



California Native Plant Society

MARIN CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

Tiburon Mariposa Lily (Calochortus tiburonensis)

Marin chapter established 1973

PLANT OF THE MONTH

Erythranthe nasuta

by Doreen Smith



The monkey faces of *Erythranthe nasuta*—Vernon Smith

Plant of the month for April, Marin's small annual monkeyflower, *Erythranthe nasuta*.

Recent taxonomic work has led to the re-naming of all the California native *Mimulus*. Now they are classified into the genera *Erythranthe*, *Diplacus* and *Mimetanthe*. Marin's particular species of small annual monkeyflower, *Erythranthe nasuta*, can be abundant in seasonal serpentine seeps including those on Mount Tamalpais in the "barren" area above Bootjack Camp.

The plants die once their habitat has dried up in the summer. (Until recently this species of annual monkey flower was lumped with the larger perennial monkeyflower *Erythranthe guttata*. Those robust perennials need a habitat with permanent moisture to survive).



Erythranthe nasuta in serpentine rocky habitat (above), and some individual plants (below)—Vernon Smith



Some may wonder why they were ever called “monkeyflowers.” One reason is the design made by the spotty nectar-guides on the lip of the corolla in some populations. The example with “faces” shown here is from the Leiss Ranch in Chileno valley. MALT offers a fund-raising wildflower walk along the floriferous serpentine rock exposure there each spring.



More *Erythranthe nasuta* —Vernon Smith



ALL MARIN CNPS LIVE EVENTS CANCELLED – SOME CONTINUED AS ZOOM CONFERENCES

How quickly and profoundly life has changed in the space of a few weeks. Only several weeks ago we in the Marin Chapter of CNPS were anticipating a gorgeous spring with a flurry of native plant events during March and April. At the last minute when plans for the usual seasonal desert venue fell through, our chapter stepped up to host the CNPS Chapter Council Meeting scheduled for March 13-15. This was the regular quarterly meeting for CNPS Chapter delegates from around the state to review CNPS policy issues. We secured the Richardson Bay Audubon Center and Sanctuary for the meeting and bracketed field trips around the meeting for delegates and Marin chapter members alike. Ann and Woody Elliott took the lead in planning this meeting, and they, Carolyn Longstreth and others put in many hours on this project. We were also looking forward to our spring native plant sale scheduled for April 18. However, as we got closer to the Chapter Council Meeting, it became clear that

CNPS should not bring people from around the state to a meeting like this and the meeting would have to be canceled. When it was canceled, we thought outdoor activities like field trips might be okay. But at the March 14 Chapter Council Meeting, held by conference call, a growing consensus determined that as an organization we should apply the “Precautionary Principle” and cancel all events for the immediate future.

This meant cancellation of the Rock Springs field trip on Mount Tam on March 15 at the end of the canceled Chapter Council Meeting, as well as cancellation of the April 18 plant sale. Our last live event was a March 13 field trip to St. Hilary’s Open Space Preserve in Tiburon led by Conservation and Invasives Chair Eva Buxton and Jerry Riessen, President of the Tiburon Open Space Committee. After sheltering in place for several weeks, that field trip now feels like it belongs to a different reality.

We are now trying to maintain as many activities as possible through electronic communications. Our regularly scheduled monthly public meeting at 7:30 PM on Monday, April 13 is going ahead as a Zoom videoconference at the regularly scheduled time. Jeff Bisbee, an expert on *Ceanothus*, will give us a tour through this iconic largely California genus (see article on this program and how to access this videoconference). The Marin CNPS board, which usually holds its monthly meeting at a conference room in the offices of the Marin Community Foundation at Hamilton field, will also be meeting by videoconference. In the future we hope to be able to conduct plant sales online, but as yet we don’t have the electronic infrastructure to do this.

Unfortunately, we are going to miss field trips during this glorious spring blooming season. However, we all need exercise after being confined to our homes nearly 24/7. We encourage you to visit any native habitats within walking distance of your home (At this time, all Marin open spaces are closed to those who arrive in vehicles.) – please be sure to maintain social distancing.

The current crisis is also forcing us to evaluate how we communicate with chapter members. For the indefinite future all communications from the Marin chapter will be electronic (our printer is not available to us during the coronavirus emergency). If you have not provided CNPS with your email, please do so now. Also, if you have expressed a preference for “no email” in your

MKAT Update continues on page 3

CNPS membership record, you may receive no further communications from the Marin chapter until you change your membership preference to receive email from CNPS.

We have continued mailing a paper copy of our chapter newsletter long after many other organizations have moved to electronic communications. Newsletter printing and mailing is expensive, and many members have chosen to receive the newsletter electronically. However, as the number of mailed newsletter copies has declined, we are at risk of going below the minimum volume of mailed items needed to qualify for second class mail; below this minimum we must use more costly first class mail.

Another factor moving us in the direction of electronic communication is the complexity of producing the paper newsletter. Its template is based upon a professional editing program that makes assembling and editing the newsletter a time-consuming process which uses a skill set that has a significant learning curve. Consequently, we will be considering whether to make an electronic newsletter permanent going forward.

One thing we can all do while sheltering in place is gardening. Even if we can't go on plant field trips and meet up with friends, we can still garden and use this time to expand our knowledge of native plants and plant communities. One such opportunity is the chapter Zoom videoconference public meeting on Monday, April 13 at 7:30 p.m., featuring Jeff Bisbee discussing and showing photos of our lovely native *Ceanothus*. We hope to see you then!

Kristin Jakob and David Long
Co-presidents, Marin Chapter CNPS



NEWSLETTER EDITOR NEEDED

The newsletter is an important part of the CNPS Marin community. If you're interested in taking over this volunteer role, please contact Kristin Jakob or David Long. There is openness to how the publication is put together, particularly as it is now likely to be online-only—there's no need to be perturbed by desktop publishing software skills! A passion for California's native plants and willingness to coordinate contributors is all that's required.

kristinjakob@att.net
sfdlong@ix.netcom.com

Monday, April 13, Marin Chapter Meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Online Zoom Presentation

CEANOTHUS OF THE BAY AREA AND BEYOND

In this program, Jeff Bisbee will describe the two subgenera of *Ceanothus*, subgenus *Ceanothus* and subgenus *Cerastes*, but concentrate his talk on the *Cerastes* group. He will discuss the characteristics that separate these groups, mentioning some of the species from the subgenus *Ceanothus* that are found in the S.F. Bay Area, then devote some time to *Cerastes*. To conclude, Jeff will describe techniques for raising *Ceanothus* from seed.

Jeff was raised in Grass Valley, in a rural setting where he developed a passion for native plants. His father worked for the forest Service and inspired in the young Jeff an interest in trees, from where his passion grew to include a wide array of plants. He has long been documenting plants through photography, and many of his images have been published. Jeff travelled throughout Mexico photographing conifers in their natural settings for the book *Conifers around the World*. Mike Vasey sparked Jeff's interest in photographing *Arctostaphylos*, leading to the book *Field Guide to Manzanitas*. Since then, he has moved on to other genera such as *Ceanothus*, *Calochortus*, *Fritillaria*, *Lilium*, *Erythronium*, and whatever else catches his interest.

Jeff also enjoys cultivating many native trees and shrubs from seed and maintains an extensive collection of Mexican and western conifers on his family property in Colfax, in Placer County. He has contributed many Mexican conifers to the U.C. Santa Cruz arboretum. He is cultivating many *Arctostaphylos* and now *Ceanothus*. There were 4 native species of *Ceanothus* growing on the property, which has proven to be ideal for growing most species of the genus. Jeff now has around 30-40 species growing on the property. He and his wife Patty are currently living in Gardnerville, Nevada, which gives them easy access to many parts of California without traveling through city traffic.

Watch for an email from Marin CNPS on Monday, April 13 that will contain the instructions for joining this Zoom online presentation.

COLLEGE OF MARIN LANDSCAPING PLANNING PROCESS

The College of Marin is beginning a planning process for landscaping at both Kentfield and Indian Valley campuses. A landscape committee began meeting in March. Four larger public meetings, two on each campus, were also planned.

Tentative schedules for the first round are 12 p.m. on April 29 at Kentfield and 12 p.m. on April 30 at Indian Valley. Should these meetings go ahead in person or online, we encourage all environmentalists, especially those concerned about native plants, to participate in this process; it may set significant examples for decades to come for all of Marin.

Contact Paul da Silva for further information: pdasilva@marin.edu or pgsilva@sonic.net.



MEET A PLANT!

Here's an indoor way to meet a new plant, and to learn something new about old favorites: "Meet a Plant"—photo essays by Bruce Homer-Smith on PlantID.net.

These photo essays, for example, [Bee Plant](#) (*Scrophularia californica*) shown below, highlight a plant's parts and life phases. They discuss plant strategies for surviving in its habitat, and tell stories about how other animals and plants interact with it. Have fun with them!

<https://PlantID.net/?PlantList=Meet+A+Plant>



Scrophularia californica—Steve Matson

JAPANESE KNOTWEED AND MKAT—A 2019 UPDATE

MKAT (Marin Knotweed Action Team) is a coalition of various land managers (local, State, federal, non-profit organizations) that has been formed to attempt to stop the invasion of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) in the Lagunitas and San Geronimo watersheds. UC Cooperative extension is involved as a resource in the education of the public about Japanese knotweed and to help landowners identify and manage the plant on their lands. Japanese knotweed is considered one of the ten worst weeds in the world, because of its capacity to destroy the ecological integrity of ecosystems as well as human-built structures in a short period of time.

Japanese knotweed (Polygonaceae – Buckwheat fam.) is a noxious, invasive shrub species, introduced into the U.S. as a horticultural plant via Europe, although it is native to China, Korea and Japan. It can be identified by its small, cream-colored flowers borne in clusters (plumes), spade-shaped leaves with a tapered tip and a truncate base, hollow stems, and branches in a zig-zag pattern. It grows in riparian corridors, wetlands and other wet areas and spreads rapidly, for ex. during flood events or physical ground disturbance, by small pieces of rhizome that readily start new populations. Its extensive underground rhizome system has been reported to extend over 20 feet horizontally and ten feet vertically. Knotweed can grow up to eight feet tall in a season and spread horizontally over many acres in a few years. It dies back each season. If it finds a crack, it can grow through concrete, pavement, housing foundations or septic tanks, demolishing such structures. (I have been told by English friends that you cannot sell or get a loan on your house, if Japanese knotweed has been identified on the property.)

This extremely invasive plant was first detected in San Geronimo Valley in 2011 and has since spread throughout the watersheds. MKAT presented land managers along the waterways with a letter giving them an option of having the Knotweed Team survey their properties for the knotweed, and, if found, spray it with an acceptable herbicide in an effort to eradicate the species. It is estimated that treatment of each stand will be necessary for 3-5 years with less and less herbicide used. As of 2019, 69 sites have been located and treated on private properties. The size of the



Fallopia japonica along San Geronimo Creek—Eva Buxton

infestations at these sites ranged from a single stem to mature stands of ca. 1400 square feet. The National Park Service and California State Parks are treating plants on their lands. The Team recommends against attempting to remove the knotweed mechanically/ manually as it actually stimulates the growth because of vegetative reproduction from small pieces of rhizome.

The Knotweed Team is hopeful that the Japanese knotweed population in Marin County is small enough to be successfully eradicated. Its success is essential to protecting the natural habitat within the San Geronimo and Lagunitas watersheds, thus protecting the habitat for steelhead and Coho salmon.

If you think you might have seen Japanese knotweed, please contact Anna Dirkse at acdirkse@ucnar.edu.

Eva Buxton
Conservation and Invasive Species Chair



NEED TO BORROW A WEED WRENCH OR SIX?

It's that time again—the rain has softened the ground and broom and other invasive shrubs are easy to pull out with the roots. In view of the disastrous fires north of Marin County recently, it is especially important to consider clearing your property and adjacent land

of flammable shrubs. Borrow as many as six broom wrenches for two weeks at a time from Marin CNPS! Our county is overrun with French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) and, to a lesser extent, Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), invasive shrubs native to the Mediterranean region, but other undesirable, horticultural plants posing a fire danger should of course also be removed. The shrubs act as a “ladder” from a ground fire to a tree canopy. Preventing wildfires that start along the wildland/urban interface (WUI) by creating “defensible space” is presently a focus of land managers and fire agencies in the county. With the help of a broom wrench you can create defensible space around your home and/or take the battle to adjacent wildlands. The wrenches will work on virtually all woody plants, even on previously cut plants, if a section of the original stem is accessible

CNPS owns six wrenches in two different sizes:

Two light – jaw capacity up to 1.5 inches, weight 11.5 lbs.

Four mini - jaw capacity up to 1 inch, weight 5.25 lbs.

Please contact Eva Buxton (Conservation & Invasive Species chair) at evabuxton@sbcglobal.net to arrange for pick-up of the wrenches. Your name, address, phone number and a small refundable deposit per wrench will be required.



Weed Wrenches for hire—Eva Buxton

GARDENING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

by Charlotte Torgovitsky



Adult stage of the Pipevine Swallowtail—Bob Stewart

California Pipevine (*Aristolochia californica*) is a plant much sought-after by habitat gardeners: and we will have some very nice specimens available this year at the Spring Plant Sale!

The Pipevine family, sometimes called the 'Birthwort' family (Aristolochiaceae) has two California native members; the pipevine and our wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*). Both these plants are herbaceous perennials with heart-shaped leaves and unusually shaped flowers that are pollinated by fungus gnats. Both of these plants contain toxic alkaloids, called aristolochic acids, which have a long history of medicinal uses. The common name of the family refers to one of the medicinal uses, which was to help speed along uterine contractions during childbirth. Although some herbal remedies still contain aristolochic acids, these acids are a potent carcinogen and dangerous kidney toxin.

The aristolochic acids are also important to the Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly (*Battus philenor*), a distinctive creature of riparian zones. This butterfly is monophagous, using only the California pipevine as a larval host plant. The larvae ingest and sequester the aristolochic acids, which are then passed on to the adult butterfly. The female lays brick-colored eggs in clusters, and exposed on the new growing tips of the vine. The eggs are also toxic, hence the warning coloration; and so are the larvae which are black with red tubercles.

The adult butterfly is easy to identify! It's the only black butterfly native to our area; so even beginner

lepidopterists can call it out with assurance. But be sure to look more closely at this beautiful creature; the blackness is infused with iridescent shades of blue, including turquoise, and it also has the tails and bright eyespots typical of most swallowtail butterflies.

While the wild ginger is always thought of as a groundcover, and pipevine as a vine that will scramble over shrubs, it also grows as groundcover. That is how it grows in my garden in the dry shade under coast live oaks. It has taken a few years to really establish itself, and is now putting on enough growth to start scrambling up into snowberries that are close by. The vine does not choke plants, it merely scrambles, and



Egg and larvae of the Pipevine Swallowtail—Nancy Hanson

if the supports are larger shrubs or trees the vines can become quite large.

In fact, here in Novato, where I take most of my hikes, there are very large and nicely established drifts of pipevine in groundcover form growing in a rather dry bay forest at the Indian Valley Road trailhead that leads to the network of trails in the hills around the College

Gardening in Harmony continues on page 7

of Marin's Indian Valley campus. I love these trails and, over the years, have discovered many wonderful and unusual plants growing there. Some years ago I noticed Redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), picked just a few berries, and now have several nice specimens growing in my garden. I've also seen patches of California Tea (a leguminous species) and Red Ribbons Clarkia (*Clarkia concinna*), which grows in partial shade at the creek banks.

Since I've been walking these trails for more than thirty years now, I recently noticed, with a great deal of amazement, that an Elderberry growing along the fire road, from which I used to pick berries years ago, is now the size of a valley oak, and the berries cannot be reached except by the birds. It must be one of the biggest Elderberry trees anywhere!

For much more about butterflies and their larval host plants, please visit my website:
www.homegroundhabitats.org



MILKWEEDS AND MONARCHS: A collaborative Project with Marin Audubon Society

This is the second year that our chapter is teaming up with Marin Audubon Society at a site on their Simmons Slough preserve in Novato to create habitat for the Monarch butterfly. Our intention is to keep adding more Monarch habitat in various areas of this property, which is very large and extends all the way from Atherton Avenue south to the Deer Island open space preserve.

In late January volunteers, mostly from Marin Audubon Society, planted out almost 200 narrow-leaf milkweeds (*Asclepias fascicularis*); and then in mid-February we re-visited the site to add in nectar plants for the butterflies. We planted out yarrows (*Achillea millefolium*), asters (*Aster chilensis*) and California fuchsias (*Epilobium canum*). A number of the asters were bare-root, and were dug from our very successful garden at the Bay Model. I love this kind of 'sharing around'; too many plants in one garden become a boon for another!

The Monarchs usually come back into Marin in the late summer and early fall, on their way to the overwintering sites along the California coast. The adults



Water tank and planting site—Ed Nute

need nectar for the energy to find the host plants, lay their eggs, and then move on. We also sowed a number of wildflowers from seed; we'll see what takes.

And of course, coming into what seems to be another very dry year, we were all very concerned about getting water to the plants to help them get established. Ed Nute and MAS solved the problem by installing a very large water catchment tank! The planting site is close to a storage yard (which does have water) and the manager there is supportive and will help us get the tank filled. We now have a pipe bringing the water, by gravity feed, to the area where the plants are growing!

Marin CNPS is donating the plants and seeds to provide important nectar sources, as well as the larval host plants. If you wish to be involved next fall, please watch for a Marin CNPS E-bulletin announcement, or contact MAS members:

Ed Nute: e.nute@nute-engr.com, 415.669.7710;
Or, Lowell Skyes, 415.388.2821



SIGN UP FOR E-BULLETINS TO KEEP UP WITH CNPS MARIN NEWS!

Periodic e-bulletins are sent out to members and others who wish to be reminded of upcoming events and activities or notified of schedule changes. To sign up, visit the CNPS Marin website at www.cnpsmarin.org and provide your email address in the "Sign up for our E-Bulletin" section of the home page.

NATIVE HEDGEROW AT THE COM INDIAN VALLEY CAMPUS ORGANIC FARM

Marin CNPS is collaborating with the College of Marin and the Organic Farm managers to create a hedgerow at the front perimeter of the farm.

We delayed the first work day, hoping for the ideal, rainy conditions to plant into; this didn't happen, so we just did the best we could on Friday, February 28th. We did not have a large group, but the farm managers are very enthusiastic about the project and worked alongside the volunteers. They will set up temporary irrigation for each new section of the hedgerow.

Farm manager Johnny Campbell had already arranged for a group of high-school students to do a large section of sheet-mulching in preparation for additional planting this fall. Allie Hoff, a fellow with Americorps put out the word for volunteers, and we also had a master gardener helping and two CNPS members: Thank you to Colleen Lenihan and Sharon Starr, and all the others who came to help!

A few native shrubs had been planted in this section some years ago; a Ceanothus (maybe Dark Star), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*), Sierra plum (*Prunus subcordata*), and a very small tree that looked like a hazel (*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*). The hazel really doesn't appreciate full hot sun exposure, and most of the others shrubs were not in great shape, having been neglected for years; but we'll be maintaining the planting and improving on it over the years. We did discover a natural patch of ground iris (*Iris macrosiphon*) happily growing at the very front edge of the border!

The first additions to the expanding hedgerow were: Three trees for the back of the row, California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*). In the next 'row' we planted a number of large shrubs: Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), barberry (*Berberis nevadensis*), Coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*). Towards the front of the hedge we planted a variety of smaller shrubs, grasses and perennials; a large groundcover Ceanothus 'Emily Brown' two black sages (*Salvia mellifera*), Cleveland sage (*Salvia clevelandii* 'Pozo Blue'), sticky monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), deer grasses (*Muhlenbergia rigens*) bee plants (*Scrophularia californica*) California asters (*Aster chilensis*), narrow-leaf milkweeds (*Asclepias fascicularis*) and soap lilies (*Chloragalum*



Volunteers working at the site—Johnny Campbell

pomeridianum).

All the plants for this project were grown by Home Ground Habitats, a number of them several years old, and from locally collected seed. Thank you to the Marin chapter of CNPS for their sponsorship by donating the plants for this on-going project! Watch for email announcements or contact Charlotte T if you wish to be involved in the future work days: torgovitsky@comcast.net, 415.892.9148



SOD BLITZES 2020

Citizen Science responds to COVID-19

Dear Californians,

Due to the recent developments and to the statewide "Shelter in Place" ordinance, and based on the outcome of a videoconference among 25 Blitz organizers that took place on March 20th, we have decided not to cancel the activity but to redesign it, so that it may be safe for everybody to participate in it, while allowing participants to exercise. The SOD Blitzes have become a tradition for many, while providing key information to help us save our oaks from a devastating disease. The presence of new SOD strains is alarming and the SOD blitzes are the best, if not the only, program to intercept them before they spread. We also feel it is important to provide a sense of continuity in our daily lives amidst this crisis, by providing you with the option to participate in a safe, healthy and tremendously useful activity.

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The bullet points below summarize how to safely participate in the 2020 SOD Blitzes.

1. All participants are asked to train by going to the website www.sodblitz.org where you are asked to view: a)- a Training Short Powerpoint, b)-a 15 minute training video, and, c)- a questionnaire on how you have responded to the SOD epidemic . Please access all three to be fully trained and ready.
2. If you have any questions you can ask them through the www.treefaqs.org portal or by emailing one of the organizers of your local blitz (emails are in the schedule pasted below).
3. At the end of the online training, please click on the "Register for the 2020 SOD Blitzes" and fill in the required info.
4. If you are a professional tree care specialist and you are participating in any of the 2020 SOD Blitzes, you can enroll in the OakSTeP program for free (a \$200 savings) by clicking on the OakSTeP registration link towards the bottom of the page. For information on OakSTeP go to www.oakstep.org
5. Remember to download the free App SODmap mobile before you go to the field. Tap the risk button on the App to identify the latitude and longitude of a tree you are sampling. Copy that on the Data Collection Card as explained in the video
6. The Schedule (date time and location) of SOD Blitzes as indicated in the list below remains active. At each venue (on the doors or nearby), the exact location of two bins will be posted. The bin on the left is where you are going to collect your packets. Bins should be open, so you will only touch the packets you will take with you to the field. Please take one or two packets: each packet allows you to sample 10 trees. If bins need to be covered, place one of the plastic bags supplied at the venue on your hand to open and close the lid and dispose of the bag in the clearly marked "bag disposal box". If multiple people are picking up packets, you must stay at least 6 feet away and wait for your turn. No more than 9 people are allowed online at any given time
7. If you did not sign up or trained online before collecting the packets make sure you do so before you go to the field. There will be the possibility of signing up at the "SOD blitz station", please use your own pen if possible.

8. Packets are 100% sterile so do not worry. They were prepared in a sterile lab by personnel with lab coats, gloves and face masks and then they were UV irradiated in a sterile hood

9. You have until 10 am of the Tuesday following the date of your local Blitz to return the packets. Please return both used and unused packets by simply dropping them in the left bin. The bins should be open: if they are close, use the plastic bags provided to open and close the lid and dispose of the bag in the clearly marked "bag disposal box". Depending on the health situation at the time of the Blitz and on the local organizer, instead of returning packets at the "SOD Blitz station" you will be given preprinted mailing labels and postage to simply mail in your samples to the UC Berkeley Forest Pathology Laboratory

10. SOD Blitz organizers: When collecting the bin wear gloves and sterilize it using a 10% bleach spray or Lysol. Place the whole bin inside a large trash bag and store in an appropriate location.

11. Returned SOD Blitz material (such as collection packets and individual envelopes containing leaves) will be handled by trained UC Berkeley personnel following the guidelines for the handling of infectious agents. Materials will be processed in a biological safety cabinet and by personnel wearing fully protective gear, including an appropriate respirator.

Matteo Garbelotto
U.C. Berkeley

THE MARIN BLITZ

Saturday, May 9, 10 a.m. (pickup of packets) until
Tuesday, May 12, 10 a.m. (dropoff)

SOD Blitz Station located outside the main entrance to the Science Building, 155 Palm Avenue, San Rafael. (Please approach via Acacia Avenue: walk through a little park and cross over a wooden bridge.)

Contacts:

Wolfgang Schweigkofler, wolfgang.schweigkofler@dominican.edu, and, CNPS Marin, Kristin Jakob, kristinjakob@att.net.

CNPS MEMBERSHIP

The mission of the California Native Plant Society is to conserve California native plants and their natural habitats, and increase understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants. Membership is open to everyone.

Join CNPS Now!

Membership benefits include informative publications, field trips, monthly programs, and discounts on books and posters. Also included are *Fremontia* (a journal with articles on all aspects of native plants published three times/year), the *Bulletin* (a quarterly statewide report of activities and schedules), and the chapter newsletter.

Join or Renew Online

Renew your CNPS membership online using a credit card. As an option, set it to renew automatically year after year. It's quick, easy, convenient, and reduces renewal mailing costs.

Visit www.cnps.org and click **Join/Renew**.

Join or Renew by Mail

Yes! I wish to affiliate with the Marin chapter.

New Member Renewal

Membership Category:

Note dues changes as of April 1, 2019!

- Benefactor \$2,500
- Patron \$1,000
- Supporter \$500
- Plant Lover \$120
- Library \$75
- Individual \$50
- Student/Fixed Income \$25

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Email _____

Please mail application and check payable to **CNPS** to:

California Native Plant Society
2707 K St., Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816-5113

The IRS considers dues in excess of \$12.00 per year and all gifts to CNPS Tax Deductible.

Tax-Deductible Contributions

Tax-deductible contributions to the Marin chapter are always welcome, either as memorial or honorarium donations or regular contributions. You may designate your contribution for a specific purpose of your choice. Unless otherwise designated, all contributions will be placed in the general fund, which will enable the chapter to extend our efforts to plant conservation and education. Our regular, ongoing program and operating expenses are largely covered by our plant sales and book and poster sales.

A contribution of \$_____ is made in honor of:

Contribution designated for:

From:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Email _____

Please send acknowledgement to:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Email _____

Mail check payable to **CNPS** to: Katherine Wing,
58 Redwood Dr., Kentfield, CA 94904.

MARIN CNPS FACEBOOK GROUP



Our chapter's Facebook group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/MarinNativePlants>) is a wonderful way to keep up with "what's blooming where," chapter events, and volunteer opportunities! You don't need to have a Facebook account to view the page, but you do need one if you'd like to post and comment.

GET YOUR MARIN CHAPTER CNPS NEWSLETTER ELECTRONICALLY

Help the Marin Chapter reduce unnecessary costs and use of paper for the chapter *Newsletter* by receiving the color version of the *Newsletter* by email instead of by snail mail. Write to deliveriesmarincnps@gmail.com with "Email Newsletter" in the subject line and your name and address in the body of the email. Many thanks!

MARIN CNPS CONTACTS

Board Members

Kristin Jakob, Co-Vice President
David Long, Co-Vice President
Carolyn Losee, Secretary
Katherine Wing, Treasurer
Charlotte Torgovitsky
Laura Lovett
Paul da Silva
Carolyn Longstreth
Rob Katz
Eddie Robertson

Committee Chairs

Chapter Council Delegate: David Long
Chapter Programs: Kristin Jakob
Education: Paul da Silva
Field Trips: Carolyn Longstreth
and Susan Schlosser
Conservation; Invasive Species: Eva Buxton
Rare Plants: Doreen Smith
and David Greenberger
Gardening with Natives: Charlotte Torgovitsky
and Laura Lovett
Plant Sale Committee: Kristin Jakob
and Charlotte Torgovitsky
School Gardens Program: Charlotte Torgovitsky
Nursery Outreach: Rob Katz
Communications: Laura Lovett
Membership: Eddie Robertson
Legislation: open
PlantID.net: Bruce Homer-Smith
Marin CNPS Website: Vernon Smith

Other Useful Contacts

Marin Flora mail orders: Vivian Mazur
Marin Flora wholesale sales: Bonnie Gosliner
Book Sales: Jane Medley
Poster Sales: Volunteer needed
Newsletter Editor: Volunteer needed
Newsletter Mailing: Paul Kryloff

Contact information has been removed from the online version of this newsletter.

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU!

If you would like to make a suggestion for a chapter meeting program, field trip, plant identification workshop, outreach program for schoolchildren, or anything else that could help us improve our service to the public, please contact us via our website: <https://www.cnpsmarin.org/contact>



SHOP & GIVE TO CNPS MARIN AT MILL VALLEY MARKET

Family-run Mill Valley Market gives 2% of your total receipt to CNPS Marin. No registration necessary, no membership card, no overhead; just mention the donation code #7048 at the beginning of the transaction to benefit native plants!



NEWSLETTER AVAILABLE ONLINE!

You can find a color PDF edition of this newsletter on the Marin chapter website by visiting cnpsmarin.org/chapter/newsletters.



SHOP & SAVE AT GREEN JEANS GARDEN SUPPLY

Family-run Green Jeans Garden Supply in Mill Valley offers a 10% discount to card-carrying members of CNPS! The nursery is located at 690 Redwood Hwy, the east-side frontage road alongside Hwy 101, south of the Strawberry Shopping Center.

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GET YOUR COPY OF THE REVISED *MARIN FLORA!* NOW ON SALE!

The 2007 revised edition of John Thomas Howell's classic *Marin Flora* (originally published in 1949) is available at chapter meetings and at the chapter website (www.cnpsmarin.org). We are now offering both the hard cover and soft cover books at sale prices!!

Prices:	Hard cover	Soft cover
Retail	\$35 (plus \$2.89 tax)	\$25 (plus \$2.06 tax)
CNPS members (20% off)	\$28 (plus \$2.31 tax)	\$20 (plus \$1.65 tax)

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Facebook	www.facebook.com/groups/MarinNativePlants
Meetup	www.meetup.com/California-Native-Plant-Society-Marin-Chapter-Meetup