



Redbud Review

Newsletter of the Redbud Chapter—Nevada and Placer Counties
California Native Plant Society

www.redbud-cnps.org

Spring 2017

Field Trips

All of our field trips are free, and are open to non-members as well as members. Unless stated otherwise, we walk slowly, identifying and appreciating the plants as we go. Children are always warmly welcome (please arm them with a whistle!). Please don't bring dogs, unless they are service dogs. We suggest ride sharing, as parking space at most trailheads is limited. We also suggest that you contribute some money to the driver for gas—perhaps \$5 for less than 40 miles round-trip, and \$10 for more than 40 miles round-trip...

To allow for more flexibility around changing weather and spontaneity, many of our field trips are not included in this newsletter or are missing details, but will be advertised on our Web Page (www.redbud-cnps.org/) and our Yahoo Listserv. To join our listserv, please go to our Web Page and click on "YAHOO! Groups Join Now!" on the left side of the page. You'll receive an email one or two weeks prior to each trip. You can also check our Facebook page (Redbud Chapter—California Native Plant Society).

Always bring water, and lunch/snack, hand lens, sun protection and/or rain gear as needed. It is helpful to also bring a wildflower book—copies of our books, "Wildflowers of Nevada & Placer Counties" and, "Trees and Shrubs of Nevada & Placer Counties" are available in most bookstores and many nurseries in the area. **Look out for our newly updated second edition of "Wildflowers of Nevada & Placer Counties", coming soon!**

Most trips are led by more than one botanist.

Codfish Falls Trail

Thursday, April 20, 2017 at 8:30am

Carpooling: Meet at NW corner of the Raley's parking lot in Auburn on Lincoln Way. Parking passes for ASRA are needed at the trailhead.

Duration: 5 hours back to Raley's

Description: This beautiful less than 4 mile roundtrip hike is on the North Fork of the American River on Ponderosa Way out of Weimar. The trail is near the river, so there will be great river views. Hopefully the water fall will

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Evening Programs

Join us at the Passionate About Native Plants Lecture Series as we explore, educate, research and advocate for the diverse and beautiful foothill native flora. Lectures are held bimonthly at 7:00 pm and rotate between the Nevada and Placer County (main) Libraries.

Mark your calendars so that you will not miss our Passionate About Native Plants Lectures! These Lectures are free and both CNPS Redbud members and non-members are warmly invited to hear fascinating people discuss fascinating issues related to our native flora at our local libraries. **Further details are on the back page of this newsletter.**

Feed your mind and share our passion for native plants!

As Programs Chair of CNPS Redbud, it is my pleasure to seek out academic and lay-people to present expert information on subjects that they are passionate about and that have stoked my curiosity. Each Lecture and the accompanying slide shows feed our hunger for continuing education while building appreciation and wonder for the world around us. And the more you now about something, the more you want to know!

On April 26th we are thrilled to welcome Jeff Bisbee back to the Nevada County Library. He spoke to us last year about marvelous Manzanita. This year he will introduce us to Ceanothus. I cannot wait to hear what he has to say about a plant that I admire but know so little about. It has adaptations that make it among our more fascinating families of plants.

Then we'll welcome Bob Case to the Auburn Library on June 28th who will share the Botanical Legacy of Adventurers—Meriwether Lewis and William Clark who, with the Corps of Discovery, travelled nearly 8,000 miles over three years, reaching the Pacific Ocean. Field scientists with advanced scientific knowledge, they chronicled botanical information of previously unknown species. Bob will lead a field trip to view species discovered by Lewis and Clark, so check our CNPS Redbud website for more on this special outing.

(continued on BACK COVER)

Field trips (continued from page 1)

still be flowing. The wildflowers are always abundant and there are many species. Plant list can be emailed to you. If the road is not graded, the hike will be canceled. Rain will cancel.

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Bring: Water, lunch, and other hiking essentials. Hand lens and wildflower books are nice to bring along.

Contact information: Diane Cornwall at dancingwildflowers@me.com, 530-888-1404 and cell 805-279-2906

Mt. Howell CalFire Lookout Station

Saturday, April 29, 2017 at 9:30am

Meeting Time and Location for Carpooling: Meet at Marval's Sierra Market, 575 S Auburn St., Colfax at 9:30 am

Description: We will visit an ongoing restoration project on a 38-acre site showing the results of "historical" low intensity fire and the varying plant community responses. The site represents a sub-climax conifer forest-oak woodland representative of conditions during the Gold Rush era. This site showcases hundreds of gorgeous wildflowers, including Wild Ginger, Purple Milkweed, Yellow Star Tulips, Fawn Lilies, Sierra Iris, Brown Bells, Western Waterleaf, and many more. Most are new since the burning, possibly sprouting from seed-banks that may be as much as 4 decades old, so there may be surprises.

>>>**This hike will be limited to 15 participants**<<<

Length of Trip: Approx. 2 hours

Level of Difficulty: Moderate. Elevation change is 300 vertical feet over less than a mile.

Bring: Water, snacks, insect repellent, hat for sun protection and other hiking essentials.

Contact info: RSVP at: <https://goo.gl/forms/agvbq1J6U2wvB2M23>

See also the companion article on Mt. Howell later in this newsletter.

Stebbin's Morning-Glory Site

Sunday, May 7, 2017 at 9am

Meet at the parking lot for Sammie's Friends Animal Shelter at 14647 McCourtney Road. *Important: check the Redbud web pages for possible changes in the meeting place.*

Description: We will visit a population of Stebbin's Morning Glory (*Calystegia stebbinsii*), a California endangered plant in Nevada County.

Our tour of Nevada County managed land will include areas of recent vegetation treatments using hand clearing and low intensity fire. These treatments are intended to establish new populations of Stebbin's Morning-Glory. We'll also look for additional rare plants of this uncommon chaparral: Sanborn's Onion, Sierra Brodiaea, Mother Lode Yampah, Chaparral Sedge, California Flannel Bush and McNab's Cypress.

Directions: From the Nevada County Fairgrounds drive about 4 miles south of Grass Valley on McCourtney Rd. The Animal Shelter driveway is a left turn just before the Nevada County Transfer Station.

Trip leaders Denise Della Santina and Karen Callahan are managers for the CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife grant to preserve the Stebbins' Morning-Glory and its habitat. Denise is the Restoration Ecologist for Sierra Streams Institute and Redbud Chapter's Conservation Chairperson. Karen is the Rare Plant Chairperson for Redbud Chapter. Please contact Karen at 530-272-5532 if you have questions.

Two Short Nature Walks in the Loomis/Rocklin Area Friday, May 12, 2017

Meeting Time and Location for Carpooling: TBD.

Carpooling is recommended because of limited or for-fee parking.

Description: The first walk is in a natural home landscape on 1.3 acres in a gated neighborhood, St. Francis Woods, with a creek and wetlands. We will see many native plants, a pond/water garden, and lots of oaks. From here we will walk over to the Nature Trail Preserve on the Rocklin Campus of Sierra College which has two short trail loops (1/4 and 3/4 miles). See, <https://www.sierracollege.edu/about-us/beyond-the-classroom/nat-hist-museum/exhibits-out/nature-trail.php>

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Bring: Water and other hiking essentials. You may want to bring a sack lunch to eat while we continue discussions about what we have seen and learned that morning.

Robie Trail near Sliger Mine to Canyon Creek (between Cool and Greenwood)

Saturday, May 13, 2017 at 8:30am

Meeting Time and Location for Carpooling: Meet at the Holiday Market in the back of the parking lot on the corner of 49 and 193 in Cool at 8:30am.

Duration: 5 or more hours

Description: This is more of an adventure hike than a wildflower walk. Canyon Creek is 4 miles in and we will go out the same way. We will see lots of wildflowers and at Canyon Creek will be a beautiful floral garden. We will be above the Middle Fork of the American River with great views and some interesting mining history. A plant list is available by email. Rain will cancel.

Level of Difficulty: Moderate. The first part is a little steep, then it is gentle ups and downs the rest of the way

Bring: Lunch, water, and all the hiking essentials.

Contact Information: Diane Cornwall at dancingwildflowers@me.com, 530-888-1404 and Cell 805-279-2906.

Botanical Legacy of Lewis & Clark Field Trip Late June 2017

Description: Learn about the botanical legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with a field trip led by our June

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“Passionate about (Native) Plants” speaker Bob Case.
More details to follow.

Cobra Lilies Field Trip Celina Ridge (Pat Yore Flat)

July 2017 (date is dependent on snow melt)
Description: We will see rare Cobra lilies (*Darlingtonia californica*, or California Pitcher Plant) at a restoration project site on private property at 6000' elevation.
More details to follow.

Other trips: Don't forget to check our website or Facebook page for additional trips, any changes, or to sign up for our Yahoo Listserv for additional field trips!

Pamela Brillante 🌱

More About Mt. Howell

Mt. Howell is a 38 acre mountain owned by the State of California and has been administered by CalFire as a fire lookout tower for several decades. In 2009 CalFire began an ecological restoration project on the site with the following aims:

- removal of invasive species of French Broom
- returning low intensity surface fires
- reduction of wildfire fuel accumulations
- restoring a herbaceous understory to the mixed conifer and oak woodlands.

The broad goal is to restore the historical plant structure and manage the site in a subclimax state by utilizing low intensity fire return intervals on a 1 to 5-year basis to achieve various objectives. These objectives range from increased water yield into the surrounding watershed, improved wildlife habitat, strategic fuels reduction to protect the community of Colfax and management of the various plant communities.

Fire is a natural part of this ecosystem, and was removed when fire suppression efforts were greatly accelerated in the early part of the 20th century and continue to this day. The combination of natural fire from lightning with anthropogenic fires managed by the indigenous people of the area maintained the area in a “desired state” to meet requirements for food, medicine, tool and spiritual needs of the native population. The reintroduction of fire to Mt. Howell is restoring the mountain and is increasing both the diversity and number of native plant colonies of Brown Bells, Yellow Star Tulips, Sierra Iris, Purple Milkweed, Humboldt Lilies, Blue Dicks, Wild Hyacinth, Henderson Shooting Star, Grand Hounds Tongue and many others. In some instances, young plants in the thousands are emerging such as Brown Bells and Wild Hyacinths.

As for the future of Mt. Howell, CalFire is exploring the possibility of developing an interactive ecological restoration efforts with various cooperators such as CNPS (California Native Plant Society), scouting organizations, native peoples, and educational providers. The goal is a

simple one; to provide a site where diverse groups such as policy makers, students, native peoples, researchers and practitioners of native plant restoration can meet, learn, and participate. In seeking such cooperators CALFIRE wishes to fulfill its mission and vision statements which can be summed up in part: To “protect and enhance” the natural resources of the State of California.

CNPS has already begun by initiating a plant survey through the local Redbud Chapter. As of the first of April, 71 native and 11 non-native plants have been identified with dozens more likely to emerge as spring progresses. On April 29, the Redbud Chapter will be hosting a hike at Mt. Howell which will allow participants to view a managed subclimax forest and its plant communities utilizing low intensity “historical” fire.

Chris Paulus 🌱

Great News! Second Edition of Redbud Chapter's Book, “Wildflowers of Placer and Nevada Counties, California” Available Soon

Redbud Chapter's original book “Wildflowers of Placer and Nevada Counties, California”, published in 2007, has been a tremendous success; by the time you read this, we will have sold out the print run of 4,000 copies! Also, over the past five years there have been major changes to genus, species and family names, (eg. plants previously treated in the Lily family are now in 15 families), and reshuffling of plants within those families. So—we decided it was time for a new, second edition of this popular book. Being a new, rather than a revised edition, allowed us to make many major changes and improvements. The Editorial Review Committee, led by Bill Wilson, has been working on this second edition for about a year and a half, and it will be available for sale in book stores, nature stores, nurseries and other locations this spring.

By the time you read this article, the final layout by Dovetail Publishing Services will be nearly complete, and the files ready to send to Dome Printing in Sacramento.

Although the new edition will be the same size and approximately the same number of pages as the original book, we have made some significant changes and improvements. The first was to remove the forty-eight-page checklist located in the back of the original book. This is because name changes will continue to occur regularly due to the many discoveries being made using DNA testing of plants. We will, however, maintain an updated checklist in pdf format on our Redbud Chapter's website for easy uploading and printing. This allows one to still have the checklist with one should one want it.

Also updated are these sections: ‘Description of Area Covered by This Book’, ‘Threats to Native Plants’, ‘Places to See Wildflowers in Nevada and Placer Counties’, and, ‘Using This Book’ .

New Edition of Wildflowers Book... (continued from page 3)

The new book, like the original, is organized by plant families, which helps you learn to identify plants by family characteristics. One of the most significant is the key to all plant families in the book, which will allow both novice and experienced botanists to easily key out wildflowers to their proper family, and thus greatly simplify the plant ID process. This dichotomous family key was created specifically for this edition by Shawna Martinez, Professor of Biology Sciences at Sierra College, a founder and long-time active Redbud CNPS member. The key was tested and reviewed by her students and Northern California botanists Carl Wishner and Robert Patterson, Professor of Systematic Botany at San Francisco State University.

Each family has been given a memorable symbol, or icon, and that icon also appears at the beginning of each family grouping within the book. Accompanying the key are full color, botanical illustrations of flower types and parts and the varied leaf patterns and compositions, which make it quick and easy to understand the botanical terms used in both key and book. There are also full color illustrations of the flower parts for the large and complex Sunflower (Asteraceae), Buckwheat

(Polygonaceae) and Pea (Fabaceae) families. All these beautiful illustrations are by Redbud Chapter member Ames Gilbert. Samples of these botanical illustrations are in the color photo insert of this newsletter.

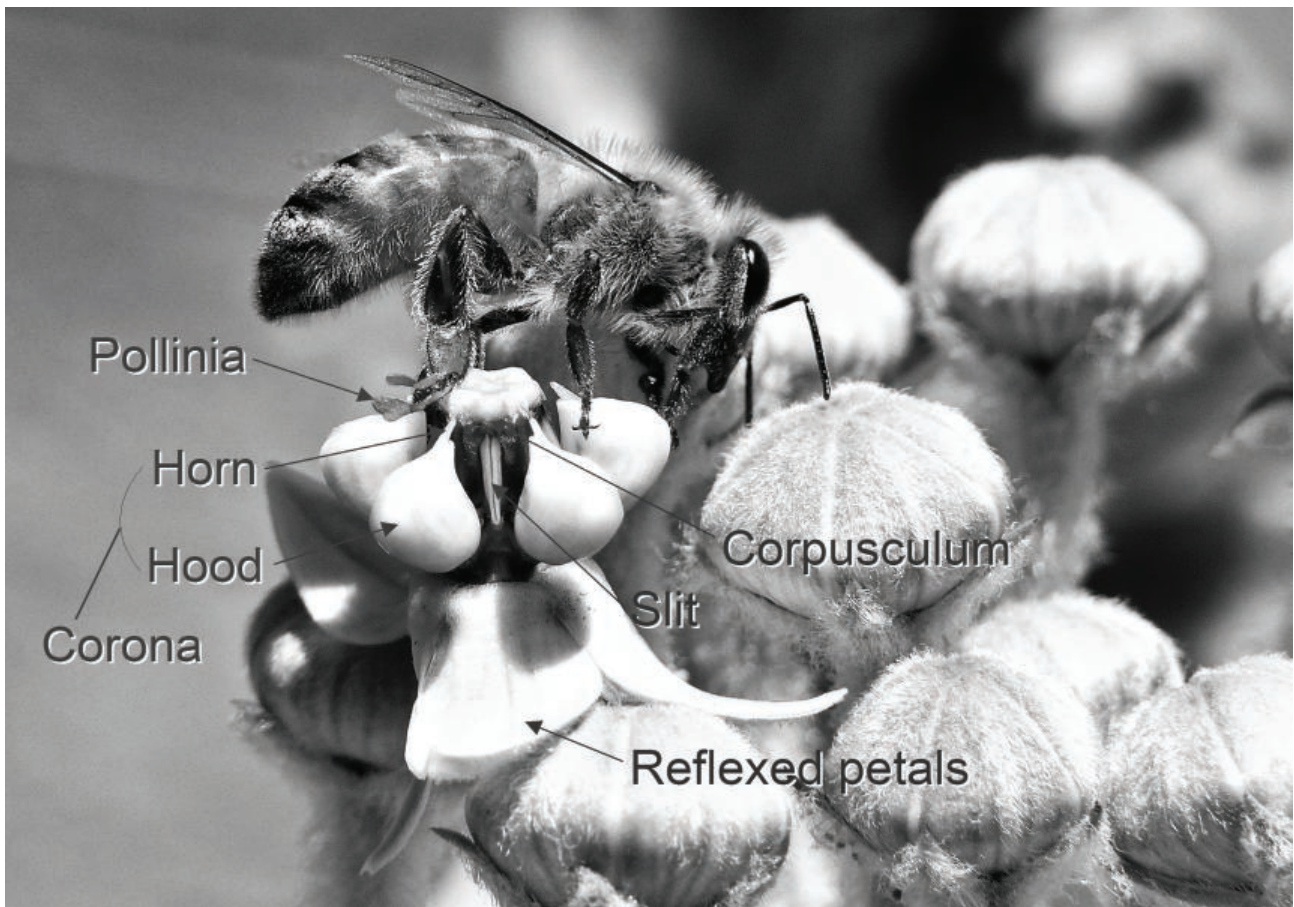
Each featured plant species is identified by its botanical and common names and is accompanied by a color photograph, blooming period, full physical description, habitat(s) where the plant can be found growing, and a comments section which provides general information about the plant as well as interesting ethnobotanical, medicinal, culinary, historical and ecological information. See next page for an example. Also, from time to time, the authors highlighted extra unique botanical facts about a particular plant, such as the example below reproduced in black-and-white. Of course the actual book is in the very highest quality full color throughout!

The entire cover of the second edition has also been completely re-designed. This will help you find it more easily in the bookstores, differentiating it both from the first edition of the Wildflowers book and from our companion book, 'Trees and Shrubs of Placer and Nevada Counties, CA'.

You can see the full-color version of the front, back and

(cont.)

AMES GILBERT-NANCY GILBERT



When an insect visits a milkweed flower, its leg may slip into an opening within the anthers collecting sticky pollinia which it delivers to another flower for pollination

Anaphalis margaritacea
Pearly Everlasting

Native perennial
Jun–Sep

Description: 8–36". An erect, aromatic white-woolly plant with leafy stems. The leaves are alternate, curled under, greener above than below. The flower head clusters are approximately 2" wide and are comprised of tight pearly white heads made of papery bracts (the phyllaries), and tiny yellow disk flowers. Pappus of white bristles, breaking off easily.

Habitat: Below 9,000'. Woods, roadsides, and disturbed places. GR, CH, FW, LC, UC, RO.

Comments: *Margaritacea* means "of pearls," referring to the appearance of the flower heads. The plant has been used as a tobacco substitute. The leaves were chewed, smoked, or made into a tea for colds, asthma, coughs, and tuberculosis. The dried flower heads are sometimes used in flower arrangements. It is one of the host plants of the Painted Lady butterfly.



Pearly Everlasting

CA State Parks Seasonal Natural Resource Assistant Needed

Dan Lubin, the environmental scientist who heads the Redbud Chapter Invasive Plants Committee, asked us to publicize this position:

CA State Parks is hiring one **Senior Maintenance Aide (Invasive Plants / Natural Resources)**.

This is a temporary position from APRIL–OCTOBER 15th 2017 at \$11.87 per hour.

This job is located at Empire Mine State Historic Park in Grass Valley, CA, and includes performing vegetation surveys and field work to manage State Park resources, with an emphasis on invasive plants.

Please email Dan.Lubin@parks.ca.gov with any questions. Phone number: (530) 272-0298

spline of the cover for the Wildflowers book in the color photo section of this newsletter.

Nancy Gilbert 🐾

From Flame to Flower? California's Fire Adapted Plants

Stebbins' morning glory (*Calystegia stebbinsii*) and Pine Hill flannelbush (*Fremontodendron decumbens*), both state- and federally-listed endangered plants, occur on the Nevada County-owned land at the McCourtney Road Transfer Station and County Animal Services/Sammie's Friends. This gabbro-serpentine plant habitat is in serious decline and hosts other rare, uncommon and/or range-limited species such as McNab cypress (*Hesperocyparis macnabiana*). The morning glory and flannelbush are disturbance dependent species which rely on fire to stratify seeds for germination and to open shrub canopies to increase sunlight.

Redbud members have been surveying these plants for many years. This winter we had the opportunity to work with CalFire, Nevada County, and the California Conservation Corps to selectively cut and windrow burn twelve acres in chaparral areas deemed most likely to host a morning glory and/or flannelbush seedbank (see accompanying photos in the color section). We will survey these sites in future years, hoping for the re-emergence of past populations of these rare plants. Every plant is precious in preventing the "bottle-necking" of genetic diversity and the species long-term survival.

If you would like to learn more about this project, join us for our May 6th field trip where we will see the morning glory in bloom, visit treatment areas, and share more information on this unique plant community.

If you would like to volunteer to survey morning glory during the month of May, please contact Denise at: clearcreeknatives@gmail.com.

Karen Callaghan 🐾

Spring Activities at Grass Valley Charter School

As a member of the Propagation Group of the Redbud Chapter, I feel very lucky to be a part of the Grass Valley Charter School Native Plant and Garden Project.

There's an exuberance and a get-it-done attitude from the teachers, Merry Byles-Daly and Maggie Daly, the Garden Manager, Crosbie Walsh, and the Redbud volunteers led by Nancy Gilbert, Horticulture Chair and all around native plant enthusiast. Students strongly respond to this enthusiasm.

A grant from our Redbud Chapter funded a shade structure, redwood potting tables, and all manner of supplies for starting seeds, propagating from cuttings, and rooting from plant division. Crosbie Walsh works especially hard to stretch our grant dollars by sourcing discounted surplus materials, going to garage sales, and designing, building and installing everything himself—often out of hours, in his spare time!

Not only do students gather plant material in the wild and propagate plants in their school garden, but on field trips they remove exotics, restore habitat and replant with natives they've raised from seeds and cuttings gathered from those same sites.

Basic botany and the relationships that plants have with pollinators and habitats is taught in the classroom and explored in the field. Volunteers from the Redbud Chapter assisted the classroom teachers with lessons on seed collecting and storage, seed cleaning, and plant propagation from both seed and cuttings. This hands-on experience provides a foundation for understanding plant life cycles, including learning flower parts. Seed starting and labeling give students tactile and visual connections to a variety of seed types: size, shape, texture, structure

and associated seed pod architecture and character.

For me, it is a fun and exciting exchange. Students are eager to learn, and are willing to make up missed classroom work at home in order to participate. The children are interested, cooperative, and seem genuinely appreciative of the experience they are having. I see success on many levels and it is gratifying. Native seeds are sprouting, cuttings are rooting robustly, and the students are becoming more knowledgeable and confident. Thanks to a focus at GVCS on communication and mutual respect, students relate well with each other and their adult mentors (Redbud volunteers and teachers). They're inquisitive about and respectful of plants and critters in the habitats they study, as well. It's great to see this engagement and the encouragement of something that's very important to me. Getting to know the kids and their own interests and passions builds relationships and community.

Redbud's grant to the Charter School Garden Project was timely. Native plant restoration has been on-going for a number of years: students have gathered plant material in the wild and propagated plants in their school garden. On field trips, they remove exotics, restore habitat, and replant with natives they've propagated from those same sites. When Redbud funded improvements to the native plant project, the garden already included an area dedicated to growing plants for native habitat restoration, and instruction was provided on how to support native plantings in our community. With Redbud's funding, the school garden is much better equipped to carry out restoration projects since they now have a greenhouse, benches and a shade structure, with an automated irrigation system planned for installation this spring.

Grass Valley Charter School has partnered with a local state park, Empire Mine, in an effort to restore one of the park's meadows to native and historical plant habitats. Students and volunteers gather plant material, both cuttings and seeds, propagate them in the new greenhouse, and then return to Empire Mine to plant them out. Dan Lubin has been part of the GV Charter School program since Bennett Street meadow was designated as part of Empire mine. The students are called 'Restoration Rangers'. With Dan's guidance and supervision, students are able to contribute to invasive species abatement and native plant restoration; local willow was planted and thrives at Bennett Street. Dan, Crosbie Walsh of GVCS, and Redbud Chapter propagation group members donated local native seeds collected at Bridgeport and adjacent locations which are now thriving in the greenhouse and under the shade structure. They will be planted out in the school native garden, at the Bear Yuba Land Trust's 'Rice's Crossing South' property and in the native plant garden at Bridgeport (South Yuba State Park). Any extra plants may be sold at the school fundraiser in late spring or at the Redbud fall plant sale in the fall.

At the Spenceville Wildlife Area, students spent two

years growing native plants and then restored an area that was formerly fenced in from cattle. Now six foot tall willows abound, native roses form thickets, sedges grow in damp areas, and the California Black Rail, a California Threatened Species, has been found there. This tiny little rail, sparrow-sized, and rarely seen, probably now thrives at Spenceville in part because of the children's work in the meadow there. At Riverhill Farm, a local organic CSA, the children made cuttings of natives, raised them at school, and returned them to Riverhill to help create a thriving wetland drainage area. They have planted willows at a Bennett Street meadow and raised milkweed to transplant to Riverhill with preschoolers.

Integrating the spirit of conservation, preservation, cultivation, and passion for the native landscape is the foundation of the Redbud Chapter and CNPS. Pairing Grass Valley Charter School and the Redbud Chapter nurtures children in developing such passion and responsibility.

Merry Byles-Daly, one of the children's teachers and a leading light at the School Garden, says, "Teaching children to care about and love the world means that they will become stewards for future generations." Another Charter School teacher and his students wrote: "Stewardship means that people believe that they can cooperate to make plans and take care of our environment. This means that we can join together in groups to learn what makes habitats healthy, and use this knowledge to protect our environment and keep it healthy forever."

If this work speaks to you, please join us! Contact Nancy Gilbert, Redbud Horticulture Chair, Josie Crawford, Redbud Education Chair, or Karen Loro, volunteer docent at South Yuba State Park at Bridgeport, for more information on how to participate in this inspiring project.

Barbara Roemer (575-9345)

Benefitting from the Redbud Propagation Group

"The ridiculously earnest are known to travel in groups....
And they are known to change the world"

Barbara Kingsolver

I've been interested in gardening from childhood. Growing up, I remember folks knocking on our door asking my mother for her showy peonies. They would return in the fall gleeful to have their plant starts. I therefore learned early about plant division. Wherever I lived I had a garden, growing succulents in Arizona, veggies in Colorado and even more veggies in Sacramento.

An attraction to and respect for Native American Culture spurred my interest in learning uses of native plants for food and medicine, among other uses. I completed an Herbal Internship in 1992, and prior to living in Nevada

City, my Auburn garden supported 152 Herbs. Over many years, I've pored over wildflower books, walked hundreds of backpacking miles, and attended field trips observing plants growing in a variety of habitats.

My love for landscaping with native plants grew when I moved to Nevada City and started the garden with my husband "in the woods". I moved plants that were going to be sacrificed at my Auburn house—many of them survived just fine— including "starts" for my culinary garden and a handful of favorite herbs. I gained a lot of confidence from this success.

First, however, the shade had to be addressed. Plants need sun and we removed 42 trees to create a fire-wise perimeter and open the area around the house. My innate frugality influenced me and we chose to fence ½ acre, creating various beds for perennials, the kitchen garden, raised beds for growing food, and integrating the herbs and a few natives into the landscape. Because maintenance can be daunting, I thought I was being "conservative". Relying on a spring as our water source raises awareness for all the benefits of drought tolerant species.

I started observing what grew on my land—lots of plants I knew nothing about and a few that I did recognize. I dedicated a bed to "natives" and found that I was surrounded by more than 45 species of plants: annuals, perennials, shrubs, and bulbs all in a mixed forest of Ponderosa Pine, Black Oak, Douglas Fir, Madrone and Manzanita. I needed to understand how to make all this work.

10 years later... in 2015, Nancy Gilbert, then Education Chair of our Redbud Chapter, proposed the idea of a propagation group. Sign me up! Those of us who tended gardens had already been sharing plants, collecting seed, rescuing plants from roadsides cuts and landslides, and organizing and conducting Redbud Native Plant Sales. It was time for me to take the next step, and thanks to the energetic members in this group, I've "grown" in knowledge and confidence about my plant community.

In the Fall of 2015, we had a seed exchange and members brought what they had. Nancy and Ames shared a wealth of seed and bulbs they had left over from their business "Far West Bulbs", and their passion for native plants. My contribution was more meager. I was new to seed propagation. Most of my experience was from plant division, layering, or cuttings I'd received from friends. A whole new world opened up.

As a group we have collaborated with the Sacramento Valley Chapter and participated in workshops generously offered by Robin Reitz and Nancy Gilbert, plus we are coordinating with Putah Creek Council at the CalFire Restoration Nursery in Davis.

This past winter, Jeanne Wilson, our current President and Propagation Group member, started a Meet-up group to

focus on what we can do for our garden in the winter and how to plan for the coming season. It has generated a lot of interest and is nurturing the passion many of us have for conservation and reclaiming our local landscape. We hope it will cultivate an interest in CNPS membership and activities by the new attendees. Members of both groups have shared a strong feeling that we are custodians of our environment.

The Propagation Group is open to all and meets regularly for our common purpose of learning about and propagating Natives.

There are many resources on www.CNPS.org and within past editions of *Fremontia*.

Karen Loro 🌱

Restoring our Forest after the Bark Beetles

As I have written in a previous newsletter, in early October of 2015, all the needles suddenly turned brown on twenty or so Ponderosa trees on our 10-acre property. By January 2016, that number had grown to well over 100 dead trees. We hired pros to fell & cut up dead and infested trees, burn slash, and reduce the fuel load of downed trees and pine needle duff, hoping that by doing so we could save the rest of our trees. By June, 2016, over 300 trees had been removed.

Unfortunately, it soon became clear that the epidemic was too virulent for these efforts to stop or even slow the epidemic. In the spring and summer of 2016, the beetles infested and killed hundreds more trees, virtually every Ponderosa pine on most of our property. We contracted with loggers to fell, remove, and/or chip the dead and infested trees, using large machines to load the logs onto trucks and masticate the slash. They couldn't start work until October 25, 2016; by late November they had removed over 600 logs to be used as timber. More than 100 other trees, too small or too decayed to be saleable, were chipped on-site. These loggers worked hard to save as many of our trees as they could—carefully and skillfully felling the Ponderosas while leaving the oaks, firs, cedars, and dogwoods standing and intact whenever possible. We were surprised that after losing so many trees, we still had a forest and many green trees, some of them quite large. The loggers also worked with us to avoid stripping and/or compacting the soil, and to minimize the amount of ground covered deeply with wood chips. They used "skidders" with rubber tires rather than caterpillar treads, did not use bull-dozers, and did not leave piles of slash, raw/bare soil, or deep gouges in the hillsides.

On three acres, the slopes were too steep and there were no roads that permitted access by heavy machinery. We started hand-felling the remaining 400 dead trees in February, 2017. We don't yet know if there will be new infestations this spring, or whether the few Ponderosas that remain alive will in fact be spared.

The removal of 1,100 mature pines, many over 100 feet tall, has drastically altered our forests. Before this nightmare

started, we were surrounded by huge trees that towered over our house. We had identified approximately 80 different kinds of native trees, shrubs, perennials, and annuals growing on our property among the Ponderosas, Douglas and White Firs, Black and Canyon Live Oaks, Incense Cedars and Mountain Dogwoods. These included four kinds of native orchids and many plants adapted to shade and deep pine duff.

After the death and removal of so many trees, we now have a view all the way to the Sacramento Valley (we are almost 30 miles east of Auburn up highway 80) and can see a sea of lights on clear nights. After the logging, most of our property is now characterized by wide open spaces, hundreds of short pine stumps, and wood chips instead of pine needles. We want to replant, but haven't known what to plant or where, especially since we weren't—and still aren't—sure how many more trees may die.

To start the healing process, we needed a vision of what we want our new, healthier forest to look like in 5, 10, or 25 years. We also had to research and learn what new plants could flourish in this changed environment that wasn't all that different, from a native plant's perspective, to the aftermath of a fire. Where once there was an overgrown forest crowded with tree trunks, shadows and a thick blanket of pine needles, there now is an abundance of light and space, no longer the fierce competition that previously confronted new and immature plants. Many natives are adapted to thriving in just such changed conditions, but disturbance, sun, heat, and dryness are also swiftly colonized by opportunistic weeds and invasives, so we can't delay planting too long.

Over the past four months, we have started the restoration process by planting seeds, bulbs, grasses, as well as perennials, shrubs, and a few trees. When selecting and planting natives, we are guided by which plants will do best in the specific location, creating a diverse but compatible plant community consistent with existing local native populations, allowing enough space for each plant to grow (so we don't end up, once again, with an overstocked and unhealthy forest), and choosing plants that provide food and habitat for wildlife.

We have also experimented with propagating local natives such as Sulphur Pea, Pink Lupine, Grand Hound's Tongue, California Fuschia, Mountain Sweet Cicely, and several others, for later transplanting. We have had to get serious about protecting vulnerable new plants from deer and rabbits, while making sure that there are also plants that are resistant to and/or resilient enough to recover from such "pruning" by critters. We also have had to get serious about pulling out the exuberant, rampant weeds that have thrived with this winter's heavy rains as early as possible, hopefully before they can go to seed.

We have worked to control erosion and damage from heavy run-off; fortunately, because of the care with which the loggers worked, we have had very few problems with

erosion, even during one of the wettest winters on record.

We are working to create pathways between and among groupings of plants with similar needs and requirements for sun/shade, water, etc. We are constantly reading as many resources about landscaping and designing with native plants and plant communities as we can find, and have consulted with professionals. Friends from Redbud have been amazingly generous with plants and seeds, and with advice and support. We are very early in this process, but we have moved beyond mourning the past to embracing the future—our goal is to restore and re-create a much healthier and resilient forest.

Jeanne Wilson 🌱

What's New with Redbud?

Lots! Here's a sample of what we've been up to:

- The second edition of Redbud's "Wildflowers of Nevada and Placer Counties" will be available soon! (see article by Nancy Gilbert, and the full cover in the color section).
- The Plant Propagation Group is learning propagation techniques and raising hundreds of plants for the Fall Native Plant Sale on October 14, 2017.
- Redbud has sponsored two field trips and has 5 more scheduled (so far) in the coming weeks and months.
- We've held three successful and well-attended 'Meet-ups' on gardening with California natives, with the 4th coming up on Saturday, April 15th (1:30 to 3:30 pm at the Madelyn Helling Library in Nevada City).
- Redbud held a Rare-Plant Treasure Hunt and BioBlitz Botanical Survey of the site of the proposed Centennial Reservoir on the Bear River on April 2nd. Over 60 attendees compiled plant lists, learned from each other, and had hours of fun!
- Redbud researched and submitted comments on the proposed Placer Ranch development and also submitted extensive comments on the Centennial Reservoir project by the deadline on April 10th. Redbud also cooperated with other interest groups to develop *their* comments and incorporate specific knowledge about native plants.
- Redbud grants to local non-profits/schools have supported restoration projects and education (see article for one such).
- The first "Passionate about (Native) Plants" lecture was held on February 22nd in Auburn; Retired CalFire Battalion Chief Chris Paulus spoke on "The Future of our Forests" and how we can restore them. Our second lecture on "The Secrets of Ceanothus" featuring photographer and botanist Jeff Bisbee is on Wednesday, April 26th in Nevada City.

Redbud offers something for everyone, those who want to hike & explore, plant & grow, advocate for rare plants and

plant and wildlife communities, and meet others who are fascinated by California's uniquely diverse and spectacular native wildflowers. Please tell your friends!

Now is a great time to get involved in Redbud, find your passion and make friends, whether you are a newcomer or a long-time member. Please join us for one or more of our upcoming field trips, projects, lectures and activities. In addition, you are invited to participate in Redbud's workgroups and standing committees on topics such as plant propagation/horticulture, rare plants, ethnobotany, education, and program/event planning. **Finally: we need many volunteers to help make our annual Native Plant Sale possible.** In 2016, more than 60 volunteers contributed to making our plant sale a great success, and more than 2000 hand-picked, locally adapted, water-thrifty California native plants found good homes.

Your questions and suggestions are always welcome! I look forward to hearing from you.

Jeanne Wilson, President Email:
president@redbud-cnps.org or nativeplanthelp@cnps.org

Getting Hooked on Natives

I've always been interested in growing pretty flowers, nurturing animals and living an organic lifestyle. I was concerned about honey bee populations and I wanted to help somehow. I learned much from my local Master Gardener workshops.

One day in 2016, I noticed a flyer for a native pollinator lecture given by Nancy Gilbert for the CNPS Redbud chapter, so I went. I was stunned by what I heard that day. It was as if the lights came on and I could see the real story about native plants for the first time. I would never go back to how I used to look at plants.

I learned that growing local natives meant feeding and rebuilding populations of hundreds of endangered species of native pollinators; bees, flies, moths, butterflies, beetles, and bats. My Redbud group showed people how to grow a web of stability for these imperative creatures. Many learned plant scientists of all kinds make up this group, sharing incredible knowledge with the public.

Inspired, I went to Peaceful Valley and bought native seeds. Then I realized they were native to California, but not necessarily locally native. This was going to be a learning process, and it was all new to me. I decided to immerse myself in the Redbud lectures, Meet-up group, plant sale, propagation group, and seed exchange day, hoping to absorb knowledge. I went to the seed exchange day cheerful and ready to buy bags full of seeds. They explained that I couldn't buy seeds there, they collect local seeds and exchange them. I was embarrassed, but I learned how these precious local seeds are collected and shared for those who want to spread our local natives. There is no other way to get

most of these amazing seeds.

I went home and realized I was afraid of my seeds, because I didn't know how to treat them, or plant them. I spent hours utilizing Calscape and the Redbud website discovering what I had. What a treasure these websites are! I decided to join the propagation group to get hands on experience in sprouting my babies and how to take local cuttings and turn them into more plants. I learned that most of these local natives can't be bought in nurseries. Gardening has taken on a new meaning and purpose for me. What a thrill it is now, to notice a horde of little native pollinators on something I planted!

Now I've had a year with CNPS, and as my husband and I develop our business it's an opportunity to give back more than we take. What better way to nurture our local world than to restore natives to their rightful place as we go.

Lauren Almond

Gardening with California Native Bulbs

California is blessed with one of the richest and most diverse floras in North America, largely due to its incredible climatic and geological variety, and the bulb, corm, tuber and rhizome producing plants (geophytes) can be found growing in nearly every region and habitat. For simplicity's sake, I'll use the term 'bulb' to refer to all these geophytes.

Our native bulbs rank among the most diverse and beautiful of California's flowering plants and have tremendous gardening potential, which remains largely untapped by the horticultural trade. Hundreds of species of California bulbs can be found growing in ecosystems ranging from sub-alpine rock outcrops, moist mountain and dry meadows, chaparral, mixed oak and conifer woodlands, valley grassland, dry desert, riparian and coastal rain forest. Bulbs can be seen growing in wet areas, such as the edges of vernal pools, drainages and seeps and vernal wet meadows, as well as on dry, rocky and difficult sites such as lava caps, gabbro and serpentine. There is a native bulb for almost every niche in your garden. A primary key to successfully landscaping with native bulbs (and all native plants) is to know the preferred habitat of the species, including soil type, exposure, amounts of light or shade and water, and then try to duplicate this habitat as closely as possible in your garden.

California native bulbs have sometimes been labeled as 'difficult to grow', but numerous species are very easy to propagate and grow in a wide range of conditions. For most bulb species, the most important ingredient for gardening success is good drainage. Among the easiest and most versatile are the members of the genera *Brodiaea*, *Dichelostemma* and *Triteleia*, all of which form corms. Most of the species in these genera are adapted to summer drought, but several species will accept occasional summer water, so long as the drainage is good and the soil dries between watering. Many even perform well in heavy clay soils. Those species, such as *Triteleia peduncularis*, *Triteleia hyacinthina*

Gardening with Native Bulbs... (continued from page 9)

and *Brodiaea coronaria*, that grow on sites that are wet throughout the spring, prefer some soil moisture through their flowering periods. Others such as *Brodiaea sierrae*, *Dichelostemma volubile* and *Triteleia bridgesii*, are native to drier and rocky habitats and want little to no soil moisture once the temperatures rise by mid-late spring. Brodiaeas, Tritelleias and Dichelostemmas are perfectly suited to the mixed border, especially in a xerophytic planting of native and other Mediterranean plants that receive occasional or no summer water. They are lovely growing up through Creeping Sage and Bearberry or with the apricot-colored flowers of Bush Monkeyflower as a backdrop. These bulbs are also perfect companions for native grasses and annual wildflowers. For maximum effect, plant them in closely spaced groups to give a strong splash of color and to attract more pollinators.

California has over fifty species of native Alliums, or wild onions. Most are easy to grow and multiply rapidly in the garden. The species that are native to moist meadows, such as *Allium unifolium*, prefer full sun and regular watering all season. However, the majority of wild onions, such as *A. sanbornii* and *A. peninsulare*, grow in dry, rocky habitats and need good drainage with summer drought. Most Alliums are well-suited to sunny banks, meadows and rock gardens, where they look at home planted in drifts among shorter-growing Brodiaeas, such as *Brodiaea minor*. A few, such as *Allium membranceum*, are happier in the filtered sunlight found under native oaks. The lovely pompom-like blooms of wild onions can also be displayed to advantage when planted in groups towards the front of the mixed, dry perennial border. A big plus for the Alliums is the fact that they are usually ignored by deer and rodents, most likely due to their strong onion odor.

The genus *Calochortus* includes some of the most beautiful, as well as more challenging, species for the gardener, but there are some that are fairly easy growers. This genus contains many of our finest ornamental species, so it is well worth it for the beginner to try some of the more carefree varieties, while the more avid horticulturists will enjoy the reward of seeing the more difficult Mariposa Lilies, such as *Calochortus kennedyi* or *C. leichtlinii*, blooming in their respective desert or alpine gardens. The *Calochortus* species all need good drainage and a dry summer dormancy period. Among the more dependable *Calochortus* species to use in the landscape are: *Calochortus albus*, *C. amabilis*, *C. luteus*, *C. vestae*, *C. monophyllus*, *C. uniflorus*, *C. argillosus* and *C. superbis*.

Calochortus albus, *amabilis*, *pulchellus* and *amoenus*, commonly referred to as Globe Lilies or Fairy Lanterns, are real charmers that are often seen growing on steep banks and in rocky soils. They all generally prefer filtered sun and will accept occasional summer water only if they have excellent drainage. The Pussy Ears and Star Tulips have fascinating flowers that are best appreciated up close. They occupy varied habitats, from temporarily wet meadows to open oak and dry mixed conifer woodlands. *Calochortus*

monophyllus and *C. tolmei*, usually open woodland growers, can sometimes be found on Serpentine sites, and want filtered sunlight with no summer water, whereas *Calochortus uniflorus*, which grows in vernal wet meadows, is best with some early summer water. The Mariposa Lilies, such as *Calochortus luteus* and *superbus*, appreciate full sunshine and require summer drought. They are stunning planted in drifts with native bunch grasses and other wildflowers, in the mixed, summer dry border, or planted among California native shrubs, such as coffeeberry, manzanita or Toyon. *Calochortus* species also can be used for spring color on your deck or patio by planting several of them in a deep container with well-drained soil. The container should be stored in a dry, shady location once the blooming period is over. One advantage of growing *Calochortus* in pots is that they are safe from predation by rodents such as gophers, who relish the bulbs.

Liliaceae family members such as the fritillaries, lilies and fawn lilies tend to be temperamental when planted outside of their native habitat. However, if you live in the area where they grow naturally or you have the commitment to provide them with their requirements, they are among the most beautiful and rewarding of plants to have in your landscape. Lilies are quite the favorites with the deer, so it is important to plant them where the deer either cannot reach them or are likely to overlook them. If your yard is fenced to exclude deer, then you can plant them in the open under the native trees, but if not, our experience has taught us to plant them strategically among rock outcrops, on steep banks or under shrubs to help protect them from predation. We have also had good success with some of the commercial deer repellents on the market.

The fritillaries appeal lies in their subtle daintiness, with delicate, nodding blossoms that frequently have checkered color patterns on the petals. The fritillaries are generally considered finicky in the garden and often take every other year off from flowering for a rest period. If you want a good show of flowers each year, it is advisable to plant a colony of several bulbs. They are found growing in a wide array of habitats, from coastal forests and grasslands to hot foothill locations up into montane forests. The majority of the fritillaries require a summer dormant period with no water as well sharp drainage. *Fritillaria pluriflora*, commonly called Adobe Lily, and *F. liliacea*, White Fritillary, tolerate heavier soils and are easy to grow if you have a sunny, warm site in a meadow or summer dry border. Woodland and coastal growing species, such as *Fritillaria affinis* and *F. micrantha*, can tolerate occasional summer watering with good drainage. The showiest of the Fritillaries, *F. recurva*, is never common and it's scarlet, checkered blooms are easily spotted growing among native shrubs, often on steep banks. Unfortunately for Scarlet Fritillary, it's beauty is its undoing, as many bulbs are illegally dug up each year by collectors. Very few of these transplanted Fritillaries survive, so please leave them where they are take a photo or collect a 'few' seeds instead of stealing them from our wildlands.

For many, the lilies are the queens of the garden, and the California native lilies are no exception. There are both wet-land and dry-land growers among this species, and their growing requirements must be met for success. Among the dry-land lilies, Humboldt's Lily, *Lilium humboldtii*, is one of the most sensational and is fairly easy to cultivate. It can be found in nature growing in the Sierra foothills, usually under oaks and pines or among native shrubs, such as Coffeeberry and Toyon. It is long-lived (some in foothill cemeteries are at least 100 years old), often attaining a height of over six feet with up to 30 Turk's cap type blooms per plant. *Lilium pardalinum*, the Leopard Lily, is a wet grower and can be found growing in colonies along seeps and creeks in both the coastal and Sierra regions. If you have a perennially moist, partially shaded location, this striking lily can be quite easy to grow. *Lilium washingtonianum*, Washington Lily, has white to slightly lilac-blushed blooms, and many consider it to be the noblest of the native lilies. It needs the cooler temperatures of higher elevations above 3000 feet to thrive and, though a bit temperamental, will reward you with its grace and heady fragrance. It is another dry-land lily requiring good drainage that likes its head in the sun and its feet in the shade. It is often found growing among and above shrubs such as Greenleaf Manzanita, which helps protect it from deer browsing.

The erythroniums, or fawn lilies, are some of the most enchanting native bulbs, lending a fairyland look to the landscape. They are best appreciated up close and should be planted in informal groups in open woodlands or at the front of a border or rock garden for maximum effect. Their cultural requirements vary, depending on their native habitat, and care should be taken to simulate those conditions in the garden. Species with mottled leaves come from foothill woodlands and rocky openings and prefer full summer dormancy, although they may accept light summer watering. Examples are *Erythronium californicum*, found in the north Coast Ranges and a few locations in the Sierra, and *E. multiscapideum*, often found growing on dry, rocky hillsides of the Sierra foothills. The Erythroniums from moister montane and foothill habitats, such as *Erythronium tuolumense* and *E. purpurescens*, have solid green leaves and are adapted to winter dormancy with spring and early summer moisture. The Fawn Lilies generally require good drainage and those species native to riparian habitats, moist meadows and high elevations usually fare better with occasional water during the summer.

A couple of outlier bulb species well worth including in your garden are Camassia and Soaproot, both which have many ethnobotanical uses. *Camassia quamash* and *C. lechtlinii* both grow in the mid to high elevations of the Sierra, usually in mountain meadows that are moist well into early summer. They often flower in huge masses with stunning cobalt blue flowers floating above the grasses and other wildflowers. Native Californians once traveled long distances to gather and roast the bulbs, as Camassias were an important food source. Camassias are generally easy growers and do best where there is some supplemental summer water,

such as adjacent to a lawn or pond feature. *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, commonly called Soaproot, is another easy bulb for Sierra gardens. It is called Soaproot because the bulbs contain saponin, which California Native Americans used for making soap and shampoo. Roasted bulbs were made into a glue-like adhesive and mashed bulbs were used for stunning fish. Brushes were made from the fibrous bulb tunics and the both the bulbs and leaves were slow-roasted and eaten. Soaproot is widespread in California, growing in chaparral, woodlands and grasslands. Its delicate white flowers, arranged along tall stems, open only late in the day and are visited by many native bees and moths. Soaproot is one of the easiest of or native bulbs for California gardens, growing in both full sun and part shade. It freely self-sows and eventually forms colonies.

Unfortunately for gardeners, most of the California native bulbs are a tasty treat for gophers and squirrels. So if you have these rodents in your area, it behooves you to protect your bulbs, especially at the time of planting, when they are most vulnerable. Tucking them into rock outcrops is one way to make them less accessible, as is locating them among native grasses and shrubs. You can lay one-inch chicken or aviary wire over the bulbs, just below the surface of the ground and/or construct a subsurface cage of hardware cloth. Commercial sprays and slow release, systemic tablets that protect bulbs are readily available, but this can become a bit expensive if you have a large number of bulbs to protect. There are recipes on the internet for making your own sprays from hot peppers, eggs and other available materials. Sprays and repellent tablets will also work to repel rabbits, which can sometimes munch on the leaves of bulbs. If you have an overabundance of gophers, you may want to consider trapping them.

Most California native bulbs prefer lean soils with sharp drainage. Exceptions are those found growing in adobe soils, wet meadows, moist woodland areas or along creeks and seeps. Soils only need to be amended if you are trying to grow a species in a soil that differs markedly from the bulb's natural habitat. Woodland species may need to have humus (no manures) added to the soil and bulbs native to rocky mountain scree areas will need to grow in rock gardens where soils have been altered for fast drainage. In general, it is not advisable to add any fertilizer to the planting holes except those formulated specifically for bulbs. These fertilizers are high in phosphorous and potassium, but low in nitrogen. We add only soft rock phosphate to our planting holes and have had good results.

All-in-all, California native bulbs offer the Mediterranean gardener or landscaper beautiful, versatile and water efficient plants whose full potential is just beginning to be appreciated. Many species are becoming rare in the wild, so using them in your garden is also a way to preserve these gems for future generations.

Best of luck!

Nancy Gilbert 🌱

Membership Update

The Redbud chapter now has 235 members. This is a very good number for population of our two counties compared to the other chapters in CNPS. It shows we have people that are interested in the environment and maintaining the wide variety of plants in our region.

However, there are still many people in the county that do not know of us and would become members if they knew. These are your friends, coworkers and relatives. Please, let them know we exist and all the advantages of being associated with the organization.

Bob Johnson

The Great Bear River BotanyBlitz

On April 2, Redbud members and friends joined with native plant enthusiasts from other groups on a botanical survey of part of the Bear River watershed that will be inundated if the Centennial Dam is built. Participants from Redbud, Sierra Streams Institute, Sierra Club, Nevada County Walks, and other interested citizens joined Redbud Conservation Chair Denise Della Santina for this field trip.

On a bright spring morning, approximately 60 participants assembled at Placer County Bear River Park and Camp-ground outside Weimar for a “BotanyBlitz” to identify as many of the wildflowers and other flora as possible in a single day. The group included both professional botanists and dedicated amateurs who spotted and identified dozens of plants.

One focus for the survey was to find three endangered/rare plants native to this area: wet-seep Lewisii, Humboldt lily, and Brandesii’s clarkia. A formal inventory will be required as part of the Environmental Impact Review, but this informal survey is important to lay the groundwork for later investigation. Avoiding the destruction of rare plants and their habitat is an important reason for protecting land from development, including reservoirs/dams.

All Along the Trail

As the hike began, we broke into informal groups of two to seven. I spent time being enlightened about many wildflowers, such as Purple sancile and Foothill lomatium, by Roger McGehee, back in town from Colorado for a little visit. Then Karen fielded questions near me for a while, about White hawkweed, Hairy woodrush, and Alum root. Botanists I didn’t know from other groups were very helpful and friendly. A few young women seemed to know almost every plant, as did a few fellows in grey beards, and avid botanist Louise, who had brought along the hefty Jepson 2 Manual and cheerfully carried it for four hours!

We caught many wildflowers in bloom—Pacific bleeding heart, Western rue anemone, Slender phlox, Blue dicks, California Indian pink, Henderson’s shooting star, Sierra fawn lily, Brown bells, Grand hound’s tongue, and the magnificent Purple trillium.

BotanyBlitz Results

We found Humboldt’s lily in several locations. People created lists of the plants they found, which they’ve been sharing with Denise, who is constructing a unified plant list for this location. When it’s ready, we’ll post it on the Redbud website, with photos from the hike as well (in the meantime, see below and in the color section of this newsletter).

This hike was a special opportunity to explore a unique and rich environment, recording what we observed and sharing it. We hope that the efforts of many people can result in the preservation of this portion of the free-flowing Bear River watershed.

Chrissy Freeman



The Mighty Jepson Manual!



Four people observing plants...

Welcome New Members (October 2016 – April 2017)

We extend a warm welcome to the following new members:

Wesley Sander	James Hipkin	Donné Westmoreland
Louise Jackson	Jesse Locks	Kay Drake
Itara O'Connell	Val Logsdon	Richard Anderson
Cynthia Van Kleeck	Jim Moe	Richard Guess
Estela Bluestein	Dan Rodriguez	Laurie Helm
Ezzie Davis	Eva Soni	Rowan McGuire
Paul Harrar	JD Trebec	

And thank you to all of our loyal renewing members!

California Native Plant Society, Redbud Chapter Board of Directors

April 15, 2017

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Member at Large:	Carl Wishner (cbwishner[at]gmail.com) (530) 346-7131

NEEDED: A FEW GOOD VOLUNTEERS

An organization is only as active and effective as its members. Do any of the OPEN positions above appeal to you? Will you step forward? If you are interested, come to any public meeting, Board meeting, or contact an officer above, and find out more! Are particular qualifications needed? NO—though your experience and expertise are certainly welcome! Just have a love of our native plants, enjoyment working with like-minded folks, and the willingness to have fun! Most positions are very flexible, you can work on the schedule that suits you. For example, the Board meets about eight times a year (see actual dates on our website) to set goals and guide the direction of our chapter, but it is not necessary to come to every meeting. And you'll have great mentors!

Note: Our most pressing IMMEDIATE needs are for a secretary, newsletter editor and an assistant treasurer.



CNPS-Redbud Chapter
 P.O. Box 2662
 Nevada City
 CA 95959
www.redbud-cnps.org

Membership Renewal

Your label shows your membership expiration date. You can renew you CNPS membership online—it's quick and easy, and reduces renewal mailing costs. Go to: CNPS.org and click on the JOIN button!

Passionate about (Native) Plants 2017 Lecture Series (continued from page 1)

Did you know that the giant conifers that rise from solid granite in our beautiful Sierras are fed by mycorrhizal fungi? We are learning that it is the vast web of underappreciated mycorrhizal fungi that literally hold our earth together. There is so much to know about fungi! I've hiked with Tea Chesney, mycologist and esteemed guest lecturer, and she has so much fascinating information to share. So don't miss her lecture on August 23rd in Nevada City.

We'll close our Lecture Series in Auburn on October 25th with Dr. M. Kat Anderson, UC Davis Professor and author of "Tending the Wild: the Ethnobotany of California". Dr. Anderson's groundbreaking research dispelled many myths about early California and the Native American knowledge and management of California's natural resources that created the exquisite landscapes recorded by John Muir.

Leslie Warren

In summary...

April 26th (Fri, NC) *The Secrets of Ceanothus* Jeff Bizbee, Botanist and Photographer

June 28th (Fri, Aub) *Botanical Legacy of Adventurers—Meriwether Lewis and William Clark* Bob Case*, Botanist
 * NOTE: Bob Case will lead a wildflower walk from noon until 4 pm on the day of his lecture

Aug 23rd (Fri, NC) *Mycorrhizal Fungi* Tea Chesney, Mycologist

October 25th (Fri, Aub*) *Tending the Wild* Dr. M. Kat Anderson, Ethnobotanist, Researcher and Author
 ** NOTE: This lecture will be held in the sanctuary of Sierra Foothills Unitarian Universalists, 190 Finley Street, Auburn, CA and there will be a requested donation of \$8.00 per person because CNPS Redbud is providing a stipend to Dr. Anderson and renting the SFUU space to accommodate the anticipated crowd for the lecture.

For more information, visit our web site or call Leslie Warren, our Program Chair at (530) 878-0738
 NC = Nevada City—Madeline Helling Library, Rood Center
 Aub = Auburn—Placer County Library on Nevada St.