



JULY/AUGUST 2016

# The Bay Leaf

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY + EAST BAY CHAPTER  
ALAMEDA & CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES

[WWW.EBCNPS.ORG](http://WWW.EBCNPS.ORG)

[WWW.NATIVEHERENURSERY.ORG](http://WWW.NATIVEHERENURSERY.ORG)

## JUNE AT POINT ISABEL

When we started pulling French broom along the Bay Trail at Pt. Isabel in 2007, our primary objective was to eliminate an invasive plant that was reducing the habitat value of one of the East Bay's important Pacific Flyway resting stops. As our work expanded from the area near the dog park and more volunteers came to help, we found ourselves able to replace the other non-native plants (cape ivy, Algerian ivy, fennel, radish, mustard, ice plant, asparagus, vinca, grasses) with native plants we found along the trail (sagebrush, toyon, coffee berry, elderberry, buckeye, native grasses). The work is greatly enhanced by longtime volunteer Rob Kirby, who cleans up trash on a consistent basis and prevents it from contaminating Hoffman Marsh. His work also ensures that the area near the dog park always looks well maintained.

The result of these efforts has been a much healthier habitat that has made Pt. Isabel a real destination for a variety of birds and other creatures. At our June 4 work party, John Kenny continued his terrific work clearing all the oat grass from the marsh edge, opening up the *Salicornia pacifica* (pickleweed), *Jaumea carnosa* (marsh jaumea), *Frankenia salina* (alkali heath), and *Limonium californicum* (sea lavender). While pulling out the grass, John spotted a bat ray (*Mylobatis californica*) swimming along the edge of the marsh. Later in June, we spotted a beautiful striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) sheltering under one of the young *Aesculus californica* (buckeye trees) we planted a few years ago and a stately great blue heron

(*Ardea herodias*) showed up choosing a hunting site slightly apart from those of the visiting snowy egrets (*Egretta thula*).

And speaking of visitors, on May 26 we hosted a special work party with 8 charming (and extremely hard working) Japanese college students and their chaperone, Joe, from the English Studies Institute (ESI) in Berkeley. Four Pt. Isabel core volunteers/stewards showed up and each worked with two of the students pulling invasive radish and oat grass and going over many new words in the process. What is pollen? one of them asked. Gudrun showed everyone the pollen in a California poppy and explained that pollen is protein for our bumblebees. Throughout the work party we were delighted to see the students pull out their notebooks, ask us for the spelling, and write down all the new words. At the end, we took 15 huge bags of invasive plants up to the weed pile. It was one of our absolutely super successful and fun work parties and we thank Stephen Dalton from ESI for arranging it with us.

The Pt. Isabel Restoration Team holds work parties the first and third Saturdays of every month from 9:30 am to 2 pm. Contact Tom Kelly at [kyotousa@sbcglobal.net](mailto:kyotousa@sbcglobal.net) for details. Thanks as always to the EBRPD and to CNPS East Bay for all the support given to this project. And if you haven't visited the area, please come out and we'll give you a little tour.

*Jane and Tom Kelly*



June Pt. Isabel Crew. See more pictures on page 8. Photo by Jane Kelly.

## CONSERVATION ANALYST'S REPORT

### Isabel Station BART expansion (Livermore)

In May EBCNPS commented on a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a proposed Isabel Neighborhood Plan project surrounding a proposed BART station along the Interstate 580 corridor. We may not hear back on our comments for some time, but it was a good opportunity for us to comment on a project relatively early in the process.

The BART station plan seems immovable.

The Isabel Neighborhood Plan encompasses a 1,200 acre area surrounding the proposed BART station east of the current Dublin station. The plan as a whole brings development right to the Urban Limit Line. The Neighborhood Plan concentrates environmental analysis on the half-mile radius around the proposed station.

The Livermore/Tassajara region is rich with documented vernal pools and alkali habitat. Even though large swaths have been built upon there is the potential for a lot of plants on undeveloped land and even in small pockets around previously developed land.

The Isabel Neighborhood Plan area overlaps both the Dublin/Tassajara and Springtown BPPAs. As a consequence this area is more likely to contain botanically valuable resources that are as yet unprotected. We hope that environmental documents being prepared for this project proposal will help us gain an understanding of whether the alkaline soils here support rare native plants.

We encouraged the City of Livermore to take advantage of this opportunity to evaluate native plant resources in the Neighborhood Plan area, and to meet their General Plan's goals for conservation. In our letter, our chapter encouraged surveying for specific locally- and statewide- rare native plants, concentrating on alkali, vernal pool, and riparian or wetland habitats, all potentially present. We provided a long list of possibly rare plants, including: hairless popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys glaber*); Congdon's tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*), palmate-bracted bird's beak (*Chloropyron palmatum*), lesser saltscale (*Atriplex minuscula*), prostrate navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*), Livermore tarplant (*Deinandra bacigalupii*); as well as many other unranked native plants that should be included on area surveys.

We also encouraged the city to consider creeks in the Neighborhood Plan for both restoration of riparian habitat and for outdoor recreation (trails, picnic areas, etc.). All remaining native plant occurrences in this increasingly rare habitat area should be preserved. Special areas should be considered for maintaining contiguous natural open space. In addition, opportunities for education might include a demonstration area on the importance of the native plants and examples of successful vegetation restoration.

The Neighborhood Plan's preparation research documents show that Livermore area residents highly value access to open space, scenic views, and overall visual quality. A successful neighborhood needs physical access and visual connection to natural open spaces, and we are fully supportive of these objectives.

EBCNPS recognizes that lower density development is correlated with expanded destruction of native plant resources, so we generally prefer higher density development with public transportation expansion over other options. Similarly, we support reinforcement of Urban Limit Lines. We are generally optimistic and supportive of a BART extension inasmuch as it supports preservation of valuable remaining native plant habit and open space protection, including maintaining urban limit lines.

### Friends of Richmond Hills Initiative (Richmond)

The Richmond Hills open space near Wildcat Canyon and San Pablo Dam Road is being considered for large-scale subdivisions. The Richmond Hills Initiative, a proposed amendment to the Richmond General Plan, would protect this key part of the Richmond Hills by shifting development to areas already served by public transportation and utilities. The initiative would grant long-term protection to the land, preserving open space for low-impact recreation and agriculture. Any future changes would require a vote of the public.

The East Bay Chapter of CNPS supports this initiative because we believe it is the best chance to preserve the valuable plant resources within and near the Richmond Hills Initiative area. Part of the parcel covered by the initiative overlaps with the Sobrante Ridge Botanical Priority Protection Area (BPPA), one of the 15 areas in the East Bay identified by EBCNPS for its botanical richness and diversity. The Sobrante Ridge BPPA contains Northern Maritime Chaparral, a sensitive natural community. Rare and unique plant species found here include the state- and federally-listed pallid manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pallida*), Bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*), western leatherwood (*Dirca occidentalis*), and - at its only East Bay location - Shreve's oak (*Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei*). These sensitive native plants and plant community may exist in part of the initiative area or even beyond the BPPA into other parts of the initiative area. At the very least, the sensitive plants would be affected by any nearby development in the Richmond Hills Initiative area.

The East Bay Chapter of CNPS believes that the Richmond Hills Initiative presents a robust plan to protect open space and wildlife in the initiative area. EBCNPS joins the San Francisco Chapter of the Sierra Club in supporting this initiative.

From June through September, the Save the Richmond Hills group is gathering signatures for the initiative. They will be canvassing neighborhoods and public gatherings, as well as tabling in front of markets throughout the city of Richmond. If you're registered to vote in Richmond, please sign the

## CONSERVATION ANALYST'S REPORT CONTINUED

Richmond Hills Initiative petition and tell your neighbors about it. If you're not a Richmond resident, please consider helping to spread the word about the initiative or volunteering. For the complete text of the initiative, where to sign the petition, and how to volunteer or help, please see: <https://savetherichmondhills.org/> or find them on Facebook.

*Karen Whitestone*  
Conservation analyst  
East Bay Chapter, California Native Plant Society

## NATIVE HERE NURSERY: VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

Help wanted: Native Here Nursery seeks volunteers who love native plants and spending time reconnecting with nature to join our watering team.

Joining the watering team at Native Here Nursery saves lives — plant lives! As the weather heats up, our plants get more thirsty and need more regular water. Our plants rely on volunteers to water them each week — our little nursery in Tilden Park is dedicated to growing native California plants for restoration projects and gardeners who value pollinator, wildlife and ecological diversity, and we don't have an irrigation system to automatically water our plants.

That's where you come in: watering volunteers take responsibility for watering a specific section of the nursery on a regular basis. Most sections take between an hour and a hour and a half to water thoroughly, though we can accommodate volunteers who have more or less time than that.

Watering regularly at Native Here Nursery is a very peaceful, calming experience. It's a special place that offers volunteers and visitors the chance to slow down and reconnect with nature. The nursery is tucked away in the Bay Hills within Tilden Park, and we are surrounded by the park and all of the wonderful wildlife that lives in it. The loudest noises you'll regularly hear are the sounds of birds singing and the rustling of the wind through the leaves of the huge oaks and maples that surround the nursery.

Many of our regular watering volunteers use their time at the

nursery to relax and recharge while connecting with nature and getting to know local California plants.

Watering at Native Here is also a great way to get more familiar with how native California plants grow and how to care for them in a garden setting. Interested watering volunteers can also sign up to learn more about the unique requirements of California native plants, how to start plants from seed, botanical terminology, plant health, and more.

Watering hours are flexible — after a short orientation, watering volunteers can set their own schedule. We're particularly looking for volunteers regularly available on mornings and weekends for about an hour to an hour and a half.

No previous experience required — just a willingness to learn and to get a little damp.

Contact [nativehere@ebcnps.org](mailto:nativehere@ebcnps.org), visit [NativeHereNursery.org](http://NativeHereNursery.org) or call (510) 549-0211 to sign up or to learn more.

*Amy McCosh Leonard*  
Manager, Native Here Nursery  
[aleonard@cnps.org](mailto:aleonard@cnps.org)

## NEW PLANS FOR THE PLANT FAIR

For many years the October Plant Fair has been our largest annual chapter event, an occasion when we gathered to see old friends and celebrate native plants. It was a lot of fun, but it also required a lot of effort to put it on and it had significant overhead expenses. We would like to free up and redirect these resources to make nursery operations more sustainable. This year's Valentine's Day sale showed us that well-timed, low-key events are easier and just as successful.

Starting this fall, the nursery will be open an extra day - one Sunday a month - through the prime planting season. On those Sundays, we will hold a special event - early opening for members, release of manzanitas or other high-demand plants, educational talks, advice from landscape designers, etc.

We will still need lots of help to make this happen. You will have plenty of jobs to choose from: greeters, advisers, people to direct traffic, and cashiers. Stay tuned for details in the next *Bay Leaf*. If you have helped before, we will be in touch to find out what works for you. Meanwhile, if you can help (training provided), please let Steve Toby know at [plantfair@ebcnps.org](mailto:plantfair@ebcnps.org).

*Lesley Hunt*  
Nursery Committee

## THE WAR ON STINKWORT

Highway patrolling: hand removal of stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*) on Highway 24, Contra Costa County

Stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*) was first reported in 1984 in Santa Clara County and has now spread to 41 of California's 58 counties, with most records in the Bay Area (CalFlora 2016). The current California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) assessment of its invasiveness is "Moderate" statewide, with the additional designation of "Red Alert" for rapidity of spread. Stinkwort is still spreading, and impacts may not yet be fully realized (Cal-IPC 2010).



Stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*). Photo by Joseph di Thomaso, USDA.

This Mediterranean annual is generally avoided by grazing livestock. It is toxic to sheep and horses, and can taint the meat and milk of cattle. In humans, it causes contact dermatitis (rash), producing blistering and itchiness equal to that of poison oak.

Stinkwort produces copious seed with three dispersal mechanisms – the dandelion-like pappus; barbed hairs on the achene (seed); and sticky resin all over the plant which may allow

seeds to stick to dispersal agents. Stinkwort spreads rapidly along highway corridors and trails. Vehicles, especially construction vehicles, are important vectors in stinkwort spread.

I first noticed stinkwort along Highway 24 in late 2007 and decided to try to limit its spread into nearby wildlands. I can't rid the whole world of undesirable weeds, I thought, but maybe I can do something around where I live.

The only technique I use is pulling the plant up by its roots. Plants even beginning to flower can set mature seed, so if it's past about Labor Day, plants need to be bagged and disposed of. The seed bank doesn't last long, so if we pull up all stinkwort for a couple of years the infestation drops to near zero or even disappears.

CalTrans provides safety equipment and a limitless supply of trash bags and promptly picks up bags filled with stinkwort debris. I get similar cooperation from the Town of Moraga, Cities of Orinda and Lafayette, and the County Public Works. Most large infestations we've found on public land require only minor cleanups after a year or two, but we have to keep after new infestations as soon as we find them. Many private landowners are also very cooperative.

Here's a shout-out to some people who are also helping to clean up stinkwort: Janet Gawthrop, Sandy Greenwald, Bob Sorenson, Sally de Becker, and my family, plus many others. You can help, too! Stinkwort season has started. You can join me, or I will work with you to get things started in your part of the world.

Each year, We pulled up stinkwort by the roots or used loppers to cut at or slightly below ground level. Plants with any open flowers or maturing seeds were placed in trash bags, the bags tied shut, and stacked for CalTrans pickup. During 2007-2009, most plants were flowering and all plant material was bagged. In 2010, most work was earlier, August 11-September 15. Virtually all stinkwort was vegetative and could be left in place after pulling. Plants with even a few flowers open were bagged, as uprooted stinkwort appears capable of setting seeds from open flowers and possibly buds.

### Results

1. Areas where infestations were removed effectively had very much reduced populations of stinkwort in subsequent years. Although seed viability is reported for two or three years, the great majority of seed appears to germinate the first year.
2. The appearance of significant new infestations on the visible right-of-way led us to "source" populations not visible from the highway itself. Most removal work is now focused there.
3. Most large "source" infestations were associated with parking or staging areas where vehicle activity has the potential to facilitate the spread of stinkwort.

4. Roughly 60 to 80 person-hours were spent each year.
5. Work will continue, hopefully at a somewhat reduced level. New introductions will continue to occur, and some local infestations cannot be accessed, such as along the BART tracks and on private property, or are yet to be discovered.

### Incidental Observations

1. One infestation was not entirely removed in 2009 and the site was not mowed or grazed in 2010. Where grass was dense, the resulting stinkwort infestation was much reduced.
2. Many new infestations on Highway 24 were associated with off-pavement driving.
3. Late spring mowing for fire hazard reduction does not reduce late-developing stinkwort.
4. We saw no vertebrate herbivory on stinkwort whatsoever. Argentine ants and western fence lizards used it for cover. Yellow jacket wasps, usually dead, were occasionally observed at the bases of plants. No pathology was observed, except at one site.
5. Stinkwort decomposes very slowly. Skeletons are visible for at least a year, and stacked piles of pulled plants are also visible for a year or two.

### Words to the Wise for Weed Warrior Wannabes

1. Hand pulling is best before flowering, i.e., before mid-September, depending on site.
2. Train your crew. Stinkwort is variable in form and can be mistaken for *Salsola*, *Conyza*, *Hemizonia*, *Madia* and a variety of other, less-noxious plants.
3. Wear long sleeves, long pants, gloves. Protect wrists. Ivy Block or similar preventive may help.
4. If any flowers are open, bag the plant and tie the bag shut! Stinkwort apparently can mature seeds after uprooting from open flowers and possibly buds as well.

5. Clean up right away with Technu or thoroughly wash with soap and water.
6. Rubbing alcohol removes black, tarry residue from gloves, boots, and tools.

### Conclusions

1. Ecological Value: In the world of photosynthetic organisms, stinkwort comes about as close to zero as possible for habitat value.
2. Short term: Hand pulling stinkwort can significantly reduce the spread of this noxious weed, especially in light infestations.
3. Prevention: Vehicles appear to be the main vector for dispersal along the highway. Construction vehicles are especially effective long-distance vectors. Sanitation protocols could include:
  - a. Avoid off-pavement driving.
  - b. Clean vehicles before and after driving in infested areas.
  - c. Do not move soil into or out of infested areas, and do not accept contaminated fill.
  - d. Remove stinkwort from corporation yards, and monitor and promptly control re-introductions.
4. Range Management: Limited observations suggest that stinkwort is a poor competitor against Mediterranean annual grasses such as *Avena* and *Bromus*. Resting a pasture or greatly reducing grazing pressure may be an effective way to reduce stinkwort abundance.
5. Policy: Because of its strong rash-producing effect, this weed should be prevented from spreading to parkland and open space. It tends to grow on open bare soil at trail edges where it can contact unsuspecting recreationists.

*Barbara Malloch Leitner*

## MEMBERS' MEETINGS

Members' meetings will be on summer recess in July and August. Watch the online *Bay Leaf* newsletter for an announcement of our September 28 meeting.

## FIELD TRIPS

There are no field trips planned for July or August. Keep an eye on the website ([www.ebcnps.org](http://www.ebcnps.org)) and the meetup site ([www.meetup.com/ebcnps/](http://www.meetup.com/ebcnps/)) for possible late additions. The next scheduled trip is on September 4 at 10:00 am in Briones Regional Park.

Great Blue Heron off Point Isabel. Photo by Jane Kelly.



## RESTORATION

By attending, participants in restoration projects and field trips agree to be 100% responsible for their own safety and health, as well as for any equipment/vehicles they might bring.

**Saturdays, July 2 and July 16, 9:30 am to 2 pm, Pt. Isabel, on the Bay Trail next to the dog park.** Just off I-580 (take Central to the bottom of the I-580 overpass). At the stop sign (Rydin Road) turn right and come down to the end of the street. If you pass Costco on your right, you've gone too far. You'll find us on the trail.

RSVP - it will help us coordinate tools with the East Bay Regional Park District. And remember to bring good energy, hats, sunscreen, water, and family and friends. We'll supply refreshments. Tom Kelly (510) 704-8628 (work), (510) 684-6484 (cell) or tkelly@kyotousa.org

### **Help Restore Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve -- Oakland Hills**

**Saturday, July 9, 9:30 am, Huckleberry Parking Lot, 6934, Skyline Boulevard**

**Saturday, August 13, 9:30 am, Huckleberry Parking Lot, 6934, Skyline Boulevard**

Join Janet Gawthrop and other volunteers restoring Huckleberry Botanic Regional Preserve in the Oakland hills. Please note that you may be exposed to poison oak during this event. Hosted by: Janet G. (co-organizer)

For more information about these field trips click on this link: <http://www.meetup.com/ebcnps/events/231859567/>

**Skyline Gardens: Ecological Botany and Restoration.** Limit 10 persons - RSVP to Glen Schneider - glennyfrank@gmail.com. Outings twice a week: Sundays at 9:30 am; Wednesdays at 4:30 pm -- for 3 1/2 hours. Bring water, gloves, boots, long pants and shirts.

The Skyline Trail section of the Berkeley - Oakland Hills between Tilden's Steam Trains and the Caldecott Tunnel (Hwy 24) is one of the East Bay's great but little known, botanic hot spots. Actually the trail is a series of jewel box native gardens, hence the name Skyline Gardens. East Bay CNPS is now sponsoring a thorough botanical survey of the area, and just recently, with permission from EBMUD, is combining that with restoration/invasive plant removals. This is a multi-year project.

So far 232 native species have been identified in the mile-and-a-half corridor. Because of the high density of native plants, it is a great place to botanize, learn, and observe - not only species, but also intact plant communities. We will learn natives not only as flowers, but also as seedlings, plants, seed heads, and at rest. We will learn them in community - what they grow with, and how they disperse and interact. We will learn the botanical seasons in detail.

As a result of invasive removal natives are regenerating in amazing numbers. Plants not catalogued in 80 years are popping up. And, yes, invasive plants such as thistles, hemlock, Euphorbia and weedy grasses are also eagerly trying to establish themselves (Nature loves a vacuum). The restoration work involves removing invasives before they go to seed, and letting the natives gradually reoccupy liberated space through natural increase. This is sometimes called the Bradley method.

Each outing will combine botany and restoration. For the first hour, we will botanize and by observing learn together. Then we will follow with restoration/weeding for two hours, having gained a clearer view of what we are protecting. This is a new project, so we will be co-creating this approach. The project is open to anyone with a strong interest and commitment, regardless of background. Because of the nature of our permit from EBMUD each outing will be limited to 10 persons, so RSVP is mandatory.

Please bring water, hats, gloves, boots, and long pants and shirts; a hand lens if you have one. Bring clippers if you have them; other hand tools will be provided. The Wednesday evening outing will work to sunset, capturing the lovely transition from sunlight to twilight.

Naturalist Glen Schneider, project leader, is an East Bay native. He grew up in a local nursery family and has been a native plant garden landscape designer/installer for over 40 years. His own garden in Berkeley is on the Bringing Back the Natives Garden Tour every year.

As with any outdoor activity, there are inherent risks in participating. By attending the event, you agree that you are 100% responsible for your own safety, health and well-being.

*Glen Schneider*

### **Restoration events not sponsored by East Bay CNPS**

Join the City of Fremont's Environmental Services to enhance wildlife habitat along Sabercat Creek. Our volunteer workdays will be on the second Saturdays of July and September and the first Saturdays of other months.

While some of our native plants go dormant in the dry summer heat, we'll remove invasives, sheet mulch parts of our sites to discourage the growth of more invasives, and care for native trees and shrubs. We may also be harvesting seeds from native grasses to spread further throughout our restoration sites. Our work will help stabilize soils and creek banks, filter pollutants, increase native plant diversity, and improve food and shelter for wildlife.

No experience is necessary. Habitat stewards will guide you through the projects.

**Saturday, July 9, 2016, 9:00 am to noon, at Site 5 (Becado Place)**

**Saturday, August 6, 2016 from 9:00 am to noon, Site 4.** Follow trail down from Quema Drive and Paseo Padre Parkway, then turn left (east) and go through the cattle gate. The site will be to your right.

Registration is required. Please visit [www.fremont.gov/SaberCatRestoration](http://www.fremont.gov/SaberCatRestoration). Click on the "Eventbrite" hyperlink to find the pages for upcoming events. Heavy rain cancels the event.

No experience is necessary. All ages are welcome, but children under 12 years must be accompanied by an adult.

Come dressed for the weather and prepared to get dirty (sturdy closed-toe shoes/boots, long pants, hat, sunscreen, and long-sleeved shirt recommended). Bring a signed waiver form, a reusable water bottle, and community service hours forms, if applicable. We'll provide tools, some gloves, and water to refill bottles. If you wish to bring your own gloves or tools, please label them.

For more questions or comments, please contact Sabrina Siebert at [ssiebert@fremont.gov](mailto:ssiebert@fremont.gov) or call 510-494-4589

*Sabrina Siebert*  
Special Assistant  
City of Fremont Environmental Services Division  
Office phone 510-494-4589  
Mobile phone 734-649-3795

**Saturday, July 16, 10 am-noon, Garber Park habitat restoration workdays**

Join us in the cool shade of Garber's native oak woodland for our Summer Habitat Restoration Workdays. Our focus will be preparing for this fire season by chopping and pulling the usual invasives (Algerian and Cape ivy, poison hemlock, thistle and erhartia grass) and performing maintenance on the Loop Trail.

Wear long sleeves and pants, shoes with good tread, and bring a water bottle for refills. We provide water, snacks, tools, and gloves.

Meet at the Claremont Avenue entrance to Garber. Directions: From the intersection of Tunnel Road and Ashby, (AC Transit #49 stop) go .4 miles up Claremont Avenue (towards Grizzly Peak) to the parking turn-out. Look for the Garber Park Stewards sign. Directions, maps and further information can be found at [garberparkstewards.org](http://garberparkstewards.org) or contact Shelagh at [garberparkstewards@gmail.com](mailto:garberparkstewards@gmail.com).

*Shelagh Broderon.*

**July 30 and Aug 27 join Friends of Albany Hill for the last Saturday of the month work parties, 9:30-11:30 am.** Location to be announced. Gloves and tools provided but bring a favorite weeding tool if you like. Wear closed-toed shoes with good traction and clothes that can get dirty. Long pants and long sleeves recommended.

For more info: [friendsalbanyhill@gmail.com](mailto:friendsalbanyhill@gmail.com), [friendsofalbanyhill.org](http://friendsofalbanyhill.org)

*Margot Cunningham*

## POINT ISABEL PHOTOS



English Studies Institute (ESI) student with Nancy at Point Isabel. Photo by Jane Kelly.



English Studies Institute (ESI) students with Sue at Point Isabel. Photo by Jane Kelly.

# DIRECTORY

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## EBCNPS Sponsored Activities

East Bay Chapter News list  
Emailed announcements of  
upcoming EBCNPS events  
List manager--Martha Booz  
mlbooz@calnatives.com

Native Here Nursery  
510-549-0211  
Manager—Amy Leonard  
nativehere@ebcnps.org

Native Here inventory specialist  
vacant

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

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

Marsh Creek  
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925-957-0069  
hbartosh@nomadecology.com

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

Walnut Creek  
Lesley Hunt, leader  
925-937-6791  
ldhunt@astound.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