



Bulletin

Protected Natural Areas Home to Plants Presumed Extinct

BY MISA WARD AND ILEENE ANDERSON

2005 will go down as a landmark year for the rediscovery of two plants not seen since the early part of the last century. Both species were found in areas that had been protected from significant disturbance or development for years—one at Mount Diablo State Park and the other on Catalina Island Conservancy lands. Conservation at the ecosystem level can preserve rare species and allow for the discovery of previously unknown occurrences.

Until this past May, Mount Diablo buckwheat (*Eriogonum truncatum*) was presumed extinct because it had been last seen around 1940. But three months ago, Michael Parks, a UC Berkeley graduate student, identified about a dozen of the plants in a remote area of Mount Diablo State Park in Contra Costa County. According to an article by Associated Press, the property is being preserved by the conservation group Save Mount Diablo. To protect the plants from trampling, their exact location has not been disclosed.

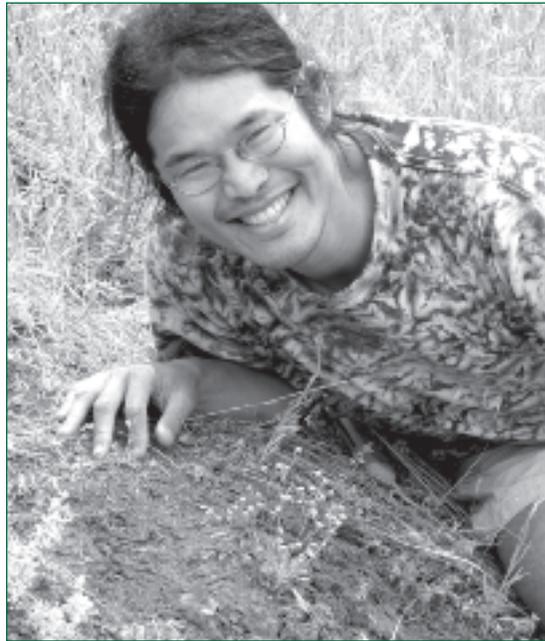
Also in May, Californians were thrilled to hear about the rediscovery of California dis-

santhelium (*Dissanthelium californicum*), another plant that was presumed extinct because it had not been reported since the early 1900s. The Santa Catalina Island Conservancy then reported that several populations had been found on Catalina Island. The plants grow on land that is managed by the Conservancy, whose mission includes protecting the natural and cultural heritage of the island.

Given this scenario, should CNPS write state and federal listing petitions for these species? Mount Diablo buckwheat and California dissanthelium might seem like good candidates for a CNPS-supported listing petition effort. However, because of the conservation ethic of the land management groups who steward their habitats, it is most

likely that the plants are not endangered. Both the Santa Catalina Island Conservancy and Mount Diablo State Park are dedicated to strong natural resource conservation missions. Compared to other species in the state that are found primarily on private lands, these rare plant sites are more likely to be protected and even enhanced through careful stewardship.

For this reason, and also because listing efforts require a significant commitment of time and money, candidate rare plants on unprotected *private* lands are likely to be considered higher priority for receiving state or federal listing support from CNPS. Staff have prepared a proposal to move the two newly rediscovered plants from CNPS List 1A (plants presumed extinct in California, see sidebar on page 7) to List 1B (plants considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere). This proposal is currently undergoing review



Cal graduate student Michael Parks was the first person in nearly 70 years to spot a Mount Diablo Buckwheat plant.

For the Love of Plants

BY REX BURRESS

Ask California Native Plant Society members why they are attached to the organization, and I imagine they would say because they love to see wild plants growing in their natural environment and take pride in standing for their protection. Indeed, the greatest joy for most of us is to be afield, down on our hands and knees among the stones, scorpions, beetles, and ants, intently studying the curve and color of petals, ultimately intrigued by the wonder of it all and eager to discover new specimens.

How did this entourage of plant devotees start? Many CNPS members might say it was born in Berkeley in 1965. They'd mention the effort to save a native plant garden east of San Francisco Bay, and they'd talk about how the group expanded from that beginning (which is described in the January 2005 issue of *Fremontia*).

This is all true—as far as it goes. But how many know the rest of the story? The man indirectly responsible for bringing together a dedicated group of native plant devotees that resulted in the formation of CNPS was William Penn Mott, Jr., who during the mid-1980s served as director of

continued on page 6

continued on page 7

A Farewell Note from the Executive Director

What We've Accomplished Together

By the time this issue of the *Bulletin* reaches you, I will have left my position as executive director of CNPS, after serving in that role for the past three years. Since this is my last column, I'll take the opportunity to share with you my view from the catbird seat—and take a look at some of the changes that have occurred in CNPS between 2002 and 2005.

When I arrived at CNPS in 2002, I enthusiastically dedicated myself to implementing the strategic plan. Part of my responsibility was to facilitate the changes suggested in the organizational assessment prepared by Kerry Katherine Enright. The assessment, funded by the Packard Foundation, evaluated CNPS strengths and areas for improvement, using data and information gathered through interviews with staff and volunteers, including the CNPS board, and key organizational docu-

ments such as financial reports, annual audits, board minutes, and the personnel policy.

The assessment began with CNPS' strengths. Then, as now, the Society prided itself on the quality of its work, and the passion and commitment of volunteers and staff to its mission. However, the report also identified five areas for improvement: 1) improve and increase communications; 2) increase types and kinds of funding; 3) update and implement uniform personnel policies; 4) clarify and make transparent roles and responsibilities between staff and volunteers who act as staff; and 5) improve financial management.

Over the past three years—with support from the board, the chapter council, chapters, volunteers, and staff—we've addressed every area and made improvements. Below is a brief synopsis of what we've accomplished:

1) Improved communication

We've instituted wide distribution of a one-page annual calendar depicting the primary activities of CNPS. For the past three years, we've convened monthly staff meetings, with remote staff participating by phone. Staff and volunteers of all CNPS programs have met annually, and some more frequently, with agendas and notes provided to those attending.

"Cross-pollination" meetings have facilitated communication among staff and volunteers of all programs. We addressed the complicated CNPS organizational structure, first by drawing organizational charts (see the Statewide Directory, pages 2 and 13), identifying reporting responsibilities, and then initiating modest changes to simplify the structure.

Highly effective volunteer directors revitalized the Rare Plants, CNPS Press, and Horticulture programs. To strengthen chapter-state communication, I visited over half of the chapters in their home ecosystems. Other areas of improved communication included bringing *Fremontia* back on schedule, revising the *Bulletin* format, circulating an electronic "forward calendar," and increasing the use of the CNPS website.

2) Diversification of funding base

In 2003 CNPS hired its first development director. With the board fundraising and membership committee, we began building the infrastructure necessary for effective fundraising. Through the efforts of staff and volunteers from programs and chapters, funding sources became more diversified. A new major donor campaign proved highly successful. A

continued on page 7

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CNPS Seeks Executive Director, *Fremontia* Editor

CNPS seeks your assistance in identifying potential candidates for two key leadership positions that are now open. CNPS is looking for a new executive director and a new editor of *Fremontia*, its quarterly journal. If you know someone with strong leadership and management skills—or excellent writing and editing skills—and a commitment to conservation, please encourage the person to apply. Following are brief job descriptions:

Executive Director – Serves as chief executive officer and oversees all administration and management for a 10,000-member nonprofit conservation organization. Provides direction and leadership toward achievement of the organization's strategic plan. Raises funds to meet the organization's needs. Manages paid and volunteer staff and coordinates all program planning and implementation. (This is a full-time, salaried position in Sacramento.)

Editor, *Fremontia* – Serves as editor-in-chief for a highly regarded professional botanical publication. Performs tasks from soliciting articles through final proofreading, with the help of a team of volunteers and subcontractors. Team consists of a volunteer editorial board, copyeditor, designer, volunteer proofreader, printer, and distributor. *Fremontia* is a 36-page journal published quarterly. (This is a contract position.)

Additional information is available at www.cnps.org.

CNPS Goes to Capitol Hill

Of Blue Dogs and green scissors

BY ILEENE ANDERSON

This past July, CNPS went to Capitol Hill as part of a national lobbying effort led by the Endangered Species Coalition. The group's mission was to bring good news from the front lines of California, showing how the Endangered Species Act (ESA) can be the key to conservation of rare plants and habitat. California has the second greatest number of endangered species of all mainland states (Hawaii has a few more).

Congressman Richard Pombo (R-Calif.) currently is trying to "reform" the ESA. Unfortunately, this "reform" would be bad for plant conservation. Pombo's proposal would eliminate recovery of endangered species, reduce protection to threatened species, eliminate critical habitat protection, limit scientific decision-making and replace it with political concerns, require federal agencies to compensate landowners and corporations for compliance with the law, and ultimately "sunset" (put an end to) the ESA in 2015.

As soon as we arrived on the Hill, the group went into action. We met with key legislators on the House Resources Committee (which Pombo chairs and from which any related bill would come), including Rep. Neil Abercrombie (Hawaii) and Rep. Madeleine Bordallo (Guam), who both represent areas with significant numbers of endangered species and substantial threats from exotics. We met with the staff of a group of fiscally conservative Democrats (called "blue dogs") that included Reps. Loretta Sanchez, Mike Thompson, and Dennis Cardoza, all of California. Cardoza has also sponsored a "reform" bill—this one would significantly reduce designations in the Critical Habitat part of the Endangered Species Act. Some of these "blue dogs" are champions of "green scissors," a process that evaluates federal projects based on the fiscal *and* environmental costs of the project. If a federal project costs a lot and causes environmental damage, "green scissors" legislators snip it out of appropriations proposals.



From left to right: Tom English, Presbyterian Church creation care educator; Sarah Matsumoto, Endangered Species Coalition; Senator Dianne Feinstein; and Ileene Anderson, CNPS senior botanist.

We also met with staff of Rep. John Doolittle (Calif.), who is supportive of Pombo's efforts. This meeting was an educational effort to present solid examples of how conservation and development can both proceed.

In addition, we visited several California legislators and their staff members who are champions of the Endangered Species Act. These included Rep. Grace Napolitano, Rep. Bob Filner, and Rep. Lois Capps. While these congressional representatives are clearly already supportive of our goals, our visit provided them with contact people on technical biological issues that could be useful in combating any environmentally unfriendly proposal that turns up.

After days of intense lobbying, we also participated in a cocktail party to honor our congressional stewards. Several of the honorees participated, and were recognized with a lovely photograph of an endangered species in their district. Champions included Senators Lincoln Chaffee (R.I.) and Frank Lautenberg (N.J.), Representatives Frank Pallone (N.J.), Edward Markey (Mass.), Raul Grijalva (Ariz.), and Christopher Shays (Conn.). The trip would not have been complete without a visit to our

U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, whom we presented with a copy of the publication *Rare Lilies of California* on behalf of CNPS. Both senators have been supportive of efforts to protect the ESA in the Senate.

So, in summary, what was the actual climate on the Hill regarding the Endangered Species Act? One of the issues surrounding the act is the lack of funding that would be required for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to fully implement the act's provisions. Every member of Congress we heard from emphasized that the funding issue is not likely to change in the immediate future. While many agreed that the act could be improved, the current spate of "reforms" clearly do not improve it from a conservation perspective. In its current form, the Endangered Species Act is a key tool that we use for plant conservation on federal lands and projects that federal agencies fund. It is one of the only legal protections we have for endangered plants, which is why we need to keep it functioning and funded. 🌱

Ileene Anderson is CNPS senior botanist for Southern California.

CNPS Joins "Motions to Intervene" in Three Lawsuits

The CNPS Board of Directors has approved joining with other environmental groups in filing a motion to intervene in two lawsuits filed by the Pacific Legal Foundation against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service over the designation of critical habitat for 42 species (32 plants and 10 animals). The board also approved joining with other environmental groups in filing a motion to intervene in another foundation lawsuit against USFWS over the failure to perform five-year status reviews for 200 listed species in California. All three lawsuits are attempts to weaken protection of listed species. Our goal in joining these suits is to support both the Endangered Species Act and the USFWS. 🌱

NEWS BRIEFS

Strategic Planning Moves Forward

Next step is prioritizing goals

The CNPS Chapter Council is charged with approving the mission, vision, and goals of the organization's strategic plan. These elements of the plan were last approved in 2001. At its December 2004 meeting, the council agreed to review them and determine if changes were needed. At the June meeting, two committees presented their suggestions for changing the CNPS mission and vision statements. In both cases, the committees proposed clarifying and simplifying the existing statements while maintaining their basic intent. A key element to each proposal is the inclusion of specific reference to "plant communities" as an area that is fundamental to the work of CNPS. The proposals, which were considered more fully at the September meeting, can be viewed at the CNPS website (www.cnps.org).

The council also considered the goals statements in the strategic plan, and reviewed a report of CNPS accomplish-



ments for each of the goals during the period January 2002 to March 2004. It then discussed how well the existing goals had served CNPS in achieving positive results, and also noted some of the challenges presented by them. The council agreed that the existing wording of the goals was largely satisfactory and voted to adopt them with minor clarifying changes. A complete list of the goals is available on the state website: www.cnps.org. 🌿

—Sue Britting, CNPS acting executive director

Checklist of Santa Cruz County Flora Set for Fall Publication

Since 1998, members of the Flora Committee of the Santa Cruz Chapter of CNPS have spent many thousands of volunteer hours compiling information about the distribution of plant taxa in Santa Cruz County. Thanks to support from the local chapter, State CNPS, the Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County, and other donors, the committee is proud to announce the upcoming publication this fall 2005 of *An Annotated Checklist of the Flora of Santa Cruz County, California*.

The checklist is a compilation of information from the committee's custom-created database. Taxa are listed alphabetically by family and include both scientific and common names, nativity, and selected regional localities.

In addition to a special introduction by venerable local botanist Randy Morgan, the checklist contains illustrations, a map of the regions referred to in the list, and appendices showing taxa not reported recently, endemic or near-endemic taxa, questionable native taxa, agency special-status species, and a weed list developed using locally specific criteria.

The committee and other volunteers are in the process of mounting an extensive collection of dried plant specimens to preserve a record of the county's floristic diversity. 🌿

—Janell Hillman, Santa Cruz Flora Committee, Santa Cruz Chapter



Dylan Neubauer

This beautiful Clarkia has been found in three locations in the Scotts Creek Watershed. Prior to these recent sightings, it was believed to have been extirpated throughout much of its known range.

Aveda and CNPS Advocate for Endangered Species

The Aveda corporation presented a petition in support of the federal Endangered Species Act to Congress and President George W. Bush on July 20 in Washington, D.C. The petition, signed by over 177,000 people from throughout the United States, specifically urges improved protection for endangered plants and full funding for the Act.

During Aveda's 2005 Earth Month, the spa and salon network worked to raise funds and build public awareness of key environmental issues. The campaign focused on threats to endangered plants and to the Endangered Species Act itself. Southern California chapters of CNPS provided technical support to the salons through presentations and sponsored plant walks, and in a variety of other ways.

Aveda raised more than \$1 million nationwide to assist conservation and scientific organizations working to save imperiled plants. Thank you Aveda for your commitment to "Power Plants"! 🌿

CNPS Fall Native Plant Sales

(Note: Plant sale information is also available at some chapters' websites.)

North Coast Chapter

Sat. and Sun., Sept. 17, 18
10 AM – 6 PM (Sat.), 10 AM– 4 PM (Sun.),
Arcata.
Information: www.northcoastcnps.org

Bristlecone Chapter

Sat., September 24th, 9 AM – 12 NOON,
Bishop
Information: Karen Ferrell-Ingram,
760-387-2913

Sacramento Valley Chapter

Sat., Sept. 24, 9 AM – 3 PM, Sacramento
Information: Loraine, 916-457-2674;
lkvk@dcn.org

Alta Peak Chapter

Sat., Oct. 1, 9AM – 1 PM, Three Rivers
Information: Janet Fanning, 559-561-3461;
Joan Stewart, 559-539-2717

Redbud Chapter

Sat., Oct. 1, 9:30 AM – 2 PM, Grass Valley
Information: Frances Jorgensen,
530-265-4838; fjorgen@nccn.net

Sequoia Chapter

Sat., Oct. 1, 8 AM – 4 PM, Clovis
Information: Orvis, 559-226-0145

East Bay Chapter

Sat. and Sun., Oct. 1, 2
9 AM – 3 PM (Sat.), 9 AM – 1 PM (Sun.),
Oakland
Information: 925-376-4095; 510-525-6614;
elainejx@mindspring.com



Bob Hass



Bob Hass

Napa Valley Chapter

Sat. and Sun., Oct. 1, 2, 10 AM – 4 PM, Napa
Information: 707-253-2665

Dorothy King Young Chapter

Sat., Oct. 8, 10 AM – 2 PM, Gualala
Information: Jon Thompson, 707-884-4847;
Lori Hubbard, 707-882-1655

Shasta Chapter

Sat., Oct. 8, 9 AM – 1 PM, Redding
Information: Susan Erwin, 530-623-1753

Willis L. Jepson Chapter

Sat., Oct. 8, 9 AM – 3 PM, Benicia
Information: Rebecca Mannion,
707-429-2494; rfivem@pacbell.net

Milo Baker Chapter

Sat., Oct 8, 9 AM – 1 PM, Santa Rosa
Information: Liz Parsons, 707-833-2063;
Mary Aldrich, 707-539-9005

Santa Cruz County Chapter

Sat., Oct. 8, 10 AM – 4 PM, Santa Cruz
Information: www.cruzcnps.org

Los Angeles-Santa Monica Mountains Chapter

Sat. and Sun., Oct. 15, 16, 10 AM – 4 PM,
Encino.
Information: 818-881-3706

Orange County Chapter

Sat., Oct. 15, 10 AM – 3 PM, Irvine
Information: Joan Hampton, 714-283-9146

Santa Clara Valley Chapter

Sat., Oct. 15, 10 AM – 4 PM, Los Altos Hills
Information: 650-691-9749;
cnps_scv@yahoo.com

Sierra Foothills Chapter

Sat., Oct. 15, 9:30 AM – 2 PM, East Sonora
Information: Carolee James, 209-928-4886

Mount Lassen Chapter

Sat., Oct. 22, 9:30 AM – 4 PM, Chico
Information: John Whittlesey, 530-533-2166;
Woody Elliott, 530-342-6053

Yerba Buena Chapter

Thu., Nov. 3, 7:30 PM – 9 PM, San Francisco
Information: Licia DeMeo, 415-668-3126

San Gabriel Mountains Chapter

Sat., Nov. 19, 9 AM – 2 PM, Pasadena
Information: www.cnps-sgm.org

Beginners' Wildflower ID Workshop a Success

Last spring, the Mount Lassen Chapter of CNPS, together with Friends of the Biological Sciences Herbarium at California State University, Chico, cosponsored a Beginners Wildflower Identification Workshop. The all-day event combined a morning classroom session with an afternoon field session in Upper Bidwell Park. Participants learned a simple but systematic way to observe and identify spring wildflowers without the use of Latin names. Each received a copy of Peterson's *Field Guide to Pacific States Wildflowers* and gained experience using it during the day. The cost was only \$30 and included the guide, a plastic magnifier, and refreshments. The chapter hopes to offer the workshop again next spring.

Love of Plants *continued from page 1*

National Parks under President Ronald Reagan. In 1948, while serving as superintendent of parks in the city of Oakland, Mott hired Paul Covel as the first naturalist in a U.S. municipal park (at Oakland's Lake Merritt Wildlife Refuge). In 1961, Paul hired me as a naturalist in the same park.

Here is what happened: Bill Mott was a high-powered director known for his strong views on efficient landscape operation, the acquisition of park land for future generations, and nature interpretation. In 1963, after leaving his position in Oakland to become director of the East Bay Regional Park District, he proposed to move the Tilden Botanical Garden from its small, steep-sloped site at Wildcat Canyon in the Oakland hills to a more spacious setting in Chabot Regional Park.

Unexpected opposition to his plan came from the botanical garden director, Jim Roof, an outspoken native plant devotee who had spent 25 years collecting from all over California to create the garden's outstanding display of natives. As Paul Covel later wrote in his book, *Beacons Along a Naturalist's Trail* (Western Interpretive Press, 1988), Roof told Mott, "Over my dead body you'll move this garden. I've cultivated and nursed it from a baby to a healthy, growing child. Nobody's taking it away."

Although Mott was skilled in politics and had already gained a following among many of his employees, he had to reverse his direction when Roof gained the support of local gardeners and three U.C. Berkeley professors. This group quickly formed a defensive organization called Friends of the Botanic Garden. They gathered signatures and mobilized considerable support in the community. After Mott agreed not to move the sensitive native plants from Tilden, the Friends expanded into the California Native Plant Society.

Paul Covel had to step lightly, since Mott had been his leader, but once the issue was



Denise Devine

Naturalist Rex Burress worked in the Oakland Parks at the time CNPS is said to have begun in nearby Berkeley.

settled, Paul quickly became part of that first CNPS group and led many field trips, especially on Huckleberry Path where his favorite plant, the leatherwood (*Dirca occidentalis*), grew. He was fond of the *Fremontia*, too, since it was named for explorer John Fremont, one of his favorite frontiersmen. In Oakland's Joaquin Miller Park there is a monument that honors Fremont, which was built by the poet Miller. Allegedly, that is where Fremont once camped by a spring in the hills, and from that site named the San Francisco Bay inlet-outlet the Golden Gate, long before there was a bridge, of course. Appropriately, a *Fremontodendron californicum* is planted nearby.

A knowledgeable, strong speaker, Paul Covel was renowned for his talks. He was thoroughly steeped in botany and birds, even though he was mostly self-taught. Maintaining a plant specimen display rack in the Rotary Natural Science Center (now Rotary Nature Center)

became part of my job while Paul collected the samples.

My intention here is not to detract from the outstanding accomplishments of William Mott, who has been called the Prophet of the Parks in a book by the same name (written by Mary Ellen Butler, National Recreation and Park Association, 1999) and telling of his advancement first to director of the East Bay Regional Parks, then California State Parks, and later to the National Parks system. I feel fortunate to have known Bill Mott, who had a knack for acknowledging the work of his employees and inspiring them. If the naturalist Paul Covel was my guide to outdoor education, Mott was my inspiration. I still have the notes Mott sent me in praise of my artwork and writing, notes that I credit for inspiring me to a lifetime dedicated to nature interpretation. All aspiring nature devotees can gain impetus from great people. As John Muir wrote, "I care to live only to entice others to look at nature's loveliness with understanding."

In retracing the origins of anything, one sometimes experiences a feeling of backing up rather than forging ahead. But as Aldo Leopold said, "A sense of history should be the most precious gift of science and of the arts." So today in 2005—on the 40th anniversary of CNPS—it gives one pause to consider that a small, local protest in 1963 of an administrative decision to move a few native plants was the beginning of what has evolved into a vibrant, statewide organization of 32 chapters and more than 9,700 members. And it is with a sense of history that we can once again be off to the mountain to see the bird's-eye gilia (*Gilia tricolor*), to ponder the regal Ithuriel's spear (*Triteleia laxa*), and to gaze into our open space that is so vital to both plants and people. 🌿

Rex Burress is a member of the Mount Lassen Chapter of CNPS.

A Farewell Note

continued from page 2

direct-mail membership solicitation brought in new members. Policies and procedures were developed and distributed for applying for grants, and for writing and participating in contracts. Later this year, CNPS will implement a new planned giving program.

3) *Uniform personnel policies*

We now have an employee handbook (published in 2004) that addresses all of the original problems and weaknesses mentioned in the 2002 organizational assessment and provides a consistent, equitable basis for CNPS employment throughout the state. In addition, we have implemented uniform hiring policies and created job descriptions and procedures for annual evaluations.

4) *Clearer staff roles and responsibilities (paid and unpaid staff)*

The creation of the annual planning calendar, drafting of job descriptions, hiring

of program directors, and reinforcement of roles and responsibilities have moved CNPS closer to this goal.

5) *Improved financial management*

The entire CNPS finance program has been transformed over the past three years. First steps included hiring a staff bookkeeper, streamlining the budget process, and providing regular reports to the board, the finance committee, and program directors. Annual audits now inform the board as it oversees and improves financial management.

In closing, I am pleased to leave the new executive director with a strong foundation to build upon. It is with deep gratitude that I thank each of you who have so generously collaborated, cooperated, and donated your talents, time, and financial resources to bring CNPS to the place we are today. 🌱

—*Pamela Muick, Ph.D.*

Apply for CNPS Student Research Grants Now

Now is the time for students to apply for grants from the CNPS Education Program. CNPS is seeking applications from undergraduate and graduate students for support of research on California's native flora. More than \$6,000 in grants is awarded annually. For applications and more information on the grants, visit the CNPS website: www.cnps.org/programs/education/education_grants.htm.

CNPS is also pleased to announce that Joan Stewart has been appointed volunteer chair of the grants committee and will be heading up the process of awarding the CNPS Education Program Research Grants. Joan is a long-time member of the grants committee and has graciously offered to step up to the position of chair. 🌱

Protected Natural Areas

continued from page 1

as part of the *CNPS Inventory* regional plant status review process. More information on *CNPS Inventory* review is available at http://cnps.org/programs/Rare_Plant/inventory/changes/process.htm.

Through the years, CNPS has supported the development of state and federal listing petitions for rare plants for which listing would confer increased conservation status beyond that gained from CNPS List status alone. An ad hoc committee, the Listing Working Group, was formed within the Rare Plant Program last year to prioritize a large list of rare taxa considered to be potential listing candidates by chapter members. This prioritization requires review of a large quantity of data and is continuing. Currently, no funding is available to support the writing of listing packages. 🌱

Misa Ward is CNPS rare plant botanist. Ileene Anderson is CNPS senior botanist, Southern California.

What Is a CNPS List 1A Plant?

The plants currently on CNPS List 1A are presumed extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. Although most of them are restricted to California, a few are found in other states as well. In many cases, repeated attempts to rediscover these plants, including visits to locations in which the plants are known to have been found in the past, have proved fruitless. Yet, even after diligent searching, it would be inappropriate to call such plants absolutely extinct because for most of them rediscovery remains a distinct possibility. An important distinction exists between the terms *extinct* and *extirpated*. A plant is extirpated if it has been locally eliminated; it is extinct if it no longer exists in any location.

We segregate these plants on their own list to highlight their plight and encourage field work to relocate extant populations. This spring, two more rediscovered List 1A taxa have been reported: Mount Diablo buckwheat (*Eriogonum truncatum*) and California dissanthelium (*Dissanthelium californicum*). All of the plants constituting List 1A meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) or Secs. 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to the California Environmental Quality Act. 🌱

—*Adapted from Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, Sixth Edition, CNPS, 2001*

Chapter Council Meeting and Annual Banquet Dec. 3

The CNPS Chapter Council meeting and annual banquet will be held Saturday, December 3 at the Faculty Club on the University of California, Berkeley campus. The meeting theme will be Horticulture and Education. Highlights of the banquet will include honoring all of the Fellows of the California Native Plant Society. Following a hiatus of several years in awarding this special honor, the recently revitalized Fellows Committee consisting of Marion Reeve, Linda Chipping, and David Bigham has been actively seeking nominations and recommending candidates to the Board of Directors and the Chapter Council. Many recent inductees will be honored at the banquet.

So come to the December happening in Berkeley, the birthplace of CNPS, and help us celebrate our spirit of volunteerism! All chapter members, family, and friends are welcome. For information, contact the CNPS state office at (916) 447-2677. 🌿

Why Use Natives?

By now all chapters should have received copies of the new brochure, *Why Use Native Plants?* (2005). This new educational tool from CNPS presents the benefits of native plants in a concise and appealing way. The brochure lists seven practical reasons for the home gardener to use natives, tells where to see and buy them, compares traditional and native gardening practices, and explains how to get started using natives in the home garden. The CNPS 40th anniversary logo is featured on the back. If you have not received a shipment, or if you need more copies for distribution, please contact the state office at 916-447-2677. 🌿



Peigi Durall

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



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