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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
BULLETIN

Dorothy King Young Chapter Litigates to Protect Pygmy Forest

BY LORI HUBBART

Mendocino County's Pygmy Cypress Forest is rare, beautiful, and under attack. This unique vegetation type is defined by the presence of Mendocino cypress (*Cupressus goveniana* ssp. *pigmaea)* and Bolander pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *bolanderi*). The trees are often dwarfed and lichen-encrusted, resulting in a landscape that might have been designed by Tolkien or a mad bonsai master.

For many years the Dorothy King Young Chapter (DKY) has been working to protect the county's pygmy forest, but with little success. Pygmy forest is designated an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area only within the California Coastal Zone. However, most pygmy forest areas occur outside that zone, and are being destroyed one parcel at a time with ministerial permits and non-regulated landowner activities.

According to 1984 estimates (Sholars), there were approximately 4,000 acres of pygmy forest between Ten Mile River and the Navarro River in Mendocino County. Permanent loss brings more recent estimates to about 2,600 acres (Davis et al. 1998). About 600 acres of pygmy forest found in the Jackson Demonstration State Forest (near Fort Bragg) are poorly protected. This is the largest occurrence on public land. Ironically, several hundred acres of pygmy forest that occur on timber company land are better protected through benign neglect.

County-mandated buffer zones fail to protect the pygmy forest's rare plants because it is extremely sensitive to disturbances in hydrologic regime and soil structure. It grows only on flat, ancient marine terraces where shallow, highly acidic soils are underlaid by a hardpan or clay layer that traps water. Trenching, grading and filling, breaching of the cryptogammic soil crust, or adding nutrients to the system cause both immediate negative impacts and cumulative decline.



Teresa Sholars

Mendocino pygmy cypress (*Cupressus goveniana* ssp. *pigmaea*).

Instead of requiring thorough environmental review of potential impacts, Mendocino County favors Negative Declarations under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which require little environmental analysis or disclosure. This allows projects in the pygmy forest to proceed unimpeded.

In March 2006, the DKY Chapter joined with the Sierra Club and the Albion River Watershed Protection Association to file a lawsuit against the County of Mendocino for overturning a project denial by its own Planning Commission and granting a Negative Declaration for a subdivision permit on a 66-

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Documenting San Diego County's Floristic Heritage

Local CNPS members participate in novel parabotanist project in this biodiversity hotspot

BY MARY ANN HAWKE

The San Diego Chapter of CNPS is involved in a new project to scientifically document the floristic diversity of San Diego County. As an internationally recognized biodiversity hotspot, San Diego has the distinction of supporting greater floristic diversity than any other county in the contiguous U.S.

Until recently, however, this diversity had not been well documented, and plant specimens from San Diego County comprised only about one-quarter of the collection at the San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM), most of which were over 60 years old. The museum's curator of botany, Dr. Jon P. Rebman, anticipated that the county could be a rich source of floristic surprises, and calculated that a concentrated effort could lead to the discovery of as many as 100 new species within its borders.

The San Diego County Plant Atlas Project came to life in 2002, when Jon Rebman met with a group of interested professional biologists and land managers, including local CNPS representatives, to discuss the need to work together to build on existing botanical collections and study the county's flora in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner.

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From the Executive Director:

Where do we go from here?

I am honored to be a part of CNPS and identify with its mission and the dedication of its members to preserving California's native flora and natural habitats. During the last 40 years, CNPS has endeavored to inspire other people to do likewise by promoting plant science, education, and horticulture, as well as advocating for the protection of native plants and educating the public. Our love for plants and their natural habitats are what have made this organization strong: 32 chapters and 9,000 members are a powerful testimony of that.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

Conserving California's native flora and habitats, however, is not a small task. More than ever, human population growth and infrastructure development, as well as the lack of public awareness about the importance of preserving natural areas, are threatening native plants, wildlife, and their natural habitats throughout the state.

To fulfill its ambitious conservation mission and strategic plan, I believe that CNPS has to strengthen its core programs and its capacity to reach out and influence a broader audience. The Society as a whole needs to expand its research and conservation activities.

It also needs to become more strategically proactive in influencing land-use practices at the early planning stages. To accomplish this, CNPS must increase and diversify its membership and generate new sources of income.

I look forward to working closely with paid and unpaid staff to ensure that our core programs (vegetation, rare plants, conservation, education, and horticulture) implement the Society's strategic plan while taking into account the results of the "cross pollination" and "visioning" meetings conducted by my predecessors.

We will also be reviewing the current mission, objectives, and activities of each of our programs, and develop a conceptual framework that will allow us to identify key research and conservation activities we want to carry out over the next three to five years. Then we will seek whatever funding is needed to implement them.

In addition, I plan on working closely with our publications and sales program staff to make sure we continue providing high quality educational materials, and that the program is effectively managed.

FINANCIAL STABILITY A PRIORITY

The long-term financial stability of the Society is at the top of my priorities list. I intend on working closely with the Board of Directors and the various committees to ensure the Society's financial sustainability, as well as identifying ways to improve support to the chapters.

Through targeted fundraising efforts and leadership development, we hope to expand and diversify CNPS sources of income and broaden its membership. The chapters play a key role in bringing into the Society new members and volunteers. Increased membership will strengthen our financial sustainability, and a larger volunteer base will strengthen our grassroots programs. Thus, I encourage each one of you to bring new members into the Society and to motivate them to become involved in its work.



Julie Evens

We have a challenging job ahead of us, but I am optimistic about the future of this great organization. Everyone has a contribution to make, and with your help, CNPS will reach its full potential to conserve California's rich landscape of native plants and natural areas.

Amanda Jorgenson
Executive Director

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Posting Events to State Website Now Easier

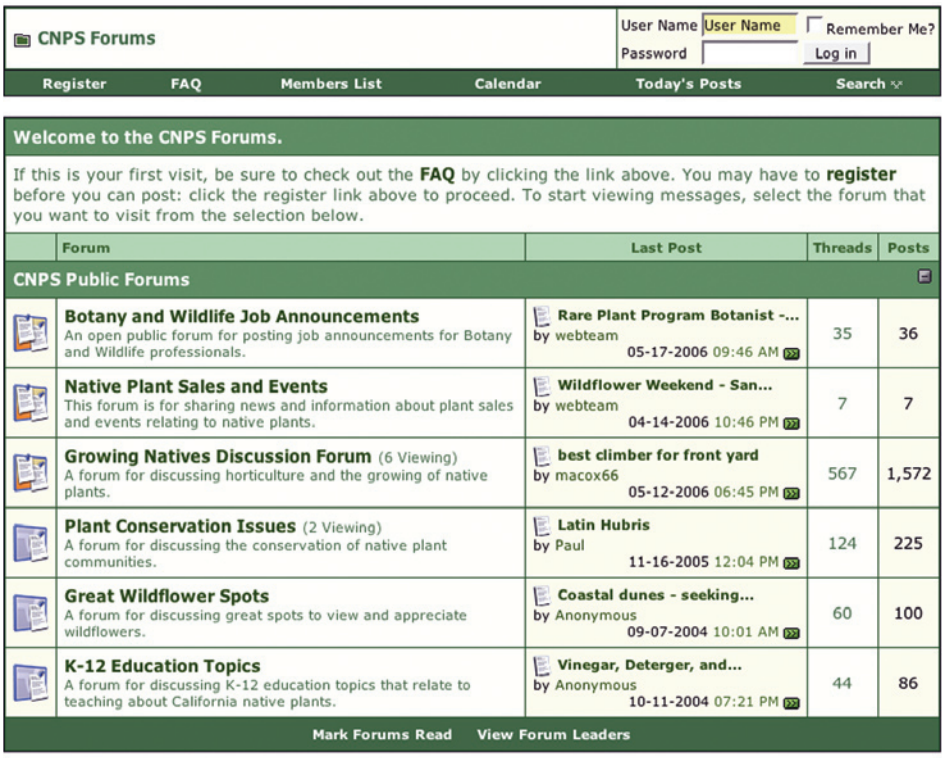
Members can now post chapter events directly to *www.cnps.org*. For many years, CNPS has posted events and plant sales held by CNPS chapters and related organizations on the state website. To provide greater expediency in posting these activities and a single place for interested persons to view them, we have moved these announcements to the discussion forums. A major benefit of this move is that chapters can post their own activities on the CNPS website without needing to go through the site webmaster. Those who post their activities can also change or remove them as needed.

Before you can post activities, you will need to create an account. First go to *www.cnps.org* and click the "Discussions and Events" link in the menu on the left. This will take you to the CNPS Forums page. Click the link in the top left corner titled "Register" and then follow the instructions that will guide you through the registration process. Once you complete your registration, your account needs to be activated by the CNPS webmaster before you are allowed to post. This is a security precaution to prevent spam and illicit posting on the forums. The activation process usually takes a day and you will then receive an email letting you know that your account has been activated.

To post a chapter event, log into the CNPS Forums (top right) by entering the username and password you chose. If you want to skip having to log in on subsequent visits to the CNPS Forums, click the check box labeled "Remember me?" The site will remember your username and password so you won't have to enter it the next time.

If you have questions about using the forums, please consult the Frequently Asked Questions page, which is accessed by clicking the link labeled "FAQ" near the top of the page. Otherwise, please feel free to contact the CNPS webteam by emailing *webteam@cnps.org*.

John Donoghue
CNPS Website Coordinator



Bart O'Brien is *Fremontia's* New Editor

The California Native Plant Society is pleased to welcome Bart O'Brien as the new editor of *Fremontia*. Bart brings to the position extensive background in native plants, horticulture, writing and editing, and a long history of CNPS volunteerism. Bart has been a member of the *Fremontia* editorial advisory committee for the past five years and has been a contributor to many issues. Additionally, he has served as CNPS archivist for the past 15 years.


Anna Napoli

Until February, Bart was the director of horticulture and curator of the living collection at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, California. Concurrent with becoming *Fremontia's* editor, Bart eliminated his administrative workload at Rancho Santa Ana by taking on a new position, senior staff research associate. He is looking forward to carrying on the tradition of *Fremontia* being a highly respected journal that bridges the gap between popular and scientific literature.

Many of you know of Bart through his numerous and varied publications about horticultural uses of native plants. His recent book, *California Native Plants for the Garden* (coauthored with Carol Bornstein and David Fross), received one of five 2006 Book Awards from the American Horticultural Society. In addition to his expertise in horticulture, Bart is also deeply enchanted with native plants in their natural environment and has considerable expertise in California's native flora and natural communities.

Please join CNPS in welcoming Bart O'Brien as the newest editor of our journal, *Fremontia*.

Carol Witham
Sacramento Valley Chapter

CHAPTER NEWS

MILO BAKER CHAPTER:
Plant ID Hour Serves Multiple Purposes

Are you looking for opportunities to talk about plants, recruit new members, and enrich your public programs? Several chapters feature a Plant Identification Hour before their general meetings, including the Milo Baker, San Gabriel Mountains, and Yerba Buena Chapters.



Gary Hundt

A Plant ID Hour precedes the Milo Baker Chapter's monthly programs.

For the past four years I've hosted a Plant ID Hour that precedes our chapter's monthly public programs. During the hour participants can examine live plant specimens, meet new people, bring in plants that they want to identify, and get help with a dichotomous key. The display is reminiscent of a college botany lab, with a table of plants, reference books, and a dissecting microscope.

Plant ID Hour is likely the most cost-effective event a chapter can sponsor. The largest investment is in time spent hiking to collect specimens, which I find enjoyable. At each meeting I try to key to species, or feature a mystery plant if I can't identify it beforehand.

Our chapter has benefited greatly from this regularly scheduled activity. Plant ID Hour attracts new members to the chapter, and motivates current members to volunteer! A shared interest in plants provides common ground for the public, potential board members, people new to the area, and field and science experts all to meet one another. It brings the outdoors in for those who can't get out. It also offers an opportunity to showcase local endemics, weeds versus natives, and the seasonal beauty of flowering plants. It is a great teaching tool.

Earlier this year I decided to create a guide so other CNPS chapters who wanted to start their own Plant ID Hour could without reinventing the wheel. For a copy of the free publication, *A Guide to Plant ID Hour at General Meetings,* go to the Education page of the CNPS state website (*www.cnps.org/programs/education/index.htm*). The guide can be found under "Public Outreach."

Lynn Houser
Milo Baker Chapter

ORANGE CTY CHAPTER:
M.A.D. Plants

Two members of the Orange County Chapter—Brad Jenkins and Sarah Jayne— have developed a hands-on program that introduces plant concepts and California native plants to third grade students.

Called M.A.D. (Move, Adapt, or Die) Plants, the program is being presented to third grade students by the Orange County Department of Education's Traveling Scientists program. It was produced in close cooperation with Inside-the-Outdoors Science Study Programs, a nonprofit organization within the department.

M.A.D. Plants begins with a group presentation demonstrating the parts of a plant and their purpose. One student is dressed in roots, stem, leaves, and a flower by other students. Students then break into small groups and move through learning stations that present concepts tied to the California Science Standards. Students design a native plant garden based on the plants' growing requirements, learn how plants move, adapt, or die in response to environmental conditions, identify native plants using their adaptations as clues, and explore the plant communities of California through a hands-on map activity.

To teach concepts, the stations use a variety of activities, including trading cards, a board game, plant parts, plant "aroma bags," and a topography map.

M.A.D. Plants was successfully piloted in three schools, modified a bit, and then marketed. In the 2005–2006 school year, over 1,300 public school students will participate in the program. The same attendance is expected for several more years. For more information on the program, contact Brad Jenkins at *bradcjenkins@yahoo.com.*

Sarah Jayne
Orange County Chapter

Legal Challenge Results in Management Plan for Clear Creek

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recently released a Record of Decision for a new management plan for the 50,000-acre Clear Creek Management Area (Clear Creek) that will rein in off-road vehicle impacts to endangered species. The new plan comes nearly two years after the Center for Biological Diversity and CNPS filed a legal challenge against the BLM, forcing the agency to comply with laws protecting an imperiled plant, the San Benito evening primrose (*Camissonia benitensis*), and its habitat in Clear Creek. The management plan will be implemented under court supervision.

Clear Creek is located at the border of San Benito and Fresno Counties in central California, southwest of Hollister. The San Benito evening primrose was listed as a threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1985. Seven other rare plants at risk from off-road vehicle impacts in Clear Creek are also federally recognized as highly imperiled species. CNPS and other groups had attempted to work with the BLM for over three decades to improve protection for the primrose and Clear Creek's other rare plants, but were finally forced to resort to the courts to obtain adequate protection measures.

"We welcome the new management plan. After decades of promises and years of litigation, the BLM has finally taken steps to formally designate off-road vehicle routes, restrict access to sensitive areas, and provide some safeguards for the primrose and this unique area," said Brian LeNeve, president of the CNPS Monterey Bay Chapter. "However, the BLM may not be able to implement their plan. The agency has never had adequate funding to monitor and protect Clear Creek, and we do not see that improving, especially since BLM is getting no funding this year from the California State OHV Commission."

CNPS Fall Native Plant Sales

Alta Peak Chapter
Sat., Oct. 7, 9 am–1pm, Three Rivers
Info: 559-561-3461; *jcfgardner@earthlink.net*

Channel Islands Chapter
Sat., Oct. 21, 9am–2pm, Ventura
Info: cnpsci.org, 805-643-4842;
lynnekada@yahoo.com

Dorothy King Young Chapter
Sat., Oct. 14, 10am–3pm, Gualala
Info: *robajon@mcn.org*

El Dorado Chapter
Sat., Oct. 7, 9am–1pm, Placerville
Info: 530-644-6335; *www.eldoradocnps.org*

Kern County Chapter
Sat., Oct. 21, 9am–3pm, Bakersfield
Info: 661-872-2267, x12; *decay@att.net*

Los Angeles/Santa Monica Mtns Chapter
Sat.–Sun., Oct. 14–15, 10am–4pm, Encino
Info: 818-881-3706; *lacnps@lacnps.org*

Milo Baker Chapter:
Sat., Oct. 14, 9am–1pm, Santa Rosa
Info: 707-833-2063; *www.cnpsmb.org*

Napa Valley Chapter
Sat.–Sun., Oct. 7–8, 10am–4pm, Napa
Info: 707-253-2665; 707-942-5856

North Coast Chapter
Sat.–Sun.., Sept. 16–17, 10am–4pm, Arcata
Info: *http://northcoastcnps.org/*

Northern San Joaquin Valley Chapter
Sat., Oct. 14, 9am–2pm, Modesto
Info:209-535-8075; *cnps_nsj@charter.net*

Orange County Chapter
Sat., Sept. 30, 10am–3pm, Irvine, Info: 949-496-9689; celia552@cox.net; *www.occnps.org*

Redbud Chapter
Sat. Sept. 30th, 9:30am–1:30pm, Grass Valley
Info: 530-265-4838; *fjorgen@nccn.net*

Sacramento Valley Chapter
Sat., Sept. 23, 9am–3pm, Sacramento
Info: 916 482-5282; *lewisc@surewest.net*;
www.sacvalleycnps.org

San Diego Chapter
Sat., Oct 14, 10am–2pm, San Diego
Info: *plantsale@cnpssd.org*; 619-685-7321;
www.cnpssd.org

Santa Cruz Chapter
Sat., Oct. 14th, 10–noon (members),
12–4pm (public), Santa Cruz
Info: 831-722-4065:
abbieblair@baymoon.com

Sierra Foothills Chapter
Sat., Oct. 14th, 9am–2pm, Sonora
Info:209-928-4886; *cvjames@mlode.com*

San Luis Obispo Chapter
Sat., Nov. 4, 9am–1pm, San Luis Obispo
Info: 805-464-0717; *gritlys@sbcglobal.net*

Santa Clara Valley Chapter
Sat., Oct. 14, 10am–3pm, Los Altos Hills
Info: 650-691-9749; www.cnps-scv.org

South Coast Chapter
Sat., Sept. 30, 9am–4pm, Palos Verdes
Info: 310-530-9102; rddesign@socal.rr.com

Willis L. Jepson Chapter
Sat., Oct. 7, 9am–3pm, Benicia.
Info: 707-429-2494

Yerba Buena Chapter
Thu., Nov. 2, 7:30pm, San Francisco
Info: *l_de_meo@hotmail.com*;
www.cnps-yerbabuena.org



Patrick Stone

Sierra Foothills Chapter plant sale, spring 2006.

Documenting San Diego County's Floristic Heritage

(from page 1)

To accomplish this, the SDNHM began recruiting and training interested members of the public, called "parabotanists," to systematically collect plant specimens within a grid system covering the entire county. The Plant Atlas data will complement the countywide Bird Atlas and Mammal Atlas data, and will provide accurate and detailed geographic information about the flora of the county online.



Jim Rocks

A parabotanist places plants into a field press at Lake Murray.

The San Diego Chapter of CNPS became involved in the project early on, and wrote a letter of support to the National Science Foundation, which is partially funding the project until May 2007. In each of the last three years, the chapter has made a financial contribution to the Plant Atlas Project, and many chapter members contribute plant specimens and field data.

For instance, chapter president Carolyn Martus and past president Carrie Schneider have already contributed over 140 specimens and 12 new county records between them. Chapter member Kim Marsden found a new record for the state (a plant that had not been reported previously). Larry Hendrickson has been one of the most prolific collectors, having submitted 961 specimens to date, including 10 new county records. A table containing new county records documented by some San Diego CNPS chapter members is posted at www.cnpssd.org.

To date over 375 volunteers (including 101 from CNPS) have been trained in the novel parabotanist program, and a new website (www.sdplantatlas.org), searchable database, and online data entry system have been developed. Over 16,200 new specimens have been submitted, including 126 new county records. The efforts of the parabotanists have added 167 taxa (including 58 native taxa) to the new 4th edition of the *Checklist of Vascular Plants of San Diego County*, which translates into a 7.8% increase in the county's documented flora. The project's long-term goal—to collect one representative specimen of each native or naturalized plant species that grows in each atlas grid square—is projected to add over 100,000 specimens to the collection.

By participating in the training program, contributing data and specimens, and exploring the website, members of CNPS, together with other residents in the San Diego area, are becoming more engaged in their local natural history. These specimens (archived in the SDNHM herbarium) will last for hundreds of years, preserving physical samples of our plant diversity and acting as a valuable resource for scientific research and education.

Mary Ann Hawke, Ph.D., is director of the Plant Atlas Project at the San Diego Natural History Museum, and a member of the San Diego Chapter of CNPS.

Pygmy Forest

(from page 1)

acre parcel containing pygmy forest.

The litigation asserts that the County disregarded ample evidence in the administrative record that this project may cause significant environmental harm. We hope this litigation will persuade the County to properly apply the CEQA process to minimize damage to pygmy forest resources on this project and others like it.

Our Chapter found both the CNPS Litigation Guidelines and the Litigation Committee to be very helpful. We are grateful that CNPS has a robust procedure for fact-finding and accountability with respect to litigation, since this lawsuit is a big step for a small, rural chapter. We would also like to thank executive director Amanda Jorgenson for asserting strong leadership in this case, and Keith Wagner, environmental attorney extraordinaire, for clearly explaining the legal ramifications.

Meanwhile, a group of biologists, activists, and educators have been meeting to strategize on pygmy forest protection, focusing on public education as well as regulatory changes.

Our chapter believes lawsuits are a last resort for CNPS—a tactic we should avoid if possible, but not shirk when litigation is called for. Good environmental attorneys deserve compensation, and chapters cannot always raise the funds on their own. Those who wish to support CNPS litigation efforts should mail their checks (payable to "CNPS") to the state office, with the words "Litigation Fund" on the check's memo line.

If you'd like to visit a Mendocino Pygmy Cypress Forest, see the sidebar on page 8. More information is also available on the DKY Chapter website at *www.dkycnps.org.*

Lori Hubbart is president of the Dorothy King Young Chapter of CNPS, and a former CNPS state president and state board secretary.

Native Gardening in Season

Summer Garden Buckwheats

By Abbie Blair

[Note: Plant California natives wisely. Protect rare and endangered species and prevent gene pool contamination by using locally grown species in the landscape. Avoid invasive plants whether native or introduced. http://www.cnps.org/archives/landscaping.htm.]

Summer is the high stress season in the drought tolerant garden, and survival techniques are in full operation. Throughout this harsh time several Eriogonum species, or buckwheats, burst into bloom, creating everchanging bouquets that age on the plant through a range of earth tones.

Buckwheats are a great garden choice, for they offer the native plant lover a variety of landscape opportunities. They serve as focal points, ground covers, or mass plantings. Mix them in rock gardens and dry borders and they are magnets for butterflies and native bees. Flower colors range from white, pastel pinks, and lighter yellows to electric yellow and deep raspberry. Blooms appear midspring through fall. For season-long flowering, select buckwheats with varying bloom times.



Barbara Eisenstein (both photos)

Shasta Sulfur buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *polyanthum 'Shasta Sulphur'*), Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden.

Buckwheats are readily available as plants and seed. Most take full sun to partial shade and do best in well-drained soils. Little or no additional water is required once established. Maintain by deadheading flowers to the base of the flower stem or leave heads to reseed, and prune to shape. Avoid overhead watering and watch for aphids and mildew.

Below are favorite buckwheat picks of Rick Flores, curator of the native plant collection at UC Santa Cruz:

California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)–An evergreen shrub that grows to four feet. Blooms of white, cream, or blushed with pink appear in spring. Use mounding forms for erosion control. Arching branches lean down, eventually taking root and anchoring new plants. Leave plants attached or transplant. Best in full sun and well-drained soil. Soft prune (trim new growth to shape). Excessive pruning reduces flowering. Companion plant with California sunflower (*Encelia californica)* and white sage (*Salvia apiana).*



St. Catherine's lace *(Eriogonum giganteum)* in late summer when its cream flowers turn brick red.

Rosy buckwheat *(Eriogonum grande var. rubescens)*–A low-growing, mounding form to 12 inches. Spring flowering on stalks up to three feet. Flower color varies from shades of light pink to striking deep rose. Prune lightly in fall to stimulate next season's growth, but avoid cutting deep into woody material. Create a random natural look with dudleyas, purple sage, yarrow, sedums, or foothill sedge.

Abbie Blair is a horticulturist and garden writer, and lives in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Horticulture questions? Send them to abbieblair@baymoon.com.

Ask the Gardener

Q: How can I tell when a native in my garden has become established?

As a general rule, consider a plant "established" when it has reached two to three times the size it was when planted, or after it has been in the garden for two or three summers, or both. (Source: *California Native Plants for the Garden,* Cachuma Press, 2006.)

Visit gardens or wild areas. Observe normal growth patterns, dormancy, leaf drop, growth, stress responses, and bloom. Use these as guides through the establishment process. And additional advice from Carol Presley, a practicing restoration engineer on the Central Coast: "When I see a plant go through a drought period and recover with the first rain, then I know it's on its way to sustainability."

WHERE TO SEE A PYGMY FOREST

For those who have never seen a pygmy forest, a couple of good spots to view one are:

Van Damme State Park: A short interpretive boardwalk trail loops through pygmy forest. On State Hwy. 1, go 3 miles south of the village of Mendocino, turn east onto Little River Airport Road, and continue for about 5 miles. On the left you will see a sign for the Pygmy Forest. The interpretive boardwalk begins next to the parking lot.

Jughandle State Reserve Ecological Stairway Trail: A 2.5 mile interpretive trail starts near the ocean and goes east, ending at a pygmy forest boardwalk. The Reserve is located 5 miles north of the village of Mendocino.

CAL-IPC SYMPOSIUM OCT.5–7

The California Invasive Plant Council is holding its annual symposium on October 5–7, 2006, at the Doubletree Hotel in Rohnert Park. The theme is "Research and Management: Bridging the Gap." There will also be a pre-symposium field course on October 4. To register or for additional information, go to *http://www.cal-ipc.org/2006_symposium/.*



CAL OAK SYMPOSIUM OCT. 9–12

The sixth California Oak Symposium will be held October 9–12, 2006, at the Doubletree Hotel in Rohnert Park, CA (50 miles north of San Francisco). Titled "California's Oaks: Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Opportunities," the symposium will feature the latest findings on oak ecology, management, planning, conservation, and policies. A day of field trips is planned for October 9. To register or for more information, go to: *http://danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp/symposium.html.*

Chapter Council Meetings

SEPT. 8–10, ARCATA: CONSERVATION
DEC. 8–10, EAST BAY: RARE PLANTS AND VEGETATION

All members are welcome to attend. Find out what chapters, and state staff and committees are doing. Social time, a Saturday dinner, hikes, and much more are planned for each weekend. The state CNPS website, *www.cnps.org*, will have details.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
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The California Native Plant Society is a statewide, nonprofit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in learning about and preserving California's native plants and plant communities.
Membership is open to all. Visit cnps.org

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