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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

BULLETIN

Highlights from the CNPS 2015 Conservation Conference

By Becky Reilly

The CNPS Conservation Conference is the only event of its kind in California. Held every three years, the conference brings together people from a multitude of disciplines including agency staff, botanical and biological consultants, CNPS members, landscapers, students, backyard gardeners, and more. Although these various groups often operate largely independently of one another, their attendance at the conference reflected a common goal—to preserve California's native plants.

The 2015 Conservation Conference, held January 13–17 in San Jose, was the largest gathering yet of this community, drawing over 1,000 attendees to share research, ideas, and appreciation for our native flora. After two days of pre-conference workshops and field trips (many of which were sold out), the 2015 conference kicked off with opening plenary speaker Michael Soulé, who reminded participants of the importance of biodiversity in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Then concurrent sessions began, encompassing nearly 225 20-minute talks over 3 days. During breaks, attendees explored over 60 posters from researchers, CNPS chapters, and CNPS programs, and in the sold-out exhibit hall visited tables of 27 conservation organizations, consulting firm representatives, native plant nurseries, and more.

Two new sessions were added to the conference this year: Lightning Talks, and Progress and Promise Talks. During the Lightning Talks session, 15 speakers gave rapid 5-minute presentations on topics ranging from rare plant conservation advances in Baja California to the need for increased research on native plants in California's urban landscapes. Exposing attendees to a wide range of topics in a short period of time, these talks captivated a full ballroom of conference attendees and energized discussions throughout the rest of the conference.

The Progress and Promise Talks session provided 30-minute time slots for five additional speakers to address "big-picture" conservation issues. Google's Rebecca Moore discussed new ways that Google Earth is being utilized to track forest cover and other environmental changes in support of conservation around the world. Renowned biologist Paul Ehrlich followed with a provocative presentation on the relationship between overpopulation and the environment. Novelist Kim Stanley Robinson discussed why proposed science fiction-like response strategies to climate change may be ill-advised.

Next, botanist and conservationist Peter Raven presented his thoughts on overpopulation, overconsumption, and human empowerment, and how these concepts relate to saving both plant and human life. Finally, Jack Dangermond, founder and president of Esri, discussed his thoughts on how GIS can be used as a tool for conservation. These talks were a welcome addition to the conference, helping participants see the connections between the conservation issues that were discussed throughout the week and the bigger picture of sustainability and the need to preserve life on our planet.

Over 15% of conference attendees this year were students, and their contributions to the conference were significant.

(continued on page 6)





Joan Keesey, First Place Winner, Botanical Art Contest, hummingbird sage *(Salvia spathacea)*, Watercolor, and Don Jacobson, First Place Winner, Photography Contest, Great Basin bristlecone pine *(Pinus longaeva)*, White Mountains, Inyo National Forest, October 2013.



From the Executive Director

As you know, CNPS kicked off our 50th Anniversary with a fantastically celebratory Conservation Conference. It convened 1,000 artists, scientists, gardeners, students, activists, and chapter leaders, and every single attendee probably nursed aching smile muscles for weeks afterward. It was a native plant love-fest, and left me absolutely amazed by the breadth of CNPS today.

My amazement was further expanded by an expedition I undertook the morning after the conference. I was privileged to join a botanical trip to explore lands protected by Terra Peninsular, a Baja nonprofit and CNPS partner celebrating its 15th year. The "End of California" expedition investigated the southernmost boundary of the California floristic province. However, rather than an end, it seemed more of a continuation and a beginning. Even amongst the boojum trees of distinctively Mexican landscapes, we found Californian plant communities festooned with *Ribes*, *Dodecatheon*, and *Pholistoma;* the California we love can be found far south of its supposed boundary.

Surveying the flower-filled refugia that shelter on north-facing slopes of sun-scorched desert mountains, I had a glimpse of how our flora can survive even dramatic climate change. Sharing discoveries and snacks amongst our group of Mexican and American botanists, I felt pride at how our California botany community is growing and evolving.

Finally, I drove north through an almost allegorical transect of change. I passed untouched million-acre tracts of California wildland that are available for conservation at $100 an acre—certainly California's greatest conservation bargain. Further north I saw the heartbreaking land clearing that is denuding coastal Baja, a terrible practice that the Baja Chapter is fighting. Crossing the international border and driving to San Luis Obispo Chapter's annual banquet, I motored past big box landscapes that in five decades have covered too much of American California, ruminated on the conflation of geography and time and change, and thought about what CNPS must do to continue making a difference…

Dan Gluesenkamp
CNPS Executive Director

CNPS Now Represented on California Invasive Species Advisory Committee

The California Invasive Species Advisory Committee (CISAC) provides advice to state agencies on issues related to preventing the introduction of invasive species and providing for their control and/or eradication. In January 2015 the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency appointed eight representatives to the committee, including CNPS Executive Director Dan Gluesenkamp.

CISAC was formed in 2009 to improve efforts to address invasive species. The group is committed to managing invasives in a manner that creates a sustainable future for California by improving coordination of efforts, basing decisions on sound science, and ensuring that all Californians have a voice in decisions. This includes compiling a statewide list of invasive species, developing a Strategic Framework for addressing invasive species, and recommending actions. As a statewide organization with thousands of members, CNPS will be an important voice for a variety of invasive species concerns, including wildland weeds, introduced oak-killing insects, and frightening new diseases affecting forests and native plant nurseries.



Gevork Arakelian

The polyphagous shot hole borer, thought to have originated in Southeast Asia, attacks a wide range of native and nonnative trees and is now established in Southern California. Shown here is the female beetle, and bleeding and gumming at beetle entry holes (the tree's response to a beetle attack). California's drought is stressing trees, making them more vulnerable to pests and disease.

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CNPS and Litigation

By Greg Suba

When CNPS chapter members and state staff sit at the table with local planners, developers, and agency staff to engage in land-use planning, we are taking part in a formal, legal process. The environmental review of a proposed project is bound by local, state, and federal laws that set specific requirements about what factors must be considered and analyzed for impacts (e.g., rare plants), how and when information can be submitted for consideration, how the public can participate, and other requirements ensuring the transparency of the process. Local General Plans, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) are the most common local, state, and federal land-use planning laws that CNPS members deal with.

Ideally for CNPS, a robust environmental review process will identify potential impacts to native plants and how these will be avoided. When avoidance is not possible, lead agencies develop impact minimization and mitigation measures. Opinions about appropriateness of requirements become a prominent part of the process at this point. Once completed, a CEQA/NEPA review ends with a lead agency making a final decision to approve or deny a project with or without modifications. When CNPS disagrees with a final decision and believes our arguments for plant protection are scientifically sound and supported by law—but not adequately reflected in the decision—our last option to alter the outcome is litigation.

A decision to litigate is not one CNPS enters into lightly, and our organization has developed very specific internal policies and procedures that must be followed. There are financial, political, and emotional costs involved with lawsuits that can take a toll on both individuals and the organization over time. The decision-making process requires a written proposal which is reviewed by a standing CNPS Litigation Committee that relays their recommendation to the CNPS Board of Directors for a final decision.



Graciela Hinshaw

The Pine Hill Preserve, El Dorado County. CNPS challenged El Dorado County's approval of a development on these sensitive gabbro soils, home to several sensitive, endemic species including Pine Hill ceanothus *(Ceanothus roderickii)* and Stebbins' morning-glory *(Calystegia stebbinsii).* CNPS did not prevail at trial, and appealed. The Court of Appeal reversed, and ruled in CNPS's favor. The case concluded with a negotiated settlement in 2011.

Since 2006 the all-volunteer Litigation Committee has been chaired by Keith Wagner, a prominent CEQA attorney and long-time native plant advocate in California. After nine years at the helm, Keith is retiring from his role as committee chair and his leadership will be missed. CNPS will always be grateful for Keith's dedication and service to protect California's native landscapes.

Bad decisions that are serious enough to litigate often generate concerns shared by other conservation groups, so CNPS will frequently partner with others when taking legal action. This strength-in-numbers approach to litigation can bolster all parties' arguments and spread the legal costs.

CNPS brings science-based plant conservation information to the planning table. Sometimes this information provides the basis for arguments that need to be made in the courtroom. Since January 2000 the CNPS Board of Directors has approved 35 litigation actions. Some actions were settled between parties before going to court. Of the 14 cases litigated since 2006, CNPS has won 8 and lost 2. Four cases are still ongoing.

Though even the best court decisions won't always stop a project from ultimately getting built, litigation can be the only recourse to forcing developers and/or lead agencies to re-examine an unlawfully approved one, and to require better mitigation for significant impacts to native plants.

Greg Suba is CNPS Conservation Program Director.

Speakers Bureau Handbook Available

By Arvind Kumar and Deidre Kennelly

Do you remember your first CNPS chapter general meeting? Many of us can recall those early meetings vividly: the talks were compelling, the speakers inspiring, fellow attendees friendly and inviting. Those meetings lit a fire in your belly. They helped create the passion you feel today for native plants and the environment.

General meetings really are the heartbeat of a CNPS chapter. This is when members gather on a regular basis for socializing over light refreshments and attend a featured talk by a knowledgeable and engaging speaker. These meetings are open to the public, and newcomers are always welcome.

Chapter program committees labor behind the scenes to plan and organize each general meeting—a creative and challenging task of great responsibility. The committees work to find topics that will interest the existing membership and attract the broader community. They seek speakers who are articulate experts in their fields. Committee members prepare chapter programs months in advance, often on a shoestring budget. When successful, the meetings are well-publicized and well-attended, and the chapter benefits from greater visibility, membership, and volunteers.



Tim Maloney



Sriharsha Sukla



John Game

Just three of the more than 30 speakers listed so far in the CNPS Speakers Bureau Handbook. Left to right: Brent Plater, executive director of Wild Equity Institute and expert on endangered species conservation; Barbara Eisenstein, sustainable gardening consultant and educator; and Heath Bartosh, botanist, research associate at UC and Jepson Herbaria, chair of Rare Plant Committee, East Bay Chapter, CNPS, and member of CNPS Rare Plant Program Committee.

Over the years, frequent requests to find qualified speakers for chapter general meetings have been made to the state Membership Committee and the CNPS office. We are now pleased to offer the CNPS Speakers Bureau Handbook as an aid to CNPS chapter program chairs for their program planning process. This handbook contains a list of over 30 speakers who have been active supporters of CNPS, and who are happy to entertain requests to speak at local CNPS chapter programs. For each speaker, contact information and a list of topics/descriptions is provided.

Chapters are responsible for contacting speakers, issuing invitations, and negotiating agreements. Speaker availability is not guaranteed; it must be worked out collaboratively between the chapter and the speaker. The Handbook is meant to give you ideas and make you aware of the possibilities. (Did you know some speakers are willing and able to visit your chapter?)

These speakers are among the best in their fields, with years of experience and significant accomplishment. They have volunteered to be listed in this Handbook because they believe in the CNPS mission and wish to see CNPS flourish and grow. For that, we offer our sincere appreciation.

This handbook is only a partial list of the many accomplished and talented speakers in CNPS. We hope to grow the numbers of speakers on the list and have many speakers available in all areas of California. If you know of, *or are*, a speaker that would like be listed in the Speakers Bureau Handbook, please contact Deidre Kennelly at dkennelly@cnps.org. For the most up-to-date version of the handbook, go to the Admin page (top right) of CNPS.org and find it under Chapter Information (top left).

Arvind Kumar co-chaired the CNPS Membership Committee from 2007 to 2012. **Deidre Kennelly** is CNPS Communications Manager.

Manual of California Vegetation Now on the Web

The *Manual of California Vegetation* focuses on plant communities as well as indicator plant species. Now available for the first time on the Web (vegetation.cnps.org), it contains virtually all of the information presented in the print version of the *Manual's* 2nd edition (2009).

The online second edition includes over 480 alliance descriptions; over 350 vegetation type range maps; detailed life history information; data on fire, flooding, and other ecological processes; descriptions of regional site variation; restoration and other management considerations; a revised and expanded list of references; and photographs of the alliances.

It provides biologists, land managers, agency staff, restoration ecologists, conservation planners, and casual users with tools for simple and advanced data searches by common or scientific names. The online version provides valuable additions to the book and will be updated twice a year. Each alliance page display contains at least one photo of every vegetation description in a revolving slide show format, and full alliance descriptions have interactive range maps. Here are just a few of the advantages of the online *Manual* to a variety of users:



Julie Evens

Flower-filled washes near Last Chance Mountain, Death Valley National Park.

- *Land managers* can better understand the characteristics and responses of vegetation types to natural and unnatural disturbances such as fire, flood, invasive non-native plants, and climate change.
- *Restoration ecologists* can develop appropriate plant palettes for restoration sites.
- *Conservation organizations and agencies* can identify acquisition sites based on known alliance data for ecoregions.
- *Agency staff and land managers* can determine baselines for land management planning and restoration activities on public and private reserve lands.
- *Wildfire management agencies* can better understand fire behavior in different types of vegetation.
- *All users* can answer questions like "What are the rarest vegetation alliances in my region?", "Which vegetation types contain certain species?", and "How many vegetation alliances occur in certain ecoregions?"

We encourage you to try out the online version soon.

Julie Evens and the CNPS Vegetation Program Staff

2015 BIG Day of Giving

On May 5, 2015, CNPS is participating in a huge fundraising challenge for the Sacramento region called the BIG Day of Giving. As part of the national campaign called "Give Local America," community foundations across the country will join together in a 24-hour giving challenge to raise money for local and regional organizations.

In 2014 the Sacramento region was ranked #2 in the nation for most donations given! This year CNPS is joining nearly 500 other nonprofits in the Sacramento, Placer, and Yolo County area in a community goal to raise $5 million, engage 25,000 donors, and strive to make the Sacramento region the most generous community in the country.

The 2015 BIG Day of Giving is taking place on Tuesday, May, 5, 2015. For 24 hours, starting and ending at midnight, online donations made to the California Native Plant Society through the event website, bigdayofgiving.org, will be eligible for Incentive Pool funds that may help CNPS win additional prizes.

There are awards for organizations that have raised the most donations at the end of each hour, plus additional awards for the first and last donation of the day, highest number of unique donors, and more. A modest donation of only $25 may help CNPS win prizes ranging from $500 to $5000!

As the date approaches, watch for CNPS's campaign on our Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn pages (hashtag: #BIGDoG2015) and in the CNPS e-newsletter to learn how you can participate and help CNPS raise more money to support our mission.

Stacey Flowerdew, CNPS Membership and Development Coordinator

Conference Highlights

(from page 1)

The student committee granted the top three student presentation awards to Brian Smithers of UC Davis ("Climate change effects on treeline community dynamics in Basin and Range mountains"), Tommy Staughton of Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden ("Molecular systematics of the tuberous perennial *Claytonia* (Montiaceae) of California: Will the real C. *lanceolata* please stand up?"), and Justin Valliere of UC Riverside ("High N, dry: Effects of nitrogen deposition on drought response of *Artemisia californica* (Asteraceae) seedlings"). Top student poster awards went to Jenna Baughman of CSU Los Angeles ("Natural desert terraria: Characterization of a Mojave Desert hypolithic moss community"), Cristina Robinson of CSU Long Beach ("Los Cerritos Wetlands plant protection project"), and Kerry Wininger of Sonoma State ("Interactions of host reproduction, herbivorous insects, and landscape with sudden oak death (*Phytophthora ramorum*, Pythiaceae) on California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*, Lauraceae)"). Students inspired conference attendees through some of the most widely-regarded posters and presentations of the conference.



David Berman

Students Jenna Baughman, left, and Stephanie Macias, right, presented their research during the conference's poster session on Thursday evening.

The botanical art and photography exhibits on display throughout the conference included spectacular representations of native California flora. Attendees were able to vote for the "Conference Choice" winners from each exhibit, and judges selected 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners from each as well. To see the outstanding winning entries as well as honorable mentions, you can go to the conference website, cnps.org/2015, then click on "Photo Contest" and "Botanical Art Exhibition." Also new this year were popular hands-on Botanical Art Talks and Demonstrations presented by artists Pria Graves, Nina Antze, and Maria Cecilia Freeman.

Another highlight of the conference was the "Reaching High: Poets and Writers" event, hosted by Malcolm Margolin. The room quickly filled to standing-room-only with attendees eager to hear readings from Robert Pack Browning, Lester Rowntree, Pireeni Sundaralingam, and former US Poet Laureate Robert Hass. Others joined in for a captivating open microphone period, using spoken word to celebrate plants and wildlife. A songfest and music jam followed, bringing out a number of talented musicians, and giving attendees another opportunity to connect with and appreciate native plants.

Overall, the CNPS Conservation Conference was a huge success in drawing together a diverse group of individuals to celebrate 50 years of conservation. Thanks to the dedication of everyone who volunteered, attended, donated, and supported the conference, the California conservation community remains stronger and more unified than ever before, and appears prepared to protect our native plants and habitats for another 50 years and beyond.

Becky Reilly is CNPS Events Coordinator.

Highlights from CNPS Staff

"I really liked Hugh Safford's talk on the USFS trials and tribulations in maintaining ecological balance in our forest lands with respect to climate change, population growth, and fire management." *—Sara Taylor, Vegetation Program Staff Member*

"Walking in the corridors: hugging friends, meeting new people, carrying on disjointed conversations, making connections for future collaborations. Laughing and smiling, enjoying the energy and life that pulsed everywhere." *—Susan Krzywicki, Horticulture Program Director*

"My favorite talk was titled "Such glandular, many nutlet, wow: Botany and social media" which I thought had to be a typo in the program but instead was an indicator of the style of Ken-ichi Ueda, from the California Academy of Sciences, who was a quirky and energetic speaker. He grabbed attention right away by polling the audience about their online habits and made some good points about sharing botanical knowledge to a broader audience through social media venues including iNaturalist, the CNPS Facebook page, and CalFlora among others." *—Jennifer Buck-Diaz, Vegetation Ecologist*

"...I loved seeing all the creativity and talent during the music show." *—Hei-ock Kim, Special Projects Coordinator*

"It was refreshing to see so many botanists and plant ecologists in one location focused on all things related to plants; deeply moving to discuss how we as humans are impacting our natural world; uplifting to hear the closing speakers talk about the importance of native plants and the need to continue preserving our state's amazing natural landscapes; and fun to spend quality time with such an amazing and dynamic group of people!" *—Julie Evens, Vegetation Program Director.*

Native Plant Gardens of CNPS Members

Sylvia White, Bayside, Humboldt County

In January 2002, after my newly purchased house was in order, I took a close look at my almost an acre, partially forested yard. I had never been in Humboldt County before I purchased this property in Bayside, and knew little about the native flora. I had previously done very little gardening, as work had taken up most of my time. But I had grown up in the coastal mountains above Los Gatos and had access, as a playground, to the neighbor's 30-plus acres of oak woodland, mountain meadows, and chaparral that was maintained in a park-like condition. Here I learned to love the California native ecology.

About the time I started thinking about what to do with my yard, I acquired a copy of Judith Larner Lowry's book, *Gardening With a Wild Heart*, and read it cover to cover. That inspired me to begin my 12-year sojourn of transforming my new property into a restored native landscape.

I began by removing every invasive weed and plant one can imagine, including some almost as tall as my head. I dug out several large, impenetrable thickets of Himalayan blackberries and English ivy, which often allowed hidden native plants to reveal themselves, such as bleeding heart (*Dicentra formosa*) and fairy bells (*Prosartes smithii*). I removed all non-native trees and shrubs, dug up many barrels full of buried trash, and cleared neglected piles of decomposing brush. Gradually I removed or reduced several "lawn" areas of grass and weeds, although I saved one large area for my two golden retrievers.

The front of my property slopes down to the road and is terraced. This area is visible to the public, and is about the only part of my property that resembles a neat, landscaped garden. It is also the only place I have non-native plants—hybrid rhododendrons. Both sides of the stairway that leads up to the terrace are planted more or less symmetrically with brilliant deep pink rhodies that bloom simultaneously in the spring. In the summer and fall the terrace is brilliant with California poppies (*Eschscholzia californica*), checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora*), California fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*), and other native flowers.



Sylvia White

Where an impenetrable thicket of Himalayan blackberries and English ivy once grew, numerous native species now thrive. A few include coastal California poppies *(Eschscholzia californica)*, sticky monkeyflower *(Mimulus aurantiacus)*, checkerbloom *(Sidalcea malviflora)*, farewell-to-spring *(Clarkia amoena)*, mountain garland *(C. unguiculata)*, and Ithuriel's spear *(Triteleia laxa)*.

Above the terrace my property continues uphill and consists entirely of native plants. There I have planted about 200 native species, most native to this area. This includes 14 trees, mostly redwoods, to join the 14 second-growth ones already here. My yard is certified as a Backyard Wildlife Habitat (National Wildlife Foundation), a Butterfly Garden (North American Butterfly Association), and a Distinguished Native Garden (California Native Garden Foundation), and has been on one of our chapter garden tours.

Local landscapers who encourage their clients to grow native plants have brought them here to see my all-native landscape and the plants they are recommending—I think I have them all! In the springtime I am delighted with some less common plants that appear under the redwood canopy such as western trillium (*Trillium ovatum*), giant white wakerobin (*T. albidum*), California fetid adders tongue or slink pod (*Scoliopus bigelovii*), Andrew's clintonia (*Clintonia andrewsiana*), giant white fawn lily (*Erythronium oregonum*), and others.

I began developing my property by removing invasives and non-natives, then planted larger shrubs, and later on smaller wildflowers. Now that I am retired I have more time available for gardening. Seven months of the year I work outside six to eight hours a day, seven days of the week! Most of my work now involves maintaining the native landscape I have already created by digging out weeds and trimming overly exuberant shrubs, but there is always more to do. Except for the first year after new plants are set in the ground during the fall season, I seldom water anything, and use no herbicides or any equipment operated with non-renewable energy. However, my own energy is "renewable."

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
BULLETIN
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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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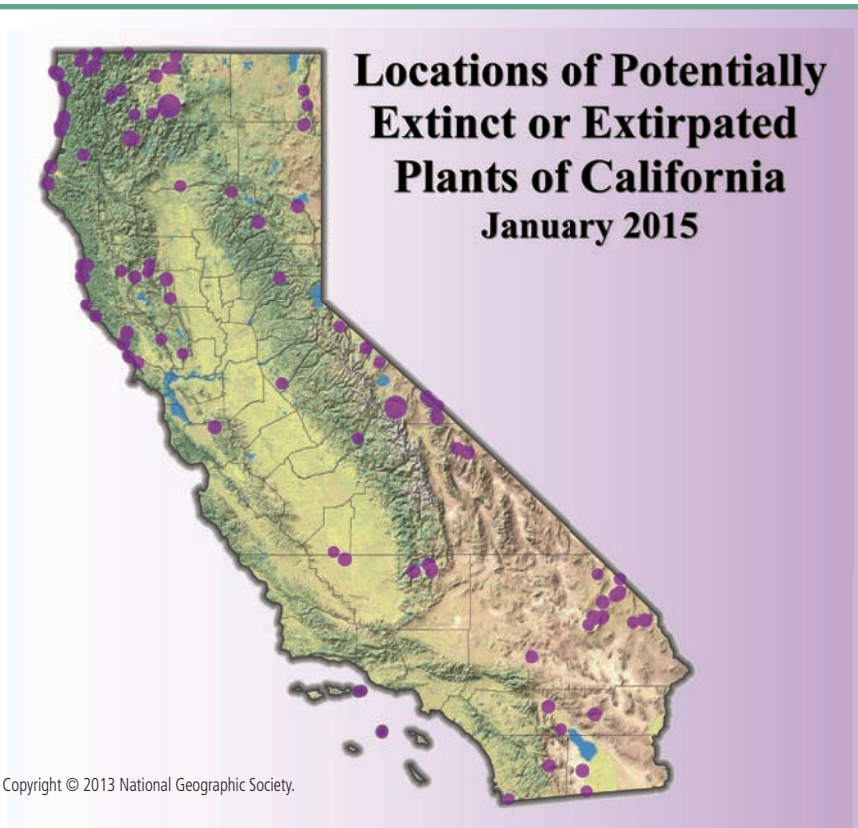
Help Us Find These Plants!

The CNPS Rare Plant Program is trying to determine the status of over 50 rare plants that may either have become extinct, or have a high probability of extirpation (no longer found in California although they may exist elsewhere) in the near future. No previously known populations of these species have been seen in the past 20 years.

Some of these plants might simply be under-reported because they have been overlooked, for example some of the sedges and grasses. However, many may need to be moved to California Rare Plant Rank 1A or 2A (extinct or extirpated in California) because they are actually gone.

The Rare Plant Program urgently needs the help of botanically minded adventurers to seek out these plants and report on their current status. If you or someone you know is interested in joining this effort, please contact Danny Slakey at dslakey@cnps.org. (Additional information on these rare plants can be found in the *CNPS Inventory* at www.rareplants.cnps.org.)

Danny Slakey and Aaron E. Sims
CNPS Rare Plant Program



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