



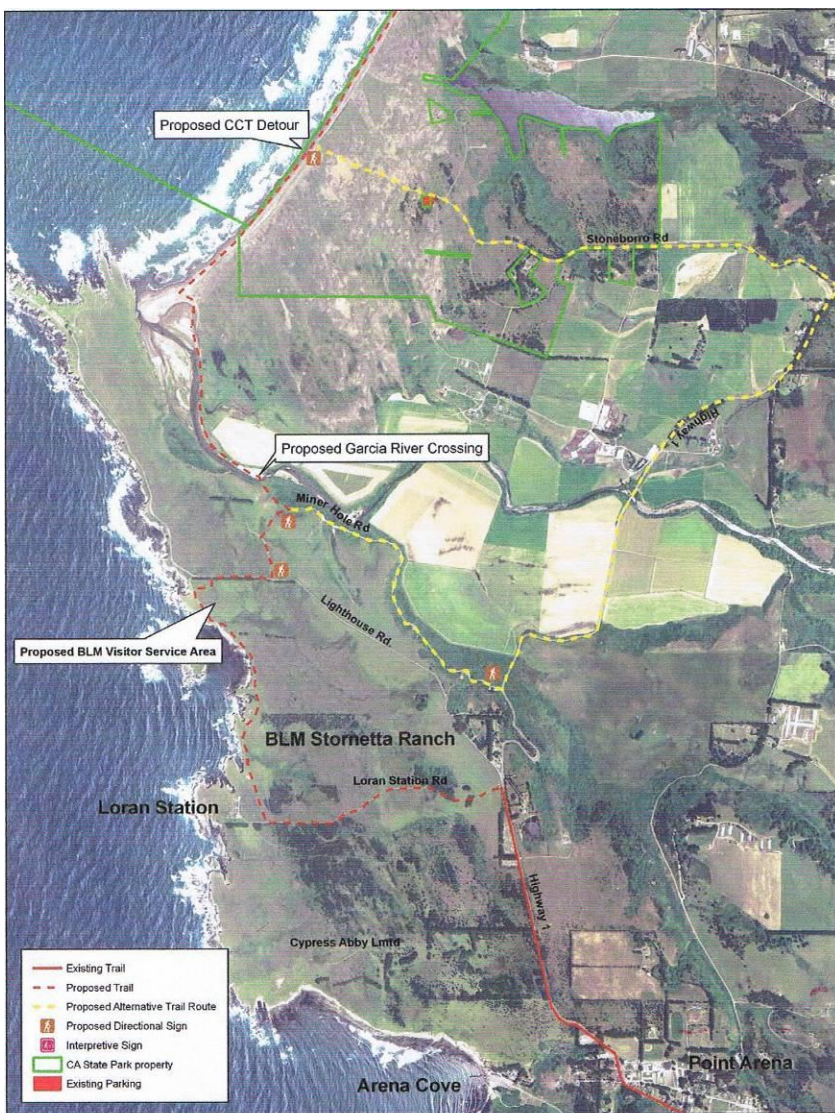
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CALYPSO

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NEWSLETTER OF THE DOROTHY KING YOUNG CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Strategic Plan for the California Coastal Trail in Mendocino County Now Available Online for Public Comment



The Mendocino Land Trust (MLT) has announced that a draft of the Strategic Plan for the California Coastal Trail in Mendocino County is now available for public review. This Strategic Plan is a product of their work over the past several years to establish the California Coastal Trail (CCT) in Mendocino County. It was funded by a grant from the California Coastal Conservancy. The report was written by Tamira Jones, MLT's former Coastal Access Program Manager.

The Strategic Plan highlights CCT segments in Mendocino County, reviews current conditions of the CCT in Mendocino County, and offers recommendations for establishing additional CCT sections. The Mendocino Coast CCT is broken into fifteen segments in this Strategic Plan to allow for easy review of specific sections of the coast.

The draft Strategic Plan will be available online for public comment until March 31, 2010, whereupon a final revision incorporating public comment will be completed. Send comments, questions or suggestions on the Strategic Plan to jhall@mendocinolandtrust.org by March 31, 2010. A final version of the Strategic Plan will be placed online in April 2010.

To review the Strategic Plan, visit the MLT website at the following link and download the electronic copy of the document: http://cts.vresp.com/c/?MendocinoLandTrust/1d4ba12e7/44d102eb44/2b1305f068/Coastal_Trail:Strategic_Plan.

←Manchester State Park/Stornetta Ranch section of proposed California Coastal Trail



DRAFT

Mendocino Land Trust
Proposed Trail Plan for
Manchester State Park-Stornetta Ranch BLM

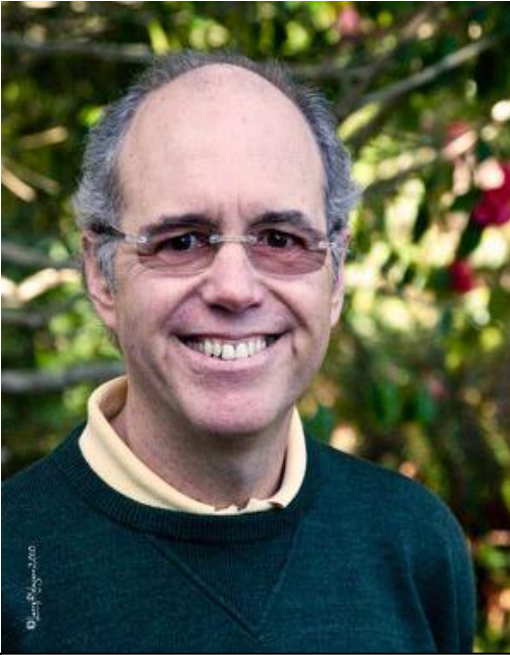
November 20, 2008

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet



Boundary lines shown on this map have not been surveyed, are only approximate, and therefore should not be used to determine property lines.

New Director at Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens



Ry Southard, photo by Larry Wagner.

After a nationwide search, the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens has appointed Ry Southard as its new Executive Director. Southard started work on February 15. Ry brings a diverse background to the botanical gardens. He was Executive Director of the Betty Ford Alpine Gardens in Vail, Colorado, from 1999 to 2003. This is the world's highest botanical garden. There he was privileged to work with President Gerald Ford and Mrs. Betty Ford. He has extensive business experience in financial management, solar power, and small business management. He was the co-founder and general manager of a financial planning and management group that was selected as one of the top financial planning firms in the U.S. by *Mutual Funds* magazine. He was also Vice President of a solar panel mounting system company in Carbondale, Colorado. He has a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree from the Art Institute of San Francisco. He is also deeply committed to the environment and served as Executive Director of the Boquet River Association in Elizabethtown, New York, dedicated to the river's conservation. He was the author of an award winning health care reform business planning grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and co-founder of United Way of Eagle River Valley in Colorado.



Environmental Partnership Potluck March 15, 2010

Join with your fellow environmentalists to celebrate our common efforts and dedication to enhance our communities and to leave lasting legacies, at a potluck dinner at 6 p.m., program at 7 p.m., at the Russian Gulch Recreation Hall on Monday, March 15, 2010. Mendocino Area Parks Association (MAPA) will host the potluck with its partners the Dorothy King Young Chapter of the California Native Plant Society and the Mendocino Coast Audubon Society. Bring a potluck dish and your environmentally friendly utensils for an indoor picnic. MAPA will provide water and non-alcoholic beverages. You are welcome to bring wine or beer. Local organizations will give short reports on their accomplishments in the past year, and a program, (speaker and topic a surprise), will follow. RSVP to mapa@mendoparks.org, 937-4700 or 272-5397.

Vernal Pool Conservation Conference

Vernal Pool Conservation: Research, Progress, and Problems. Is Recovery Possible? is the title of a conference organized by AquAlliance Thursday, March

25, at Sierra Nevada Brewing Company in Chico. Fieldtrips to explore some magnificent local sites will take place on Friday, March 26th. Sponsors include the Rose Foundation, Sierra Nevada Brewing Company, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game.

Scholars, agency representatives, and other professionals will present research and case studies regarding plant and animal species dependent on the vernal pool ecosystem, conservation efforts, legal cases, and management techniques that have been used to enhance the economic and habitat viability of certain lands. Ellen Bauder of San Diego State University will present the keynote address during the banquet: *Science and vernal pool conservation: research questions, methodologies and applications*. California has lost 95% of the estimated five million acres of wetlands that were present in the 1780s. (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 2000). With the Central Valley growing at twice the rate as the rest of the state, vernal pool landscapes continue to be lost at an alarming rate. The conference will assist planners, ranchers, conservationists, students, and builders to understand the importance of the vernal pool ecosystem and what mechanisms exist or are currently under development to protect it.

To attend the conference, you may sign up online at www.aqualliance.net or call (530) 895-9420 to receive registration materials.

President's Message

by Nancy Morin



I think we have a good start on a year of exciting field trips and programs. In order to serve all of our members better, we will be having field trips, programs, and Board meetings either alternating between north and south coast areas or repeated. Field trips will be the third Saturday of each month, and programs will be the second Tuesday in the south coast and the second Wednesday in the north coast. Board meetings will be the second Thursday of the month at 2 p.m. March 11 (Fort Bragg), April 8 (Point Arena) then alternate months.

We have had an interlude of relative inactivity, so we'll start with two "getting to know you" programs and the Environmental Partnership Potluck. The March programs will provide a chance to socialize with each other and share photos of our favorite plants or landscapes. In April we'll learn what is happening in the State Parks as they face the many challenges of managing vast natural areas.

The **Northern California Botanists Third Annual Symposium, "Botanical Treasures in Northern California—What's at Stake"** highlighted how lucky we are to have both fabulous plants and dedicated botanists working to



understand and protect them. There were 33+ talks and 35 posters presented, and several hundred attendees. Climate change was a major topic, of course. S. Harrison and colleagues reported changes in serpentine ecosystems consistent with a warmer, drier climate, including lower frequencies of species with broad thin leaves, fewer with a northern origin, and more species typically found on warm, south-facing slopes. C. R. Dolanc reported increased abundance of small trees and decreased abundance of large trees in high-elevation conifers in the central Sierra Nevada since the early 1930s. Several talks broadened our knowledge of bryophytes in northern California. Others provided innovative ideas for engaging youngsters in learning about the natural world. Teresa Sholars urged teachers to use field trips to energize students and to help them understand the roles plants play as part of ecosystems and in the students' lives. Posters covered topics as diverse as "Burning Bear-grass for California Indian Basket Weavers" by C. Chistofferson, to "Unusual Aquatic Floras of the Yosemite National Park Region" by A. Colwell and colleagues (they documented more than 100 new populations of rare species in their survey). It was a great meeting and I was proud and grateful to be in the company of so many wonderful botanists.

DKY March Get-Together Programs

March 9, 6:30 p.m., Gualala Community Center (call Nancy at 882-2528 if you have questions)

March 10, 6:30 p.m., Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens Meeting Room, Fort Bragg (call Mario at 964-4352 ext. 23 if you have questions)

This will be a dessert potluck and a chance to share pictures of your favorite plants. So bring your favorite dessert to share. We'll have coffee, tea, and cold drinks to go with it. Email digital images to nancy.morin@nau.edu if you would like your photos to be put into a power-point (say whether they are for the Fort Bragg or Gualala meeting), or bring them on a flash-drive or CD, or bring slides.

DKY March Field Trip

March 20, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Glass Beach. Meet at the ocean end of Elm Street in Fort Bragg.

Field Trip Leader: Lori Hubbart (and maybe Teresa Sholars).

Bring: Water, lunch, clothing for variable weather.

This is your chance to hunt the wild *Blennosperma nanum*, and see other early wildflowers in this very special habitat.

DKY April Program

April 13, Tuesday, 6:30 p.m., Gualala Community Center

April 14, Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Russian Gulch Recreation Hall

Renee Pasquinelli, California State Parks Senior Environmental Scientist, will talk about "Managing Natural Areas in State Parks." This is your chance to learn what opportunities and challenges our botanists in the State Parks are encountering.

DKY April Field Trips

April 17 (Saturday) and **April 29** (Thursday), 9:30 a.m. Jenner Headlands, lead by the Sonoma Land Trust.

The April 17 trip is with the Milo Baker Chapter of CNPS; the April 29 trip is just DKY Chapter. This is a *very special opportunity* to see an amazing and diverse area recently acquired by the Sonoma Land Trust. Space is limited for both trips. Car-pooling is essential because of lack of parking space. Call or email Nancy Morin (882-2528, nancy.morin@nau.edu) to register for the field trips and get instructions for where to meet. Bring water, lunch, and clothing for variable weather.

Fetid Adder's Tongue, a weird harbinger of spring

Scoliopus bigelovii, fetid adders-tongue or slink pod, is one of our earliest blooming wonders. If its flowers seem reminiscent of *Tricyrtis*, an Asian genus commonly grown in woodland gardens, that is because they are related. Our native *Calochortus*, *Scoliopus*, *Prosartes* (fairy bells), *Streptopus* (twisted stalk), and the Asian *Tricyrtis* have been put in the family Calochortaceae by some authors. *Scoliopus* has thin rhizomes as well as thick contractile roots, which anchor the subterranean stems. Each plant usually produces two broad, shiny, dark green leaves. The flower serves as three independent pollination units, similar to *Iris* flowers. The somewhat stinky flowers are pollinated by fungal gnats, well-adapted to the shady redwood forest floor where flowers may be thinly scattered and high-energy pollinators like bees are few. In fruit the pedicels twist, thrusting the capsules to the ground, where ants—which are actually interested in the food-bearing elaiosomes on the seeds—are the main dispersers. The plants can live to at least 20 years old. There are only two species in *Scoliopus*.

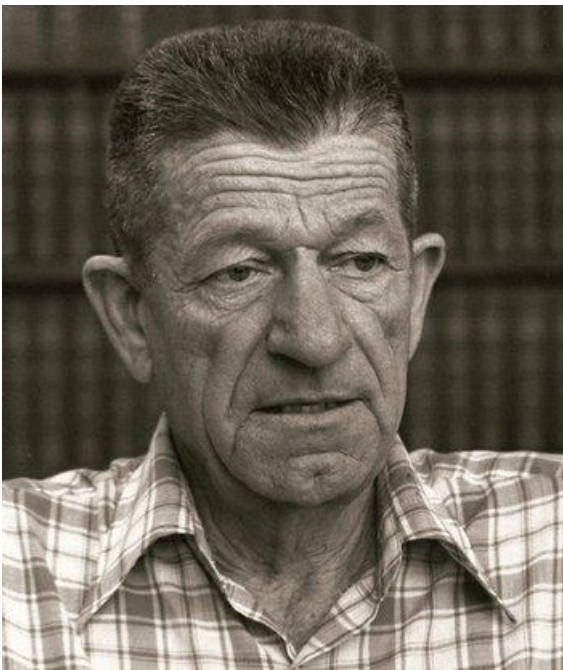
The other one, *S. hallii*, occurs in the coastal mountains and Cascade Range in Oregon. —Nancy R. Morin



Scoliopus bigelovii along the Salal Creek on The Sea Ranch. Photo by Mary Hunter.



Remembering Reid Moran



California lost one of its botanical giants with the death of Reid V. Moran on January 21, 2010 in Clearlake. Reid lived in Round Valley for a while and was a member of the DKY Chapter. He was born June 30, 1916, in Los Angeles, grew up in Pasadena, earned a B.S. in Biology from Stanford University in 1939, a master's degree in botany from Cornell University in 1942, and a doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1951. He was a flight navigator from 1942 to 1946 in the Armed Air Forces and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross after his aircraft was shot down over Yugoslavia during World War II.

Reid was curator of botany at the San Diego Natural History Museum for 25 years, during which he did intensive studies of Crassulaceae and a comprehensive flora of Guadalupe Island, a volcanic island 250 miles south of San Diego. Jane Goodall, noted anthropologist, called Reid "a sort of living myth in botanical exploration" and noted that he spent 48 years "studying the sequence of the destruction of (Guadalupe Island's) flora, and the richness that yet remained." Reid studied Crassulaceae worldwide, and collected plants throughout the western U.S. with emphasis in Baja California, but one of his main loves was *Dudleya*. He moved to northern California in the 1980s, using the herbaria at Sonoma State University and California Academy of Sciences to continue his work. The San Diego Natural History Museum Botany Department has scanned his field books and made them available online, along with many of his photographs, images of herbarium specimens, and maps of Baja California. Reid was an indefatigable field botanist and explored areas that were accessible only by donkey. He found and described hundreds of new species. He had a dry and ready wit and was a delight to be with. In addition to his botanical interests he was a longtime member of the San Diego Folk Song Society and had an interest in Australian and English folk songs. His daughter, Jenna Moran, is an aide to Congressman Mike Thompson and lives in Washington, D.C.—Nancy R. Morin

SOD Impacts Collection of Bumper Coast Redwood Seed Crop

Feature Story from December 2009 California Oak Mortality Task Force (COMTF)

http://www.suddenoakdeath.org/html/current_newsletter.html

Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) seed production, like that of most conifer species, is periodic and irregular. This year, for the first time since 1985, there is an abundant redwood cone crop in Mendocino County, with cone production the heaviest in areas that were directly impacted by 2008 fires.

Phytophthora ramorum regulations now must be incorporated into the seed collection process. Enacted to help prevent inadvertent transport of the pathogen, the regulations require that redwood needles and twigs be treated or removed from cones prior to leaving the quarantine area. Since the cones and seeds of redwood are live and perishable, treatments such as heat (temperatures above 46 degrees C) and sterilizing agent dips (bleach) are impractical because they are damaging to the seed's vital tissues. Therefore, the only effective method of compliance is cone clipping, or removing all plant parts from the cone.

The clipping process has time constraints and is labor intensive. Coast redwood cones are quite small (~1.5-2.5 cm length), and there are thousands of redwood cones per bushel. Clipping each cone at the apex requires many workers since one worker can generally only clip 1-2 bushels per 8-hour day depending on proper tool use and experience level. Correct timing of collections is essential. Quality seed comes from fully ripened cones, and there is a very short window (often one week or less) in which to collect cones once they are mature, yet before the scales open and shed their seed. In addition, once cones are removed from a tree, they immediately begin to dry and start to open. It is imperative to complete clipping before the cones open to avoid mixing the seed with debris.

Redwood cone collection in Mendocino County this year has ranged from 50-200 bushels per lot and, depending on lot size, can take weeks to clip. For example, last year, Cal Fire collected 74 bushels of redwood cones on Soquel Demonstration State Forest in Santa Cruz County. Utilizing nursery and forest staff

plus five days of work by a 12-person Conservation Camp crew, it took more than six days to clip all cones from the small branches and twigs. Mendocino County's redwood collection target for this season is 200-300 bushels. Depending on labor force availability



Sequoia sempervirens, Coast Redwood. Photo by Charles Webber, California Academy of Sciences.

and duration, cooperators may pay up to \$5760 per day for a week or more of clipping cones, or approximately \$135 per bushel.

This year's bumper crop replenished the seed reserve, and will likely supply Mendocino's Cooperative redwood seed needs for the next 15-20 years. Abundant coast redwood seed crops are rare, and healthy, local seed reserves are essential to preserving the genetic integrity of California's redwood forests.

The National Park Service, Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center, has produced a "Sudden Oak Death: Battling an Invasive Disease" video. The ten-minute documentary explores the story of *Phytophthora ramorum*, documenting the history of the disease, describing its pathology, and explaining measures that can be taken to help prevent its spread. To access the video, go to YouTube at

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwpmTlosPI> .



Conservation News by Lori Hubbart, Conservation Chair

Proposals for construction of a cell tower and development of a waste transfer site on different areas of Mendocino Pygmy Forest have thrust this rare, unique and very local vegetation type, into the news.

Verizon cell tower: DKY wrote a letter to the Mendocino County Planning Commission explaining that this Coastal Zone project was in an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA). The project documentation that was sent to DKY made it

clear that Bolander pine and Mendocino cypress were growing together on the site, making it pygmy forest.

The presence of rare plants makes the site an ESHA. Pygmy forest (i.e., Mendocino Cypress Alliance) is also protected in Mendocino's Coastal Zone thanks to a lawsuit by the Sierra Club in 1983.

When the Planning Commission approved the project anyway, the only thing for us to do was to appeal this project to the Coastal Commission. We were in good company, since other appellants were a group of local residents and two Coastal Commissioners. The project was scheduled for a Coastal Commission meeting in February, but the project proponent, Verizon, had the right to ask for postponement, and did so. In March we expect a site visit from Coastal Commission staff and Verizon personnel. DKY advised the Commission that there is no way to interpret the Coastal Act in a manner that would make this project allowable.

Indeed, due to complexities of the earlier lawsuit, pygmy forest in the Coastal Zone is considered an "area of deferred certification" and projects therein should go directly to the Commission, rather than to the County. Chapter Rare Plant Chair, Teresa Sholars, and I toured the three alternate project sites at the invitation of the landowner. One of those sites seems much better suited for the project, with no apparent ESHA or rare plant issues. To be continued.

New waste transfer site: This project is championed by the City of Fort Bragg and Mendocino County, who have cleverly chosen a site outside the Coastal Zone, but unfortunately containing pygmy forest. The Pygmy Forest Working Group is hoping to tour the site to

assess the condition of the pygmy forest there. Then we can make a recommendation as to how conservationists should approach this project. We also hope to use various outreach techniques to educate local residents and school children about the wonder and value of our Mendocino cypress forests.

State CNPS News

Horticulture Committee – While it's really exciting that CNPS now has both a Conservation Director and a Development Director, we also have an active and expanded Horticulture Committee. Landscaping with native plants is a hot topic these days, and the members of this state committee are eager to take a lead role. Nascent projects include: A weblog (blog) to be written and updated by several committee members; a horticulture database where users would answer a set of questions about their location and garden site to get an automatically generated list of appropriate plants; continued development of a gardening e-newsletter; continued development of the horticulture section on the state website; develop training programs for the landscape and nursery industries; develop education programs for K-12 students to go along with school garden programs. Last but not least is the goal of raising enough funds to hire a Horticulture Program Director.

Wow, that's a lot to get done! If we are successful, we will reach a day when homeowners, gardeners and landscape professionals know, understand and happily use native plants.—Lori Hubbard



VEGETATION NEWS

by Rhiannon Korhummel, Vegetation Chair



Pygmy Cypress, photo by Charles Webber, CAS.

I recently had a chance to take a good look at the new *Manual of California Vegetation* by John Sawyer, Todd Keeler-Wolf and Julie Evens. It is basically like a scripture for vegetation people because it describes all known vegetation types in the state of California. The emphasis here is *known*, because, even though there are 350 alliances described, many are still undescribed. I found a few interesting tidbits to write about. Just to refresh your minds, the book uses the term alliance like the term genus. It is a broader description of plants at a location. For example there is a *Callitropsis (Cupressus) pigmaea* (see note, below, about names) alliance which is one alliance describing our pygmy forest. In a location described as this you will find the dominant top layer to be *Callitropsis pigmaea*. Within

this alliance there are associations described. "Association" is like the term "species" in that it is more specific in its description of the location. Oddly enough the associations for the *Callitropsis pigmaea* alliance are all lichen descriptions whereas most other associations are vascular plants. For example there is a *Callitropsis pigmaea/Cladina impexa* association. The lichen associations make me wonder if there needs to be some work done to describe the vascular plant associations also.

Another interesting alliance is the *Pinus radiata* alliance. Monterey pine is native to California in three localized coastal populations in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz counties, which cover no more than 8000ha, and one or possibly two varieties found on islands off the west coast of Baja California, Mexico. This makes it rank as a CNPS 1B.1 plant. The book does mention that there are plantations in the state and worldwide, but it doesn't mention places where it has been planted and is now spreading. I am not certain about other places along the Mendocino coast, but up near Westport, there are large meadows quickly being taken over by this tree. The meadows seem to be composed of mainly non-native grasses but there are most definitely native plants succumbing to the encroachment of these trees. The understory of these stands is very sparse because of the needle litter; however, fungi seem to thrive under them. I believe we need to collect data in these stands and any others along the coast. Keep your eyes open for Monterey pine stands and let me know where they are.

Along with doing data collection in these stands I am also thinking about doing a big, long term project. My idea is to pick a public park or large piece of public land where we can describe all the vegetation types. My current thought is MacKerricher because it is pretty diverse. This will give us opportunities to work in many kinds of vegetation groups like woodlands, sand dunes, fen, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, etc.

Both of these projects involve getting permission in one form or another so I will be working on that and will keep you all up to date on how things are coming about. I will try to think of some places we may not need permission to do sampling just so that we can get out there and get our hands dirty!

As always, I am open to suggestions or ideas. Email me at rkbotanist@gmail.com with questions and comments.

A Note on Names: The revised Jepson Manual will contain many important name changes, including the change of Western Hemisphere *Cupressus* and *Callitropsis* to *Hesperocyparis* by California botanists Jim Bartel and Bob Price, based on DNA studies (except *Callitropsis nootkatensis*, which may end up in a separate genus). The epithet "pigmaea" will be corrected to "pygmaea" as well, so pygmy cypress will be *Hesperocyparis pygmaea*. –Nancy R. Morin

Upcoming Events

Saturday, March 6, 9 a.m. Audubon Society **Bird walk:** Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens.

Wednesday, March 17, 8 a.m. Audubon Society **Bird walk:** Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens

Saturday and Sunday, April 24th and 25th, 2010, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., **ANDERSON VALLEY WILDFLOWER SHOW** at the Mendocino County Fairgrounds in Boonville. *Admission is free.*

CNPS Plant Science Workshops

These workshops take you to floristically fascinating places with amazing botanical specialists. For more information contact Josie Crawford at (916) 447-2677 or email: jcrawford@cnps.org

March 25-27. **Rare Plants and Habitats of Eastern San Luis Obispo County.** David Keil, Deborah Hillyard, Kevin Merk.

March 29-31. **Vegetation Rapid Assessment, Carrizo Plain.** Todd Keeler-Wolf, Julie Evens.

April 12-14. **Vernal Pool Plant Taxonomy, UC Davis and Central Valley vernal pool sites.** Carol Witham, Jennifer Buck, Nick Jensen.

April 15-16. **Classification of Vernal Pool Plant Communities, Central Valley vernal pool sites.** Michael Barbour, Ayzik Solomeshch.

May 4-6. **Measuring & Monitoring Plant Populations, Los Angeles Nat'l Forest.** J. Willoughby.

May 18-20. **Riparian Ecology and Restoration, Davis and various field sites.** Bruce Orr, Amy Merrill.

June 1-3. **Wetlands Plants and Ecosystems, Hopland Field Station, Hopland.** Kerry Heise, Gerri Hulse-Stephens, Joel Butterworth.

June 15-17. **Treasures in an Ancient Landscape: Rare Plants of the Eastern Klamath Ranges, Shasta.** Jim and Julie Nelson.

September 28-30. **Legends of the Fall: exploring the clandestine flora of early fall in the eastern Mojave Desert, UC Granite Mountains Desert Research Center.** Jim Andre and Tasha LaDoux.

Dorothy King Young Chapter

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 VEGETATION Rhiannon Korhummel
 WEBMASTER Norm Jensen: webmaster@dkycnps.org

All phone numbers area code: 707

CHAPTER WEBPAGE: www.dkycnps.org. Send in photos and articles to Norm Jensen.

NEXT BOARD MEETINGS: The next Board is meeting is Thursday, March 11, 2 p.m., Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens meeting room, Fort Bragg; Thursday, April 8, 2 p.m., Coast Community Library, Point Arena.

MEMBERSHIP: Renewal - your renewal date is listed on the address label of your CNPS Bulletin. Give a friend or neighbor a gift membership! If you have any question, please contact Bob Rutemoeller at 884-4426 or brutem@mcn.org.

CALYPSO Items: Send newsletter items to Nancy Morin @ nancy.morin@nau.edu, 882-2528.

CNPS 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 subscription to the quarterly *Fremontia*, as well as our local chapter newsletter, the *Calypso*.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ Zip _____
 Tel. _____ E-mail _____

I wish to affiliate with the DKY Chapter _____
 or, other chapter _____
 (Please check, or name a chapter; CNPS will make assignment if none is specified by applicant.)

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

Student/Retired/Limited Income	\$25
Individual	\$45
Family/Group/Library	\$75
Plant Lover	\$100
Patron	\$300
Benefactor	\$600
Mariposa Lily	\$1,500

Make check out to the California Native Plant Society;
 mail check and application to:

Bob Rutemoeller, Membership Committee
 DKY Chapter, CNPS PO Box 577
 Gualala, CA 95445

Calypso notes

Do you want to see the Calypso photos in color? You can by viewing them at the www.dkycnps.org website. Or you can request an emailed copy as an attached pdf file. Just contact DKY membership: Bob Rutemoeller at 707/884-4426, or by email at: brutem@mcn.org.

A few members are helping us save paper, trees, and postage by switching to the email copy of the Calypso. It will be sent to your email address when the regular issue is mailed. Contact Bob, above.

Non profit postage and annual permit fees have been steadily increasing. Your chapter has decided to switch over to mailing the Calypso as first class mail to give you better service and save a few dollars.