale on an alluvial fan coming from the Temblor Range.
photo: D. Chipping

MEMBERSHIP CORNER

Greetings to our new, renewing and prospective CNPS members. As you move forward giving voice to native plants, please consider donating through a perennial membership. A perennial membership is a smaller monthly donation to CNPS, rather than a larger annual lump sum, and is similar to a 'sustaining' membership plan offered by public radio or television. For example, you might opt for a $5/month donation as a perennial member rather than a $60/year annual membership. A CNPS perennial membership can be ended or altered at any time, just like an annual membership.

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Perennial membership can help take the financial sting out of a larger annual donation. Additionally, it provides a consistent, and therefore more predictable, stream of revenue for our organization. Consequently, local and statewide efforts to preserve and protect native plants and native plant communities can be reliably planned. Any consistent donation you can provide, even the $5/month minimum for a perennial membership, is appreciated and will go to good use.

If you are not yet a CNPS member and you believe in our mission of native plant protection and appreciation, please consider becoming a member today. If you are already a member, we thank you for your valuable support.

If you have any questions regarding membership, please reach out to me at: chris.slo.cnps@gmail.com
You can link to the perennial membership option, using the QR code.

The following list includes members who have joined, rejoined, or renewed their membership between October 15th and November 15th of this year. Those who have "joined" are brand new CNPS members, and we welcome you. Those who have "rejoined" were once CNPS members, took a break from membership and have now returned (welcome back!). "Renewed" members continued their membership by their anniversary date. Thank you all for your membership, your interest in the CNPS-SLO chapter, and your dedication to California native plants. If you have any questions regarding membership, please reach out to me at: chris.slo.cnps@gmail.com.

JOINED

Alice from Los Osos
Anna from Atascadero
Brenna from Avila Beach
Casey from San Luis Obispo
Deb from Cambria
Gregg from Templeton
Lynette from Santa Maria

REJOINED/RENEWED

Andres from Woodland Hills
Arthur from Paso Robles
Bill from Arroyo Grande
Carl from Redlands
Carly from Arroyo Grande
Charlotte from Coupeville
Christina from Nipomo
Claudia from Atascadero
Cynthia from Chico
Damon from Santa Maria
Dan from San Luis Obispo
Debra from Atascadero
Denise from Lompoc
Ginger from Pasadena
Hartmut from Pasadena
Jennifer from Clayton
Joanne from Cambria
Joyce from Atascadero
Kathleen from Carlsbad
Kathleen from San Luis Obispo
Kelly from Glendora
Kevin from Los Osos
Laura from Arroyo Grande
Laurel from Arroyo Grande
Leslie from San Luis Obispo
Leslie from Los Osos
Liz from Santa Barbara
Louise from W Hollywood
Mardi from Arroyo Grande
Mark from Los Osos
Marti from San Luis Obispo
Meg from Atascadero
Nicole from Carmel Valley
Patricia from Lockwood
Philip from Santa Barbara
Rhonda from San Luis Obispo
Samantha from Arroyo Grande
Stephen from Santa Maria
Stephen from Los Olivos
Vicki from Los Osos
Wendy from Los Osos

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

Co-Presidents
Dena Grossenbacher
denagrosATgmailDOTcom

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Vice President
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jacqueline.SLOcnpsATgmailDOTcom

Secretary
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Treasurer
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Chapter Council Rep.
Melissa Mooney
mjmoonATcharterDOTnet

Conservation/Legislation Position Open
(Interim): David Chipping
(805) 528-0914

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

Newsletter Editor David Chipping (805) 528-0914 dchippinATcalpolyDOTedu

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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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