



GOLD FIELD NOTES

EL DORADO CHAPTER ☼ CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY ☼ NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2022

NOVEMBER 15 PROGRAM FIRE RESILIENCY OF CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT NATIVE PLANTS

Earlier Date Due
Thanksgiving Holiday!

Professor Michelle Stevens of CSUS will present a talk to the El Dorado County chapter of the California Native Plant Society titled “*Fire resiliency of culturally significant native plants.*” Dr. Stevens is in charge of a restoration program to test the fire resiliency of certain native plants and to demonstrate how the traditional practices of indigenous peoples (TEK) can work well without western practices (WEK) to honor cultural integrity and nurture a “sense of place” for Native Californians and others.

The Bushy Lake Eco-Cultural Restoration Project (<https://www.bushylake.com/>) will be featured in her talk. This project began in 2015, incorporating culturally important plant species into its project design. The project’s goal is to establish a pilot eco-cultural restoration area through re-inhabiting culturally significant plants and animals and utilizing traditional tending practices. Bushy Lake is located within the lower American River floodplain, Sacramento, CA, and is in the traditional territory of the Nisenan, Maidu and Miwok peoples.

Michelle Stevens is a professor in the Environmental Studies Department of Cal State Sacramento. She holds degrees in Restoration Ecology (PhD), Land Resources (MS) and Environmental Journalism (BA). She has contributed to numerous scholarly journals, books, and reports. A native of California, her family are tribal descendants of the Nez Perce (Winiipu) Colville Confederated tribes.



This meeting begins at 7 pm via Zoom; please register here: <https://tinyurl.com/Nov-mtng-EDC-CNPS>

CALENDAR

January 24 (Tuesday)

Chapter program.
Happy New Year! Program still to be determined. Check website or next newsletter for updates.

CHAPTER ELECTIONS NOVEMBER 15

Chapter officers are all up for election every 2 years, and that come around again. Our election this year will be held by zoom poll (for members only), at our November 15 general meeting (one week earlier than normal because of Thanksgiving). The candidates are:

President	No candidate
Vice President	Debra Ayres
Secretary	Sue Wallace
Treasurer	Ola Jane Gow

A hearty thank you to these members for stepping up for two years of service to native plants and the chapter!!



FALL PLANT SALE SUCCESS!

Thank you everyone for another great Fall plant sale! We so appreciate the over 20 volunteers who helped make the plant sale and pick up day a success, with a special shout out to Kit Veerkamp for organizing the whole sale, and Lester Lubetkin for driving the U-Haul with **everyone’s** plants down from Chico in rush hour traffic. We got over \$14 K worth of native plants out into the community, which is more than either of our last Spring or Fall sales. You all rock!!

Left: Volunteers Rich Wade, John Schmidt, and Christie Johnson sort plants for the plant sale hand out day. Photo: Alice Cantelow.

GROWING NATIVE MILKWEED FOR MONARCH HABITAT

The extreme decline in the number of western monarch butterflies is mainstream news these days. Their numbers for 2021 jumped to >200,000 providing much needed hope, but the truth is the population is perilously small (considering they were in the millions in the 1980's) and subject to yearly fluctuations. I'm still encouraged by the jump, and also by anecdotal information from many fellow gardeners who have spotted monarchs or monarch caterpillars in their gardens this year, myself included. There is still much work to be done to save this iconic butterfly from extinction. Increasing habitat is but one aspect of it, and the El Dorado chapter of CNPS contributes by selling native milkweed at our bi-annual plant sales.

As a result of our chapter's 2022 fall plant sale held in October, there are 80 more California native milkweed plants in local gardens. 50 Showy Milkweeds (*Asclepias speciosa*) and 30 Narrowleaf Milkweeds (*Asclepias fascicularis*). Even though these plants are on their way to winter dormancy, fall is still a good time to get them into the ground.

ESTABLISHING MILKWEED

The Xerces Society paired with USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Centers in California and Idaho and with Hedgerow Farms in Winters to identify how best to establish milkweed. Their recommendations for establishing milkweed from transplants are as follows:

"In general, habitat established from transplants is more successful and easier to maintain than projects sown with seeds, and is the recommended method when irrigation is available.

Milkweed transplants tend to do best when planted in the fall before the milkweed goes dormant (e.g., October). Thoroughly water both plugs and container plants immediately after planting and continue to provide irrigation as needed during the dry season for the first several years until the plants are established. Most milkweed species are fairly drought-tolerant, so even during the establishment phase, irrigating every 10-14 days is usually sufficient. For milkweeds,

as with most native plants, water requirements are minimal after they become established. Using a top-mulch around transplants will help conserve moisture and reduce weed competition."

For more information on planting and establishing native milkweed in California, including from seed, visit the following Xerces Society page: <https://xerces.org/publications/plant-lists/monarch-nectar-plants-california>

California milkweeds, having evolved from tropical climate species, have a long period of winter dormancy which protects their tender new growth from cold weather. Since new shoots generally don't emerge until the weather warms up (May), it is helpful to mark the location of young dormant plants. Once your milkweed colony is established, you may want to keep the prior year's dried flower stalks intact to mark their location until new growth appears in the spring.

Milkweeds are vital to the perpetuation of the monarch butterfly, but they also attract other insects such as golden aphids, blue milkweed beetles, red milkweed beetles, large milkweed bugs and tarantula hawk wasps. In most every case, these insects do little to no serious damage to your milkweed plants so please, don't freak out and DO NOT spray your milkweed with herbicides or pesticides.

PLANT NATIVE MILKWEED

It's important to plant native milkweed only, even though tropical milkweed may be available at nurseries in California. According to Calscape.org, milkweeds native to El Dorado County include Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speci-*



Narrowleaf Milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*).
Photo: Julie Nelson

osa), Narrowleaf Milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*), and Heartleaf Milkweed (*Asclepias cordifolia*). Only the showy and narrowleaf species are commonly available from plant suppliers. However, heartleaf milkweed is an early emerging species, which is beneficial to monarchs and one they need more of, so plant it if you can find it!

One problem with tropical milkweeds like *Asclepias curassavica* is that it does not die back in winter, especially in southern California. This allows pathogens such as the protozoan parasite *Ophryocystis elektroscirrha* (OE) to build up to very high levels, which is then transferred to butterflies visiting the plants. OE rates are much higher in areas with tropical milkweeds, research has found, and can harm or even kill monarchs. Since tropical milkweeds do not

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MONARCH HABITAT

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die back in winter, they can cause monarchs to break diapause, disrupting their migration.

Replacing tropical milkweed with native milkweed is best but, at minimum, cut back tropical milkweed in the fall and repeatedly through winter to mimic the phenology of native milkweed and break up the buildup of OE.

MONARCH NECTAR PLANTS – PLANT NATIVES

While monarch caterpillars depend entirely on milkweed host plants for food, adult monarchs rely on a variety of nectar sources throughout the year, from spring and summer breeding to fall migration and overwintering. Native plants provide these nectar sources best. They have co-evolved with native species, like the Western Monarch, and are adapted to local soils and climates. Native plants also help promote biological diversity. Providing these resources for monarchs is one of the most significant actions you

can take to help rebuild their populations.

The Xerces Society has prepared a list of such California native plants:

https://xerces.org/sites/default/files/publications/19-046_01_MonarchNectarPlants_California_web-4pg.pdf

The list is not exhaustive and includes Aster, Black Sage, Coyote Bush, Goldenrod, Gumplant, Manzanita, Monardella, Sunflowers, Willow and Yarrow.

WESTERN MONARCH CALL TO ACTION

The Western Monarch Call to Action, led by the Xerces Society, provides a set of rapid-response conservation actions that, if applied immediately, can help the western monarch population bounce back from its critically low overwintering size. While they recognize and support longer term recovery efforts in place for western monarchs, their goal with this call to action is to identify steps that can be implemented in the short-term, to avoid a total collapse of the western monarch migration, and set the stage for

longer-term efforts to have time to start making a difference.

The five key steps to recovering the western monarch population in the short term are:

1. Protect and manage California overwintering sites
2. Restore breeding and migratory habitat in California
3. Protect monarchs and their habitat from pesticides
4. Protect, manage, and restore summer breeding and fall migration monarch habitat outside of California
5. Answer key research questions about how to best aid western monarch recovery.

For more information, visit <https://xerces.org>

By planting native milkweed and other native nectar sources for monarchs, you are part of the solution to action items #2 and #3, and we thank you.

Watch for future CNPS projects and collaborations to benefit monarch populations.

*Christie Johnson
Books & Posters*

FAREWELL FROM ALICE

As my final term ends as president of the El Dorado chapter (it's been 8 years!), I want to extend a sincere and heart-felt thank you to all the outstanding volunteers we have! Interest in native plants in the county seems to be at an all-time high, and I applaud all of you who have made the time to jump in, sometimes at very short notice, to help with our various activities. As the saying goes, "Volunteers don't have the time, they have the heart!"

I know I am leaving the chapter in the very capable hands of our active and engaged board as well. Each board member is passionate about native plants, and our chapter has so many strong activities going because of their commitment and hard work. Its nice to take the time and reflect on all we provide/have accomplished just this year: many free public field trips, bimonthly general meetings with interesting speakers, two plant sales a year that bring native plants into county gardens and books into gardener hands, conservation efforts from monitoring after-Fire recovery to pulling stinkwort, ongoing maintenance of The Nature Nook demonstration garden, engagement with planning of the Bass Lake Regional Park and various public native planting areas, ongoing research at Pine Hill Preserve, help with local high schools and

public inquiries, and last but not least, informative articles and postings in the chapter newsletter, local newspaper, website, and social media.

I will not be far, as I enter a new era serving on the state CNPS board as one of two liaisons between board and chapter council (the group that convenes quarterly with representatives from every chapter). I will still be working hard for native plants, and working hard to keep our chapter, and all chapters, strong and effective.

See you at a volunteer event of the future- in the field, parking lot, or hopefully someday, actual meeting room. May the forest be with you!

*Alice Cantelow
Outgoing Chapter President*

GOODBYE DEAR FRIEND

We are sorry to report that Joanne Geggatt passed away on October 21. She had been a longstanding and active member of the El Dorado chapter and previously a member of the Santa Clara chapter. She filled a number of roles: chapter secretary, trip leader, and advocate for native plants by presentations to various groups in the county. Although living in El Dorado Hills, she still would help out the Santa Clara chapter for their wildflower show by taking one of our members on a road trip to that area to gather specimens and learn about a different floristic area (this is where I first saw an

entire patch of *Lewisia* and saw my first bobcat!)

She was a gracious woman who opened her house to our chapter many times: from labeling the plants before our plant sales to creating wildflower note cards (using slides from our George Green collection and making photographs) where we spent a few hours pasting and folding. Her knowledge of native plant identification was impressive yet her kindness in explaining the characteristics made you feel like you were also unraveling the mystery like a detective. She will be missed.

Cindy Podsiadlo

JANUARY 24 PROGRAM

To be determined. Details in the next newsletter or on the website closer to the event.

IT HELP NEEDED!

Are you familiar with Wordpress? The chapter will be completely revising our website over the next few months, moving to a Wordpress platform. Can you offer to help with this? Please let us know!

web.eldoradocnps@gmail.com

CALIFORNIA INVASIVE PLANT COUNCIL UPDATES

Chapter Weed co-chairs Ginna Meyer and Deb Ayres attended the California Invasive Plant Council meetings this month online. Every year the CDFA State botanist presents Weed Alerts – new or perhaps not-so-new plants that have the potential for spread. New this year, in El Dorado County, is *Nymphoides peltata*, yellow floating-heart. *Nymphoides peltata* is an aquatic, bottom-rooted perennial plant with floating leaves, which can grow in dense mats and reproduce prolifically through both vegetative and sexual means (USDA). It was reported 40 years ago (in 1983) by G.D. Barbe, at "Trout Lake, earth-dam reservoir at Mosquito and

Highgrade Roads, NE of Placerville" (Calflora). Dr. Robert Price, the present State botanist, wondered whether it had been killed out.

As it turned out, our Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, LeeAnne Mila, sent a team over to Trout Lake, collected it, and sent it to Dr. Price's lab for determination, and yes indeed, it was still growing at Trout Lake! The County and State will work together to eradicate this plant. Given its prodigious seed output, traveling to other ponds via waterfowl over the past 40 years does not seem unlikely; everyone keep your eyes peeled for this plant.

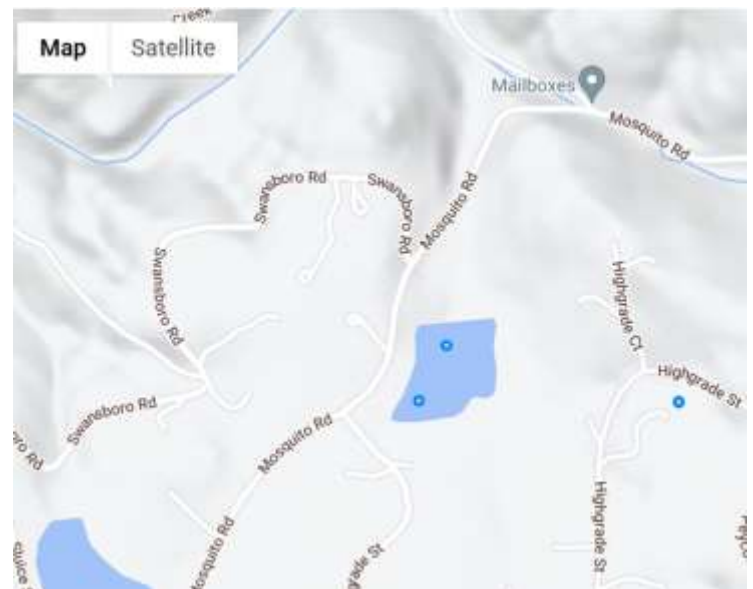
Deb Ayres
Invasive Exotics Co-chair



Yellow floating-heart flower.
Photo: Calflora



Yellow floating-heart plant with flower buds.
Photo: Calflora



Locations of yellow-floating heart plant in Trout Lake, Mosquito-Swansboro Are, El Dorado County.

REFLECTIONS FROM THE CNPS CONFERENCE

The CNPS 2022 Conference was held in October and several chapter members attended. The following article are the reflections and highlights of five members who attended.

FIRST TIME CONFERENCE GO-ER

This was my first CNPS Conference and it was exceptional! I would encourage anyone who has any interest in native plants to attend the next one. It was very well organized, and thoughtfully put together with many relevant and interesting topics for all levels of interests - science, gardening, conservation, etc. The presenters were very knowledgeable and excited to get their message out to all of us. Great speakers with well-structured content.

One of my favorite parts of the conference were the sessions that discussed the many ways that people are using native plants in public spaces. Not only do the beautiful gardens conserve water and provide local natural beauty to inform a sense of place, they also are providing sanctuary and opportunities that contribute to a communities' mental health and well-being. It was also encouraging that Theodore Payne Foundation has created a program to train the landscaping network of folks to plant, and maybe more importantly, to maintain native gardens in public places.

For me, the most special part of the conference were the #LandBack and Co-management with Traditional Ecological Knowledge talks presented by Native Americans. The impacts of colonization and its effects on the Native American people not only were horrific, but continue to result in loss of access to these significantly important plants and places. The Native Americans see themselves as part of nature, not separate in any way. These presentations were emotional and personal. I was struck at how gracious they were to share their struggles with colonization and the impacts on their abilities to get access to land to conduct their ceremonies; to pass on knowledge to each other; and to teach the next generation their traditions and language

while tending these places. It was enlightening to hear them talk about the ways in which they are moving forward, and how they are regaining access to important places to tend the land, to begin healing, and to regain their sense of place in the world.

*Madeline Franke
Library Demo Garden Co-Chair*

ALICE'S GLEANINGS

The CNPS Oct conference was very interesting, wonderfully informative, and above all, inspiring! One theme was the role we all play in shaping the future. Opening day plenary speaker Jennifer Norris started this off with an inspiring talk reminding us that **“Behind everything, there is a person”**- a person, whether young or old, who is finding the time and the energy to make things better. As another speaker stated- **“We are the heroes we’ve been waiting for”**. I’ve added these wonderful sayings to my office wall, next to David Orr’s **“Hope is a verb with its shirtsleeves rolled up.”**

After attending the entire conference, I have so many take aways! Here are a few, (with resulting impact to me in brackets)

Leaf litter results in wonderful islands of fertility surrounding oaks, including the underground mycorrhizae. [Continue to

voice my concern- **shouldn’t** we leave a thin layer as we create defensible space?]

Drought stress, increasing with climate change, is challenging our oaks, not just the conifers! [Winter or spring watering might be warranted to help them out at home]

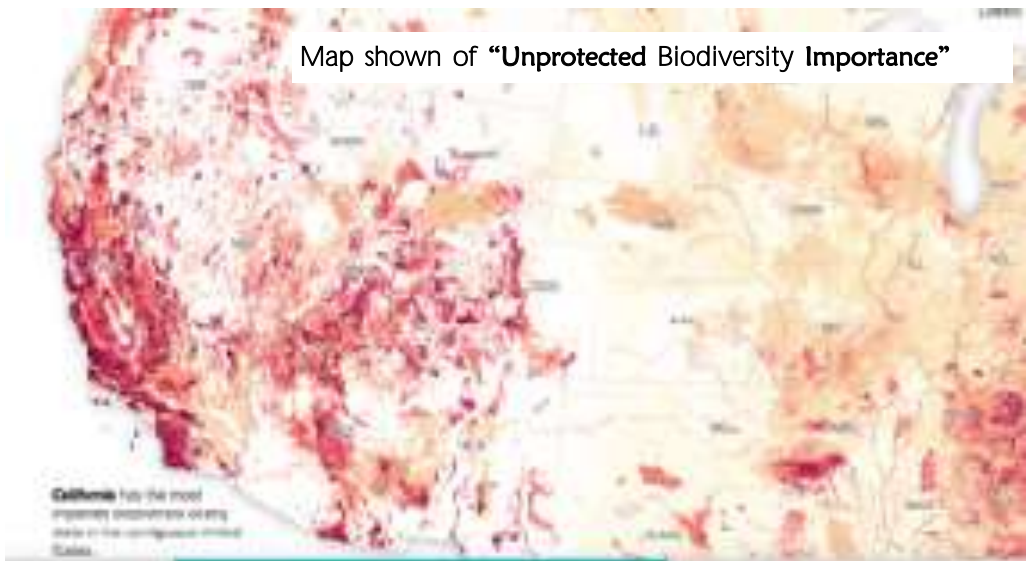
California in general, including our Sierra foothills, has the most imperiled biodiversity of any state in the contiguous United States. [Our continued work to help plants is really important!]

Temperatures in alpine areas are increasing at twice the rate as the rest of California with climate change. (Dena Grossenbacher)

Butterflies and moths need native nectar plants, not just native host plants for their caterpillars. A few species of nectar plants are especially important- in fact 9% of native plants support a full 90% of our lepidoptera species! A wonderful new, more comprehensive data base is in the works: to help us focus on the most beneficial plants.

Nectar from native plants is generally more nourishing and more attractive to butterflies and moths, due to their shared evolutionary history. In fact, native plants support up to 15 times more Lepidoptera species than non-native plants do. (Chris Cosma)

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CONFERENCE REFLECTIONS

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ALICE'S GLEANINGS

For caterpillar host plants, 43% of our butterflies and moths must have just 1 host plant (just like the monarch needs milkweed). And 73% must have just 1 to 3 host plants. [Keep working to protect wild habitats, and keep gardening with a variety of natives to help out butterflies and moths!]

Actually, it's not just butterflies and moths. 90% of all plant eating insects are host-plant specialists, usually with just one native species. (Chris Cosma)

Moths are actually more important than butterflies for pollinating both wild and agricultural plants. (Chris Cosma)

Manzanitas are an important ecosystem in and of themselves. They are really important nectar sources for native bees. And insects in general really go for manzanita leaves, including many endemic or rare insects. One 5-year study of green leaf manzanita found over 529 types of insects and 50 spider species! At least one bird, the Phoebe, is dependent on manzanita. A one-year manzanita study found 120 mycorrhizal mushrooms associated with them (Fitch) [Cherish those manzanitas!]

Deer browsing may actually help toyon during drought- **there's less leaf mass** to be maintained. [Protect shrubs when small, but release them from cages when tall enough to survive browsing]

Most fungi never produce fruiting bodies (e.g., mushrooms), but just live along underground.

Some chapters really work hard to only use plants that are from locally sourced cuttings/seeds.

And finally, I found great inspiration and food for thought in the plenary speakers **at the conference's end:**

Be the seed for change - we all have that potential, just like the tremendous potential of a single seed. Listen, see what people truly need, take your time, and germinate right. Balance the risk of action with inaction. For example, after a fire,

people often want to do something now! We do need to be careful. As speaker **Andrea Williams pointed out: Let's be sure we aren't either making a mess that can't be untangled 50 years from now, or interfering with natural processes. Let's not be the ones that they later said, "they did that!?"** For example, rather than moving plants from hotter, drier areas, why not instead find ones that on their own have become drought resilient, and bark beetle resistant in their existing area?

Alice Cantelow
Outgoing Chapter President

HIGHLIGHTS FROM TAL

An excellent talk from the Oak Woodland Session: *Inoculant-supported restoration of Q. agrifolia and Q. lobata increases survival and restoration success* (Dr. Carey, Point Blue Conservation Sci). She is researching whether 1). Acorns potted with their mycorrhizae will grow better. 2). Just as the oaks will need to adapt to a "warmer and drier" climate, so will the soil organisms. Will the acorns potted with "warmer and drier" mycorrhizae grow better. Basically, she added tablespoons of soil or "soil tea" taken from in the vicinity of other oaks to inoculate acorns to be grown for restoration. A second trial had soil inoculum from "hotter and drier" microclimates nearby. This is a new area of research and Dr. Carey has some promising early results. More at the Point Blue website under Inoculant-Supported Restoration: <https://www.pointblue.org/tools-and-guidance/research/inoculant-supported-restoration/>

In the Invasives Session, I was introduced to a new threat to biodiversity by Dr. Weiss (Creekside Science) - nitrogen deposition: Smog particles (oxides of nitrogen) from the exhaust of cars settling to the ground are a plant fertilizer. This might seem a good thing, but many CA endemics are adapted to poor soils whereas many annual weeds and grasses like the extra growing boost the smog gives them. Nitrogen deposition is occurring especially in metropolitan areas, but also where the winds blow that smog (like by the Delta breeze?). More at <https://creeksidescience.com/what-we-do/nitrogen/>

Nice to see this information in the Exhibit Hall: CNPS has established a statewide Carbon Neutral Working Group to create a plan to meet its carbon neutral pledge by March 2030. The working group's carbon emissions strategy is to first avoid, then to reduce, and lastly to purchase carbon offsets for the rest. Transportation is probably CNPS' biggest source of emissions; fortunately, it is also the most straightforward to measure and calculate. To contact the CNPS Carbon Neutral Working Group, email Sam Young at carbonpledge2030@cnps.org (Note: Our chapter already has its own carbon neutral pledge which will, no doubt, be reviewed in the next few years as the statewide pledge is implemented.)

Tal Blackburn
Chapter Carbon Neutral Coordinator

HIGHLIGHTS FROM LESTER

Altered Fire Regimes threaten Baker's cypress (*Hesperocyparis bakeri*); Kyle Merriam (Forest Service): Baker's cypress is one of 10 cypress species in California. Baker's cypress has a very limited distribution, found only in northern California (although there is one known occurrence in El Dorado County near the intersection of Patterson Rd and Pleasant Valley Rd). This cypress has serotinous cones and all of the cones remain on the tree. So, it is dependent on high severity fires to allow the cones to drop and germinate. But, if fires are more frequent than every 14 years, the tree does not yet produce cones and so cannot regenerate. In some of the cypress stands, the fire return interval has been greater than 50 years; the Baker's cypress has been overtopped by other conifers, which may kill the Baker's cypress. But, more importantly, after the fire, there is lots of dead woody material, increasing the likelihood that the next fire will be high intensity and occur less than 14 years later. Baker's cypress populations are threatened by this shift in fire return intervals and overtopping by other conifer species.

Impacts of Increased Fire Activity on California Chaparral; Jon Keeley (USGS): Chaparral plant species have evolved to have several different regenerative strategies following fires - some

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CONFERENCE REFLECTIONS

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LESTER'S HIGHLIGHTS

are “obligative” seeders (only regenerate from seeds), some are “obligative” resprouters (only regenerate by resprouting) and some are “facultative” seeders (meaning they can regenerate from both seeding or resprouting). Chaparral species most at risk from frequent fires are “obligate” seeders: when fires are more frequent than the time needed for plants to mature to produce seeds and the seed bank in the ground is inadequate for enough plants to germinate, these plant species can be lost within the fire area. This is a threat in the chaparral ecosystems here in our County (like in the Pine Hill preserve) as well as other parts of the State.

Declining southern Sierra Nevada conifer forests in the age of mega-disturbances; Zack Steel (UC Berkeley): This talk used a graphic to portray how we came to have the conifer forest conditions we now see, (1) starting with pre-European influence conditions, (2) then describing how logging and fire suppression started as Europeans came to this State, causing a reduction in the areal extent of mature conifer forests (large conifers) and an increase in densely packed young conifer forests, (3) and how the impacts from more recent “mega-disturbances” has led to further decline in mature conifer forests (from bug kills and high intensity wildfires)

along with reductions in all conifer forests (from these same factors). (4) Zack concluded on an upbeat note, describing that we now have the opportunity in the future to restore conifer forests through encouraging growth of large trees and reintroducing fire into these ecosystems.

Lester Lubetkin

Chapter Conservation Co-Chair

GINNA'S HIGHLIGHTS

Effects of a firebreak on plants and wildlife at Pine Hill, a biodiversity hotspot, El Dorado County, California (Klip, Caldwell, Ayres, Meyer)

Hand clearing and subsequent pile burning of chaparral on the perimeter of Pine Hill (providing better wildfire protection to surrounding homes) had some beneficial effects on both plants and wildlife in the treated areas. Over 65 new locations for the listed plants were found after the treatments, and *Ceanothus roderickii* (Pine Hill *Ceanothus*- a listed plant) was found to have an increased density of seedlings 4-5 years later. Unfortunately, exotic grass weeds also increased. Wildlife, observed by remote cameras, appear to have benefited from the treatment too. Cameras detected greater numbers of herbivores (grey squirrels, mule deer), smaller predators (bobcats, grey foxes), and large animals (pumas, black bears). Monitoring of these apparent firebreak effects are continuing.

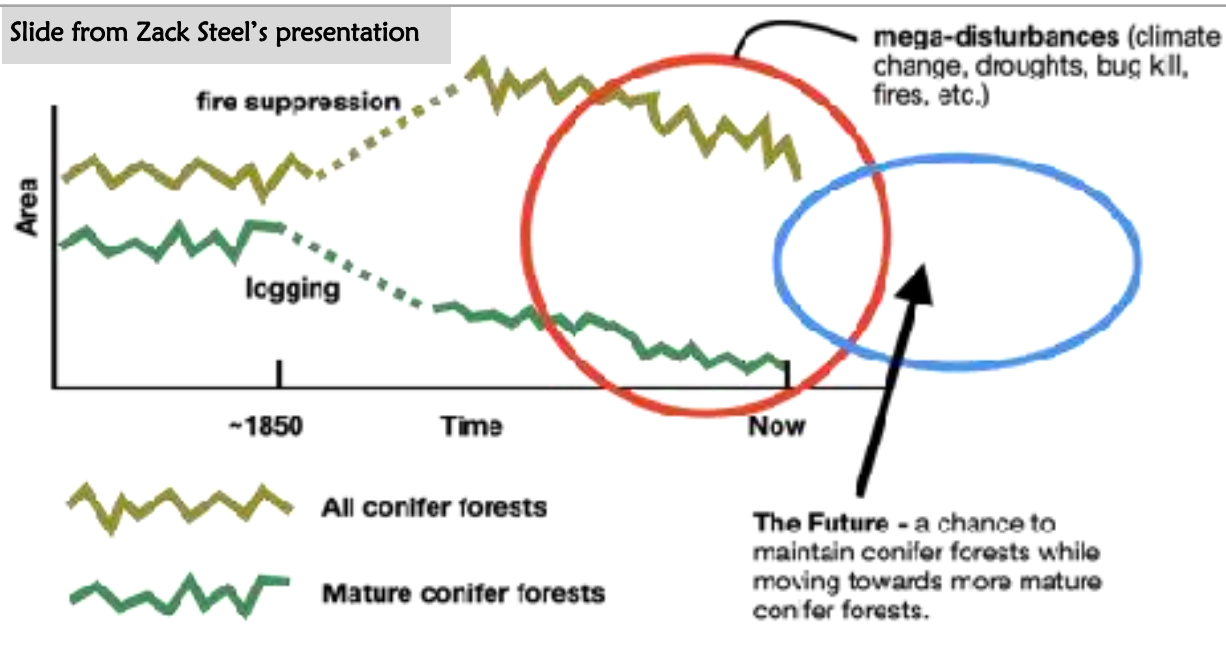
Native plant and pollinator interactions at the Pine Hill Preserve, Landon Eldredge and Graciela Hinshaw (BLM)

Native plant-native bee relationships at the Pine Hill Preserve (PHP) have been a particular focus since 2014. It turns out that about 150 native bee species have been identified at PHP. It is suspected that with management activities like prescribed fire and the resulting lowered shrub competition, which in turn increases native plant diversity, that the diversity of pollinators at PHP managed lands may also benefit. Studies are ongoing.

Chaparral shrub wood structure illustrates diverse hydraulic strategies and differential susceptibility to drought Ana L. Jacobsen (*California State University, Bakersfield, CA, USA*)

Different chaparral species have different wood structure/anatomy, such as different vessel sizes, distribution, etc. These different types of anatomy can predict xylem (water system) vulnerabilities to water loss (drought). The differential mortality of chaparral species to drought is tied to different water transport strategies and wood anatomy. In the 2014 drought, adult plants of species that reproduce by seed had more mortality than species that are obligate resprouters (respond to disturbance by resprouting). However, the resprouts of these resprouting plants were more vulnerable to drought than the mature adult plants. These differential strategies and responses to disturbance and drought can lead to type conversion of chaparral.

Ginna Meyer
Field Trip Chair
Invasive Exotics Co-Chair

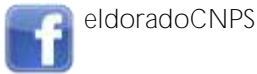




El Dorado Chapter
 California Native Plant Society
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November-December 2022

For Updates Visit Us on the Web
www.eldoradoCNPS.org and



CALIFORNIA
 NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

DEDICATED TO THE
 PRESERVATION OF
 CALIFORNIA'S NATIVE FLORA

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in California's native plants. The mission of the Society is to conserve California native plants and their natural habitats, and increase understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants. Membership is open to all.

Membership includes the journal *Artemisia*, quarterly magazine, *Flora*, which gives statewide news and announcements of Society activities and conservation issues, and the chapter newsletter *Gold Field Notes*. To join, call our main office in Sacramento, (916) 447-2677, or visit www.cnps.org to join online.

CHAPTER OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Contact Chapter Leadership at web.eldoradocnps@gmail.com

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VICE PRESIDENT	Debra Ayres
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