January 2013

The Bay Leaf

California Native Plant Society • East Bay Chapter
Alameda & Contra Costa Counties

www.ebcnps.org www.groups.google.com/group/ebcnps

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The San Antonio Forest: A tale of big trees, exploitation, and hope for the future in our own backyard
Speaker: Todd Keeler-Wolf

Wednesday, January 23, 7:30 pm
Location: Garden Room, Orinda Public Library (directions below)

The San Antonio Forest is the collective name of the native Oakland Hills redwoods that give Redwood Road and Redwood Regional Park their names. Over time this forest has been a spiritual place for the Ohlone, an economic boom for Oakland and the Bay Area, and a place of recreation as well as an outdoor education facility for thousands of Bay Area urban dwellers. Few of us realize the historic and ecological details of this fascinating forest. Some of the world's largest and oldest coast redwood trees once stood here, and we can still see their evidence (including, even, a remaining old-growth specimen!). This forest still supports an ecosystem that is different from any other in our surrounding wildlands. What remains of the forest, why it was naturally restricted to this small area, and what we can do to further understand and sustain it will be the topics of discussion in this presentation.

Dr. Todd Keeler-Wolf is the Senior Vegetation Ecologist at the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and leads the department's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program. He is also technical program advisor to CNPS's Vegetation Program and a member of the Executive Committee of the Ecological Society of America's Vegetation Panel. Todd is actively involved in inventorying and describing all the vegetation of the state using quantitative classification and mapping to focus conservation planning efforts. He has co-authored several books and publications, including both editions of *A Manual of California Vegetation*, the revised UC Press *California Plant Life* Natural History Guide, and the recently published third edition of *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*.

East Bay CNPS membership meetings are free of charge and open to everyone. This month's meeting takes place in the Garden Room of the Orinda Public Library at 24 Orinda Way (in Orinda Village). The Garden Room is on the second floor of the building, accessible by stairs or an elevator. The Garden Room opens at 7 pm; the meeting begins at 7:30 pm. Call 510-496-6016 or email rosacalifornica@earthlink.net if you have questions.

Directions to Orinda Public Library at 24 Orinda Way:

From the west, take Hwy 24 to the Orinda/Moraga exit. At the end of the off ramp, turn left on Camino Pablo (toward Orinda Village), right on Santa Maria Way (the signal after the BART station and freeway entrance), and left on Orinda Way.
From the east, take Hwy 24 to the Orinda exit. Follow the ramp to Orinda Village. Turn right on Santa Maria way (the first signal) and left on Orinda Way.

Once on Orinda Way, go 1 short block to the parking lot on the southeast side of the two-story building on your right. There is additional free parking beneath the building as well as on the street.
From BART (4 blocks): Exit the Orinda station, turn right and cross a pedestrian bridge, then cross a second pedestrian bridge on the left. Go 1 short block on the sidewalk to the third pedestrian bridge. Go 2 blocks on Orinda Way to the Orinda Library.

KNOWLAND PARK

Winter has come again to Knowland Park – the second since we began our full-scale campaign to save critical native plant and wildlife habitat there. Over the past two years many people have joined us in our efforts to champion the park, thanks in part to the exposure that the ballot measure A1 gave to Knowland. Regardless of the growing public sentiment against the expansion, the zoo has made clear that it intends to move forward with it, and the latest and more detailed plans show far more grading and building, adding more extensive impacts than the original conceptual plan revealed. The zoo continues to ignore the rarity of the maritime chaparral despite the California Department of Fish and Game's clear position verifying the classification.

While we at CNPS maintain that we could support an environmentally superior expansion, the zoo has made clear that it is not interested in pursuing alternatives.

So, if we have not yet deterred the zoo, what have we accomplished thus far towards our goal of protecting the park?

We said that we would build a constituency for the park, one that understands that the zoo has plenty of land to build an expansion without destroying the park. That constituency is growing. We said that we would document and catalogue as many of the species that make their home in Knowland Park as we could. Understanding Knowland's rich biodiversity is key to informing the public of what it might lose. Protection derives from connection. As we continue to fill in the biological dimensions of the park, the scientific community has begun to take note.

Stands of old-growth maritime chaparral such as the one at Knowland Park often serve as refugia for lichens and mosses which help regulate the flow of water and nutrients through the ecosystem. We have been fortunate to have the offer of help in identifying species from a lichen expert, intrigued by the photos that we've sent him of the lichen-encrusted maritime chaparral and rock outcrops. A renowned expert in bryophytes has agreed to help us with difficult identifications of mosses.

Abundant winter rains have brought a bumper crop of fungi sprouting under the oaks, on logs, under chaparral shrubs and in the grasslands. Mycologists are busy identifying photos that we've taken which will be posted on our www.saveknowland.org website soon. We anticipate a banner year for wildflowers this spring (watch for field trip announcements). Wildlife continues to be captured on video in fleeting glimpses via critter cameras helping us to learn more about their movements through the park (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTn7lFUe8aCtPNChS-d8f1w?)

On the public side, thanks to your efforts and votes, we defeated Measure A1 and were able to shine a light on Knowland Park for the majority of the public who had never even heard of it. We've taken well over a hundred people into the park (many others have visited on their own), and we can attest that all but a very few who visited with us left with an expressed deepened appreciation for the park's splendors.

What will the public lose if the zoo succeeds in building its expansion?

Our work in cataloguing the diversity and rarity at the park tells us that Knowland Park should be a preserve, open to the public and available to the scientific community to study. But, if the zoo has its way, there will be no preserve and no public access. What would that be like?

Imagine driving to Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve and finding that you can't get in because the park has been permanently enclosed behind an 8-foot chain link fence. Beyond the fence, but in full view, massive grading of dozens of acres of high quality habitat has begun, to be followed by the erection of more than 30 buildings, many the size of the homes in the surrounding neighborhood. Roads constructed, lighting installed, water pumped in. It's a large subdivision, except that the residents of each 2-acre plot are a pair of grizzly bears or mountain lions, newly installed in 1500-square foot homes with a bay view. Looming over the now carefully pruned maritime chaparral where you once roamed freely is a 3-story building with executive offices that have taken your view and your access to that favorite trail you followed through the chaparral. You won't be able to visit, study, and enjoy what you paid for as a member of the public and for which you continue to pay through your taxes. But you can pay again through admission to ride the aerial gondola up to see the old Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve re-born as the California Trails exhibit. What a deal.

The fantasy nightmare of what losing Huckleberry preserve might be is just steps away from being enacted at Knowland. Without the public's full understanding of the consequences, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of public land is about to be hijacked from the public, and it's more than real estate with spectacular views that's being yanked from the public's hands by a small but powerful group of people possessed of the opinion that privatization of public resources is a public good. Through often anonymous donations these powerful interests aim to help the zoo capture more of the public wealth despite the defeat of Measure A1.

Families who can't afford to fly to Baja or even drive to the California desert will have lost the opportunity to find inspiration from their natural heritage from directly experiencing the wholeness of nature, not by "touching a dead grizzly bear's paw", as one of the zoo's grant applications describes. They will have been cheated out of what's rightfully theirs through senseless destruction repackaged as conservation.

We are at a critical juncture.

The regulatory agencies have not yet granted the zoo's permits, and the zoo lost the public funding it sought through Measure A1. However, it is entirely conceivable that, should the regulatory agencies agree to grant the permits, the zoo could erect the perimeter fence, grade the site, pave the roads, and let the destroyed site sit awaiting funding. They have threatened to break ground this May. Should that happen, public outrage would likely ensue but far too late since the zoo could forever destroy what we value on the site in a weekend of grading.

It's winter and a new year has begun, the traditional season for contemplation and for hope of better things yet to come. We continue to work toward fulfilling our dream of a free and whole Knowland Park permanently protected. Please help us to animate that vision with your efforts. Below are ways that you can be a part of the movement to save Knowland Park. Thank you!

We need the help of photographers, professional and lay scientists, weed warriors, media specialists, donors, and any extra pair of hands. Please contact Mack Casterman (510-734-0335 conservation@ebcnps.org) or Laura Baker (510-849-1409 Lbake66@aol.com) for more information. Donors please make checks out to CNPS and send to CNPS, East Bay Chapter, PO Box 5597, Elmwood Station, Berkeley, CA 94705. Be sure to indicate Knowland Park on the check.

Laura Baker

Brittleleaf manzanita (Arcto*staphlos crustacea*) and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) entangled

Nascent inflorescences of brittleleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos crustacea*)

Female catkin of coast silk tassel (*Garrya elliptica*)

Yellow-eyed salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzii xanthoptica*) on moss (sp. unknown)

Knowland Park photos on pages 3 and 4 by Laura Baker

Indian pink *(Silene laciniata* ssp. *californica)* growing among sticky yellow monkeyflower *(Diplacus aurantiacus)*

Wood rush (*Luzula comosa*)

CONSERVATION ANALYST'S REPORT

Conservation Analyst Year in Review- 2012

As we begin 2013 the Conservation Committee has much to look back upon with pride. The following is a review of some of our accomplishments from 2012 as well as our plans and hopes for 2013.

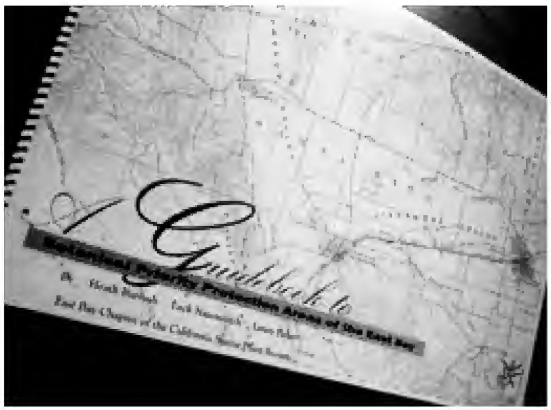
New Conservation Committee Chair

2012 was particularly special for the Conservation Committee since it marked the year that we welcomed Jean Robertson to head the Conservation Committee. In her few months in the position, Jean has already demonstrated her ability to take on new projects and to get up to speed on new issues that present themselves. She has worked with the East Bay Regional Park District on their Master Plan process as well as their Fuels Management Policies. I am looking forward to working with Jean and the rest of our Committee on the challenging projects we will face in 2013.

Jean Robertson, Conservation Committee Chair

BPPA Guidebook Made Available Online

Thanks to some great work from our webmaster, 2012 marked the first year our Botanical Priority Protection Area Guidebook was made available online. If you haven't seen it yet, you can check it out at: http://ebcnps.org/index.php/botanical-priority-guidebook/. The digitization of this incredible conservation resource has already proven useful in my conservation outreach activities. Just a few weeks ago, I informed planners for the proposed Brentwood to Tracy highway project (SR239) about the online guidebook, and they are using it to plan a route that minimizes impacts to sensitive soils and rare species in our BPPA areas.



BPPA Guidebook

LBNL at Richmond Field Station

Last year, one of my priority projects involved working with representatives from Lawrence Berkeley Labs and UC Berkeley to provide input regarding a new Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory campus at the UC Richmond Field Station (Part of our Richmond Shoreline BPPA). I attended meetings and

toured the proposed site with project planners, explaining the importance of the rare coastal prairie at the field station and making recommendations regarding project design. The Conservation Committee remains hopeful that these recommendations will be incorporated and that the valuable remnant coastal prairie at the field station site will be preserved for future study and education.

Alameda County Solar Policy

2012 marked the continuation of a project that began in 2011 and will continue into 2013. Alameda County is continuing work to adopt a set of policies for solar power generation in the County. I attended several meetings with interested stakeholders and county planners to make comments on behalf of EBCNPS to ensure that the eventual solar policy for the County takes into account rare plant resources when considering potential locations for rural solar arrays. So far, the policies are looking promising. A major step has been the addition of a policy stating that the County will prioritize distributed solar generation within the already built environment such as on top of buildings and over parking lots. Ensuring that the County facilitates distributed solar in urban areas will minimize the demand for large scale "solar farms" in natural areas of the County that have the potential to impact sensitive natural resources in our East Dublin & Tassajara, Springtown, and Altamont BPPAs.

Tesla Park

Last year marked the formation of an important environmental coalition known as the Friends of Tesla Park (FOTP). EBCNPS was contacted by FOTP representatives early in the year to provide botanical information regarding the importance of the "Alameda-Tesla" property that is currently owned by the Off Highway Motor Vehicle and Recreation Division of State Parks (OHMVR). Unfortunately, this 3,400-acre parcel which makes up a large section of our Corral Hollow BPPA is currently being considered for off road vehicle access as part of the new Carnegie State Vehicle Recreation Area General Plan. EBCNPS has submitted a letter to OHMVR as part of the Notice of Preparation for the General Plan EIR and will continue to provide comments regarding the importance of preserving this botanically and historically rich area for study and non-motorized recreation.

2012 Comment Letters

Along with the above projects, EBCNPS submitted several comment letters in 2012 for projects within our chapter area. These projects included the Mitigation Plan at Springtown Alkali Sink Preserve in Livermore, the DEIR for EBRPD's Breuner Marsh Restoration, the Carnegie General Plan NOP, and the Recirculated Roddy Ranch DEIR. As always, to learn more about these and other projects, and to read EBCNPS's comment letters, please visit: http://ebcnps.wordpress.com/ .

Happy New Year everyone!

Mack Casterman

Tesla Property. Photo by Mack Casterman

NATIVE HERE NURSERY

Danielsen's Seedlings:
Nurturing Native Plants of the East Bay

Nestled high up in the hills of Tilden Park is a special sanctuary called Native Here Nursery. Numerous volunteers tend to a small valley of seedlings in tiny pots, watering, pruning, potting or helping a customer. Live oak and douglas fir trees tower overhead, gently filtering the sunlight to provide ideal growing conditions for the delicate seedlings below. Volunteers grow some 20,000 native plant seedlings here each year, representing up to 450 species from all over the East Bay.

Charli Danielsen, the founder of the nursery, has worked tirelessly for years to steward native plants of the East Bay. Her work is part of a larger environmental movement to foster greater appreciation of local flora. In today's globalized world, where many landscapes have become invaded by foreign species, and where consumers can easily buy non-native plants at large chain stores, native plants need advocates. This is the story of one advocate.

Standing a little over five feet tall, with short grey hair and in gardening gear, Danielsen is a self-taught champion of native plants. Growing up in Los Angeles near the San Fernando Valley, she took all plants for granted as a child. Her introduction to native plants occurred during the 4th grade during a class lesson about wildfires. One student asked what kind of trees grew in California, and the first tree that came to the teacher's mind was manzanita. That night, Danielsen went home and told her mother that she wanted to see a manzanita. They drove off to see one the very next day and a lifelong passion was born.

During Danielsen's early adulthood, she moved to Canada, then to Northern California. She was always struck by how the vegetation was markedly different wherever she traveled, and believes that the plants that grow in a specific area are a large part of what makes the place unique. People tend to bring the plants that they are familiar with whenever they go to a new place, but Danielsen takes the opposite approach. "There are some pretty wonderful plants right where you are," she says. "You should check it out!"

Her interest in propagating native plants began when she was in her thirties. It was the late 1960s, and she participated in habitat restoration projects with Design Associates Working with Nature at the Berkeley Marina. As satisfying as the work was, however, she questioned how ethical it was to use intentionally cultivated and selected plants, known in the field as cultivars, for restoration purposes. In the world of restoration ecology, there is a spectrum of attitudes towards the use of native plants for restoration projects. How native is native? What about the effect of global warming and climate change on native plants? Along this spectrum, Danielsen's view is quite conservative and in line with official state park policy, which is to use local species in restoration projects to the closest extent possible. But this was hard to do because no one sold native plants at the time.

Danielsen decided to take matters into her own hands and create a market supply of native plants. She obtained special permits from local regional parks to collect seeds and learned how to propagate the seeds she collected. Native Here Nursery has teamed up with various park and school districts to restore habitats, including bunchgrass and wildflower grassland at Mt. Diablo State Park, creekside habitat at the Canyon School near Moraga, and Strawberry Creek in Berkeley, among others. The nursery collects and grows plants specifically for these projects, making sure the plants are appropriate for the specific locale. However, the nursery's supply of native plants is not limited to restoration projects—anyone who wants to grow native plants in his or her garden can buy them at the nursery.

Propagating native plants is no small undertaking, as every native plant species is unique. Plants seed at different times. Collectors need to employ different methods of collection. Seeds must undergo intricate treatments in order to simulate natural processes of weathering, such as being refrigerated for months, or undergoing fire treatment in place of a real wildfire. Some seeds must be scarified, or roughened up, to simulate being tossed around by the elements or going through a bird's gut.

Once the seeds are planted and germinate, they face new challenges. Seedlings are easy prey for birds, rodents, and rabbits. To protect them, the nursery places the seedlings on raised tables and under mesh cages. The nursery also waters them with collected rainwater whenever possible, because the seedlings do not thrive as well with chlorinated water from the tap. Things do get easier if the seedlings survive their first year. Throughout their adult lives, native species generally need less care than exotic plants, because nature does most of the work.

Danielsen has learned to do all of this from a combination of trial and error, research, and collaboration. She exchanged information with other native plant growers, such as Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Oaktown in Berkeley, Watershed in Richmond, and the Jepson Herbarium of UC Berkeley. Eventually, Danielsen developed the expertise to write her own book, *Vegetation Management Almanac for the East Bay Hills*. Not everything always goes by the book, however, and Danielsen is very open about the unpredictable nature of Nature. Some years, she would do everything according to plan and the seeds will grow. The next year, she would do the same thing and they will not grow. Looking around at the hundreds, if not thousands of plants in the nursery, it seems like Danielsen has had more successes than failures.

Behind Danielsen's determination and resourcefulness lies a constant, curious desire to learn. Just this year, she read

online that dryer sheets can ward off mice. "You can find out so much online these days!" she says. She has just finished stuffing her gardening shed with dryer sheets and is waiting to see if it will work.

Just as Danielsen herself is eager to learn, she is also eager to teach others. She views the nursery as a kind of outdoor schoolroom, where she groups native plant species by geographic location in the East Bay. She defines native as having evolved on site, which, for practical purposes, usually means a plant that was here before European settlers arrived or pre-1800. "Site specificity is not everyone's cup of tea," Danielson says, "because it makes it hard to find a species you want to find for your garden." But she sticks to her philosophy because she wants people to explore and to choose plants that are native to their area. Some people may think that if they have a sunny yard in Berkeley, they could choose a plant from Mt. Diablo. Plants are very sensitive to climactic conditions, however, and typically that plant will die due to the differences in sunlight, temperature and moisture that exist between Berkeley and Mt. Diablo.

Fog zone plants from Richmond and Oakland are grown in the shadier part of the nursery, while plants from farther east, such as Briones and Lafayette, are in the sunnier part of the nursery. One particularly delicate plant is the Sibley Hills succulent. In seedling form, its little green leaves are as tiny as an infant's fingernails. The nursery also carries an aromatic mugwort species that is found in Tilden Park. Native Americans used this plant for cooking and also medicine, as it diminishes the ill effects of poison oak. Another notable plant is California bay laurel. Its dark green leaves look exactly like Mediterranean bay leaves used for cooking, and when rubbed smells a bit like Juicy Fruit bubble gum. Beware, however- studies have shown that consuming too much of this may cause cancer. A plant with another interesting attribute is the buckeye tree, with nuts that look like little green fists. These nuts are in fact poisonous. When the waters of the East Bay used to teem with trout and salmon, Native Americans would grind the nuts up and sprinkle the powder into the water to stun large amounts of fish, thus catching them easily for large feasts. They would also leech the nut itself before preparing dishes with it. Indeed, there is an immense amount to learn about native plants, their characteristics, and their historical uses.

Danielson's greatest concern today is her legacy. Most of the volunteers are retired members of the East Bay community, collectively pitching in a total of 20,000 hours a year to keep the nursery running. The advantage to being volunteer-driven is that the Nursery can realize its native plant vision to the fullest, unlike other commercial nurseries that may need to carry non-native plants to stay financially solvent. The downside is that the older or physically disabled volunteers do have limitations, for instance, being unable do heavy lifting of soil. Danielsen says it can be difficult to find the right amount of help for all the tasks that need to be done. She hopes more young people will take an interest in the Nursery, to volunteer and to spread awareness of native plants among the larger East Bay community.

Tammy Luo wrote this article while taking a course on Environment and Science Writing at UC Berkeley's Graduate School of Journalism.

Native Here Nursery is located at 101 Golf Course Road, in Berkeley's Tilden Park. The website is nativeherenursery.org. The nursery is open on Tuesdays from 12-3pm, Fridays from 9am-12pm, and Saturdays from 10am-2pm.

MEMBERSHIP

East Bay CNPS is looking for a Membership Chair. Due to work and health issues the current Chair is unable to continue in this position. Please contact Tim Kask at t1mothykask@gmail.com or 510-552-6168 for details about how to participate in promoting the Chapter.

FIELD TRIP

Sunday, February 17, 9:30 am, Mount Olympia at Mount Diablo State Park. Gregg Weber will return to the canyons above Clayton to see many late winter flowers, with possible performances by sun, sky and clouds. Winter blooms to look for include two species of manzanita, violas, *Nemophila*, and some early tidy tips and Mt. Diablo jewelflower. This is a strenuous walk with a 2300 foot elevation gain on the way out, and all downhill on the return trip. The round trip distance is about 6 miles, so the trip will take 6-7 hours. Bring lunch and water, and be prepared for a wide range of temperatures. The trip will proceed despite official predictions of rain, and we will decide on the day of the trip if the weather is sufficiently inclement before postponement. If there is a heavy rain the trip will take place on February 24 at the same time.
Directions: Take 24 or 680 to Ignacio Valley Road. Continue on Ignacio Valley Road into the city of Clayton, where you turn right onto Clayton Road. Take Clayton Road past the first intersection with Marsh Creek Road; in about a mile, it becomes Marsh Creek Road. Continue straight on Marsh Creek Road and turn right onto Regency Drive. Go three blocks on Regency Drive, turn left onto Rialto Drive and follow it to the end. Regency Drive also ends at a trailhead, but that is for a different trail; be sure to turn left onto Rialto. Meet the group at the end of Rialto.

Planting at Pt. Isabel in December 2012 and January 2013

Fifty *Artemisia californica*, twenty-five *Stipa pulchra* California's state grass (formerly known as *Nassella pulchra*), and twenty-five *Festuca rubra* waited patiently for Pt. Isabel volunteers to remove the invading radish and oxalis and clear the way for planting. You could almost hear the plants sigh in relief when we removed the healthy plugs and loosened their roots. They were grown for us by the Watershed Nursery in Richmond and paid for by the East Bay Regional Park District. We settled them gently into the soil along the Bay Trail. The rains followed our work, welcoming the plants to their new environment.

We started planting in December and continued at our first work party of 2013 on January 5. The weeding and planting crews were comprised of a total of 37 volunteers and the work they accomplished was remarkable. We welcomed a number of new volunteers, including Maddy, a student from Piedmont High. Our core team worked with them identifying invasive vs. native plants and training them in planting techniques. Brent, who met us while cycling along the trail, is interested in becoming a steward of his own section. Britt from the EBRPD brought along a pry bar and with her friend and new volunteer, Alistair, worked on the toughest parts of the trail digging deep holes that will allow the bunch grasses to send their roots down to access moisture during the rainless summer. In addition to the planting, volunteers pulled many hundreds of invasive radish and oxalis, continued removing oat grass in the revegetated areas, spread mulch, bagged more battery casing pieces, and Rob picked up trash along the entire stretch of trail. Core volunteer, Miriam, pick-axed out an exotic agave which stewards Peter and Chris will replace with *Artemisia californica*.

We have another 100 bunch grasses, and some *Phacelia tanacetifolia* (lacy *Phacelia* grown by Pt. Isabel steward Kirsten from seed collected from the site) to get in the ground and will schedule extra work parties in the next weeks to finish this winter's planting.

Many thanks to Scott Possin and Bruce Adams of the EBRPD, who graciously provide us with all the support we need to make this project successful.

Jane and Tom Kelly

Saturday, January 19, 10 am-1:00 pm Garber Park Passive Restoration Workshop and Native Planting Event
Golden Hour Restoration Institute and Garber Park Stewards will be leading a workshop on passive restoration techniques near a restored drainage of Harwood Creek in Garber Park, where the City of Oakland has invested Measure DD funds. The same techniques that Golden Hour used to inform the first City-funded restoration will be taught. All materials for restoration will originate from onsite. Learn about in situ propagation techniques for a number of native plants including blackberry, osoberry, willow, and thimbleberry. These techniques are powerful tools for small scale, local habitat restoration.

Be ready to get dirty and work physically as we conduct weeding, transplanting, and soil erosion control. Dress in layers for our changing weather, and wear sturdy shoes with good tread. We work in light rain; downpour will cancel.

Location: Evergreen Lane Entrance to Garber Park (near the Claremont Hotel in Claremont Canyon). Enjoy coffee, tea, and snacks. Then be ready to walk along the beautiful Lower Loop Trail to Harwood Creek.

Directions: The nearest address is 144 Evergreen Lane, Berkeley. From Alvarado Road, take Slater Lane, then turn right onto Evergreen Lane. The entrance to the park is at the end of the street.

RSVP as workshop may be limited to reduce impact in this restoration area, 510-540-1918, garberparkstewards@gmail.com. To learn more about Garber Park and the Garber Park Stewards: www.garberparkstewards.org.

Saturday, February 2, (first Saturday of each month), 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, Pt. Isabel
We remove invasive plants and re-vegetate with native plants grown from plants found at the site. We are located at the end of Rydin Road just off the I-580 next to Hoffman Marsh.
Contact e-mail: kyotousa@sbcglobal.net, cell: 510-684-6484

Genista rip at Redwood Regional Park at 9:00 am. This month we will resume meeting at Skyline Gate instead of Canyon Meadow.

Saturday, February 9, 9:30 am, Huckleberry Regional Park
Meet at the parking lot, where we will decide our worksite depending on the day's weather.

Sunday, February 17, 9 am, Sibley Park
Meet at the parking lot off of Skyline in Oakland, a short distance north of the Huckleberry Park lot. If you want to come from the Old Tunnel Road staging area, please e-mail in advance to jmanley@ebparks.org to let us know to expect you.

WAYNE RODERICK LECTURES
WINTER 2012-2013

at the Regional Parks Botanic Garden (near Brazil Building)
Wildcat Canyon Road and South Park Drive (South Park Drive is closed November through March.)
in Tilden Regional Park, Berkeley, CA (510) 544-3169 then press "0" E-mail Address: bgarden@ebparks.org
http://www.ebparks.org/parks/vc/botanic_garden www.nativeplants.org

Saturday Mornings 10:30 Free

Notice: Seating is limited. To be sure of a seat, come very early—garden opens at 8:30am

2013

Jan. 5	Fabulous plants and stories from the East Bay flora – Heath Bartosh
Jan. 12	Wildflower trails of Mt. Diablo – Steve Edwards
Jan. 19	Central coasting, with emphasis on our diverse marine algae – Bob Case
Jan. 26	On the trail of Streptanthus (jewel flowers) from Lily Lake (Modoc) to Mt. Eddy, by way of southern Oregon – Dick O'Donnell

Feb. 2	Hiking with a chemist admiring plants through a chemist's eyes – Greti Séquin
Feb. 9	A visit to the Mono Recesses and a satisfying walk over the Mono Divide – Michael Uhler
Feb. 16	California geology from the ground up, part one: from the delta south – Steve Edwards
Feb. 23	California geology from the ground up, part two: north of the Bay, including the Sierra – Steve Edwards

Free tours of the Botanic Garden every Saturday at 2:00 pm; Sunday at 11:00 am & 2:00 pm (when it's not raining).
No tours when we conduct our annual plant sale on the third Saturday in April; no tours when the garden is closed (New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Day).

Please mark your calendar – Saturday, April 20, 2013 10 am to 3 pm
California Native Plant Sale
Organized by the Volunteers of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden
www.nativeplants.org

DIRECTORY

Officers

President
Lesley Hunt
lldhunt@astound.net

Vice President and Chapter Council Delegate
Bill Hunt
wjhunt@astound.net

Recording Secretary
Tina Wistrom
cmwistrom@yahoo.com, 510-207-0370

Corresponding Secretary
Robert Sorenson
rls@sorensonvision.com

Treasurer
David Margolies
510-654-0283
dm@franz.com

Committees

Bayleaf Newsletter
Bay Leaf Editor and Webmaster, Chair
Joe Willingham
510-705-1798
pepe1066@comcast.net
Bay Leaf Assistant Editor
David Margolies
510-654-0283
dm@franz.com

Bay Leaf Mailing
Holly Forbes
hforbes@berkeley.edu
h 510-234-2913
w 510-643-8040

Conservation
Jean Robertson, Chair
gaiajean@yahoo.com

Conservation Analyst
Mack Casterman
conservation@ebcnps.org
510-734-0335

Funds Development
Delia Taylor, Chair
deliataylor@mac.com

Carol Castro
carollbcastro@hotmail.com

Field Trips
Janet Gawthrop, Chair
janetgawthrop47@gmail.com

Hospitality
Vacant

Information Infrastructure
Peter Rauch, Chair
peterar@berkeley.edu

Membership
Vacant

Volunteer coordinator
Delia Taylor
volunteer@ebcnps.org

Programs
Sue Rosenthal
rosacalifornica2@earthlink.net
510-496-6016

Publicity
(vacant)

Rare Plants
Heath Bartosh, Chair
925-957-0069
hbartosh@nomadecology.com

Bryophytes
John Game, Chair
510-527-7855
jcgame@stanford.edu

Unusual Plants
Dianne Lake, Chair
510-691-1428
diannelake@yahoo.com

Vegetation
Megan Keever, Co-Chair
megan@stillwatersci.com

Nicole Jurjavcic, Co-Chair
nicole@stillwatersci.com

EBCNPS Sponsored Activities

Native Here Nursery
510-549-0211
Manager—Charli Danielsen
nativehere@ebcnps.org

Sales—Margot Cunningham
bunchgrassmarg@gmail.com

Plant Fair
Charli Danielsen,Chair
nativehere@ebcnps.org

Restoration
Huckleberry Regional Preserve
Janet Gawthrop, leaer
janetgawthrop47@gmail.com>

Point Isabel
Tom and Jane Kelly, leaders
510-704-8628 (w)
510-684-6484 (c)
kyotousa@sbcglobal.net

Marsh Creek
Heath Bartosh, leader
925-957-0069
hbartosh@nomadecology.com

John Muir NHS (Martinez) Elaine Jackson, leader 925-372-0687
elainejx@att.net

Membership Application and Renewal Form

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____ Telephone _____

Email_____

I wish to affiliate with:
___ East Bay Chapter (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties)
___ Other _____

Membership category:
___ Individual, $45
___ Family, Library, Group or International, $75
___ Plant lover, $100
___ Patron, $300
___ Benefactor, $600
___ Mariposa Lily, $1500
___ Limited Income or student, $25.00
___ Other_____

Mail application and check to: California Native Plant Society, 2707 K Street, Suite 1, Sacramento CA 95816