THE CALYPSO

NEWSLETTER OF THE DOROTHY KING YOUNG CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 2025 July - Sept.

President's Column

By Nancy Morin

Dorothy King Young Chapter Annual Meeting Report

We had a nice turnout for the Annual Potluck, held in April instead of December. After enjoying many, many different dishes (our chapter has great cooks!), we had a brief business meeting and a wonderful presentation by Terra Fuller, Senior Environmental Scientist with California State Parks about two restoration projects on the coast (more on page 4). This was an off-year for election of officers (who serve two years), but there were other changes in the Board. **Rhiannon Korhumme**l, who organized many interesting field trips as our field trips chair, has stepped back from that role and **Lori Hubbart** has stepped in. **Natasha Lekach**, who was a fabulous chair for two years of plant sales, has moved. She left us with good guidelines to keep us organized. However, we are looking for someone to act as Plant Sales chair. Let me know right away if you are interested at:

Photo by Bob Rutemoeller

president@dkycnps.org

BOB RUTEMOELLER WOULD LIKE TO RETIRE as Membership Chair. Bob has been the DKY Membership Chair for more than 30 years. The Chapter membership has grown, procedures and systems used by the State office have become more automated, which helps them but requires more technological expertise on our end. If you would consider taking on this role, or would like more information, please contact Bob at brutematmcn.org

We still need a Treasurer. I'm filling in, but it would be much better if someone else were managing the finances. The State office has instituted new technological tools to make being treasurer easier. **Vicki Wedegaertner** volunteered to take over from Bob the mailing of Calypso. **Carol di Benedetto** volunteered to be Chapter Secretary—a role that **Katy Pye** has handled (in addition to being Vice President and Calypso co-editor). Thank you, Vicki and Carol! And huge thanks to Bob and Katy.

Continuing Chairs mentioned areas where they think the Chapter could focus: **Doug Forsell, Invasive Plants** chair, would like to map the spread of jubata grass along the coast, using historic mapping. He will be seeking grants and volunteers to work on this. **Peter Baye, Conservation** chair, would like us to reach out to other grassroots groups and younger people. CNPS is doing a good job of reacting to increased threats to plants and plant communities. **Teresa Sholars, Vegetation** chair, said we need to protect habitats for rare plants, and to do that we need to be able to define them and name them. She noted that CNPS and U.S. Fish and Wildlife have completed the grant-funded preliminary mapping of vegetation on the Mendocino Coast. The next step is to begin assessing the accuracy of the mapping by "ground-truthing"—checking what is on the ground compared with what models and aerial photography have predicted. Teresa's admonition to all of us was to focus on what is actionable.

Now our attention turns to the fall Plant Sales. We are starting to make lists of plants to sell, what we can grow ourselves, what we will need to get elsewhere. See p. 3 for date and location details. Mark your calendar. If you can help even for an hour or two that would be great. Let me know.

More Chapter News

Field trips

A walk in the Woods Yields Wildflower Wonders—Karen Wilkinson

Arctostaphylos nummularia, Glossy-leaved manzanita. Photo: Karen Wilkinson

A group of us, led by Karen Wilkinson, ventured into the shaded woodlands of Salt Point State Park, just east of Highway 1, to study the spring emergence of wildflowers—especially the fascinating, fungus-dependent mycoheterotrophs. We were rewarded with striking sightings of Sugarsticks (*Allotropa virgata*) and Gnome Plants (*Hemitomes congestum*), their sci-fi forms thriving in the coniferous understory, nourished by hidden fungal networks.

Ken Browning graciously shared beautifully crafted plant cards from a class taken with Teresa Sholars. These informative creations are a great way to deepen understanding of the plant life encountered on a walk— the Heath family (Ericaceae) piqued our interest on this walk and thrive in the calm, conifer-rich understory. Larry French's sharp observation of insect pollinators added another layer to our learning, reminding us of the intricate relationships between plants and animals. The experience was a celebration of nature's subtle, underground partnerships and seasonal bursts of color.

Plant list: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/181gh4AWTDRhxoqr3ewW81M1pwx6AGeQZaeH0OzpBM-Q/edit?gid=0#gid=0

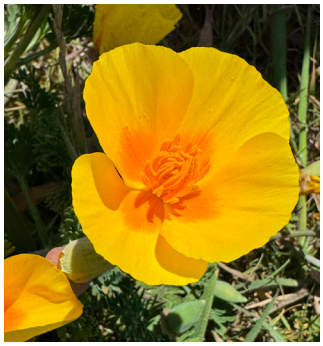
July 19: Garcia River Estuary and Sand Spit

CANCELED for this summer, the field trip on BLM lands accessed through State Parks because of logistical constraints with permits and recently changed restrictions. A virtual field trip, without the strenuous 4+ mile sand hike, will be substituted as a PowerPoint presentation to be posted soon on the DKY website.

2025 Wildflower Show Report

Our first Wildflower Show was in 2012. This year's was another great success. Held May 24 and 25 at the Coast Life Support District Bill Platt Training Center, some 250 visitors enjoyed the exhibit of more than 80 species of our local native plants. Thanks to all of you who made the show possible and such a success this year. The plants were beautiful and interesting. Thanks to plant collectors Kathleen and Lloyd Chasey. Julia Larke brought in a great many, too. Bob Rutemoeller, Mary Hunter, Peter Baye, Doug Forsell, Laura Baker, and I rounded out the display. We search in all of our local plant communities and habitats, being careful to only collect small numbers where there are plentiful plants and it is legal to do so. Julia set up the book display and membership info. Susan Wolbarst did a great job of publicity in the ICO and local radio, and getting fliers posted widely; Diane Hichwa got the word out at The Sea Ranch.

Almost everyone visiting spent a lot of time, took a lot of photos, and talked with each other intently. In addition to the plant collectors, Nancy Trissel, Katy Pye, Lori Hubbart, and Karen Wilkinson answered endless questions. The clean-up team Karen Wilkinson, Susan Wolbarst, Julia Larke, Roberta Chan, Dave Shpak, and Doug Forsell were amazingly efficient. Thanks to everyone who came and enjoyed the plants. ALSO, many thanks to Mario Abreu who kept a constant show of fresh wildflowers at the Ford House in Mendocino all through April and May.



Photos: Katy Pye

2025 DKY Plant Sales are Coming in October

In MENDOCINO
October 4, 2025
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Mendocino Community Center
998 School Street, Mendocino, 95460

In GUALALA
October 11, 2025\
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Gualala Community Center
47950 Center Street, Gualala - (parking lot)

The plant sales are three months away, but now is the time to prepare. Look around your garden for places you want to add native plants and think about your goals. Do you want to attract more beneficial insects, provide shelter and food for birds and mammals, add native color, make a windbreak or wildlife hedgerow? Perhaps do some research on native plants that grow in your area. Calflora.org has a feature "What Grows Here?" Use the drag and drop location pin on the map, or put in your address to produce a list. Create an account and save your list(s) to refer to later. Bring your needs and questions to the sale of your choice.

The plant sales are our main fund-raiser. We look forward to seeing you, and thank you for supporting the chapter.

If you can volunteer at the sale, let us know how and when you can volunteer during the sale by using the form at the top of the DKY Home page: **https://www.dkycnps.org/** under the Plant Sale announcement: "**Plant Sales Volunteer Form**"

DKY Conservation Updates

by Peter Baye, CNPS-DKY Conservation Chair

Fort Bragg Water Supply and Recycled Water Feasibility Study – Possible good news prospects for more environmentally enlightened management of Fort Bragg's municipal water supply, with indirect implications for native plant conservation. Fort Bragg initiated a Recycled Water Feasibility Study last winter, and the first public draft review is expected in August-September 2025. CNPS DKY has an interest in supporting cutting-edge, proven wastewater recycling that reduces pressure on sensitive, ancient soils and keeps rare vegetation from being fragmented by reservoirs. Recycled water technology and regulation in California has advanced from non-potable water for irrigation, to breakthroughs in implementation of scaled-up, cost-effective purified drinking water projects in Southern California.

Fort Bragg currently dumps secondary treated wastewater into the Pacific Ocean less than 700 feet offshore, loading the near-shore zone with nutrients, "forever" chemicals, micro-plastics, and pharmaceuticals that pass through wastewater treatment systems. Fort Bragg's secondary wastewater treatment plant merely screens and clarifies sludge solids from wastewater, with a state permit capacity for near-shore ocean discharge up to a million gallons per day in dry weather. For perspective, the proposed three new reservoirs aim for a capacity of about 44 million gallons.

Constructed subsurface flow wetlands (with native marsh plants and wildlife) and reverse-osmosis technology are now permitted by California's Regional Water Quality Control Boards to remove these pollutants and divert wastewater into potable water supplies that can meet or exceed water quality standards from stream intakes. That is an exciting possibility to move the Mendocino Coast to the forefront of progress on wastewater recycling and conservation — far beyond desalinization.

Fort Bragg Water Storage Resilience Project – This is the official title of the new reservoir project on the 582 acre Summers Lane parcel, supporting ancient marine terrace soils and sensitive Mendocino cypress woodland. Still no sign of any activity on environmental assessment work or CEQA, but the City received two responses to its request for proposals to design them: Water Works Engineers of San Mateo CA, and Water Systems Consulting of Folsom, CA. However, there seems to be no announcement of awarding contracts.

Highway 1 Caltrans Coast Lily Mowing in Salt Point State Park – again! Peter M. Douglas' maxim that the California Coast is never saved, but always needs saving, is again proved by this exasperating deja vu observation: the flowering coast lilies, *Lilium maritimum*, in wetland road cuts along Highway 1 at the south end of Salt Point State Park, were mown down yet again – despite repeated coordination attempts to ensure best management practices.

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Conservation News, cont'd from page 3

These include strategically timed mowing, spring and fall, long before or well after flowering and seed capsule maturity. Mowing flowering plants doesn't kill them, but it kills their seed production, and weakens their capacity for vegetative regeneration and growth. To make matters worse, the brush-cutting and mowing extended into flowering roadside rhododendrons in the Kruse Rhododendron Reserve. DKY will again reach out to State Parks and Caltrans, this time with another proposal for an inter- agency Memorandum of Agreement to restrict seasonal timing of roadside mowing, and a means for intra-agency coordination among departments to implement it. On the brighter Mendocino side, coast lily flowering population size and extent on Stornetta BLM lands, on both sides of Lighthouse Road, are excellent this year.

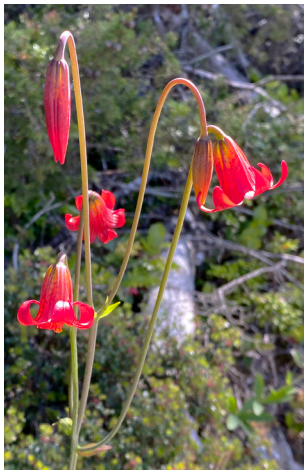

Photo: Katy Pye

Summary of the Talk Given by Terra Fuller, Senior Environmental Scientist and co-author Renee Pasquinelli, retired. "Efforts to restore two Northern California Dune Systems — the Sonoma-Mendocino Coast District Mendocino Sector Natural Resources Program" by Nancy Morin

We were delighted to have Terra Fuller. Senior Environmental Scientist, as the guest speaker at our (delayed) annual potluck and meeting April 25th.

The Sonoma-Mendocino Coast District encompasses the North Coast Range Floristic Province. It runs from Bodega Bay in the south to Westport (the DKY Chapter covers from about Salt Point north to Westport). The district only has 6 staff to manage 45,000 acres and collaborates with other sister organizations. In addition to DKY, they work with Save our Shorebirds, Black Oyster Surveys, Mendocino Land Trust, and many others.

The district includes 900 acres of old growth Redwood forests, receiving 1.5 million visitors a year within 30,000 acres of forests overall. Sixty-five miles of rivers and streams are home to salmon. The district also covers 6,400 acres of underwater parks and 10 sensitive habitats. Eighteen federally threatened and endangered species, and 85 species of special concern and state listed species live here. Most important for our chapter is that the district manages 4,700 acres of coastal prairie, 2,500 acres of coastal dunes, and 2,600 acres of coastal pine forest. Terra recognized the dedicated staff and colleagues who have worked on this project.

Two of the dune systems that they work with are in MacKerricher State Park and Manchester State Park. A bond funded dune rehabilitation project restored ecosystem processes and rare and endangered species at MacKerricher. This included removing 6.5 acres of asphalt road, rock base, and two culverts, and the remaining Ammophila (European beachgrass) in 74—95 acres manually.

This was a complex project with public and political issues, regulatory conditions, avoidance measures, and mitigations. Most of the mitigation requirements were not needed because after removal of the asphalt the road corridor healed itself. A constraint was that this removal cannot be done in cultural areas. Seeding of rare plants can be successful; removal of non-natives, especially of iceplant, may allow the existing seed bank to quickly colonize.

The team learned that the dune morphology is changing from parallel dunes to parabolic—how quickly depends on spring wind conditions and storm surges. Foredunes are deflating, and western snowy plovers are using these locations. European sea rocket is a secondary invader in the foredunes as they deflate. Spreading seeds worked better than planting plugs The road corridor healed itself. They learned that manual removal of non-natives is time consuming and expensive. Eventually repeated removal allows for geomorphic processes to favor root function.

Manchester became a State Beach in 1955 and a State Park in 1991. It has 5,700 acres of dunes, prairies, coastal scrub, freshwater wetlands, riparian or estuary areas, and contains seven threatened or endangered species. Much of the dunes are dominated by invasive grasses, which compete for resources and through the dense accumulation of thatch. At Manchester State Park and Preserve a project to restore dune and coastal bluff was funded by three separate grants. The Park consists of 341 acres. BLM manages an adjacent 165+ acre, which were covered with . In this southern dune system, there were only about five acres of native dune mat remaining. The project goal was to restore a total of 132 acres. The grants funded three phases. In Phase 1, three herbicide treatments were made on 30 acres of continuous beach grass in dunes and perched dunes. The second phase, the Manchester Dune Brush Creek Restoration, followed up with similar treatments on 55 acres. Phase 3 treated an additional 47 acres. These project techniques were learning opportunities. The team found that herbicide treatment was more cost effective than manual removal, and less follow-up was required. However, also doing manual removal added benefits. The breakdown of thatch and opening available soil space is slow.

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Summary of Terra Fuller's Talk, cont'd from p. 4

The team found that Manchester has older, larger, continuous stands of beach grass compared to Ten Mile. Recovery via the seedbank wasn't evident: either there was no seed bank or the lack of open areas meant seeds could not germinate nor seedlings survive. Treating iceplant with herbicide resulted in faster recovery due to biomass break down, opening up the seedbank, and supporting adjacent native plants. Secondary invaders such as *Lupinus arboreus* will require watching. Possible future treatments include ones on *Lupinus arboreus*, New Zealand spinach, and radish.

Volunteer efforts helped the project efforts, including citizen science pollinator surveys; seed collection for dune species, and outplanting efforts for Viola adunca and nectar species at Manchester and Salt Point State Parks. See Terra's talk last year at Northern California Botanists,: https:// www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehkPqExuEe8&t=273s. for more information.

CNPS DKY BOTANICAL GEMS

Text and photos by Peter Baye,

Humboldt Bay Owl's-Clover

Castilleja ambigua var. *humboldtiensis* (Keck) Egger
syn. *Castilleja ambigua* subsp. *humboldtiensis* (Keck) Chuang and Heckard,
Orthocarpus castillejoides var. *humboldtiensis* Keck

Big River Estuary *C. ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* inflorescence, late spring

The Mendocino coast has three strikingly beautiful paintbrush and owl's-clovers (*Castilleja*) that vary greatly in their distribution, abundance, ecology, life-history, and types of rarity. They are: the perennial Mendocino paintbrush, *Castilleja mendocinensis*, endemic to the coastal bluffs and stabilized dunes of the Mendocino Coast; the annual wideleaf purple owl's-clover, endemic to old stabilized dunes of the Central and Northern California coast, *Castilleja exserta* subsp. *latifolia* (previously covered in Calypso's Botanical Gems series); and last but not least, the annual tidal marsh Humboldt Bay owl's-clover, endemic to the Humboldt Bay vicinity and Mendocino Coast, (*Castilleja ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* (Keck) Egger). Each of these has an evolving botanical history that continues to revise our understanding about their taxonomy, geographic range, and ecology.

Castilleja ambigua is a low-growing annual species, composed of a complex of taxa that have been treated as varieties, subspecies, or species inhabiting tidal wetland, terrestrial wet meadow, and coastal prairie vegetation. The species complex ranges from British Columbia

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to San Luis Obispo. The tidal marsh variety *humboldtiensis* has somewhat fleshy to succulent narrowly oblong to lanceolate leaves that are cupped (concave upward), blunt-tipped, or rounded, like the floral bracts. The overlapping bracts and flowers form a dense, showy inflorescence. The corolla pouches are yellow to cream when young, with purple spots; they mature to purple or rose after fertilization. The corolla teeth are purplish, and the purplish galea, or beak, is puberulent and straight.

Inflorescence of *Castilleja ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis*, Garcia River Estuary, 2025

The most conspicuous diagnostic character of *C. ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* is the pigmentation of the floral bracts throughout flowering: they have sharply defined tips with contrasting "rose-purple" pigmentation, instead of white or cream tips. With sunlight transmission through fleshy leaves, they can appear almost fluorescent. Our Mendocino populations seem to have less intense pigmentation than the type locality in Humboldt Bay; some Big River plants can have quite pale rose bract tips. The striking photographs of Humboldt Bay specimens on Calflora could easily be mistaken for an escaped invasive South African ornamental garden species with saturated, fluorescent magenta hues.

Like the ecologically similar northern subspecies of salt marsh bird's-beak, *Chloropyron maritimum* subsp. *palustre*, the hemiparasite (partial parasite) *C. ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* grows less than 30 cm high, (most often 10-15 cm tall in Mendocino) in association with a wide variety of tidal marsh host plants it physiologically parasitizes for water, but not metabolites. This contrasts with an associated salt marsh holoparasite (full parasite) *Cuscuta pacifica*, which can actually kill or cause dieback of its hosts. Branching pattern of var. *humboldtiensis* varies with competition: little or no branching in dense tidal marsh turfs, and more branching in sparse vegetation. At locally high densities, branched plants of var. *humboldtiensis* can co-dominate local patches of high tidal marsh vegetation in early summer.

Castilleja ambigua var. *humboldtiensis*, has the most restricted ecological and geographic distribution of Mendocino's rare coastal *Castilleja* taxa, and the smallest population sizes. Its center of distribution and abundance is, as its name suggests, around Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County, where it occurs in local abundance only in the highest zones of tidal salt marshes. Its range extends south to Mendocino's outer brackish to saline estuaries at Big River and the Garcia River, but skips over the Ten Mile River or Albion River estuaries that have suitable habitat. Mendocino populations match the Humboldt Bay type characters, but may exhibit less succulence in lower salinity fresh-brackish salinity range estuarine marshes here. In Mendocino estuaries, it is also narrowly distributed in the highest tidal marsh zones, where it occurs in highly variable population sizes.

One ecological distinction of the Mendocino coast populations of *C. ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* is its ecological amplitude – the breadth of habitats and environments where they can grow and reproduce. In the Humboldt Bay type locality, they are reported from salt marshes only. In the Garcia River and Big River estuaries of Mendocino, they occur at least as much in brackish tidal marsh (indicated by prevalence of edges, bulrushes, and rushes with relatively low salt tolerance) as salt marsh, as well as upper intertidal gravel bars. The intermittent local colonization of upper intertidal gravel bars by var. *humboldtiensis* in the Garcia River estuary has been especially prominent following high streamflows that erode marsh banks and any seed banks that may be buried in them. Like most salt marsh annuals, it exhibits a "boom and bust" population pattern that is not related in a simple, straightforward way to rainfall, disturbances, or salinity.

Castilleja ambigua humboldtiensis atypical tidal wet gravel bar habitat

The seeds of *C. ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* are produced in capsules, usually with very high seed set in the lower bracts. This is suggestive of self-pollination mechanisms to offset the risk of insect pollinator limitations, a common adaptation of annuals with unpredictable pollinator populations. Seed coats are tight, with a reticulate netted surface. The surface texture of the seed coat is similar to that of *Chloropyron maritimum* subsp. *palustre*, and may represent similar adaptations to enable seed surfaces to enhance traction

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and adherence to marsh soil they contact, or to float on water surfaces – dual-purpose adaptations supporting long-distance dispersal as well as re-occupation of narrow favorable habitat zones.

Immature seed capsule

Castilleja ambigua has a complicated taxonomic history. For most of the 20th century, through the publication Smith and Wheeler's Flora of Mendocino County, it was taxonomically treated as *Orthocarpus castillejoides*, in a separate owls-clover genus, *Orthocarpus*. *Orthocarpus* was found to be composed of multiple lineages that did not belong in a single genus, and *O. castillejoides* varieties were transferred to the genus *Castilleja* by T.I Chuang and L.R. Heckard. This transfer occurred back when *Castilleja* was still included in the multi-lineage traditional snapdragon family, *Scrophulariaceae*. Its varieties were elevated to subspecies rank in the first edition of the Jepson Manual. *Castilleja* is now a genus within the *Orobanchaceae*, the broomrape family of hemiparasitic plants. The current revised keys of *C. ambigua* in Flora of North America and a recent (2021) publication of J.M. Egger treat all of its lower taxonomic ranks as varieties, not subspecies.

The Mendocino coast, at the lower Garcia River estuary in BLM Stornetta lands, is the southern limit of *Castilleja ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* – not Tomales Bay in West Marin County, as previously reported. Some of the Tomales Bay salt marsh populations of *Castilleja ambigua* exhibit succulent green leaves and predominantly white-tipped bracts, but often tinged purplish after pollination and seed set. These were previously interpreted to represent an atypical disjunct, or hybrid backcross population of the var. *humboldtiensis*. They still appear in Calflora records as such, but the most recent authoritative taxonomic revision of the *C. ambigua* complex by J.M. Egger at the University of Washington does not include them in var. *humboldtiensis*.

The conservation outlook for *C. ambigua* var. *humboldtiensis* is not straightforward: it has many of the same perils as other rare native California high salt marsh plants at risk of extinction during climate change. The core population in Humboldt Bay salt marshes are constrained by sea level rise and "coastal squeeze" of roads, dikes, and infrastructure that conflict with the landward migration of the narrow high salt marsh zone. As sea level rises and submerges existing salt marshes that lack enough sediment deposition to keep pace with rising seas, suitable high salt marsh habitat is destined to "drown" into low salt marsh or tidal flats. Naturally aggrading shoals, bars, beaches and deltas, or artificial marsh sediment placement, may become more essential to the survival of the var. *humboldtiensis* in coming decades in its type locality.

Mendocino's Big River estuary, with its steep canyon walls, and eroding salt marsh islands and fringing marshes remaining from logging sedimentation pulses, may be even less secure long-term habitat for var. *humboldtiensis* as sea level rises. But the wide Garcia River estuary has room to flex with sea level rise: its wide, high-elevation freshwater and brackish marsh floodplains and erosional banks may provide an expansive, submerging platform for expanded high tidal marsh, banks, and new erosion of slough channels as sea level rises – the ideal habitat for this rare plant, as well as salmonids and many other estuarine species. That is, unless its small, unstable population goes extinct in the meantime.

Some succulent Tomales Bay, Marin County tidal marsh populations of *C. ambigua* with white bract tips become purple-tinged after flowering. These have been treated as southernmost extent of var. *humboldtiensis* range, or at least descendants of backcrossed hybrids. The current taxonomic treatment of the species does not include them in this variety.

A well-branched flowering individual growing in brackish marsh on tidal gravel bar in the Garcia River estuary in 2021 – a distinctive Mendocino habitat for the variety.

Other News:

The Mendocino Land Trust is applying for a grant to acquire a 117 acre property on Comptche-Ukiah Road that has 50+ acres of pygmy forest. This project contains one of the largest areas of undisturbed, high-quality, rare Mendocino Cypress Woodland ("pygmy") forest remaining on the Mendocino Coast. More than half of the property – 59 acres – is categorized as Cypress Woodland and is a coastal forested wetland. The forest is thousands of years old and, once disturbed, cannot be restored to its original condition. The property also contains Coast Redwood-Douglas Fir forest and borders Big River State Park. Their goal is to acquire the property, protect it forever, and build a public access trail, including boardwalks, on the property to allow the public to safely view and walk through the pygmy forest without damaging the soils and plants. If they are successful, DKY chapter members will help to conduct guided nature walks on the property and provide other botanical expertise.

CATERPILLAR TACO? Text and photo by Katy Pye

Pollinators and native grasses are two of my favorite topics, especially when they work together. Recently, the PBS program, "Deep Look" posted a short video called, "Want a Cozy, Free Home? Ask This Caterpillar How." The subject was the grass skipper (Subfamily Hesperiinae). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7tw3ILlTCbs

"As a caterpillar, a grass skipper butterfly is an architect. It builds its home by weaving silk, folding shut a blade of grass. After growing up inside this "grass taco," it emerges as a a fuzzy butterfly that woos a mate with flirty courtship dances."

Between 2000 and 2020, butterfly populations dropped by 22% across 554 recorded species in the United States, according to a new study in the journal Science. So, when you are planting for pollinators, don't forget to include native grasses, then keep a watchful eye.

DOROTHY KING YOUNG CHAPTER OFFICERS 2025

Please use Contact form to reach officers or committee chairs:
https://dkycnps.org/dkycontact.html

PRESIDENT: Nancy Morin

VICE PRESIDENT: Katy Pye

SECRETARY: Carol Di Benedetto

TREASURER: OPEN Nancy Morin (temp)

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CONSERVATION Peter Baye

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FIELD TRIPS: Coordinator: Lori Jirak

INVASIVE PLANTS Doug Forsell

MEMBERSHIP Bob Rutemoeller

NEWSLETTER Katy Pye (layout) and Nancy Morin (editor) Vicki Wedegaertner (mailings)

PLANT SALES OPEN

PUBLICITY Susan Wolbarst

PROGRAMS OPEN - Nancy Morin (temp)

RARE & ENDANGERED:
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VEGETATION Teresa Sholars

WEBMASTER Jim Gibson

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION — DOROTHY KING YOUNG CHAPTER

Membership in the California Native Plant Society is open to all. The task and mission of the Society is to increase awareness, understanding, and appreciation of California native plants. The challenge is to preserve their natural habitat through scientific, educational, and conservation activities. Membership includes subscriptions to CNPS publications *Flora, Artemisia,* and our chapter newsletter, *The Calypso*.

Name_____
Address _____
City_____ Zip _____
Tel. _____ E-mail _____

Please choose the chapter you wish to join; CNPS will make the assignment if none is specified by applicant.

I wish to affiliate with the DKY Chapter _____
or, other chapter_____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY	
Student/Fixed Income	$25
Individual	$50
Plant Lover	$120
Supporter	$500
Patron	$1,000
Benefactor	$2,500

Make check to: California Native Plant Society & mail to:
Bob Rutemoeller, Membership Committee DKY Chapter, CNPS PO Box 577
Gualala, CA 95445

Next Board Meeting: information, please contact Nancy Morin at president@dkycnps.org. All members are welcome to attend Board meetings.
Calypso newsletter: please send items to editor@dkycnps.org. If you choose to receive the emailed pdf version of the newsletter, contact Bob Rutemoeller at (707)884-4426 or brutematmcn.org. View issues of Calypso at:
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