

Edgewood



Explorer

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NEW EDUCATION CENTER SET TO OPEN

by **Julia Bott**

As we go to press, the dedication of the Bill and Jean Lane Education Center at Edgewood County Park and Natural Preserve is

now scheduled for April 5, 2011 from 3-5 p.m. Once open, and depending on volunteer availability, the Center should be open 9:30 to 12:30 on Wednesday mornings, 1:00 to 4:00 on Friday afternoons, and 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.



The Bill & Jean Lane Education Center. Photo © Kathy Switky

To confirm these times and dates, and to learn more about the Education Center, please visit this website, http://friendsofedgeswood.org/education_center.htm, or phone 866-GO-EDGEWOOD (866-463-3439). ☺

EDUCATION CENTER DOCENT TRAINING

by **Kathy Korbholz**

Attending the two training sessions to become hosts in the new Bill and Jean Lane Education Center felt like finally finding that long-wished-for pony under the Christmas tree.

In the first training session we were given the gift of learning interpretive skills from a master educator, Jenny Rigby. Jenny, a principal in the Acorn Group, has been associated with the Education Center project from the very start, and she was the primary facilitator in the community workshops that developed the original interpretive messages for the building. Trainees spent half a day with Jenny learning how to engage Education Center guests, share Edgewood stories, and hopefully imbue visitors with a stewardship ethic.

In the second training session we were given the gift of learning from a number of teachers: Julia Bott described the sustainable building practices employed in the Center's construction; Ty Freiberg, Docent Enrichment Coordinator, taught techniques for engaging visitors and offered role-playing opportunities; Rangers John Trewin and Pam Noyer demonstrated the mechanics of opening and closing

the Center, as well as safety procedures; and I gave a presentation on administrative tools.

Thanks to all who participated, there are now nearly 40 newly minted hosts eager to share their passion for Edgewood and excitedly awaiting their first shift in the new Education Center.

The Friends of Edgewood would like to thank Oscar Lugo, Creative Director and Production Designer of Videcam for donating a substantial part of his services to create a training video from Jenny's class. (This video will be available at the Education Center.) Videcam provides video and audio production and post-production services for corporate, educational, and promotional videos around the world. Thanks, too, to Laurie Alexander for volunteering to coordinate this training.

Both the Interpretive Training class and video recording were subsidized by grants from the San Mateo County Department of Parks, with funding from the San Mateo County Parks and Recreation Foundation. The Friends of Edgewood is most thankful for this support. ☺

SIX REASONS TO VOLUNTEER AT THE EDUCATION CENTER

by **Laurie Alexander**

Volunteer hosts help make a visit to the Education Center a lively, relevant experience that encourages visitors to gain a new awareness of ecological relationships, develop a sense of stewardship, and simply connect with Edgewood.

Volunteers benefit, too! In a little over three hours a month, you can:

1. Meet people and make new friends from your neighborhood, or from the other side of the world.
2. Share your passion for Edgewood.
3. Spark someone else's love affair with nature.
4. Support habitat restoration within sight of a bathroom.
5. Deepen your knowledge and understanding of the natural world.
6. Sharpen your facts and stories all year long.

Each volunteer staffs the Ed Center for at least 3.5 hours once per month, or as much as once per week throughout the year. We make it easy for you to set up your commitments ahead of time, so you can participate on dates that work with your personal schedule.

Learn more at

<http://friendsofedgeswood.org/EdCenterVolunteer.htm> ☺

NATURE NEWS NUGGETS

by Carolyn J. Strange

.....
Somewhere, something incredible is waiting to be known.

~ Carl Sagan

No matter how cool you think Nature is, it's waaay more cool than that

~ Carolyn's Corollary

.....
 Ponderings for your next Edgewood outing, regarding Life in the leaf litter, and how little things can really matter . . .

Why We're Warm

Being warm-blooded presents tradeoffs and mystery. We mammals have to eat a great deal to fuel our warmth, which seems a high biological price to pay just to avoid having to bask in the sun. Why do most mammals set their bodily thermostats around 37°C (98.6°F)? After catastrophic events drove dinosaurs to extinction, why didn't reptiles return to dominance when the environment settled down again, instead of giving way to mammals, which were inauspicious at the time? An emerging theory connects the dots between such riddles, cautiously suggesting that fungi may be responsible for mammalian success.

Two more bits of evidence prompted the theory that warm body temperatures protected against fungal infections at a time when it really mattered. First, mammals and birds battle fewer fungi than plants, insects and other cold-blooded creatures. (Of a million and a half species of fungi, only a few hundred infect mammals, compared with a quarter million that plague plants, and fifty thousand that attack insects.) Second, a huge fungal bloom spread over the Earth around the time of the dinosaur extinction.

To test the theory, researchers measured the temperature tolerance of several thousand types of fungi. With every degree Celsius increase above 30°C (86°F), 6 percent fewer fungal species could grow. Subsequent mathematical modeling didn't address all the biological questions related to warm-bloodedness, but did pinpoint 36.7 °C as the Goldilocks body temperature, just right for thwarting fungi without costing too much energy.

Predictive ability strengthens a theory, and two more observations provide such support. You might expect that raising an animal's temperature would help thwart fungi, while lowering it would make an animal more vulnerable to infection. Amphibians are in decline around the world partly due to fungal infection, and research has shown that warming infected frogs can help them recover. And dwindling eastern bat populations are beset by white-nose syndrome, a fungal disease that attacks during hibernation, when bats' temperatures drop from 40 °C to 7 °C. Active bats at normal temperature aren't bothered by the fungus.

Slimy Networking Teacher

Designing a world-class transit network doesn't require a bunch of people with credentials planning for years. It doesn't even require a brain. A slime mold solved the

problem in about a day, creating a network pattern remarkably similar to that of the railways surrounding Tokyo.

“Slime mold” is a broad term for numerous organisms found worldwide in decaying plant matter. (Classified taxonomically as protists, they're not related to fungi, although they were long lumped together.) Yellow *Physarum polycephalum* spends most of its life cycle as an enormous single cell (with multiple nuclei) that is visible to the naked eye. When faced with scattered food sources, it stretches itself into a network of tubes to gather and distribute nourishment.

Japanese researchers had previously shown that *P. polycephalum* finds the shortest path through a maze to connect two food sources—a relatively simple problem having one right answer. So they gave it a bigger challenge: They set out a few dozen little food piles arranged like cities surrounding Tokyo, where they plopped *P. polycephalum*. The slimy blob spread out, exploring its terrain with a fine mesh. Within hours it began perfecting a pattern that augmented tubes carrying the most nutrient traffic, and eventually eliminated surplus links.

While the goals and constraints of transit and slime mold networks are similar, the slime mold created its design without centralized control or awareness of the overall problem. More than just fascinating biological fun, the slime mold experiments led to a mathematical model for adaptive network construction, applicable to other problems in biology as well as technology.

Really Small Farming

The record for the world's smallest farmers has moved down the Tree of Life with the discovery that some social amoebas, formerly known as “cellular slime molds,” engage in primitive agriculture. The insects that farm (certain ants, termites, and beetles) still have a leg up, so to speak, as do the marine damselfish and intertidal snail, all of whom tend their crops. The amoeba, *Dictyostelium discoideum*, or “Dicty,” accomplishes carrying, seeding, and prudent harvesting in its bacterial husbandry, but doesn't actually tend its crop.

Dicty spends most of its life cycle as separate cells, but aggregates into a great swarm when food (bacteria) runs out, signaling that it's time for Dicty to form spores that can start over elsewhere. Some Dicty strains, however, stop grazing before the food is all gone so they can pack some of it with their spores.

But farming is apparently a mixed bag, because only about a third of Dicty strains do it. If farming always improved survival, the practice would presumably have become the norm over evolutionary time.

www.sciencenews.org/index/genetic/activity/view/id/67029/title/Just_warm_enough

<http://news.sciencemag.org/sciencenow/2010/01/21-01.html>

<http://news.sciencemag.org/sciencenow/2011/01/the-worlds-smallest-farmers.html>

THE VIRTUAL DOCENT: GEOCACHING AT EDGEWOOD

by Tim and Pat Oren

Since the global positioning system (GPS) became available to the civilian market in 2000, it has proliferated into many useful devices, from car navigators to smartphones. The use of GPS for entertainment purposes started the same year with the invention of geocaching.

Geocaching in its basic form is quite simple: Someone hides a box of trinkets including a log book in the woods, takes its location using a GPS, and then registers it on a website (geocaching.com). Then someone else looks it up, heads out on the trail with GPS in hand, finds the box and signs the log book, optionally swaps some trinkets, and in turn records the find on the Web. Geocaching has been jokingly described as “using billion-dollar military hardware to find Tupperware in the woods.” In 11 years, this game has proliferated around the world, with well over a million caches, and hundreds of thousands of active geocachers (or ‘cachers, as they’re called for short).

But wait, there’s a problem! There are many places, including our beloved Edgewood, where “hiding a box in the woods” conflicts with land-use policies. At Edgewood, the last thing we want are potentially hundreds of happy geocachers beating a path to an off-trail geocache hide, stomping on endangered species as they go. (A few caches snuck into Edgewood early on, but they were removed in 2004 when the conflict was discovered.)

Being both dedicated ‘cachers and Edgewood docents, we wanted to find a way around this limitation, so we could use geocaching to introduce Edgewood to more people. Having led parties of ‘caching friends on “Posey Perambulation” hikes through both Edgewood and Pulgas Ridge Open Space Preserve, we knew there was potential interest.

Enter a different type of geocache, the *multicache*. In this form, the ‘cacher must find clues at one or more spots, which, through some type of decoding or arithmetic, reveal the geo-coordinates for the Final Hide—the box itself. These clues can be totally virtual, determined by something that is already present in the outdoor environment rather than on something added by geocachers—and the clue spots can be located along trails in Edgewood, while the final physical hide is safely out of the Park.

So far so good, but what should we use for clues? Since the original idea was to introduce another group of park users to Edgewood, we turned to our *Docent Handbook* and our experience in leading group hikes. We picked many of the “old standard” teaching locations used by docents in walks originating from the Day Camp and Clarkia trailheads, as well as earlier locations that had departed from the Hwy. 280 Park & Ride before that route was

closed. Then we sorted them by themes, and collected the results into three routes originating at different Park entrances. Each route is, in effect, a guided hike that recreates a portion of the docent walk experience at Edgewood.

If you’d like to give it a try, here are the names and themes of our three Edgewood Virtual Docent caches, along with a GC Code that will let you look them up on the geocaching.com website.

Serpentine (GCNEET): A geologically themed walk that leaves from the Cañada Road end of the Edgewood Trail, enters the Park, and then goes counter-clockwise around the Serpentine Loop. It describes fault traces, greenstone, blue schist, and (naturally) serpentine itself.

Perennials (GC16TG5): A walk that enters the park from the Clarkia entrance, and leads to a turn around the Ridgeview Loop. This is a botanically themed hike with stops for common Edgewood perennials: *yerba santa*, leather oak, coast live and valley oaks, madrone and bay laurel.

(**Serpentine** and **Perennials** can be done together with a bit of extra planning and backtracking.)

PurplePeople’s Posey Perambulation

(GC1N9Z8): (“PurplePeople” is our geocaching nickname.) This is the standard Day Camp docent walk, clockwise around the Sylvan Loop with a side trip up the Serpentine loop switchbacks. It features many of the usual docent stops and springtime wildflower locations, including leatherwood, goldfields, tidy tips, Indian warrior, and the Fern Grotto. Since these flowers aren’t always in season, the clues are from physical items in the area.

The Final location for each of these multicaches is close to its starting point, but outside of Edgewood itself. Each Final has a logbook and room for trading items (kids love this).

For those who would like to try the game without the complexity of clue collecting, we’ve also placed “marker caches” near (but not inside) the Edgewood entrances:

Edgewood’s Front Door (GCZ0KB): Outside the Day Camp parking area, and

Edgewood’s Back Door (GCNWBA): Outside the Sunset gate.

Both of these are fairly easy *microcaches*—small containers that hold only a log book.

The Lost Village of West Union (GCRZZT): Outside the Clarkia entrance, and named for a historic 19th century town. Don’t try this as your first cache, as it’s a “camouflage job” that’s difficult to spot.

We’ve used these caches to invite geocachers into Edgewood. Now we’d like to invite Edgewood’s Friends to give these caches a try and visit the geocaching world that’s hidden all around you.



POINT OF VIEW—HAPPY NEW YEAR

by Anne Koletzke

In *Return of the Jedi*, Obi-Wan-Kenobi turns to Luke Skywalker and says, “Luke, you’re going to find that many of the truths we cling to depend greatly on our own point of view.” Well all I can say is, truer words were never spoken if what I’ve been getting in the mail is any indication:

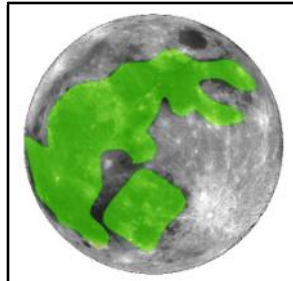
Dear Editor,

Not long ago you were kind enough to come out and interview me, and because of that my fellow brush rabbits at Edgewood have asked that I write you to be sure you are aware that this very wonderful year is the Year of the Rabbit according to the Chinese Calendar. We are *so* excited because the last time it was the Year of the Rabbit was way back in 1999-2000, long before we who are alive now were even born.

The ancient story goes that the Jade Emperor (or the Buddha) invited all the animals to participate in a race (or attend a feast) that involved crossing a great river. The first 12 animals to cross the river and arrive at the finish line/feast would win the honor of being placed in the Chinese Zodiac. The rabbit, because he cleverly crossed the river by hopping from rock to rock (and some say from getting a last-minute assist from the big-hearted dragon), finished fourth, and so was the fourth animal to be placed in the Zodiac. Isn’t that something?!!! A small *rabbit* came in ahead of a dragon, snake, horse, ram, monkey, rooster, dog, and pig! Only the rat, ox, and tiger arrived sooner.

And do you know that in some parts of Asia, humans (like yourself) believe there is not a *man* in the moon, but a *rabbit*?! That’s right, a Moon Rabbit. I’ve enclosed a picture; see, he is standing next to a pot mixing either the elixir of life or making mochi (sweet rice cake).

Regards,
Brush Rabbit



Dear Editor,

Not long ago you were kind enough to write about me and mine, and because of that my fellow jackrabbits at Edgewood have asked that I write you to be sure you are aware that this very wonderful year is the Year of the Hare according to the Chinese Calendar. As much as I do not wish to cause my smaller cousins pain, I must insist that this is not the Year of the Rabbit. Although China has 7 native species of hares, it has no (zero, none, zip) native rabbits. When the first rabbits were taken to China from Europe (or wherever), the Chinese gave them the same name they used for their hares, and now that word gets translated back again as “rabbit.”

Gotta go,
Jackrabbit

Dear Editor,

Not long ago you said you were comin’ out to interview me, but since you haven’t done that yet, my bobcat buddies at Edgewood said I should write to remind you, and to tell you that this great year is the Year of the Cat according to the Vietnamese Calendar. Just look at these terrific stamps from a letter I got yesterday from my Great Uncle Robert, who has lived happily in Vietnam for some time now.

Lookin’ forward to that interview,
Bobcat



How about this—
The Year of the
Cat-Bunny ~ ed.

POINT OF VIEW—SPRING

A Light exists in Spring
Not present on the Year
At any other period—
When March is scarcely here

A Color stands abroad
On Solitary Fields
That Science cannot overtake
But Human Nature feels.

It waits upon the Lawn,
It shows the furthest Tree
Upon the furthest Slope you know
It almost speaks to you.

Then as Horizons step
Or Noons report away
Without the Formula of sound
It passes and we stay—

A quality of loss
Affecting our Content
As Trade had suddenly encroached
Upon a Sacrament.

~ Emily Dickinson



Every year, back comes Spring,
with nasty little birds yapping their fool heads off
and the ground all mucked up with plants.

~ Dorothy Parker

www.chinesezodiac.com/chinesezodiachistory.php
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moon_rabbit
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_astrology
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbit_\(zodiac\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbit_(zodiac))
www.nwasianweekly.com/2011/02/year-of-the-cat-or-year-of-the-rabbit/
<http://people.virginia.edu/~sfr/enam315/2006dickinson.html>
 Moon Rabbit. Photo ©Creative Commons

THE HEALING PLANTS OF EDGEWOOD

The Dear Little (California) Buttercup

by Mary Anne Leary

One of the brightest little floral faces to bless the grassland areas of Edgewood in early spring is the California buttercup, *Ranunculus californicus*. Being the most common buttercup species in California, it typically flowers between February and April with shiny yellow petals that tend to fade to white as the flower ages.

Toni Corelli reminds us in *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve* that the genus *Ranunculus* is derived from the Latin words for “little frog,” indicating the plant’s proclivity for living in wet areas.

There is a legend about the buttercup flower saying that if it is placed under your chin, your chin will turn yellow if you like butter. In actuality, buttercups are poisonous and contain oils that are a skin irritant, thus the cause for why the skin could turn yellow. The California buttercup flowers have very shiny petals that almost look as though they have been varnished. The reason why the petals have this waxy looking surface is due to a special layer of reflective cells beneath the petals’ surface cells.

Judith Lamer Lowry claims in her book, *Gardening with a Wild Heart*, that Native Americans often collected California buttercup seeds for food. “Pinole” is the Spanish word for seed food, which consisted of flour made from roasted, ground seeds. The Native Americans used buttercup flowers as well to make yellow dye. They also used fresh buttercup leaves topically to increase blood circulation for rheumatism, gout, arthritis, and neuralgia, and the root as a poultice for eczema, warts, boils or abscesses—the oils of the plant created an irritation to affect a healing response. The Ohlone Indians used Buttercup to cleanse wounds.

It is recommended not to use California buttercup in its herbal form without medicinal supervision. A tincture may be externally applied or taken internally to treat shingles and sciatica, as well as warts. However, the tincture is extremely acrid, causing intense pain and burning of mouth, mucous membranes, and blistering of the skin; an internal overdose may cause gastroenteritis. Two species of buttercup, *bulbosus* and *sceleratus*, are used homeopathically. *R. bulbosus* is particularly effective, acting upon the muscular tissue, chest walls, and skin, and is also useful for treating chronic sciatica. *R. sceleratus* appears to be more irritating than other species in this botanical family, and so homeopathically it acts upon gnawing pain and burning skin symptoms.

The healing offered by the Buttercup flower essence brings to mind the lyrics of the Gilbert and Sullivan song from *H.M.S. Pinafore*:

I'm called Little Buttercup—dear Little Buttercup,
Though I could never tell why,
But still I'm called Buttercup—poor little Buttercup,
Sweet Little Buttercup I!

This flower essence deals with issues of low self-worth, and provides support for those needing to develop a greater sense of self-esteem and appreciation of their unique radiance. Often we gauge our sense of importance



Photo © Kathy Korbholz

An Edgewood Buttercup (*Ranunculus californicus*)

in the greater scheme of things by whether we are receiving outer recognition and accolades. There are times in our lives when it is important to withdraw from so much outer activity in order to introvert our attention and live in a more quiet and simplified fashion. At times like these, the individual has the opportunity to rein in his/her outward flowing energy and gain inner strength and perspective concerning his/her self-worth. Not all of us are meant to be prominent on life’s stage, certainly not throughout our lives. So in those quieter, “regrouping” periods of our lives, when we need to be gaining self-awareness, it is important to remember our constant inner radiance, though seemingly diminished when compared with others or even ourselves during different times in our lives. The buttercup flower essence can help us to do this, and to recognize the beauty and radiance in small things.

www.buzzle.com/articles/buttercup-flower.html

www.cabrillo.edu/~crsmith/OhloneMed.html

<http://medicinalherbinfo.org/herbs/Buttercup.html>

Kaminski, Patricia and Richard Katz. *Flower Essence Repertory*

Boemick, William, M.D., *Materia Medica with Repertory* ☺

What is there more kindly
than the feeling between
host and guest?

~ Aeschylus

LILIES AT EDGEWOOD by Toni Corelli

Soon there will be a second edition of *The Jepson Manual* (TJM2), and with it will be many name changes at the scientific and family name level. Most of this is based on molecular work done since the last edition of *The Jepson Manual*, 1993 (TJM1). TJM2 is being copyedited now and will be out later this year; in the meantime the new treatments (descriptions and keys) can be found at <http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/jepsonmanual/review/index.html>.

Edgewood's total plant taxa to date is 536. For the Edgewood Flora there will be 165 (30%) taxa with name changes at the species or family level as of March 2011. A complete table showing all of the name changes will soon be on the Friends of Edgewood web page.

The table below as an example shows some of the changes for the Lily family. You will notice that for some taxa there are changes at both the family and scientific name level. These family and genus name changes are based on molecular analysis that sequences DNA; scientists then make a phylogenetic tree (cladogram) for each family and all the species within. Then they publish this data, recognizing these relationships and the new name changes. The old genus name is shown in parentheses in this table. A great article can be found in *Fremontia* volume 30:2, April, 2002 (online at <http://www.cnps.org/cnps/publications/fremontia/index.php>).

Each family and species has a story for why it is named what it is; here is the example for *Allium*:

Allium retains its generic name but has now been separated into its own family, Alliaceae, based on molecular data, worldwide distribution, and characteristic onion or garlic smell called "alliaceous" chemistry. Previously, *Allium* had been placed into the Amaryllidaceae and then later into the Liliaceae family. The new family name, Alliaceae, is actually a recircumscription (resurrection) of the family name first described in 1858 by J. Agardh in *Theoria Syst.* P1.: 32. *Allium* L., the genus name from which the family name is derived, was first described in 1753 by Linnaeus.¹ Therefore the accepted name is: Alliaceae, J. Agardh, *Theoria Syst.* P1.: 32. 1858. - Type: *Allium* L.

All of this information is based on a Botanical Code and kept online at: The International Plant Name Index (IPNI): <http://www.ipni.org/index.html>.

For those of you who use the scientific names—keep in mind that as long as you have the authority name (the name of the author who validly published that name), or say what book you are using (e.g. TJM1 or the *Flowering Plants of Edgewood Natural Preserve*, 2nd edition)—you can call it whatever name you wish.

Agavaceae (Agave)	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	soap plant/amole
Alliaceae (Onion)	<i>Allium dichlamydeum</i>	coast onion
Alliaceae (Onion)	<i>Allium falcifolium</i>	Brewer's onion
Alliaceae (Onion)	<i>Allium lacinosum</i> var. <i>lacinosum</i>	pitted onion
Alliaceae (Onion)	<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> [#]	Franciscan onion
Alliaceae (Onion)	<i>Allium triquetrum</i> *	three-square onion
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis)	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> *	naked ladies
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis)	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> *	snowflake
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis)	<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i> *	jonquil
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis)	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> *	daffodil
Amaryllidaceae (Amaryllis)	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> *	paper white narcissus
Asphodelaceae (Aloe)	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> *	red-hot poker
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Calochortus albus</i> (no more varieties)	white globe lily
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Calochortus argillosus</i>	clay mariposa lily
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Calochortus luteus</i>	yellow mariposa lily
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	checker lily
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> [#]	fragrant fritillary
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pardalinum</i>	leopard/tiger lily
Liliaceae (Lily)	<i>Prosartes hookeri</i> (<i>Disporum hookeri</i>)	Hooker's fairy bell
Melanthiaceae (Melanthia)	<i>Toxicoscordion fremontii</i> (<i>Zigadenus</i>)	Fremont's star lily
Melanthiaceae (Melanthia)	<i>Toxicoscordion venenosum</i> var. <i>venenosum</i> (<i>Zigadenus</i>)	death camas
Melanthiaceae (Melanthia)	<i>Trillium chloropetalum</i>	giant trillium
Ruscaceae (Ruscus)	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (<i>Smilacina</i>)	false Solomon's seal
Ruscaceae (Ruscus)	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (<i>Smilacina</i>)	slim Solomon's seal
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> (no more subspecies)	harvest brodiaea
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	elegant brodiaea
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Brodiaea terrestris</i> ssp. <i>terrestris</i>	dwarf brodiaea
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	blue dicks
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i>	oakow
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Muilla maritima</i>	common muilla
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	white brodiaea
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Triteleia ixioides</i> ssp. <i>ixioides</i>	golden brodiaea
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Itthuriel's spear
Themidaceae (Cluster Lily)	<i>Triteleia peduncularis</i>	long-rayed brodiaea

* non-native #rare

¹Resurrection of Themidaceae for the Brodiaea Alliance, and Recircumscription of Alliaceae, Amaryllidaceae, and Agapanthoidae, Authors: Michael F. Fay and Mark W. Chase. Source: *Taxon*, Vol 45, No. 3 (Aug., 1996), pp. 441-451

WILDFLOWER WALKS 2011

by Kate Finnigan

Every Saturday and Sunday from March 19 to June 5, our Walks will depart from the Main Entrance, except for 5 Saturdays in April when they will depart from the Clarkia Trailhead (see detailed schedule below). We can accommodate request hikes for different dates & times or for special interests by arrangement. Please contact us through our website www.friendsofegewood.org. Groups of 10 or more are encouraged to contact us through our website to let us know they are coming.

Walks Starting from Clarkia Trailhead (5 Saturdays only)	Walks Starting from Main Entrance	
	Saturday	Sunday
	3/19	3/20
	3/26	3/27
4/2	4/2	4/3
4/9	4/9	4/10
4/16	4/16	4/17
4/23	4/23	4/24 (Easter)
4/30	4/30	5/1
	5/7	5/8 (Mother's Day)
	5/14	5/15
	5/21	5/22
	5/28 Memorial Day	5/29 Weekend
	6/4	6/5



**ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY
Award-Winning Find Along 280**

by Susan Russell

During highway clean-up last November, I made several finds that I thought were pretty cool: a bamboo decorative



Here I am modeling my treasures gleaned from the banks of Hwy 280

something-or-other; a little girl's "Princess" baseball cap; and several ribbons (awards) from a recent horse show in Woodside, which must have blown out of the back of a pick-up returning home from the show. There were two blue ribbons (first place) and one red ribbon (second place). I don't know who won them. I thought this was

a real kick because I compete in horse shows. Also, I was due to go to a horse show the following week, so I kept the ribbons as a good omen. And indeed they were: At the show, my horse, Caruso, and I were very good—we won one second place award and two first place awards!



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 06/2011, membership runs through June 2011.

Questions? Call (866) GO-EDGEWOOD (866-463-3439) or contact membership-coordinator@friendsofegewood.org

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State and Zip Code _____

Day Telephone _____

Evening 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* @ \$1.50, ___ 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* @ \$12.00. 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



One of Edgewood's very own pocket gophers, popping out of his hole to say hello to Dianne Hunt as she passed by on February 6, 2011. The absence of dirt piled around the hole indicates it is a feed hole and not a burrow entrance. The gopher comes up to eat the plants and grass along the edge of the hole, although a particularly tasty morsel may tempt him to venture a body length away from the edge. But that's as far as he'll go, as the idea is to eat lunch, not become someone else's. (www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7433.html). ~ed.



UPCOMING EVENTS

- Adopt-A-Highway.** The next sessions are 4/2, 5/1, and 6/4. To volunteer or get more information, contact Ken Seydel.
- Edgewood Education Center Opening.** At press time scheduled for 4/5. See related article on page 1.
- CNPS Native Plant Sale,** Hidden Villa, 4/16, 10 - 3.
- CNPS Going Native Garden Tour,** 4/17. To register, go to www.GoingNativeGardenTour.org.
- CNPS Spring Wildflower Show,** 4/23 & 4/24, 10 - 4, Mission College Campus Center. For more info. visit www.cnps-scv.org or call 650-260-3450.
- SPRING EQUINOX** 3/20, 4:21 p.m. PDT. All are welcome. Admission is free.

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 edited by Anne Koletzke, and is supported by contributions from many Friends. For more information about the Friends of Edgewood, visit our web site at www.friendsofedgeood.org, mail us at PO Box 3422, Redwood City, CA 94064-3422, call or fax us toll-free at (866) GO-EDGEWOOD (866-463-3439), or email us at info@friendsofedgeood.org.

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I would like to paint the way a bird sings. ~ Claude Monet

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.friendsofedgeood.org