



THE YERBA BUENA
CHAPTER OF THE
CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT
SOCIETY FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
AND NORTHERN
SAN MATEO COUNTY

Vol. 27 No. 4 ■ December 2013

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PROGRAMS

Everyone is welcome to attend membership meetings in the Recreation Room of the San Francisco County Fair Building (SFCFB) at 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way in Golden Gate Park. The building is served by the #71 and #44 lines, is one block from the N-Judah car, and is two blocks from the #6, #43, and #66 bus lines.

DECEMBER 5, THURSDAY

Annual Members' Slideshow and Potluck Supper

6:30 pm, Potluck: Coordinated by Susan Floore

7:30 pm, Slide Show: Coordinated by Kipp McMichael

Join our annual year-end informal members' potluck dinner and slide show. Please bring your favorite digital images and your favorite dish or beverage to share. Whether you are a photographer or an appreciator, come for an enjoyable evening of delicious food and great pictures.

SLIDE SHOW GUIDELINES:

- Bring about 10 minutes worth of images that you feel would appeal to CNPS members - interesting plants, gardens, landscapes, hikes, work parties, etc. Be prepared to say a few words about your images.
 - Bring your digital images on a thumb drive or a CD.
 - Prints are also welcome. We will put them on display and ask you to tell us about them.
 - If you're using your own laptop, please bring any adapters you might need to connect to our digital projector. We have some of the newer common adapters for Mac and PC.
- Contact: Kipp at kimcmich@hotmail.com or 510-759-3178

POTLUCK GUIDELINES:

- Please bring your favorite drink and a dish of your choice to share with the group.
- Please be sure to also bring any tools or utensils needed to serve your dish.
- Contact: Susan at sfloore@att.net or call 415-285-4692

FEBRUARY 6, THURSDAY

Et tu N₂? The Biological Nitrogen Cycle

7:30 pm, Speaker: Nick Bouskill, Ph.D.

The nitrogen cycle is a true biological cycle. Just about every chemical transformation in the nitrogen cycle is catalyzed by some microbe or another. It's an awesome chain of events that takes N₂ from the atmosphere into the soil /ocean and back out again.

Up until the early 20th century, microorganisms were

the only way that nitrogen could be delivered into ecosystems and alleviate nitrogen-limitation of plant growth. However, with a rapidly expanding human population, the requirement for food has increased and with it the demand for nitrogen skyrocketed. Nick Bouskill will discuss the Haber-Bosch process, which creates a form of nitrogen from air palatable to plants. He will also discuss the key microorganisms and biogeochemical pathways that make up the nitrogen cycle and how they interact with plants. He will then talk about the environmental problems brought about by a huge increase in nitrogen availability, and also discuss whether or not the Haber-Bosch process is ultimately a good thing for earth or a process that could destroy us all.

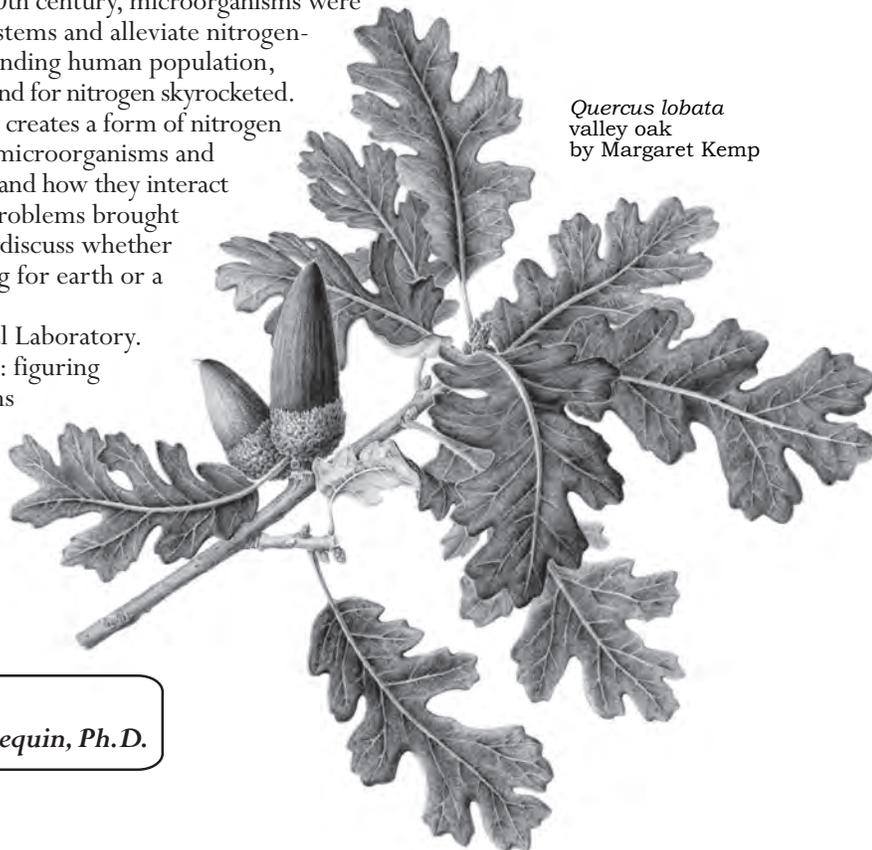
Nick Bouskill is a scientist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

As a geomicrobiologist his work generally involves loops: figuring out how climate change might affect microbial ecosystems and how any in those systems might feed back to climate.

His main interest is nitrogen and he has spent a great deal of his Ph.D. and postdoctoral work on nitrogen; the ecology of organisms involved in N-cycling.

NO PROGRAM IN JANUARY

Quercus lobata
valley oak
by Margaret Kemp



FUTURE PROGRAM

March 6—Sweet Smells of Spring—Margareta Sequin, Ph.D.

FIELD TRIPS

Members and non-members are encouraged to attend these FREE walks. Contacts for additional information are listed at the end of each trip description. If rain is forecast, we recommend checking with the contact a couple of hours before the trip.

JANUARY 18, SATURDAY, 10 am to 1 pm

San Bruno Mountain: Saddle, Old Guadalupe and Bog Trails

Leader: Doug Allshouse

The Saddle is a sloping, bowl-shaped area that comprises the northernmost several hundred acres of the park, where there are great views spanning from the Marin Headlands to San Francisco to the South Bay. It features grasslands, monocultures of gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), a eucalyptus forest, the headwaters of Colma Creek, and a rare upland wetland. It is rich in plant species, both native and non-native, and its eastern grasslands share plant species common to the southeastern portion of the mountain such as coast iris (*Iris longipetala*) and purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*). We'll point out several past and present restoration projects that offer vivid examples of success and failure. Along the way we'll look for larval host plants used by the mission blue (*Icaricia icarioides missionensis*) and callippe silverspot (*Speyeria callippe callippe*) butterflies—silver lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*) and johnny jump up (*Viola pedunculata*), respectively. The three trails form a 2.6 mile loop that's easy on the legs. Recent rainfall can turn a short portion of the Bog Trail mushy, so wear shoes suitable for moisture and mud. Bring a lunch if you wish. Park admission is \$6 per vehicle, payable at the unstaffed kiosk. Meet in the main lot just past the kiosk. **Heavy rain postpones until February 1.** For questions or trail conditions contact Doug at dougsr228@comcast.net or 415-584-5114.

Corylus cornuta
var. *californica*
California hazelnut



JANUARY 25, SATURDAY, 9 am to noon

San Pedro Valley County Park, Hazelnut Trail

Leader: Jake Sigg

Matters are looking up in San Pedro Valley County Park, as new staff and an influx of eager, knowledgeable volunteers are keenly interested in preserving the delights of this superlative park. Efforts are being concentrated on the Hazelnut Trail, long a favorite. Why do this in January? For one thing, wildflowers are not yet burgeoning, so we have more time to concentrate on housekeeping. Pulling the small, herbaceous weeds along this trail is a perfect task for midwinter, when soils are moist, weeds are pulled easily (usually getting their whole root system) and we get immediate gratification—rescuing the strange but beautiful slinkpod, *Scoliopus bigelovii* (probably in bloom), hound's tongue, paintbrush, and mission bells or chocolate lily from the deadly embrace of the likes of thistles and hairy dandelion. Meet at the Visitor Center. **Heavy rain will postpone this trip to February 8.** Contact: Jake Sigg, 415-731-3028 or jakesigg@earthlink.net.

ACTIVITIES



WAYNE RODERICK LECTURE SERIES

**Regional Parks Botanic Garden in Tilden Park
Saturdays, starting at 10:30 am**

http://www.ebparks.org/parks/vc/botanic_garden
510-544-3169 bgarden@ebparks.org

December 7: A summer saunter about the Kaweah Peaks Ridge: Images from an alluring and remote region of the southern Sierra Nevada—Michael Uhler

December 14: Floristic Surprises from Mt. Eddy, Cave Junction and NE Oregon—Dick O'Donnell

December 21: At the edge of the arctic: botanizing near Hudson Bay; and a botanical glimpse of North Carolina—Ted Kipping

January 4: Forgotten landscapes of the Bay Area—Laura Cunningham

January 11: Tesla and Black Diamond Mines: botany, geology, and history—Steve Edwards

January 18: Natural history of the Ozarks—Ron Felzer

January 25: Passes of the Central Sierra: Sonora, Ebbetts, Carson, and Luther—Steve Edwards

February 1: Springtime in the Smokies: trilliums, violets, bloodroots and more—Bob Case

February 8: La Sierra de San Francisco: visiting deep canyons with ancient rock murals and exploring lofty "sky islands" of Baja California Sur—Michael Uhler

February 15: Arctostaphylos: a photographic tour of California's manzanitas in the wild—Jeff Bisbee

February 22: The Sky Islands of Northeast Oregon—Dick O'Donnell

Northern California Botanists Symposium

**January 13-14—Northern California Plant Life:
Botany for a Changing World**

On January 13 – 14, 2014, the Northern California Botanists will be presenting a two-day symposium titled "Northern California Plant Life: Botany for a Changing World", at California State University, Chico. The symposium will include an exciting lineup of topics ranging from alpine ecology to Northern California botanical discoveries, and a third day of workshops to choose from. The symposium will also include an evening reception and banquet with keynote speaker David Ackerly, of the University of California Berkeley, addressing "Climate Change and Conservation". The symposium is open to anyone: botanical enthusiasts, professionals, and students.

For a detailed program and registration information, see: www.norcalbotanists.org



"It is not ignorance but knowledge
which is the mother of wonder."
—Joseph Wood Krutch

FOCUS ON RARITIES

Beach Pea (*Lathyrus littoralis*) by Michael Wood

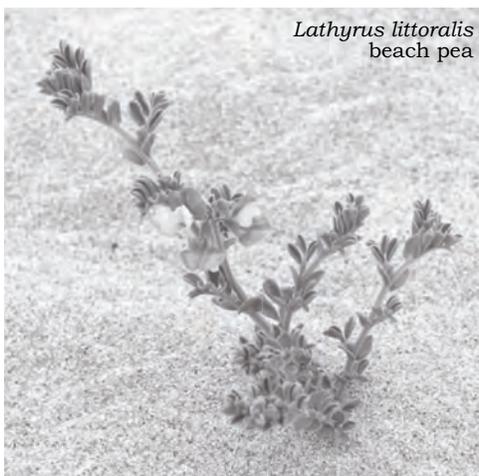
Prior to 1835, Spanish and Mexican settlements here were restricted to the areas around Mission Dolores and the Presidio, which were founded in 1776. Even as late as the 1880s, with a population of over 230,000 souls, the City of San Francisco was primarily confined to the northeastern corner of the Peninsula. Western San Francisco was typically described as a barren, treeless wasteland supporting only scattered grasses and shrubs with or no value for grazing or agriculture and with no usable timber. Extensive sand dunes stretched from Lake Merced to Point Lobos, from the ocean shore to the western bases of Mt. Davidson, Mt. Sutro and Twin Peaks, across the length of Golden Gate Park to Buena Vista Park, and across the northern end of the city, around and over rock outcrops, from the ocean to the bay. There were lakes on the leeward sides of the dunes at Lake Merced, Pine Lake, Laguna Honda; the chain of lakes near the western end of Golden Gate Park; and Mountain Lake. Following World War II, vast housing projects began to cover the dunes. Carlos Kaufeldt (1954) documented the destruction of the last major sand dune complex in San Francisco, an area bounded by Rivera and Ortega Streets, Sunset Boulevard and 41st Avenue.

In past newsletters, I've covered many botanical constituents of our remnant coastal dunes and shorelines. It's an ecosystem that has always drawn me in, partly the result of my early days as a surfer and beach bum, and my college days exploring the coastline of San Luis Obispo. But the primary attraction has undoubtedly been a fascination with what our world looked like before the invasive species got here: those two-legged, four-legged and non-legged Europeans. Coastal dunes occur along the shorelines of oceans and lakes throughout the world but are more common in temperate climates, developing from supplies of sand deposited onto expanding beaches during glacial periods (Maun 2009). Only 23 percent of California's 1326 km-long coast line supports beach formations and San Francisco is part of only eight major dune systems in the state (Barbour and Johnson 1988). Few of California's natural ecosystems have been more heavily impacted by post-colonial development and activities, as Kaufeldt (1954) makes painfully evident.

Given this history of grading, paving, building, sand mining, damming of rivers, and deliberate and accidental spread of invasive plant species, it is truly a wonder that San Francisco can boast of any diversity at all in its remaining coastal sand dune habitats. This once extensive dune system now occurs only as highly altered

habitat fragments located at Hawk Hill, Grand View Park, Fort Funston, Ocean Beach, Lobos Creek and Baker Beach, and the restored dunes at Crissy Field. Beach pea is one of the species that has nearly vanished from the City.

Beach pea is a member of the legume or pea family (Fabaceae; also known as Leguminosae), consisting of some 730 genera and 19,400 species, making it the third most species-rich family of flowering plants in the world. In California, the legume family is second only to the sunflower family (Asteraceae) in terms of species diversity. Unlike other members of the legume family in California that have undergone some recent nomenclatural changes, the genus *Lathyrus* has remained stable. The genus is also relatively easy to



distinguish from other members of the family: all wild peas have a sprawling or climbing habit, stems that are angled, flanged or winged and with the main axis of the leaves extending as a tendril or bristle. With 22 native and seven naturalized non-native taxa, the wild peas can be distinguished from the other genus that shares these traits, the vetches (*Vicia*), by having a flattened style tip that is hairy only on the top side (like a toothbrush) while style tips of the vetches are rounded and hairy all around (like a Q-tip).

Also known as silky beach pea for its densely gray hairy stems and leaves, beach pea is an herbaceous, prostrate to ascending perennial. It produces attractive spikes of 4-8 pink, pink-purple to red flowers from April through July. Beach pea is a host plant for a variety of butterflies including painted lady, silvery blue, western tailed blue, eastern tailed blue, and orange sulphur. It is restricted to open coastal dunes from Monterey to Del Norte County. It is commonly associated with such native strand plants as beach bur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*), sand verbena (*Abronia latifolia*), American dunegrass (*Elymus mollis*), maritime bluegrass (*Poa douglasii*), and beach morning glory (*Calystegia soldanella*), among others.

In San Francisco, beach pea was collected historically from near Lake Merced (1887),

near the Cliff House (1902), and other non-specific San Francisco locations (1889, 1907, 1926). It was described as occurring in the vicinity of San Francisco by Behr (1888) and as occurring at Lake Merced by Brandegee (1891). More recent collections of beach pea were made from the Great Highway at the southern end of Ocean Beach (1985). The National Park Service attempted to reintroduce beach pea at Baker Beach and Crissy Field; unfortunately, as reported by Michael Chassé of the National Park Service, it seems that beach pea is no longer present at the Presidio. Small numbers are believed to still occur at Ocean Beach among the dunes planted with the non-native European dunegrass (*Ammophila arenaria*). Perhaps the "best" remaining stand of this plant thought left in the City is on highly shifting sand at the north end of Fort Funston. Its hold is tenuous at best.

Currently, beach pea is not listed as rare by the CNPS (2010) nor is it listed as a special plant by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2013). However, locally, beach pea is perhaps one of the most threatened species in the most threatened habitat; it will certainly be appearing on our chapter's list of locally significant plant species.

Many thanks to all of the folks who provided information regarding the current status of beach pea.

Literature Cited

Barbour, M. and F. Johnson. 1988. *Beach and Dune*. In Barbour, M. and Major, J. (eds.), *Terrestrial Vegetation of California*. California Native Plant Society, Special Publ. No. 9, Sacramento. Pp. 223-262

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Brandegee, T.S. 1891. *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns Growing Spontaneously in the City of San Francisco*. Zoe II 91:334-386.

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Kaufeldt, Carlos E. 1954. *Observations on San Francisco's last major sand dune, with notes on its flora and insect fauna*. Wasmann Journal of Biology 12:293-336.

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Stevenson, B. and M. Frey. 2010. *Locally Significant Plants in the Presidio of San Francisco*. Presidio Natural Resources. December 14. Available online at www.sfnp.org/download_product/2237/0.

YOUR CHAPTER NEEDS VOLUNTEERS!!

YES, THIS MEANS YOU!!



Like Plants? Like People?
Like Learning? Like Helping?

If you enjoy our monthly member meetings and reading the quarterly newsletter, we are glad. **BUT THE CHAPTER NEEDS YOU TO BE MORE ACTIVE IN** sharing your enthusiasm for the natural world!! **PLEASE** consider volunteering to **HELP** with important chapter activities:

Coordinating Hospitality at monthly members' meetings:

Casey Allen and his wife Karla have been providing snacks at meetings (thanks, you two!) but would like to **SHARE** this activity. We need a person or people to agree to be in charge of making sure there will be refreshments at each meeting. Mostly, this means compiling a list of people who are willing to help and learning which months they are available. There is a yearly allotment from the chapter to cover the cost. **YOU CAN DO THIS!!!**

Coordinating the quarterly newsletter "mailing parties."

See separate appeal on page 6.

Spring Garden Tour:

Do you enjoy the chapter's annual spring native plant garden tour? **THEN HELP KEEP THIS TRADITION ALIVE!!** We need **PEOPLE** to help coordinate and organize the 2014 tour – the 10th annual. Long time chapter member Susan Floore has been the Coordinator for years (thanks so much, Susan!); she has stepped down, but is willing to help whoever takes over the job. Tasks include: recruiting tour gardens (many repeats plus a few new ones -- Susan has lists); communicating with our webmaster and garden owners; recruiting hosts to greet and register garden visitors; and publicizing the tour. A framework is already in place. Several people could share coordination. Questions? Want to help? Contact Susan Floore at (415)285-4692 or sfloore@att.net. **IF NO ONE STEPS UP THERE WILL BE NO 2014 GARDEN TOUR!!**

Set-up and Break-down at monthly member meetings:

We also need people to help setup the tables and chairs just before member meetings and then put things back the way they found the room. There are 10 such meetings per year. **JOIN WITH A FRIEND AND ADOPT A MONTH!**

Tabling Events:

We need people to promote awareness of native plants and the Yerba Buena Chapter at various events throughout the year. (Example: Botanical Garden Plant Sales.) A good start would be finding a person or people who would agree to be **IN CHARGE OF ASSEMBLING A LIST OF WILLING VOLUNTEERS, A LIST OF EVENTS, AND MATCHING THE VOLUNTEERS WITH EVENTS.**

For further information or to volunteer, contact Mila Stroganoff at 650-359-1642 or milastroganoff@sbcglobal.net.

If there's something you'd be interested in helping with that isn't on this list, or you want to do something but don't know what, contact Mila anyway. We'll help you find your niche!

(CHAPTER NEWS continued on page 6)



Vitis californica
wild grape

DOUG'S MOUNTAIN JOURNAL

A Chronicle of Natural History on San Bruno Mountain
by Doug Allshouse

Wildfires are part of the natural fabric of California's ecosystems, burning away senescent scrub, eliminating built-up thatch and generally enriching the soil with much-needed minerals. Two very large wildfires occupied our attention recently—the Rim Fire outside Yosemite and the Morgan Fire on Mount Diablo. A resident near Mt. Diablo lamented losing his verdant view that he so dearly loved and I immediately thought, "Just wait until next spring, pal, you will see wildflowers that you may have never seen in all the years you've lived there." The same things were being said after the fire in Buckeye and Owl Canyons in June 2008. We saw wind poppies for the first time and goldfields the size of silver dollars! Walking Owl Canyon recently reminded me that the oaks, hazelnuts, bays, toyons and holly-leaved cherries are still rejuvenating from that fiery episode. Nature is one tough and resilient madre.

And speaking of fires, we had a little 40-acre fire along the ridge above Juncus Ravine on September 7. It burned mostly dry grassland but it managed to scorch a eucalyptus grove and some native scrub above the Montessori school on Hillside Blvd. It also burned some Mission Blue and Callippe butterfly habitat, but those two species have evolved with fire so we'll just have to wait and see what develops. Ironically, a friend and I were exploring that ridge a week earlier and made two cool discoveries. The first was a rocky outcrop of greywacke, the dominant sandstone on the mountain, that was completely covered by several species of lichens. It looked like someone sprayed lichen-graffiti on this formation. To a lichenologist it would have been the equivalent of a John Muir moment in a field of California wildflowers. Not ten minutes later we ran into another rocky outcrop, but this one had striated layers of dark mahogany rocks. These rocks were chert, a rare geologic formation on the mountain. Chert is made of radiolarians, tiny creatures with silica shells about the size of the period at the end of this sentence. When they died and fell to the bottom of a deep ocean floor relatively undisturbed by currents or wave action, they compacted into a dense rock. For the next 100 million years they migrated north on the Pacific Plate from the equator off South America and were thrust up from the ocean floor. There are impressive displays of cherts on O'Shaughnessey Blvd in Glen Park, north of Devil's Slide in San Mateo County and near the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin. Geologists don't completely understand why these cherts are layered into ribbon-like layers or lenses. Some have chevron-shaped wrinkles where pressure has squeezed them and bent them upward.

Mountains I occasionally appropriate things that happen on my backyard hill and in the trees that line upper South Hill Blvd. Anyone who knows me well also knows that I am fascinated with ravens. There is a mating pair that calls my hill part of their territory who raised three fledglings this year. Ravens are extremely

gifted flyers that fly for the sheer joy of it, but I witnessed something recently that really opened my eyes. The ravens were perched in a pine and one flew out to investigate something. Out of nowhere appeared a Cooper's hawk who was quite agitated by the presence of this raven. This hawk is an accipiter, a tribe that mainly eats small birds, and are built to fly at high speed while maneuvering through closely-spaced branches in pursuit of prey. It was apparent that the hawk was in no position to eat the larger raven but it was engaged in something resembling an aerial WW2 dogfight. The hawk flew like an F-18 fighter around this raven with high-speed dives and banks unlike anything I could imagine and the raven did everything possible just to get out of the way. No feathers flew but I have a new candidate for "most amazing flyer."

On September 21 we had quite a storm visit the area which dumped 0.73 inches of rain according to the rain gauge in the park. That was probably more rain than we got from April to July. Even with that burst of moisture the winter grasses have yet to appear. Fox and Golden-Crowned Sparrows, Ruby-Crowned Kinglets, Hermit Thrushes and Varied Thrushes have begun to populate the brush and trees as they settle in for the winter. And after years of never actually seeing a raccoon (just their paw prints), I have been running into a few in the early morning hours, particularly some rather young ones who I understand are terrorizing local bird feeders.

An August visit to Preservation Parcel unveiled two new (for me) species of plants. The Parcel is within an area generally referred to as the Southeast Ridge, which is along Bayshore Boulevard just inside the South San Francisco city limit. The Siplichiquin shell mound, the oldest in the Bay Area at 5000 years old, is located there. Years ago a developer planned to build office buildings and hotels on the parcel and the shell mound would have been paved over for a parking lot, as per state regulations. However, the parcel was miraculously saved by activists and a terrible economy and preserved for future generations. Located within the parcel is Western goldenrod, *Euthamia occidentalis*, which is actually a rare native on the mountain. It is quite tall, up to a meter or more with a long inflorescence of golden flowers. Also there, and new to the mountain is stinkwort, *Dittrichia graveolens*, a non-native tarweed.

(MOUNTAIN JOURNAL
continued on page 7)



Euthamia occidentalis
western goldenrod

HABITAT RESTORATION

Please help us update these listings. If you have corrections or additions, please send them to kimcmich@hotmail.com.

 **Bookmark the daily event calendar at** <http://cnps-yerbabuena.org/calendar>

Alemanys Natives at Alemany Farm.

3rd Sundays, 1 to 4pm. Contact:

alemanynatives@gmail.com

Bayview Hill. 2nd Saturdays

Contact Joe Grey joe.grey@sfgov.org

Bernal Hilltop. 3rd Saturdays,

10 am to 12 pm. Work party contact Rachel Kesel rachel.kesel@sfgov.org; Groups contact Joe Grey 415-831-6328.

Brooks Park. Contact Joe Grey

Joe.Grey@sfgov.org

Buena Vista Park. 1st Saturdays, 9am to noon.

Contact Joe.Grey@sfgov.org or

415-831-6328.

Candlestick State Park Nursery. 1150 Carroll Street. 1st Saturdays, 10am to 2pm. Bay Youth for the Environment. Contact Patrick Rump bye@lejyouth.org.

Castro-Duncan Open Space. Contact Dave Thompson or Gloria Koch-Gonzalez 415-821-7601.

CNPS Native Plant Restoration Team. Every Wednesday, noon to 3pm. Contact Jake Sigg 415-731-3028 or jakesigg@earthlink.net.

Corona Heights. Last Saturdays, 10 am to noon.

Contact Jim Houillion 415-552-3542.

Edgehill Mt. Park. 2nd Saturdays, 10am to noon.

Contact Stan Kaufman 415-681-4954 or

sekfmn@pacbell.net

Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Weekdays and weekends around the Bay Area.

Contact volunteer@parksconservancy.org or

415-561-3044.

Glen Canyon. Wednesdays & 3rd Saturdays, 9am to noon. Friends of Glen Canyon. Contact rachel.kesel@sfgov.org

Golden Gate Heights Sandy Dunes Native Plant Community Garden. Contact Barbara Kobayashi okim1946@yahoo.com.

Golden Gate Park Oak Woodlands.

2nd Saturdays, 10am to 12:30pm.

Contact Rob Bakewell 415-710-9617 or

rebakewell@gmail.com

Green Hairstreak Butterfly Corridor.

3rd Saturday, 10 am to noon. Contact Nature in the City stewards@natureinthecity.org

Half Moon Bay State Beach. 650-726-8801

or hmbrestore@gmail.com

Heron's Head Park. 2nd Saturdays, 9am to noon.

Contact Raynelle Rino 415-282-6840 or

raynelle.rino@lejyouth.org

Lake Merced. 3rd Saturdays, 10am to noon.

Contact Joe Grey joe.grey@sfgov.org

Linda Mar State Beach 4th Sundays, 10am to

noon. Contact 650-451-1130 or

94116bc@gmail.com.

Marin Headlands Native Plant Nursery.

Wednesday, 1 to 4 pm & Saturday, 9am to noon.

Contact 415-332-5193 or

AShor@parksconservancy.org.

McLaren Park. 2nd Saturdays of even months,

10am to noon. Contact Joe.Grey@sfgov.org or

415-831-6328.

McKinley Square Hillside. 2nd Sundays, 10am

to noon. www.McKinleySquare.com or

chris@McKinleySquare.org.

Mission Creek Bank. Generally Saturday

mornings. Contact Ginny Stearns for times 415-

552-4577 or GinnyStearns@gmail.com.

Mt. Davidson. 1st Saturdays, 10am to noon.

Friends of Mt. Davidson. Stan Kaufman 415-681-

4954 or sekfmn@pacbell.net

Mt. Sutro. 1st Saturdays, 9 am - 1 pm

Contact Craig Dawson: craig@sutrostewards.org

Pacifica's Environmental Family. 4th Sundays, 10 am. Contact Shirley Suhler 650-359-0892.

Pigeon Point Lighthouse. Contact Restoration Coordinator 650-726-8801.

San Bruno Mountain. Tuesdays, 10:30 am to

12:30 pm; Earthcare Wetlands Project;

Wednesdays, 10am to 12:30pm: Greenhouse

volunteers-Mission Blue Nursery;

Saturdays, 10am to 12:30pm: Weed Rangers

Stewardship Outing; Saturdays, 10am to noon: Bog

Restoration; 4th Fridays & Saturdays, 9am to noon:

South San Francisco Weed Rangers

www.mountainwatch.org, 415-467-6631.

SF Recreation & Parks Department. Natural

Areas Program. Joe.Grey@sfgov.org or 415-

831-6328.

San Pedro Valley County Park, Pacifica. 3rd

Saturdays, 9am. Contact Carolyn Pankow

650-355-7466.

Save the Bay. Tidal marsh habitats. Saturdays,

9 am to noon. Native Plant Nursery work on the

first two Wednesdays of the month. Contact Casey

Ogden 510-452-6850 cogden@saveSFbay.org, or

www.saveSFbay.org/volunteer.

Shields/Orizaba Rocky Outcrop. Contact

Paul Koski at pkoski7@netscape.net.

Tennessee Valley Nursery and Stewards.

Every Tuesday, 10am to noon & 1 to 4pm.

Contact 415-289-1860 or

lponzini@parksconservancy.org

UCSF Mount Sutro Open Space Reserve. 1st

& 3rd Saturdays, 9am to 12:30pm. Contact

Craig@sutrostewards.org or 415-665-1077.

White-Crowned Sparrow

3rd Saturdays, 9am - noon

Contact sfrpd.volunteerprogram@sfgov.org

CHAPTER NEWS *(continued)*

URGENT: NEWSLETTER MAILING COORDINATOR NEEDED

Richard Craib, who has coordinated mailing the chapter newsletter for the last several years, has "retired" from the job as of this issue.

We are truly thankful to him for performing such an invaluable service for the chapter. And, obviously, we need a volunteer to take over the job -- which would take up a maximum of 10 hours per quarter.

Briefly, the job of mailing coordinator involves: setting a date and location for each quarterly* mailing party and informing other newsletter volunteers; arranging for the printed newsletter to be picked up from the copy service, and for the purchase of stamps; supervising the folding and stamping at the "mailing party"; and arranging for delivering the ready-to-mail newsletters to the main post office. Rich will be happy to explain more about the job to you, and to pass on the names of regular participants in the quarterly "mailing parties".

If you can help, please contact Mila Stroganoff at 650-359-1642 or milastroganoff@sbcglobal.net. Please note that the job could be shared between two people.

*Newsletter editions are dated Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, and Dec. 1 of each year. Issues are typically mailed 10 days to 2 weeks before those dates.

THANKYOU FOR STEPPING UP!!!

CHAPTER ELECTIONS

The slate of officers for 2014 is as follows, and a membership vote will take place at the members' meeting on Thursday, February 6, 2014.

President: Ellen Edelson

Vice President: Linda Shaffer

Secretary: Roz Kutler

Treasurer: Adrian Stroganoff

Community Thrift

We sincerely thank all of you who have donated furniture, clothing, books, CDs, and housewares to Community Thrift and designated CNPS as the beneficiary. Donating is easy. Simply drop off clean and saleable items at the CT donation door, open from 10 am to 5 pm every day, and **ask them to list CNPS (charity #152) as the beneficiary.** The donation door is located on the south side of the building on Sycamore Alley, parallel to 18th Street and perpendicular to Mission and Valencia Streets. Sycamore runs one way from Mission toward Valencia. Please note that, because of the February 2009 Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, CT can no longer accept any children's items. CT is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Your donations are tax-deductible, and produce more income for the chapter than you might think.

CHAPTER NEWS *(continued)*

Cole Hardware

As a participant in Cole Hardware's Community Assistance Partnership Program with San Francisco schools and nonprofit organizations, our chapter receives a credit each year worth 10% of our readers' purchases at any one of the four Cole Hardware stores during that year. All you need to do is **tell the cashier to credit your purchases to #1424.**

Make the switch to the NEW Electronic Newsletter!

If you would prefer to receive your *Yerba Buena News* electronically instead of by postal mail, we are now able to offer this alternative. You may want to choose the electronic newsletter to help save trees or to reduce chapter printing and mailing costs. Or perhaps it is your preference because the computer is your communication mode of choice.

If you prefer mail delivery, do nothing.

Members and subscribers will continue to receive mailed paper newsletters unless they request a change.

If you prefer electronic delivery:

Send an email indicating your wish to:

yerbabuenacnps@gmail.com

MOUNTAIN JOURNAL *(continued)*

It is quite sticky with a strong aroma of mint-eucalyptus, unlike the highly resinous smell of native tarweeds. Some of the goldenrod has moved into the stinkwort which is encouraging. By the time you read this the infestation will have been documented with GPS coordinates, sent to BAEDN (Bay Area Early Detection Network) and hand-removed by our habitat contractor which will save the goldenrod.

See you on the mountain...

BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings are open to all Chapter members. They are held on the second Monday of every month (except August and December) at 350 Amber Drive (SF Police Academy) and start at 7 pm. Contact Casey Allen (casey@sflandscapes.com) for more information.

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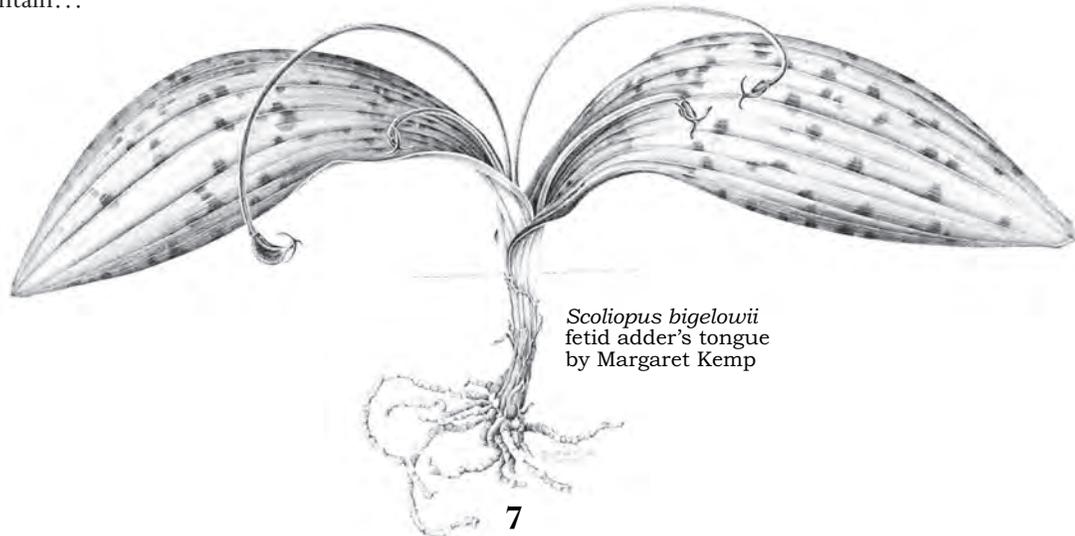
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Scoliopus bigelowii
fetid adder's tongue
by Margaret Kemp

JOIN THE CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Learn to understand California's unique flora and help to preserve this rich heritage for future generations.

____ Yes, I'd like to join.

Affiliation: **Yerba Buena Chapter**

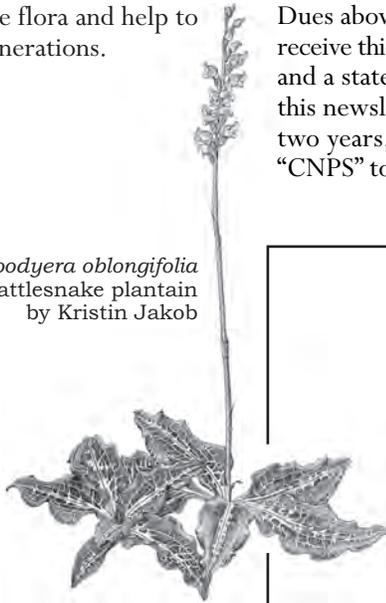
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Make your check out to "CNPS"
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California Native Plant Society
2707 K Street, Suite 1
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Goodyera oblongifolia
rattlesnake plantain
by Kristin Jakob



Dues above the \$12 for publications are tax deductible. You will receive this newsletter, the informative triannual journal *Fremontia*, and a statewide news bulletin. If you would like to receive only this newsletter, the price of a subscription is \$5 per year, \$9 for two years, or \$12 for three years. Send a check made out to "CNPS" to 140 Turquoise Way, San Francisco, CA 94131-1640.

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DEADLINES FOR MARCH NEWSLETTER

Articles & general copy – January 25
Time-dependent material – February 5
Late-breaking news – By arrangement

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