



# California Native Plant Society

## MARIN CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

*Tiburon Mariposa Lily (Calochortus tiburonensis)*

*Marin chapter established 1973*

### **Monday, March 13 Marin Chapter Meeting**

#### **Aleta George on "Ina Coolbrith's Love of California Wildflowers"**

The California poppy was still 10 years away from being named California's official state flower when poet Ina Coolbrith wrote "Copa de Oro" in 1893. The orange poppy had been given the Latin name *Eschscholzia californica* earlier that century, but Ina preferred the older Spanish name, la copa de oro. When botanist Luther Burbank later hybridized a poppy and named it crimson eschscholzia 'Ina Coolbrith,' she told him that when she wrote "Copa de Oro," she hadn't known she would become a member of the family.

Local author Aleta George is the author of the award-winning biography *Ina Coolbrith: The Bittersweet Song of California's First Poet Laureate*. She will speak about Coolbrith and the poet's love of California wildflowers. George is the open space reporter for *Bay Area Monitor*, and has written for *Smithsonian*, *Bay Nature*, and the *San Francisco Chronicle*.



California poppies—Helen S. Chamberlain



Ina Coolbrith—Oakland Public Library /  
Aleta George—Dave George

#### **March meeting:**

**5:30 p.m.** Join friends and meet our speaker for a no-host dinner at Gira Polli of Mill Valley, 590 East Blithedale Ave. at Camino Alto or at The Cantina, 651 East Blithedale Ave. at Camino Alto. Please call Gerd or Kristin Jakob at 415.388.1844 at least one day ahead to be assured of a seat with our group and to confirm which restaurant will be our venue.

**7:30 p.m.** Meet at the Redwoods retirement home, 40 Camino Alto, Mill Valley. Books, posters, and cards will be for sale before and after the meeting, and our speaker will have copies of her book to sign and sell.

# GARDENING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

by Charlotte Torgovitsky

I'm experiencing a "love-hate" relationship with the rains as they continue, with so few dry days in between for the outdoor activities that are such a big part of my life. I've measured more than 30 inches here on our Novato hillside since January 1!

The scarcity of truly dry days in between poses all sorts of frustrations for the dedicated gardener; it's great to have the rains, and this is the time of year to plant, but it's not good to work the soil when it's totally soggy.

As a plant propagator, I'm also tied into a certain timeline in dealing with seedlings. There is the optimal moment for transplanting: too soon and the roots to shoots aren't well balanced, but if you wait too long, the roots get congested and the shoots start to suffer.

Since I can't count on getting work done outside in my nursery area, I've set up another work table on a covered porch. That way the volunteers and I can get some work done even in the rain! Yesterday we transplanted dozens of *Festuca californica* seedlings, each one a nicely developed little grass with three to five blades and a strong root system. They were started from seed at the end of August on my outdoor seedling bench. We put each tiny seedling into its own 2" pot; within a few months each one will need a 4" pot and be ready for a gallon pot by late summer. By the fall, the fescues will be good-sized bunchgrasses, ready to plant out.

Meanwhile, even on the rainy days, I enjoy wandering through my garden, watching the progression of changes tied to the lengthening of daylight hours and warming days. One plant that awakens slowly is snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus* var. *laevigatus*). In the understory of my coast live oaks, a lovely snowberry drift went completely dormant by the end of September. I've kept an eye on it since the end of December, watching as the buds were just beginning to swell, and then, a few weeks later, looking closely to see the little tips of green leaves just starting to show. In another few weeks, the tiny leaves will break out of the buds and look like scattered points of green light floating around a delicate framework of twiggy growth.

To clone the snowberry, I take tip cuttings when those buds are nicely swollen; they root reliably, forming a healthy root system within about three months. With regular attention, a nicely developed shrub can be grown within a year.

Snowberry is a member of the honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae), along with twinberry, hairy honeysuckle, and elderberry. All these plants are

present in my garden, and the groundcover creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*) also grows in large drifts in the wild oak woodlands east of our property.

This no doubt accounts for my frequent sightings of the snowberry clearwing moth (*Hemaris diffinis*) coming to nectar on numerous flowers throughout my garden and the meadow next to it. It's a large and beautiful day-flying moth that mimics a bumblebee. This "sphinx" moth (family Sphingidae) can be up to 2" long, with a hairy black abdomen that has a broad yellow band towards the end, and mostly transparent wings.



Snowberry clearwing moth (*Hemaris diffinis*)—Bob and Mieke Watkins

This moth flies really fast, often whizzing by to a very specific destination. The first time I caught a glimpse of it, I thought it was a very large queen bumblebee, but I realized it was not behaving like a bumblebee. The adult feeds on nectar, and is attracted to pale-colored or white flowers with a strong scent. It is able to hover while it feeds and can also move, much like a hummingbird, forwards, backwards, and sideways while hovering.

The larvae feed on the leaves of snowberry most often, but will also feed on honeysuckle and occasionally dogbane (*Apocynum*). The larvae are pale green and have a horn, but just one at the rear end, and it often drops off. The larvae of many of the Sphingidae are known as "hornworms"; the most commonly encountered by gardeners are the tomato hornworms. The moth larvae pupate within a brownish cocoon in the duff, another great reason to garden organically and sustainably and to avoid disturbing the surface of the soil.

When one gardens to enhance habitat, there is no way to truly enhance the natural resources available without an ecosystem approach to all that one does in the garden. One of the main tenets of this style of working with the land is to build up the soil food web without disrupting the soil structure by digging and turning. Instead, top-dress with compost and mulches, just like it happens in nature!

# MARIN CHAPTER SPRING NATIVE PLANT SALE

**Saturday, April 1, 9 a.m.–1 p.m.**

**Location:** Falkirk Cultural Center, 1408 Mission Ave., San Rafael (across from the San Rafael Public Library)

Get your garden ready for summer at our spring plant sale, co-sponsored by the Marin Master Gardeners. This spring we are focusing on native plants for native pollinators, and encouraging all gardeners to choose plants that will encourage these beneficial insects to visit their gardens. We'll be offering a limited number of native annuals; some stock of milkweed plants; and a wide selection of California native perennials, grasses, and shrubs in 4" and 1-gallon pots, as well as some select larger plant specimens. We also carry native seed packets, books, posters, and cards. Come early for the best selection!

**Talk: Welcoming Our Native Pollinators by Charlotte Torgovitsky, Saturday, 11 a.m.**

Long before European honeybees were introduced to the Americas, a host of other creatures pollinated native plants and food crops. This short talk will introduce you to some of the native solitary bees, flies, and beetles that also provide this valuable ecosystem service. We'll discuss some of the best plants and flowers to attract pollinators, as well as important gardening methods that will ensure thriving populations of pollinating insects, butterflies, and birds in your garden!

**Setup: Friday, March 31, 11 a.m.–3 p.m.**

Please contact Volunteer Coordinator Jean Ballestero at [jeanballestero@gmail.com](mailto:jeanballestero@gmail.com) if you can lend a hand either Friday or Saturday. Help will be needed for plant pricing and other pre-sale preparations on Friday, and for a variety of functions on the day of the sale: displaying plants, assisting customers with advice/carry-out,



Seeds on offer at a recent chapter plant sale—Laura Lovett

cashiering, refreshments, and take-down. Helpers with brawn will be especially welcome for transporting, setting up, and taking down tables and canopies. Volunteers are promised a free plant, good company, and further education!

**Directions & Parking:** The Falkirk Cultural Center is on Mission Avenue at E St. in downtown San Rafael. Look for the white greenhouse structure behind the mansion. Parking is available along the driveway that passes in front of the mansion, or in the main parking lot at Mission Ave. and E St., where there is 2-hour parking in the front section. (Note: the back section is for permit holders only.) You may also park in the City Hall lot across Mission Ave. from the Falkirk.

If you have questions, please contact plant sale co-chairs Charlotte Torgovitsky 415.892.9148/[torgovitsky@comcast.net](mailto:torgovitsky@comcast.net) or Kristin Jakob 415.388.1844/[kristinjakob@att.net](mailto:kristinjakob@att.net).

—Kristin Jakob and Charlotte Torgovitsky,  
CNPS Marin Plant Sale Co-Chairs

## UPCOMING PLANT ID WORKSHOPS

**Thursday, March 9, 6–7:30 p.m. (also 4/13, 5/11)**

Plant ID workshops happen on the second Thursday of each month. Each session will start with a short PowerPoint presentation pointing out characteristics of a plant family. We'll then key out plants with the help of dedicated graduate students. Let's take a close-up look at some plants and learn the meaning of interesting botany terms. Bring your *Jepson Manual* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition if you have it and a loupe.

**Location:** San Francisco State University Botany Lab (Room 440) in Hensill Hall, 1600 Holloway Ave. at 19<sup>th</sup>, San Francisco. Campus map: [sfsu.edu/~sfsuemap/](http://sfsu.edu/~sfsuemap/). If you drive, there is street parking on 19<sup>th</sup> Ave. as well as paid campus parking.

**Questions:** Email Mila Stroganoff at [milastroganoff@sbcglobal.net](mailto:milastroganoff@sbcglobal.net).

## CNPS MARIN CHAPTER SCHOLARSHIPS 2017

The Marin Chapter is pleased to announce that two scholarships will be available to qualified undergraduate and graduate students who will be conducting research on California native plants during the 2017–2018 academic year. There will be one Joe Kohn Scholarship and one Ken Howard Scholarship, in the amount of \$1,000 each.

For more information and an application form, please visit the Marin Chapter website at <http://cnpsmarin.org/experiencing-natives/educational-programs/item/502-2017-2018-marin-cnps-scholarship-awards>.

## MARIN CNPS FIELD TRIPS MARCH, 2017

There is no better way to learn your wildflowers and other native plants than to join chapter members and others in the field! All hikes are free and open to the public, so please invite your friends. Beginning plant enthusiasts are particularly welcome on all hikes.

Dress in layers, wear non-slip footwear and come prepared for cold, fog, rain and wind, just in case. Bring lunch and plenty of water, binoculars and/or hand lenses, and your favorite field guides. Contact hike leaders with any questions about individual hikes.

### Rock Spring Calypso Orchid Hunt, and More!

**Saturday, March 11, 10:30 a.m.**

Join Kristin Jakob to search through the forest looking for the fairy slipper orchid, *Calypso bulbosa*. The group will also explore the trails around the upper Rock Spring meadow, enjoy a picnic lunch, then head down the Cataract Trail as far as participants wish to hike, enjoying other early wildflowers and a diverse array of ferns.

Meet at the Rock Spring parking lot on Mt. Tamalpais, located at the intersection of Ridgecrest and Pantoll Roads. This is approximately one mile uphill from the state park ranger station at Pantoll; turn uphill across the road from the ranger station. For those unfamiliar with the area, the ranger station is located on Panoramic Hwy. on the way from Mill Valley to Stinson Beach. There is no charge to park at the Rock Spring paved lot.

**Leader:** kristinjacob@att.net; 415.388.1844. Rain cancels; contact Kristin if in doubt.

### Audubon Canyon Ranch's Modini Mayacamas Preserve

**Saturday, March 18, 8 a.m.–3 p.m.**

Marin CNPS and the Milo Baker Chapter will join forces for a serpentine and fire ecology plant walk at the Modini Mayacamas Preserve. We are fortunate to have ACR botanist Sherry Adams as our guide.

This outing will specifically focus on a serpentine area where Sherry will point out plants that are uncommon or entirely absent from Marin County, including needlemat galium (*Galium andrewsii*), Brewer's milkvetch (*Astragalus breweri*, CNPS list 4), St. Helena morning glory (*Calystegia collina* ssp. *oxyphylla*, CNPS list 4), flame ragwort (*Packera greenei*), knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*), and ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

We hope there will also be some St. Helena fawn lilies (*Erythronium helenae*, CNPS list 4) in bloom as well as Napa lomatium (*Lomatium repostum*,

CNPS list 4). We do have a good chance for variable linanthus (*Leptosiphon parviflorus*), little spring beauty (*Claytonia exigua*), California plantain (*Plantago erecta*), birds-eye gilia (*Gilia tricolor*), vari-leaved collomia (*Collomia heterophylla*), and baby blue-eyes (*Nemophila menziesii* var. *atomaria*). Sonoma clarkia (*Clarkia gracilis* ssp. *sonomensis*), uncommon jewelflower (*Streptanthus glandulosus* ssp. *glandulosus*), and goosefoot violet (*Viola purpurea* ssp. *quercetorum*) are some others we might see.

Because the entire Preserve burned in 2004, Sherry will discuss post-fire regeneration of plants with different fire adaptation strategies. The planned route is less than three miles along fire roads, with a bit of climbing but at a relaxed botanizing pace.

Please sign up for this trip by emailing Carolyn Longstreth at [cklongstreth@gmail.com](mailto:cklongstreth@gmail.com) so we can let the Preserve know how many to expect.

We will meet at 8 a.m. at the Smith Ranch Road Park-N-Ride or at 9 a.m. at the intersection of Pine Flat Rd. and Red Winery Rd. in Healdsburg. The group will leave extra vehicles at the latter site and carpool the rest of the way into the Preserve. All Preserve visitors are encouraged to use a stiff brush to remove mud and seeds from footwear and pant cuffs. Sherry will have one available at our meet-up spot.

The preserve plant list is posted at <http://files.meetup.com/7090732/MayacamasMtnsSanctuaryPlants%20.pdf>.

Dress in layers; bring sun hat, sunscreen, lunch, and water. For more information and to sign up, contact [cklongstreth@gmail.com](mailto:cklongstreth@gmail.com). Heavy rain cancels. Hope to see you there!

**Leader:** Sherry Adams

### Report on the January 21 Bryophyte Field Trip to Alpine and Bon Tempe Lakes

This bryophyte field trip was led by James Shevock, who is a bryologist at the California Academy of Sciences.

Leaving the parking lot, our group crossed Bon Tempe Dam, taking the fire road leading to the beginning of the Kent Trail. Soon we joined the Rocky Ridge trail, going about one mile uphill along it. Jim identified many of the bryophytes, educating us about moss ecology and the plants' natural history. We saw all of the genera and species mentioned in this report.

Bryophytes (mosses, liverworts, and hornworts) are small non-vascular plants that have existed on Earth for millions of years. Understanding of bryophyte life cycles, evolution, dispersal, and diversity is increasing now as experts use various new genetic research methods. There are about 25,000 species of bryophytes worldwide, with about 200 species known in Marin. Some Marin mosses survive from an era before the

*Bryophyte Field Trip Report continued on page 5*

advent of our Mediterranean climate. Such species are rare here and found in microhabitats, but are often widespread elsewhere, such as Mexico or the Mediterranean area. Mosses growing on rocks capture dust and moisture, resulting in soil development. The oldest moss parts are found at the bottom of perennial thick, cushiony colonies. They can contain antifreeze-like compounds that allow survival from desiccation, and then facilitate rehydration. These compounds are not palatable, so very few animals eat mosses and liverworts, but many invertebrates do live among them; some aquatic species even shelter fish at Lake Tahoe.

The macroscopic moss, liverwort, and hornwort plants that we see are haploid (containing a single set of unpaired chromosomes) and are called the gametophyte generation. They have female and male reproductive organs called archegonia and antheridia, which produce eggs and sperm, respectively. All bryophytes depend on water for sexual reproduction. The motile male gametes are released into the local environment and must successfully navigate from the male to the female sex organs. Fertilization results in a diploid stage called the sporophyte, each one of which develops from a single fertilized egg. The sporophyte eventually produces spores that grow into a new generation of gametophytes. In contrast, the ferns, gymnosperms, and flowering plants that we see are all the sporophyte generation. Their gametophyte stages are minute.

Moss sporophytes have a complex structure, and may have water-conducting cells. Some sporophytes have a slender stipe and a capsule head that remains attached to the maternal gametophyte. Sporophytes can last up



*Dendroalsia abietina*—Eva Buxton



Bryophyte hunters at the end of the rainbow—Eva Buxton

to a year and are dependent on the gametophyte for protection and nutrition. Capsules typically contain 30 to 50,000 spores, although a few species have up to 250,000 spores per capsule. These tiny moss spores can withstand desiccation.

Mosses stay in equilibrium with their environment, soaking up water quickly and drying out quickly. Hyaline leaf tips are adaptations for acquiring water after desiccation. Mosses look very different when wet and dry, and are not dead when dry. When dry, some mosses resemble mousetails (*Isoetecium* spp., *Claopodium whippleanum*); some look like dried violins, with curled stems and leaves (*Dendroalsia abietina*); and some resemble a shag carpet, the leaves open and twisted (*Homalothecium* spp.) Moss “leaf” shapes are specific to each family and are spirally arranged around the “stem.” Generally, moss leaves are only one cell thick. Seasonally submerged species (rheophytes) occur in which the leaf margin and rib may be thickened to 4-6 cells for protection (*Scleropodium obtusifolium*).

Thalloid liverworts, such as *Asterella* spp., are of multicellular thickness from top to bottom. Leafy liverworts have “leaves” in a flat plane along the “stem,” sometimes with a second or third row of leaves underneath the top ones. The “leaf” tips may be bifurcate or lobed (*Porella navicularis*). Cells may contain oil bodies.

Hornworts do not have leaves or midribs, and their sporophytes are pointed linear structures. The one we saw, a *Phaeoceros* sp., has a blue green algal symbiont in the fleshy thalli.

The largest bryophyte herbarium in the world is in Helsinki! Let’s go!

More information can be found in “Special Issue: Bryophytes,” *Fremontia* 31(3), July 2003. Also, check out the CNPS Bryophyte Chapter.

—Susan Schlosser

## PLANTS OF THE MONTH: EARLY FLOWERING SAXIFRAGES

Text by Doreen Smith

Plants highlighted this month are our two early-flowering saxifrages, California saxifrage (*Micranthes californica*) and grassland saxifrage (*Micranthes integrifolia*). Yes, the Latin names have changed recently!



California saxifrage (*Micranthes californica*)—Vernon Smith

The first is common in Marin County. It's usually found growing on well-drained rocky slopes. Some can be seen on a steep roadside bank just west of Big Rock along Lucas Valley Road. This species is not a good garden subject, as it must have no summer watering to survive.



Grassland saxifrage (*Micranthes integrifolia*)—Doreen Smith

The second is at its southern limit here, found near Tomales growing in some moist, grassy swales about the Elephant Rocks on Dillon Beach Road. Though mentioned in Howell's *Marin Flora* of 2007 and represented by Herbarium specimens at the California Academy of Sciences, it has missed being mentioned as occurring in Marin County in the second edition

of the *Jepson Manual* and in the Jepson Herbarium online e-Flora. Calflora.org does have it listed, but with the wrong GPS coordinates, which were added by someone other than the source of those records (I checked). Again, it's not a good garden subject, needing to be completely dry all summer.



## CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT WEEK

**April 15–23**

Celebrate California's native plants in the wild and in the garden during the many events we are offering that week. Some of the events we are currently arranging:

- All-day field trip to Mt. Hamilton, led by Terry Gosliner
- Wildflower slideshow and talk by Doreen Smith at China Camp State Park
- Wildflower hikes to Chimney Rock, Mt. Burdell, and Gary Giacomini Ridge
- An Exploration of Soulajule Reservoir with the Milo Baker Chapter of CNPS
- A slideshow and book signing by Reny Parker, author of *Wildflowers of California's North Coast Range*
- Workshop on starting natives from seed with Charlotte Torgovitsky



Spring wildflowers on Mt. Burdell—William Follette

We'll be celebrating Earth Day on April 22 with numerous events at Redwood Grove in Samuel P. Taylor Park. We'll pitch in to help weed nearby trails to keep invasive plants from overtaking native habitat; we'll take walks along the creek to look for riparian plants and wildlife in the creek; and we'll end with a picnic to celebrate our morning's accomplishments and enable us to get to know one another better. All ages are welcome.

Full details will be coming in the next newsletter and upcoming e-bulletins. Please plan to join us!

## TREE DIE-OFF IN SIERRA NEVADA

When I first saw the huge swaths of brown across mountainsides from a distance on my way to Yosemite for the CallIPC symposium last fall, I thought I was seeing the remnants of a forest fire. It soon became obvious, however, that it was dead trees, tens of thousands of mainly ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*). After a lack of sufficient rainfall for many years, the drought-stricken pines have succumbed to the infestation of the native western pine beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicomis*).



Dying pines in the Sierra—Eva Buxton

Normally, trees produce enough sap to thwart the insects, but years of below-average rainfall have weakened their natural defenses. The insects bore through the pine's bark, where they lay their eggs in the living tissues of the tree. The larvae then feed on these tissues (phloem and xylem), cutting off the tree's ability to transport sugar and other metabolic products from the top of the tree and water and nutrients from the roots. The beetles release pheromones that attract more beetles, and one tree's infestation can involve several thousand beetles, which can then spread to neighboring trees.

Tree mortality is occurring all over California, and the U.S. Forest Service estimates that there are now 66 million dead trees of several species in the Sierra Nevada alone. Naturally, the sheer number of dead trees is raising concerns about catastrophic wildfires among forestry and fire officials as well as private property owners. Closer to home, another beetle, the California five-spined ips (*Ips paraconfusus*), is killing hundreds of acres of Coulter pines (*Pinus coulteri*) on the north side of Mount Diablo, according to the California Department of Parks and Recreation. I am not aware of massive die-offs in Marin due to bark beetle infestations; however, bark beetles do play a role in the progression of SOD in coast live oaks.

In the Sierra, the beetle population is normally kept in check by the winter cold, but several years of

above-average temperatures and lack of snowfall have increased the number of beetles. This season's ample snowfall and cold weather should at least halt the massive invasion by these destructive insects. From an ecological perspective, though, the mortality of trees is equivalent to patchy hot fires resulting in thinning of dense stands, and trees grow better and healthier when stands are not too dense. A resource manager of Sequoia and Kings National Park suggests that fewer trees, and perhaps greater diversity as the forest grows back, could result in a more resilient forest that is better suited to withstand climate change.

—Eva Buxton, Conservation Chair



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

✿ **Monday 3/6, 7 p.m.**

Chapter Board Meeting, 5 Hamilton Lndg, Suite 200, Novato

✿ **Friday 3/10, 1–3 p.m. (also 3/12)**

The Zen of Weeding, Samuel P. Taylor State Park, Lagunitas

✿ **Saturday 3/11, 10:30 a.m.**

Chapter Field Trip: Rock Spring Calypso Orchid Hunt, and More!

✿ **Monday 3/13, 7:30–9:30 p.m.**

Chapter Meeting: Aleta George on "Ina Coolbrith's Love of California Wildflowers"

✿ **Thursday 3/16, 9:30 a.m.**

Third Thursday Weeders Workday at Point Reyes

✿ **Saturday 3/18, 8 a.m.–3 p.m.**

Chapter Field Trip: Audubon Canyon Ranch's Modini Mayacamas Preserve

✿ **Saturday 4/1, 9 a.m.–1 p.m.**

Marin Chapter Spring Plant Sale, Falkirk Cultural Center, San Rafael

✿ **Monday 4/10, 7:30–9:30 p.m.**

Chapter Meeting: Bart O'Brien on "Botanical and Horticultural Meanderings"

✿ **Saturday 4/15–Sunday 4/23**

California Native Plant Week (details in April newsletter)



## BOARD NEWS

The Marin Chapter is delighted to welcome Edgar (Eddie) Robertson, our new Membership Chair, to the board. Thank you, Eddie!

Eva Buxton and April Post have stepped off the board, but are staying active in their respective committee roles. April's departure from the board leaves us in need of a Recording Secretary, a position that could be ideal for a new board member—we have more spaces!

—Kristin Jakob

Save native plant habitat at Point Reyes with the...

## THIRD THURSDAY WEEDERS

Thursday, March 16, 9:30 a.m.

Would you like to help improve plant habitat with your own two hands? Join the "Third Thursday Weeders" to tackle invasive weeds that threaten important plant habitat in the Point Reyes National Seashore.

The group meets on the third Thursday of each month at locations arranged with Seashore staff. We have hand-pulled small iceplant seedlings at a gorgeous location on the Outer Point, dug up European beach-grass at Abbotts Lagoon, and helped prevent sea rocket from taking over newly restored dunes. Not only did we enjoy fun days of camaraderie in the great outdoors at Point Reyes, we made a significant contribution to improving habitat for native species!

At our next work party, we are planning to remove small iceplant seedlings and patches that are popping up along both sides of the Lighthouse Road.



Paleodunes at Point Reyes—NPS photo

Bring plenty of water, lunch and snacks, warm and wind-stopping layers, sturdy shoes, and work clothes. No shorts or open-toed shoes.

Please let us know if you plan to join the group by emailing Carolyn Longstreth at cklongstreth@gmail.com.

Hope to see you there!

—Carolyn Longstreth

## 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](http://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:

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mariposa Lily             | \$1,500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor                | \$600   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron                    | \$300   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plant Lover               | \$100   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family, Group, or Library | \$75    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual                | \$45    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student or Limited Income | \$25    |

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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.

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If you wish to receive only the newsletter, please make a \$10 check payable to **CNPS Marin** and mail to: Amelia Ryan, P.O. Box 162, Inverness, CA 94937.

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## 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. You can phone or email your ideas to any of the board members listed on this page.

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## MARIN CNPS CONTACTS

### **Board Members**

Kristin Jakob, Co-Vice President  
David Long, Co-Vice President  
Amelia Ryan, Treasurer  
Charlotte Torgovitsky  
Laura Lovett  
Paul da Silva  
Carolyn Longstreth  
Phyllis Faber  
Rob Katz  
Eddie Robertson  
Jacoba Charles

### **Committee Chairs**

Chapter Council Delegate: David Long  
Chapter Programs: Kristin Jakob  
Education: Paul da Silva  
Field Trips: Carolyn Longstreth and Susan Schlosser  
Conservation and Invasives/Conservation: Eva Buxton  
Rare Plants: Doreen Smith  
Gardening with Natives: Charlotte Torgovitsky  
Plant Sale Committee: Kristin Jakob and Charlotte Torgovitsky  
School Gardens Program: Charlotte Torgovitsky  
Nursery Outreach: April Post  
Communications: Laura Lovett  
Publicity: Alison Blume  
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Legislation: Phyllis Faber  
ID What You See Website: Bruce Homer-Smith  
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### **Other Useful Contacts**

*Marin Flora* mail orders: Vivian Mazur  
*Marin Flora* retail sales: Bonnie Gosliner  
*Marin Flora* Project: Wilma Follette  
Book Sales: Jane Medley  
Poster Sales: Gerd Jakob  
Newsletter Editor: Krista Fechner  
Newsletter Mailing: Paul Kryloff

***Board contact information has been removed from the online version of this newsletter.***

## NEWSLETTER AVAILABLE ONLINE!

You can find a color PDF edition of this newsletter on the Marin chapter website by visiting [cnpsmarin.org/chapter/newsletters](http://cnpsmarin.org/chapter/newsletters).



## ZEN OF WEEDING

**Habitat Restoration at Samuel P. Taylor St. Park**  
***Second Friday & Sunday of every month, 1–3 p.m.***

2017 is the seventh year for our Marin CNPS collaboration with Samuel P. Taylor State Park and San Geronimo Valley's SPAWN (Salmon Protection and Watershed Network). Join us for easy, companionable work along the trails and around the campground. Spending time working under the redwoods restores our spirits as well as the habitat. It is very gratifying to see the native plants making a comeback where we have weeded.

We are excited to be providing a more pristine native environment for the endangered Coho salmon and all the birds and animals, as well as human visitors at this beautiful state park.

We meet just before 1 p.m. at the far end of the picnic area. Bring gloves or borrow from the park supply and get a free parking pass when you volunteer. Contact Nancy Hanson at [nphanson@comcast.net](mailto:nphanson@comcast.net) if you want to attend, need more info, or want notice of other work parties at the park.

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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](http://www.cnpsmarin.org)). We are now offering both the hard cover and soft cover books for at sale prices!!

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



### CNPS Contact Information

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Web [www.cnpsmarin.org](http://www.cnpsmarin.org) (Marin chapter)  
[www.cnps.org](http://www.cnps.org) (state) The state CNPS site offers a wealth of materials, including promotional materials such as banners and posters.  
Facebook [www.facebook.com/groups/MarinNativePlants](http://www.facebook.com/groups/MarinNativePlants)

## PLANT COMMUNITIES OF MARIN COUNTY

Do you want to learn more about the diverse plant communities of this special county?

*Plant Communities of Marin County*, written by David Shuford and Irene C. Timossi and illustrated with exquisite black and white photographs of the communities and their member species, is an excellent resource. Send your check payable to **CNPS** for \$11 per copy (shipping, handling, and tax included) to:

Phyllis Faber  
765 Miller Ave.  
Mill Valley, CA 94941

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_. Please send me \_\_\_\_\_  
copies of *Plant Communities of Marin County*.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_