Native Plant Sale Success!

Our Fall Native Plant Sale on October 14 was an outstanding success, thanks to our volunteers and to everyone who came to find California native plants for their gardens, pollinator and wildlife habitats, and restoring nature.

Putting on the Sale

Dozens of dedicated and talented volunteers came together to make this sale happen. Preparations began in Winter 2016 when Redbud volunteers traveled to a CalFire nursery in Davis to propagate hundreds of plants from seeds and cuttings. Planning and arrangements continued throughout the year, including a final all-day work party on Friday, October 13 to set up for the sale.

On the day of the sale, almost 40 people volunteered as greeters, native plant expert "Sages," talliers, cashiers, parking "directors," and more. We deeply appreciate the hard work, positive attitude, and expert knowledge, of our volunteers!

We also thank the CNPS members, friends, and interested newcomers who came to explore and find California native plants.

This year’s sale highlighted native plants that “beat the heat” by strategies such as adapting to low-water conditions and going through summer dormancy. We offered plants that can thrive in a variety of elevations, exposures, soils, and water conditions. Many were locally native to Nevada and Placer counties; the rest were selected because they are adapted to local conditions.
More Plants, More Choices

We sold almost 2000 plants this year; we hope you found the plants you wanted. We are already starting to propagate plants for the 2018 sale. Please email nativeplanthelp@redbud-cnps.org to let us know which plants you’d like at next year’s sale, and we’ll do our best to grow or buy them.

We netted about $7,500 at the sale, even more than last year. These funds will be used for next year’s sale, and for small grants to support education and research about native plants.

Our goal was to give native-plant lovers a chance to discover and choose the best plants for their needs, and to celebrate the beauty and diversity of our native California flora.

Save the date! Mark your calendar for our 2018 Native Plant Sale on Saturday, October 13th!

Message from Redbud President: What a Remarkable Year!
from Jeanne Wilson

We have much to celebrate as 2017 draws to a close, including:

- Publishing the second edition of our *Wildflowers of Nevada and Placer Counties* book, with many new plants, descriptions, and photos, and a new key created for this book to help identify local plants.
- Holding a highly successful native plant sale, thanks to our dedicated volunteers. At the sale, our native plant “Sages” advised on plant selection and care, and almost 2,000 plants found new homes.
- Leading 14 Wildflower Field Trips including a Native Plant Treasure Hunt to the Bear River campground area (would be flooded by proposed Centennial Dam); a trip to see the rare Stebbins Morning Glory; a hike at Sagehen Creek led by author Julie Carville and Lewis and Clark expert Bob Case; and several July/August trips to the high Sierra to see wonderous displays of wildflowers as the snow receded.
- Completing a grant-funded management plan for the rare Stebbins Morning Glory in Nevada County.
- Presenting six fascinating lectures in our “Passionate about [Native] Plants” series, culminating October 25 with noted author Kat Anderson’s presentation on “Tending the Wild, Ethnobotany in California’s Mixed Conifer Forests and Oak Woodlands,” attended by over 125 people.
- Organizing six citizen-training workshops for nature and native-plant advocates to have a voice in proposed developments that would impact native plants, wildlife, watersheds, and rare habitats such as vernal pools.
- Collaborating with the Sacramento Valley CNPS Chapter and CalFire to raise several hundred plants for the fall sale; also, holding a Redbud seed exchange and seed propagation workshop.
- Overseeing a Redbud grant to Grass Valley Charter School, and consulting on next steps in their project.
- Welcoming almost 50 new and returning members to Redbud and holding a series of four “meet-ups” focused on winter care for California native plants and preparing for spring planting.

We thank all of you who have volunteered and participated – you
make these accomplishments possible!
We invite members new to Redbud, friends of Redbud, and all of you who love California native plants, to become — and remain — involved in Redbud events, projects, committees, and leadership and volunteer opportunities. Together, we make a difference and help preserve the natural beauty of our Nevada and Placer Counties. Hope to see you soon at a Redbud event!

Plant Sale Volunteers Had a Blast!
by Diane Wetzel, Volunteer Chair

The day before the Redbud Native Plant Sale, Friday, October 13, Sierra College student volunteers (such as those shown at right) discovered a very practical application for those botanical names they’d been being quizzed on weekly. They used those botanical names to arrange hundreds of plants for sale.

Other plant-sale volunteers hauled plants to North Star House, arranged them in order by name, and set up tables and shade covers for the sale.

On the 14th, more enthusiastic volunteers interacted with buyers finding the right plant, sharing their knowledge of native plants. Conversations throughout the sale echoed the pleasure of meeting old friends and exchanging experiences with growing native plants.

Thanks to all the volunteers!

Over 100 people volunteered to help make the plant sale a success! Growing donated plants, doing graphic design, distributing flyers, building fences to keep out deer, putting up the tents, picking up plants, setting up and labeling plants, tallying and doing checkout, packing up — we appreciate everyone who gave so freely of their time — providing muscle and brainpower, knowledge and heart, to make this such a positive and successful experience for everyone who attended and worked on the Redbud Native Plant Sale!

Taming the Wild: Ethnobotany in California’s Mixed Conifer Forests and Oak Woodlands
a presentation by Dr. M. Kat Anderson

Redbud was thrilled to be able to sponsor Dr. Kat Anderson's presentation on October 25. Over 125 people attended, and the room was filled to capacity. Dr. Anderson has researched...
indigenous practices that sustain forest health and believes these practices remain valuable tools for us to use today.

Black oaks are a key component of mixed conifer forests, critical to many wildlife species. Their highly-nutritious acorns were a primary staple of Sierran tribes’ diet. Sierran tribes also used black oaks for medicine, tools, tanning and dyes, utensils, fuel, musical instruments, basketry, weapons, and clothing.

These tribes used several practices to keep oaks, and the forest, healthy. Notably, they used low-intensity burning under and near oaks to kill pests that destroy acorns, remove encroaching conifer seedlings and weeds, and keep the understory relatively open. They also used long poles to knock down acorns and eliminate those that were infested, and to prune out weak or dead branches to create a broad, open canopy.

These practices enhanced wildlife habitat and increased diversity in the understory, including an abundance of geophytes (bulbs, corms, etc.) such as lilies. The tribes harvested geophytes as important food sources.

Historically, Sierran forests averaged 40 trees per acre. Today, they average 500 to 1000 trees per acre, a density that harms trees and drastically increases fire risks.

Dr. Anderson explained that we need to interact with the forest, thinning and caring for it; we must not leave it overgrown and vulnerable to fire, pests, and disease.

After the end of Dr. Anderson’s presentation, the enthusiastic audience stayed to ask questions for almost 30 minutes. Redbud will offer ethnobotany-related events and fieldtrips in 2018, starting with a January class on making pine-needle baskets. (See article in this newsletter).

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What’s Up with the Propagation Group
by Nancy Gilbert, Horticulture Chair

Fall and early winter are probably the busiest times of the year for native plant propagators. This is the time to not only clean the seeds you have collected but, for certain species, break seed-coat dormancy using methods such as hot-water treatments, stratification and scarification. Then you’ll either direct seed into your native soil or into prepared seed flats and containers.

In December, you can also make semi-evergreen cuttings of certain species such as the manzanitas, which are difficult to start from seed. October through December are also the best months for planting out into your landscape the native plants that you have propagated the previous year or have purchased.

The goals for our propagation group are to facilitate our members in propagating native plants both for their own homes and for our chapter’s fall plant sale. Our Redbud chapter propagation project began in earnest in February 2016, when our newly formed propagation group attended an evergreen cuttings propagation clinic held at Elderberry Farms Native Nursery, which is a project of the Sacramento Valley (SV) Chapter of CNPS. Robin Reitz and Chris Lewis of the SV Chapter provided a wonderful hands-on clinic for us and other attendees; afterwards, several Redbud members started propagating plants at home.

Annual Seed Exchange

To help support our CNPS members with their propagation efforts, the Redbud Chapter propagation group offers clinics each year to enthusiastic native plant propagators. We held our annual seed exchange November 13 at the home of one of our group’s generous members. We began the clinic with a discussion and question-and-answer session about responsible collecting of wild seed and treatments of native seeds for home propagation.
We had a plethora of native plant seed available for exchanging, all provided by members of the propagation group. Labeled seed was placed in pie tins on tables and counter tops for everyone to choose and take home whatever they wanted.

Participants brought their own envelopes and containers, and supplies were also provided by the chapter. Nancy and Ames Gilbert, who have grown CA native bulbs for many years, also brought free bulb offsets. Four children attended this year’s clinic, and fun was had by all. Everyone went home with all the native plant seed they thought they could possibly manage.

Seed Propagation Workshop

Our next major clinic event occurred November 25, in a former airplane hangar at a Redbud member’s property; it was led by knowledgeable Redbud volunteers. First, we went over all the important elements, techniques and steps involved in successfully germinating and growing CA native plants from seed.

Left: Young seedlings recently potted up from seed start flats. Indian Paintbrush is planted with Monkeyflowers, because the Paintbrushes are a root hemiparasite of plants such as Monkeyflowers.

We moved on to hands-on seeding in flats and other containers filled with the soilless seeding media we mixed up during the clinic. When the clinic ended, each participant took home their seeded flats and other containers to grow either outdoors in a protected location, in a small greenhouse or cold frame, or in well-lit windows.

Workshop on Softwood Cutting Propagation Coming!

In late Spring 2018, we are planning a clinic on propagating CA natives from softwood cuttings. This clinic will take place at a Redbud volunteer’s home in the Auburn area. We will send more information about this clinic to Redbud members in February or March of 2018, along with pre-registration forms.

If you are interested in learning more about propagating your own California native plants, contact Nancy Gilbert nancytowhee@gmail.com to become a member of this informal group and get yourself added to our email list.

Fire Recovery and Nature’s Rebound
by Denise Della Santina

As we set into the darkness of winter, we move into a time of thirst-quenching rains for still-recovering drought-stricken vegetation. The majority of Nevada and Placer County residents, relieved with the passing of wildfire season, avoided fire damage this year. However, the Lobo and McCourtney Fires had disastrous impacts on some households and may yet have impacts on watersheds.

If fire has damaged your land, leaving
insufficient vegetation to hold soil in place, sediment can travel down the watershed during heavy rains. This can cause problems with stream flow and water quality. Of concern are contaminants from burned household hazardous products possibly present in the soil and their movement by water and erosion.

Generally, our fire-adapted native-plant communities recover well after low- to moderate-intensity fire. We recommend that, in a fire area, unless an apparently dead tree poses a hazard, tree removal wait until the following year. Many trees, especially oaks, are adapted to fire and may rebound with new growth.

If moderate to severe erosion occurs, or is likely to occur, you should act. The most important thing is to “slow, spread and sink” the water, which reduces erosion and supports vegetation. You can do this with small check dams and falling of dead trees in line with the slope’s contour. Instead of purchasing weed-free hay or rice straw, pick up pine needles or oak leaves from the defensible space around a neighbor’s home.

CNPS generally opposes seeding after wildfire because it interferes with natural revegetation processes (and may introduce invasive plants). If revegetation is not occurring on its own after a year, you may want to plant natives from local genetic stock. Keep an eye out for invasive plants, and remove them before they go to seed.

Remember the importance of not only fuel reduction work adjacent to structures but fire-resistant modifications of those structures. Some houses that burned in the Cascade/La Port Fires complied with recommended fuel clearances yet were destroyed due to fire susceptibility of building materials. Consider methods of fire protection such as retrofitting roofs, siding and gutters to fire-resistant materials or design.

When clearing shrublands, do so with care. Keep in mind the habitat this provides for native wildlife, including insects, reptiles, birds and mammals. About 40 per cent of California's rare plants are found in shrublands, more than in any other vegetation type.

This is a good time to introduce or remind you of CNPS conservation policies on Native Plants and Fire Safety, Shrubland Management, Seeding after Wildfire, and Tree Planting. You can read these policies at http://www.cnps.org/cnps/conservation/policies.php.

Finally, know that new plants may appear on the landscape, ones that require fire or heat to reproduce.

Examples of local fire-dependent species include Stebbin’s morning-glory and Pine Hill flannelbush, which are federal endangered species, in part due to the suppression of fire within their habitat.

So, as you walk burned areas monitoring the necessity for erosion control, and next spring as you see new life greening up in these areas, take the opportunity to learn about plant diversity roused from its dormancy by wildfire.

**CNPS Statewide Conference - Redbud Represents!**
Every 3 years, the CNPS Conservation Conference brings together California’s conservation community for the largest gathering of its kind. Scientific sessions cover a broad spectrum of topics, and special events provide time for collaboration, networking, and fun. The Conference hosts oral and poster presentations, workshops and field trips, exhibits and the CNPS store.

Register for the Conference Now

More information and registration can be found at https://conference.cnps.org/. Register for the conference now. Great workshops. Meet up with other native plant folks! Join the fun and learn a lot!

Redbud Project to Be Presented at Conference

This year, Denise Della Santina will be presenting on the federal and state endangered Stebbins morning-glory management project at the Nevada County transfer station and animal shelter. We will celebrate the success of this year’s morning-glory seedling emergence throughout twelve acres, with at least 833 new plants, many which survived the summer.

Denise will highlight this project, which has resulted in a mutually beneficial scenario that supports increased rare-plant populations through vegetation treatments; reduction of fire potential in a populated area; improved communication and understanding among project partners; and a management plan to guide future actions and rare-plant protection.

BioBlitz Coming This Spring

by Josie Crawford

As part of a campaign for learning more about the watershed you live in, Redbud is partnering with the major watershed groups and land trusts in the Yuba, Bear, and American River watersheds for the first Know Your Watershed Week, April 28 through May 6.

Bear Yuba Watershed BioBlitz May 6

As one of many activities, the Bear Yuba Land Trust (BYLT) will be holding its second annual BioBlitz, titled, Know Your Nature, on their properties in, you guessed it… the Bear and Yuba watersheds on May 6. A BioBlitz is an event in which the public and experts visit a specific area and try to find and identify as many species as possible. If you have a moderate grasp of common plants in the area, you could be a very helpful volunteer at one of their BioBlitz locations!

If you want to learn more about common plants or animals, a BioBlitz would be a great opportunity to enjoy a day with like-minded people while contributing valuable data on this citizen science project. Several other plant-related activities will also take place during Know Your Watershed Week, including plant identification, wildflower hikes, and weed-pulling events. We will keep you posted as the dates get closer and we know the locations; save the dates now!
Purple trillium (Trillium augustifolium) that was noted on the 2017 Bear River Bioblitz.

Participants in the 2017 Bear River watershed Bioblitz observe and discuss native plants.

Start Using the iNaturalist App

BYLT and several of the local watershed groups such as the Wolf Creek Community Alliance, the South Yuba River Citizens League, Save the Bear River, and Sierra Streams Institute use a phone app called iNaturalist to photograph, identify, and mark locations for plants.

Anyone can join iNaturalist and add data while learning about plants and animals. Many experts weigh in on your photos to verify your identifications or best guesses. It’s a pretty cool citizen science project. All the while, every entry you add helps grow a plant list for the area.

Go to inaturalist.org to get the app or find out more about it. You may contribute to existing projects like the watershed projects mentioned earlier, or start your own project, such as one for where you live, go to school, or elsewhere.

Converting Lawn to Native Meadow — The Real Planting!

by Chrissy Freeman

A year ago, I’d started out enthusiastic about creating a meadow from a lawn area. It would reduce water use, create a special pollinator environment based on local and regional species, and, of course, look enchanting as the grasses waved in the breeze.

We’d trimmed our lawn to the ground, dried it out for months, and solarized it (though deer had trampled on the plastic). Yet when we’d watered to bring up any remaining weeds, we had discovered thriving Bermuda grass.

So I took the advice of the Master Gardeners to sheet mulch the area for a year. We put down a layer of corrugated cardboard, topped with 4 inches of mulch. Finally a year has passed. It’s time to create a meadow!!

From Hedgerow Farms in Woodland, I bought over 750 native-grass plugs, of 3 main varieties — Festuca Idahoensis (Idaho fescue), Deschampsia cespitosa (tufted hairgrass), and Koeleria macrantha (Junegrass), plus a bit of Sisyrinchium bellum (blue-eyed grass). I debate — should I just plant the grass plugs into the mulch, creating a tiny island of soil for each plug, so I don’t
disturb any possible remaining Bermuda grass, or should I remove all the mulch and plant directly in the soil?

I've successfully used the first method in lawn removal projects before, so I know it works. But I've done it when landscaping with shrubs. I don't think it will look natural for a grassy meadow, so we remove all the

We are planting about 800 square feet. I mark with flags where I want the blue-eyed grasses planted, because there are relative few of them. And then I mark with stakes about 10 places where I plan to plant perennials in a year or so within the meadow; so we won't plant grasses in those spots.

Now we begin to plant the grass plugs. A grass plug is ¾" across and has roots about 2-½ inches long, coming to a point. A simple tool called a dibbler makes a perfect narrow pointed hole. It's about T-shaped, 12" to 16" long. The long part is a hard wooden dowel, about one inch in diameter, with a long tapered end, coming to a sharp point, covered in metal for the last four inches.

Push the sharp end into the ground to the depth you want to plant, by pushing on the T-handle. As needed, add a little extra soil to the hole as you plant the plug.

Using a dibbler to create a hole for a grass plug. Notice the other hole that has been made nearby. Koeleria macrantha (Junegrass), a species planted in the meadow. This plant is a year old.

Planting the plug at the correct height is extremely important. The roots should be just below ground level. If they are high, they will be exposed and dry out. If they are low, they may get waterlogged and develop fungi or other rot diseases. Smooth out the soil around each plug as you go.

I thought a lot about how to array the three species of grass. After talking with folks at Hedgerow, and reviewing photos of native meadows, I decided to do clumps of 12 to 20 of one species, then the next, then another species. I hope the result looks natural and aesthetic. We'll see how it turns out. Fingers crossed.

Next fall, the final steps: Interplant some perennials and add wildflowers from seed! I can hardly wait!
Make Your Own Pine Needle Basket!
by Diane Wetzel

Pine needle basketry is one of the oldest known crafts, dating back 9000 years; it is now being revived and appreciated as a natural and dynamic art form. Join fellow Redbuds at a Pine Needle Basketry class scheduled for Thursday, January 25, 2017 in Grass Valley. The class, offered by Kate Grant and Bernadine Lefmann, focuses on the basics of creating and completing a small basket. This process starts with the “birth” of the center of the basket, followed by sewing coils of the pine needle bundle and shaping of the sides of the basket.

This process starts with the “birth” of the center of the basket, followed by sewing coils of the pine needle bundle and shaping of the sides of the basket. Embellishments are discussed, and samples shown.

Kate and Bernadine have studied pine need basketry under the tutelage of several native California women; they have been making baskets since 2007 and teaching for seven years.

The class runs five hours (10 am to 3 pm, including a brief lunch break) and is limited to 10 participants. The cost, paid to our instructors, will be $35 (cash or check). Let Volunteer4Redbud@gmail.com know you are interested in more details.

Wildflowers for the Holidays
by Julie Becker

“Prepare to wallow in the wildflower splendor of the northern Sierra with this must-have masterpiece.”

Joe Medeiros, professor emeritus in botany from Sierra College

The “masterpiece” Joe is referring to is the second edition of Wildflowers of Nevada and Placer Counties, California, created by a group of intrepid Redbud botanists. This magnificent guidebook showcases over 500 species of wildflowers, describing color variations, bloom time, plant size and habitat, as well as scent, textures and ethnobotanical uses—all of which add to the appreciation of our native flora. Our masterpiece is illustrated with over 600 color photographs—mainly close-ups but landscapes, too, and for those who wish to see bountiful wildflower displays in real-life, one section highlights 20 different sites and trails, promising a feast for the eyes.

It’s December now—a time when we can only dream of wildflower splendor, but keep in mind, multiple species will show up again next spring.
and summer as we explore our richly diverse valley grasslands, up through the foothills into the Sierra. So, with this holiday season upon us, why not feed this anticipation by giving the gift of wildflowers to friends and family members who savor the beauty of our region? Wrap up a book and tie a bow around it!

The botanists who created the wildflower book are a dedicated group who volunteered hundreds of hours of their time to research, write and photograph their subjects. As a result, they have produced what CNPS executive director Dan Gluesenkamp calls “a treasure map that leads you to a wild California that heals, refreshes and inspires.”

You can find this treasure map in a variety of locations in our area, including bookstores, nature stores, gift shops, parks and nurseries. Check out on our website: www.redbud-cnps.org the complete list of retail outlets carrying the book. Scroll down to the book description and click “regional booksellers and other locations.”

And if you happen to be in a store looking for our wildflower book, you might want to take a peek at our companion publication: Trees and Shrubs of Nevada and Placer Counties, California. The two books together, Wildflowers and Trees & Shrubs, comprise a perfect set.

Note: Hearty thanks and praise to the eight members of the Wildflower book’s editorial committee: Bill Wilson, Karen Callahan, Nancy Gilbert, Ames Gilbert, Shawna Martinez, Roger McGehee, Carl Wishner and Kathy Van Zuuk.

Mystery Explained: How Can We Afford to Print Our Books
by Ames Gilbert

As most of you know, earlier this year, we published the second edition of our book, Wildflowers of Nevada and Placer Counties. You might have wondered how Redbud is able to pay to self-publish our books.

Did you know that, when you join Redbud or renew your membership, the entire amount of your dues goes to the state CNPS office, not to our chapter? It pays for the outreach, advocacy, legislation monitoring, Calscape, publications, other educational resources, and administrative expenses of our parent organization.

The state organization returns a fixed amount to chapters annually, usually about $600; for our chapter, this represents about $2 per member. It has been costing us more than this annually just to store the tents, fencing, books, signs, and so on that we use at the plant sale, our main source of ongoing income.

How We’ve Raised Money to Publish Books

So, how on earth do we publish books? The printing bill alone for the Wildflowers second edition was about $30,000!
The answer is: years and years of hard work by many people, virtually all volunteers. The small group of people who worked on producing the actual books was supported by the hundreds of volunteers who over the years raised the cash needed by making our plant sales so successful. Think of the incredible value of those thousands upon thousands of hours. What a splendid gift!

A volunteer did the layout for the first *Wildflowers* book, but for the *Trees* book and the second edition of the *Wildflowers* book, we had to pay for much-needed professional help.

To get the initial funding for the first book, the chapter raised money from plant sales, two every year, spring and fall. It took seven years of saving all those proceeds to finance the printing bill for the first book. As income from sales of that book came in, we put aside enough to finance the printing and publication of the second book, and the same for this new edition of the *Wildflowers* book. For all these years, volunteer Julie Becker has been handling sales and distribution of the books to bookshops and other retail outlets all over the area!

What Else Do We Do With Funds

Readers may recall that, over the years, we have made grants to various non-profit organizations and schools. This is where a great deal of our ‘profits’ (income minus costs) have gone. We have also bought a decent projector for our lecture series, made investments in equipment for plant sales, and underwritten expenses for officers to attend State CNPS functions and educational workshops.

Taking Care of Our Financial Resources

One reason I am writing this article is to remind readers that this unusual income stream is limited. We have about 6,000 books in inventory (the first edition of 4,000 was sold out, and we printed 4,000 each of the second book and of the recently–released second edition). When they are sold, our only income streams will be what we make from plant sales, plus the $2 to $3 per member per year from State CNPS, unless we can continue to publish.

We must retain enough funds to pay for further editions (if a fresh group of volunteers can be found!). So we should keep saving some of the money coming in, with a plan for future publishing.

Our chapter is very unusual because of this amazing work by volunteers over many years. The few other chapters that have published a book or booklets all have far larger memberships than ours.
Keeping up to the mark set over the last 20 years will require ongoing commitment and generosity, both financial and time-wise. In the meantime, let us give ourselves a hearty round of applause!

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**2018 Dates for "Passionate about (Native) Plants Lecture Series**

We’re lining up speakers for this coming year’s speaker series. We’ve already secured spaces in Nevada City (Madelyn Helling Library) and Auburn (Auburn Library) for the presentations. Save these dates on your calendar, and enjoy truly memorable evenings! Programs start at 7 pm; they usually go to 9 pm.

- Wed., February 28, Auburn
- Wed., April 11, Nevada City
- Wed., June 27, Auburn
- Wed., August 29, Auburn City
- Fri., September 21, Nevada City
- Wed., October 24, Auburn

See you there!

*Left: Philadelphus lewisii (Mock Orange), a California native shrub that beats the heat, is deer-resistant, and is a wonderful butterfly pollinator plant. Featured in last year’s lecture on plants of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*

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**Wonderful CNPS Reading: Flora & Fremontia**

If you're a CNPS member, you've likely already received the first issue of a new CNPS quarterly publication, *Flora*. This full-color magazine is the upgraded replacement for *CNPS Bulletin*. Tell us, and the state office, how you like the new format and articles.

*Fremontia*, the existing CNPS full-color journal, will now be two issues a year, less frequently than before, but more articles per issue, so we'll get the same number of articles per year. Look for it coming soon!

Your membership in the California Native Plant Society helps ensure that our vital work in conservation, education, horticulture, advocacy, and plant science continues to grow and flourish!

*We know you care about nature and native plants!*

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