



Mimulus MEMO

California Native Plant Society
Kern County Chapter
fall 2005

CNPS President's Message

Happy autumn to you! We began this planting season with over 60 people joining us at CALM for Randi McCormick and Diane Mitchell's informative workshop on landscaping with natives. It was a great success, and the walk about CALM gave us an idea how the plants would look a few years out of the pots. Please join us as we celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the California Native Plant Society with our sale at the CA Living Museum on October 22. We can always use help, so volunteer! It is great to see members at the sale, sharing their successes in growing the plants that make our California landscape so special. (And buying, of course!)

After 8 months as your president, I am seeing that if our group, and our activities are to grow, I'm going to need some more help! Read this list, decide what interests you, and sign up! Every bit helps.

1. We have lots of ideas for field trips and programs, but we need a couple of people to organize and publicize these events. If you want to do it by yourself, that's OK, too.
2. We need someone to organize a table display for environmental events, such as the Kern River Audubon festivals. This could be a sign or 3-fold display for your card table. Our brochures and Grass Posters, a schedule of activities, and your smiling face are all that it would take to start. We could really use someone from the east side, and someone from the west.
3. I have asked two of our members to think about organizing days for mapping and eliminating invasive exotics (alien weeds), in the Isabella and Bakersfield areas. Look for this activity next year. It's a good feeling to help eliminate those competitors of our natives! If other parts of the county need help, let me know, and we will see what we can do.

So please, turn yourself in! E-mail me at lucyg391@aol.com

Finally, PLEASE write your U.S. Representative, asking for their opposition to the Pombo-Cardoza bill, which will weaken the Endangered Species Act. Critical habitat acquisition to save species will be eliminated in this bill, and there go our native plants! (not to mention everything else that lives there) Our Congressmen and Senators need to hear from those of us who believe our natural heritage needs to be preserved for future generations of Americans.

Lucy Clark

THANK YOU !

Web Site Development

Steve Hampson

Vegetation Training

Linda Cooley

Ellen Cypher

Steve Hampson

Laura Stockton

Andy Honig

Exotic Weed Awareness Week

Lucy Clark

Linda Cooley

Clyde Golden

Steve Hampson

Andy Honig

Maria Polite

Chapter Council Meeting Participation

Harriet Morris

Mailing

Erma Colvin

Debby Kroeger

Native Plant Landscaping Workshop

Debby Kroeger

Randi McCormick

Diane Mitchell

Hospitality

Lucy Clark

Debby Kroeger

Laura Stockton

Workshop Underwriters

Eve Langer

McCormick Biological, Inc.

Does this seem incredible?

(The complete article is online at <http://www.cnps.org/programs/forestry/larson.htm>)

The Larson Project: National Forest Tree Farming Threatens Native Plant Diversity

In July 2004, the Groveland Ranger District in the Stanislaus National Forest released the Larson Reforestation and Fuels Reduction Project Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision. The decision was made by the Forest Service to aerially spray herbicides via helicopter on 1,200 acres bordering the southwest corner of Yosemite National Park. In the seventeen years since the 1987 Stanislaus Complex fires, the area has naturally grown into a healthy and diverse forest.

In 1986, ecologist Todd Keeler-Wolf identified the area as containing one of the most exemplary black oak stands in the Sierra Nevada. This area was subsequently designated as the Big Grizzly Research Natural Area by the Forest Service. Adjacent stands of similar black oak woodlands are slated for conversion to tree farms. Much of the Larson project area is predominately oak woodland forest, especially black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*).

Montane hardwood/black oak dominated forest community in the Larson Project area. These forests will be aerially sprayed with herbicides, bulldozed, burned, and replanted with even-aged, uniform pine tree seedlings, then re-sprayed. The loss of black oak from "brown and burn" intensive forestry regimes such as this has contributed to severe declines in wildlife diversity throughout the Sierra Nevada.

The Forest Service plans to use herbicides to kill native hardwoods and montane chaparral species to accelerate the growth of tree plantations for timber production. The agency also claims herbicides are essential to reduce fire hazard. The need for herbicides to accomplish these objectives is disputed widely by the public, including CNPS. Type conversion from oak woodlands to conifer plantations as proposed violates the Sierra Framework, which requires protection of oaks. Ironically, state and federal agencies are pouring funds into Sudden Oak Death research to protect oaks, while the Stanislaus National Forest plans to intentionally kill oaks to grow conifers for timber.

The plan to convert 4,000 acres of native montane oak and early successional forest to commercial conifer

plantations calls for ground-based spraying of the herbicide triclopyr followed by bulldozing the sprayed brush, burning the crushed plants, and dense planting of conifers. Further spraying is proposed one year after planting, three years after planting, and in the fifth, sixth, and eighth years after planting, to kill competing native wildflowers, shrubs, and non-commercial tree species.

CNPS is opposed to the use of herbicides on native vegetation, on sensitive species, or on sensitive species' habitat. CNPS disagrees with the USFS view that timber production in this area is so urgent that aerial and ground-based herbicide application is necessary. These actions are out of step with the Sierra Framework (the 2001 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment, as amended in 2004), which contains the current direction for management of the Sierra Nevada's national forest lands. The agency failed to conduct landscape analysis prior to proposing activities in westside montane hardwood forest. Under the new direction, the Forest Service is required to manage westside montane hardwood forests in order to promote oaks while reintroducing the natural fire regime. These new management standards incorporate fire ecology and an understanding of the linkages between early seral forests and biodiversity. Further installation of thousands of acres of tree farms in this region virtually guarantees a rapid return of the unnaturally dense stands of small trees that existed at the time of the 1987 fires. These conditions are generally thought to increase fire risk.

In September 2004, CNPS filed a formal appeal of the flawed project. The appeal was filed jointly with the California Oak Foundation and the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA). The Forest Service denied the appeal in October, and we are currently examining our options to decide how best to protect these sensitive plant populations, the oak woodlands of the area, and the species that depend on them. For more information, contact Vivian Parker, CNPS conservation coordinator for the Sierra Nevada region's national forests, at vparkerinnercite.com or Jennifer Kalt, State Forest Issues Coordinator, at jkaltasis.com.

For more information about the USFS Sensitive Plant Management program, see Bradley E. Powell's "Rare Plant Management on the National Forests and Grasslands in California" (PDF, 36k) in the CNPS Inventory, Sixth Edition (2001). For more information on the Sierra Framework, see Vivian Parker's "Update on the Sierra Nevada-Still in Peril" in the October 2003 issue of *Fremontia*.

Intimate Landscape

Sunday, August 7, 2005

LARA HARTLEY / PRESS DISPATCH

Slowly, quietly, I crawled on my knees over the pebble plains of Baldwin Lake Reserve, trying not to disturb any wildlife.

I was decked out in my signature hunting wear (stained, tacky khaki pants and a decrepit T-shirt), and the latest in knee pads from Wal-Mart (because the key word in pebble plains is pebble).

I set up my gear and tried not to breathe as I slowly fired off a shot.

Rats. The wind blew and the flower moved out of focus.

I bent again to focus on the minuscule bloom and tried again and again and yet again, until a good image was created.

Why, you might ask.

Is it the hunt for the unknown? The uncertainty of finding what one is looking for? The exhilaration on the capture of the prey? The bug's eye view?

All of the above and more — too see what is obvious and yet hidden — because deep within each flower bloom is another world.

People like Linda Cooley and Steve Hampson, of the Kern County chapter of the California Native Plant Society, love hunting wildflowers.

"Wildflowering is a great excuse to go hiking and camping in interesting places," said Steve, who has degrees in botany and computer science. "Every trip is a big Easter egg hunt."

Linda, who teaches junior high school science, is an advanced amateur botanist. "Once I went to the Osoyoos area of Canada just to see the cactus that grows there!" she said.

Both can happily spend hours sitting in a meadow determining a plant's species.

Ron Parsons and Brad Cotten of Daly City also travel thousands of miles looking for particular wildflowers. Ron has journeyed as far as Australia.

Brad loves the hunt, but especially the find.

"It doesn't even have to be rare," Brad said. "It is just the beauty."

(Personally, I prefer the rare ones.)

Ron's love of flowers extends to his job — a gardener for the city of San Francisco. He has a book coming out in the fall on orchids and one next year on a North American native lily.

"I hunt wildflowers because I like plants, and we have an amazing flora in this state," said Ron. "We have incredible diversity here with many extremely beautiful species, ones that people in other places wish they could see. When I look in a flower, I look at the beauty, wonder why, and feel lucky."

These are folks who look beyond the grand floral vista of a spectacular spring into the deeper beauty of an individual blossom — exploring the intimate landscape inside a flower that most people don't see.

I too have driven hundreds and hundreds of miles to photograph new flower species. In particular, those species in the *Calochortus* genus, sometimes called mariposa lilies.

There are 71 species — most of those occurring in the western United States.

I want to photograph them all.

No, we don't call that an obsession. We call it a goal. A girl has to have a goal!

One does not have to journey long distances in order to appreciate this unique avocation. What is great about this hobby is that anyone can do it, almost any time, any place.

One of my favorite spots to trek looking for new flowers is the Mojave Desert. When it dries brown and red, I move my hunting grounds up into the mountains, where there are flowers long into the summer.

Sometimes I travel looking for a particular flower and other times I go just to see what is up and blooming. Usually a short walk from the car leads to something new, like orchids in the San Bernardino Mountains.

The San Bernardinios are so botanically diverse; wildflowers abound, including several rare species that grow nowhere else.

Some of the most elusive are the endangered birdfoot checkerbloom, the San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover, and the world's smallest monkeyflower (the San Bernardino Mountain monkeyflower), all of which bloom in the spring.

Even late in the summer, there always seems to be flowers in bloom somewhere. The most common, like a lotus or cactus, which are usually the most overlooked, can reveal some beautiful details when examined with a magnifying glass.

On the photography site fredmiranda.com, there is a forum called "Macro," which is just a fancy way of saying "really close up."

Moderator Tom Hicks makes macro photography an art form. When asked "why macro," he replied, "In macro you not only see the beauty in your smaller subject but the essence of life itself, and how all the little parts fit together and how well they function and survive. It will cause you to look at the world in a whole different light."

A simple, magnifying lens can be the key to unlocking the curiosity of a child and a short walk from your car can be the beginning of a new way of looking at the world.

Available online at:

<http://www.vvdailypress.com/2005/112339800025009.html>

Lara Hartley is a photographer/writer for the Daily Press, the local newspaper of the Victor Valley area. Story courtesy of the Daily Press.

Growing California Penstemons

By Rebecca Lance

What is it about Penstemons? Some plants have the ability to inspire fanatical adoration in their devotees. Their admirers become fanatics, worshippers, addicts. Penstemons are such a group. As a confirmed Penstemoniac myself, I should know. I once drove over 600 miles just to see *Penstemon davidsonii praeteritus* in the Steen Mountains. Perhaps it is the elegant and inviting shape of the flowers, or the spectacular and almost iridescent blues and purples that characterize many species of this genus. Whatever it is, it is addictive. Just ask your local hummingbirds.

Penstemons grace almost every ecological niche of the Western US. They can be found on rocky alpine slopes, in low-lying grassy fields, and even in marshes. Most of the *Penstemon* in the nursery trade are hybrids of several Mexico and Great Plains species. These are large and showy plants, with spectacular flowers, but many are adapted to monsoon climates and some summer rain. In my garden, with its limited water, many falter and fade. Gardeners interested in dryland gardening should look instead to many of our western native species. The rock garden setting is ideal for many of these species, as these are plants that want well-drained soil, grit, a minimum of organic material, and a nice gravel mulch.

Penstemon heterophyllus (Foothill Penstemon) can be found throughout the Sierra foothills, as well as down into the coastal ranges. It can be distinguished from its close relative, *P. laetus* by the fact that *P. laetus* grows at higher elevations, and has a glandular inflorescence. (If you inspect the flowering stems of *P. laetus* with a hand lense, you will see that they are covered with fine hairs, and that each hair will be tipped with a dot of liquid.) *P. heterophyllus* has been in cultivation for many years, so there are many cultivars available in the nursery trade. *P. heterophyllus* 'True Blue' forms a compact mound of glossy green leaves about 8 inches tall and has incredible blue flowers on stems up to 12 inches. Other cultivars that are readily available are *P.* 'Blue Bedder', *P.* 'Margarite BOP' and a wealth of others. All are easy if grown in sunny gardens. This species is not fussy about soil and can even handle typical garden conditions, although it will be longer-lived if given good drainage and watered no more than once a week. Once the plant has finished blooming, cut off almost all of the flowering stems, leaving one or two to produce seed. In the fall, take the seed and sprinkle it wherever you would like more of the gorgeous blue blooms. It helps to sprinkle the seed in a mulch of grit, or pea-gravel, so it is not washed away by hard rains. Come spring, you should see many baby penstemons!

P. azureus can be found on many rocky talus slopes of central to northern California. The foliage is often glaucous (covered with a blue-white surface) and the flowers can be a spectacular shade of blue to blue-violet, often emerging from yellow buds. The plant makes a sizable presence in the garden, forming mounds about 18 inches tall and wide. A few years ago, I collected seed of *P. azureus* from a mountain in Lake County and have made the plant available under the name *Penstemon azureus* "Lake County Special". It remains one of my favorite plants, with silvery blue compact mounds of foliage and blue-violet flowers. This plant can become woody at the base, and benefits from an aggressive shearing after

bloom. It prefers full sun, a well-drained soil, and definitely benefits from a gravel mulch. It is a great plant to have as a back-drop to a sunny dry rock garden.

For the smaller rock garden, there are many choices of native penstemons. One of the easiest is *P. davidsonii*. This is a mat forming plant native to high elevations from the central Sierra Nevada on into Oregon and Washington. It has small green leaves and large lavender flowers. It can be grown in sun to part shade, but always does best if it planted on the north side of a rock and given a gravel mulch. The rock will shelter the roots of the plant and keep the soil cooler so that this high altitude species can adapt to our lower elevations. Thus treated, this delightful species will roam around the base of the rock and make an evergreen mat 1-2 inches tall. Water it once a week or every other week once established.

Another small *Penstemon* for the rock garden is the much more rare *P. californicus*, from mountains of San Diego County. The foliage on this plant is a wonderful silvery color, and it forms mounds about 4 inches tall and up to 18 inches across. The flowers are a small, but plentiful, and are a nice shade of deep purple. Give it a well drained sunny bank, gravel mulch, and a rock. We water ours once every week or two.

If you prefer your plants big and bold, there are a number of great drought tolerant penstemons just for you. Many of these penstemons are from very dry areas of California, and will not tolerate much water once established. *P. eatonii* has 40 inch spikes of bright red flowers. It is short-lived, but like all *Penstemons*, it reseeds well. *P. palmeri* is a huge beauty. Large clumps of leathery blue green leaves shoot up 4 foot spikes of very large pale pink flowers in late spring. This is one of the few fragrant penstemon, and beloved by bumble bees, which can easily crawl into its ample blooms. *P. floridus*, a close relative has tall spikes of deep rose pink. *P. grinnellii* forms dense mounds of blue grey foliage about 2 feet tall and half again as wide. It has pale pink flowers that are not quite as large as those of its cousin, *P. palmeri*, and on much shorter stems. Although less showy in bloom, *P. grinnellii* is actually one of my favorite landscape penstemons as its mound of foliage looks so good year round. All four of these *Penstemons* need full sun and well-drained soil. Water them only to get them established. Water more than 1-2 times a month will predispose them to root rot.

We are fabulously lucky to live in the western US, home to so many *Penstemons*. It is easy for any gardener to celebrate this luck by planting some of these spectacular plants in the garden. One of my great joys is to sit on the back patio in the evening and watch the hummingbirds fight lustily over the penstemons that I have planted just for them. Try it. You will like it.

Rebecca Lance is President of the Sierra Rock Garden Society and Proprietor of Granite Gardens Rare Plants, a nursery specializing in waterwise plants for the rock garden. She is a self-declared "Penstomaniac" and a huge fan of Eriogonums. For more information about growing Penstemons and other California native plants in the rock garden, visit her website: www.ggrareplants.com

Weed Whacking, update

Six energetic CNPS members arrived at the Panorama Vista Preserve at 7 am on July 31st, with their loppers and hand saws at the ready. Some cut the Ailanthus, others hauled the small trunks up and out of the ravine, where it was stacked to be removed another day. We visited with the horseback riders, enjoyed seeing a colt frolic, and completed our work with a visit to an area burned earlier in the spring. The cottonwood and willow were sprouting from their roots, and the monkey flower was in bloom down by the river. All in all, it was a successful first (for us) annual celebration of National Invasive Weeds Awareness Week and our first event honoring CNPS' 40th anniversary this year. Many thanks to Andy Honig for giving us the opportunity to explore the PVP, and to help rid it of the noxious Tree of Heaven. (Next year, he says we can come to pull every alien mustard plant by hand!) Thanks also go to Maria Polite, Linda Cooley, Lucy Clark, Steve Hampson, and Clyde Golden. By 9:30, we were toasting CNPS with ice water at the Village Grill, and planning next season's field trips. It was a good morning!

Vegetation sampling, update

In June, CNPS put on a weekend vegetation sampling workshop at WindWolves. Josie Crawford came down from CNPS central and showed us how to do 'Releve' and Rapid Assessment. A hardy band of campers spent the night and a good time was had by all. Although, truth be told, 'Releve' is a bit more like work than some of us expected. But they say it gets easier with practice. This is an on-going project for CNPS, so if you missed out this year, there should be other opportunities next year. As before, you can find out more about this project at http://www.ics.uci.edu/~hampson/kcnps/notes/sampling_workshop.pdf

Requests for Slides or Digital Photos

The CNPS Vegetation Program is setting up a new web page to request donations of photographs for vegetation types in California. We are aiming for images that principally represent the different plant communities found around the state, so that the images can be incorporated into the next edition of the Manual of California Vegetation and other resources. Thus, we are interested in your close-up shots and landscape views of vegetation, especially for vegetation alliances/series that may vary in nature from Northern to Southern California. Please see the main CNPS vegetation web page for a link to the new slide request program: <http://www.cnps.org/programs/vegetation/index.htm>. On the web link, we will have a list of plant communities in which we are in need of images, and we provide general instructions for how to donate images.

The CNPS Horticulture Program would like digital photos of your native garden for inclusion in the soon-to-be-launched CNPS Horticulture website. Please participate by sending your photos to CNPSHort@comcast.net. With each photo, include the following info: 1) Your name, 2) Month photo was taken, 3) names of plants (common or scientific), 4) Location (City, County), 5) tips for growing in our area.

Pam Muick departure

Pamela C. Muick, Ph.D., Executive Director, is leaving CNPS; her immediate plan is to take a well-deserved sabbatical, culminating nine years of serving as a non-profit executive director. At CNPS, working closely with volunteers and staff, Pam has dedicated herself to implementing the strategic plan. A few highlights of CNPS accomplishments during her three-year tenure include a revised budgeting and accounting system, new employment and contract policies, a new Development Program, and revitalized programs for Rare Plant, Horticulture and CNPS Press, including several new publications. Pam is particularly pleased that she was able to visit more than half of the chapters in their home ecosystems; she plans to continue giving oak talks to chapters upon request. CNPS wishes Pam the best in her future endeavors. After July 22 Pam may be reached at pmuick@sbcglobal.net.

Remember we have a web site at <http://www.cnps.org/chapters/kern/> Stop by now and then.

Wayne Roderick botanical prints

As many of you are aware, in his living trust CNPS Fellow and beloved friend Wayne Roderick (1920-2003) left his collection of more than 120 botanical prints and other botanical art work, as well as some botanical dinnerware to San Francisco Botanical Garden's Helen Crocker Russell Library of Horticulture, to be sold to benefit the library. We have decided to give the collection the best possible showing, and to provide the best possible opportunity for all of Wayne's friends and colleagues to see the work and, if desired, to purchase a memento of his life. The art work will be on exhibit in the library from October 1 through December 30. Pictures that are hung can be purchased at any time and picked up at the end of the show. Other work, some framed, some matted, some just wrapped, will be displayed in bins and may be purchased throughout the duration of the show.

To honor Wayne and celebrate his life, we will be hosting a special reception and sale, including a small silent auction, at the library on Sunday, October 16, from 3 to 6 pm. We are trying to spread this information as widely as possible among our peers, Wayne's people, and others who would be interested. I'm asking you to spread the word to your chapters and beyond.

I would appreciate responses being sent to both my work and home addresses:

bpitschel@sfbotanicalgarden.org and bpandrp@peoplepc.com

Thank you all!!!

Barbara M. Pitschel, Head Librarian
San Francisco Botanical Garden Library

CNPS Grass Posters Available

The beautiful new CNPS grass posters have arrived. Each set of posters has four 12"x18" posters (three of native grasses, one of invasive grasses). On the back of each poster is information on grasses: the anatomy of a grass; grasses in general; California's native grasslands; and the effect of invasive grasses.

Each set of four non-laminated posters sells for \$12.00 (plus tax) to CNPS members and \$15.00 for non-members. The laminated sets are \$15.00 for CNPS members and \$20.00 for non-members. If you are interested in getting your hands on these posters they can be purchased at our upcoming plant sale.

CNPS Off-Road Vehicle Sign Policy

Adopted September 10, 2005 by CNPS Chapter Council

Policy Statement

The California Native Plant Society supports the land management option of designating areas and routes as "closed to ORV use unless designated and signed open", which mandates that only areas and routes that are both signed as open and designated as open on agency maps are available for off-road vehicle (ORV) use; all other lands and potential routes are unequivocally closed to ORV use.

Background

CNPS recognizes that off road/highway vehicle use is a popular and legally permitted use on certain areas of California public lands, including lands owned by federal, state, and local governments. However, on many public lands inadequate law enforcement, insufficient signage, absence of maps, and conflicting or unclear rules facilitate trespass, often unintentional, into prohibited areas and consequent damage to sensitive areas and species. CNPS uses many of our existing policies to advocate for the protection of sensitive plant resources in the road designation process. Several land management agencies (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, etc.) are currently embarking on road designation processes, which evaluate the effects of routes on rare plants, plant communities and other resources. The efficacy of such road designations is largely dependent on keeping vehicular recreation limited to the designated routes, in particular by the use of consistent signs stating where ORV use is allowed. Two basic approaches to route designation are used by land management agencies: "Closed unless signed open" and "Open unless signed closed". CNPS considers the "Closed unless signed open" management option to be the more effective and less costly method of keeping vehicles on designated routes. Allowing vehicles only on trails identified as "open" can minimize the

common and costly problem of having closure signs removed or vandalized. When a trail is designated closed unless there is an official sign opening it, the incentive to remove or damage signs, effectively opening an area to vehicular use, is removed. This has the benefit of reducing demands on law enforcement, reducing replacement and maintenance costs, and eliminating visual impacts of extensive signage on public lands. Consistent use of this management option throughout the state would eliminate confusion regarding areas where off-road use is permitted. While the CNPS recognizes that sign vandalism and disappearance can occur to any type of designation sign, we support the conservative approach that relies upon route designation, accurate maps and consistent signs stating where ORV use is allowed. This approach minimizes potential impacts to native plants and habitats and ensures that the outcome of the route designation process is not compromised in instances where signs disappear and need to be re-installed. Any other approach allows for native plants and habitats to potentially be impacted until signs are re-installed.

ORV Impacts on Native Plants

ORV's impact native plants and habitats in a number of ways:

- *Cause significant soil erosion, sedimentation of streams (which destroys critical habitat for other rare species) and damage to fragile ecosystems.
- * Spread invasive weeds that out-compete native plants, alter natural habitat and cause harm to farmers and ranchers. One dirt bike or ORV can spread 2,000 invasive plant seeds over a 10-mile radius (Wilshire et al. 1978)
- * Spread certain plant-focused pathogens such as Port Orford Cedar root disease (*Phytophthora lateralis*) and sudden oak death by dispersing spores on tires and through runoff into riparian systems off of routes and trails. These organisms can cause serious ecological harm to our State's native plant resources.
- * Directly damage plants, trees and animals. More than one-quarter of saplings run over by a snowmobile just once will likely die as a result (Neumann and Merriam 1972).
- * Generate emissions containing toxic chemicals, including benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), that pollute the air and water, and injure or kill plants, animals, fish and microscopic aquatic life. Most off-road vehicles use inefficient two-stroke engines that burn a combination of oil and gas. These engines emit 25% - 30% of the oil-gas mixture back into the environment (US EPA 1991)

Goal/Purpose

A "closed to ORV use unless designated and signed open" policy allows CNPS chapters/members to advocate an effective, easily implementable, economical, and enforceable land management option for keeping vehicles on designated routes and minimizing impacts to native plants from ORV recreation. This signage policy reduces confusion and makes it easier for riders to avoid damaging protected areas and the native plant species they contain. It also makes it easier for other users of public lands to continue to enjoy California's native plants and natural communities while avoiding the dangers, ecological damage, noise, and dust associated with ORV use.

Guidelines/Recommendations

The Off-Road Vehicle Sign Policy is a simple position statement that chapters/members can use as part of a comprehensive strategy to minimize conflicts between native plants and ORV recreation. This policy can be used in scoping comments, comments on environmental documents, and as part of protest comments. This policy can be used at the federal, state or local jurisdictional level.

Standards

In this case, minimum standards are not necessary. The Off-Road Vehicle Sign Policy is simply an advocacy tool, based on conservation of resources - not only protecting native plants and plant communities, but agencies' educational and enforcement resources.

Native Plant Sale Volunteer Sign-Up

October 22, 2005 at CALM, 10500 Alfred Harrell Hwy

Name _____, email _____

Daytime phone # _____, evening phone # _____

Please circle the time and task you will help with:

Pre-sale:	pass out/ post flyers	set-up and arrange plants on Friday, October 21st; 10:00am		
Sale:	7am – 10am	bring coffee/ doughnuts	last minute details	cashier
	10am – 1pm	cashier	sales	carry out
	1pm – 3pm	cashier	sales	carry out
	3pm – 5pm	cashier	sales	clean-up

Complete and send this form by October 10th to Debby at CALM, 10500 Alfred Harrell Hwy, Bksfld, CA, 93306
OR call Lucy at 391-9302 with your availability.

Thanks.

CNPS - Kern County Chapter
PO Box 9622
Bakersfield, CA 93389-9622

The mission of the California Native Plant Society is to increase understanding and appreciation of California's native plants and to conserve them and their natural habitats through science, education, advocacy, horticulture and land stewardship.