



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

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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 #71 and #44 buses stop at the building. The N-Judah, #6, #43, and #66 lines stop within 2 blocks. Before our programs, we take our speakers to dinner at Golden Rice Bowl, 1030 Irving Street, between 11th and 12th Avenues. Join us for good Chinese food and interesting conversation. Meet at the restaurant at 5:30 pm. RSVP appreciated but not required. If you wish to notify, please call Jake Sigg at 415-731-3028.

September 4, Thursday, 7:30 pm.

Botanical Research on the Oceanic Islands of São Tomé & Príncipe and Repatriating the Results to the Islanders

Speaker: Thomas Daniel, Ph.D.

Tom Daniel will discuss the plants on the oceanic islands of São Tomé & Príncipe and the educational efforts involving the local primary schools

Tom Daniel is Curator of Botany at the California Academy of Sciences, where for the past 30 years he has studied the shrimp-plant family (Acanthaceae) on a worldwide basis. His other interests include general floristic studies in Arizona, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, and San Francisco County. His recent activities as part of an interdisciplinary team of research scientists and graduate students in the island nation of São Tomé & Príncipe include documenting the highly endemic plant life there as well as developing educational materials based on the research findings for the local primary schools.

October 2, Thursday, 7:30 pm.

Restoration of Twin Peaks for Mission Blue Butterfly Habitat: Stories, Surprises and New Paradigms in Restoration.

Speaker: Lech Naumovich

In his talk, Lech Naumovich will take us up to the summit of Twin Peaks where a postage stamp habitat retains one of the last populations of the Mission Blue butterfly. We will travel back through time, eventually ending up at the present day situation and talk about the dynamic interplay of butterfly research, implementation of the research recommendations and the dynamic and critical role of humans. Lech Naumovich is currently the Executive Director of Golden Hour Restoration Institute, a non-profit service-based restoration organization. He has 15 years of experience with restoration and stewardship of California wildlands. Lech is on the CNPS State Conservation Committee and formerly worked for 5 years as the conservation analyst for the East Bay Chapter of CNPS. He has recently co-authored the 2nd Edition of a Checklist of the Flora of the East Bay as well as a Guidebook to Botanical Priority Protection Areas of the East Bay. Lech is also an avid photographer of conservation in action. His work can be found at: <http://www.lechphoto.com/>.

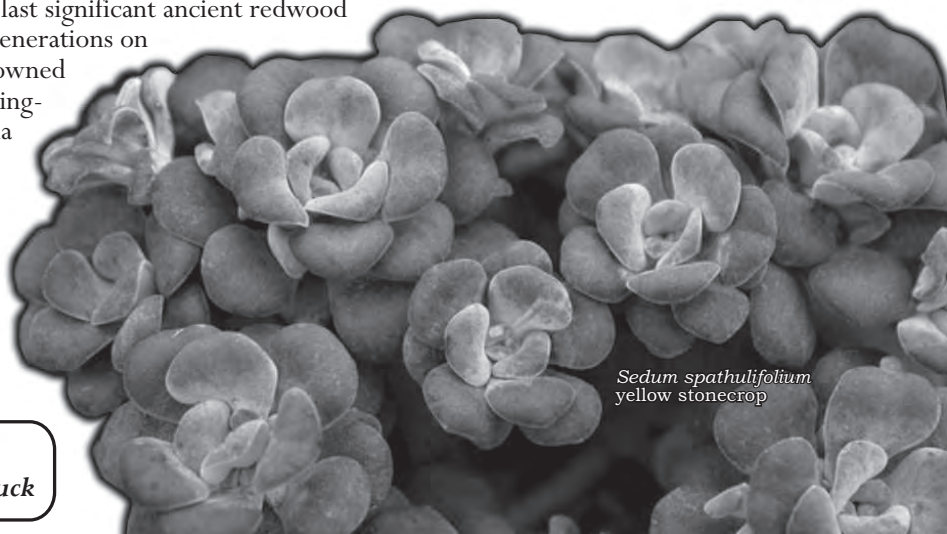
November 12, Wednesday, 7:30 pm. (please note change to *second* Wednesday)

The Ghost Forest: Radicals and Real Estate in the California Redwoods

A Personal History of the Ancient Redwood Ecosystem and the Struggles to Protect It

Speaker: Greg King

Greg King examines the intense era of ancient redwood liquidation by Maxxam Corporation, the equally fervent efforts to save the last of this unparalleled ecosystem and the current state of the Headwaters Forest. King played a critical role in protecting Headwaters Forest. In his talk, he explores the natural history of the redwood ecosystem, illustrated by his own beautiful and widely-published photos. His presentation also chronicles the redwood's wider collision with Western humanity and discusses key elements of state, federal, and corporate timber policy. Guerneville native Greg King is an award-winning and nationally published writer and photographer who is credited with discovering and naming Headwaters Forest in 1987. King moved to Humboldt County from Sonoma County in 1987 specifically to fight Maxxam's liquidation of the last significant ancient redwood groves outside of parks. King's family goes back five generations on the North Coast. During the 19th century the Kings owned one of Sonoma County's largest redwood mills, the King-Starrett Mill in Monte Rio. The King Ranch in Sonoma County and the King Range Mountains in Humboldt County are named for his ancestors. In 1999, King founded the non-profit Smith River Project which is dedicated to protecting California's wildest river, and in 2004 he founded a land trust: Siskiyou Land Conservancy. He is currently writing a book, *The Ghost Forest*, a history of the redwood ecosystem and redwood logging and protection efforts.



Sedum spathulifolium
yellow stonecrop

FUTURE PROGRAM

Dec 4—Annual Members' Slide Show & Potluck

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.

SEPTEMBER 13, SATURDAY, 10 am to 1 pm

Glen Canyon Spiders

Leader: Darrell Ubick

Fall is a great time to see spiders and Glen Canyon is a great place to find them. Join Darrell Ubick, arachnologist at the California Academy of Sciences, for a fun, easy walk that's as informative as a field course. Learn about the different types of silk spiders produce and webs they weave, how they reproduce and rear their young, and how to identify some of the species typically seen here. We will almost certainly see large orb weavers (family Araneidae), including pumpkin spiders (genus *Araneus*) and garden spiders (genus *Argiope*); they are fully grown and females are ready to lay their eggs at this time of year. Meet behind the Glen Park Recreation Center where the lawn stops and the wild part of the canyon starts. In the unlikely event of significant rain on the 13th we'll postpone the walk to the 20th, and wet weather on the 20th cancels. Contact: Gail Wechsler, wechslerifolia@gmail.com.

OCTOBER 25, SATURDAY, 10 am to 1 pm

San Bruno Mountain: Dairy Ravine-Cable Ravine

Leader: Doug Allshouse

Two north-facing ravines form most of the area opposite the park entrance on Guadalupe Canyon Parkway. Their names allude to past dairy ranching and to cables that descend from the communication towers on the summit. The two ravines share similar coastal scrub plant communities and are dotted with eucalyptus plantings that pose a threat to the mountain's endangered butterflies. We'll take the Eucalyptus Loop to the Dairy Ravine and Summit Trails. Then it's on to Kamchatka Point to look at our endemic San Bruno Mountain manzanita (*Arctostaphylos imbricata*) and a pretty form of bearberry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* forma *suborbiculata*). There is also evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*) and dwarf huckleberry (*Vaccinium cespitosum*), which is widely distributed in North America but reaches the southernmost limit of its coastal distribution on this point. Self-register (\$6 per car) at the entry kiosk, then turn right at the stop sign just past the kiosk and follow the road under the parkway; we'll meet in the small parking lot there. Due to the marine influence the mountain offers box-of-chocolates weather, so bring layers. If there's significant rain on the 25th, we'll try again on November 1. Contact: Doug Allshouse: dougsr228@comcast.net or 415-584-5114.

ACTIVITIES

PLANT ID WORKSHOPS ARE BACK IN SESSION

Second Thursday of the month 6-7:30 pm.

Next workshop is September 11, 2014.

San Francisco State University

1600 Holloway Avenue

Hensill Hall, Botany Lab, Room 440

The botany graduate students at San Francisco State University will lead the plant ID workshops on the second Thursday of the month. They enjoy teaching and do an excellent job. The fall workshops will take place on September 11, October 9, November 13, and December 11. Remember to mark your calendars and please attend.

Join us for some fun time keying plants and learning plant terminology in a relaxed atmosphere. If you have the old or new edition of the *Jepson Manual*, bring that along or *Plants of the San Francisco Bay Region: Mendocino to Monterey* (revised edition), and a hand lens. If you have any further questions, please email Mila Stroganoff at milastroganoff@sbcglobal.net.

There is public transportation (MUNI) that stops directly in front of SFSU. There is a free SFSU shuttle that runs continually from and to the Daly City Bart Station and there is street parking as well as campus parking (you must pay for parking).

TWO NATIVE PLANT SALES, 2 MINUTES APART

Regional Parks Botanic Garden Fall Plant Sale and

CNPS East Bay Native Plant Fair and Sale

October 4, Saturday, 10am - 3pm

Tilden Regional Park, Berkeley

Join the East Bay chapter and the growers at the Regional Parks Botanic Garden in Tilden Park for two native plant sales within a 2-minute drive of each other on Saturday, October 4th (with the **CNPS Plant Fair & Sale also on Sunday Oct 5**). The two sales will be held at the Regional Parks Botanic Garden and at Native Here Nursery, both in Tilden Park in the Berkeley hills. Friends of RPBG get to shop an hour early at 9:00am. More info available at: http://ebcnps.org/plant_fair/ or <http://nativeplants.org>

CNPS CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

January 13-17, 2015, the DoubleTree Hilton San Jose

The CNPS 2015 Conservation Conference is coming up January 13-17 in San Jose! Join over 1000 attendees in the heart of Silicon Valley for this historic event. The conference will begin with two days of skill-building workshops and field trips to area locations. The main conference starts on the 15th, with keynote speakers (including Michael Soulé!) and over 300 presentations in 25 sessions by students, researchers, and CNPS chapters. The event will host fun social events, art, poetry, music, and photography, too – not to mention your chance to explore the Bay Area and more from the ideal central location of San Jose. To get even more involved, you can volunteer, sponsor, or exhibit to get special benefits and connect with the biggest gathering of conservationists and native plant enthusiasts in the state of California. Kicking off the 50th anniversary of CNPS, this conference will be larger and more exciting than ever before, so don't miss out – be a part of the discussion about what the next 50 years will hold! Discounted early registration is open July 15 to October 31 online. Visit cnps.org/2015 or e-mail breilly@cnps.org for more information.



Wyethia angustifolia
& *Sisyrinchium bellum*
mule's ears & blue-eyed grass
by Margo Bors

The 20th Annual Native Plant Sale

Saturday,
October 25th 2014

@ Miraloma Park Improvement Club
350 O'Shaughnessy Boulevard

1-5 pm cash, checks and
credit cards accepted



*Eriogonum
latifolium*
coast
buckwheat

The Yerba Buena Native Plant Sale

is an opportunity to find a great many native plant species that aren't readily available at garden centers. Our focus and offerings, as always, will be native plants local to our chapter area: San Francisco and northern San Mateo County, including Montara and San Bruno Mountains. These are the species already adapted to our area's climate, soils, and habitats--and are also important to our local fauna.

Many of the plants for sale will have been grown by chapter volunteers from seeds, cuttings, or divisions-- from garden plants or other sources from our chapter area. Great efforts are made to learn the provenance of the plants at our sale, as we understand the importance of maintaining a local gene pool.

Growing locally native plants is an important way to:

- Attract pollinators, including native bees, butterflies, moths, and birds--for your pleasure and their benefit
- Provide for endangered species (such as by growing host and nectar plants for the Green Hairstreak butterfly)
- Enhance corridors for native wildlife
- Use less water (and less energy pumping that water)
- Save money on utility bills
- Reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides
- Have a beautiful, colorful, lively garden
- Inspire your neighbors to do the same!

Featuring San Francisco native
plants propagated from local
sources

To assist with your plant selections, you will find:

- A plant list of our 2014 offerings on our website prior to the sale
- Articles and links on "Gardening with Natives"--always on our website roughly according to their general plant community of origin
- Signs indicating the plant type, habit, size, soil preferences, and wildlife interest for each species
- Photos of the flower and/or form of each plant
- Volunteers with native gardening expertise offering advice
- Books and other materials available for reference
- Books and posters available for purchase

Fall is the ideal time for planting. The Annual Plant Sale is Yerba Buena Chapter's primary source of funding; it enables us to put on our programs --and strive to fulfill our mission. Get great plants for your garden and help support CNPS!

Cash, checks and credit cards will be accepted for plant and book sales. For additional information, or to volunteer to help with the plant sale, contact Ellen Edelson (415-531-2140 or e.edelson@sbcglobal.net).

For up-to-date information visit:

www.cnps-yerbabuena.org/plantsale

Sponsored by the Miraloma Park Improvement Club

FOCUS ON RARITIES

CEQA and Locally Rare Plants

by Michael Wood

This article is adapted from one I wrote for the California Native Grassland Association newsletter (spring 2013).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was enacted in 1970 on the heels of such ground-breaking federal legislation as the Clean Water Act (CWA, 1965), Clean Air Act (CAA, 1967) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1969). Also in 1970, the State Legislature enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); the U.S. Congress followed suit in 1973, passing the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). This flurry of what seems today like several impossibly grand accomplishments, arose as part of a backlash against the pollution and environmental degradation that resulted from unrestrained industrial and commercial activities following World War II. While the CWA, almost by accident, applied strict regulations on activities affecting aquatic habitats, most conservation-oriented legislation focused primarily on species formally listed as endangered, threatened, or rare by the state or federal government.

From the beginning, FESA and CESA encountered tremendous obstacles to effective implementation, not the least of which was the listing process itself. The limited data on species' range and ecological restrictions, the lag time in conducting a valid scientific review of species proposed for listing, the lengthy public review period, and even the very concept of what constitutes a species conspired to create a huge backlog. While these issues were being resolved, species were going extinct. And because protection is only afforded to listed species, many, many taxa were falling through the proverbial cracks. In some cases, it was quite literally a race to get a species listed before it went extinct. And as you may not be aware, federally listed plant species receive no formal protection under FESA if they occur on private land and there is no federal permitting nexus.

But CEQA provided (and continues to provide) a legal footing for provision of some level of protection to species that haven't been formally listed, as well as species that might not meet the criteria for federal or state listing but are recognized as being at risk of endangerment. The legislative intent of CEQA is to

“Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man's activities, insure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities and examples of the major periods of California history” (§21000).

While it is perhaps common knowledge that Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) must address impacts on federally and state-listed species and those species that meet the criteria for listing (§15380), it is important to remember that CEQA doesn't mandate the protection and/or preservation of rare species. Rather, it requires that significant or potentially significant impacts on rare species be analyzed in the environmental document and that mitigation measures be incorporated into the project to reduce the severity of those impacts.

And under CEQA §15065, a project must be determined to have a “significant impact” if it would

- substantially degrade the quality of the environment;
- substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species;
- cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels;
- threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or;
- substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species.

But this still doesn't quite provide the legal leverage to universally or consistently protect non-listed rare or unusual plant species because they may not meet the criteria for listing. There is, however, one clause in CEQA that can fill this gap. It is found under the list of requirements for describing the environmental setting which states:

“Knowledge of the regional setting is critical to the assessment of environmental impacts. *Special emphasis should be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to that region and would be affected by the project.* The EIR must demonstrate that the significant environmental impacts of the proposed project were adequately investigated and discussed and it must permit the significant effects of the project to be considered in the full environmental context” (§15125[c] emphasis added).

To this end, I routinely use the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's own definition of special-status species (CDFW, 1990), which includes those that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under FESA or candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under FESA.
- Listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (Fish and Game Code §2050 et seq.). A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is **endangered** when the prospects of its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from

one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors (Fish and Game Code §2062). A plant is **threatened** when it is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management measures (Fish and Game Code §2067).

- Listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code §1900 et seq.). A plant is **rare** when, although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens (Fish and Game Code §1901).
- Meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA §15380(b) and (d). Species that may meet the definition of rare or endangered include the following:
 - Species considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be “rare, threatened or endangered in California” (Lists 1A, 1B and 2);
 - Species that may warrant consideration on the basis of local significance or recent biological information;
 - Some species included on the California Natural Diversity Database's (CNDDDB) Special Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List.
- Considered a **locally significant species**, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region (CEQA §15125 (c)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Examples include a species at the outer limits of its known range or a species occurring on an uncommon soil type.

Where a species is not otherwise addressed in planning documents, familiarity with the local region becomes essential, and the term “locally significant” becomes especially important. As discussed above, the setting section should include a description of biological resources that are rare or unique to the region. This can be, of course, highly subjective and, as the sponsor of an EIR, the lead agency may choose either to omit any discussion of such resources, or dismiss the impacts, instead making a “statement of overriding considerations”.

But with the ever-increasing availability of published research on species' ranges and ecological restrictions, lists of locally significant species compiled by organizations such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), or other publications citing the uniqueness of certain local resources (e.g., Bartosh, et al. 2010, Lake 2010, Ventura County 2012), both the lead agencies and commenting public have

(RARITIES continued on page 6)

DOUG'S MOUNTAIN JOURNAL

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

It would appear that summer has inspired many things: *The Boys of Summer* and *The Summer of Love* to name two. This year is becoming *The Summer of Discovery* on the mountain. Since late April three new species that were not listed in the 1990 flora have been added to the roster of plants.

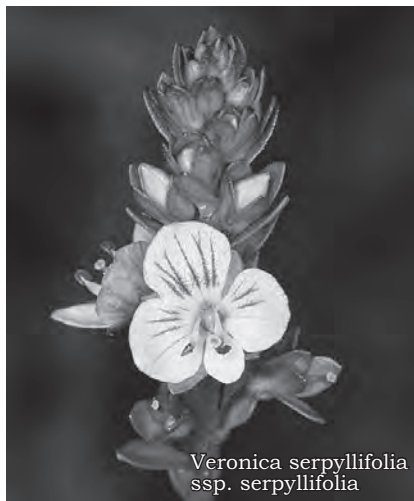
Within 4 weeks two new species in the Plantago Family were discovered. The first is native: thyme-leaf speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia*), which is spreading and decumbent, 3-6 cm tall, with tiny white 4-petaled flowers, 3-5 mm, with purplish veins. It looks great when viewed through a 10X loupe; otherwise, it is easily overlooked. The plants are located near a picnic table adjacent to the main parking lot in a shaded moist area. The other is non-native: water speedwell (*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*) which as the name suggests is a true water-mud lover. It's much larger with opposite lanceolate leaves, 5-8 cm long, somewhat decumbent with stems up to half a meter long and 4-petaled pink flowers about 1 cm in diameter. It's set for business under the eucalyptus along Old Guadalupe Trail where fog rain keeps the ground wet year-round.

Then June and July brought surprise discoveries in the Orchid Family. I have been looking for a particular orchid for at least fifteen years, one that is rarely seen. David Nelson and I were poking around the Brisbane Acres off Margaret Avenue in June when we spotted my holy grail in the oak-leaf duff—spotted coralroot (*Corallorhiza maculata*). It was once thought to be a *saprophyte*—a plant living off dead matter—but it is actually a *myco-heterotroph*, which means that it does not produce its own energy but obtains it from fungi. It lacks chlorophyll, leaves and photosynthetic green tissue, and gets its food by parasitizing the mycelium of fungi which are, in turn, parasitizing the roots of living plants, in this case oak tree roots. This is quite common in orchids. The stem is 2-7 dm tall, red to brown in color (albino forms are creamy-yellow) and may appear solitary or in clusters. Despite its name, it has no roots but a tangle of coral-like rhizomes. Some natives used the dried stems brewed into a tea to treat colds, pneumonia, and skin irritation.

Sometimes when you are looking for a particular orchid you discover a different one. That's what happened when a good friend, Mark Sustarich, was looking for *Spiranthes*, ladies' tresses, and discovered a whole bunch of broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) next to a seep on the Summit Trail. Like most orchids, it also relies on a micorrhizal symbiosis for food but it has green leaves so it photosynthesizes. It also has an intoxicating effect on bees and wasps. If fungus carried on their heads enters the nectar tip, fermentation begins, creating alcohol and other intoxicating (opiate?) substances.

We were actually petting the backs of yellowjackets who were too looped to care! The intoxicated bees cannot get the pollen off their head and the addictive plant guarantees efficient pollination. What sinister seduction!!

While walking on the Saddle Trail one sunny morning I discovered hillside morning glory, *Calystegia subacaulis*, growing at the trail's edge. Previously we discovered some on Juncus Ridge off Hillside Boulevard so this was a new location, as was the discovery of a new population of Franciscan paintbrush on a ridge top above the Cow Palace. This was encouraging because this is the rarest of the three paintbrush species here and it has been blinking out in spots in this area. And of all the weird things I see walking in the park the sight of a coast red elderberry growing quite nicely out of a bough in a eucalyptus tree certainly takes the cake. I expect to see leather fern, an epiphyte, in those places but not elderberry.



When comparing size and bravado, nothing beats the dichotomy of the Allen's Hummingbird. At 3.75 inches long and 3 grams in weight, this little warrior fears nothing. Allen's are so aggressive that our resident Anna's Hummingbird nests before their arrival. Ravens and Starlings are also aggressive birds in their own right, with Starlings uprooting Northern Flickers out of a nesting cavity if need be. So imagine my light-hearted laugh when I spied Allen's chasing a raven and a starling!

Like clockwork, Father's Day brings Rose-breasted Grosbeaks to the Bay Area. There was one particular grosbeak that was singing in the oaks in the Day Camp but refused to come out in the open. This is very frustrating to birders because the bird can


see you and if he's shy he'll refuse to move even though he seems to be a few feet away. Well Mr. Shy Grosbeak finally flew out into the open, exposing the bright red triangle on his white chest, and low and behold he was being chased by an Allen's Hummingbird! Good things really do come in small packages.

I can't forget the coyote I saw right where the Day Camp Road, Old Guadalupe and Bog Trails all meet. I was in the picnic area and had opened the metal cover on the trash receptacle to make a deposit when he appeared and stopped to look at me. A park ranger was at the entry kiosk and didn't look up to see him as he squeezed under the gate to the parking lot. He stopped to look at me again but as I dropped the cover to close it the metallic bang scared him and he dashed across the parking lot and disappeared. I felt sorry that the ranger missed this beautiful creature.

The summer wildflowers are in bloom now. Beside the helleborine there is a more common orchid, rein orchid as well as coast gumplant, goldenrod, tarweed, skunkweed, mugwort, twinberry, dudleya, and the snowberry is showing pink flowers and the eponymous snow-white berries at the same time. You can also see the stunning dichotomy of fiery-red poison oak leaves against the green leaves of coyote brush. See you on the mountain.

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@lejoyouth.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

sekfmm@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

rcbakewell@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@lejoyouth.org

Lake Merced.

3rd Saturdays, 10am to noon.

Contact Joe Grey joegrey@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 sekfmm@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 Lynn Adams 650-355-1668.

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.

Starr-King Open Space.

Serpentine grassland on Potrero Hill. 2nd Saturdays, 9:30 am to noon.

Contact Tom tphilip@yahoo.com.

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



FOCUS ON RARITIES *(continued)*

valuable documents to refer to when evaluating the adequacy of an environmental review document.

One of the most remarkable aspects of CEQA, one that is often underappreciated, is the fact that with its enactment, the decision-making process of county boards of supervisors, planning commissions, city and town councils, or other public agency directors became fully transparent. In addition, the public is provided with a means by which it could have input into the process through which elected or appointed officials make decisions affecting their community. Increased awareness of the biological value of locally significant species, and an increased level of support for such resources coming from a given constituency, tend to increase the sensitivity of the decision-makers to these issues. I have found that all but the most recalcitrant or skeptical of folks serving on decision-making bodies are often very happy to learn about what makes their communities special. So, keep documenting those discoveries and observations; they're pieces of the puzzle. And the clearer the picture, the easier it is to share the vision.

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CHAPTER NEWS

President's Message

by Ellen Edelson

I recently received the newsletter of CNPS' Dorothy King Young Chapter, and noticed the prominent and interesting "President's Message". Hoping that a "President's Message" might again be a welcome and effective communication tool, I would like to re-initiate this feature by shouting out a big "Hello!" and "Thank you!" to all Yerba Buena members!

I would like to highlight some of the significant accomplishments (both of the recent past and/or ongoing) by our chapter--and invite you to help us fill some of the gaps so that we can accomplish even more!

- Lists of Extant and Extirpated Plants of San Francisco: Mike Wood, YB Rare Plants Co-Chair. These invaluable documents reflect an enormous amount of time and dedication.
- Wednesday Restoration Workparties: Jake Sigg, Conservation Chair, CNPS Fellow and more. Jake works tirelessly with a dedicated team of volunteers to weed and restore many SF sites.
- SSF Weed Warriors: Chuch Heimstadt and Loretta Brooks took up the long needed task several years ago and are doing a fabulous job!
- ALL of the groups that do regular habitat restoration (see page 6).
- 10th Annual YB Garden Tour: Susan Floore and Sam Sapoznick.
- Regular Field Trips: Thanks go to Gail Wechsler (for organizing) and to all of the fine folks who lead them!
- T-Shirts, Totes, Aprons: Our first EVER! Mila Stroganoff arranged for the design (thanks John Muir Laws!) and production. They remain an important source of Chapter revenue and pride.
- Gardening With Natives Yahoo Group: Bob Hall, facilitator. A very useful forum for native gardening questions and information.
- Newsletter: Sara Greenwald sets the production schedule, Webmaster Kipp McMichael does the layout, Linda Shaffer proofs, & Susan Floore currently organizes the mailing. Without these volunteers plus our regular contributors, our quarterly newsletter would not exist!
- Plant Identification Workshops: Mila Stroganoff revived this valuable program in collaboration with the SF State Biology Department.
- Everything I forgot goes here!...with my sincere apologies!

EVERY SINGLE PERSON who volunteers for our Chapter plays a *vital role* in helping us do our work! With *YOUR HELP*, we can do so much more!

Here is a short list of the areas we truly need help with:

- Membership Development Coordinator
- Publicity Coordinator
- Newsletter Mailing Coordinator
- Events/Outreach Coordinator
- Education Program Coordinator—esp. for kids/students!
- Field Trips Co-Chair
- Sponsorship/fundraising coordinator

For more information --or to volunteer for any of the above or another committee-- please contact any officer or director. Thank you!
Together, we can add much to our Chapter's list of accomplishments!

Candidates for Chapter Election: October 2, 2014

President — Ellen Edelson

Vice President — Linda Shaffer

Secretary — Rosalind Kutler

Treasurer — Adrian Stroganoff

Community Thrift

Thank you to all 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 chapter income than you might think.

BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings are open to all Chapter members.

Contact Ellen Edelson (e.edelson@sbcglobal.net) for more information.

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For the full listing of Chairpersons visit:

http://cnps-yerbabuena.org/about/chapter_info.html#board

CONSERVATION/LEGISLATIVE NEWS

Beach Chalet Soccer Fields Project

by Jake Sigg & Linda Shaffer

The November ballot in San Francisco will include two competing propositions dealing with a project of interest to CNPS members and others.

The San Francisco Recreation and Park Department plans to convert seven acres at the far west end of Golden Gate Park to high-intensive use soccer fields. According to Kathy Howard of SFOceanEdge, the project would require removing all vegetation, including 55 trees of various sizes, so the area can be converted to artificial turf, walkways, and parking lots. The project also includes stadium seating for 1000 people, a children's play area, picnic tables and barbecues -- and 150,000 watts of stadium lighting on 60-foot poles to allow play until 10 pm every night of the year. The lighting may disorient migratory birds and diminish this part of the city as a refuge for amateur astronomers wanting to see the dark sky.

The plan is being challenged by a grassroots citizen effort which has qualified Proposition H for the ballot. Proponents have crafted a counter measure, Proposition I. To see the conceptual design for the project, go to <http://sfrecpark.org/project/beach-chalet-athletic-fields-renovation/> To see opponents' arguments, go to <http://home.earthlink.net/~sfoceanedge/id58.html>

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**

Membership Category

- ____ \$1,500 Mariposa Lily
- ____ \$ 600 Benefactor
- ____ \$ 300 Patron
- ____ \$ 100 Plant Lover
- ____ \$ 75 Family
- ____ \$ 45 Individual
- ____ \$ 25 Limited Income/Student

Make your check out to "CNPS"
and mail with this form to:

California Native Plant Society
2707 K Street, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95816-5113

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by Margaet Kemp



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Articles & general copy – Oct 25
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Late-breaking news – By arrangement

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