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, but dogs are not. (Service dogs are an exception!)

To allow for more flexibility around changing weather and spontaneity, many of our field trips are not included in this newsletter, 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, wildflower book, and sun protection and/or rain gear as needed. Most trips are led by more than one botanist.

Visit an Old Growth Forest of Ponderosa Pines
Saturday, October 24
Carpool at 8:30 a.m. at the Full Circle Demonstration Garden in the Rood Center, Nevada City
Leader: Roger McGehee.

Description: On the hillside above Rock Creek Nature Trail runs another trail that travels through a beautiful old-growth forest of Ponderosa Pines and down to Rock Creek. This trail is also flanked by many other species of trees and shrubs. Hopefully some of them will be showing their fall color...

If you wish to meet us at the trailhead, drive east from Nevada City about 6 miles on Highway 20, look for the Washington Ridge Conservation Camp sign on the left. Turn in here and follow the paved road for 1 mile. The Rock Creek Nature Trail sign is on the left. Turn here onto the gravel road that will take you another mile down to the parking lot for Rock Creek Nature Trail. Plan to arrive by 8:50 a.m. A prediction of heavy rain will cancel the trip, but showers will be fine! This trip will last about 2-3 hours...

The Plant Sale and Festival is a go with gusto on October 10, 2015 with a tremendous selection of native plants in many sizes from the best vendors. Plus, many of the fabulous plants are home—grown by our members, making them even better suited to our environment.

The sale will have a ‘festive’ atmosphere; as many as twelve likeminded non—profits and exhibitors will be celebrating native plants with us! Improve your native plant smarts by checking out the interactive displays.

So many cool items will be at the sale—not just plants! Lots of great gifts for the nature lover in your life. You will find Redbud tees and totes, notecards, seeds, bird houses, fabulous posters, and great native plant books.

You should know that only 143 copies of the first printing of the Redbud wildflower book remain. The sale will also be a great chance to get copies of our new “Trees and Shrubs of Placer and Nevada Counties” book as gifts for the upcoming holiday season! Get yours to flip through on rainy days in front of the fire.…

Everyone attending the sale and festival will receive one ‘chance’ to win several items donated by local merchants and you can purchase other ‘chances’ to increase your odds of winning! How fun is that? Thanks to Karen Loro for approaching the generous folks who donated the following items; olive and wine tasting, trek passes, massage, doggie wash, trail guide, gift certificates, books, groceries and many gardening items.

The Sale starts at 8:30 a.m. for members; general entry is from 9:30 am. until 1 p.m. Make sure you renew your membership or have friends join today for quicker access and to get in early for the best selection! Rain or shine—follow the signs to the Farmers Market once you get to the fairgrounds. I look forward to seeing you all at the sale—join me in hoping for clear nice fall weather on sale day!

Check our website for a list of available plants. Visit our Facebook pages: Native Plant Sale & Festival—Redbud Chapter and CNPS & Redbud Chapter—California Native Plant Society to keep up with the news and ‘like’ us to show your support.

(continued on page 2)
Field Trips (continued from page 1)

Look for Mushrooms!
Sunday, November 29, 2015, 10 AM to 1 PM
Carpool at 8:30 a.m. at the Full Circle Demonstration Garden in the Rood Center, Nevada City
Leader: Roger McGehee.

Description: Hopefully, if the rains arrive in time, there should be some mushrooms poking their way out of the ground by then. This will be an identification trip rather than a collecting trip.

Your fearless leaders will have scouted out the best place to find mushrooms by then, and will inform you of our destination when you arrive. A prediction of heavy rain or snow will cancel the trip, but showers will be fine! This trip will last about 2-3 hours…

Other trips: Don’t forget to check our Website or Facebook page for updates, or sign up for our Yahoo Listserv for notice of additional field trips that we may add!

Plant Sale and Festival (continued from page 1)

Did you know it will take around 55 volunteers just to make Redbud’s part of this Sale and Festival run smoothly? Can you spare 2 hours on the day itself? If you can, we invite you to sign up for a volunteer position at: www.SignUpGenius.com/go/10C0A49A9A729A2FB6-fall. We offer a free 1 gallon plant bonus to volunteers!

Happy plant list making,
Cyndi Brinkhurst – Chapter Secretary/Sale Coordinator

Josie Crawford adds: This year, for the first time, there will be a Native Plant Festival to go with our native plant sale. There will be a wide variety of fun activities, exhibits, and information for the whole family. Many organizations will have booths with games, things to make, touch, taste, and feel, as well as great native plant and gardening information.

Come join the The Bear Yuba Land Trust and make wildflower seed bombs, or meet Alicia Funk with the Living Wild project and prepare food from native plants. The Nevada County Master Gardeners will be(e) there with their Insect Condo, worm bin, and handouts on water wise landscaping and deer resistant plants. Remember to bring your gardening conundrums and problems for them to solve, they love challenges!

The Sierra Streams Institute booth will show incredible field guides to the Tribute Trail created by fifth grade students at Yuba River Charter School and funded by your CNPS Redbud Chapter. There will also be child-friendly activities from the SSI science education program including investigating tree rings, comparing pine cones, and creating leaf rubbing booklets to take home. Sierra Foothills Audubon Society will have information and a display on Gardening for the Birds. They will have handouts listing native plants that are good for the birds.

Zeno Acton of Acton Arboriculture will be on hand to talk about replacing your lawn with drought tolerant alternatives and Jon Shilling of Shilling Seeds will be there with native grass and wildflower seeds.

There will be additional booths, exhibits and activities from the Placer Nature Center, Grass Valley Charter School, Nevada Union’s Future Farmers of America, and SYRCL! Come join the fun and learn about native plants and the animals that depend on them.

The Placer Nature Center will share pictures and diagrams of their developing native bee garden and their pond both of which display native plants. Children’s programs will also be highlighted along with some hands-on activities. Informational brochures will also be available.

Grass Valley Charter School’s presentation will feature students’ drawings of native plants and how they provide habitat. They will also display two large posters showing how to create habitat for pollinators and birds.

Karen Callahan adds: After you fill your wagon with new plants at the October plant sale, visit the book tables to shop for holiday gifts and books for your winter reading pleasure. You’ll find colorful volumes about:
• Gardening with native plants including grasses and landscape ideas
• Wildflowers of the Sierra Nevada and California deserts
• Plant identification and botany
• Field guides for your spring hikes.

Look for books by popular local authors Alicia Funk, Carolyn Singer, Karen Wiese, Albin Bills, and Jack Laws. And, “Trees and Shrubs of Nevada and Placer Counties”, written and published by Redbud Chapter will be available with a discount for chapter members. How about native plant posters, great for school rooms or your office?

Kudos Corner
Thank you to the Fall Sale Planning Team:
Bill Wilson, Bob Johnson, Cyndi Brinkhurst, Ellen Del Valle, Jeanne Wilson, Karen Callahan, Karen Loro, Josie Crawford, Ames Gilbert, Julie Becker, Kate Brennan, Mary Cleary, Nancy Gilbert, Roger McGehee, Steve Bond, and Susan Kotelnicki.

Sponsors—please support these wonderful local organizations, schools and businesses that support us!
North Star House, Sierra Mountain Coffee Roasters/Tomes, Old Barn Self Storage, Knights of Columbus, Raley’s Grass Valley, YubaNet, Alta Sierra Property Owners Association (ASPOA), KVMR, KNCO, The Union, Auburn Journal, Nevada City Advocate, Gold Country Media, Sierra Foothills Audubon Society (SFAS), Sierra Streams Institute (SSI), South Yuba River Citizen’s League (SYRCL), Placer Nature Center, Grass Valley Charter School, Master Gardeners, Alpha Building, Bear Yuba Land Trust, Peaceful Valley Farm Supply, Weiss Brothers Nursery, Prospector’s Nursery, BriarPatch Co-op, Grocery Outlet, Caroline’s Coffee, and Raley’s

Thanks so much to all of you!

Page 2
Passionate About (Native) Plants Lecture Series

Your Redbud Chapter of CNPS is pleased to host six lectures by esteemed biologists, naturalists and scholars each year during our Passionate About (Native) Plants Lecture Series. These lectures are free and open to both members and the public. We hold the lectures bi–monthly, alternating between the Madeline Helling Library in Nevada City and at the Placer/Auburn Library in Auburn.

We’ve learned so much from our lecturers and appreciate our lecturers’ generosity in sharing their research and knowledge with us.

It is my honor to be Programs Chair for CNPS Redbud. As Chair, it is my duty to select topics for our Passionate About (Native) Plants Lecture Series and to identify and book lecturers for our next six–lecture season.

As I am beginning my search for topics and lecturers, I thought it would be fun to invite our members to recommend lecturers or topics to me. I will do my best to incorporate these recommendations into our 2016 Passionate About (Native) Plants program.

So far, I am thinking of a discussion of the ‘Impacts to Native Flora of the Governor’s Delta Plan’, and ‘The Ancient Trees of the Sierra’. I am also thinking of asking our Supervisors or County Community Development Staff to discuss the Conservation Plans that guide development in Placer County. As you might imagine... it is easy to fill six lecture slots with fascinating topics, so send me your wish–list of topics or a suggested lecturer and I will take it from there.

You may contact me at:
Email: Leslie@wizwire.com
Telephone: 530-878-0738

Many thanks for your interest in and support of our Redbud Chapter Passionate About (Native) Plants Lecture Series.

And remember, there is still one lecture left in the 2015 series!

Oct 28, 7–9 p.m. Creating Bird–Friendly Landscapes
Talk by Nancy Gilbert CNPS

A slide–based show that gives you the information you need to attract and support wild birds into your gardens and properties. Includes descriptions of the the varied habitats and essential elements that create benefits for the wide variety of wild birds in our Sierra foothill region. Features many photos illustrating bird species, behaviors, and habitat requirements, as well as a list of the best California native plants for creating bird–friendly landscapes. Also, there will be handouts with an outline of all this, including a copy of the plant list for you to use!

Location: Madeline Helling Library in Nevada City.

Leslie Warren, Program Chair

Education Chair and Plant Propagation Group Report

Our three educational grant recipients from last year, Sierra Streams Institute, the Grass Valley Charter School, and the Placer Nature Center have all agreed to participate in our fall 2015 Plant Sale and Festival. They will each prepare and have students and/or teachers man an exhibit and informational booth or table at the event. Their exhibits will demonstrate who they are and what they have accomplished with Redbud chapter’s grant funding, and also will give them a chance to showcase their programs to the public. I and Bill Wilson will be working with staff at the Sierra Streams Institute to engage Redbud chapter volunteers in assisting Sierra Stream Institute (SSI) with this year’s botany classes. I will also be working with the teachers, School Garden Coordinator and other volunteers on the Grass Valley Charter School’s native plant propagation program, which CNPS Redbud Chapter helped fund. The GVCS has an amazing new pond in their outdoor educational area, and they will be landscaping the adjoining areas with native plants, many of which the students will propagate themselves, within the school garden area. A greenhouse has recently been donated for the project, and with the addition of our chapter’s funding, this year looks to be and exciting time for getting their native plant propagation program up and running. I have to say, every time I visit this school, I have the wish that I could have gone to such a school when I was a younger!

In the last issue of this newsletter, I put forward the idea of starting a Native Plant Propagation Group. There was an enthusiastic response from members, and so far, there are ten of us who want to participate. We had our first meeting as a group on July 31st to introduce ourselves, and discuss our visions for the group and what we had to offer one another. There is a wide variety of experience and interests in the group and we are going to be sharing knowledge on various types of soil mixes, fertilizers, mychorrhizal inoculants, natural pest control, watering regimes, containers types, seed collecting and propagation techniques. We all agreed that we will proceed as a coalition of individual home growers projects, rather than a formal Chapter nursery, with each of us propagating at our own locations. We hope to have a seed exchange party in October and eventually trade our successful plants as well. We plan to offer any extra plants we grow for sale at our Redbud fall plant sales; we will have some ready for the Fall Sale this year! The Gilberts have lots of extra potting mix and growing bins they offered to share with others at no cost. We agreed to send out the recipés for our various potting up mixes to one another. This is a work in progress and it will hopefully be fun and educational for all those involved. If you are interested, tell me using the Chapter Officer contact information near the end of this issue.

Nancy Gilbert, Education Chair
State CNPS 2015–2016 Workshops

Registration: http://www.cnps.org/cnps/education/workshops/

Mid/Late October: Vegetation Rapid Assessment/Relevé
Location: Redding Area
Instructors: Julie Evens, Jennifer Buck-Diaz

Nov 4-5: CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) Impact Assessment
Location: Ventura Area
Instructor: David Magney

Questions? Contact: Becky Reilly, Education Program Director, California Native Plant Society
2707 K St, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95816-5113
(916) 447-2677 ext 205
breilly@cnps.org

January 11–12–13, 2016: Northern California Botanists Symposium (optional workshops on the 13th)
Plant Adaptations: Research, Conservation, and Management
Location: CSU Chico
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Susan Harrison (UC Davis)

Planning is now underway; sessions will include Botanical Genetics, Local Rarity: Disjunct and Marginal Populations, Restoration, Climate Change, Evolutionary California Groups, And Now Some Good News, and New Discoveries.

Dr. Harrison’s research focuses on the processes that shape and maintain plant species diversity at the landscape scale. She will discuss climate-induced changes to California plant communities with a focus on diversity loss in a grassland community.

More information will be available on our website at www.norcalbotanists.org.

CNPS Strategic Plan

The CNPS Chapter Council and Board of Directors, through the Strategic Plan Committee, have been working on developing the goals and strategies that CNPS would adopt and implement for the next five years. We have been working on this for the last several years, and are ready for a final review of the chapters before the Board and Chapter Council vote on it.

The strategic plan is the document that provides the guidance or road map to CNPS leadership, at both the state and chapter levels, to accomplish CNPS’s mission. Below are the goals and subtending strategies we are considering, on which we want the thoughts of our members before adopting.

Note that strategies and actions/tasks under one goal often do overlap into other goals, so if a strategy is under one goal but not another, don’t worry about that. Also included with each strategy are some tasks/actions that have been identified that would implement the goal, but these are just representative and not all inclusive. They give you a taste as to what the committee has identified at this point.

GOAL 1: Gather scientific information to provide a sound basis for the protection of native plants, plant communities, and landscapes

Strategy 1: Understand the Flora
Improve scientific understanding of California plants and plant communities, including taxonomy, floristics, ecology, life history, etc.
1. Support native plant and plant community research through grants to students and faculty.
2. Support teaching of botany, plant ecology, vegetation ecology, and other disciplines that sustain understanding and prioritization.
3. Support taxonomic research (collecting and sharing botanical specimens, seeds, mapping data, etc.).
4. Integrate plant communities into the National Vegetation Classification hierarchy.
5. Advance modeling of plant communities for wildfire risk, wildlife habitat, climate change considerations, etc.

Strategy 2: Map and Inventory
Develop more complete and detailed information on the distribution and abundance of plants and plant communities, including mapping, specimen collection, other actions that support assessment and prioritization.
6. Continue participation in vegetation sampling, classification, and mapping for the entire state to the Alliance–Association level.
7. Continue mapping plant occurrences, including mapping and documenting rare plant occurrences through Rare Plant Treasure Hunts and other coordinated volunteer efforts.
8. Data-mine existing information sources to develop more comprehensive plant occurrence and vegetation ranking and range maps.

(continued on page 6)
The Pioneering Botanists of the Northern Sierra

John Gill & Sarah Plummer Lemmon (...lemmonii)

At the start of the Civil War, John Gill Lemmon enlisted in the military and fought thirty six battles before he was captured. He was a prisoner at the infamous Andersonville Confederate prison, and by the time the camp was liberated in 1864, weighed only 85 pounds.

After the war he traveled to his brother Frank Lemmon’s farm near Sierraville in the the Sierra Valley to recover from his horrific experiences. In the Sierra Valley, the Lemmon family had developed a ranch that is considered one of the original homesteads. It was there that John Lemmon revived his childhood love of plants and began to collect plants he had never seen before.

He had heard of the famous Harvard botanist, Asa Gray, and began collecting, pressing and shipping new plants to Asa and his wife Teresa. Gray responded by telling John Lemmon that his plants had never been described before, and encouraged him to continue to locate, collect and ship any new varieties he encountered.

With Gray’s encouragement John Lemmon continued to travel and collect over large portions of California and most of the west. During his travels he visited the southern coast and Santa Barbara, where he met Sarah Plummer, whom he later married. John was an excellent collector and scientist, but a terrible record keeper while Sarah, who was a librarian, had excellent organizational skills. Combining their abilities, they became one of the better pioneering botanical teams in the West.

When the couple got married in 1880 they traveled to southern Arizona where they spent their honeymoon and collected widely. Despite the dangers of exploring Apache country, they visited the Chiracahua Mountains where they found many new species. They met one of the local Tucson ranchers who showed them much of southern Arizona. This included a climb to the top of one of the highest local peaks. The local Native Americans were impressed by Sarah Lemmons ability to climb and named the peak for her. Today the peak is known as Mount Lemmon after Sarah. The names of many species of plants from this area end in lemmonii due to their early work in this area.

Later they returned and settled in Oakland where they joined the social and intellectual circles of the East Bay. John became the Botanist for the California State Board of Forestry from 1887 to 1891. He was a prolific science writer and wrote many books, including Ferns of the Pacific, Handbook of West America, Conebearers (reaching its fourth edition), Cone-Bearing Trees of the Pacific Slope and Recollections of Rebel Prisons.

Sarah Allen Plummer Lemmon, meanwhile, was anything but a “stand in the shadows” wife. When John was at the Board of Forestry she acted as Artist for the Board. She also published Marine Algae of the West and Western Ferns. Her crowning legislative achievement came in 1891 with Senate Bill 707, the adoption of the California Poppy as the California state flower.

John and Sarah Lemmon have a legitimate claim to the title of founding botanists of the state of California.

Bill Wilson

The Lemmons camping on one of their trips in the 1880's

Sarah Lemmon, intrepid adventurer, botanist, author and illustrator

P.S., if you fancy being the editor yourself, the job is open!

Deadline for Articles

Do you want to share your particular knowledge about native plants with fellow members? Or maybe you want to start a plant photography techniques group, or have ideas about how to expand membership of Redbud in our community. Whatever the subject, plan to have your article ready by March 21st, 2016. Length? Articles from 500 to 1,000 words are an editor’s joy! Don’t worry about picky things like style, that’s the editor’s job. Just go for it!

Ames Gilbert, Acting Newsletter Editor

(continued on page 6)
Strategy 3: Assess and Prioritize
Analyze data to identify and prioritize conservation targets.
9 Continue developing California Rare Plant Ranks and maintain the Rare Plant Inventory.
10 Support chapters in developing locally rare plant and vegetation lists.
11 Continue developing the Manual of California Vegetation; synthesize, describe, and distribute vegetation data since Second Edition to complete a Third Edition (online).
12 Analyze vegetation data to identify and rank rare vegetation types.
13 Develop maps of regional conservation priorities for key areas.
14 Prioritize plants and areas for data and specimen collection.

GOAL 2: Native plants and plant communities are protected through effective and coordinated conservation action.

Strategy 1: Power of the Law
Work to build, strengthen, and maintain a robust legal and regulatory framework that CNPS and partners use to protect native plants.
15 Advocate for conservation-related legislation.
16 Advocate strategic improvements to local, state, and federal laws, and international treaties (General Plans, CEQA, NEPA, etc.), and against harmful changes.
17 Promote and advise on model laws, ordinances, and regulations that help protect native plants.
18 Increase federal and state listing of California’s rare native plants; identify and protect their critical habitat.

Strategy 2: Act to Conserve
Undertake conservation actions to proactively improve planning, and successfully respond to plans and proposals that harm plants and plant communities.
19 Volunteers, staff, and partners will comment on projects and represent CNPS on government agency boards, committees, councils, etc. to make sure existing laws are being followed.
20 Engage and support grassroots conservation activists.
21 Participate in select, strategic litigation to secure maximum protection for plants and places, and to ensure the public’s ability to do so.
22 Ensure CNPS staff and volunteers have effective technological and organizational tools (training, templates, databases, etc.) to meet conservation objectives.
23 Protect abiotic foundation for plant communities.
24 Strengthen standards relating to botanical resource assessment and evaluation by supporting professional certification processes.

Strategy 3: Share Quality Information
Provide and promote reliable and current information to improve project planning and conservation action.
25 Maintain online databases for sharing vegetation and rare plant information.
26 Provide venues for sharing information among members of the conservation community (e.g. publications, conferences, symposia, trainings, and websites).
27 Provide information to partners and lead agencies via comments and consultations.
28 Disseminate assessment and prioritization results from Goal 1, Strategy 3.

GOAL 3: Horticulture and stewardship is reclaiming space for natives.

Strategy 1: Grow/Connect Supply and Demand.
Support and encourage increased horticultural use and production of high-quality local native plants, and play an influential role by connecting producers and consumers.
29 Deliver garden tours, horticulture symposia, workshops, and other public outreach that promote the aesthetic and environmental benefits of native plant gardens and landscaping.
30 Work with nurseries (chapter, wholesale, retail) to increase production and improve growing practices (e.g. adopt modern propagation practices and effective phytosanitary procedures).
31 Train, support, and coordinate CNPS volunteers to responsibly collect seeds and material from local native plant populations for propagation and distribution in their area.
32 Provide online resources to educate consumers and enable them to identify appropriate native plants for their region and find local retailers to source plant material.

Strategy 2: Build Expertise.
Share expertise for creating and maintaining native plant landscapes.
33 Develop and deliver workshops for homeowners and professionals.
34 Compile and share best practices, guidelines, and expertise via chapter tools, books, internet and other resources.
35 Develop and deliver certification for landscaping and gardening professionals.
36 Compile a database of landscaping and gardening professional that specialize in native plants, and make this information widely available.

Strategy 3: Restore.
Promote, support, and perform ecologically based land stewardship activities and practices.
37 Support and perform well-planned, science-based, effective invasive plant management.
38 Work with partners to identify and respond to emerging threats, including pathogens and pests, climate change impacts, altered fire regimes, etc.
39 Develop science-based policies regarding land stewardship (e.g. disease-free plant propagation, translocation and assisted migration, seeding, post-fire management).
40 Promote work by partners to improve land management practices (conserving or enhancing habitat corridors, establishing hedgerows and pollinator islands).

(continued on page 8)
President’s Note

Hello fellow Redbuds!
As the last of the summer blooms fade… I’d like to remind you of the opportunities to learn about and engage with native plants at home and on local trails, throughout the fall and winter. Of course, there is the Fall Native Plant Sale and Festival on Oct. 10th at the North Star House, offering the best selection of native plants, knowledgeable people to help you decide the right plant for your conditions, information on how to increase wildlife habitat, planting and care tips, and a community celebration and acknowledgement of the importance of native plants and their habitats in our watersheds and our lives. If you are able to help with the sale please contact us! Don’t forget to check out the pre-sale informational public presentations on planning your garden and preparing your native plant shopping list. If you haven’t already purchased it, the Redbud Chapter’s newest book, “Trees and Shrubs of Nevada and Placer Counties”, is sure to keep you entertained this winter (on rainy and snowy walks to see the river rushing with clear cold water, I hope!). With excellent photos and information, this book will guide you through identifying the trees and shrubs of our area. With their evergreen foliage, winter bark, growth stature and habitat, fall and winter is a great time to observe and learn trees and shrubs. As well, keep your eye out on our listserv and website for impromptu and always informative and fun field trips. I’d also like to extend a sincere hand out to members who have considered volunteering on a committee or the board to help support CNPS’s mission in our area. We have projects big and small, short and long term, that could use your help! Cheers to all and a fulfilling fall and winter ahead!

Denise Della Santina

Check Out the Newest Chapter of CNPS!

Allow me to draw your attention to the Bryophyte Chapter of the California Native Plant Society!

Ever wonder about those emerald jewels you find in the woods? Now there is a Chapter devoted to those non-vascular plants that are mosses, liverworts and hornworts.

As a CNPS member, you can join this chapter for FREE as your secondary chapter.

Just go to the CNPS.org webpage and login and request the Bryophyte chapter as your secondary chapter. You can also call CNPS directly at: (916) 447-2677

For more information contact: bryophytechaptercnps@gmail.com

Denise Della Santina

Karen Callahan Scholarship Award

This scholarship was established in 2014, and is a monetary award offered to students engaged in study and/or research relating to native plant conservation, restoration, systematics, or ecology. Such study or research must be directed to plants that grow in Placer or Nevada County habitats. Preference will be given to: a) topics concerning rare plants or communities; b) students from Placer or Nevada Counties; c) students attending Sierra College, California State University, Sacramento, or UC Davis.

We honor Karen Callahan for her extraordinary efforts over the years as a volunteer in the Redbud Chapter of CNPS—especially, her monitoring, protecting, and educating others about rare plants and rare plant communities.

This grant is available to both undergraduate and graduate students. Please see the Spring 2015 edition of the Redbud Newsletter for a description of the two awards made last year.

The application deadline has been extended and proposals should be submitted by October 30th. Find more information at: http://cnps.org/cnps/education/grants.php or e–mail edgrant@cnps.org if you have questions.

Denise Della Santina

Speaking for the Manzanitas...

Many people are removing all of their Manzanitas in an effort to reduce fuel on their properties, but I feel that our local Manzanita has gotten a bad rap! It is true that the leaves and dead branches are quite flammable, and that it tends to grow in thickets. But if you are lucky enough to have some large specimens that have healthy vertical trunks, that are not growing directly under trees, are not growing too close together, and not growing too close to your house, it is possible (and desirable) to create small “trees” (up to 18 feet high!).

To do this, prune away all the dead branches, and prune away any living branches that contain leaves within 8 feet from the ground. This not only creates a fire-safe, drought resistant, evergreen “tree”, but also exposes the beautiful deep red bark on the trunk, that peels and turns green in the fall.

I love my Manzanita “trees” and hope you will enjoy yours too!

Roger McGehee

Roger adds: as outgoing Treasurer, I want to acknowledge those of you who have made donations to Redbud Chapter via the state CNPS site. Your donations have helped us to publish our latest book, and have supported our Rare Plant, Education, and Conservation efforts. If others wish to support our efforts, you may either donate via the state CNPS site (https://support.cnps.org), or you may simply mail a check to Redbud Chapter-CNPS, P.O. Box 2662, Nevada City, CA 95959. Please write “Donation” at the bottom of the check. Thanks again!
GOAL 4: A Strong CNPS has the resources and support to accomplish its mission.

Strategy 1: Strong CNPS
Ensure that CNPS is strong and well-resourced.

- Increase membership and expand the community of trained, coordinated, self-sustaining advocates and volunteers.
- Provide a welcoming environment for all people to ensure that the CNPS community reflects the full richness of California’s cultural, ethnic, linguistic, geographic, and economic diversity.
- Mobilize committed, diverse and effective people to support and work for CNPS.
- Execute development plan, ensuring stable ongoing funding to successfully work toward Strategic Plan goals.
- Make sure Chapters, volunteers, and staff have the resources and tools to be effective.

Strategy 2: Appreciate What We Have!
Celebrate the beauty of our native plants and wild places.

- Increase public awareness of native plants and plant communities via hikes, speaker programs, publications, trainings and workshops, conferences, and other outreach.
- Maintain curricula for native plant education and increase support for citizen science.
- Use a diversity of media to reach wider audiences, and to connect with key specific audiences.
- Continue Native Plant Week, plant sales, and other large public outreach events, and partner with other compatible organizations on their events.
- Develop and promote a collective and unified message to strengthen the effectiveness of our outreach efforts.

Strategy 3: CNPS as Platform
Systematize and expand our role in publicizing and promoting the work of partner organizations and natural resource professionals, to benefit them, maintain relevance of CNPS, and advance our shared mission.

- Complete a flexible and attractive events calendar and promote this to partners as a resource for publicizing their events.
- Invest in CNPS publicity and promotion around specific topics, organizations, or regions (native plant nurseries, State Parks, Native Plant Week events, plant sales, etc.).
- Provide expertise for partners and collaborative efforts (e.g., rare plant and vegetation program coordination with Channel Islands research and plant/habitat preservation).
- Work with partners including, as resources permit, those in other states to increase inter-organization coordination, that we may better accomplish our shared missions (e.g. nationwide rare plant alliances for federal legislation and activities that benefit rare plants).

58 Continue to deliver the Conservation Conferences.

Please provide your comments to the Strategic Plan Committee directly, or to me as your Redbud Chapter representative before 15 November 2015. Thank you!

David Magney, Strategic Plan Committee member, Redbud Chapter Conservation Committee Chairman

Top Native Plants for Boosting Pollinators

Who are the plant pollinators? Bees are the most important agents for pollination of agricultural, horticultural and wild land plants in California. Honeybees, which are a domesticated bee of European origin, are the most well known bee species, but California is home to 1,600 species of native bees, which are lesser known but vital pollinators. Butterflies and moths are not as efficient pollinators as bees, but they do carry pollen on their legs as they flit between flowers, and thus act as pollinators. Flies and beetles are not typically thought of as pollinators, but in fact are important pollinators for a wide variety of plants. Then we have our charismatic hummingbirds, which are the most prominent pollinating bird in North America. They ‘accidentally’ transport pollen on their beaks and feathers as they sip nectar from flowers.

Many plant pollinators are in trouble throughout the world, including in California. There are numerous and complex reasons for the decline in pollinators, including major habitat loss and fragmentation, climate change, large-scale agricultural and landscape application of pesticides and herbicides, and introduced diseases and pests. Rather than throw our hands up in despair, we gardeners, property owners and farmers here in California can make a significant contribution to boosting pollinator numbers by putting our hands and heads to good work creating gardens, borders and hedgerows that benefit our pollinating insects and birds. Your pollinator garden can be as small and simple as planting pots full of pollinator–friendly plants for your deck or patio, if you live in a home with limited outdoor space, to as ambitious as planting large hedgerows and borders of nectar and pollen bearing plants in orchards and farm plots. Some may choose somewhere in between, such as converting your lawn or non–natural landscaping into a water–thrifty, landscape of native plants that feed the pollinators.

While there are many non–native plants that benefit pollinators, our California native plants, especially those native to our local Sierra Nevada region, offer the maximum benefits because they are perfectly adapted to our climate and soils and the insects and birds that live here have co–evolved with them. By choosing to garden with native plants, you create a win–win landscape that is water wise, low maintenance, wildlife–enhancing and beautiful, giving your landscape a sense of place. “If you plant them, they will come”, and native gardeners know this to be true when it comes to pollinators. Another plus is that most of our native plants are versatile and make excellent companions.
for drought-resistant plants from other Mediterranean regions, since these plants have similar soil and watering preferences. The challenge comes in selecting the best native plants for your landscape, since the California Native Plant Society estimates that California is home to 6,300 native plants, making it the top-ranking state for biodiversity in the U.S.A.! In this article, I hope to make it easy for you to select native plant species for creating a garden buzzing with pollinating bees, butterflies and birds. Following are seven basic guidelines for creating a successful pollinator and/or butterfly garden:

1. You should select plants that will thrive in your landscape by meeting their basic requirements, and this requires that you first get to know your garden site intimately, including your soil type(s) and drainage properties, cold hardiness zone, amounts and direction of sun exposure, and the types of vegetation already growing there. That way you will choose the right plant for the right place and know what adjustments you may need to make to accommodate a particular plant species you want to include in your design.

2. When designing your landscaping you should also be sure to group plants with similar requirements and from similar natural habitats together and plan your irrigation system so plants with the same watering preferences and needs are zoned together.

3. Try planting a wide variety of native plants with differing bloom periods so that you will provide a long season of blooms from late winter, through the summer months, and right up through autumn. Cluster plants into drifts composed of several plants per species rather than a one here, one there, approach; this will look much more pleasing. For pollinating bees, flies and butterflies, choose native plants that prefer to grow in sunny areas, as that is generally their preference. Hummingbirds will feed in sunny or partial shade conditions, so you can select woodland plants as well as sun-lovers to attract them.

4. Never use any toxic pesticides, fungicides or herbicides in your garden. Utilize natural pest control and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies.

5. For butterflies, provide wind shelter with fencing, evergreen shrubs, and hedgerows. Also, leave some un-pruned wild patches in your garden for overwintering caterpillars and pupae, as well as seed-eating birds. And don’t forget to plant some of the larval host plants for your favorite butterflies.

6. Provide a source of water for bees, butterflies and birds. Shallow birdbaths are best for birds, as are drippers and misters. Butterfly males ‘puddle’, that is, drink at mud puddles to get essential minerals for reproduction. Fill a shallow dish with damp sand or mud, mix in a little compost and keep wet. Also provide sunny basking rocks where butterflies can perch to raise their body temperature.

7. Leave some bare patches of ground within your landscape and do not disturb these areas. Many native bee species require areas of bare soil for their underground tunnels and nests.

Now, let’s explore some of the top native plants for attracting pollinators into your garden. While the palette of such plants is very large, I am going to focus on the ‘All-Stars’, which are those native plants that are: water-thrifty, generally easy to grow in western Nevada and Placer counties, beautiful, extremely attractive to pollinators due to providing an abundance of pollen and/or nectar, and are usually available in the nursery trade (particularly if you seek them out at nurseries that feature native plants or at CNPS plant sales). If you want hard-to-find species or large numbers, you can propagate your own. I’ve emphasized perennials and shrubs, rather than trees and annual wildflowers, since those are the types of plants most commonly sought by gardeners due to their moderate size and long-term survival in the landscape. I’ve grouped plants by families, then by genus and species. Editor’s note: for your convenience, please keep this list for future use, it won’t be repeated in this newsletter!

**Aster/Sunflower Family (Asteraceae)**

This huge family of plants includes many of the best butterfly and bee plants because of the composite structure of the flowers, which allows for a roomy landing and perching pad for insects to gather the large amounts of both nectar and pollen. The flowers are often showy and cheerful, plus the seeds are a favored winter food for many seed-eating birds such as juncos, towhees and sparrows.

- **California Aster (Symphyotrichum chilense).** A slender, sprawling aster with blue to violet ray flowers that blooms in late summer. It is drought tolerant and adaptable. It spreads to form a tall groundcover and is best in part-shade. It is a butterfly host plant as well as source of pollen and nectar.
- **California and Canada Goldenrod (Solidago californica, S. elongata).** These Goldenrods spread by underground rhizomes, so are best in a wild garden. They bloom in late summer through autumn when nectar and pollen sources are scarce. The bright golden yellow flower heads are beautiful when it is planted en masse.
- **Coyote Brush (Baccharis pilularis spp.).** Our local species is a large evergreen shrub up to 10 feet tall and is best in the wild garden or in a hedgerow. It blooms in winter, providing one of the few nectar sources that time of year. Several low-growing cultivars selected from coastal species make excellent groundcovers and erosion control plants for hillsides.
- **Golden-fleece and Goldenbush (Ericameria spp.).** A large genus in California, preferring fast drainage and full sun. Golden-fleece is a large shrub from lower elevations, whereas Goldenbush species prefer dry, rocky slopes of the Sierra at elevations ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 ft. Golden Fleece has aromatic, needle-like foliage and is pollinated by moths, butterflies and other insects. Ericamerias have showy, golden inflorescences.
- **Gumplant (Grindelia spp.).** There are several species of Grindelia and all have a long bloom period in mid-late summer and are rich in nectar and pollen. Attractive, yellow, daisy-like flowers rise on much-branched, tall stems. The leaves are dark green and rubbery and there is a gummy resin at the base of the flower heads. A very drought tolerant perennial for sunny locations, such as a meadow.
- **Mule Ears (Wyethia spp.).** Three species of Wyethia grow in our foothills: Narrowleaf, Bolander’s and Silver Mule Ears. All have showy, yellow, sunflower-like flowers that attract a wide variety of pollinators. Birds relish the seeds. Basal leaf shapes vary by species. Narrowleaf Mule Ears is the most adaptable to the average garden. Bolander’s prefers serpentine and gabbro soils. They prefer no summer water once established.
- **Pearly Everlasting (Anaphalis margaritacea).** This perennial has gray-green-white, woolly foliage and tight clusters of small, pearly white flowers; it grows about 2 ft. high. It is a butterfly host plant as well as an excellent pollinator plant. Full sun is
best with no summer water once established.

- **Wooly Sunflower (Eriophyllum lanatum).** An attractive perennial that is short–lived but re–seeds readily. Has gray–green, wooly foliage and bright yellow, daisy–like flowers. Early summer bloomer that really brings on the bees and butterflies. Very drought resistant and prefers full sun.
- **Yarrow (Achillea millefolium).** A versatile, water thrifty perennial that can be pruned or sheared as a lawn substitute or allowed to flower and go to seed. Foliage is green and fern–like in appearance. Flower heads are a showy, flat umbel and the local variety is white, but there are hybrids with a variety of brightly colored flowers, such as red, yellow and pink. Our native white-flowered variety attracts the most pollinators.

**Brodiaea Family (Themitaceae)**

This is a family of beautiful perennials originating from bulb–like, underground corms. The leaves are narrow and linear and flowers are in umbels or heads, which rise well above the leaves. After flowering the entire plant dries up but seed heads remain to provide food for birds. All are excellent sources of nectar and pollen for bees, butterflies, beetles and hummingbirds. They are drought tolerant, prefer full sun or dappled shade and do not tolerate summer water. They are best planted in drifts in meadows or among native shrubs and perennials.

- **Brodiaea spp.** The brodiaeas tend to bloom in early to mid–summer, later than other bulbs and corms and thus offer nectar and pollen when many other wildflowers are finished blooming. Flower colors range from a rosy pink to deep purples and blues. **B. californica**, **B. elegans** and **B. sierrae** are all very showy and are easy to grow in our area. All are popular with hummingbirds as well as bees and butterflies.
- **Dichelostemma spp.** This genus is very attractive to many pollinators and Swallowtail butterflies seem particularly fond of them. Blue Dicks, **D. capitatum**, and the **Ookows, D. multiflorum** and **D. congestum**, have deep purple–blue flowers clustered in tight heads while **D. volubile** grows more like a vine and has a showy pink flower head.
- **Triteleia spp.** Triteleias have loose, umbel–shaped flower heads and come in several colors. **T. laxa** and **T. bridgesi** have flowers in shades of blue, while **T. ixodes**, commonly called Pretty Face, is bright yellow and **T. hyacinthina** is white. They make beautiful, low maintenance additions to the garden.

**Buckthorn Family (Rhamnaceae)**

This variable family includes some of the most drought resistant, attractive and wildlife friendly shrubs available for landscaping. Most prefer good drainage, little to no summer water and have evergreen foliage. The genus **Ceanothus**, commonly called “California Wild Lilacs”, includes numerous local species and many horticultural cultivars. **Ceanothus spp.** all fix nitrogen and thus are important for improving soils. All produce copious nectar and pollen for pollinators. The seeds or berries also attract many birds and other wildlife, such as foxes.

- **California Wild Lilacs (Ceanothus spp.)** A large genus with many outstanding shrubs and groundcovers for the garden. They serve as a host plant for butterflies and attract pollinators and beneficial insects. Two adaptable, locally native species are Lemmons’ Ceanothus, **C. lemmonii**, which is a low growing plant with vibrant blue flower heads and Deerbrush, **C. interrrimus**, a tall, loose shrub with white to light blue flower heads. There are numerous cultivars with outstanding flower color that do well in our area.
- **Coffeeberry (Frangula californica, F. rubra).** There are several forms and cultivars of Coffeeberry and they hybridize, but all are attractive in the landscape and produce abundant pollen and nectar. The inconspicuous (to us) flowers are literally abuzz with bees. A very tough plant that needs no summer water once established.
- **Hollyleaf Redberry (Rhamnus ilicifolia).** An evergreen shrub with holly–like leaves that grows between 4 and 15 feet tall. A tough plant that grows in full sun of chaparral habitats or in the understory of oak woodlands. Inconspicuous flowers attracts many bees and butterflies and the showy red berries are favorites of birds.

**Buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae)**

Buckwheats attract many pollinators and other beneficial insects, are butterfly host plants, and bloom over a long period of time from late summer through fall. They all require very good drainage, so they are best planted on hillside slopes, rocky areas and sandy soils or atop mounds if your soils tend to be clay based. They only need periodic watering until established and then require little or no summer water. Most prefer full sun, although some species can tolerate light shade. The dried flower heads are attractive to seed–eating birds.

- **Naked Buckwheat (Eriogonum nudum).** This species features white or, occasionally, yellow pompom flowers clustered on naked stems rising 2–3 feet above a base of spoon–shaped gray–green leaves that is about ten inches wide. ‘Ella Nelson’s Yellow’ is a particularly profuse bloomer.
- **Red–flowered Buckwheat (E. grande var. rubescens ).** Although a bit frost tender in our area, well worth growing for its lovely blue green–spoon shaped leaves and pink to red pompom flower heads rising on naked stems about 12–18” above the base. Guaranteed to attract butterflies, bees and wasps.
- **California Buckwheat (E. fasciculatum).** This is a spreading, shrubby perennial up to 3 ft. high x 4 ft. wide with needle–like leaves. Flowers are white to pink and long lasting, from late spring through fall. It is an important a butterfly host plant. The seeds attract birds in late fall and winter.
- **Sulfur Buckwheat (E. umbellatum).** Forms a low–growing mound of green to grayish leaves with vibrant yellow flower heads rising on naked stalks 8–12 inches above the foliage over most of the summer. Yellow flowers fade into colorful shades of orange and red. Several cultivars and selections are available. Very frost tolerant, as it is native to higher elevations.

**Dogbane Family (Apocynaceae).**

This family includes several species of perennial milkweeds that are easy to grow, good–looking and drought tolerant. The showy flowers are attractive to butterflies, bees, wasps, beetles and many other beneficial insects. Milkweed is the larval plant food for the Monarch Butterfly. Since Monarchs are in steep decline, there is a national effort to plant locally native milkweeds to help them recover.

- **Purple Milkweed (Asclepias cordifolia).** A beautiful milkweed with deep purple flowers; native to the Sierra foothills and mountains. It tends to grow singly in full sun or part shade in oak and pine woodlands and brushy banks and flats. Not readily
available in nurseries, but can be direct seeded in late fall with good results.

- Narrowleaf Milkweed (A. fasicularis). Has narrow green leaves in whorls and tight flower heads that are white to pink. Will form colonies by rhizomes so plant it where it can spread. Very durable and easy to grow.

- Showy Milkweed (A. speciosa). As the name implies, this one is showy with spectacular rosy to purple and white flower heads that are fragrant. It has large grayish green, wooly leaves. It spreads by underground roots to form colonies. Seed heads are also quite showy.

Heath Family (Ericaceae)
A large family that includes the Pacific Madrone and the Manzanitas. All have urn–shaped flowers in clusters that attract pollinators and berries that are relished by wildlife, and often by humans (blueberries for example). They need good drainage and many are drought tolerant; they usually prefer full sun, but coastal species do best with occasional summer water and partial shade in hot, interior locations.

- Manzanitas (Arctostaphylos spp.). Manzanitas come in varied shapes and sizes, from low-growing groundcovers such as Bearberry (A. uva-usi) up to almost tree-sized, such as Manzanita ‘Dr. Hurd’. Most flower in late winter or very early spring when native bees are first emerging and hummingbirds are eager for nectar. Berries are enjoyed by birds, foxes, rodents and bears and make a nutritious tea. They have decorative, red peeling bark and edible berries. Common local species are A. viscida, White-leaf Manzanita and A. mewukka, Indian Manzanita. There are many selections, hybrids and cultivars in the nursery trade. Two of the most adaptable are ‘Howard McMinn’ and ‘Emerald Carpet’ Manzanita.

Mint Family (Lamiaceae)
A large and varied family of richly scented plants with square stems. Includes many sun–loving and drought tolerant perennials and sub–shrubs that are excellent pollen and nectar sources and provide seed and cover for birds. Most are avoided by deer, another plus.

- Coyote Mints (Monardella spp.). Very durable genus with blooms ranging from white through lavender to purple. Has strongly scented leaves, and the flowers attract bees of all sorts from spring through mid summer. M. skeletonii, M. villosa and M. odoratissima are best choices for our area. Low–growing and spreading, it is most effective planted in drifts. Full sun with none to occasional summer water.

- Pitcher Sages (Lepichinia calycina, L. fragrans). Large and sprawling woody perennials related to the Salvias. They have large, pitcher–shaped blooms in shades of white or pink and are attractive to bees and hummingbirds. Very aromatic foliage deters deer browsing. Prefers full sun to light shade and is very drought resistant, but better looking with some summer water.

- Sages (Salvia spp.). Sages are must–haves for every pollinator garden. They nourish bees, butterflies, hummingbirds and many other insects, as well as provide seeds for birds. Strongly scented leaves deter browsing by deer and rabbits. Most prefer full sun, appreciate good drainage and are drought tolerant. Come in many sizes and varied flower colors, although most are shades of blue. Some of the best are Creeping Sage, Cleveland Sage, Brandegee Sage, and Hummingbird Sage. There are many hybrids and named cultivars available.

Pea Family (Fabaceae).
One of the largest plant families and one of the most valuable, as they fix nitrogen in the soil. Most produce a bean–like fruit called a legume. They have showy, pea type flowers that attract many pollinators, including bees. Members of this family serve as host plants to several important butterfly groups, including our state butterfly, The California Dogface, whose only host plant is False Indigo.

- Lupines (Lupinus spp.). A genus of shrubs, annuals and perennials that provides pollen and nectar, as well as seeds for birds. They are also host plants for several butterfly species.

- Bush Lupine (Lupinus albifrons) is a woody perennial that is shrub–like and its purple flowers are a bee favorite in springtime. It needs full sun and excellent drainage. Non–woody perennial lupines also attract a variety of bees and are stunning when planted in large groups.

- Deerweed (Acmispon glaber). Deerweed is somewhere between a perennial and a shrub, growing 3–6 ft. tall and as wide. It is a bit lanky in form and best in a wild garden. It prefers full sun and no summer water once established. In late spring, it bears an abundance of yellow flowers tinged with orange that bees find irresistible.

- Redbud (Cercis occidentalis). A deciduous, small tree or large shrub with good fall color and bearing a profusion of pink and magenta pea–type flowers in spring before the leaves appear. In bloom it is one of California’s showiest plants. Its pollen and nectar attracts a variety of bees as well as moths and butterflies. Does best in well–drained soil in full sun, but tolerates light dappled shade. Give occasional or no summer water once established.

Rose Family (Rosaceae).
A large and important family with 35 native species in Placer and Nevada Counties. Includes trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals. Flowers are bowl shaped and form a convenient pollen basket for bees and other pollinators. Many have thorns and are excellent when included in hedgerows. These three species all grow in Nevada and Placer counties and are durable and attractive additions to the landscape.

- California Rose (Rosa californica). Deciduous shrub grows 4–8 feet high, often forming thickets. Has prickles on the stems and large clusters of pink flowers which produce reddish to orange colored fruits called rose hips, which attract birds and also make a healthy tea. Flowers nourish a wide variety of pollinators over a long bloom period. Best with occasional summer water in full sun to light, dappled shade.

- Cream Bush/ Oceanspray (Holodiscus discolor). A widely adaptable shrub that grows in the Sierra and coastal California. It is deciduous, varying in height from 2–15’ high depending on habitat and type. It has clusters of showy, fragrant, cream colored flowers towards ends of the branches. When in bloom the plant is buzzing with bees. Prefers part shade and occasional summer water.

- Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia). A versatile evergreen shrub or small tree that can reach 20 ft. high, but can be kept lower with pruning. Numerous clusters of small white flowers attract bees and other pollinators. Masses of bright red berries attract many birds in winter. Prefers good drainage, full sun to part shade and is drought resistant, needing no summer water once established.
Snapdragon (Figwort) Family (*Scrophularia*)

Plants from the Figwort family should be part of every pollinator garden, as they are major nectar and pollen plants for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. They are host plants for butterflies and provide seed and cover for birds. Many of them rank among California’s most showy flowering plants. Here I discuss only the species that are water-thrifty.

- **Bush Monkeyflowers (**Mimulus spp.**). Bush monkeyflowers are woody perennials with showy, tubular flowers that attract both hummingbirds and bees. Carpenter bees particularly like to steal the nectar by drilling a hole in the base of the blossoms!
- **Sticky Bush Monkeyflower (**M. aurantiacus**), and its close relative, Azalea-flowered Monkeyflower, both grow locally and can often be seen on sunny banks. They have apricot-colored flowers. Red Monkeyflower from Southern California has dark red blossoms. There are many hybrids of these available. Best with full sun and none to occasional summer water. Hybrids require some summer water.
- **Penstemons (**Penstemon spp.**). Native penstemons are easy to grow so long as they have good drainage, lots of sun and little or no summer water once established. They are magnets for pollinating bees, wasps, flies and butterflies. All have dazzling flowers. Foothill, Azure and Gay penstemons are native to our local area and have beautiful flowers in various shades of purple to mid and deep, cobalt blue. There are southern species with flower colors of red, lavender and pink that are available. *P. spectabilis*. Showy Penstemon, is fragrant and can grow up to 4 ft. tall. These perennials can be short-lived, so collect the seed for late fall re-seeding.

To round out your pollinator garden, seed a variety of annual and semi-perennial California native wildflowers in your meadows and among your shrubs and perennials. Some of the best wildflowers for nourishing pollinators are California Poppy, Tidy Tips, Gold Fields, Madia, Baby Blue Eyes, Chinese Houses, California Thistle, Sky Lupine, Gully Lupine, Owls’ Clover, Phacelias, Meadow Foam, Clarkias, and Globe Gilia.

Nancy Gilbert, Education Chair

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**Making the Most of Your Membership**

The best way to get the most out of your CNPS membership is to be an engaged member of the chapter. By doing so you will be able explore areas that interest you with fellow native plant people and be able to help others both in the organization and in the outside community. There are many ways to do this. You can participate in events and activities that are offered such as field trips and lectures to increase your knowledge and enjoyment of native plants. Volunteer to help with activities such as the plant sale and restoration projects.

Areas that also can use volunteers are education, restoration and conservation. Want to make a major impact? Fill one of the open chairman or co-chairman positions. The current open positions are Vice President, Membership Co-Chair, Publicity Chair, Restoration Chair, Hospitality Co-Chair, Newsletter Editor, and 2 Members at Large to advocate interests of the members to the board. If you are worried about involvement these latter two positions are a great starting point to get your feet wet and see what is right for you.

The board meets about ten times a year to set goals and direct activities of the chapter. You not required to attend every meeting. These positions are not time consuming and greatly contribute to the well-being of the chapter.

We really need a Vice-President! This job entails acting on behalf of the President when she is not available (she works full-time, and also runs a restoration nursery as well as being Redbud Chapter President and Chapter Council Delegate!), and helping her by sharing her responsibilities so she is not so overwhelmed. If you volunteer for any of these positions you will not be left hanging out on a limb—you will have lots of help from others to get you started and support you. If you have questions or wish to volunteer please contact any of the board members. Don’t be a magazine- and newsletter-only member; help California native plants to thrive and make our world a little more pleasant place by being active in your chapter.

Just ask me or any officer (contact details listed below) if you want more information.

Bob Johnson, Membership Chair

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Cyndi Brinkhurst adds: Are you a Wizard of Words? Our TEAM of Board Members needs YOU! Join the fun—we can be better with a full team. Are you are whiz at social media, email, marketing or writing? Your help would be greatly appreciated to help publicize our events. So, step forward to become our Publicity Chair.

If we are to have a Spring Plant Sale, we will need a planning team—tell us if you can help plan the sale in Placer County. Ideally we need a sale coordinator, site logistics manager, plant director, festival/exhibitor coordinator, donation acquirer, and a volunteer sign-up genius. All these jobs are made lighter with many hands—we have past checklists for you to follow! Be a part of the fun and become an advocate for native plants!
Welcome New Members (January 2015 – August 2015)

We extend a warm welcome to the following new members:

Lucca McCaleb
Russell Tweet
Pamela Tweet
Patty Schifferle
Bob Gillion
Birchell Layton

And thank you to all of our loyal renewing members!

California Native Plant Society, Redbud Chapter
Board of Directors

October 2015

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Member at Large: OPEN
Member at Large: OPEN

Note: The job of a “Member at Large” is to advocate the interests of the members to the Board. This is a great way to ‘dip your toes in the water’ as a volunteer!
Membership Renewal

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

Nevada City: P.O. Box 2662, Nevada City, CA 95959
www.redbud-cnps.org

Passionate About (Native) Plants
Lecture Series

Remember, there is still one lecture left in the 2015 Lecture Series.

Creating Bird-Friendly Landscapes
Talk by Nancy Gilbert, CNPS
October 28, 7–9 p.m.

A slide-based show that gives you the information you need to attract and support wild birds into your gardens and properties. Includes descriptions of the varied habitats and essential elements that create benefits for the wide variety of wild birds in our Sierra foothills. Features many photos illustrating bird species, a slide-based show, and handouts with the information you need to attract and support wild birds into your gardens and properties.

Location: Madeline Helling Library, Rood Center, in Nevada City.

Native Plant Sale & Festival
Saturday, October 10
9:30 AM to 1:00 PM
North Star House
Grass Valley Rd.
1275 Asbury Rd.
CNSs Members only
9:30-9:30 AM
Alternatives: Lawn, Lawn.