



Bulletin

CNPS Supports Border Fence Challenge

Department of Homeland Security vs. Endangered Species

CNPS only gets involved in lawsuits as a last resort—and this is one of those occasions. At stake are the only known U.S. population of Orcutt's dudleya (*Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii*) and numerous other species threatened by a border fence and roads that the U.S. Department of Homeland Security wants to build on rare coastal mesa habitat. CNPS and five other environmental groups are suing the federal government in a last-ditch effort to prevent the southwestern San Diego County project that would bury some of the flora under 4.3 million cubic yards of fill dirt and destroy other rare habitat.

In February, CNPS joined a lawsuit challenging the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Border Fence Infrastructure Project, which has as its stated purpose the enhancement of border security. The suit alleges that the federal government's environmental review of the proposed border fence violates all the major principles in the National Environmental Policy Act.

"Not only have they done a feeble job in reviewing the project's adverse environmental impacts, but when the inadequacies were pointed out, they responded as if they're not bound by the law," said Cory Briggs, the attorney who is litigating the case for CNPS and its partnering environmental organizations.

The organizations find the necessity of bringing the lawsuit particularly irksome because the Department of Homeland Security has disregarded the scientific evidence and already-drawn preserve boundaries generated by the San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The MSCP was the result of years of collaborative effort of environmental groups, developers,

federal and state agencies, and local city and county jurisdictions. The San Diego MSCP pur-



Lichty Mesa, the second mesa in from the ocean, supports a large number of rare plant species (including Coast woolly-head [Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata], inset) that would be harmed by the proposed triple border fence. Photo: Cindy Burrascano



ports to protect 87 rare plant and animal species (with a much larger number needing protection). The triple fence project threatens to destroy mesas, slopes, canyons, and wetland habitats and to aggravate existing erosion problems,

which would degrade one of the core biological resource areas of the MSCP. What is more, the Department of Homeland Security is ignoring

continued on page 6

Create a Bee-Friendly Garden

I can't say exactly when I fell in love with bees. Perhaps it was the time I saw perfectly round, dime-sized holes cut into dozens of bright green leaves of the Clarkia plants I was carefully cultivating. It slowly dawned on me that the only possible explanation was that leaf-cutter bees had discovered their own use for my Clarkia. I was familiar with leaf-cutter bees from PBS shows on the biodiversity of far-away tropical places. Could the bees really live here in San Francisco, too? Sure enough, they do.

Or perhaps it was after I read *Bumblebee Economics* by Bernd Heinrich (1981, Harvard University Press) and learned that bumblebees can maintain a steady, high body temperature, essential for their

All you have to do is give the bees what they want ...

flight muscles to work, over a very broad range of ambient temperatures, from near freezing to well into the 90s. This is an incredible feat of biomechanical engineering for such a small creature. That's one reason you'll see bumblebees, and not honeybees, foraging for nectar or pollen on cold days.

Or perhaps it was when I read that more than 450 species of native solitary bees had been identified within Pinnacles National Monument just south of us in San Benito County. Talk about biodiversity! Or perhaps ...

continued on page 6

A Note from the Executive Director

Some Good News in a Tough Time

I've been traveling! With chapters throughout California and increasing pressures on native plant habitats, my goal is to talk with members in as many chapters and see as many regions of the state as possible in my first few years as executive director. I've recently spoken at the Orange County, Milo Baker, and Santa Clara chapters and attended a Southern California regional conservation meeting and a CNPS major donor reception at the Casa Romantica in San Clemente. Seeing all the great folks who make up CNPS gives me great hope for the future. A few thoughts and welcomes:

The San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) is not perfect, but it is the kind of collaborative, multiparty conservation planning process that CNPS believes is the best hope for sustainable management of habitat. That's why CNPS is so troubled by the triple border fence proposal (see page 1). The Department of Homeland Security's plan dismisses the years of good science and planning that went into this collaborative work.

I am heartened by the California Department of Fish and Game's comments on the deficiencies of the West Mojave Habitat Conservation Plan (see page 3). We agree with their assessment that the conservation strategies in the plan do not protect any of the 57 endangered plants and animals to the point where it would be appropriate to sacrifice some of their habitat to development or other forms of "take." It is always nice to see an instance where conservation science, rather than politics, guides an agency's public stance.

Please welcome our newest volunteer program director, Holly Forbes, who will work on CNPS Press operations. Holly is a member of the East Bay Chapter and works at the University of California Botanical Garden. Over the next year Holly will be developing criteria and a process for identifying and publishing new works and reprints of existing CNPS titles.

On March 31 we bid farewell to David Tibor, longtime CNPS rare plant botanist, and welcomed Misa Ward as interim rare plant botanist. David planned his departure carefully and was active in hiring and training Misa. Misa will

coordinate the ongoing planning process of the Rare Plant Program, its many ad hoc topic groups, and management of the Rare Plant Inventory and Database.

Finally, a few words about finances: Long story short—CNPS finances are good, but we need to do better. The winter 2004 appeal and major donor campaign was our best ever, bringing in more than \$100,000, or twice the previous record.

Credit for the increase goes to the board of directors, who worked closely with Michael Tomlinson, development director, to identify donors and encourage increased support. However, the economy continues to be in a tough spot. Many nonprofits are cutting staff and budgets. At the same time, the reduction of environmental regulatory agency staff at federal and state agencies reduces protection for our natural heritage. Because of these cuts we must expand CNPS programs to rise to these challenges. And to do this, we must increase our membership and revenue. This year we will be focusing even more on grant writing and bringing in funds to expand our programs. Thanks to all our members for their hard work and continuing support. We need you now more than ever! 🌿

*Pamela C. Muick, Ph.D.,
Executive Director, pmuick@cnps.org*



CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

2707 K Street, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95816-5113

Phone 916-447-2677 🌿 Fax 916-447-2727

E-mail cnps@cnps.org 🌿 Visit www.CNPS.org

Send articles to mtomlinson@cnps.org

Pamela C. Muick, Executive Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2004

Carol Witham, President
Sandy McCoy, Vice President
Carol Baird, Secretary
Steve Hartman, Treasurer

Jim Bishop, Vern Goehring, Diana Hickson,
Lynn Houser, Lynne Kada, David Magney,
J. Spence McIntyre

CHAPTER COUNCIL

Lynne Kada, Chair, Jim Bishop, Vice Chair
Joan Stewart, Secretary

BULLETIN

Michael Tomlinson, Editor
Mary Johnson, Editorial Consultant
Lisa Roth, Design and Production

Help CNPS Fight Big Wheels & Big Bucks

Turn on the TV any day and you'll see some monster truck churning up mountain, meadow, and desert. A vast industry is dedicated to tearing up the countryside, and just a few organizations like CNPS are dedicated to stopping the destruction. We can still see where a single vehicle crossed the desert in WWII maneuvers.

Agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management seem torn between their legal obligation to protect natural resources and pressures from the strong lobby for off-highway interests. The situation has deteriorated rapidly, with the current administration siding with these interests most of the time, all while cutting funds for public agencies charged with policing public land.

CNPS has recommended that in all regional plans for California deserts BLM adopt the policy that the desert be "closed unless signed open," rather than "open unless signed closed." Guess which alternative would have its signs ripped out. In other areas, we may be forced to litigate. At Clear Creek in San Benito County, BLM has repeatedly failed to keep vehicles out of rare serpentine plant areas they agreed to protect. Other CNPS battles focus on coastal dunes, bikes, and trail proliferation. Your help on these issues is always welcome. 🌿

David Chipping, Conservation Director, dchippin@calpoly.edu

DFG Ruling Means Another Chance for West Mojave Plan

Sometimes it is hard to tell if CNPS's input into massive planning efforts like the ambitious West Mojave Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is being heard. In this instance the California Department of Fish and Game's (DFG) recent comments of record suggest that our call for sound conservation science is being heard by some of the powerful agencies in the process. The DFG comments, echoing CNPS, reject the current version of the plan because it will not protect any of the 57 endangered plants and animals to the point where it would be OK to sacrifice some of their habitat to development or other forms of "take" (bureaucratic language for destruction).

The West Mojave HCP is a fantastic opportunity, but it could also turn into a disaster for native plants and vegetation if CNPS is not vigilant. The plan covers 9.36 million acres of desert public and private lands, from Olancho in the Owens Valley south to Joshua Tree National Park (see graphics)—the largest number of acres proposed for a habitat conservation plan in the state. The plan involves more than sixteen cities, counties, and water districts, two state agencies, and two federal agencies. In its proposals for preferred potential development and conservation locations in the western Mojave Desert for the next 30 years, the West Mojave Plan has as its goals conservation and protection of some 59 rare species (including 26 rare plants) in certain areas and streamlining of permits under the state and federal endangered species acts for species destruction in other areas.

The West Mojave Plan is not a new concept—it's been in the works since 1992. It is driven primarily by the need to implement conservation for California's state reptile, the desert tortoise, which is protected as threatened by the state and

federal endangered species acts. Since 1999, CNPS has been actively encouraging plant conservation in the plan, based on the best available science. After years of fits and starts, in September 2003 a draft West Mojave Habitat Conservation

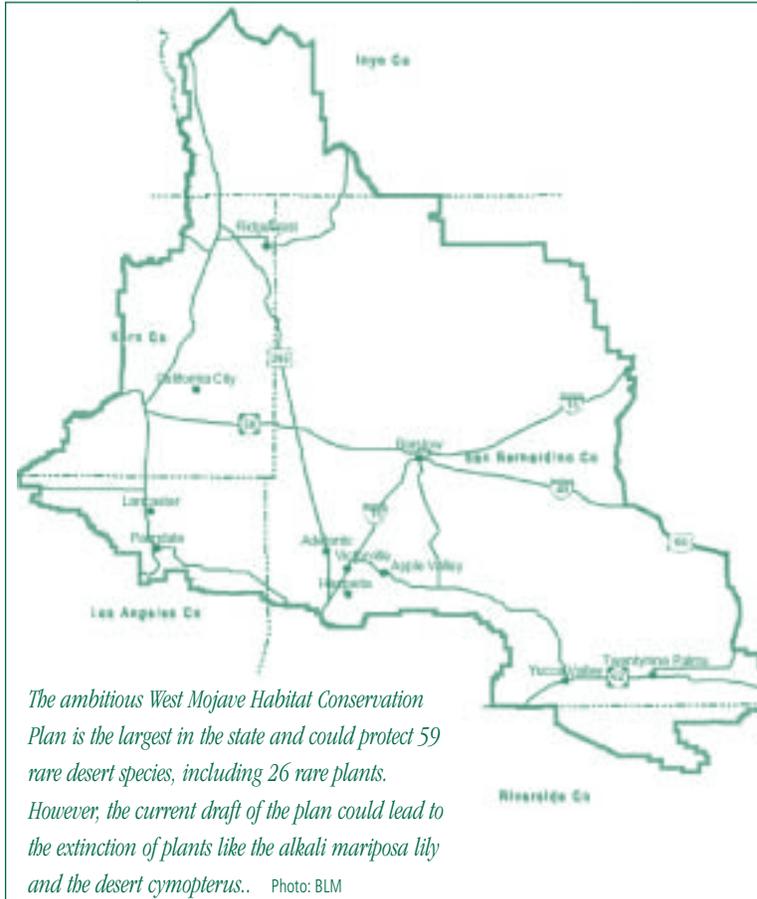
strategy for plant conservation that in some cases would have actually assured species extinction—this despite years of CNPS input and apparently the result of last-minute changes in the draft.

In response, CNPS submitted extensive comments on the failings of the draft report's plant conservation strategies (read them at www.CNPS.org/conservation/desert).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California DFG are the federal and state resource agencies that administer their respective endangered species acts. They also must review, evaluate, and comment on the plant and animal conservation strategies in the context of how effective the strategies would be under pertinent laws. While the Fish and Wildlife Service has not officially commented on the draft West Mojave plan, the Department of Fish and Game has. In a letter dated December 12, 2003, it stated that none of the 57 species proposed for coverage in the plan met the California Endangered Species Act requirements—not a single one!

The Bureau of Land Management, the county of San Bernardino, and the city of Barstow, as the lead agencies on the West Mojave Plan, now have the opportunity to propose some *real* plant conservation that truly will conserve rare species in the western Mojave Desert. CNPS applauds the California Department of Fish and Game for upholding the law and requiring real plant conservation to occur. We will continue to work with all of the agencies and other interested parties to craft a plan that will actually conserve rare plant species and communities in the Mojave Desert. 🌱

Ileene Anderson,
Southern California Regional Botanist,
ieanderson@earthlink.net



To our dismay, the plan presented an abysmal strategy for plant conservation that in some cases would have actually assured species extinction.

Plan and Environmental Impact Statement and Report was released (see it at www.ca.blm.gov/cdd/wemo.html). To the dismay of CNPS, the plan presented an abysmal

NEWS BRIEFS

FREE SPRING WILDFLOWER SHOW

Attend the 21st annual Spring Wildflower Show of the North Coast CNPS Chapter and the Humboldt County Nature Discovery Volunteers, April 30–May 2, featuring flowers and plants from throughout the county, including the redwood forest and local dunes; nature walks; informative talks; a plant sale; and books and resources. The event is free, at the Humboldt County Office of Education, 901 Myrtle Ave., Eureka.

HONORS FOR SO. CAL. REGIONAL BOTANIST

The members of CNPS aren't the only folks who appreciate the amazing work that Ileene Anderson, our Southern California regional botanist, has done in protecting the unique ecosystem of the Mojave Desert. In February, the Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee surprised Ileene with a special award in appreciation for her contribution to desert tortoise protection through the protection of native plants that form their habitat. About 65 luminaries from throughout Southern California were present, including some DFG and BLM managers and staff, all cheered Ileene for her long-term work on desert botany issues, the West Mojave Plan, and her collaboration with other desert conservation groups. Way to go Ileene!

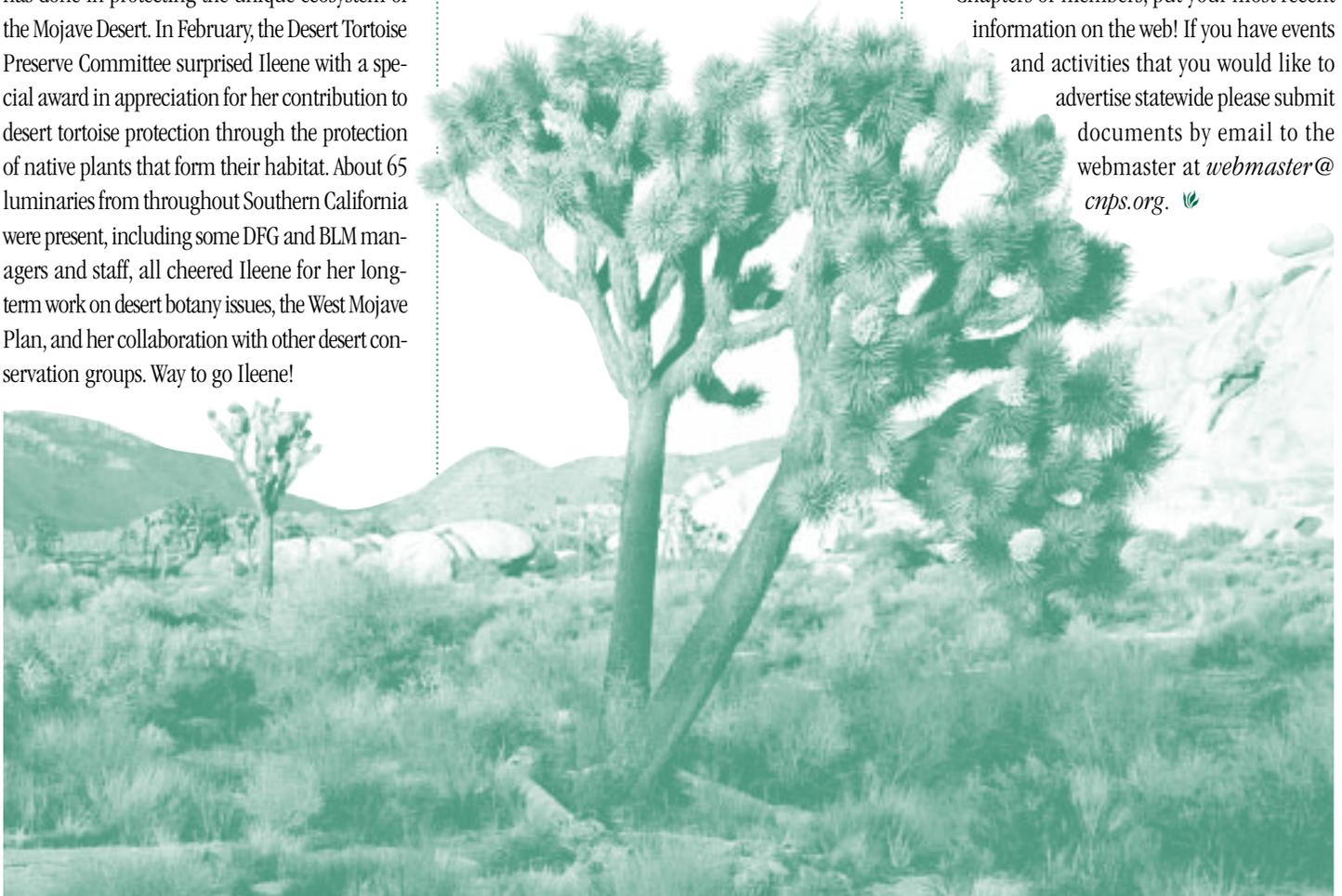
WILLIS JEPSON CHAPTER SPRING PLANT SALE

Come browse and purchase from an array of annual and perennial California natives. Saturday, May 1, 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Benicia Community Garden, Military and E.2d St. Directions: Take 780 to the Central Benicia—East 2nd St. exit. Go south two blocks and turn into the Presbyterian Church—cat clinic parking lot. Walk past the church, up to the community garden. Visit www.cnpsjepsonchapter.org.

IMPROVEMENTS TO CNPS WEBSITE All chapter events, field trips, and plant sales now listed

Attention all chapters and members! You can now visit the CNPS website at www.cnps.org, to find announcements and information about events, field trips, and plant sales for all 32 chapters. The old Events & Sales link has been divided. Now, clicking on *Events* will take you to a page featuring CNPS chapter and general events such as field trips, wildflower shows, and symposiums. A separate Plant Sales link now takes you to information on CNPS chapter and general plant sales. Also, there is now a Jobs link where you can find job announcements for botany professionals.

Chapters or members, put your most recent information on the web! If you have events and activities that you would like to advertise statewide please submit documents by email to the webmaster at webmaster@cnps.org. 🌱



Nomination Time for Board and Council

June 16 is the deadline for CNPS members who aspire to council or board positions to submit a nomination petition. This summer, CNPS's chapter council will elect a council chair, vice chair, and secretary and a board vice president, treasurer, and two other directors to serve as the class of 2005. CNPS members who want to run for council positions must be nominated by a chapter and are invited to make statements to the council at its June 5 meeting. The nomination petition for council and board positions is available on the CNPS website.

Ballots and completed nomination petitions will be sent to chapter council delegates on July 1. Delegates must return the ballots to the state

office by August 23, with results to be announced September 1, and candidates taking office January 1, 2005.

The duties of officers and directors are posted on the CNPS website under Bylaws and Governance. The board needs members with skills and contacts in the following areas: fundraising, grassroots groups, public relations, media, law, marketing, business, ethnic/minority issues, nonprofit groups, and business. Please feel free to discuss chapter council or board service with any board member. 🌱

Sandy McCoy

Vice President, CNPS Board of Directors
SandyMcCoy@mindspring.com

40TH Anniversary Logo Contest

YOU COULD BE THE ANNIVERSARY DESIGNER!

Not only is 2005 the Year of the California Flora, but it's also the 40th anniversary of CNPS. Help us celebrate by submitting a design for our anniversary logo.

MAY 21, 2004, IS THE POSTMARK DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES.

SPECIFICATIONS AND SELECTION:

1. Any CNPS member may submit an original design. **2.** The logo must refer to 40 years and include our full name, "California Native Plant Society." **3.** The design as submitted should be no more than 8 inches wide and legible when reduced to 1 inch wide. **4.** Electronic delivery of entries is preferred but not required.

The design should be easily reproducible for posters, publications, and T-shirts. The logo should look good when printed in one color, but designs that incorporate color are encouraged.

The **40th Anniversary Committee** will select three designs to present to the chapter council and board of directors, who will choose the winner by secret ballot at the June 5 chapter council meeting (see meeting details in this issue). The winning artist and design will be announced in the next *Bulletin* and will receive special recognition at anniversary events.

Send your entry to: CNPS Anniversary Logo Contest, 2707 K Street, Suite One, Sacramento, CA 95816. Or e-mail it to the state office at mlemieux@cnps.org. Questions? Ask Lynn Houser at housers@sonic.net 🌱

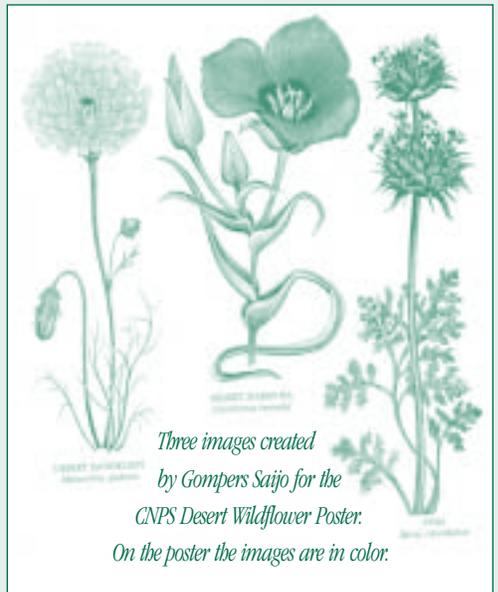
CNPS INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE: PARTICIPANTS NEEDED

The Rare Plant Program needs your input. The accuracy and currency of our rare plant data would be irrelevant without useful methods of disseminating it to those who need it. Due to the constantly changing nature of the data, it is imperative for us to effectively distribute timely data. The *Inventory* Data Dissemination Working Group is developing a questionnaire to obtain a broad sample of *Inventory* user needs. Please fill out a questionnaire on our homepage (www.cnps.org) or contact Misa Ward at mward@cnps.org or (916) 324-3816 to have a hard-copy mailed or faxed to you. The deadline for submitting responses is May 14. Thank you!

Gompers Saijo Remembered

Created Images For First CNPS Posters

The Marin chapter and all of CNPS lost a stalwart member and friend when Gompers Saijo died December 12, 2004, at his home in Point Reyes Station, surrounded by his family. Mr. Saijo was the artist who created the images in the first two CNPS posters "Spring Wildflowers," in 1979, and "Desert Wildflowers," in 1981. More than 120,000 of these posters have been sold. An early member of the Marin Chapter, he also designed the Marin chapter's logo, featuring *Calochortus tiburonensis*, and created the poster for the chapter's first plant sale. He was a creative artist in many media, including painting, printmaking, sculpture, carving, and calligraphy.



Mr. Saijo attributed the creation of his poster art to his love of flowers. "To love flowers is to make some deep connections between the animal and plant kingdoms, the knowledge of complete interdependence, a symbiosis of all earthly manifestations that can only be sustained by love," he said.

The Marin chapter wishes to thank the California Native Plant Society for their support of the continuing ceremonies of earth renewal of which these posters are a part. 🌱

Carol Weiske,
Marin Chapter Board of Directors

Border Fence Challenge

continued from page 1

alternatives that would be less destructive to the rare mesa plants.

“The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has repeatedly ignored the concerns of local environmental and human rights organiza-

the species is currently the subject of a federal and state listing petition because all of its populations appear to be under threat, the EIS proposed no mitigation for the impacts of the fence infrastructure on the species.

The project would require massive grading and filling of rare coastal habitat without mitigation of damage to the acreage or many of the species.

tions, government agencies and elected officials on this issue, and they continue to refuse to explore a less damaging alternative,” said Jim Peugh of the San Diego Audubon Society, an ally in the suit.

In its present form, the project would require massive grading and filling of rare coastal habitat without mitigation of damage to the acreage or many of the species, even though much of the affected area is currently county or state park land. For the habitat preserve and many of the species that would be affected, mitigation of damage would be impossible because similar resources don't exist elsewhere, as CNPS noted in its comment letter on the draft EIS. The draft did not even discuss some species impacts, even though a number of the species in question are seriously at risk.

The following are some of the many plants that would be affected:

🌿 Brand's Phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*) is a small annual that has been documented both on state parks lands and private property in the affected area. Only three populations of this species are known in the United States, and the proposed fence will affect one of those populations. There is no discussion of the species in the final EIS.

🌿 Coast wooly-heads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*) is a species that co-occurs with the Brand's Phacelia and is identified as a potential candidate for Federal Endangered status.

🌿 Nuttall's lotus (*Lotus nuttallianus*) occurs on state park lands in the affected area. Though

two mesas along the border in from the ocean in the affected area. While authorities have confirmed that the subspecies is unique, of limited distribution along the coast, and restricted to San Diego County, it is not clear that any would remain at this site if the fence is built.

🌿 Orcutt's bird's beak (*Cordylanthus orcuttianus*), which is reported in the affected area, is substantially declining within its limited U.S. range. According to authorities, all U.S. populations should be protected, yet the impact of the proposed fence on this species is not even discussed in the final EIS. 🌿

Cindy Burrascano,

San Diego Chapter, Conservation Chair
cindyburrascano@cox.net

🌿 Beach goldenaster (*Heterotheca sessiliflora* ssp. *sessiliflora*) occurs on the first

Create a Bee-Friendly Garden

continued from page 1

About 130 species of bees can be found in the San Francisco Bay Area. Most are solitary bees, meaning a single female who builds and provisions her own nest without the help of other bees. Others, like bumblebees, are semi-social. A single fertilized female bumblebee starts a colony in spring that can grow to up to 250 bees by the summer's end, when all the bees die except for recently



fertilized females that overwinter in a sheltered hole in the ground. A less common lifestyle—one that is fully social—is exhibited by the introduced European honeybee. It forms large colonies of thousands of bees that live together, provisioning and enlarging the swarm throughout the year.

Luckily for bee-lovers like me, it's easy to create bee-friendly gardens. All you have to do is give the

continued on page 7

Bee-Friendly from page 6

bees what they want—water, flowers, and nesting sites—and avoid what they don't want—pesticides (for the sake of bees and other beneficial insects, avoid all use of pesticides). Native plants evolved with the local bee species and thus are the best choice for attracting them into your garden. Try selecting plants that flower at different times of the year to maximize the duration of flowering in your yard. One of my favorites is arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). It's one of the earliest flowering species in our area and draws bumblebees from far and wide to gather pollen in my garden. Once the willow flowers have lured a new generation of bumblebees to my backyard, I keep them coming back with silver beach lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), California poppies (*Eschscholzia californica*), phacelia (*Phacelia californica*), meadowfoam (*Limnanthes* spp.) (I know, it's not indigenous to San Francisco), and bee plant (*Scrophularia californica*).

Other types of bees seem to prefer other plants. I see what I suspect is a medium-sized solitary bee that is inordinately fond of checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malvaeflora*). I frequently find several bees curled up, seemingly lounging, in its blossoms. I keep a small patch of sunny ground free of vegetation for these bees because I've noticed that they burrow into the bare soil to excavate small holes about one-quarter inch in diameter that serve as home for their offspring. Other, even smaller solitary bees seem to really enjoy my footsteps-of-spring (*Sanicula arctopoides*) before moving on to seaside daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*). I don't yet know where these bees make their nests.

One final word on bee gardening: Be sure to spend a lot of time just watching. I'm sure you will be surprised by what you will discover about the not-so-secret life of bees. Also, you adventurous types should be sure to check out the bee condos for sale at www.beeworks.com. I have yet to try these in my yard. Maybe next year. 🍀

Randy Zebell,
President, Yerba Buena Chapter



David Tibor sits in front of a flowering *Ceanothus* at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Gardens while holding a plaque of special commendation from the CNPS board and chapter council for his more than a decade of work for CNPS. Photo: Michael Tomlinson

Farewell Note From David Tibor

Dear CNPS colleagues and friends,

As many of you know by now, I tendered my resignation in early January and my last day with CNPS was March 31. After more than a decade on staff at the Rare Plant Program, I am off to pursue other personal and professional interests and challenges.

First on the list is personal—on April 23 I'll be at the U.S.-Mexico Border near Campo, at the southern terminus of the Pacific Crest Trail, shouldering my backpack and looking north. If my feet and my will hold up, I'll spend the next five months hiking north

over 2,650 miles through California, Oregon, and Washington, ending at the Canadian border (see a map of the trail at www.pcta.org/images/map_large.jpg). After this trek, I look forward to continued involvement with CNPS on a volunteer basis, and wish to continue working in the field of natural resource preservation and protection on a professional basis.

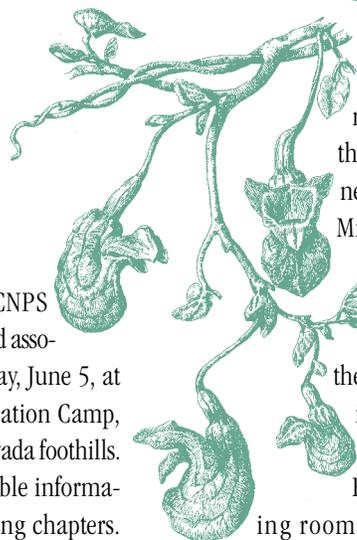
I'd like to take this chance to thank each of you, and the Society as a whole, for the opportunity to serve our fine organization and to promote conservation of our beautiful and endangered flora. It has been a wonderful opportunity for me, and a great pleasure and privilege to work with so many dedicated volunteers and staff over the last ten years. Keep up the great work!

Dave Tibor

All Are Welcome at Chapter Council Meeting

JUNE 5TH IN SOUTHERN SIERRA FOOTHILLS

Please plan to attend the CNPS Chapter Council Meeting and associated activities on Saturday, June 5, at the Tulare County Outdoor Education Camp, above Springville in the Sierra Nevada foothills. At the meeting, we'll share valuable information and enjoy interactions among chapters. We'll engage in discussion and make decisions



that are critical to CNPS. We need your input! The close of the meeting will include dinner and a presentation by Dr. Michael Kunz on the biology and care of the Giant Sequoia grove. We are also planning field trips around the meeting. All are welcome, including interested members, families, and friends. For information about booking rooms and meals, contact the state office at 916-447-2677. 🍀

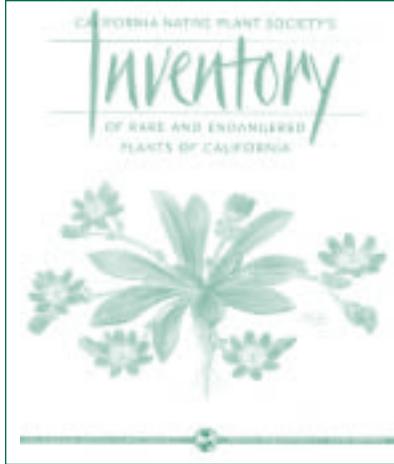
Rare Plant Program Happenings

INTERIM RARE PLANT BOTANIST HIRED

Misa Ward was hired as the CNPS interim rare plant botanist, in what is envisioned as a 9–12 month position. She began work on March 1, and trained with David Tibor for a month before his departure. Misa comes highly qualified to the position with 10 years of experience in the California flora and systematic botany. She received a BS from Cal Poly, SLO in biological sciences, (botany concentration), and a MS in Botany at the University of Georgia in Athens. Since October of 2001, Misa worked as a consulting botanist at EDAW in Sacramento, where she was their primary field botanist. Welcome to the CNPS team, Misa!

CNPS INVENTORY

Since the publication of the CNPS *Inventory 6th edition* in September 2001, a number of major changes to the taxon entries (e.g name changes, ranking changes, additions, deletions) have been identified. To obtain a consensus opinion about these changes, we use a formal review process (see www.cnps.org/rareplants/inventory/changes/



process.htm) in which we consult with the knowledgeable experts in the appropriate region of the state. Changes under review and finalized changes are posted each quarter at www.cnps.org/rareplants/inventory/changes. Check in to see what changes are happening in the *Inventory*!

"POSTPONED" TAXA

During the development of the CNPS *Inventory 6th edition*, over 300 taxa were considered as possible new additions but were "postponed" due to significant taxonomic, distribution, rarity and/or endangerment information (see the list at www.cnps.org/rareplants/inventory/postponed). If you have data that indicate that any of these taxa deserve inclusion in the CNPS *Inventory* as a valid, rare taxon, please share it with Misa Ward at mward@cnps.org. We need your help!

CNDDDB QUAD VIEWER

Our close collaborator, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) has developed a "CNDDDB quad viewer" tool which can provide an exportable list of all CNDDDB elements (plants, animals, and natural communities) by USGS 7.5' topographic quad. Check it out at maps.dfg.ca.gov/CNDDDB_Quads 🌿

The California Native Plant Society is a state-wide, nonprofit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in learning about and preserving California's native plants. Membership is open to all.

Visit CNPS.org

a member of Earth Share
OF CALIFORNIA

2707 K STREET, SUITE 1
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-5113



Bulletin
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
California Native
Plant Society