

# California Phenology Project

Detect plant responses to climate change

F. Lavoipierre

**Sat, 2/18**  
**10:30am - 4:30pm**  
**Blaksley Library**  
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden

## CPP

The California Phenology Project (CPP) is a major partner in a nationwide effort to track the changes in timing of seasonal life cycles.



## Get Involved

This workshop will provide you with all the training you need to contribute valuable and high-quality data to this unique scientific effort.

**Become a Citizen Scientist today!**

Santa Barbara Botanic  
**the GARDEN**

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[sbbg.org/cit-sci](http://sbbg.org/cit-sci)

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# What is CPP?

The **California Phenology Project** is a major partner in a nationwide monitoring program funded by the National Park Service (NPS) to track the effects of climate change on the seasonal cycles of wild plant species (learn more at [www.usanpn.org](http://www.usanpn.org)).

**Phenology** is the study of the timing of seasonal plant and animal life cycle events, such as the flowering and fruiting of plants and the hatching of fledging of birds.

In order to detect the causes and consequences of variation in plant and animal phenology, scientists require large quantities of data, across large geographic areas, and we rely on citizen scientists to help create the largest, highest-quality data set possible.

To achieve this goal, the CPP invites residents across California to observe and record key phenological events in ecologically important plants. Since 2011, citizen scientists, educators, and national park staff have contributed over 1,300,000 observations to the CPP, and we now see the many of our monitored plant species are highly sensitive climate. This workshop will provide you with all the training you need to contribute valuable and high-quality data to this unique scientific research effort.

The CPP was initiated in seven National Parks: Joshua Tree, Santa Monica Mountains, Golden Gate, John Muir Historic Monument, Redwood National Park, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, and Lassen Volcanic National Park, but many participants provide high-quality data from hiking trails, other state and national parks, botanic gardens, their back yard or school yard, and other wild lands. Volunteers assist by monitoring plants using the standardized methods developed by the USA-National Phenology Network and used across the US, allowing observations in California to be compared to those collected elsewhere.

**Join us for this workshop and learn the answers to the following questions: What species are we monitoring in California? How does climate affect their leafing, flowering, and fruiting? Which species are most sensitive to climatic conditions?**

Dr. Susan Mazer, Director, The California Phenology Project and Professor of Plant Ecology & Evolution, UCSB



T. Wardlaw