

REIMAGINING THE

Cadillac Desett

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 2016

BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP

USING NATURE'S TECHNOLOGY
IN RESPONSE TO DROUGHT
LISA NOVICK, THEODORE PAYNE FOUNDATION





NATIVE: NATURE'S TECHNOLOGY



Photo: Lisa Novick

Desert Gold, Sandverbena, Death Valley







LIVING TECHNOLOGY REFINED & SELECTED BY NATURE OVER TIME



Photo: Lisa Novick

Juniper, Turpentine Bush, Nolina, Mojave Desert







OAKS IN CALIFORNIA 56 MILLION YEARS



Photo: Lisa Novick

Native oaks support 5,000 species of beneficial insects & animals







NATIVE: ADAPTED TO RAINFALL



Photo: Lisa Novick

Creosote, Desert Gold, Death Valley







ADAPTED TO SOIL



Photo: Lisa Novick

Phacelia, White Tackstem, Death Valley







ADAPTED TO CLIMATE



Photo: Lisa Novick

Turtleback, Death Valley







ADAPTED TO WILDLIFE...



Photo: Lisa Novick

Cleveland Sage & Allen's Hummingbird







WILDLIFE ADAPTED, TOO



Photo: Lisa Novick

Spring Azure butterfly on CA Wild Lilac
Caterpillar forage food: CA Wild Lilac fruit (Ceanothus)

Dogwood (Cornus)







NATIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS ARE ADAPTED DUE TO CO-EVOLUTION



Caterpillar of the California Sister butterfly on an oak leaf



California Sister butterfly
Caterpillar forage food: CA Native Oaks
(Quercus)







CALIFORNIA'S PLANT RICHNESS

California has 6,000+ species, subspecies & varieties of native plants, more than any other region of comparable size in the United States.

Over one-third not found outside California.

California is a biodiversity hotspot!

(Introduction to California Plant Life, Robert Ornduff, Phyllis M. Faber & Todd Keeler-Wolf. California Natural History Guides, 69; U.C. Press, 2003.)







CALIFORNIA'S GEOLOGIC RICHNESS



800 miles long, 250 miles wide, California has an incredible variety of landforms

These landforms vary in distance from the ocean and equator, making a variety of habitats, which make California's variety of native plants







CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANTS

Use one-seventh the water of most non-natives

Know how to deal with drought

Do not need fertilizers, soil amendments or pesticides









NATIVE PLANTS FOR FULL SUN



Photo: TPF

TPF Native Plant Garden Tour







NATIVE PLANTS FOR DRY SHADE



Photo: Lisa Novick

TPF Native Plant Garden Tour







NATIVE PLANTS FOR CLAY SOIL



Photo: TPF



BB&
ATTORNEYS AT LAW?
Celebrating 125 Years



... AND NO SUMMER WATER



Photo: Lisa Novick

TPF Native Plant Garden Tour







NATIVE PLANTS FOR INSECTS



Valley Carpenter bee & Indian Mallow







... AND ANIMALS



Photo: Antonia Warner

Cedar Waxwings & Toyon







FRENCH NATIVE BOXWOOD IN THE WILD, IN BURGUNDY

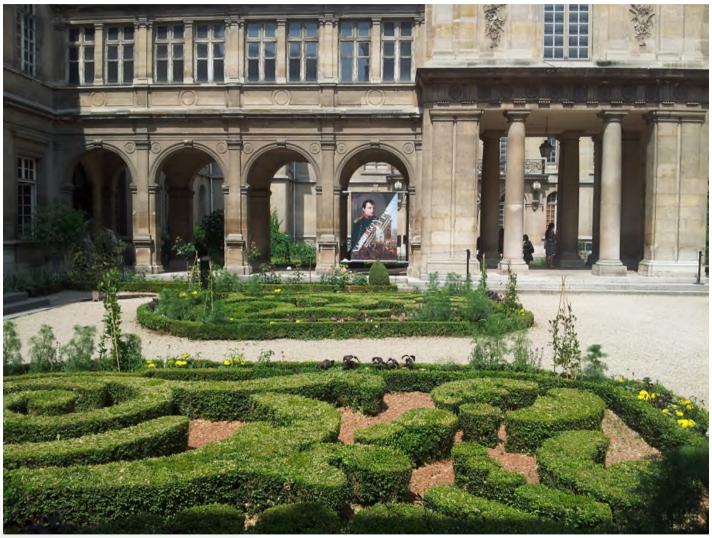








FRENCH NATIVE BOXWOOD MUSÉE CARNAVALET, PARIS









JAPANESE NATIVE PINE & MAPLE FOREST OUTSIDE KYOTO









JAPANESE NATIVE PINES & MAPLES SILVER TEMPLE, KYOTO









CALIFORNIA NATIVE LANDSCAPE?











CALIFORNIA NATIVE?



Photo: TPF

Carpinteria, Coral Bells, Fescue, Wild CA Lilac







YES!



Photo: TPF

Coral Bells, Fairy Duster, Manzanita, Penstemon, Sage







YES!



Photo: Lisa Novick

Swale with Fescue, Manzanita, Sedge, Wild Rye







YES!



Photo: TPF

Blazing Star, Coyote Brush, Monkeyflower, Sage, Verbena







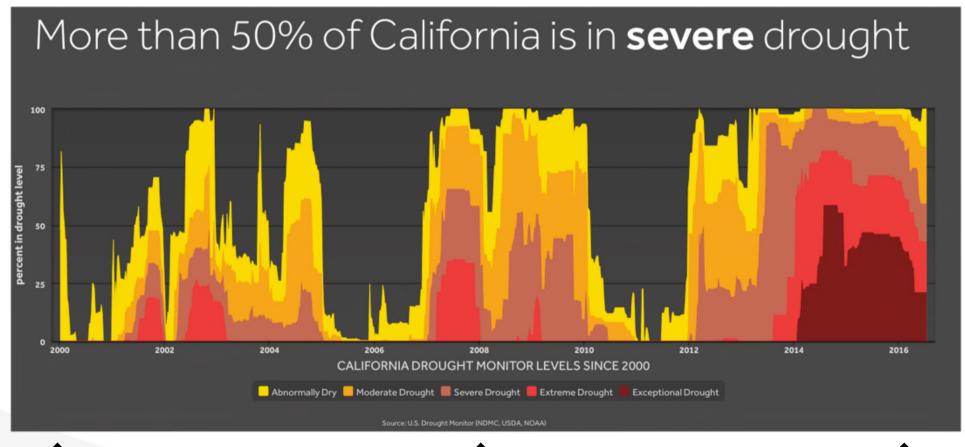
We need to **EMBRACE NATURE'S TECHNOLOGY** TO **CONSERVE WATER** & SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY







WORST DROUGHT IN CALIFORNIA'S RECORDED HISTORY















WATER FACTS

In California, 37 of the last 40 centuries were dry.

The 20th century was one of 3 wet centuries in the last 4,000 years.

California's growth was predicated on the expectation of an uncharacteristic amount of water.

(Introduction to Water in California, David Carle. California Natural History Guides, 76; U.C. Press, 2004.)

DROUGHT IS NORMAL







20% of California's energy use is for pumping and treating water.

Households use from 50 to 70% of their water on landscaping.









WE ARE IN A SIXTH MASS EXTINCTION

The world has lost 52% of its wild vertebrate animals since 1970.

(Living Planet Report, 10th Edition. World Wildlife Fund, 2014)

There is direct evidence of insect and animal pollinator species decline in North America.

(Status of Pollinators in North America. The National Academies, 2006)

Two-thirds of North American bird species at moderate to high risk of extinction; in California, two-thirds of our arid-land species.

(State of North America's Birds, 2016; North American Bird Conservation Initiative)







WE NEED POLLINATORS

Native bees are more efficient pollinators than European honey bees – up to 250x more efficient



Photo: Lisa Novick

Female Valley Carpenter bee with Indian Mallow flower







WE NEED BIRDS

Birds contribute over \$3 billion of natural pest control to California farmers, & \$17 trillion of ecosystem services to the world economy. (United Nations report)









WE NEED LIZARDS

Lyme disease
is rare in
California due to
Western Fence lizards,
whose blood has
a protein that
kills Lyme disease.

(California Agriculture, Volume 52, Number 2)



Photo: Lisa Novick







Extinction rate 1,000 times faster than normal background rate

Plus:

Increased drought Increased temperature extremes

WE NEED TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE,
RESILIENT CITIES THAT DELIVER
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES







We should not squander California's resources on ornamental non-native plants that use six times more water than natives but feed neither people nor wildlife.







THE SCIENCE OF CO-EVOLUTION

As the California landscape evolved, its plants and animals evolved together with it.

Evolution has made 90% of leaf-eating insect species able to eat *only* native plants.



Charles Darwin







INSECTS ARE ESSENTIAL



Photo: Lisa Novick

Sweat Bee on Buckwheat



Photo: Lisa Novick

Insects are:
Crab Spider on Gum Plant flower

Food for other insects and animals
Decomposers of organic waste
Population regulators of other organisms



