



## GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY FOR THE EDUCATION CENTER

by Bill Korbholz



*Breaking ground for the Bill & Jean Lane Education Center, February 11, 2010. From left to right: Dave Holland, San Mateo County Parks Director; Bill Korbholz, Secretary, Friends of Edgewood; Supervisor Rose Jacobs Gibson; Richard S. Gordon, President, Board of Supervisors; Bill and Jean Lane; Supervisor Mark Church; and Supervisor Carol Groom.*

The Bill and Jean Lane Education Center at Edgewood is now officially under construction! Wielding gold-painted shovels before more than 50 attendees, the Lanes, four County Supervisors, and I ceremonially broke ground, celebrating the culmination of years of planning and fundraising.



*Jean and Bill Lane*

“Last year the Board of Supervisors chose to recognize the many contributions to our community by naming the center in honor of Jean and Ambassador L. W. ‘Bill’ Lane, Jr.,” said Board President Richard S. Gordon. “The Lanes were instrumental in bringing about many of the treasures in our community that we enjoy today. They provided a significant gift toward building the Center, and this gift, among their many others, will inspire our future generations to take care of our natural treasures.”

“The \$1.3 million Center will be a showcase for environmental education and volunteerism,” said Julia Bott, Executive Director of the San Mateo County Parks Foundation, which led the campaign to raise funds for the Center.

Construction should be completed this fall, giving the Friends of Edgewood about six months to organize operations prior to the 2011 Wildflower Walks season. ♥

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## LIKIN' LICHEN

by Carolyn J. Strange

Unusual shapes, textures, and colors catch our eyes when lichens plump up in wet weather. With this seasonal lushness and exuberance on display in the Preserve, now seems a good time to update what we know about these extremely cooperative life-forms. Some common knowledge and assumptions turn out to be false, and lichens are proving to be more complex than previously imagined.

You may recall this memory-jogger for remembering the situation with lichens: "Freddy Fungus and Alice Algae took a lichen to each other." The names can, of course, be changed to "Frieda Fungus and Albert Algae," or other combinations because gender is irrelevant. In fact, perhaps it's time to haul out a book of names and revise the mnemonic to account for more gregarious and diverse lichen households.

In any case, together the partners become something more—or at least something different—than they are alone. Long-term inter-species relationships are called *symbiosis*, which means "living with." Lichens have generally been considered to be cases of *mutualism* (partners benefit mutually), but some biologists make arguments for sorting out cases of *commensalism* (one species benefits, the other is neither harmed nor helped) or even *parasitism* (one benefits, one is harmed). Granted, it can become a philosophical discussion, replete with exceptions, because Nature's evolutionary experiments ignore the human penchant for categorization. Certainly lichens go to cozy extremes, and they might be better thought of as multi-species complexes.

Another saying suggests that "lichens are fungi that took up agriculture," but that doesn't reveal relational complexity and nuance either. The basic recipe for lichen has long been: Fungus + Photosynthesizing Microbe, which can be an alga or a cyanobacterium or sometimes both. In the classic explanation, the photosynthesizer contributes food (sugar), and the fungus provides a protective structure and gathers other nutrients. The stereotypical mnemonic says, "Alice does the cookin' and Freddy builds the home."

But all Freddy Fungi aren't hardy, self-sufficient construction workers, nor are Alice Algae particularly frail. Indeed, lichen-forming fungi can be hard to grow in the lab, and so far only one has been reported to thrive on its own in the wild. Meanwhile, lichenizing algae often do OK on their own, thankyouverymuch.


When getting together, contact is obviously necessary, but it's not the first or only step, and in the meet-ups studied so far, the fungal partner is often more aggressive (or perhaps more needy). When potential lichen symbionts were separated by a membrane, so they could sense each other but not touch, genetic analysis revealed a surge of gene activity in the fungi, but a more ho-hum response in the algae. In other studies, lichenizing fungi offered a range of possible partners responded to only certain partners with the enthusiastic branching that leads to lichen.

Yet it's not as if totally committed pairings have co-evolved. More than 17,000 species of fungi form lichens, but they do so with only a few hundred species of algae or cyanobacteria. However, in at least one case, fungi may have essentially domesticated a crop. Researchers recently proposed splitting one large genus of cyanobacteria into two branches because the lichen-forming species within it were genetically quite different from the rest of their kin.

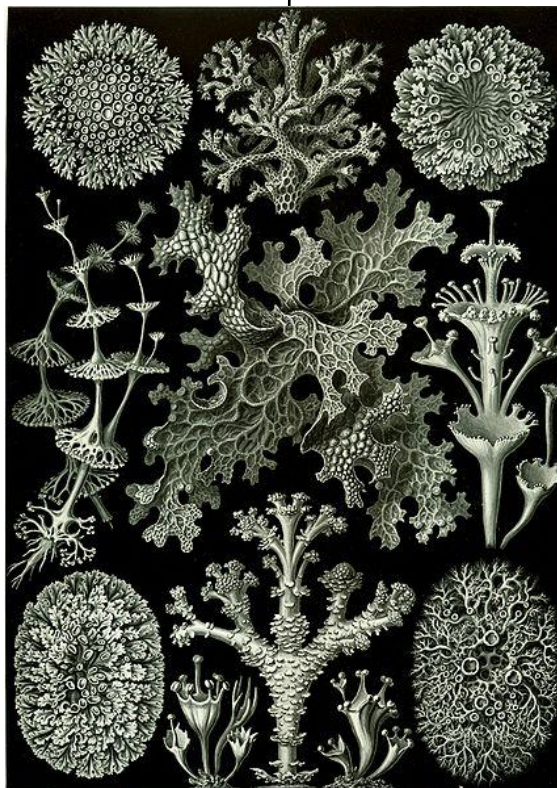
Other genetic studies have further complicated the picture, rendering the tidy storybook lichen twosome or threesome obsolete. Every lichen species studied so far contains multitudes of fungal species lurking inside. Many of these fungal lurkers are new to science, and it's not yet clear how they make their living (or what type of symbiosis is involved). Likewise, of several hundred plant species examined so far, all contained fungal lurkers growing inside leaves, stems, or other aboveground tissue—a fascinating story for another time.

Lichenizers are scattered around the fungal family tree, suggesting two possibilities: Either many fungal lines pioneered lichen formation on their own, or a few ancient lines developed the ability and many descendants lost it. No one knows, but research favors the second scenario for now.

Lurkers, too, seem to be scattered around the fungal family tree, and branch points indicate lineages have switched among lichenizers, lurkers, pathogens, and decomposers. Talk about fungible! Some researchers suspect that ancient lichens might have given rise to the recently revealed, and apparently ubiquitous, fungal lurkers.

More than just a visual feast, lichens give scientists, and hikers, much to ponder. 

To learn more about lichen morphology visit:  
<http://www.earthlife.net/lichens/lichen.html>  
 Also see:  
<http://www.lichen.com/>  
<http://herbarium.usu.edu/fungifunctions/lichens.htm>  
<http://ocid.nacse.org/lichenland>



"Lichenes" from Ernst Haeckel's  
 Artforms of Nature, 1904

## BOTANY BYWAYS

### Apple of My Eye by Drew Shell

Hello! And welcome to *Botany Byways*, an occasional, meandering stroll through the intricate and fascinating realm of plants . . . or scientifically speaking, Kingdom Plantae! For our “kickoff” column, we start at the beginning with the letter “A,” as in apple that is! Our inspiration comes from the Healing Plants Of Edgewood column in the last couple issues of the Edgewood *Explorer*. The last issue presented the Manzanita, literally “little apple,” while the preceding issue discussed wild roses and their “fruit,” the hip, which also resembles a little apple—not surprising since apples are in the rose family (Rosaceae). But all is not so simple . . . there’s more here than meets the eye! It turns out Manzanitas are more like “stone” fruits (peach, plum, cherry, almond—all Rosaceae), while apples and hips aren’t truly fruits at all!

This raises the question, just what is a “fruit”? Botanically, a fruit is the mature, ripe ovary of a flowering plant, also known as an Angiosperm (*angio* – “little vessel,” *sperm* – “seed”), referring to enclosure of the seeds by an ovary (flower pistil base). In Manzanitas, this ripe ovary is our “little apple”; commonly called a berry, it’s technically a different fruit type called a drupe. In a drupe, the outer ovary layers remain fleshy, while the inner layer forms hard, tough shells around the seeds. You’re likely already familiar with this structure, since stone fruits are also drupes! The pit or stone is the inner ovary layer, not the seed itself, which consists only of the “nut meat” inside; almond meat is just such a seed. But don’t eat other stone fruit seeds, as they can contain bitter and toxic cyanide compounds!

Roses, on the other hand, are quite different. Unlike a drupe, a rose has several ovaries and produces multiple fruits; yep, that’s right, a single flower can produce multiple fruits! This is similar to blackberries and raspberries (also Rosaceae), which botanically aren’t berries at all, but have multiple ovaries yielding small, round, fleshy fruits called “drupelets”; these cling together as an “aggregate fruit” (mistakenly called a berry).

So why don’t we see something similar in roses? First, individual rose fruits are not drupelets—the outer layers are thin and tough rather than fleshy, which makes them achenes, like the fruits of the aster family. Second, rose achenes hide inside a cup-like hypanthium (meaning “below the flower”), composed of fused petal, sepal, and stamen bases. This hypanthium becomes the fleshy, reddish hip! Thus hips aren’t fruits, as they merely enclose the achenes. But in many ways hips *function* like fruits, protecting the fruits/seeds, and attracting animals that then disperse the seeds; such structures are called pseudocarps (“false fruits”).

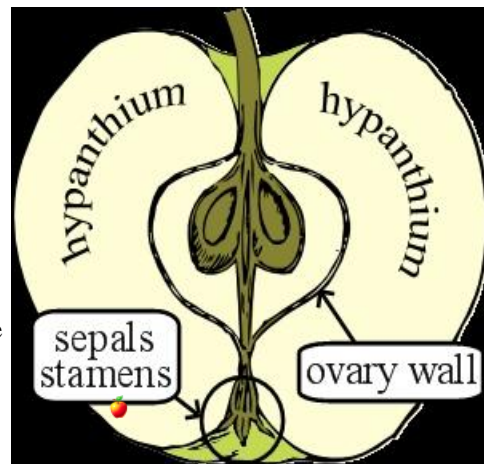
So how do apples fit? They’re neither drupes nor hips, but pomes, with a single ovary, as in stone fruits (though with multiple seed chambers, or “locules”), and a hypanthium,

as in roses. And this hypanthium is not just a cup; it actually fuses to the ovary and expands into a large, fleshy layer that functions like a fruit—an apple is a pseudocarp!

Cut an apple lengthwise to see the thick, outer flesh of the hypanthium and the inner, true ovary making up the core.

What we eat is primarily hypanthium, i.e. fused petal/sepal/stamen bases (their shriveled upper parts visible at the apple’s bottom) rather than the true fruit!

So now you know the real story of apple “fruits.” But how does this relate back to Edgewood? Well, we don’t have native apples at Edgewood, but we *do* have native pomes—look no further than the Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), whose “berries” are actually tiny, apple-like pomes, and whose genus name, appropriately enough, means “other apple”! 🍏



## A TALE OF TWO LIZARDS

by Roger Myers

*An interesting discussion appeared on the Edgewood Docents’ e-mail list last year, sparked by two photographs of two Southern Alligator Lizards. Roger Myers, Edgewood’s Docent in Absentia and herpetology buff extraordinaire, chimed in on what the photographs represented, enlightening us all, as usual. –ed.*



Photo © Laurie Anderson

Yes, Laurie, the lizards in your duo are both Southern Alligator lizards. You wondered if these lizards were mating. The answer is no, there is a different drama being acted out here. Notice that both lizards have big, jowly heads and bold, distinctive markings. Also notice that both are being aggressive toward each other. This appears to be a territorial battle between two males (females tend to be less boldly marked and have more evenly proportioned

(Continued on page 6)

## MOLE MATTERS recorded and transcribed by Anne Koletzke

Thank you for coming to Edgewood to listen to me, saving me from having to write you again. And thank you to the meadow mouse for making all the arrangements. It was thoughtful of him to stop by to inquire why you had not yet received my second letter. When I told him so much writing was just too difficult for me, he asked how I'd feel about an interview. I reminded him moles are *very* solitary beings, not inclined to chat with anyone, be they mole or human—or mouse. “OK, OK,” he said nervously, “how about this: You talk, she records. That's it. No questions, no chatting, and you can be back to your solitude in an hour.” So here we are; me talking, you listening.

I am a broad-footed mole. We are also known as the California mole, but since we live from Washington State to Baja, that name seems misleading, so we seldom use it. As for our formal name, we never bother with it at all, but the mouse tells me your readers are inordinately fond of such things, so here it is: *Scapanus latimanus* from the Greek *skapantes*, meaning “digger,” and the Latin *lat* meaning “broad” and *manu* meaning “hand” or “foot”). Digging is in our name, and digging is our game—all of it underground. You'll only find us topside in the early spring when we leave our burrows to find a mate or when the young ones finally leave their mother's burrow to create a burrow of their own. But topside is a hostile place for a mole, so we don't stay up there any longer than we must.

I would like to explain why writing is so hard for me, as it will tell you much about moleness. First, there is our famously poor eyesight, which is poor indeed. Still, we are not blind. Our eyes, small, and hidden behind a veil of fur, see changes in light, but that's about it, which makes writing and reading words on a page most difficult.

Then there are our front legs. I mean, look at them. Could anyone write with such legs? I can't bring them in front of me or pull them under me—they are set off to the side, and that's where they stay. Not that I'm complaining, because, man oh man, can they dig! *Fast!* A motivated mole can tunnel through 100 feet of soil in a day. No wonder it has been said we *swim* through the soil. On the other hand, on those times when we are topside, these wonderful front limbs place us in much danger—have you ever tried walking on your knuckles? It isn't easy, and it certainly isn't fast. A fact our predators know only too well.

So if I couldn't use my eyes or my legs, how did I write that note to you 3 months ago? With my practically prehensile nose! Next to those fossorial (made for digging) front legs, a mole's most valuable and unique appendage is his long nose, which extends a good half-inch in front of the rest of him. Not only does my nose smell well, it is an exquisitely sensitive organ of touch, due to being covered with teeny-tiny touch-receptor bumps. My nose is so sensitive it can actually *feel* the vibrations of earthworms

in the soil! And yet this wonderful nose is also tough enough to withstand the occasional falling clod of dirt, and to excavate and fling soil when I'm creating or repairing a tunnel, which I do A LOT—like 24/7 (except for the occasional nap).

And why do we moles dig digging so much? *Food!* The mole motto, if we had one, would be “Dig to Eat, Eat to Dig.” Every day every mole eats his or her weight in bugs and worms. And because we can literally starve to death if we are without food for only a few hours, we keep a supply of worms in storage: We paralyze them with a toxin in our saliva, and then store them in a “larder.” Larders with more than 1,000 earthworms have been documented!

Although our favorite food is earthworms, we are *very* fond of insects, and are, in fact, considered insectivores. We have also been known to eat small crustaceans and mammals, including young mice, which no doubt explains why the meadow mice are not our biggest fans. I hope you know how much it says about the character of your meadow-mouse friend that he was able to rise above his innate distaste, and not only seek me out, but treat me with such consideration.

For those of us lucky enough to live in Edgewood, what we eat and where we dig is of no concern to anyone but us. But our less rural cousins are not so fortunate, living, as they do, beneath that suburban sacred cow, the opulently watered lawn. As a consequence, it is hard to find a creature more loathed, despised, and exterminated by humans than we are. But it doesn't have to be that way.

Here are two alternatives to extermination, both based on one small but potent fact: As earthworms follow moisture, so moles follow earthworms. Thus, a heavily watered lawn will inevitably attract both earthworms and moles, and dry ground will attract neither. So, Alternative #1: Keep your lawn and move from employing mole control to enjoying mole patrol—Just tamp down our surface tunnels, rake away our mounds, and appreciate us for eating the grubs and insects that damage your lawn more than we do. Alternative #2: Replace your lawn with drought-tolerant native plants—the surface soil will remain dry, and we will follow the earthworms into the deep moist earth, where our tunnels will annoy no one and we will be free to live in peace.

Now, if you will please excuse me, I really must go and find something to eat. 🐛



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[http://www.hsus.org/wildlife/urban\\_wildlife\\_our\\_wild\\_neighbors/solving\\_problems/species/solving\\_problems\\_with\\_moles.htm](http://www.hsus.org/wildlife/urban_wildlife_our_wild_neighbors/solving_problems/species/solving_problems_with_moles.htm)

**THE HEALING PLANTS OF EDGEWOOD**

**There's No Place Like Home**

by **Mary Anne Leary**

One of the harbingers of spring that graces Edgewood Preserve is the lovely Shooting Star. In Toni Corelli's book, *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve*, it states that there are two native species that reside in Edgewood Preserve, the Lowland or Padre's Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon clevelandii* ssp. *patulum*) and the Mosquito Bills Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon hendersonii*). We can see



Lowland Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon clevelandii* ssp. *Patulum*) © Toni Corelli

either one of these species blooming between January and April, both growing in grassland habitat, with the *hendersonii* species also growing in the woodlands. A distinguishing factor between these two species of Shooting Star is that the *clevelandii* species has a green-colored stem while the *hendersonii* has a reddish-colored stem.

The name of *Dodecatheon* is from the Greek for "twelve gods" (*Dodec* means twelve and *Theos* means God). Sunshine Farm and Gardens, which specializes in "Rare and Exceptional Plants for the Discriminating Gardener and Collector," claims that the Shooting Star genus was named by "Gaius Plinius Secundus, better known as Pliny or Pliny the Elder, 23-79 AD." Pliny was a Roman army commander, naturalist, philosopher, historian and author of *Historia naturalis*, an encyclopedia consisting of 37 books of natural history. Written within his book on botany, Pliny gives the name *Dodecatheon* to the Primrose, believing that it was under the care of the "twelve superior gods." The Shooting Star is in the Primrose Family (Primulaceae) along with Pacific Starflower (*Trientalis latifolia*) and a familiar non-native, Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*).

While researching this article, I came upon a website that had the title, "Do Shooting Stars Have the Power to Fulfill Wishes?" The gentleman writing the article talks about a form of radio communication that uses shooting stars to transmit radio waves. It is his belief that you can "wish upon a (shooting) star" with the desired result possibly coming true! He goes on to describe the technique called "meteor burst communication," where meteors, as they enter into the earth's upper atmosphere, burn up rapidly, and what we see of this burning is what we call a shooting star. The author talks about the changes that occur

(ionization) that cause the burn, and how the trail of ionized particles allows for radio waves "sent from the Earth's surface to be bounced back rather than disappearing into space. Each meteor can therefore act as a tiny and temporary communications satellite." This method relies upon frequent meteor activity in order to produce the ionized trail, so it is not that reliable as a means of communication. So make those wishes at a time when the meteor showers are in their full glory and maybe they will come true!

So what does this little aside about shooting stars and making wishes have to do with our beautiful Shooting Star flower? Let's see how the flower helps us to "communicate" with our cosmic and our earthly self

The flower essence for the Shooting Star addresses the human issue of deep-seated alienation, of feeling as though one does not belong here on earth or belong to the human family. People needing the assistance of this flower essence are often very sensitive, with unique life experiences that can make them feel out of step with the world. Their predicament is often misunderstood, and they fail to receive the support they need to feel they belong or are a part of human life here on Earth. Often Shooting Star candidates have otherworldly interests such as extra-terrestrial existence and exploration of cosmic phenomena. The Shooting Star flower essence helps these people to realize that they are here on Earth for a purpose, and to embrace earthly life with self-awareness and a love



Mosquito Bills Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon hendersonii*) © Toni Corelli

that is integrated within their whole being. Issues of feeling awkward in the body, escapism, rejection, feeling ungrounded, ambivalence, lack of bodily awareness, disconnectedness and preoccupation can be prevalent for a soul in need of Shooting Star. So, in truth, the Shooting Star flower essence helps us to embrace the fact that *There's No Place like Home*, and to engage in earthly life and with the greater human family from a perspective that harmonizes our spiritual/cosmic consciousness with loving human warmth that grounds us in our every day existence. ☺

<http://www.sunfarm.com/picks/dodecatheonmeadiaalba-121459.phtml>  
[http://hubpages.com/hub/Do-Shooting-Stars-Have-the-Power-to-Fulfill-Wishes\\_4](http://hubpages.com/hub/Do-Shooting-Stars-Have-the-Power-to-Fulfill-Wishes_4)  
 Kaminsky, Patricia and Richard Katz. *Flower Essence Repertory* Corelli, Tony. *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve*

**ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY****Booty**

*Ken Seydel sent in a list of all the loot he and his intrepid Road Warriors have acquired over the years. I think you'll agree it's pretty impressive. Although tidying up the world around Edgewood should, of course, be its own reward, there's nothing wrong with a little material gain thrown in for good measure. So if you've been thinking about giving Road Warrioring a try, but haven't, perhaps perusing this list will inspire you. ~ ed.*

**Finance**

\$20.00  
\$115.45  
\$11.00  
\$44.00  
\$3.00  
\$5.00  
\$0.25 - 2x  
\$10.00  
\$1.00 - 3x  
\$1.25  
\$21.00  
\$6.50  
\$150.00 (!)  
\$3.25  
Chinese currency  
Blank check (unsigned)  
Checks - 2x  
United Airlines ticket to Paris  
Menlo Park parking citation

**Hardware**

Box wrench  
Leatherman utility tool  
PVC cutter  
Pair of pliers  
Combo wrench  
Hammer  
Screwdriver  
Masonry trowel  
Ladder  
Rolls of electrician's tape  
Chimney cap

**Vehicles**

Passenger seat  
Bumpers - 2x  
Taurus hubcaps - 2x  
Kia hubcap  
Toyota hubcap & rim  
VW hubcap  
Plymouth hubcap  
Spare tire (inflated. w/ wheel)  
Generic hubcaps - 7x  
Tailgate  
Bike wheel & tire  
Stop sign

**Critters**

Jackrabbit jawbone  
Snakeskin  
Very large snakeskin  
Live snake  
A bunch of western fence lizards

Rattlesnake  
Deer vertebra  
Dead ferret

**Sports**

6 golfballs  
Baseball  
Tennis ball

**Games**

Playing cards  
Jigsaw puzzle piece - 2x  
St. James Place Monopoly  
Card  
Gadgets  
Camera  
Cell phone - 2x  
Christmas ornaments  
Clock face  
Keychain pig (w/ light & squeal)  
Bungee cords - many times

**Clothing**

1 Glove  
1 fuzzy slipper  
Army duffel bag (w/ gear)  
9 buttons  
Bridal veil  
Black bra

**X-Rated**

Pink prophylactic  
Shredded porn magazine  
X-rated pictures

**Probably Stolen**

Driver's license & credit card  
Driver's license, 2 credit cards, medical card  
2 passports & a purse

**Odds & Ends**

Trashcan lid  
Sink  
Frozen dinner & bottle of port  
New can of SKOAL  
Crutch  
Flag  
\$16 Fishing lure

**Yikes!**

Sleeping bag  
with (live)  
body in it (!!!)

**WILDFLOWER WALKS 2010****By Kate Finnigan**

Every Saturday and Sunday from March 13 to June 6, 2010, our Walks depart from the Day Camp or, on the 4 Saturdays in April, from the Clarkia Trailhead. Groups of 10 or more are encouraged to contact us through our website to let us know they are coming. We can also accommodate request hikes for different dates & times or for special interests by arrangement. Please contact us through our website [www.friendsofedgewood.org](http://www.friendsofedgewood.org). ☺

*(Continued from page 3)*

jaws). I would not be surprised to learn that a potential mate was lurking in the nearby background.

The dorsolateral fold is found on all alligator lizards.

\* \* \* \* \*



*Photo © Linda Leong*

Here you have two Southern Alligator lizards celebrating the rights of spring. The more vividly colored one is the male doing his best to "convince" the female that he is the most worthy mate in the world. I guess there is no such thing as sexual harassment among lizards (or ducks from what I recall)!

Once they have mated, the female will lay eggs. The Northern Alligator lizard, which is less colorful and also found in the Bay Area, bears living young. 🐸

"Everything is blooming  
most recklessly;  
if it were voices instead of colors,  
there would be an unbelievable shriek-  
ing into the heart of  
the night "

~Rainer Maria Rilke  
*Letters of Rainer Maria Rilke*

**HUMAN LETTER TO THE EDITOR (REALLY!)**

Dear *Edgewood Explorer* Editor,

I very much enjoyed Carolyn Strange's article in the December 2009 issue regarding secondary impacts of fear relationships on local ecologies. It brings to mind a couple other instances of such secondary effects that I have heard about in recent months: In the southern Appalachian mountains, several species of small stream fish (particularly species of Shiner) are known to spawn and lay eggs on newly built nests of Blue Head Chub, a larger (but vegetarian) fish that actively and vigorously defends its nest of brooding eggs against predators; thus the Shiners are able to take advantage of fear of the Chub among potential predators in order to protect their own eggs.

In a similar vein, research in Arizona has shown that Black Chin Hummingbirds have a tendency to group their nests immediately in the vicinity of Cooper's Hawk nests; apparently the hummers are too small and agile to be of interest to the hawks, and benefit from the fear of the hawks among other animals that might be predators of the hummers or their eggs. What a complex and fascinating world we live in!

Drew Shell



Photo © Kathy Korbholz

*Tidy Tips (Layia platyglossa)  
graciously providing a resting place  
for two weary travelers.*

**MEMBERSHIP DUES**

New or renewing members may clip and complete this section to pay **tax-deductible** annual membership dues. Please send your check, payable to **Friends of Edgewood Natural Preserve**, to the return address on the back of this panel. Renewing members can determine their membership expiration date by checking the six-digit code to the right of their name on the mailing label. For example, if the code is 06/2006, membership runs through June 2006.

Questions? Call (866) GO-EDGEWOOD or contact membership-coordinator@friendsofedgeswood.org.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
Day Telephone Eve Telephone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Email

**\$10 Student/Retired** (includes quarterly newsletter)

**\$25 Friend** (newsletter)

**\$50 Advocate** (newsletter, set of 6 Edgewood photo greeting cards)

**\$75 Supporter** (newsletter plus choose one):

Set of 6 Edgewood photo greeting cards and 1-year subscription to *Bay Nature* magazine

Toni Corelli's *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve*

**\$100 Steward** or  **\$250 Guardian** (newsletter, set of 6 Edgewood photo greeting cards, plus choose one):

1-year subscription to *Bay Nature* magazine

Toni Corelli's *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve*.

**Please do not send any premiums.**

**I am enclosing a gift of \_\_\_\_\_.**

Please send \_\_\_ copies of *Common Native Wildflowers of Edgewood* (\$2.50), \_\_\_ copies of the *Edgewood Vascular Plant List* (\$3.00), \_\_\_ copies of the Apr-Jun 2004 *BAY NATURE* magazine (\$6.00), \_\_\_ copies of *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve* (\$25.00). Includes tax, S&H. All items subject to availability.

I would like to participate in the following:

- Docent program
- GIS/GPS mapping
- Newsletter/web
- Public relations
- Weed management
- Schools outreach
- Habitat restoration
- Adopt-A-Highway

## SANTA CLARA VALLEY CHAPTER OF CNPS OFFERS 8TH ANNUAL NATIVE GARDEN TOUR

*From the press release of CNPS' Santa Clara Valley Chapter. ~ ed.*

A free, self-guided tour of home gardens that are water-wise, low maintenance, low on chemical use, bird and butterfly-friendly, and attractive. A variety of home gardens landscaped with California native plants will be open to the public Sunday, April 18, 2010, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Locations throughout Santa Clara Valley and Peninsula. Native plant sales and talks at select gardens.

Free admission; **registration required at [www.gngt.org](http://www.gngt.org)** before April 17, 12 noon, or until the tour reaches capacity. Space is limited; register early to ensure a place. ♻️

## EDGEWOOD WEED WARRIORS



Want to become an Edgewood Weed Warrior? Go here to learn more:  
<http://edgewood.thinkersrus.net/>



## UPCOMING EVENTS

- ❑ **ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY.** The next sessions will take place on 3/7, 4/3, 5/2, & 6/5. To volunteer or get more information, contact Ken Seydel.
- ❑ **WILDFLOWER WALKS 2010.** Begin March 13, 2010. See enclosed flyer and article on page 6.
- ❑ **CNPS NATIVE GARDEN TOUR.** April 18, 2010 from 10—4. See article just over there to the left.

"An optimist

Is the human personification of spring."

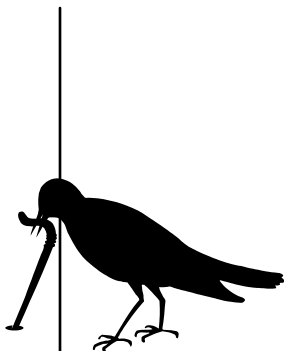
~ Susan J. Bissonette

The Edgewood Explorer is published quarterly by the Friends of Edgewood Natural Preserve, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving Edgewood for the human, plant, and animal generations to come. The newsletter is produced by Anne Koletzke with contributions from many Friends. For more information about the Friends of Edgewood, visit our web site at [www.friendsofedgewood.org](http://www.friendsofedgewood.org), mail us at PO Box 3422, Redwood City, CA 94064-3422, call or fax toll-free at (866) GO-EDGEWOOD (866-463-3439), or email [info@friendsofedgewood.org](mailto:info@friendsofedgewood.org).

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## ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



"I stuck my head out the window this morning and spring kissed me bang in the face."

~ Langston Hughes

**Mission Statement of The Friends of Edgewood**  
To protect and celebrate Edgewood as a unique treasure by promoting exemplary stewardship, and by reaching out with informative public programs  
[www.friendsofedgewood.org](http://www.friendsofedgewood.org)