THE CALYPSO

NEWSLETTER OF THE DOROTHY KING YOUNG CHAPTER
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 2026 Jan - Mar

DKY Annual Potluck

This year we're celebrating Spring!

Saturday, March 21, Noon to 3:00 at the Greenwood Community Center in Elk

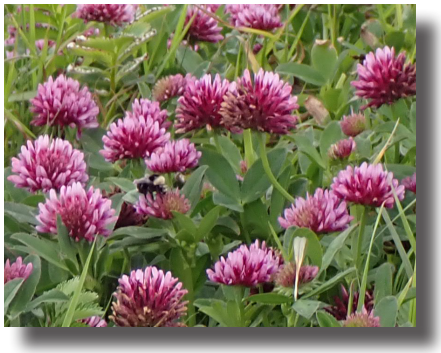
We usually schedule our Annual Potluck and speaker for December, but after last year's stormy winter, we decided spring is a better option. To prime our "Let's get outside" energy, DKY's own Peter Baye, Botanist and Coastal Plant Ecologist will present:

A Virtual Field Trip to South Manchester Beach and Garcia River Marshlands

The shore at the south end of Manchester Beach has been regenerating native foredune vegetation, while older marshes on the north side of the Garcia River Estuary erode, but still persist and provide habitat for many native plants and wildlife. Dynamic changes viewed over long, arduous hikes across seasons and years are condensed to a comfortable pot-luck slide show, for a virtual field trip, led by coastal ecologist and botanist Peter Baye.

See blooming meadows of springbank clover [*Trifolium wormskioldii*], last refuges of Humboldt Bay owl's-clover [*Castilleja ambigua var. humboldtiensis]*, creeping crowfoot [*Ranunculus flammula*], California saltbush [*Extriplex californica*], north coast pink sand-verbena [*Abronia umbellata subsp. breviflora*], dune tansy [*Tanacetum bipinnatum*] and more.

We hope to see you there. Bring a friend, if you like, a dish to share, something to drink, your plate and utensils.



Trifolium wormskioldii
Photo: Peter Baye

MENDOCINO·COAST BOTANICAL·GARDENS

On **Saturday, April 25**, Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens will be hosting a **Field Day/ /Nature Challenge**. The day will include guided walks, making observations on iNaturalist, and plenty of opportunities to connect, learn, and nerd out on nature together.

Here is the general outline of the event:
10:00 am – Gather at the MCBG Farmhouse for an introduction to iNaturalist
10:30 am – Break into groups for guided walks
12:00 pm – Reconvene at the Farmhouse for lunch (bring a sack lunch or pre-purchase from Rhody's Café) and share observations

After lunch – Participants may continue in breakout groups or explore the Gardens on their own for the afternoon.

If you're interested in leading a walk, please email Sarah DeAngelo directly with the topic you'd like to cover. Please note they will not be doing tabling at this event.

Sarah DeAngelo, Outreach Manager
administration@gardenbythesea.org
707-964-4352 ext. 113

President's Column

By Nancy Morin

As you see on page 1, our DKY Chapter Annual Potluck will be held in the early spring, when things are starting to bloom and we are less likely to have disastrous storms. I have to admit that it was a relief during the last half of December not to be fretting every day over whether the roads would be closed, the electricity would be off, or half the membership felt safer hunkering down at home rather than venturing out to Elk. We'll be able to enjoy the recently renovated Greenwood Community Center, too.

We are enjoying another wet winter, which bodes well for flowers in spring. In fact, southern California may enjoy another super bloom! I'd encourage everyone to be alert to where you see standing water here on the coast—we have mini-wetlands and vernal pools along the coast that are too small to map but have unusual plants usually restricted to such habitats. You have to look carefully to see some of those plants because they are very small and inconspicuous. But some are showy enough—Asa Spade photographed *Downingia yina*, Campanulaceae, in the Pelican Bluffs area a couple of years ago and it is spectacular in miniature. The only record from Mendocino County was a collection by Barbara Ertter from Roberts Lake, inland. There are a few from Humboldt County, mostly near Fortuna, and none from Sonoma County. It might have come in on hay or even Caltrans vehicles, but is worth looking for. We have *Pogogyne zizyphoroides*, Lamiaceae, a cute little mint, in the tiny wetland just outside the gate to the Point Arena Lighthouse, and Alice Eastwood collected it near Manchester and near Glen Blair in 1937; these are the only records of it from coastal Mendocino County—the rest are inland. Two showy, locally common, but rare elsewhere, species in wet areas are *Eastwoodiella californica* (used to be *Campanula*, Campanulaceae) and *Lilium maritimum*, Liliaceae. If you can see them, take a moment to look more closely at the smaller plants in those muddy spots.

Dowingia yina Photo: Asa Spade

While we are dreaming of flowers to come, we need to get serious about the person-power needed to keep this chapter going. Most urgent is to find a replacement for Bob Rutemoeller as Membership Chair. Bob has been the backbone of this chapter for decades and he would really like to pass on this job to someone else. He is willing to train the new chair and answer questions. We need someone who is organized and comfortable using spreadsheets and a computer. Our bank and post office box are in Gualala but we think we could figure out how to make it work for someone living further away. We also need a treasurer. I have been filling in for too long, now. Best business practices suggest that the president and treasurer should not be the same person. The treasurer pays the bills, deposits sales and contributions, and provides reports to the state office. Rhiannon Korhummel has stepped down from being the Rare Plant Chair, so if you are interested in helping develop this aspect of chapter activity, let me know. Do you have an idea for a program that you would be willing to make arrangements for? Let me know. Nancy Morin <president@dkycnps.org>

Pogogyne zizyphoroides

Do you have property or access to an interesting place where we could have a field trip? Our Field Trip coordinator, Lori Jirak, would love to hear from you. Her email is: **lorih@mcn.org**

DKY Conservation Updates

by Peter Baye, Conservation Chair

Discovery of an indigenous Mendocino Coast colony of Beach Pea, *Lathyrus japonicus*

Mendocino is now home to both native beach pea species, with the discovery of *Lathyrus japonicus* at Salmon Creek mouth in Albion. In early November, Loriel Caverly, an environmental scientist at Caltrans, reported to CDFW her tentative identification of a new occurrence of beach pea on inaccessible private land at the shore of Salmon Creek mouth, discovered through surveys for the Caltrans project there. It was met with initial skepticism from local botanists until the photos were forwarded. *Lathyrus japonicus* grows on beaches in the Pacific NW, and has a circumboreal distribution in Europe, Asia, and North America, and a historic California southern limit in Humboldt County…but now Mendocino County. This discovery is a reminder of how limited our botanical survey sampling of the coast has been to support conservation, especially on private land. DKY's re-exploration of the coast will inquire about seed or clone collection for off-site conservation of this irreplaceable, unique, extirpation-risky, isolated population. Thanks to Caltrans, CDFW, and botanical networking, the first steps toward conservation may be ahead. Photo: Loriel Caverly, Caltrans

Jackson State Demonstration Forest – Draft Forest Management Plan comments

DKY submitted comments on the draft Jackson State Demonstration Forest Management Plan in December. The "plan" was a shocking break with precedent in basic ways: first, it reported that the Board of Forestry claimed the plan was exempt not only from the requirement to prepare an EIR, as in the past, but that it was exempt from CEQA altogether as a mere "study" or "information gathering" on "experimental management" that would "not result in serious or major disturbances". This claim for CEQA exemption is not credible nor justified given past EIR disclosures of "potentially significant" impacts. DKY challenged it and requested that the exemption claim be rescinded. Moreover, the nominal draft "plan" did not actually disclose any substantive plans for forest management actions in JDSF at all – not even at a programmatic level. It was simply a report on goals and objectives for a plan. That alone precludes meaningful public comment, let alone enforceable mitigation and monitoring measures. The "plan" did not even disclose what had been learned from past JDSF monitoring and experimental forest management to guide the current plan. DKY urgently recommended the plan be recirculated with substantive content, including basic information on existing conditions regarding sensitive plant communities, rare plants, and invasive plants. DKY affirmed the requirement for an EIR, consistent with precedent. Can CEQA be more abused than it was in 2025? We will see. Special thanks to Renee Pasquinelli for assistance with composition and review of the DKY letter.

Mendocino County Local Coastal Plan Update for Sea Level Rise Resilience The Mendocino County LCP update for sea level rise resilience was funded with over $ 342,000 by the California Coastal Commission in January 2024, but so far, there has been no public schedule for scoping or comment. The Bay Area office of the environmental consulting firm ESA, which is known as a leading expert in statewide coastal hazard and sea level rise resilience analysis, was contracted to prepare the LCP update. DKY has inquired to the county about the schedule for public scoping and comment. A great deal of native plant and sensitive vegetation conservation depends on whether the LCP update for coastal resilience includes enforceable, substantive, practical guidelines for dynamic conservation and planning principles that adapt to sea level rise. Some SLR resilience plans are tactically vague or narrowly analytic, and focus only on physical risks and speculative scenarios of sea level rise, without explicit guidance on how to plan geographically for conservation during shoreline retreat and erosion.

Native eelgrass meadow die-off confirmed in Albion River Estuary The unexplained, unprecedented die-off of vast native eelgrass meadows (*Zostera marina*), our major estuarine seagrass community dominant, was confirmed in the entire Albion River Estuary by kayak survey on October 24, 2025. This followed summer growing season surveys that indicated its near-absence and replacement by marine macroalgae. By late fall, eelgrass senesces and sheds almost all its leafy shoots, which are stranded as conspicuous wracks of litter on adjacent tidal marsh shores and driftwood. This would reveal any hidden, late-emerging or deep subtidal colony presence that may have been undetected during the growing season. Only rare traces of eelgrass shoots were detected among abundant stranded algal wrack – mostly *Ulva*, and even drifted marine seagrass litter from colonies that only grow in nearshore rocky habitats seaward of the river mouth, surfgrass (*Phyllospadix* spp.), not in the estuary itself. This fall survey confirms that the apparent die-off observed in summer did not occur only in more visible shallow shoals, but throughout the estuary. Marine macroalgae still covered the outlines of former eelgrass colonies visible in shallows. Interactions between pathogens and elevated water temperatures are a known cause of eelgrass die-offs globally, and in the Pacific northwest, but the

cont'd on page 4

cause of the Albion die-off is not known. The similar Big River dieback of eelgrass, though extensive, was found to be concentrated in shallow subtidal and intertidal zones, with some late-season regrowth in deeper subtidal reaches upstream. DKY will coordinate this information with scientists at CDFW, NOAA Fisheries, Sonoma State University, and Bodega Marine Lab who are engaged in regional marine and estuarine monitoring.

Fort Bragg Reservoir Project

DKY submitted formal comments on the proposed project to build a reservoir in sensitive natural Mendocino cypress communities. As in our public meeting comments, we stressed the need and benefits of alternatives that develop recycled potable water to provide higher-quality, secure, renewable water supply, like southern California – instead of building more reservoirs that may not even fill reliably during long-term extreme droughts that are predicted. DKY identified co-benefits of recycled potable water, including minimizing wastewater dumping in the nearshore zone off Fort Bragg, where it pollutes fisheries, shellfish, and native surfgrass beds.

Botanical Gems - Mendocino Coast Paintbrush
Castilleja mendocinensis (Eastwood) Pennell

Text and images by Peter Baye

Typical scarlet-orange inflorescence, *C. mendocinensis* bracts and flowers

Mendocino Coast paintbrush, *Castilleja mendocinensis*, is undoubtably one of the most vividly beautiful coastal wildflowers we have in our local flora. It qualifies as a symbol of the DKY chapter as a near-endemic species almost co-extensive with the Mendocino Coast itself.

Castilleja mendocinensis was originally treated taxonomically as *C. latifolia* of the Central Coast. Alice Eastwood distinguished it as a subspecies of *C. latifolia* in 1936. The two species are indeed closely similar morphologically and ecologically, but *C. latifolia* is often coarser, darker in color, and sub-shrubbier, with larger flowers – but variability between the two taxa is continuous in all traits, even though their geographic ranges are widely separated. The two taxa probably separated only recently in geologic time – a mere dozen millennia - during the very rapid rise in post-glacial sea level that eroded and drowned the marine terraces between their current ranges. That sea level submergence of several hundred feet occurred in only six millennia, destroying much of the ancestral range, but isolating and evolving new "sibling" coastal *Castilleja* taxa. A similar post-glacial history and Monterey-Mendocino biogeographic pattern is also evident in widely separated populations of Menzies' wallflower, *Erysimum menziesii*.

The modern habitat range of *Castilleja mendocinensis* is similar to wider-ranging paintbrush species, growing along the immediate coast, like *C. latifolia*, *C. affinis*, and also *C. wightii*. It is generally well-adapted to harsh, nutrient-poor rocky or sandy substrates on cliffs, bluffs, and marine terraces, with sparse or semi-open low-growing herbaceous or woody vegetation. Usually restricted by competition from taller coastal scrub canopies, in Ten Mile and Manchester dunes, it is usually confined to old stable dunes and excluded from those that are young and active. A hemi-parasite – tapping neighboring broadleaf and grass-like plant roots for supplemental water – *C. mendocinensis* may be connected to neighbors below-ground even where they do not contact them above-ground. Tolerant of high direct exposure to salt spray and wind shear, these shape a prostrate plant with succulent leaves.

C. mendocinensis inflorescence with bicolor bracts

When *Castilleja mendocinensis* is in "bloom" – displaying colorful bracts before, during and after flowering – it is conspicuous at a distance. To distinguish it from other paintbrush species, a closer examination of distinguishing morphological traits is needed. Leaves of *C. mendocinensis* are distinctly rounded, usually thick, firm, and fleshy. Leaves of some populations are often purple-tinged in dry, bare substrate with full sun exposure, but usually green or gray-green in moister locations with some plant competition. The inflorescence bracts – large leaf-like inflorescence structures below each flower - are either rounded or broadly truncate, and also firm and fleshy.

continued on page 5

Adjacent typical red and atypical yellow-bract forms of *C. mendocinensis* on bluffs north of Alder Creek mouth

Below the inflorescence, the plant is covered thickly with long hairs that are mostly non-glandular, but many plants are quite glandular in the inflorescence. The typical color range of bracts is red to scarlet and orange, but atypical rare yellow, peach, and bicolor forms – not currently included in the species type description – occur in some parts of its range, including shoreline serpentine outcrops at the San Andreas fault exposure at Alder Creek.

A robust, brilliant orange-yellow bicolor *C. mendocinensis*

Castilleja latifolia and *C. affinis* also exhibit similar yellow-range local atypical variants of typical scarlet to orange. The striking intense red, scarlet, to orange hues of many *Castilleja mendocinensis* floral bracts is not a subjective human aesthetic impression or illusion. The apparently glowing, saturated colors that favor hummingbird detection and attraction are due to two factors: combinations of pigments in the bracts, and iridescence due to "structural coloration" – optics caused by sculptured types of microscopic epidermal cells that refract and reflect light. The underlying "paint" pigments in Mendocino coast paintbrush are pelargonidin – the same rich red anthocyanin pigment in garden hybrid geraniums/*Pelargonium* – and carotenoids that range from yellow to red. There are many red floral pigments in hummingbird pollination syndrome flowers in California, but these two are consistently paired in our paintbrushes. One effect of pelargonidin is to absorb UV and cancel out ultraviolet reflection by carotenoid pigments: paintbrush red is "UV-blackout" to bees. The luminous iridescence of paintbrush bracts is due to specialized optical properties of epidermal cells and is shared globally with other Orobanchaceae species, often in petals and holoparasitic species. And iridescence is also the basis of vivid variable colors in the feathers of hummingbirds to which our paintbrushes are adapted for pollination. Coincidence, or coevolution?

a rare atypical pure yellow form of *C. mendocinensis*

As rare plants go, Mendocino Coast Paintbrush, *Castilleja mendocinensis* is a bit of a paradox: although ranked for decades by CNPS as "1B.2" - rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere – the 1990 Mendocino County flora by Smith and Wheeler accurately described its distribution as "common and widespread along the Mendocino coast north of Anchor Bay, which is still true today. But it is extremely rare outside of the Mendocino coast, with few known isolated populations near Stump Beach on the north Sonoma Coast, near Patrick's Point on the Humboldt County coast, and one population on the southern Oregon coast. Its survival depends on the viability of its narrow core range here. Coastal development – primarily prestige residential development along the outer marine terrace with sea views – is a threat to *C. mendocinensis*, because of its population structure, coastal erosion, and the interaction between sea level rise and coastal development known as "coastal squeeze": erosion and retreat on the seaward side, and habitat destruction from intensive land use on the landward size.

Tiny *C. mendocinensis* on dune sand with purple succulent leaves

This destructive "coastal squeeze" process is a threat for many rare or declining native plants in naturally dynamic coastal edge habitats. The cliffs, bluffs, and terrace vegetation need to retreat together in pace to sustain viable populations of the rare plants they support. *Castilleja mendocinensis* does occur in many persistent and abundant populations in bedrock and precarious sedimentary outcrops on remote and inaccessible coastal cliffs and bluffs. These populations built up slowly over past centuries of late Holocene slow sea level rise and

continued on page 6

gradual cliff retreat. But *C. mendocinensis* colonies on these inherently geologically unstable erosion-prone cliff and bluff habitats depend in part on seed rain from secure seed parents above them. When sea level rise accelerates rapidly, as it did for millennia after deglaciation, cliff and bluff erosion easily outpaces regeneration of coastal plant populations that build up during prior periods of slow sea level rise. Modern small but persistent seed source populations along the outer marine terrace are needed to ensure re-seeding of *C. mendocinensis* to the unstable but large areas of suitable habitat on the cliffs and bluff slopes below. If the cliff-top seed parents on terrace flats become extirpated by development and habitat degradation, the cliffs and bluff populations below, even if temporarily abundant, are threatened. So, conservation of marine terrace populations is essential for population resilience of cliff and bluff populations to climate-driven accelerated sea level rise.

Cultivation of coastal paintbrush species has traditionally been discouraged because of concerns of poaching in the wild, and doomed transplanting of hemiparasitic plants. But seed propagation of paintbrush species for reintroduction and ecological restoration has been worked out scientifically, and demonstrated to be highly feasible even without host plants during seedling emergence stages, unlike obligate parasitic plants like broomrapes. Host plants do benefit growth and vigor propagated seedlings during juvenile transition stages. So non-destructive seed propagation of *Castilleja mendocinensis*, from private land with permission, is an opportunity for native plant gardeners as well as well-planned and managed ecological restoration.

Scientists Discover Wild Bees Shop Flowers to Balance Their Diet

by Svetlana Onye *The Guardian* Wed 27 Aug 2025 Summary by Katy Pye

An eight-year study in Colorado (published in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* August 27, 2025) discovered that, like human beings, wild bees need a balanced diet of fat, carbohydrates, and protein for optimum health. A team of researchers from Northwestern University and the Chicago Botanic Garden tracked flower preference and pollen consumption in eight bumble bee (*Bombus*) species. Nutrient levels of each flower were analyzed, which produced a comprehensive macro-nutrient level map.

Plant nutrient levels and a bee's preferred flower choice varied over the seasons. Protein levels between flowers varied from 17% to 86% and tended to be highest in the spring, with fats (from pollen) and carbohydrates (from nectar) rising in the late summer. Bees that coexist have different macro-nutrient preferences, which are also dependent on colony needs. Larger bees with longer tongues search flowers for proteins more than for sugars and fats. Bees with shorter tongues are opposite foragers.

"We now have a better idea of what bees are bringing home in their grocery bags," said senior study author, Paul CaraDonna. "Although this work is from one ecosystem in the Rocky Mountains, it paints a very important picture for scientists to build upon." The information can be used to more effectively design gardens to meet species and seasonal needs. Michael Walsh, founder of the Urban Apiarist highlighted the study's importance for the future of wild bee conservation efforts. "Bees show a kind of collective intelligence. Studies like this show how specialised and vulnerable bees are. We need to protect both bees and their ecosystems – our food systems depend on them."

Nutrition Gathering Preferences of Some Local *Bombus* Species

Bombus species	Tongue length	Food plants
Bombus vosnesenkii	Medium long	*Arctostaphylos, **Ceanothus**, Chrysothamnus, **Cirsium**, Erigonum, Eschscholzia, **Lupinus,** Phacelia, **Rhododendron**, Ribes, Vicia, Ericameria, Clarkia, Grindelia*
Bombus Melanopygus (black-tail bumble bee	Medium long	*Arctostaphylos, **Ceanothus**, Ericameria, Erigonum, Eriodyction, **Lupinus**, Pensteman, **Rhododendron**, Salix, Salvia, Trifolium **Vaccinium**, Wyethia*
Bombus Caliginosus	Medium long	*Baccharis, **Ceanothus**, **Cirsium**, Clarkia, Keckiella, Lathyrus, Lotus, **Lupinus**, **Rhododendron**, Rubus, Trifolium **Vaccinium***
Bombus Sitkensis (Sitka bumble bee)	Medium long	***Ceanothus**, **Cirsium**, **Rhododendron**, Ribes, **Vaccinium***
Bombus occidentalis (Western bumble bee)	Short	***Ceanothus**, **Cirsium**, **Rhododendron**, Ribes, **Vaccinium***
Bombus Crotchii (Crotch bumble bee)	short	*Asclepias, **Lupinus**, Pacelia, Salvia*

* Blue highlighted plants are shared among at least 4 species. Something to think about when adding plants to the garden.

Sources: Bumble Bees of North America by Williams, Thorp, Richardson, & Colla Princeton University Press and Guide to Bumble Bees of the Western United States by U.S. F.orest Service & the Pollinator Partnership

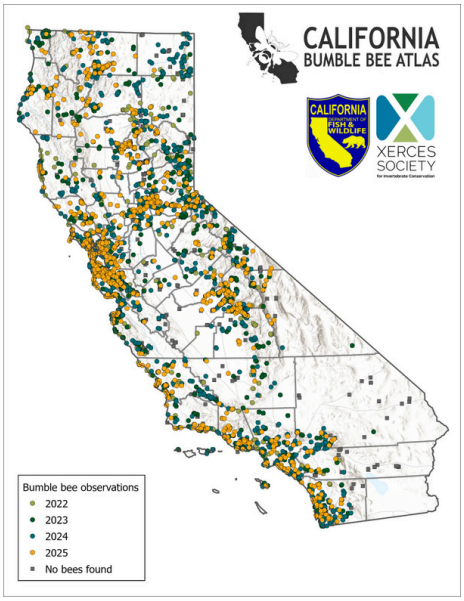
Xerces Society Bumble Bee Atlas Project

Speaking of bumble bees, the Xerces Society just released it's Bumble Bee Atlas Project report covering four years of volunteer bee counts. Find state and regional highlights and interactive info here: https://www.bumblebeeatlas.org/pages/data-highlights. Here is the direct link to California's data: https://xerces.hub.arcgis.com/pages/6627047ef53a437d9f2ad8450a992862

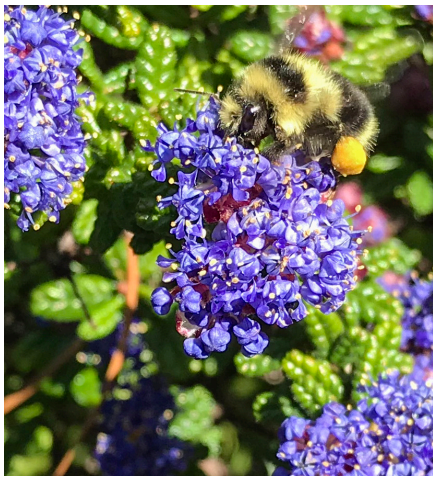
Grindelia and *Bombus vosnesenkii*
Photo: Katy Pye at Point Cabrillo Lightstation State Historic Park, Mendocino, CA

Over the four years, Xerces trained 1,690 volunteers in California. They made 24,476 bee observations. The most frequently observed were *Bombus vosnesenskii*, with *B. melanopygus* coming in 3rd. Observations showed bumble bees foraged on flowers in 492 distinct genera, around 40% of those found in California. Over all species observed, the 10 most popular foods were *Salvia*, followed, in order, by *Phacelia*, *Lupinus, Vicia*, *Monadella*, *Eschscholzia*, *Cirsium*, *Eriogonum*, *Acmispon*, and *Penstemon*.

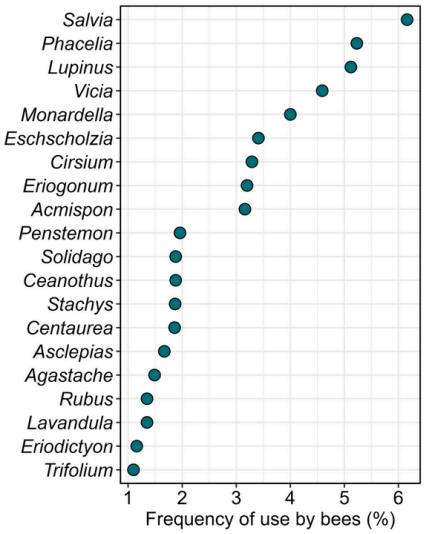
The Bee Atlas Project continues in 2026. To volunteer, fill out the form at: https://www.bumblebeeatlas.org/ and you'll connect directly with project leader, Leif Richardson. 50 long-term observation locations will be established, too. If you are interested in volunteering go to: https://xerces.hub.arcgis.com/pages/long-term-monitoring~1ab140271e55422bb510e244fc11b995



Bombus melanopygus feeding on *Rhododendron columbianum* (right). *Bombus sitkensis* (below) also uses *R. columbianum* and *Rubus* in the Park and beyond
Photos: Katy Pye at Russian Gulch State Park Mendocino, CA



Ceanothus and *Bombus melanopygus*
Photo Katy Pye at Mendocino, CA



Xerces Society "What Did They Eat? https://www.bumblebeeatlas.org/pages/cabba-highlights-2025~6627047ef53a437d9f2ad8450a992862

Lupinus and likely *Bombus vosnesenkii*
Photo: Katy Pye at Caspar Uplands Trail

Mark Your Calendars!

The **DKY 2026 Wildflower Show** will be **Memorial Day Weekend, May 22 and 23,** at the **GUALALA ARTS CENTER** as part of a month-long exhibit, "Meadow as Muse," which will include artworks focused on nature, workshops, nature journaling, wildflower walks, and other events. The exhibit is a collaboration with other local organizations, including Mill Bend and Redwood Coast Land Conservancy. This will be a wonderful opportunity to celebrate our local flora and plant communities! More details to follow in our next edition of *The Calypso*.

DOROTHY KING YOUNG CHAPTER OFFICERS 2026

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

PRESIDENT: Nancy Morin,

VICE PRESIDENT: Katy Pye

SECRETARY: Carol DiBenedetto

TREASURER: OPEN Nancy Morin (temp)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

CONSERVATION: Peter Baye

EDUCATION/BOOKS & POSTERS OPEN (Julia Larke (temp)

FIELD TRIPS: Coordinator: Lori Jirak

INVASIVE PLANTS: Doug Forsell

MEMBERSHIP: Bob Rutemoeller (Wants to retire. Contact him if you are interested in the position.)

NEWSLETTER: Katy Pye (layout) and Nancy Morin (editor); Vicki Wedegaertner (mailing distribution)

PLANT SALES : OPEN

PUBLICITY: Susan Wolbarst

PROGRAMS OPEN - Nancy Morin (temp)

RARE & ENDANGERED:
Chair OPEN
Inland OPEN
The Sea Ranch Amy Ruegg
South Coast OPEN

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 brutem@mcn.org. View issues of *Calypso* at www.dkycnps.org