

Darlingtonia

Fall 2018
OCT-DEC

Newsletter of the North Coast Chapter of the California Native Plant Society
Dedicated to the Preservation of California Native Flora

Nursery News by Chris Beresford

Editor's note: Nursery News was inadvertently omitted last issue, so this article covers changes since last spring.

As our new nursery site continues to evolve, I have many folks to thank for all of their help. Since last time, we have accomplished many tasks that needed to be done! We have been able to: clean up and fence the site; lay fabric cloth; move tables into this new area and fill them with plants; reinstall the large shelving unit; put up the remainder of the fencing between our planned demonstration garden and the riparian area, which made our outdoor nursery space deer-proof; put down weed-barrier cloth for 2 walkways; move 7 pallets of potting soil into the hoop house for use through the year; put down clear plastic sheeting to kill weeds in the future demonstration garden area; set up a shade structure covered with shade cloth; and recently moved all four used container "corrals" away from the back of the hoop house just outside the fence. Thanks to Evan Mahoney-Moyer, John Trewin, Melinda Groom, David Callow, Sam Rich, Alan and Barbara Wilkinson, Gary Falxa, Sam & Greg O'Connell, Carol Ralph, John Stewardson, Nicole Montee, Ann Burroughs, Barbara Reisman, Richard Beresford, Jon Hill, Tim and Anita Gilbride-Read, Carol & CJ Ralph, Christine Kelly, Karen Isa, Tom Allen, Sandy Andersen and Sydney Carothers for their much appreciated assistance. Thanks everyone, the nursery site is really coming together!

A dedicated group of volunteers show up to work on Wednesdays as well as extra days transplanting, watering, cleaning up, and doing whatever needs to be done. Thanks to Barbara Reisman, Barbara Wilkinson (queen of the vinegar-to-kill-pesky-weeds!), Sam O'Connell, Karen Isa, Ila Osburn, Sharon King, Nancy Brockington, Carol Ralph, Carol Woods, Ron Melin, Joy Melin, Mary Alward, Bonnie MacRaith, Clara Nilsen, Christine Kelly and Sue Marquette.

I would also like to thank our watering team who make sure our plants stay well hydrated, especially in summer. Thanks to Mary Alward, Rita Zito, Sam O'Connell, Carol Woods and Barbara Reisman.

In addition to work days, volunteers take on special tasks and I would like to recognize and thank them all for all of their contributions:

Sam O'Connell stocks and keeps track of our sales through the Kneeland Glen Farm Stand. She checks our plant shelves, filling in and adding new species with signage as we have space or when they are blooming. Sam also makes all the informational plant signs for the plant sale and farm stand shelves as needed.

Jon Hill has been building sturdy 4' x 10' tables for the nursery. This enables us to elevate our plants in line with cleaner, better nursery practices. As of this writing, he has made 8 tables. Thank you Jon!

Richard Beresford designed, built and installed (with help from Jon Hill, Alan Wilkinson and Sam Rich) our shade structure. We were without a

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Find out what's happening:

- Visit our website:
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FIELD TRIPS, LONG AND SHORT

Please watch for updates on our web site (www.NorthCoastCNPS.org) or sign up for e-mail announcements (Northcoast_CNPS-subscribe@yahoogroups.com).

Outings are open to everyone, not just members. All levels of expertise, from beginners to experienced botanizers, are welcome. Address questions about physical requirements to the leader. Contact the leader so you can be informed of any changes.

***With a little help choosing dates and contacting leaders, Carol could schedule more 2-hour plant walks close to Arcata-Eureka. If you can help, please contact her!

October 6, Saturday. Lassics Day Hike. The Lassics area in Six Rivers National Forest west of Ruth Lake is a treasure. The air is invigorating; the views are stupendous; the geology is impressive, and the plants are hardy, unique, and rare. We will hike two short trails to the tops of two peaks, at 4,000-5,000 ft. elevation. Bring lunch, snacks, and plenty of water. There are no facilities. Return late afternoon or evening. **Meet at 8:00 a.m.** at Pacific Union School (3001 Janes Rd., Arcata), 8:30 at the Kohl's end of Bayshore Mall Parking lot, or 10:00 at Dinsmore Store on Highway 36. From there it is about 1/2 hour. Tell Carol you are coming: 707-822-2015 or theralphs@humboldt1.com.

October 14, Sunday. Botanizing the Hammond Trail Loop. 1-3 p.m. Along this wonderful McKinleyville trail see remnants of the native vegetation. Wildflower author and enthusiast **Elaine Allison** will lead this walk of about one mile along coastal bluffs and coastal prairie, through Beach Pine forest and streamside forest, where you will see many common plants and at least one officially rare species. Meet at the west end of Murray Rd. at 1 p.m. For information: call 707-822-2015 or theralphs@humboldt1.com

October 21, Sunday. "Conifers on Campus," 1-3 p.m. A plant walk with **Dr. Dennis Walker**, the man who brought conifers from all corners of the world to create a remarkable collection on Humboldt State University Campus. Not all conifers look like Christmas trees! Learn what makes a conifer and broaden your understanding of these trees and shrubs. Meet at the green front doors of the dome greenhouse, east of B St between Science D (where Botany labs are) and the Wildlife Building. Weekend parking is free in campus lots. For

information: 707- 822-2015.

November 4, Sunday. Bear River Ridge, Monument Ridge Day Hike. To witness firsthand the setting and habitat of the proposed wind energy development on Monument Ridge, between Rio Dell and the coast, we will walk one or more segments of the small, quiet, county road that traverses it. This will be partly on the route described for Hike 60 in *Hiking Humboldt Vol. 2* by Rees Hughes. The open prairie along the ridge offers grand views in various directions. We will respect the private property by staying on the road. Bring lunch and water; dress for the weather. **Meet to carpool at 9:00 a.m.** at Pacific Union School (3001 Janes Rd., Arcata) or 9:30 a.m. at the Kohl's end of Bayshore Mall parking lot. Tell Carol you are coming: 707-822-2015 or theralphs@humboldt1.com



What should our forests look like?

One 300-year-old Sugar Pine stores as much carbon as 175 30-year-old

White Fir.

-from the summer 2018 newsletter of the *Pacific Forest Trust*, which cites this paper:

Stephenson, N. L., et al. 2014. "Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases continuously with tree size." *Nature*.



EVENING PROGRAMS

Evening programs are free, public programs on the second **Wednesday** of each month, September through May, at Six Rivers Masonic Lodge, 251 Bayside Rd., Arcata. Refreshments at 7:00 p.m., program at 7:30 p.m. For information or to suggest a speaker or topic contact Michael Kauffmann at 707-407-7686

Oct 10 "Champion Campions of Northwestern California" A talk by a plant taxonomist about the *Silene hookeri* complex might sound too academic, but Dr. Michael Mesler, also a pollination biologist at Humboldt State University, will bring it alive as he takes us roaming the Klamath Mountains, finding *Silenes* of various colors and forms. He will take us with him pursuing the question, "Is this a new species?" His studies defined five species in northwestern California and western Oregon, all decidedly rare.

Nov 14 "Restoring Nature One Garden at a Time" Real gardens grow bugs? Yes! Learn about the vital role insects play in the web of life from an informative, entertaining, and inspirational video of a lecture by Douglas Tallamy. Tallamy is a professor of entomology at the University of Delaware who has pioneered research comparing insect diversity on native and non-native plants.

Dec 12 Native Plant Show and Tell. Members share pictures, stories, writings, foods, samples, etc. related to native plants. Contact Michael Kauffmann michaelekauffmann@gmail.com

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shade area for months so the plants were starting to show stress, but they are much happier now.

Chris Brant helps out when the area around the hoop house and other spaces need to be weed-whacked. Thanks to Alan and Barbara Wilkinson for mowing. And last but in no way least, I would like to thank Barbara Reisman, who helps direct nursery operations while Richard and I are off visiting grandchildren or otherwise gallivanting around. Barbara is also in charge of our watering volunteers, helps out on extra work days, and is willing to take on other tasks as they come up.

Thank you so very much to all of our volunteers! Without you, the nursery operation, a very important part of our chapter, could not happen. The money we earn from plant sales funds our chapter activities and special projects, such as a yearly donation to the Invasive Weed Council, research projects for college students, the wildflower show, school programs, our page in EcoNews, the quarterly newsletter to our members, and the chapter meetings.

Grant Received

Our chapter was one of the first to apply for and receive a grant from the state CNPS to help us implement CNPS Best Management Practices to grow clean nursery stock. This was a response to the serious threat of infecting natural habitats and gardens with the root rot diseases in the genus *Phytophthora*. This grant helps pay for the tables that Jon Hill is making, as a requirement to have all of our plants elevated above the "splash zone." We are working toward having a clean hoop house as we begin a new cycle of starting seeds for the first time in this space. This means cleaning our shoes of all dirt and either putting on booties or

purchasing a sterilizing mat to walk over. Currently, we sterilize all of our tools and tables after each use. We wash our gloves and towels and do not reuse dirty ones until they are cleaned. We have also moved all of our used containers away from the back door of our hoop house as requested by the CNPS Chapter Council's Ad Hoc Committee on Phytophthoras. We continue to work hard to implement Best Management Practice guidelines.

Helping Out at the Nursery

We can always use extra hands at the nursery!

In addition to the regularly scheduled Wednesday workdays from 10 – 1, where we do a variety of activities (start seeds, transplant starts up into larger containers, clean up and maintain plants), we also do special projects as they come up and add extra work days as needed.

It would be great to have enough waterers so they could work in teams, either sharing the watering days or alternating weeks to water. Unlike the scheduled workdays at the nursery, you can water any time of the day, affording flexibility in that task. For more information and/or to volunteer, contact Barbara Reisman at reisperson@gmail.com or call 707-267-0397. Working at the nursery is a fun way to get involved!

Please do NOT drop off containers at nursery

Currently, we are unable to clean and sterilize used pots. Do not leave pots unless they are cleaned and sterilized for at least 3 minutes in a bleach/water solution.

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Crogon Hole 5 August 2018

by Carol Ralph

Having consulted various smoke-condition websites, sixteen CNPSers set out this day to learn what a "hole" is, to see a location that was recently a focus of botanical collecting by the botanists at Humboldt State University, to revisit the site they had collected, or just to enjoy a day in the mountains. Crogon Hole is in Six Rivers National Forest east of Hoopa, accessed from the Mill Creek Lake Trailhead or from Bear Hole Trailhead (another hole!). The trails have recently been described briefly and mapped for hikers by Ken Burton in

Hiking Humboldt Vol. 1.

Finding the trailhead is part of the adventure, as signage in Hoopa and the Forest is often lacking. We departed from Mill Creek Lake Trailhead, which also has trails to Mill Creek Lake and Waterdog Lake.



Smoke and snags, representing fires present and past. Note the fallen tree, the eventual fate of all these snags. Also note the young conifers emerging from the Tobacco Brush on the left side of the picture. (Photos by author)

During this hike we were immersed in forest fires past and present. A dense haziness rendered the landscape flat and eerie. That was the manifestation of the present fires burning somewhere north of us. Outside of the White Fir (*Abies concolor*) and Sadler Oak (*Quercus sadleriana*) at the trailhead, the vast slopes densely clothed in head-high Tobacco Brush (*Ceanothus velutinus*) from which protruded ranks of tall, bare snags were the legacy of the 2008 Megram Fire. The devastation was obvious, but so was the regrowth, as the force of vegetation proceeded with building a new forest.

The trail was an old bulldozer road, cleaned up two years ago to provide access if necessary to yet another, more recent fire. A few Greenleaf Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), Bush Chinquapin (*Chrysolepis sempervirens*), and a silk tassel (*Garrya* sp) were mixed in with the dominant, fragrant Tobacco Brush. Regularly accompanying us along the road were the sticky flower stalks and wide, mat-forming leaves of Siskiyou Penstemon (*Penstemon anguineus*), the

tall stems bearing bright pink flowers of Common Fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*) and thickets of Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*). The future of the slope could be seen in the young conifers poking out of the brush--White Fir, Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*). Though the brushy landscape

seemed like a dry environment, eight small watercourses, from damp mud to flowing streams, crossed the trail, suggesting that the brush is protecting the soil and aiding absorption of the winter rains.



Looking for gentians among the corn lily

Each wet spot was an oasis featuring selections of streamside plants, such as Mountain Boykinia (*Boykinia major*), Meadow Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Hosackia pinnata*), Monks Hood (*Aconitum columbianum*), Tall Phacelia (*Phacelia procera*), a semaphore grass (*Pleuropogon* sp.), and Leopard Lily (*Lilium pardalinum*).

Shortly before our destination we encountered full-sized, live trees. We had passed out of the fire zone and into a cooler, shadier, but open forest--a "normal" forest that fit our expectations. Soon (about 2.8 miles from the cars) we were eating late lunch on the logs and benches in the shade of big Incense Cedars at Andy's Camp, at the far edge of the first big meadow, right near Crogon Creek at about 5,200 ft elevation. This meadow is part of a large network of meadows that make up Crogon Hole. The Hole had escaped the Megram Fire but was suffering a different attack--the encroachment of conifers. Young cedars, firs, and Douglas-fir were sneaking into the edges of the meadows, shrinking the area available to herbaceous, sun-loving plant species. The large, gently sloped meadow by Andy's Camp was filled with Narrowleaf Mule Ears (*Wyethia angustifolia*) and studded with Incense Cedar, some large enough to be majestic. The rough, large leaves of the Mule Ears were dry and crunchy, and every single Mule Ears flower had been eaten off. We saw no sign of cattle, so we suspect deer favor these flowers.

After lunch some of the group headed up the hill to see Crogon Rocks, a name bestowed by recent botanists on a rocky ridge above the meadow. A rock cairn on the main trail shortly before the creek marked where to turn uphill on a small trail

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Sugar Lake Trail 6-8 July 2018

by Carol Ralph

"One of the most species-rich conifer forests on Earth" are Michael Kauffmann's words about the Russian Wilderness in the Klamath National Forest. (*Conifer Country*. 2012. Backcountry Press) Sugar Lake is an easily-accessed



Sugar Lake photo by Luiza Figueira

corner of these beautiful mountains, and nineteen botanizers came out to see it. Most of the group camped Friday and Saturday nights at Scott Mt. Campground, at 5,400 ft. one hour north of Weaverville. Two stayed at a motel in Etna, and one stayed at Trail Creek Campground along the South Fork Salmon River. Hike #16 in *Conifer Country*, augmented with information from the webpage connected to that hike, was our guide for the trail.

The trailhead, which we found can be approached from three different routes, is on the road shoulder where forest road 41N14 crosses Sugar Creek. It features a lush, roadside ditch well-stocked with flowers, including Leopard Lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) and Mountain Boykinia (*Boykinia major*). The trail is forested and shady all the way, uphill but never steep. Forest plants amused us along the way, including handsome Washington Lilies (*Lilium washingtonianum*) and flowering carpets of Twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*). Following John Sawyer's admonishment to years



Linnaea borealis photo by Luiza Figueira

of botany students to "Look up!" I tried to remember to scan the forest for age, composition, and other defining characters of the habitat. I did notice that a middle section of trail was more level, with more rich soil, and more large trees. The "mixed conifer" forest shifted constantly in species mix. The "wet meadow" referred to in Kauffmann's book was a damp area with herbaceous green vegetation, but not sunny or grassy. Approaching the lake the trail was on drier, crunchier, grayer soil in open forest featuring lots of Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *murrayana*) and ubiquitous Bush Chinquapin (*Chrysolepis sempervirens*), Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), and

Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Low thickets of dark green Sierra Laurel (*Leucothoe davisiae*) suggested where water accumulated at other times.

Sugar Lake was set in a rocky basin at 6,000 ft., ringed by mixed shrubs backed by conifers. We saw nine species of conifers at or from the near end of the lake, including some large, stately Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*), and White Fir (*Abies concolor*) at the campsite. The other species were Lodgepole Pine, Mountain Hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), Shasta Fir (*Abies x shastensis*), Brewer Spruce (*Picea breweriana*), Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*), and Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*). We encountered all of these along the trail as well, plus Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*). I didn't see Jeffrey Pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), but Kauffmann describes it there. (We saw it in the Scott Mt. Campground.) What a treat, to be in the area where John Sawyer and Dale Thornburgh found 400 species of vascular plant, including 17 species of conifer!

Among the non-conifer species we were excited to find mycoheterotrophs, those flowering plants, formerly called saprophytes, that lack chlorophyll for photosynthesis and instead draw nutrients and water from fungi that are mycorrhizal with trees or shrubs. First we spotted a deep red Snow Plant (*Sarcodes sanguineum*). In the old forest we found both Gnome Plant (*Hemitomes congestum*) and Fringed Pine Sap (*Pleuricospora fimbriolata*).



Snow Plant photo by Len Mazur

These two species are easily confused. The rounded clumps of Gnome Plant flowers are sometimes pinkish, leading to one of its names, False Pink Asparagus. The insides of the individual flowers are densely hairy, and the edges of the petals are smooth. Stalks of Fringed Pine Sap are cream-colored and more conical, the flowers packed into a thick, somewhat pointed, asparagus shape. The individual flowers are totally lacking hairs, and the edges of the petals are raggedly fringed. (Should you encounter a plant not quite round enough to be *Hemitomes*, nor pointed enough to be *Pleuricospora*, creamy colored but hairy inside the flowers, you might be looking at Pine Foot (*Pityopus californicus*), a rare species that can be confirmed by its horseshoe-shaped anthers.) The other mycoheterotrophs we found were tall Pine Drops (*Pterospora andromedea*), a stunning clump of red-striped Can-

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that connects to another on the top of the ridge. We encountered forest plants, like Swamp Currant (*Ribes lacustre*) and Trailing Gooseberry (*Ribes binominatum*) side-by-side, and at a tiny stream Trillium-leaved Sorrel (*Oxalis trilliifolia*), with larger leaves than Redwood Sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*) and several, not single, flowers on each flower stalk. At a meadow with a stand of Corn Lily (*Veratrum californicum*) and a Gray's Lovage (*Ligusticum grayi*) signaling its wetness we found blooming Klamath Gentian (*Gentiana plurisetosa*). A drier "meadow" was a remarkable spread pure buckwheats--mats of yellow-flowered Sulfur Buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*) and white-flowered Arrow-leaf Buckwheat (*Eriogonum compositum*). When we saw rock outcrops to our right, we turned that way and walked cross-country to them. Rock gardens that last year on this same date were a myriad of blossoms this year were drying and tired. A blooming stem of Ladies Tresses Orchid (*Spiranthes romanzoffiana*) and a few flowers on Whorled Penstemon (*Penstemon procerus*) cheered us, while we identified other species by curled up or evergreen leaves-- Lace Lip Fern (*Myriopteris* (formerly *Cheilanthes gracillima*), Quill Leaf Lewisia (*Lewisia leeana*), Ball-headed Sandwort (*Eremogone* (formerly *Arenaria congesta*), We could see the possibilities and the need for more time to spend here.

That was our brief introduction to Andy's Camp, Crogan Hole, and Crogan Rocks. A 2.5-hour drive from the coast plus a 2-hour hike from the car made a lot of travel for a day trip. Next time can be an overnight. At least now when we hear about a botanist who collected there in the 1930's, we will have a mental picture of Crogan's Hole, though we also will wonder how the picture was different almost 100 years ago.

Hidden Springs Beach Trail 16 June 2018

by Carol Ralph

Attracted by the Rohdes' promise of "enough plant species to bedazzle the most blase botanist" (*Humboldt Redwoods State Park. The Complete Guide. 1992.*) twelve CNPSers parked on the road shoulder opposite the entrance to Hidden Springs Campground in Humboldt Redwoods State Park and walked the Hidden Springs Beach Trail.

The trail entrance dropped quickly off the road, but before we got to it, we stopped to admire lush mats of Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) with exceptionally bright flowers, some plants pink, others purple. A less conspicuous, smaller tussock of California Milkwort (*Polygala californica*) caught our attention because few people knew it, and its vaguely pea-like

flowers were confusing. It is in the milkwort family.

Below the road, the trail was immediately in the dense shade of magnificent Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) growing on a level bench above the river. Some bore fire scars, reminders of the fire regimes that held sway here until a hundred or so years ago. The trunks of these Redwoods looked especially straight; they did not flare out at the base. This was because the flared bases were covered by three meters of silt deposited during the flood of 1964. Fortunately, Redwood can tolerate such burial. A few Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), California Bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and Big-leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) grew among the Redwoods. The understory and ground layer were sparse, but presented a good range of familiar Redwood forest species. We saw both Smith's and Hooker's Fairy Bells (*Prosartes smithii* and *hookeri*) and both Douglas Iris and a probable Purdy's Iris (*Iris douglasiana* and *purdyi*). The more inland species of each pair indicated this park's more inland position than other Redwood parks.

The habitat changed abruptly where the trail turned left to follow the river closely along the upstream edge of the rocky peninsula called Eagle Point. With more light, more water, and varied rockiness, more species could find what they needed. The riparian strip along the river included Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and willows (*Salix* spp.). The rocky knoll hosted Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), California Black Oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and Canyon Live Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*). A wonderful assortment of shrubs was strung out along the trail. Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) was common throughout, but the others were represented by few individuals. These were Western Azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*), Cream Bush (*Holodiscus*), French Broom (*Genista monspesulana*), California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Western Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), Coyote Brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*), and Lewis' Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*).

Scattered along this part of the trail we found the sight that this trip was timed to see, blooming Redwood Lilies (*Lilium rubescens*). We savored their delicate pinks and whites and their heavenly fragrance. Farther along, in thick shrubbery below the trail was a stand of

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Help Needed!!

Contact Carol Ralph 707-822-2015 or theralphs@humboldt1.com

Publicity Coordinator. Have you noticed how many different ways we need to communicate our activities these days? Our newsletter, Econews, Times Standard, radio, websites, Facebook, flyers, other clubs, etc. We need someone to help our event planners by feeding the information to the appropriate places by the various deadlines. This is a well defined and VERY important job.

Wildflower Show Coordinator. We need a fourth person to take some of the planning-level responsibilities of the show. If you believe in the Wildflower Show as a terrific outreach and education event and want to assure its continuance and even growth, this is your chance to make a difference.

Workshop Chair. Organizes workshops, as many as desired on as varied topics as suggested.

Hospitality Assistant. Be responsible for refreshments for an evening program or other event and/or assist Melinda in same.

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taller (think 8 ft. tall), more robust lilies. The orange color showing in some buds, plus their growing near water and in a group, suggested they were Leopard Lilies (*Lilium pardalinum*).

The next feature was the "rock garden," a truly rocky slope down to the trail, which was made of laid rocks here. Its plants were mostly dry, but the strong, blue-purple, upright funnels of Ithuriel's Spear (*Triteleia laxa*) and the violet rays and yellow centers of an "aster" (probably *Erigeron*) were having their turn. Soon the trail emptied us onto the beach on the inside of a wide curve of the South Fork Eel River. We were in the focal point of a green amphitheater--the ancient trees on the hillside opposite were the audience. These majestic Redwoods had watched over the South Fork Eel for centuries, watched the Lolangkok Villages on its shores, watched the gravel fill arrive in the wake of logging upstream, and now they watched over a weedy river bed thick with White Sweetclover (*Melilotus alba*) sprinkled with Black Mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), *Dysphania* sp., Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Star Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Moth Mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*), and Rose Clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), all non-native plants, some truly invasive. A very disappointing vista for these majestic trees. We found solace in a nook in the steep, silty bank, where behind a screen of Hairy Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*) we found a few precious Diogenes Lantern (*Calochortus amabilis*), Wavy Leaf Soapplant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), Giant Vetch (*Vicia gigantea*), and one Kellogg's Tauschia (*Tauschia kelloggii*).

We continued around the peninsula and back to the cars through more Redwood forest, making it a loop walk. Given the short distance the trail covers, the plant diversity was indeed impressive. We enjoyed the wide array of species and the overall pleasant day in this state park.

Kneeland Glen Farm Stand

5627 Myrtle Avenue in Eureka

open daily from 12 – 6

We are now selling plants at the Kneeland Glen Farm Stand. We offer plants throughout the year and sell them when they look their best, outside of the spring and fall plant sales. Our display space is limited, so if you don't find the plant you are looking for, contact us at: northcoastcnps@gmail.com and we will get back to you.



MEMBERS' CORNER

THANK YOU RENEWING MEMBERS

Paul Anderson
Chet Boddy
Ann Burroughs
Christy Graham
John Longshore/Judy Longshore
Robin Mize
Michele Palazzo
Barbara Reisman
Michael Stuart/Bethel Laborde
Jan Walton
Rebecca Zettler
Patricia Sennott
William Eastwood
Becky Price-Hall
Ned Forsyth
Bruce Kessler/Pam Kessler
John Yoakley
Melinda Bailey/Mark Bailey
Ken Berg

Arlene Broyles
Colin Fiske
Susan Halpin
Ronald Hildebrant
Elaine Weinreb
Veronica Yates
Rita Zito
Missouri Botanical Garden

THANK YOU NEW MEMBERS

Sam Crivelli
Diane Stewart
Annette C Padilla
Eric Olson
Sydney Godfrey
Edith Smith
Eli Kallison
Christine Boyd
Ryan Thompson
Matthew Hinton

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Support these local businesses and with proof of your North Coast membership, receive discounts on your purchases.

Greenlot Nursery, 10% discount on plants, 443-9484

Lost Foods Native Plant Nursery: 10% discount on plants, 268-8447, LostFoods.org

Mad River Gardens: 10% discount on plant purchases, 822-7049

Miller Farms: 5% discount on plant materials, 839-1571

Pierson's Garden Shop, 10% discount on all garden shop items (except sale or non-discountable items—please ask staff before going to register), 441-2713

Samara Restoration LLC, 10% discount on plants, 834.4379 / samararestoration.com

JOIN CNPS!

To join or renew, you can either: send your name and address, check (payable to CNPS) CNPS, 2707 K St., Suite 1, Sacramento, CA 95816 or pay on-line CNPS.org

FALL PLANT SALE PHOTOS

Look for highlights and thank you's in the next issue!



A special thank you to Anna Bernard for serving as the Plant Sales liaison for so many years, and another special thank you to Christine Kelly for taking on that role with this fall's sale. We can't do any of this without dedicated volunteers like these!



CNPS at North Country Fair

Thank you, booth volunteers at the North Country Fair! Carol Ralph, Karen Isa, Rita Zito, Frank Milelcik, Carol Woods, Stephanie Klein, Melinda Groom, Kathryn Johnson, Evan Mahony Moyer, and Ila Osburn made lots of people contacts and got a good list of "Yes-I-Would-Like" sign-ups. People understood the fun and importance of CNPS. Extra thanks to Rita for taking our Darlingtonia in the All Species Parade. She had a great time and it was important too, as the only representative of the Plant Kingdom.

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS/CONTACTS

President	Carol Ralph	707-822-2015	theralphs@humboldt1.com
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Wildflower Show	Position Open		Contact President Carol Ralph
Chapter Council Delegate	Larry Levine	707-822-7190	levinel@northcoast.com
NEC NCCNPS Representative	Gary Falxa	707-476-9238	gfalxa@suddenlink.net
Econews CNPS Page Editor	Position Open		Contact President Carol Ralph
County Land Use Lead	Marisa St John	707-601-0898	upperredwoodcreek@gmail.com

COMMUNICATIONS

North Coast CNPS members have four ways to share information with each other:

Issue	Print Date	Submission Date	Announce Events In
Winter	January 1	December 1	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr
Spring	April 1	March 1	Apr, May, June, Jul
Summer	July 1	June 1	Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct
Fall	October 1	September 1	Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan

E-mail newsletter articles, factoids, tidbits, etc. to the Newsletter Editor by the submission date.

Articles should generally be no more than 1,000 words and images can be any size and in these formats: JPG, JPEG, BMP, GIF, or PNG (note preferred location in the article and send image as a separate attachment).

- The **Darlingtonia Newsletter** (quarterly),
- Our **chapter's website**: www.northcoastcnps.org
- **E-mail lists/forums** To subscribe, send an e-mail to: Announcements: NorthCoast_CNPS-subscribe@yahoogroups.com / Gardening: NorthCoast_CNPS_Gardening-subscribe@yahoogroups.com
- **Like us on Facebook** www.facebook.com/NorthCoastCNPS

EcoNews and You

We, the North Coast Chapter of CNPS, are a member organization of the Northcoast Environmental Center (NEC), a valuable voice for conservation in our area. We have a seat on their board of directors. The NEC is the only organization with which we share our mailing list. We think it is important that our members receive *EcoNews*, an informative publication about conservation issues in our area. Our chapter pays NEC to mail *EcoNews* to our members who are not also NEC members. You can reduce this cost to our chapter by joining NEC at www.yournec.org or requesting your *EcoNews* be electronic (contact Gary Falxa at gfalxa@suddenlink.net).

NATIVE PLANT CONSULTATION SERVICE



Are you wondering which plants in your yard are native? Are you unsure if that vine in the corner is an invasive exotic? Would you like to know some native species that would grow well in your yard?

The North Coast Chapter of the California Native Plant Society offers the Native Plant Consultation Service to answer these questions and to share our experiences gardening with natives. This service is free. We hope it will inspire you to join CNPS or make a donation.

Contact our coordinator, Samantha O'Connell at 707-601-0650 or maineflower@gmail.com, who will put you in touch with a team of volunteer consultants who will arrange a visit to your property to look at what you have and help choose suitable plants for your garden.

(Continued from page 5)

dystick (*Allotropa virgata*), and two orchids, Spotted Coralroot (*Corallorhiza maculata*) and Western Coralroot (*Corallorhiza mertensiana*). By the end of the day we dubbed this the "Treasure Trail" because the mycoheterotrophs kept surprising us like treasure poking out of the ground.

The weekend treats were not all on the Sugar Lake Trail. The wet meadow and the Pacific Crest Trail at the Scott Mt. Campground provided good botanizing as well. The meadow was drier than in previous years, reflected in fewer Bigelow's Sneezeweed (*Helenium bigelovii*). White Rush Lily (*Hastingsia alba*) was abundant and the most common plant. Our favorites included Shasta Leopard Lily (*Lilium pardalinum* ssp. *shastense*, formerly called *Lilium kellyanum*), Little Elephant Head (*Pedicularis attolens*), Bog Asphodel



Serious botanizing on the PCT photo by Luiza Figueira

(*Nartheicum californicum*), and California Pitcher Plant (*Darlingtonia californica*).

On a Sunday morning walk west on The Pacific Crest Trail, we were charmed by two members of the aster family (known as

"composites" because their "flowers" are each a head of many flowers). First was a yellow composite that held a single, yellow flower head with a necklace of long, pointed bracts on a long stem above an untidy collection of long, narrow leaves. The number of yellow "petals", the ray flowers around the compact, yellow disc flowers in the center, varied. With the help of Ken DeCamp's *Wildflowers of the Trinity Alps* we determined it to be California Little Sunflower (*Helianthella califor-*

nica). It was sprinkled along the trail edge. Next was a non-yellow composite. It was a deep pink flower with only petal-like parts, no central disc. It was on a weak stem having long, narrow leaves. This was Woodland Wire Lettuce (*Stephanomeria lactucina*). We saw it in only one place.

We followed the trail about a mile through open fir-pine forest in brushfields of Greenleaf Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*) and Huckleberry Oak (*Quercus vaciniifolia*), stopping at rocky outcrops. We finished the walk by spotting a final non-green flowering plant. Looking like a pine cone sitting on the ground, California Ground Cone (*Kopsiopsis strobilacea*) is a parasite that attaches directly into the roots of trees or shrubs, usually manzanita or madrone. It is in the broomrape family.



California Little Sunflower with 10 ray flowers and 4 of its disc flowers open. Photo by the author

By the numbers it was definitely a successful trip-- thirteen conifers, six mycoheterotrophs, one parasite. Beyond the numbers, we were in scenic country almost devoid of non-native species, gazing at stately trees and thrilling at cheerful flowers. The weather was perfect; the company amazing. The Sugar Lake Trail was a good length and difficulty for our group. We did think it was longer than the book's 4.2 miles round trip. Three people's phone apps or pedometer suggested it was possibly more than 6 miles. As a closing thought, consider that these wonderful plants and habitats are in the care of the U. S. Forest Service. The many sincere, hard-working people in the National Forests need our support and feedback. Don't hesitate to get to know the people on the ground and in the offices that try to manage these huge expanses of landscape.

Help State Parks—Second Saturday Work Days

Meet at 9:00 - work until noon

Second Saturdays of every month volunteers gather for "restoration work days" at either Trinidad State Beach or Patrick's Point State Park. That usually means pulling English Ivy, a very satisfying, vigorous activity, which leaves an area looking better than when you arrived. Wear sturdy shoes for walking off trail. Gloves and tools are provided, or bring your own. Volunteers receive a free entrance to Patrick's Point State Park. With questions call 677-3109 or write michelle.forys@parks.ca.gov.

Patrick's Point State Park Dec. 8

Meet at the visitor center. Ask at entrance for worksite

Trinidad State Beach Oct. 13 and Nov. 10

Meet at picnic area parking lot in Trinidad just off of Stagecoach Rd. north of Trinidad School

Humboldt Lagoons State Park Oct. 20-21

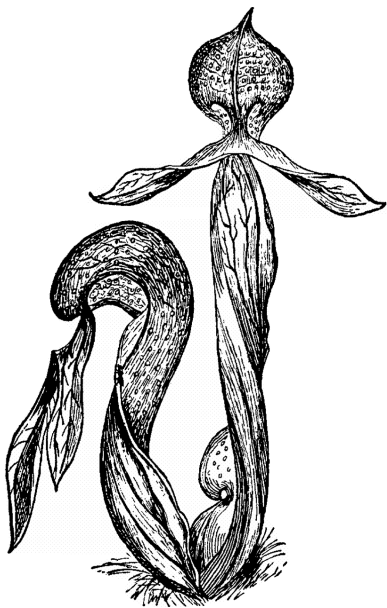
Meet Stagecoach Hill Azalea Nature Trail off Kane Rd./Big Lagoon Ranch Road

**CNPS, North Coast Chapter
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Arcata, CA 95518**

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CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

Darlingtonia



Visit us at
NorthCoastCNPS.org

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October

- ◆ 6 Day Hike
- ◆ 10 Evening program
- ◆ 14 Day Hike
- ◆ 21 Day Hike

November

- ◆ 4 Day Hike
- ◆ 14 Evening program

December

- ◆ 12 Evening program