Celebrate California’s Native Plant Diversity with Redbud’s Spring Plant Sale

By Jeanne Wilson, Redbud Plant Sale Co-Chair

We have limited plants for our upcoming sale to those that will do well when planted in spring. Because of the smaller number of plants, our sale will be limited to current CNPS members who list Redbud as their chapter.

Blue flax, Sierra currant, and white sage are among the plants nearly ready for sale at our upcoming Spring Plant Sale.
Most plants we’ll offer are well-suited to firewise landscaping, including ground covers, perennials, and shrubs. In the nearby article, Horticulture Chair Nancy Gilbert describes several outstanding species you’ll find at the sale.

The plant sale will be open **Monday, April 18 online**, only for Redbud members. Purchasers will **pick up their plants in Grass Valley by appointment on Saturday, April 23**.

**Overview of Plant Sale**

Redbud members will access the sale using the online Redbud store, as in our recent sales. Although the store will not be open until the sale begins, we will post a **plant list** approximately one week beforehand on our [Plant Sale page](#).

The sale will be open just for Redbud members, on Monday, April 18 from noon to 7 p.m. We’re limiting the length of the sale because we’ve found in previous sales that approximately 90 percent or more of all sales happen on the first day, with most orders placed in the first two hours.

As soon as you complete your plant purchase, you’ll be prompted to sign up for a pick-up time. Pick-up times, available via sign-up only (using SignUp.com), are Saturday, April 23, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**Make Your Plant List**

Preparing a list of plants you want to buy is essential to getting as many of the plants you like as possible. You’ll be able to download our Spring 2022 plant list from our [Plant Sale page](#) approximately one week before the sale. As in years past, we’ll likely need to make a few last-minute adjustments because of availability.

You can use our plant list and [Calscape](#) to plan your list. We’ll also publish a [custom Calflora list](#) for this plant sale in advance (no cultivars, as Calflora focuses on plants that occur in nature). Be ready to buy the plants you’ll want!

Some species have sold out early in the past; we’ve done our best to grow more plants of those species. Nonetheless, as happens at many native-plant sales, some species will sell out quickly. Our best advice is, as they say, "**Shop early for best selection**."
Watch for a Redbud Postcard
For our spring sale, we will be sending the online link to the sale only by postcard. The postcards will be sent by U.S. Mail only to people who are current Redbud members as of April 7. To guarantee you’re on our list to receive a postcard, follow the directions in “Make Sure You’re a Member” later in this newsletter.

A Sampling of Plants for Spring Plant Sale
By Nancy Gilbert, Horticulture Co-Chair

At our spring sale, we will be offering a wide assortment of native plants that will add beauty and habitat benefits for almost every landscape and garden. Because we are again in a drought year, planting the right plant in the right place is paramount for success.

With the increased threat of wildfires due to low winter rainfall and rising summer temperatures, we need to make smart landscaping choices. Within 30 ft of your home, use only low plants that accept summer water, to make this area more fire safe. From 30 to 100 ft from your home, use water most wisely by selecting drought-tolerant native plants. Our spring plant sale will offer plants that will thrive in these garden areas.

Native plants from riparian habitats are adapted to regular, year-round water, thus making them generally more fire resistant, as the plants are well-hydrated. These plants are ideal for rain gardens and moist areas of your landscape.

Featured Riparian Plants
Here are a few of the outstanding riparian adapted plants we’ll have for sale: western columbine (Aquilegia Formosa). This stunning, locally native perennial has delicate, bright green foliage and an abundance of pendant, red and yellow spurred flowers that attract a wide variety of pollinators, including hummingbirds. It performs best with regular summer water or planted in moist locations but can survive dry periods by going summer dormant. It tolerates full sun but is happiest growing in partial shade. It is cold hardy and easy to grow. Columbines are a great addition to a rain garden, near birdbaths and ponds, or adjacent to lawns. It is generally deer-proof.

- California mugwort (Artemesia douglasiana). Though not a glamorous looking native perennial, California mugwort ranks among one of the most useful and easiest of plants. It is an important medicinal plant, and its leaves, when
rubbed on the skin, help counteract the effects of poison oak if applied immediately. Its gray-green foliage is highly aromatic, which discourages insect and animal pests. Mugwort prefers moist, partially shaded, riparian habitats. It is a member of the Sunflower family, growing 3 to 4 ft tall, with inconspicuous flowers. Because it spreads by rhizomes, plant it where it will have room to roam. Mugwort provides excellent erosion control along creeks, and birds enjoy its seeds.

• **Sierra currant** (*Ribes nevadense*). A medium-sized, deciduous shrub, this currant is both beautiful and easy to grow. It grows faster and looks best with moderate summer water, but in shaded locations it can tolerate only occasional summer water. Currants are one of our earliest shrubs to leaf out and bloom, offering pollinators and winter-weary humans cascades of pink blooms during March and April. The leaves are pleasantly fragrant and usually not bothered by deer. Sierra currant is locally native and attracts many pollinators and birds. It is perfect near a creek, seep, birdbath or other water feature. As a bonus, the fruit is edible.

**Featured Waterwise Plants**

We’ll also have a large selection of waterwise plants at this sale. Once mature, these plants require occasional to no summer water, as they are adapted to drier, upland habitats. To keep them more fire-resistant within your defensible space zone, give them occasional, deep watering during dry months.

• **Sierra iris** (*Iris hartwegii*), **bowl-tubed iris** (*Iris macrosiphon*), and **Pacific Coast hybrid irises**. Sierra and bowl-tubed iris are our locally native species. Adapted to our dry summers, they require no summer irrigation. Most of the hybrid irises have Douglas’s iris, a Coast Range species, in their genetics, and they prefer occasional summer water. All are rhizomatous and can form colonies, are deer and fire resistant, and display gorgeous flowers in late spring. As they are low-growing, they are an excellent native plant choice for plantings within 5 ft of your house. The hybrid irises are evergreen and have flowers in a rainbow of colors, making them showier than our little native irises; however, they can hybridize with our natives species, which can be undesirable at the wildland-urban interface. Native irises attract a wide variety of insect pollinators.

• **Hearst’s ceanothus** (*Ceanothus hearstiorum*). Though not locally native, this beautiful, versatile coastal low-growing native shrub performs well in our foothill gardens (best below 2600 ft). Its very prostrate and wide-spreading form makes it an excellent choice for covering sunny to partially shaded slopes and steep banks. Its mat-like growth also makes it a good fire-safe choice near your home. It has small, bright green, crinkly leaves and a profusion of bright blue, spring flowers that nourish an abundance of our native pollinators. It prefers occasional summer water and will accept overhead irrigation. All ceanothus species fix nitrogen in the soil, adding to their value in our landscapes.

*Nancy Gilbert*
• **white or sacred sage** (*Salvia apiana*). This vigorous, attractive, evergreen shrub, though native to coastal and southern California chaparral habitats, performs well in our lower-elevation Sierra landscapes. White sage is fragrant and has silver-white leaves and clusters of white flowers with lavender streaks. Its medicinal, culinary and ceremonial significance has, unfortunately, made it a victim of illegal poaching.

Its pungent foliage makes it deer and rodent resistant, but it is not fire resistant, so plant it well away from flammable structures. White sage is fast-growing to 5 to 6 ft tall; prune to keep it more compact. White sage requires excellent drainage and little to no summer water. It ranks as one of the best pollinator plants and is especially favored by carpenter bees and bumblebees.

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**Make Sure Your Membership is Current**

Diane Wetzel, Membership Chair

To shop at our spring plant sale as a Redbud CNPS member, you must be a current paid member. If you want this option but haven’t joined yet or your membership will expire before the end of April, join/renew right away. (Detailed directions follow.) Then forward your membership receipt to our Membership Coordinator, Diane Wetzel, at redbudchapter@gmail.com by April 7 at the very latest, so we can send you a postcard with the link. Please include your name and phone number in your email, and let us know if this is a new membership or a renewal.

If you think you’re a paid Redbud member but you’re not sure, check now to make sure your membership is current through April 7. Your membership card has the expiration date, or log in to **www.cnps.org** and click “My Profile” in the upper right corner. You may also contact our Membership Coordinator, Diane Wetzel, at redbudchapter@gmail.com.

While viewing your profile, please update the list of subjects that interest you so we can ensure you are part of the CNPS discussions regarding your native plant interests.

To check membership status online, and to join or renew:

- Log in to **www.cnps.org**.
- Click “View and update your user profile.”

**View and update your user profile**

See your current membership status and keep your contact information up-to-date.

- Scroll to near the bottom, to “Membership Information.” Read what’s next to “Status.”
- If it reads “Current Member,” and the “Expiration” is April 7 or later, you’re all set.
• If not, at very top of page, click the icon for “California Native Plant Society.”
• Click “Join/Renew” on top right. If you are logged in, it will know who you are, and you can renew. If not, it will ask you to join.
• Renew/join. Select the amount you choose to give for your membership. Complete the process.
• When you get to the Transaction Summary, check your email. You should quickly get a receipt from CNPS. Forward it to redbudchapter@gmail.com by 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 7. We ask you to do this because getting membership updates into the CNPS database and then sent to our chapter takes about three weeks, and we don’t want you to miss out! Thanks!

If your membership is current but you have an updated email address, please let us know at redbudchapter@gmail.com by 5 p.m. on Thursday, April 7.

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**Volunteer for the Spring Plant Sale**

*by Carol Thompson*

Redbud will be holding our plant sale online again this spring. Because we’ll have fewer plants for sale than during our fall plant sales, the sale will be open only to Redbud CNPS members. The sale will be Monday, April 18, from 12 noon to 7 p.m.

**Volunteer for Plant Pickup April 22 or 23**

On Friday, April 22, we need about eight volunteers who can help pull plants and box them for orders. Volunteers must be able to lift plants (maximum pot size, two gallons) and place them into and out of wagons or boxes, as well as move filled boxes to the staging location for pickup. On Saturday, April 23, we need four to six volunteers to help load boxes into vehicles.
If you can help, or want more information on volunteering, please email Carol at volunteer4redbud@gmail.com.

Benefits of Volunteering
Imagine getting to peruse scores and scores of young, attractive native plants, matching them with their names. Imagine seeing and chatting with other Redbud members in person! Volunteering at the plant sale is a great way to meet fellow Redbud members and learn about some of the many plants native to California. Perhaps even learn some scientific names of those plants. And it involves just a small time commitment.

Every sale relies on our volunteers, who are so generous with their time and talents. To maintain and build our volunteer strength, and increase connections among members, we’d like some fresh faces. Maybe you’ve been thinking of volunteering with Redbud. We’ll hold a short training session at the beginning of each shift, with shifts normally running three hours.

Even if you aren’t available this spring, consider adding your name to the volunteer list now to be contacted regarding volunteering at our larger fall plant sale.

How To Find And Name New Plant Species

Pro Tip — If it doesn’t key out or match any of the descriptions, maybe it’s not in the book...yet! The rate of new species discovery and publication in California has not declined for a very long time. There are still new plants to find in all parts of the state! On Thursday, March 31, at 6 p.m., Redbud Chapter will present a special online program about what’s involved in the official designation of a new species of native plants.

Julie Kierstead will discuss how new species are discovered, giving examples from her own experiences in northern California and the recent experiences of others. She’ll discuss more promising locations for finding new species, how to determine if you’d found a new species, the steps in naming a new species, and who decides if the new species is valid.

The process can be daunting, especially the first time, when you lack confidence at every step. Julie will present some ways to ease the process and increase the fun, drawing on her varied experiences, from the first one (Vaccinium shastense), which took 25 years from discovery to publication, to much more streamlined cases in recent years, ranging from a huckleberry to a maidenhair fern to geophytes.

Come learn about the discovery and naming of this charming Lewisia.
About Julie
Julie Kierstead has spent her career promoting the discovery, enjoyment, and conservation of the flora of the western United States. She has established a seed bank for rare and endangered plants of the Pacific Northwest and been a botanist for the U.S. Forest Service.

Julie’s current focus is encouraging exploration and understanding of the Klamath Mountains flora. In recent years, she has collaborated on publishing several newly discovered plants of the Klamath Mountains, including Shasta huckleberry (*Vaccinium shastense*), Shasta maidenhair fern (*Adiantum shastense*), Shasta fawn lily (*Erythronium shastense*), and Minnesota Mountain onion (*Allium incomptum*; in press). In 2019, Julie discovered a distinctive new species of *Phacelia* from the mountains of western Shasta County, soon to be published.

Julie has contributed over 2,300 free-use photos to CalPhotos, many hundreds of voucher specimens to California herbaria, and observations in Calflora. She is a member of the Rare Plant Program Committee at the state level of CNPS and sits on the Board of Directors of Calflora. She periodically teaches field workshops as part of the Jepson Herbarium series.

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Speak up! Submit Comments on Proposed Idaho Maryland Mine
By Jeanne Wilson, Co-Chair, Conservation Advocacy Committee

Now is the time! Tell the county what you think about Idaho Maryland Mine and the associated environmental impact report! The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the proposed reopening of the Idaho Maryland Mine (IMM) has been released. Every comment submitted about this DEIR matters; the volume as well as content of comments may affect whether the Nevada County Board of Supervisors approves this project.

The public has the right to review and respond to a DEIR. People must raise any concerns about the scientific and legal adequacy of the report during the DEIR review period. If concerns that are raised are not fully addressed in the final report, any decision the County makes may be subject to legal challenge.

Please send comments on the DEIR by **5 p.m. on Monday, April 4, 2022**, to:
Mr. Matt Kelley  
Senior Planner  
Nevada County Planning Department  
950 Maidu Avenue, Suite 170  
Nevada City, CA 95959-7902 (530) 265-1423

Via email: Idaho.MMEIR@co.nevada.ca.us

**How to Write a Comment Letter**
If you’re not sure how to write a comment letter, read MineWatch’s excellent guidance on how to write a DEIR comment.

- Ideally, relate each comment to a specific numbered section in the DEIR document.  
- Make each comment, question, or request clear, concise, and related to just one issue.  
- Focus on the specific environmental impacts and proposed mitigations (or lack of mitigation) you’re concerned about, and show how they are not adequately addressed in the DEIR. Note that specific facts (and questions) carry more weight and require a response; personal opinions do not.

**Identify Your Biggest Concerns**
Even if you are not an expert, you can make a valuable contribution to the review of the DEIR. You don’t have to read hundreds of pages. One place to start is by identifying which sections of the DEIR most concern you. Though the full DEIR spans over 1000 pages, you can download individual chapters by clicking “Draft DEIR in chapters” on the Nevada County page for this DEIR for separate links to each chapter. Selecting “Draft EIR Appendixes” provides a separate link to each appendix.

**Review DEIR Executive Summary First**
Get started by reviewing DEIR Section 2, Executive Summary, an overview of the DEIR contents. This section covers a brief project description, the identified environmental impacts, and proposed recommended mitigations. It also includes summaries of project alternatives, “areas of known controversy,” and the five alternative “outcomes” of the review: Project as designed, “No Project,” “Elimination of Centennial Industrial Site,” “Expansion of Centennial Engineered Fill Pile and Elimination of Brunswick Engineered Fill Pile,” and “Reduced Throughput.” Stream orchid (Epipactus gigantea) is among the wetland plants now at the Centennial site that would be destroyed by the proposed clean-up and mine.
The Executive Summary features Table 2-1 “Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures,” which starts on page 2-10. In this table, each impact is identified, the level of significance prior to mitigation is assessed, the mitigation measures are described, and the level of significance after mitigation is assigned a level from “no impact” to “significant and unavoidable.”

This table can provide good inspiration for comments and questions regarding the characterizations of the impacts, the efficacy of mitigation measures, and significance of the impact after mitigation.

For example, if you are concerned about impacts to plants, birds, wildlife, or aquatic resources, start by reviewing the related areas of controversy listed in the Executive Summary, and then the corresponding sections of Table 2-1, Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures. For more detailed information, then review the applicable portions of Chapter 4.4, Biological Resources.

Issues to Consider Commenting On
Several significant issues related to native plants have surfaced; perhaps you’d like your comments to cover such topics. You can find more detail on issues around IMM related to native plants in the articles, “Learn What Mine Project Means for Natives Plants,” in our Feb. 2021 issue, and “Precious Headwaters,” in our June 2021 issue. You may identify other issues you’d like to mention.

Chapter 1, Section 1.3: Adjusted baseline for Centennial site. The DEIR’s use of an adjusted baseline for the Centennial site omits information essential for valid assessment of environmental impacts.

- The DEIR uses an “adjusted baseline” (measuring impacts using a future hypothetical baseline of site conditions post-clean-up) for five of the 13 identified issues — Aesthetics, Agriculture and Forestry, Biological Resources (which includes Aquatic Resources such as wetlands), Hazards and Hazardous Waste, and Wildlife.

The normal baseline for measuring environmental impact is based on the current physical conditions of the site. The “adjusted” baseline for these five issues is misleading and does not include important information about environmental impacts. The adjusted baseline assumes a clean-up project not yet approved and for which no specific clean-up plan has been selected. As a result, this artificial adjusted baseline is vague and imprecise.

Significantly, approximately one third of the area shown in the maps of Aquatic Resources and Vegetation Communities for the Centennial site is a large irregular blank.
area. In fact, the blank area takes the place of existing wetlands and associated riparian habitat. (See nearby maps.)

**DEIR site map showing wetlands and riparian areas.** Compare locations of wetlands and riparian areas (marked in dark green, spotted green, & blue) with white areas in the map following. (Map from Aug 21, 2020, p. 6-9 of Appendix F-5, “Centennial Industrial Site Idaho-Maryland Mine Project — Aquatic Resources Management Plan.”)

**DEIR map of “Aquatic Resources on Centennial site.”** White space is “area previously disturbed by DTSC clean-up project.” Compare this to the preceding map, also from the DEIR. Observe what is in those same areas now. **DEIR page 4.4-12.**
Using the adjusted baseline, the DEIR denies the existence of any wetlands on the Centennial Site:

“The proposed IMM Project within the Centennial Site will create surface impacts to sensitive aquatic resources as outlined in Section 5. The proposed IMM Project would have no impact on mapped wetlands within the Centennial Site as any fill or dredge of mapped wetlands within the Centennial Site will occur as part of the site remediation project through DTSC prior to the development of the IMM Project.” (Emphasis added.)

- **Site survey activities and plans are deficient.** The site surveys of rare and special status plants were conducted in July and August 2020. This is late in the season for several relevant plant species and occurred during a drought year, when many native plants bloomed early. A peer review of the Biological Resources Assessment raised questions about this late timing of the surveys. Rather than repeat the surveys in the appropriate months, the reports recommend “pre-construction surveys” as a mitigation.

  “Pre-construction surveys” are not appropriate mitigation measures, because that option includes no process for protecting any additional plants of special concern that may be found just before construction starts.

  Once the DEIR and EIR are approved, who will undertake the surveys, evaluate the results, and make appropriate recommendations for additional mitigation if other protected plants are found? Will County staff oversee mitigation measures? Or would the County employ biologists and other trained scientists to ensure that mitigations are implemented and monitored appropriately?

  If the County allows developers to enforce County-mandated mitigations, it should describe how it will monitor this work and what mechanism will be used to monitor for mitigation performance and to remedy false or failed mitigations.

- **Post-wildfire surveys are needed.** Protocols for botanical surveys provide that if conditions change substantially, the survey should be repeated. In August 2021, a wildfire burned a large section of the Centennial site. Several of the protected special status plants present on that site, or potentially present, are fire-adapted; after fire, they may germinate, even from long-dormant seedbanks. This includes the federally protected Pine Hill flannelbush (*Fremontodendron decumbens*). Yet no additional surveys have been done to determine whether new seedlings are present.

**Review must consider site clean-up and the mine project together rather than separately.** Environmental review of the proposed clean-up of the Centennial site by the California State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) took place using an expedited process called a Negative Mitigated Declaration. (This that means the DTSC determined that, with or without mitigation, the project would have no significant negative effect.)
Concerned organizations and individuals have challenged this process because reviews associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), such as the DTSC review, must be included within an evaluation of the project as a whole. Segmentation of the review process may obscure the true impacts of the project.

In this DEIR, the clean-up review was not considered as part of the CEQA review. The aquatic resources evaluation in the DEIR states that the mine project will not impact any wetlands, yet the associated map features a large blank area in which all of the currently-protected wetlands would be destroyed by the cleanup. Further, other maps in the appendices include maps and tables showing the wetlands, such as the second map, preceding. These areas, although found to be uncontaminated, are slated to become the source of clean fill to cap and fill in the clean-up areas, instead of being preserved. The proposed clean-up would destroy 99.5 percent of the existing healthy wetlands at the Centennial site, leaving only a bare pad suitable for dumping tailings from the reopened mine.

Local Landscaping Tips – New Redbud Brochure

Imagine public spaces and large-scale landscaping designed with native plants! Think how this could improve water conservation; pollinator, bird, and wildlife habitat; and pesticide and fertilizer use. That’s the goal of Redbud’s latest handout — Local Landscaping Tips (PDF). Our Conservation-Advocacy Co-Chair, Leslie Warren, conceived and authored this full-color brochure, with design by Redbud member Genevieve Marsh. It touches on the benefits of native plants to biodiversity, ecological process, habitat for wildlife, birds and butterflies, water conservation, and reduction in pollutants and atmospheric carbon.

Leslie is spearheading efforts to share this free tri-fold brochure with landscapers, developers, and public officials and staff, as well as the general public. It’s been distributed to the following sites — and more:

- Placer County Water Agency
- Master Gardeners (Placer and Nevada Co.)
- Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Placer County Resource Conservation District
- Placer Nature Center
- Auburn Chamber of Commerce
- City of Auburn
- Schilling Seeds
- two architectural offices
Help Get the Word Out!
If you’d like to help distribute this brochure to additional public agencies, landscaping professionals, homeowners’ associations, and others, please reach out to Leslie, at nativeplanthelp@redbud-cnps.org. Let her know if you have places or organizations in mind.

Feel free to download and send this handout to others, and to print it out (in color, please) and share it more broadly.

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**Big Jepson Changes**
*By Shane Hanofee, Redbud President*


As described in the following article, the *Jepson Manual* is constantly being updated to reflect the most up-to-date research on over 7000 California native plant species by hundreds of contributors, incorporating new insights from many sources, including genetic analyses.

On December 23, the latest revision to the *Jepson Manual* dropped. You’ll find some big changes. To introduce you to these new species and new taxonomies, I’m going to break down the changes but include only those that affect our flora here in Nevada and Placer Counties. Buckle up; this is going to be a wild ride.

**Why Change Plant Names?**
Before we depart, let’s cover some background about why these changes happen and why it’s a really good thing. This recent revision is the 9th such revision to the *Jepson Manual* since it was last printed in 2012. There will no longer be any new editions of the *Jepson Manual* released. With the rapidly increasing pace of change in the plant sciences, it's been decided that providing solely an online version of Jepson is advantageous for a number of reasons, including making this resource available to all with an internet connection instead of requiring a $100+ purchase to own a copy.

So why do scientific names seem to change so often and why is that good? The gold standard for a scientific name is that it indicates the evolutionary relationships among plants. In the past, botanists thought that plants that looked the same were inherently related. With the advent of
DNA analysis, however, we realized that many plants that looked the same were not related; they had come to look similar through a process called *convergent evolution*.

These new genetics-focused discoveries made botanists the world over look at our taxonomic situation and balk! They found that many orders, families, genera, etc., were *polyphyletic*. This means they contained unrelated species under one umbrella. Ideally, every taxonomic name would be monophyletic, meaning that each scientific label given to a group of plants would contain only plants related to each other, with clean demarcation among them.

The increasing pace of botanical name changes signifies that botanists are fixing these polyphyletic situations at a swift pace! With the decreasing costs and increasing ease of conducting genetic research, we now understand more about the evolutionary history of our plant life than ever before. During these studies, we also often find new species that had been genetically distinct but morphologically hidden. They looked a lot like an existing species and so had been never formally named. This is a tricky prospect, because we all know that many plant species can be highly variable in their appearance. Only genetic testing can confirm that some plants that look slightly different are the same species and some that look almost identical are, in fact, different species.

Sometimes names change because the name we’ve been using was not developed properly before being adopted. A set of international rules governs how plant naming should take place. Not everyone follows these rules. When that's discovered, the species sometimes requires a new name in order to align its name with this nomenclatural code. That's the case with at least two plants in the recent changes.

Genetic data are being interpreted by humans, who are sometimes wrong. When plant scientists publish additional information, sometimes a better interpretation presents itself. This is similar to the major Boraginaceae work I will be outlining here. Just a few years ago, plant taxonomists moved several plant families into Boraginaceae, but new research brought to light the need to split this large family again, though not quite in the same way it as it had been earlier.

*Eriodictyon lobii* is now in the family Namaceae.
Don’t Worry: Be Happy About Name Changes
We’re in a time of flux. As current taxonomists do more work teasing out the tangled web woven by past taxonomists, the names will settle. All in all, we should be pleased when names change. It is the evidence of progress in the botanical scientific method. A sign that we know more than we used to know. But on with the show...

Naming Changes for Local Plants
Let's start with the simple stuff. *Thelypteris nevadensis* is now *Amauropelta nevadensis*. This is a pretty rare sight in our area but we do have some records from the mid-high elevations in our counties. I've been trying for years to locate these occurrences again but no luck yet. Here's hoping for this next season.

Next, note that *Leptosiphon acicularis* is now *Leptosiphon aureus*. This new name is simply a nomenclatural revision, meaning that the former name was not legitimate and this new name now is! We have one record of this plant from Placer County, which may or may not be legitimate. So you'll probably not need to wrassle with this change much unless you travel.

*Linanthus pungens* now has two subspecies! Ours is *Linanthus pungens* ssp. *pulchriflorus*. The other subspecies is *L. pungens* ssp. *hallii* and it applies to non-glandular plants in the mountains around San Diego. Our plants have a mixture of glandular and non-glandular hairs.

Moving Out of the family Boraginaceae
Ok, now onto the big shake-up. Boraginaceae has been split up again! The new local families made of genera formerly recognized in Boraginaceae are Heliotropiaceae, Namaceae, and the resurrected Hydrophyllaceae.

Heliotropium is now in Heliotropiaceae. Eriodictyon and Nama are now in Namaceae. Draperia, Hesperochiron, Hydrophyllum, Nemophila, and Phacelia are now in Hydrophyllaceae. The other genera not mentioned remain in Boraginaceae.

Here's how the family splits work now: Boraginaceae, as it's now defined, and Heliotropiaceae have fruits that are nutlets. Namaceae and Hydrophyllaceae have fruits that are capsules. Boraginaceae has deeply lobed ovaries. The other families do not. If the ovary is not deeply lobed and the inflorescence (“infl”) is coiled (scorpioid) and one-sided, plants can be in the families Hydrophyllaceae or Namaceae. Of these two coiled infl families, Hydrophyllaceae has only one genus that meets

*Heliotropium curassavicum var oculatum* is now in the family Heliotropiaceae.
these parameters, the monotypic Draperia. Draperia has opposite leaves. Namaceae has quite a few genera that have coiled infl, but those all have alternate leaves.

Now, if the inflorescence is not coiled and one-sided, the plants may belong to either Namaceae or Hydrophyllaceae. Hydrophyllaceae is made of herbs with entire or pinnate leaves, one style that is two branched, and has their stamens attached at one level. Namaceae is made of herbs too but also shrubs and small trees. They have entire or toothed leaves, and either two styles or one style with two branches. If they have one style with two branches, however, their stamens are attached at different levels.

Within Hydrophyllaceae, *Hesperochiron californicus* is now *H. nanus*. This plant grows up above 5000 ft in our area; this change is another one of those nomenclatural corrections, rather than reflective of any new discovery about its evolutionary history.

PHEW! But if you thought we were done, you'd be wrong. Because changes were made within the remaining Boraginaceae genera, too, let's dive in there next.

**Name Changes Within Boraginaceae Family**

*Pectocarya pusilla* is now *Gruvelia pusilla*. Gruvelia spp. have radially symmetric nutlets, all similar in size and shape. *Pectocarya* has one or two sets of paired nutlets where each nutlet, or each pair if there are two pairs, is situated opposite the other pair. For a visual guide to this, look on Calflora photos of each species on Calflora.

*Plagiobothrys hispidulus* is now *Sonnea hispidula*. *Plagiobothrys* has elongated inflorescences and nutlet attachment scars extending from the base of the nutlet to mid-nutlet. *Sonnea* have clustered inflorescences and nutlet attachment scars extending from the tip to mid-nutlet. *Plagiobothrys* has always required careful examination of the nutlet attachment scar to tell apart from *Cryptantha* so this is not a new required step.

*Cynoglossum* only has one species remaining in California — the non-native, invasive *C. officinalis*. The two natives have moved. *Cynoglossum grande* is now *Adelinia grandis*, and *Cynoglossum occidentale* is now *Andersonglossum occidentale*. *Cynoglossum* have purple flowers which grow among the leaves.

Both *Adelinia* and *Andersonglossum* have blue and white flowers which grow above the leaves. *Adelinia* has hairless stems, and few cauline leaves which have...
petioles. *Andersonglossum* has spreading hairy stems and many, sessile cauline leaves.

**Cryptantha Splits**
The last change is the biggest one yet. *Cryptantha* has been split! What we formerly called *Cryptantha* now belong varyingly into *Eremocarya*, *Greeneocharis*, *Johnstonella*, and *Oreocarya*. Only three of these five genera occur in our area. *Cryptantha circumscissa* is now *Greeneocharis circumscissa*. *Cryptantha humilis* is now *Oreocarya humilis* var. humilis. And lastly, *Cryptantha nubigena* is now *Oreocarya nubigena*.

Adelinia grandis, formerly Cynoglossum grande
Luckily, once you've recognized your plant as being a former *Cryptantha* and not a *Plagiobothrys/Sonnea*, telling the three new genera apart is quite simple, actually. *Oreocarya* now encompasses all the perennial species in our counties. *Cryptantha* and *Greeneocharis* are made of annuals. *Greeneocharis* have cushion or mat-like forms. They're short, wide and have red or purple roots that dye herbarium sheets when pressed. *Cryptantha*, on the other hand, are taller than wide, and their taproots are neither red nor purple.

So now you have a guide to navigate these big changes. The Boraginaceae revision has been expected for some time, so it's excited to see it finally implemented. All the keys and taxon pages on the eJepson are already updated, so head there if you want to read up on these new species/genera/families or if you want to see the other changes elsewhere in the state, such as the slate of new *Linanthus* species found in the coast ranges and a bunch of new Cryptanthas in the deserts and on the Channel Islands.

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**Upcoming Redbud Field Trips**
*By Theo Fitanides, Redbud Field Trips Chair*

Seasonal and viral conditions change rapidly; to keep in contact and sign up for these and other forthcoming field trips, please visit our Redbud Field Trips page or join our Facebook group. If these options don’t work for you, email me directly.

**Please follow County of Nevada and/or Placer Covid-19 health guidelines. We do not coordinate carpools.**

**ASAP on your own.** This warm/hot weather will speed up the blooms at North Table Mountain Ecological Reserve. I imagine it will make the blooms better before they fry and go into the primary portion of their life cycle — seed! You can look for botany friends by posting to our Redbud Forum Facebook group.
Mar 26. **Folsom Lake, Sterling Pointe.** Join long-time Sierra College botany instructor Shawna Martinez on another trip to Folsom to catch the next wave of wildflowers. Grasses are likely to be taller this year with the early rains, and we don’t know what the future holds, but Folsom Lake usually delivers as the water level recedes. We had a great trip with Susan Kotelnicki out here last month, identifying 30 species, and she will make a guest appearance on this trip! This current heat wave should make things open up more. [Sign up].

Apr 3. **Placer County Vernal Pools.** Join botanist and Education Committee Chair Hannah Kang on a tour of whichever vernal pools in Southwest Placer County are in best condition at the time. With our subpar rain year there probably won't be the hallowed bathtub rings of blooms, but we’re sure to see many delightful creatures with Hannah guiding. [Sign up].

Apr 16, 17, 23, or 24. **Shutamul Preserve.** Join land manager Christy Claes and others from the Placer Land Trust in trying to catch the larval stage of the California Dogface Butterfly, our State butterfly. California false indigo (*Amorpha californica*) is their sole host plant; this butterfly lays eggs only on this plant species ... and, while larvae, eat only it. Handily, after this plant species flowers a little later in the season, it also provides nectar for adult butterflies. Opportunities are available for future restoration volunteering on this and other PLT properties; join up to learn more about the local ecology and the organization.

April/May. **Shaded Fuel Break.** Join retired CalFire Battalion Chief and native-plant expert Chris Paulus for a whirlwind talk and tour of a Colfax shaded fuel break project he led.

April/May. **Bear River Geobotany.** Join Richard Marks and a possible special guest on a great interdisciplinary tour of the Bear River watershed. Expect conversations about biogeography, soil textures, hydrology, land history, and ... wait for it ... plants!

We’ll offer more adventures into the higher country as snow melts and magic unfolds.

**Save the Date**
**Jun 24-26. Sierra Nevada Field Campus.** Bill Wilson has once again garnered us a spot at SFSU’s Sierra Nevada Field Campus for a wonderful weekend glamping experience. Expect various hiking and ambling outings over the weekend. Details to come.

Aug 12-13. **Sagehen Bioblitz.** Calling all botanists, iNaturalist contributors, and enthusiasts! We have the special opportunity to glamp (tent or cabin) at the UCNRS Sagehen Creek Field Station. This is a deliciously intact meadow just over
the Sierra Nevada crest. We can join up with the tail end of the California Naturalists class and participate in documenting all the organisms we can. More details to come.

**Upcoming Events**

By Carol Thompson and Chrissy Freeman

Many CNPS chapters (as well as other organizations) are returning to in-person meetings, but you can take advantage of virtual presentations listed to travel the state from your armchair.

**Upcoming Events from Redbud**

**Mar 31**, Th 6 p.m.  **How to Find and Name New Plant Species** by Julie Kierstead. “*If it doesn’t key out or match any of the descriptions, maybe it’s not in the book....*”

Come hear how new species are discovered, from personal experiences as well as the experiences of others. Promising locations for finding new species, how to determine if you’ve found a new species, the steps in naming a new species, and who decides if the new species is valid will all be discussed.

**Apr 9**, Sat 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  **Spring Garden Faire** by Master Gardeners of Placer County. **Maidu Community Center**, 1550 Maidu Drive, Roseville. **Redbud will have a table**, selling native plants, books, and other merchandise. To volunteer, contact nativeplanthelp@redbud-cnps.org.

**Apr 18**, Mon 12 noon to 7 p.m.  **Redbud Spring Native Plant Sale**. Online at our Redbud Store. For details, see Plant Sale article in this issue, and **Plant Sale page** on website. Pickup purchases in Grass Valley by appointment on Sat., April 23.

**May 8**, Sun  **Mother’s Day Plant Sale at Miners’ Foundry**, 25 Spring St, Nevada City. **Redbud will have a table**, selling native plants, books, and other merchandise. To volunteer, contact nativeplanthelp@redbud-cnps.org.

**Upcoming Virtual Events from Other CNPS Programs**

**CNPS State Office**

**CNPS Naturehood Gardening Webinar Series**. First Thursday evening of each month, including the two events following.

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*Shasta huckleberry (Vaccinium shastense) was the first new species Julie Kierstead discovered, over 25 years ago.*

Julie Kierstead
Apr 7, Th. 5:30 p.m. **Nursery Shopping 101.** Nicole Calhoun, co-owner of Artemisia Nursery in Los Angeles, will take a deep dive into how to navigate nurseries and equip you with tips and tricks to help you plan and execute an effective nursery visit. [Register for Zoom].

May 5, Th. 5:30-6:30 p.m. **Backyard Community Science.** Through community science, everyone is invited to contribute to a deeper understanding of our shared environment. Learn how native gardens and growing spaces are contributing to community science projects across California. [Register for Zoom].

Oct 20-22. **CNPS 2022 Conference — Rooting Together: Restoring Connections to Plants, Place & People.** Every three years, CNPS holds California’s largest native plant-focused conference to bring together the native plant community, and the diverse disciplines and voices that define it. This year’s conference will be at the DoubleTree by Hilton in San Jose. Over 300 presenters across four tracks: conservation, plant science, horticulture and education. Workshops and field trips Oct 18-19.

**Yerba Buena Chapter**

Apr 14, Th. 7:30 p.m. **Climate Smart Restoration** by Dr. Chelsea Carey. [Register for Zoom]. Healthy riparian forests provide many critical services to humans and wildlife. A review of the carbon and soil health benefits of riparian restoration, explore climate-smart restoration principles and design and discuss a recent technique called inoculant-supported restoration.

May 12, Th. 7:30 p.m. **Native Plants in the Built Environment** by Dr. Kristina Schierenbeck. Native tree species in an urban forest provide habitat for insect fauna and the avifauna. Learn about efforts to restore, to the extent possible, the botanical underpinnings of ecological diversity, including in urban areas. [Register for Zoom].

Jun 9, Th. 7:30 p.m. **The Science and Practice of Fire Management** by Dr. Lee Klinger. [Register for Zoom].

**Bristlecone Chapter**

Mar 23, Wed. 7 p.m. **Plant Diversity on a Sky-Island in the Eastern Sierra Nevada: A Flora of Coyote Ridge and Flat, Inyo County** by Martin Purdy, an MS student in Botany at California Botanic Garden. The focus will be on interesting discoveries and results from about 1,400 plant specimens collected over the last 2.5 years.
Los Angeles/Santa Monica Mountains Chapter

Apr 14, Tu. 7:00 p.m.  Garden-Worthy Grasses and Grass-Like Plants for the Garden by Carol Bornstein, co-author of California Native Plants for the Garden and Reimagining the California Lawn: Water-Conserving Plants, Practices and Designs. The emphasis will be on the ornamental value of grasses and grass-like plants. With a wide array of colors, textures, and sizes to choose from, California's native grasses have much to offer gardeners. Some of the most desirable species will be illustrated. Information for logging onto the Zoom presentation will be posted on our website and Facebook 24 hours before the event and announced via email blast. If you want to receive this email, and you’re not on that chapter’s email list, subscribe.

Milo Baker Chapter
Check their website closer to these dates for further details

Apr 19, Tu.  Presentation by Bruce Baldwin, Professor and Curator of the Jepson Herbarium at UC Berkeley

May 17  Tu.  Plant Anatomy by Caprice Lee, Botany Professor at Santa Rosa Junior College

Jun 21, Tu.  Nomad Ecology: Diablo Range by Heath Bartosh, Senior Biologist & Rare Plant Specialist

Oct 18, Tu.  History of Herbariums by Stephen Barnhart

North Coast Chapter

Apr 13, Wed. 7:30 p.m.  Silvery Phacelia (Phacelia argentea), Rare Coastal Dune Beauty of Del Norte County by Sandra Jerabek, Naturalist and Director for the Tolowa Dunes Stewards and Katrina Henderson of CA State Parks. Register for Zoom. A discussion of the secrets of this charismatic plant, featuring heroic, ongoing efforts of volunteers to protect its scenic dune habitat and adjacent estuary.

May 11, Wed. 7:30 p.m.  Managing Forests to Blunt the Force of the Anthropocene by Mark Andre, forester. Come hear about how forests work and what does and doesn’t work in our forests to maintain biodiversity and ameliorate drought and climate change. Register for Zoom.

Upcoming Events from Other Organizations

Friends of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden
Mar 26, Sat. 10:00 a.m.  Trip to the Channel Islands by Liz Bittner. The deadline to sign up for individual online lectures is Friday at 3 p.m. the day before each lecture.

Master Gardeners of Nevada County
All workshops listed will be held at Demonstration Garden on NID Grounds, 1036 W. Main St., GV. If circumstances change, check website to see if workshop has been moved online.

Apr 2, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon.  Container Gardening – Thrillers, Spillers and Fillers. Discover the "5 Rights" for container gardening: Right soil, right container, right watering techniques, right plants, and right sun exposure.

Apr 9, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon.  Weeds: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly. How do weeds fit into our landscape and soil health? Weeds follow human habitation. Sometimes unsightly, weeds may crowd out desirable plants. Though they can be difficult to eradicate, there are safe ways to control your weeds. Learn common weeds and weed prevention and management strategies, using integrated pest management (IPM).

Apr 30, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon.  Waterwise Gardening.

Master Gardeners of Placer County

Apr 9, Sat 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  Spring Garden Faire. Maidu Community Center, 1550 Maidu Drive, Roseville. Includes Redbud booth! Experienced speakers, hands-on events, crafts for kids, foot trucks, and, of course, free home gardening advice from Master Gardeners. Topics include drought-tolerant gardening in different soil types.

UC IPM Webinars
Third Thursday of every month, learn more about pest identification, management, and using pesticides around the home and garden. Free and open to the public, with advance registration.

Apr 21, Th. 12:00-1:00 p.m.  Invasive Species in California (Part 2) by Karey Windbiel-Rojas, Associate Director for Urban & Community IPM. This webinar will cover key invasive species in California and actions you can take to reduce their spread. Register for this webinar.

May 19, Th. 12:00-1:00 p.m.  Squirrel Pest Management by Dr. Niamh Quinn, Human-Wildlife Interactions Advisor. Click here to register for this webinar.

Summary Calendar of Events
Details in listing for each organization. * indicates a Redbud event.


• Mar 26, Sat. 10:00 a.m.  Trip to the Channel Islands by Liz Bittner. The deadline to sign up is Friday at 3 p.m. the day before lecture. Friends of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden.

• *Mar 31, Th. 6 p.m.  How to Find and Name New Plant Species by Julie Kierstead. Redbud Chapter. How new species are discovered. Promising locations for finding new species, how to determine if you’ve found a new species, and more.
• **Apr 2**, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon. **Container Gardening – Thrillers, Spillers and Fillers**. The "5 Rights" for container gardening: Right soil, right container, right watering techniques, right plants, and right sun exposure. Master Gardeners of Nevada County.

• **Apr 7**, Th. 5:30 p.m. **Nursery Shopping 101**. CNPS Naturehood Series. How to navigate nurseries, and tips and tricks for an effective nursery visit. Register for Zoom.

• **Apr 9**, Sat 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. **Spring Garden Faire**. Maidu Community Center, 1550 Maidu Drive, Roseville. Speakers, hands-on events, crafts for kids, foot trucks, and free home gardening advice from Master Gardeners. Master Gardeners of Placer County.

• **Apr 9**, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon. **Weeds: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly**. How do weeds fit into our landscape and soil health? Learn common weeds and weed prevention and management strategies. Master Gardeners of Nevada County.

• **Apr 13**, Wed. 7:30 p.m. **Silvery Phacelia (Phacelia argentea), rare Coastal Dune Beauty of Del Norte County** by Sandra Jerabek and Katrina Henderson. Register for Zoom. North Coast Chapter.

• **Apr 14**, Tu. 7:00 p.m. **Garden-Worthy Grasses and Grass-Like Plants for the Garden** by author Carol Bornstein. The ornamental value of grasses and grass-like plants. Zoom detail in chapter listing.

• **Apr 14**, Th. 7:30 p.m. **Climate Smart Restoration** by Dr. Chelsea Carey. Register for Zoom. Carbon and soil health benefits of riparian restoration, climate-smart restoration principles, and inoculant-supported restoration. Yerba Buena Chapter.

• **Apr 19**, Tu. Presentation by Bruce Baldwin, Professor and Curator of the Jepson Herbarium at UC Berkeley. Milo Baker Chapter.

• **Apr 21**, Th. 12:00-1:00 p.m. **Invasive Species in California (Part 2)** by Karey Windbiel-Rojas. Register for this webinar. UC IPM.

• **Apr 30**, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon. **Waterwise Gardening**. Master Gardeners of Nevada County.

• **May 5**, Th. 5:30-6:30 p.m. **Backyard Community Science**. CNPS Naturehood Series. Learn How native gardens and growing spaces are contributing to community science projects across California. Register for Zoom.

• **May 11**, Wed. 7:30 p.m. **Managing Forests to Blunt the Force of the Anthropocene** How forests work and how to maintain biodiversity and ameliorate drought and climate change. Register for Zoom. North Coast Chapter.

• **May 12**, Th. 7:30 p.m. **Native Plants in the Built Environment** by Dr. Kristina Schierenbeck. Using native trees to improve the botanical underpinnings of ecological diversity, including in urban areas. Register for Zoom. Yerba Buena Chapter

• **May 14**, Sat 10 a.m. to 12 noon. **Softwood Propagation**. Master Gardeners of Nevada County.

• **May 17** **Tu. Plant Anatomy** by Caprice Lee. Milo Baker Chapter.

• **May 19**, Th. 12:00-1:00 p.m. **Squirrel Pest Management** by Dr. Niamh Quinn. Register for webinar.

• **Jun 9**, Th. 7:30 p.m. **The Science and Practice of Fire Management** by Dr. Lee Klinger. Yerba Buena Chapter. Register for Zoom.

• **Oct 18, Tu.**  *History of Herbariums* by Stephen Barnhart. Milo Baker Chapter.


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**Tell Redbud: What Are YOUR Interests in Native Plants?**

Let’s bring people together around common interests in native plants. Let’s build a robust Redbud Chapter that meets the needs of members and the public. Help us make progress towards those goals by spending just one minute sharing your interests in our tiny Redbud survey. (Please respond by Tuesday, April 19.)

Thanks so much! We’ll share highlights once we have the results. In the future, we hope to do occasional quick surveys on various relevant topics, as a “Tell Redbud” feature.

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**Buying Redbud Books**

The Redbud Chapter has researched, written and published two books covering over 700 species in our counties, *Wildflowers of Nevada and Placer County* (2nd ed. 2017), and *Trees and Shrubs of Nevada County* (2014). Here are three ways you can get them, for yourself or as gifts for friends and family.

- Naturally, we offer them at all Redbud plant sales.
- They’re always available at these local retailers.
- You can also purchase them online, from the CNPS store:
  - Tree and Shrubs
  - Wildflowers

*Knowing the parts of a flower is an important skill in plant identification. The plant ID key in the Wildflowers book features clear, detailed, attractive labeled images like this one.*
News to Know

**Ban Bee-Killing Uses of Neonics.**

Neonics are neurotoxic insecticides used almost everywhere, including our lawns and gardens. These pesticides are responsible for killing massive numbers of bees and other pollinators.

Learn more and then send an urgent message to your California state lawmakers urging them to pass Assembly Bill 2146, critical legislation that would safeguard pollinators, waterways, people, and the future of our food supply by banning unnecessary and harmful lawn and garden neonic uses.

**The Internet Has a Rat Poison Problem.** Did you know that consumers can buy and are purchasing powerful rotenticides from some big online retailers — even though EPA has banned their sale to consumers?

Rats are problematic around the world, their population surging in urban and suburban areas. They threaten outbreaks of extremely unpleasant human illnesses. In the agricultural sector, rodent urine and feces spoil an estimated 20 percent of the world’s food. Far too often, however, the most effective anticoagulant rat poisons also wind up killing birds and mammals that prey on rats — eagles, owls, hawks, mountain lions, and bobcats.

EPA regulations say that such rodenticides can be sold only in “agricultural, farm and tractor stores, or directly to [pest control applicators].” However, these regs pre-date the surge in online retail, and the agency has no kept up. Learn how some vendors and manufacturers, and the EPA itself have responded to queries about such practices.

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**Be the Redbud News...And Get Out the Word!**

*By Chrissy Freeman, Publicity Chair & Newsletter Editor*

Like the Redbud News? Enjoy sharing your love of native plants? Contribute to the newsletter! If interested in any of the following, email redbudchapter@gmail.com with subject “Redbud News.”

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*Striped mining bees on bush poppy (Dendromecron rigidida)*

Nancy Gilbert

Redbud News, March 2022
**Are You a Photographer?**
We’d love to feature in each newsletter issue some great photography by a member or a subscriber. Submit your photos of native plants (in your garden or in the wild) for possible inclusion in upcoming newsletters. To submit photos that are at least 500 kB in size. In your email or filename, please identify plant species depicted.

If we select your photo, we’ll ask you to sign a CNPS photographer’s release form.

**How About a Story?**
Share something about native plants. It could be a special aspect of your experiences with native plants, in terms what’s happening on your property or something you observed in the wild. Report on some aspect of botany, conservation, or ecology. Create a poem or a drawing.

Propose an idea or submit an article. Ideally, article should be no longer than 500 words (two typed double-spaced pages), but there is some flexibility.

**Are You Precise and Accurate?**
Are you a stickler for good grammar? Do you notice if punctuation is out of place? We’d love to share the editing and proofing of the newsletter among more people.

Do you have experience with layout? We’d also love to have someone who can do simple but precise layout for the newsletter fairly quickly, using any application, from InDesign to Microsoft Word. We do about five or six issues per year.

**Help Publicize Redbud and Native Plants in Placer County**
One more Redbud Publicity item, if you live in Placer County. We’re looking for someone who lives in Placer County share info about Redbud programs, plant sales, field trips and other events (and native plants!). Send email redbudchapter@gmail.com with subject “Publicity in Placer County.” Join the Publicity Committee.
Advocate for Native Plants and Habitats  
By Leslie Warren, Conservation Advocacy Co-Chair

Your CNPS Redbud Chapter has a Conservation Advocacy Committee. We advocate for conservation of flora by:

- Monitoring land use and development activities
- Providing input to cities and counties when land-use activities directly threaten critical habitat or create environmental impacts (such as air pollution and climate change) that indirectly affect our environment
- Seeking to mitigate adverse environmental impacts to a less than significant level

Right now, we are preparing comments on the Environmental Impact Report for the Idaho Maryland Mine in Grass Valley and working on a partnership with California State University (CSU) for management of a 307-acre vernal pool wetland that is a potential CSU campus in West Placer County.

Monitoring development activity for environmental impact and provide comments on those impacts are big jobs. So we need your help! Placer and Nevada Counties are growing quickly. Let's raise awareness of the impact of development on flora.

If conservation or advocacy is your interest, join us. We're planning a reception and training session for you in late April. At this session, we'll:

1. Take a wildflower walk
2. Learn about the development process, and
3. Talk about how we can participate in the development process to improve outcomes.

You'll also learn about our goals to create a library of resources to support Conservation Advocacy Committee activities and to join in and organize community events at which we will inform the public about development activity. An informed and engaged community is essential to good community development and preservation of a healthy environment.

We have lots of other ideas for our Conservation Advocacy Committee. If you'd like to join us and do conservation advocacy a few hours a week or so, contact our Co-Chairs Leslie Warren and Jeanne Wilson by emailing nativeplanthelp@redbud-cnps.org, with the subject line “Conservation Advocacy”. We'll send you details about our Conservation Advocacy Committee reception and training session.

We're looking forward to meeting you!
Share Redbud & Native Plants

When you chat with friends, family and co-workers about gardening, native plants, or Redbud, reinforce your message by sharing our Redbud brochure (https://bit.ly/3qp634e). It’s a PDF, so you can download it and then print it (color is best) or email or text it to other folks.

Please also share our new Local Landscaping Tips brochure (https://bit.ly/3JwZbcG). This PDF focuses on the benefits of landscaping with natives. (We’ll be updating the QR codes shortly.)

We’ll be updating the Redbud brochure shortly, so it has our current website URL: chapters.cnps.org/redbud/.

If you prefer, you can simply print this little article and share it. (We created a short link for each PDF, to make them a bit easier for people to type.)