

Insignis

Newsletter of the Alta Peak Chapter, celebrating and supporting the native plant communities in Tulare County, serving the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada Mountains and Foothills.

Volume 26, Number 4

September 2016

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Chapter President's Message

by Melanie Keeley

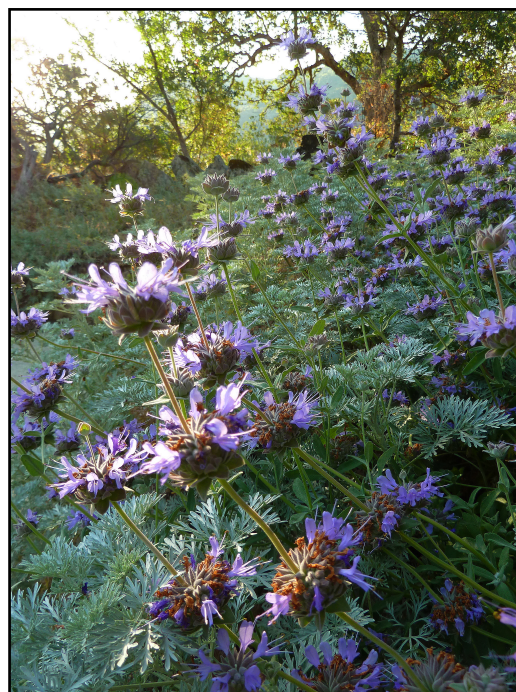
Our annual Fall Native Plant Sale will be on October 1. See the Native Plant Sale Pre-Order Form in this issue of the *Insignis*. As always, we will appreciate your help at this event, either Friday or Saturday. Let us know (on the form) when you are available. The order forms must be received by me within two short weeks, by September 23, so I can submit your orders to the grower. All pre-orders must be picked up October 1, during the plant sale, by 2 pm at the Three Rivers Arts Center at 41673 North Fork Drive, Three Rivers. We'll see you there!

With Tulare County's hottest months behind us, we can look forward to a bit of relief — shorter days, cooling temperatures and maybe even a little precipitation. Planting time is upon us! The change in weather always makes me feel like the true start of the new year is in the fall, when we, and the plants, emerge rather than flee Tulare County summers.

At the end of August, Cathy Capone and I taught a DIY native plant landscaping workshop at College of the Sequoias. The event went very well. We helped about twenty pupils landscape their gardens with native plants.

A wonderful by-product of the landscaping workshop was that we added ten members to the Alta Peak Chapter. I'd like to personally welcome each of our new members, as well as

sincerely thank those who have been with us over the years, for your support of the organization. I am proud of what this chapter offers to the residents of Tulare County. There are so many really interesting and unusual botanical features of this county, which we look forward to sharing with you through the *Insignis*, field trips, classes, lectures and other events.



Salvia clevelandii, photo © Melanie Keeley

Chapter Fall Program

A World Class Urban Restoration Project

The Flora, Fauna and Controversies of the Sepulveda Basin

Presented by Steve Hartman

Saturday, November 5, 2016 at 7 pm

Social time and doors open at 6:30 pm

College of the Sequoias - Ponderosa Lecture Hall

(Free Parking in Lot #4 on NE Corner of Campus)

915 S Mooney Blvd, Visalia, California

Author and dedicated conservationist, Steve Hartman is a dynamic speaker, who is a native of Van Nuys, and has spent more than three decades watching the native flora and fauna return to the Sepulveda Basin. He has served on the Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Area's Steering Committee (sponsored by L.A. City Recreation and Parks) since its inception. He has also served on numerous conservation and restoration projects throughout the state. He is currently President of the Board of Directors for CNPS.

In 1990, the City of Los Angeles set aside the Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Reserve to protect native plants and animals. Over 200 species of birds have been seen in the basin. Many birds, attracted by the water, gather here in the fall and winter.

Thousands of native plants have been planted in the Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Reserve. Many other plants have *volunteered* — meaning grew on their own from seeds, underground shoots, or from broken pieces of plant that rooted and took hold. While certain native plants have *volunteered* (coyote bush, mulefat, California walnut, elderberry, western ragwort, and mugwort), many non-native plants have also taken advantage of disturbed soils or the remoteness of certain areas to invade, and in some cases, threaten to take over the landscape. There are approximately 100 native California plants found in the Wildlife Reserve, and probably an equal number of non-native plants and weedy species. Since the Reserve is located in a flood control basin that does indeed flood, weed management will be an ongoing practice: every time the Basin floods, every weed seed (and native seed as well) in the upper Los Angeles River watershed gets caught in the Basin. As the flood waters recede, a one-half to one-inch layer of silt is left, covering up every portion of the

Basin that was flooded. This silt layer is the perfect example of exposed disturbed soil, the kind of condition that weed seeds are highly adapted to and thus can easily germinate...that is, if the seeds are also exposed to light. So weed management will be a continuing effort in the Basin.



photo © Steve Hartman

There are scant historical records depicting the habitat of the Sepulveda Basin before it was dammed in the 1940's. While the soft-bottomed portion of the Los Angeles River has always been a "wildlife area," it wasn't until the late 1970's when the Army Corp of Engineers began to revegetate the east portion of the Sepulveda Basin with California native plants. Since then, the 200-acre Wildlife Reserve was established and the Bull Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project was completed. Alas, in December of 2012, the Army Corp destroyed 43 acres of wildlife habitat.

Located in the San Fernando Valley near the intersection of the 101 and 405 Freeways, the 2,000-acre Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area is a flood control basin managed by the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks. Features include two parks, an 80-acre sports field, an archery range, three 18-hole golf courses, Balboa Lake with boat rentals and fishing, the Balboa Park and Sports Center, playgrounds, a velodrome, bike paths, hiking trails, tennis courts, a Japanese garden, an off-leash dog park, a premiere wildlife preserve, and the only unpaved stretch of the Los Angeles River.

Editor's Note by Elsayh Cort

You are invited to receive your newsletter via email with a color pdf file. If you wish to discontinue your paper copy, or just want to see the newsletter in color, please send an email to altapeakchapter@gmail.com with your name. You will receive a reply email verifying your request. You will also be placed on a Chapter email list for occasional updates for Chapter events like added field trips or changes in programs. You will not be inundated with emails from the Chapter.

Chapter members are encouraged to send articles, topics, photographs, and interesting native plant tidbits to include in our newsletter and/or online sites. The contributors for this newsletter have been primarily Board members, but we would love to hear the voices of our general members. You can share stories about your personal experiences with native plants, learning about them, finding them in the natural landscape or how you have integrated them into garden landscapes.

Conservation Report

by Joan Stewart

In the previous *Insignis*, I reported on a southern Sierra Tobias Environmental Impact Statement, largely dealing with how to manage the huge areas of dead / dying trees in Sequoia NF. Recent fires to our east, both north and south, keep this question on the top of the list of environmental issues in this part (and elsewhere) of California.

Since then, two boxes of planning documents have come to Alta Peak for review and comment. These have been read, annotated, and comments sent.

First, a box arrived in June with three volumes, plus summary, a Draft EIS for Revision of the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests, Land Management Plans. Sierra forest is to our north while the Inyo is northeast. I was also able to obtain, gratefully, from Sequoia NF locally, a Botany Supplemental Report that focused on plant at-risk species, species of conservation concern compared to FS sensitive species, and with information on the rationale for evaluation of botanical species. This took a great deal of time, but was a rather straightforward task, as most if not all, of the issues were familiar and CNPS has an ongoing conversation with Sequoia Forest staff.

Then, later in the same month, without having been a recipient of the DRAFT documents, a FINAL Environmental Impact Statement, for Restoration of Native Species in High Elevation Aquatic Ecosystems came to my doorstep! At first, I was really looking forward to reading this, as “high elevation aquatic ecosystems” to me and most of CNPS would suggest meadows, streams—full of plants. However, to condense and focus on what the document wanted to discuss, was replacing non-native fish with native trout, and continuing concern for yellow-legged frogs. I systematically went through page by page and checked in the margins anywhere the word “plant”, or any suggestion of concern for vegetation, was mentioned. Page 3 remarked simply that, as well as animals and processes, are components of SEKI aquatic ecosystems. Understanding “aquatic ecosystems’ functional integrity, biodiversity, and capacity to adapt” are clearly stated as goals of the programs described, but roles of supporting taxa are not discussed. The words “native plants” or “riparian vegetation” occur on four pages in a 250+ document; in an early section it is commented that “crews walking in plant vegetation and trampling vegetation along shorelines of lakes, ponds, streams, marshes would result in minimal impact.”

OK, so be it. It is commented that willows are often present, but the fact that these provide shade and cooler temperatures along shores and edges of streams, ponds is not mentioned as important to fish/frogs that live there. I could go on and mention more of my comments, but perhaps I should be relieved to conclude that all the plant species in these ecosystems are thriving, and not in need of restoration—fish

and frogs are the only pieces of the system in need of active management, at least for now? My final concern was that CNPS had not received earlier Draft documents, so that our comments might have been useful and more positive.

On a very different scale, two letters informing Interested Parties that special use permits might be reissued and approved. One for conducting outfitting and guiding activities (the Balch Park Pack Station above Springville) and the other for operation and maintenance of the Durrwood Creekside Lodge Bed and Breakfast near Johnsondale. Both of these have been in effect since early 1930’s with no problems and I commented that we supported the proposal (by the Western Divide Ranger District in SNF).

Fire and dead, dying trees is an ongoing subject of discussion, but nothing to comment on at this time that hasn’t already been said particularly with the recent plumes of orange and grey smoke coming our way from the south. No single answer—short-term or long term.

Field Trip Report

by Ginger Bradshaw

On June 25, we rounded out a short, but successful field trip season with a trip to Long Meadow, near Wolverton in Sequoia National Park, led by the parks’ Plant Ecologist, Erik Frenzel. Participants came from Visalia, Porterville, Three Rivers, and one visitor from the San Bernadino - Riverside chapter.

This was the third year that the chapter has sponsored this trip and worked on a species list. The area flora is quite diverse as it encompasses an array of habitats, from fen (a peat-forming, groundwater-fed meadow) to thin, rocky uplands, to red-fir forest. Bloom highlights included *Camassia quamash* (small camas) in the fen, *Mimulus whitneyi* (harlequin monkeyflower) in rocky sites, and *Corallorhiza maculata* (spotted coralroot), an orchid growing in the fir understory that makes its living by parasitizing fungal mycelia.

Wolverton is a popular area for winter snowplay, and there is a fair bit of trash on the slope above the meadow. A clean-up day would make a great annual service project. Park volunteers can stay for free in the nearby Wolverton Service Campground.

Do you have a favorite walk with botanical beauty in Tulare County? You are invited to suggest field trips for next year, for any season, especially a trip that you or a friend can lead! This is another great way to get more involved in the chapter. Email your suggestions to me at gingerbradshaw936@gmail.com. and include the following information:

- Location, including trail name, land owner, coordinates or a map link.
- Potential leader's name with contact information, along with your own contact information.
- Any details about the place, such as plants to see, other features of interest, best season, and logistics.

Don't hesitate to suggest a great place just because you don't know all about it. Potential trips will be scouted in advance.

PlantRight.org

by Melanie Keeley

As a board member of the Alta Peak Chapter, I receive a variety of correspondences and requests. This spring I had an interesting proposal from an organization called Plant Right. This non-profit collects data on what species of noxious weedy invasive plants are being sold in nurseries throughout the state. After spring inventories are conducted, they then contact assorted growers to discuss their findings in an informational, non-threatening way. In their 7th survey year, these Plant Right's methods have led to a notable decline in sales of invasive plants in California. In previous years, no data had been collected from Kings or Tulare Counties. So in May, I performed surveys for Plant Right.

From their informative training, I was shocked to learn that "In California, the percentage of invasions of horticultural origins is 48% (Bell et al. 2007)." On their website, plantright.org, they present devastating economic implications:

"Invasive species are one of the greatest threats to biodiversity worldwide, second only to habitat destruction. And the economic cost is as significant as the ecological cost: in California, more than \$82 million goes to fighting invasive plants every year. A much-cited paper by Cornell researchers estimates the economic impacts of invasive species to be \$120 billion a year (in the USA). If divided equally through the 50 states, the cost to each state averages \$2.4 billion annually — and given California's size and resources, the actual impact is likely greater."

Considering that almost 50% of the state's invasions are horticultural introductions, it is pretty obvious that rather than it being a malevolent conspiracy, the cause is simply a lack of information and awareness, which has become Plant Right's compelling mandate. At the time that many of these invaders were introduced decades ago, they were considered novel, gorgeous, functional plants for the landscape. Back then, nobody imagined the costly damage that invasive plants would cause. Today we understand more clearly the adverse impacts invasive plants have wrought on wild lands, waterways, native species as well as on the economy. Weed science has also developed to better identify and further predict potential explosive plant species' population growth. This data then informs nursery plant producers with science-based knowledge useful to prevent new invasions.

2016 top watch list plants in the Central Valley that were sold in local retail nurseries:

Grasses

Cortaderia selloana, Pampas grass
Nassella/Stipa tenuissima, Mexican feathergrass
Pennisetum setaceum, Green fountain grass

Groundcovers/Vines

Carpobrotus edulis, Highway iceplant
Vinca major, Periwinkle

Shrubs

Cotoneaster lacteus, cotoneaster
Ilex aquifolium, English (common) holly
Plecostachys serpyllifolia, Petite licorice, cobweb bush
Rhamnus alaternus, Italian buckthorn

Trees

Acacia melanoxylon, Blackwood acacia
Fraxinus uhdei, Evergreen (shamel) ash
Phoenix canariensis, Canary Island date palm
Schinus terebinthifolius, Brazilian peppertree

Water Plants

Eichhornia crassipes, Water hyacinth
Iris pseudacorus, Yellow water iris

Also worth noting are the following plants which have been recently retired because they are so rarely sold in retail outlets.

Arundo donax, Giant reed
Cytisus scoparius, Scotch broom
Genista monspessulana, French broom
Tamarix ramosissima, Saltcedar
Eucalyptus globulus, Blue gum Eucalyptus
Sapium sebifera, Chinese tallow tree
Elaeagnus angustifolia, Russian Olive
Sesbania punicea, Scarlet wisteria
Cytisus scoparius, Scotch broom
Cytisus striatus, Striated broom
Retama monosperma, bridal veil broom
Spartium junceum, Spanish broom

Heads Up.... Bryophyte Chapter Event

22nd annual SO BE FREE—March 27-30, 2017

St Anthony Retreat Center, Three Rivers CA

Local Alta Peak Chapter members are encouraged to participate. SO BE FREE 22 will be held just outside Sequoia National Park, roughly 5 hours by car from the Bay Area, from Los Angeles, and from Las Vegas. A nearby airport is Fresno-Yosemite (FAT). The habitats we will be visiting are spectacular and very rich in bryophytes, including the foothills where the valley fog hits the rock outcrops and oak savannahs. The geology includes marble as well as granitics. Depending on snowpack, we may be able to take a group field trip to the giant sequoia forests.

This year we want to especially encourage participation by staff and consultants of land management agencies. We will be learning many of the mosses and liverworts that are common throughout the foothills. The foray is being coordinated with the National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey. And as always, beginners are very welcome to SO BE FREE. A beginners session/walk will be offered on the first day." Find registration info at bryophyte.cnps.org under events. You can stay at the retreat or commute locally. Registration deadline is December 15, 2016. Late registration (and cancellation for a refund) must be received by February 26, 2017. For more information, contact Paul Wilson, organizer of SO BE FREE, at paulsiriwilson@gmail.com or 541-840-7524.

Chapter Council Report

About the June 3-5, 2016 meeting held near Truckee

by Cathy Capone, Chapter Council Delegate

What is Chapter Council?

The 35 CNPS chapters send representatives to quarterly council meetings. These meetings promote communication and coordination from State to Chapter levels. Council meetings are often the source and final approval for CNPS policies.

Current Statistics

CNPS currently has around 8000 members and we operate on a yearly gross revenue of \$2 million. Much of the funds are committed for specific projects. Membership numbers are on an upswing statewide however membership is a concern in some chapters. Membership committee will discuss this in a future Chapter Council meeting.

Reports

Steve Hartman, President of the Board of Directors, reported on the strategic plan. Daniel Gluesenkamp, CNPS Executive Director, reported on the upcoming 2017 Conservation Conference, staff changes, primary focus of CNPS in conservation, and upcoming development of the Strategic Plan Action Components. Currently, CNPS is working on a botanic inventory of the southern San Joaquin Valley up to the Kings River and over to Carrizo Plain.

Bill Waycott, a leader in the ad hoc committee addressing *Phytophthora*, reported that the committee is considering closing down in the next few months. *Phytophthora* is a plant damaging mold, root rot, that has been spread in nursery stock. They have organized well attended workshops, drafted a policy, and collaborated with a UC Extension Working Group. Best Management Practices are being integrated into state nursery guidelines. Many documents are available on-line at cnps.org.

Greg Suba, Conservation Program Director, reported on the National Forests Revision Process. Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests have begun the process of applying the new planning rule. The new system is centered on sustainability, restoration, conservation, species diversity, and sustainable management by agencies. Further details are available via the Forest Service website and a power point posted on the Chapter Council agenda page. He also reported on AB2087, Regional Conservation Frameworks. These frameworks are another planning tool for sustainability on a larger scale. This bill will be posted and discussed further with the objective of CNPS taking a position on the bill. This bill is sponsored by Audubon and Nature Conservancy and some land trusts.

Next Chapter Council Meeting

CNPS Conservation Symposium and Chapter Council meeting will be held on September 9-11, 2016, in Morro Bay. This meeting will include a conservation meeting which will center on climate change and how it relates to plants. Go to cnps.org/admin for more information about the Chapter Council.

"Caring for Kaweah" A River Stewardship Program

National Public Lands Day ~ September 24, 2016, 8:30- 12 noon

The expansion of the invasive plant, Spanish broom, along the Kaweah River in recent years is cause for concern and has captured the attention of those who are considering doing something about it. In fact, a growing list of individuals, private businesses and organizations, throughout Tulare County have begun planning the launch of "Caring for Kaweah," a long-term project aimed at river stewardship. The first of several proposed projects will focus on broom removal and is planned for National Public Lands Day (NPLD). On September 24, volunteers will cut, pull, and remove broom starting in Sequoia National Park and working downriver. Considering that we rely on the Kaweah River for so much -- water, recreation, relaxation, inspiration in addition to commerce, let's pull together and give back to keep our river healthy, free, wild, and beautiful.

Many Three Rivers locals and visitors have probably appreciated the colorful spring beauty of the non-native Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) blanketing the edge and creeping up the banks of the Kaweah River. Unfortunately, broom, a native to mediterranean-type climates, is aggressively invasive in our region because the insect pests and pathogens that would normally control its spread in its native range, are not present here. Due to the lack of natural control, it is rapidly becoming dominant in the river corridor, obscuring river views, and cloaking white sand, gravel, and smooth granite boulders under dense scrubby thickets. Recognizing the plant's capacity to considerably alter the enjoyment and ecology of our Kaweah River watershed goes a long way to temper appreciation of its flowers.

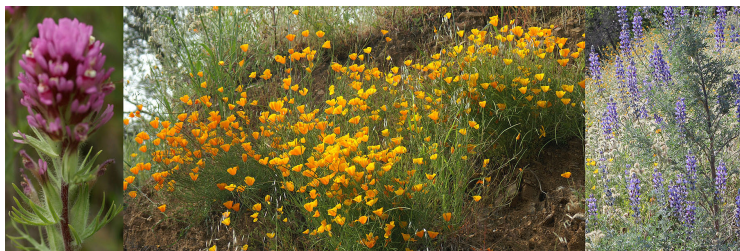
Spanish broom, like other invasive species expanding into the river corridor, poses a significant threat to wildlands throughout California and is quickly becoming a thriving monoculture along the Kaweah River. One needs only to glance at the river in spring to note the extent to which it has spread. Bushes up to 10 feet tall now block views along lengthy river stretches. As broom grows, its vast root system usurps precious water, trapping sediment, altering river flows and obstructing river access to humans and animals alike. Unlike the native willow, sycamore, and alder it is displacing, it provides little in terms of shade. Its alkaloid-containing leaves and seeds are of little value to wildlife. stands of broom pose a significant fire hazard in this land of continual drought.

To participate on September 24 or get more info, contact Jenny Kirk at jenny_kirk@nps.gov, or call (559) 565-4232. She will provide you with meeting location information at that time.

**"Our kinship with Earth must be maintained;
otherwise, we will find ourselves trapped in the center
of our own paved-over souls with no way out."**

—Terry Tempest Williams, *Finding Beauty in a Broken World*

Alta Peak Chapter Grant Program



California Native Plant Project Grants will be awarded in 2017. \$250-500 will be given to applicants, based on the project's itemized proposed budget. Any person or organization, including K-12 students and teachers, college students and their professors, are encouraged to apply for a grant.

Applications will be evaluated based on these parameters:

- ❖ Relevance of the project to native plant education, conservation or restoration
- ❖ Primary focus on the native plants and native plant communities found in Tulare County, the Central Valley or the Southern Sierra Nevada mountains
- ❖ A combination of academic background, work experience, and personal commitment from the applicant needed to successfully complete the proposed project, or participation in a profession that seeks to further the mission and goals of the California Native Plant Society
- ❖ Feasibility of successfully completing the project

Proposal applications should not exceed three pages in length and should be submitted in the following format:

1. title page with the project's title and applicant contact info
2. statement of applicant's qualifications
3. project objectives
4. methods employed to implement the project
5. description of the expected final product and its duration

In addition, the proposals should include an itemized proposed budget and letters of support for the project.

Applicants who are awarded grants will provide a progress report to the Alta Peak Chapter at the end of the first year. They will be asked to give a talk about their project at a chapter meeting, or to write a brief explanation of their work for this newsletter.

2017 Grant Proposals are due by January 31, 2017.

Notification of grant awards will be given by April 1, 2017.

Mail grant applications to:
Alta Peak Chapter
PO Box 217, Three Rivers, CA 93271

*Encourage your friends and family to join
the California Native Plant Society.*

cnps.org

Wildflowers from Seed

by Melanie Keeley

One of the most rewarding experiences can be cultivating wildflowers from seed in the garden setting. Looking like strokes from an artist's brush, the vibrancy and variety of annual wild flowers can be breathtaking. Thinking back on last spring's open, sunny, poppy and lupine-covered hillsides is a treasured memory. You can bring this vision to your garden. I've seen some absolutely spectacular cultivated examples. It is definitely worth a try and now is the time to do just that.

Preparing the Seeding Site

Creating an environment in which seed can flourish, is critical to success. This means that weed control is essential. It is best to do this first during the summer prior to seeding. There are several good methods, like 1) "grow and kill" where germinating and depleting the soil seed bank is done, or 2) soil-solarization, which heats up the soil with a plastic tarp during summer's hottest months to kill weed seeds, or 3) layer or "lasagna" mulching in which multiple strata of newspaper, then cardboard, then mulch with a repeat layer is spread over the seeding site.

The Importance of Seasonality

Once the site is prepared, and it comes time to plant native annual seed in a wild, unmanaged situation, it is imperative that Tulare County's seasonal cycles are followed. If you are relying on natural precipitation, you are limited to planting during the cool, moist season, from October through no later than January. However, if the site can be supplementally irrigated, planting can begin earlier in September into early February (or perhaps slightly later, depending upon weather conditions). If, in the wild site, there is a sprinkler-type irrigation system in place, a few months may be gained on either side of the recommended planting times.

Perennials, including herbaceous perennial, shrub and tree seeds, should be sown a little later, from November into early spring if unirrigated. Once again, if supplemental irrigation throughout the dry season is available, seeds may be sown earlier and later through the year though preferably from fall into early spring. (Spring-planted perennials may not bloom the first year.)

Field Planting Techniques

Once weeds on the site have been knocked back, rake the soil to bare ground, removing any other weedy remnants from previous years, and rough up the soil upon which the seed meets the ground. When broadcasting by hand or crank spreader, some folks add coarse sand to the seed mix to make the seed spread further, then broadcast it over the desired areas.

Hand-seeding, of course, is low tech, but it works and is very satisfying. It provides the uncommon pleasure of running one's hands through these beautiful, magical packages of life. Also, you can assert maximum control over planting locations and wildflowers combinations.

cont'd on pg 7

Wildflowers from Seed *cont'd from page 6*

Hand-cranked broadcast spreaders are available at most hardware stores. Like with seeding by hand, you do have control on the location of the seeding, and you can either sow seed by individual species or as a mixture. These applicators spread seed to a diameter of about 6' wide, better for mid-sized, open sites.

Once the seed has been cast by either method, it should be re-raked into the earth, or be pressed by stepping onto the seeded surface or rolled with a water-filled lawn roller, to firmly implant it into the soil (and to keep it away from birds and rodents). Well-degraded mulch can then be spread upon the seed, as well, to form a protective layer, to be followed by a thorough soaking of the soil.

Hydroseeding is a method of broadcasting large quantities of seed over large, denuded spaces. The timing of application is an important factor in its success. Sow seed from October through no later than February in this climate, though, perhaps a month earlier and later if an irrigation system has been installed. This technique is without doubt quick and convenient, but is limited in that the area to be hydroseeded must be within 100' or so of a drivable road. Into what is most similar to a cement truck, various seed species are mixed into a wet slurry and it is shot out of a hose. Some native seed species benefit from pre-treatments of the seed, such as cold, moist stratification prior to integrating it into the slurry. The slurry must be kept moist on the ground as the seeds are germinating, requiring either a watering truck or some form of sprinkler irrigation. The necessary application of copious amounts of water often means that existing shrubs and trees may be compromised.

Watering and Aftercare

Keeping the seed and soil environment moist during the germination process is absolutely critical to the success of each of these broadcasting methods. So, the soil must be carefully be monitored in the first months. As every site differs, in slope, aspect, and soil porosity, each must be evaluated to determine its watering schedule. Once the seed germination is well underway, watering can then be tapered off. Also, no matter how much pre-planting and site preparation work that has been done, weed seed in the soil seed-bank also flourishes under these moist conditions, so often times, simultaneous weed control efforts may be necessary. If the planting of native container stock is planned for the same site, be certain to germinate the seed prior to planting, then the more mature plants will not suffer from over-watering.

Chapter Board Meeting on November 19, 2016 at 9 am

Home of Melanie Keeley in Three Rivers. Call 559-799-7438 for directions.

Chapter Board meetings are open to all Chapter members. If you are interested in joining the Board, contact President Melanie Keeley. The positions of Membership, Education, Legislative and Historian are open.

Alta Peak Chapter ♦ Online Resources

website: altapeakcnps.org

facebook page: [facebook.com/altapeakchapterCNPS](https://www.facebook.com/altapeakchapterCNPS)

email: altapeakchapter@gmail.com

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This position is open....

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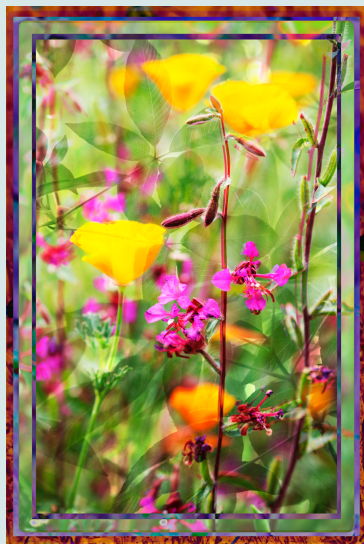
559 679-9152

marymntnspirit@att.net



Alta Peak Chapter Annual Native Plant Sale

October 1, 2016



Three Rivers Arts Center
North Fork Drive in Three Rivers

image: elsahcort.com

CNPS MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City / Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Email _____

(optional): _____

I wish to affiliate with: ____ Alta Peak Chapter

Other Chapter _____

Membership Category:

____ Student/Limited income, \$25

____ Individual, \$45

____ Family \$75

____ Plant Lover, \$100

____ Patron, \$300

____ Benefactor, \$600

____ Mariposa Lily, \$1500

Mail with check to CNPS, 2707 K St., Suite 1, Sacramento,
CA 95816, or you can join or renew automatically year
after year via the website — cnps.org — and click on JOIN.

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