

# CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MARIN CHAPTER

## September 2022 Newsletter



*Asclepias fascicularis* - narrowleaf milkweed with monarch butterflies, Alameda del Prado median, Novato by Marcia Basalla

### Marin Chapter Meeting "Ginna Meyer's Favorite Hikes" Monday, September 12 @ 7:30 pm

Guest Speaker: **Ginna Meyer**, El Dorado Chapter CNPS



Camp Creek Rock slope

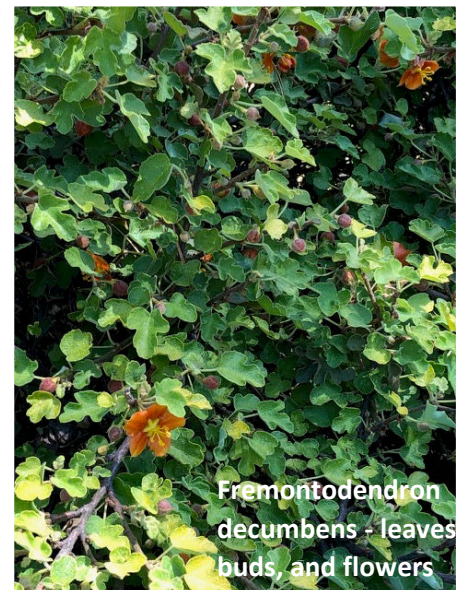
Ginna (Virginia) Meyer has lived in the foothills of El Dorado County for decades and enjoys her many days of exploring the natural areas of the Sierra Nevada. Ginna will describe her favorite hiking places and the beautiful native plants you will encounter in those places. In addition, Ginna will share information about other places to explore native plant diversity and resources for discovering even more!

Ginna (Virginia) Meyer is a Professor Emerita from Sacramento City College where she taught several courses in the Biology Department's Field Ecology Certificate Program, including Field Botany and Advanced Field Botany, and holds a PhD in Ecology from UC Davis. Ginna has lived in the foothills

of El Dorado County for almost four decades and enjoys her many days of exploring the natural areas of the Sierra Nevada. She is currently the Field Trip Chair of the El Dorado Chapter of CNPS, as well as co-chair of the Invasive Plants Committee, and co-leads a number of chapter research projects within the Pine Hill Preserve. [Register for this Zoom meeting here.](#)



North Grove Trail - Calaveras Big Trees  
By Ginna Meyer



*Fremontodendron decumbens* - leaves, buds, and flowers

# Marin Chapter Field Trips

pacific rush



Sparganium eurycarpum - bur reed  
Laguna Trail by Susan Schlosser

## Field Trip Guidelines:

- **Email Susan Schlosser** at [scschlosser52@gmail.com](mailto:scschlosser52@gmail.com) to sign up for a field trip, as we are limiting participants to 20.
- **Electronically sign** the CNPS Liability waiver for the trip (Susan will provide the link.)

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Madia sativa - common madia

Laguna Trail, Point Reyes NS by Susan Schlosser

## Laguna and Coast Trails at Point Reyes National Seashore

Saturday, September 10, 2022 - 9 am to 3 pm

Leader: **Susan Schlosser**



Santa Maria Beach

Join us for a 5.2 mile loop on the Laguna and Coast Trails in Point Reyes National Seashore. We will walk through diverse coastal scrub habitat, riparian areas, wetlands, and along part of Santa Maria Beach. We will keep our eye out for late summer bloomers and interesting seeds and berries.



coffee berry

We will meet at the Laguna Trailhead at Point Reyes National Seashore. The 5.2-mile field trip takes the Laguna Trail and the Fire Lane Trail to the Coast Trail. We'll have lunch at Coast Camp and take the Coast Trail back to the road and trailhead. There is a 240-foot elevation gain in the first mile, and then we descend to the coast. On the return there is a very gradual ascent covering 3 miles. There is a restroom at the lunch spot but not at the Laguna Trailhead.



California bulrush



Coast Camp Beach

We will encounter the Laguna Wetlands and riparian areas along the Laguna and Coast Trails. On the lower Fire Lane Trail and at the Santa Maria Beach, we will see the lower Santa Maria creek wetlands. In these wet places, plants we may see include Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra*), Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californicus*), Pacific rush (*Juncus effuses* var. *pacifus*), panicled bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), burweed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*),

California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*), and common three square (*Schoenoplectus pungens*).



bush monkey flower and pearly everlasting

# San Bruno Mountain: Ericaceae on Kamchatka Point and Other Things

Saturday, October 15, 2022 - 10 am to 1 pm

Leader: **Doug Allshouse**, Yerba Buena Chapter

The Heather family is well represented on San Bruno Mountain with twelve taxa, and five are endemics. Kamchatka Point—rumored to be the Mountain's coldest, windiest place—is a greywacke outcrop near the summit with a northern exposure and a great view of Mt.



miniature manzanita with fruit

Tam. It is home to four members in two genera, *Arctostaphylos* and *Vaccinium*, and three are endemic. The first two endemics are San Bruno Mountain manzanita (*Arctostaphylos imbricata*) and miniature manzanita (*A. uva-ursi* forma *suborbiculata*). We will see California huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), and a new endemic hybrid of huckleberry (*V. x brunoense*).



*Vaccinium xbrunoense* - San Bruno Mountain huckleberry by Douglas Allshouse



*Arctostaphylos imbricata* - San Bruno Mountain manzanita by Terrence Gosliner

We will walk the Summit Trail up the ridge of Cable Ravine to the Point and hang out for a while. Depending on the weather, let's take a vote on a route back to the parking lot and maybe take a lunch break in the wild. Let's play it loosely and have fun. The field trip route is about 2 miles in length with a 500-foot elevation change.

Bring: Water, lunch and clothing in layers. Due to the marine influence, the mountain offers box-of-chocolates (variable) weather, bring layers just in case.



Driving directions: From the Golden Gate Bridge take US-101 south to Sullivan Ave. in Daly City. Take exit 48 from I-280 South. Take East Market St. and Guadalupe Canyon Parkway to San Bruno Mountain State and County Park. Make a right at the STOP sign and follow the road under the Parkway to an auxiliary parking lot on the other side. The \$6 entry fee is payable by cash or credit/debit card at the pay station.

## Fall CNPS Plant Sale: Planting Time is Almost Here!

The Marin chapter is pleased to offer a 5-day fall plant sale with online ordering taking place October 6 through 10th, and order pickup in Greenbrae on October 15th.

We make an effort to focus on shrubs in the fall as this is the best time of year to get them in the ground. We hope there will be lots of



Red buckwheat is one of the many plants being grown for the fall sale. Photo from Calscape

winter rains to help them put down deep root systems to see them through our dry summers.

Our plant propagator, Charlotte Torgovitsky at Home Ground Habitats is growing on a spectacular list of plants that we will be offering in October. Some of the many species that will be available are Elderberry, Saltbush, Sagebrush, Coyote Brush, Spice Bush, Coffeeberry, Tree Mallow, Hollyleaf Cherry, Pacific Ninebark, gooseberries and currants, Button Willow, Snowberry, Lemonadeberry, 7 varieties of ceanothus and 3 types of salvias. Included in the perennial category are milkweed, several buckwheats, wild honeysuckle, monkeyflowers, blue flax, foothill penstemon, bee plant, checkerbloom, fringe cups, Douglas Iris, gumplant, datura and beach aster. We will post a more complete list in September.



Red buckwheat photo by Laura Lovett

Some of these may not seem showy, but if you want to support native pollinators, look no further than our native shrubs. Many are key sources of food for pollinators. For example, gooseberries support as many as 69 different moths and butterflies; Hollyleaf

cherry as many as 117. Our native bees count on the early flowering of ceanothus shrubs for nourishment in late winter and a wide variety of pollinators will visit any buckwheat you plant.

Many of these plants are good choices if you are removing a fire-prone species and looking for recommendations on what to plant in its place. See our Plant Replacement List for a complete rundown of species we suggest using instead.

## Saving 110 Acres on the Tiburon Peninsula as Open Space

*By Eva Buxton, Conservation & Invasive Species Chair  
Marin Chapter CNPS*

The fate of the Martha property located at the tip of the Tiburon peninsula may be nearly resolved with Measure M. This exceptional piece of land supports live oak woodland and savanna, native grassland, as well as vegetation associated with serpentine substrates. It has unobstructed views of the San Rafael-Richmond Bridge, the Berkeley Hills, Angel Island, the San Francisco skyline, the Golden Gate Bridge, Sausalito, and Mt. Tamalpais.



Martha Property - Tiburon Peninsula  
By Jocelyn Knight

The Trust for Public Lands, a San Francisco-based non-profit, has stepped up to buy the 110 acres in unincorporated Marin from the owners of the Martha Company for \$42.1 million, with the intent to sell it to Marin County for \$26.1 million. The Martha Company is a consortium of heirs of John L. Reed (not the John Reed who received a Mexican land grant) who purchased the property in the early 1900s. Since the 1970s the owners have been trying to build 43 luxury homes on the property. There has been fierce opposition and criticism from residents and other land-conscious individuals, who have advocated for adding the land to the adjacent Old St. Hilary's Open Space Preserve (OSH) owned and managed by Marin County Parks (MCP).

The Martha property has been written about, debated, reviewed in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents, and litigated since 1976, when a stipulated judgement allowed the Martha Company

the right to construct 43 homes on the property. After decades of activity and inactivity, the Company went back to court in 2007 to force Marin County to take action and abide by the 1976 ruling.

In May this year (2022), a California appeals court affirmed an earlier verdict against the Town of Tiburon and Tiburon Open Space (TOS), a local grassroots group, in their challenge of Marin County's certification of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the 43-home subdivision (Easton Point). TOS had filed its lawsuit against Marin County in 2017 after the Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved a revised master plan for the Easton Point subdivision. The concerns of TOS were that the proposed development would have negative impacts on the Town, including fire danger and severe traffic problems. The Town of Tiburon joined the lawsuit in 2019, suggesting that the project would have public health and safety impacts, ranging from traffic impacts to fire and landslide dangers. The lawsuit sought to invalidate the EIR, which the BOS in its certification found had addressed environmental issues adequately with necessary mitigation measures. (In CNPS comments on an EIR in 2011, I advocated for removing three building parcels on a serpentine knoll with rare and endangered plants adjacent to OSH, which the County accepted, thus eliminating those building sites.) After further hearings, oral arguments, and written briefs, a Marin County Superior Court Judge ruled that the project complied with CEQA. TOS and the Town of Tiburon were disappointed with the verdict and appealed the ruling, but they lost again in the Appellate court and did not appeal to the California Supreme Court. In the meantime, another local non-profit organization, Tiburon Belvedere Residents United to Support the Trails (TRUST), had filed a lawsuit against the Martha Company asserting that the public had established a right to use the trails on the property by using them for many decades before the 1950s. TRUST lost its case in both the Superior and Appellate courts of Marin. It appealed to the California Supreme Court, which declined to hear the case.



It is noteworthy that an appellate panel declared that CEQA “was meant to serve noble purposes” but, as in this case, had been manipulated to be a means of “obstruction to projects that will increase housing density.” (Although increased housing density does not fit the conditions on the Martha property, where 43 multi-million-dollar homes were to be built on 110 acres, the underlying premise is notable.) It was further said that when “private opposition is joined with ‘official hostility,’” CEQA can be a “formidable

tool of obstruction.” In 2018, after decades of trying to develop the luxury-home subdivision, the Martha Company put the property on the market for \$110 million (a million dollars per acre), subsequently lowering it to \$95 million, then to \$63 million, and finally to \$42.1 million.

However, the battle over preserving the Martha property as open space is not over yet. At a meeting on July 26, 2022, the BOS voted 4-0 (Southern Marin Supervisor absent but aide vouching for her support) to form a Tiburon Peninsula Open Space communities-facilities district, composed of Belvedere and part of Tiburon, and to pose a bond measure to voters in that district on the November 8, 2022 ballot. Measure M would seek to issue \$23 million in bonds to be repaid over 30 years resulting in a parcel tax of \$139 per year. It needs approval of two-thirds of the district's voters.

To raise its share of \$26.1 million, Marin County is relying on \$18 million from the parcel tax, as well as \$6 million of Measure A funds and \$2.1 million in existing funds from two previous bonds dating from the 1990s for the purchase of the land that is now OSH. Those bonds at \$98 per parcel each will sunset in 2023 and 2027. The Trust for Public Lands plans to seek private donations, as well as State and Federal grants to raise its \$16 million portion of the \$42.1 million purchase price. The Trust for Public Lands and Marin County have until August 2024 to raise the funds and finalize the purchase-sale deal.

## Issues Raised at Board of Supervisors' July Meeting

The issue of limited parking near the Martha property was raised at the July BOS meeting. As a resident of Tiburon, I have advocated for many years for more parking near our preserves. There are no plans to include parking facilities for the public if the Martha property is successfully acquired as open space. In addition, MCP has not designated trails entering OSH along its south-eastern border, trails that could be used to access the Martha property. Similarly, current entrances to OSH have no parking or limited parking in residential neighborhoods. Parking along borders of the property not abutting OSH has not been assessed.

In addition to limited parking, a real estate agent from out of town lamented the possible loss of millions in tax income by not allowing building on the site. Someone else questioned the need to acquire more open space land, since Marin is over 50% open space already, and specifically on the Tiburon peninsula that already has several large County and Town preserves. Should public funds instead be used for the purchase of property other than on the Tiburon peninsula? A Tiburon resident suggested that it was desirable to see undeveloped hillsides when viewed from a boat on the Bay!

Hopefully, this beautiful piece of land, if acquired, will be easily accessible to everyone, not only to Belvedere and Tiburon residents. If so, the collective dream of all who have worked so hard for several decades will come true: "Martha will be open to all and forever!"

### Abbreviations:

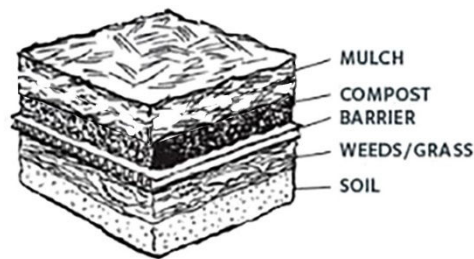
BOS - Marin County Board of Supervisors  
CEQA - California Environmental Quality Act  
EIR - Environmental Impact Report  
MCP - Marin County Parks

OSH - Old St. Hilary's Open Space Preserve  
TOS - Tiburon Open Space Committee  
TRUST - Tiburon Belvedere Residents United to Support the Trails

## From Lawn to Flourishing Habitat

*By Laura Lovett, Gardening with Natives Committee Chair  
Marin Chapter CNPS*

Lawns cover more acreage in home landscapes than any other plant and provide the least resources for other creatures. In most of California, a lawn will only thrive by irrigating it with expensive and often limited water. Consider removing your lawn and creating habitat by planting a more complex variety of species. If you include California native plants in that mix, your landscape will provide a thriving habitat while requiring less water, less energy, and no pesticides.



Sheet mulching is a great way to remove lawn, and fall is a perfect time to do it. Sheet mulching involves smothering your lawn grass in place with layers of compostable materials like cardboard, newspapers, compost, and mulch. The layers will compost and quickly become humus-rich soil that can be planted in a few months. Sheet mulch layers 2768039854

Chapter member Charlotte Torgovitsky has written an informative step-by-step guide on how to sheet mulch, available on the CNPS web site here. Those living in the service area of Marin Water can apply for rebates of up to \$3 per square foot for lawn-to-landscape conversions

that include sheet mulching, low water plants, and drip irrigation. Preapproval is required for this rebate; program details are posted here.

If you are thinking of reducing the size of your lawn or taking it out altogether, here are some useful tips:

- There is no need to tackle the removal of an entire lawn at once. Removing small lawn patches and replanting that area before taking on another will spread out the work and the expense.
- California native plants require a quarter of the water that a typical lawn does. To accommodate those different water needs, you will likely retrofit any existing irrigation system partially or fully. For new plantings, group together plants with similar water needs. Consider putting drought-tolerant natives on a separate irrigation system from remaining lawn areas and converting existing pop-up sprayers to lower pressure drip lines that deliver water directly to the roots of the plants. If you turn off a system but leave it in place, be sure to flag the location of the irrigation heads, so you can find them later through the layers of mulch. Consult with an irrigation specialist for advice, supplies, and information on the latest irrigation technology. irrigation conversion
- The idea behind sheet mulching is to starve the grass of sunlight. Mow the entire area. Dig out stumps, roots, and heavy stems. Remove 6-8 inches of sod around all edges of the area you are converting, so you can bring the mulching layers right up to the edge with no grass visible. The sod you dig up can be tossed in the center of the composting area; it will break down with the rest of the lawn. To keep cardboard from lifting and letting sunlight in, anchor the edges with logs, bricks, or rocks.
- Sheet mulching will kill most lawn grasses and ordinary weeds. To kill Bermuda grass, kikuyu grass, horsetail, blackberries, and oxalis you may need other techniques. See this article.
- If you are keeping existing trees and large shrubs, cut cardboard so it will fit snugly up to the trunks, but do not mound any mulching materials against the trunk itself.
- A LOT of material is needed to create sheet-mulch layers, so start researching sources ahead of time. Ask appliance and hardware stores for big sheets of cardboard; remove all plastic tape and staples. Collect autumn's fallen leaves from your neighborhood. Ask local tree-pruning companies to dump a load of chipped branches in your driveway. Nurseries and home-and-garden stores may be grateful if you volunteer to haul away the bales of straw they used for display once Halloween is over.
- Sheet mulch layers need to be moistened as you lay them down and while they are composting. If winter rains have not arrived or stop for a while, be sure to soak your mulched area weekly to keep the composting process going.
- After sheet mulching, it is best to wait two to three months or more before planting herbaceous perennials. To plant trees or shrubs move aside the mulch layers, cut an X in the cardboard, and dig a hole in the soil below. Be sure to tuck the compost layers around the new plant, so sunlight is shut out.



Plan a sheet-mulched lawn conversion for this fall, and by late winter the microbial community should be flourishing and the layers you laid down turned to soil, ready to nourish your beautiful new garden.

# Why We Use Scientific Names

By Eva Buxton, Conservation & Invasive Species Chair  
Marin Chapter CNPS

People who are just getting interested in knowing the names of all the wonderful plants in our surroundings often ask, "Why do you have to use these hard to pronounce and remember scientific names?" This frustration is especially true for those who find learning and retaining names more difficult as they get older. That is certainly true in my case.

The scientific name of a plant consists of a genus (plural genera) name and a specific epithet – together they make up the species name. There are several reasons why using scientific names is essential in many aspects of botany.

Example of how a new species is validly published.  
From *Madrõño*, journal of the California Botanical Society

**LINANTHUS LATISECTUS (POLEMONIACEAE),  
A NEWLY DESCRIBED SPECIES FROM THE  
CALIFORNIA NORTH COAST RANGES**

EVA G. BUXTON  
Department of Biology, San Francisco State University,  
San Francisco, CA 94132

**ABSTRACT**

*Linanthus latisectus*, a newly recognized species from the southern portion of the California North Coast Ranges, is most similar to *L. androsaceus* and *L. parviflorus* but is morphologically distinct from those species in having orbicular cotyledons, an inflorescence of few bracts, an intermediate-sized corolla that remains open after initial anthesis, a densely glandular-pubescent calyx with lobes connate around the corolla tube, and leaves positioned at a 90° angle to the stem, with broad, recurved lobes that are commonly rounded at the apex.

In the course of assessing phenetic relationships among species in the *Linanthus androsaceus* complex (*L. androsaceus* (Benth.) Greene, *L. parviflorus* (Benth.) Greene, *L. bicolor* (Nutt.) Greene, *L. acicularis* Greene, and *L. serrulatus* Greene) in sect. *Leptosiphon* (Endl.) V. E. Grant (Grant 1959), the existence of an undescribed morphological entity became evident. Analysis of character states in specimens from field collections made in Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino Cos., employing multivariate statistical methods (Multidimensional Scaling, Cluster Analysis, and Discriminant Function Analysis) (Buxton 1993), revealed a discontinuity in the pattern of variation of several characters. Extensive field observations and a survey of herbarium specimens from surrounding counties corroborated the results. The rationale for specific recognition of this entity is consistent with taxonomic concepts used in treatments of *Linanthus* and other genera in Polemoniaceae.

*Linanthus latisectus* E. Buxton, sp. nov. (Fig. 1). — Type: USA, California, Mendocino Co., Tomki Road, 2.1 km N of junction with Canyon Road (Mendocino Co. Road 308) on west-facing roadbank, elev. 415 m, 3 May 1992, E. Buxton 975 (holotype CAS; isotypes JEPS, MO, NY, RSA, SFU, US).

Inflorescentia bracteis paucis; cotyledones orbiculatae; folia ad angulum 90° patentia, 3–5(7) lobata, dense ciliata, lobi decurvati, apices plerumque rotundati, lobi mediis usque ad 3.5 mm latis; calyx ciliis dense pubescentibus et glandulosis usque ad apicem loborum, trichomata circa 1 mm longa, lobi tubum corollae conniventes, folia

Madrõño, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 178–184, 1994



*Ranunculus acris* ssp. *acris* - (meadow buttercup or ripeča zlatica in Slovenian) native to Europe & Eurasia, naturalized in America by Amadej Trnkoczy

A scientific name is a **single, validly published, universally recognized name** for each plant. Such a name **makes possible the transfer of information and inquiries** about a plant from one country to another, sometimes from one State to another in the US. Some of you know that I am Swedish. If I asked questions about "smörblommor," most would not know that I wanted information on "buttercups." Had I instead mentioned that I needed information on *Ranunculus*, people would have understood my questions and what genus of plants I was interested in.

*Ranunculus* can be found on every continent, from sub-antarctic to tropical to arctic areas and is especially common in temperate and Mediterranean regions. Imagine how many common names are applied to *Ranunculus* in all the countries where it occurs!

*Ranunculus* is the valid name the

world over for plants with a certain suite of characters (characteristics).

Aside: The pervasive and invasive weed in springtime in Marin County called "Bermuda buttercup" is not in the genus *Ranunculus*. Someone perhaps called it buttercup because of its yellow flower - and it is not from Bermuda either but from South Africa!

Another important reason for using scientific names is that they **convey relationships** among plants, whereas most common names do not. You would not suspect that sheep sorrel and curly dock belong in the same genus (*Rumex*) or that Lamb's quarters and Mexican tea (*Chenopodium*) are very closely related. Conversely, plants can share common names such as mountain laurel (*Kalmia*) and bay laurel (*Umbellularia*), two genera that are totally unrelated. There are exceptions, of course; in California, the name 'goldfields' is used for



*Ranunculus peltatus* - Sködbladsmöja (Swedish common name), native to Europe, SW Asia, and N Africa, is related to *R. aquatilis* - pond water-crowfoot in Marin.  
photo by Eva Buxton

Fremont's goldfields, Contra Costa goldfields, California goldfields, Seaside goldfields, Smooth goldfields, and others, all in the genus *Lasthenia*.

Another reason to use scientific names is that **all plants do not have common names**, because they are small and "insignificant", i.e., not showy, are uncommon, or were never assigned common names. (However, all plants with CNPS rarity ranks or listed under the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts have been given common names.) Or often a common plant can have many names. What we in this area refer to as Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*) is also called Red fir, Douglas spruce, and Oregon pine elsewhere, doubly unfortunate since Douglas-fir is not a fir, spruce, or pine. And, as with much else, practice makes perfect! If you are a gardener, you probably don't have too much trouble remembering or pronouncing Aster, Geranium, Pelargonium, Azalea, Rhododendron, Magnolia, Fuchsia, Petunia, Begonia, Chrysanthemum, Penstemon, et al., all scientific genus (generic) names.

**Have you heard this one?** Two old guys, one from California, the other from Oregon, were bragging about the beautiful trees they had on their properties.

"Mine is a large, evergreen tree with dark, green leaves - a California bay laurel - which provides shade on hot days," said the Californian.

"Mine is also an evergreen tree - an Oregon myrtle - with narrow, shiny leaves that my wife uses in cooking sometimes," said the Oregonian.

After bickering a while about who had the most beautiful tree, they parted company. Had they used the scientific name, *Umbellularia californica*, they would have known they both had the same species in their gardens.

## Mount Tamalpais Florilegium

The Mount Tamalpais Florilegium is an exhibition of paintings and drawings of the flora of Mt. Tamalpais created by members of the Northern California Society of Botanical Artists (NCalSBA). The collection has expanded over the past three years and now documents a large sampling of the native plants growing on Mt. Tam, including some of its rare and special status species. NCalSBA's hope is that by showcasing the unique beauty of its flora, others will be inspired to learn more about our mountain and join in the efforts to protect it.

The first exhibition of the complete Florilegium to date will be on display at the [Marin Art and Garden Center Studio](https://www.marinalgarden.org/) at 30 Sir Francis Drake Blvd in Ross from September 22 through October 9. Gallery hours are Thursdays through Saturdays 10 am-4 pm and Sundays noon-4 pm.

Everyone is invited to the opening reception in the Studio on Saturday, September 24 from 1-3 pm to meet the artists and project supporters, the One Tam partnership. Admission to the exhibition, the opening reception, and the gardens is free. For more information, please visit <https://marinalgarden.org>.



*Dendromecon rigida* - bush poppy by Deborah Kass

## Wetland Delineation Training 2022

Basic Wetland Delineation, a 40-hour training course that focuses on procedures used to delineate wetland boundaries will be offered Oct. 17 - 21, 2022 by [SF Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve](#).



Training will be led by Bay Area delineation experts Justin Semion, MBA/PWS and Aaron Arthur, MS. The first three days will be primarily classroom and lab based in Tiburon. The remaining will visit sites in Marin County to apply discussion topics to real situations as well as perform a delineation in teams.

[Read more...](#)

## Naturehood Garden Chat: Lawn Replacements

As drought conditions intensify across the state, CNPS can help you transition away from water-thirsty lawns. At a free webinar on **Thursday, September 1st at 5:30pm** experts will dive into the benefits of replacing existing lawns with California native plants, offer up plant suggestions, and leave you with practical tools to help you get started on the process of turning your lawn into a water-wise oasis where native plants thrive.



Featuring: Audrey Pongs | Nursery Management and Branding Consultant, Greenbelt Growers Nursery Inc; Jack Smith | Ecological Restoration and Nursery Manager, TreePeople; Kate Hayes | Design Principal, Miridae Landscape Architecture and Construction

[Register today](#) A video of the chat will be available later at [CNPS YouTube channel](#).

Read the Washington Post article "[There's a water crisis. Why do we still have lawns?](#)"

## Expand Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

We face a key moment in the ongoing advocacy to protect the rare serpentine habitat of Molok Luyuk (also known as Walker Ridge). Congressional legislation is in the Senate now to Expand Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. Please let our leaders know that you support the permanent protection this national monument expansion would provide. [Sign the petition now](#) and encourage others to do the same.



[Read more...](#)

# Share California Fire Facts

Help CNPS counter misinformation and expand public education regarding wildfire.

Visit and share [CaliforniaFireFacts.org](https://www.californiafirefacts.org) [On Facebook, too.](#)



## Love native plants?

Join us this October 20 - 22 for the largest conference in California devoted to them! For more information, visit [conference.cnps.org](https://conference.cnps.org).

## Upcoming Marin Chapter Events

9/10 9 am to 3 pm Field Trip [Laguna and Coast Trails in Pt. Reyes NS](#)

9/12 7:30 pm General Meeting "[Ginna Meyer's Favorite Hikes](#)" Guest Speaker: **Ginna Meyer**

10/6 to 10/10 [Fall Native Plant Sale](#). Pickup 10/15

10/10 7:30 pm General Meeting "[Garden Allies: The Insects, Birds, and Other Animals that Keep Your Garden Beautiful and Thriving](#)" Guest Speaker: **Frédérique Lavoipierre**

10/15 10 am to 1 pm Field Trip [San Bruno Mountain: Ericaceae on Kamchatka Point](#)



*Piperia elegans* ssp. *elegans* - burweed  
Laguna Trail by Susan Schlosser

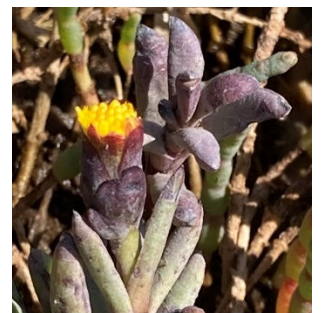
## CNPS Marin Archives - Something for Everyone

[CNPS Marin YouTube Channel](#) of monthly meeting & symposium videos

[Marin Native Plants Facebook Group](#) - native plant sightings and photographs

Marin Chapter Website - [CNPSMarin.org](https://www.cnpsmarin.org) containing:

- [Marin Rare Plants Gallery](#)
- [Plants of the Season Gallery](#)
- [Marin County Plant Lists](#) and [Flower Sheets](#)
- [Gardening Resources](#)
- [Conservation Issues](#)
- [Events](#)
- [Volunteer Opportunities](#)
- [And More](#)



*Jaumea carnosa* - fleshy jaumea  
Drakes Estero by Ann Elliott



**Marin Chapter**  
California Native Plant Society

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