



Edgewood Explorer

PRESERVE • EDUCATE • RESTORE

June 2018

Volume 25 Number 2

Wildflower Walks - 2018 Season

by Todd Reimche



Photo: Yellow mariposa lily © 2006 Kathy Korbholz

Another great Friends of Edgewood Wildflower Walk Season is wrapping up. Thanks for an excellent job by all Friends of Edgewood docents leading wildflower walks this year.

Additionally, thank you to all Ed Center hosts, FoE volunteers, and others who helped in so many ways to make these walks possible. As of May 27, with one weekend left to go, we'd recorded 760 visitors who joined FoE docents on wildflower walks this year. Pretty nice! There would have been even more visitors, but a number of weekends with cold, wet weather likely kept many visitors away.

Forty-eight (48) different docents led 98 wildflower walks as of May 27 this season. Many docents led multiple wildflower walks on different weekends. An exceptional number of first-time Friends of Edgewood docents led wildflower walks. The Friends of Edgewood are fortunate to have such a wonderful group of docents and volunteers - the perennials, the rookies, and more! FoE docents always step up to the challenge and help each other in so many ways, including covering shifts for the inevitable last-minute cancellations due to unforeseen circumstances. Heartfelt thanks go out to all Friends of Edgewood docents. The wildflower walks you lead are enjoyed by, and often inspirational for, visitors to Edgewood Park and Natural Preserve.

A number of visitors took advantage of special request hikes which FoE provides to the public. We led groups from NAMI (National Alliance on Mental Illness) and Vi at Palo Alto (a senior living community), as well as hosting a Dartmouth alumni group, to name a few. These groups are always very appreciative of the special attention they receive from FoE docents.

Thank you, Edgewood Park visitors. This year I met people from Europe, the Far East, and all parts of the

USA, as well as many local Bay Area and returning visitors from nearby. We share Edgewood Park and Natural Preserve with a diverse and interested group of people.

And don't forget the flowers – flowers are why almost all of the visitors come to Edgewood – the wonderful wildflowers: tidy-tips, lupine, goldfields, poppies, and clarkia, to name just a few. Thank you, flowers.

Following are some comments from our Friends of Edgewood docents:

“I took a group of seven up the Edgewood trail. Everyone was very engaged and good spirited. My group consisted of two boys and their mothers, a young woman visiting from Sweden, and a middle-aged couple which came for a meet-up but went with us instead. [The] boys appeared to enjoy comparing the plants we were seeing with the wildflower brochure, and one of the mothers asked a lot of (unprompted) questions about invasive plants.”

“Adults were very engaged, they enjoyed the stories associated with the plants, the explanations about the geology and to learn about the many threatened and endangered species at Edgewood. They were amazed to learn why Edgewood is so special and ended up loving it more!!! I had three kids around 11 years old all very interested in what I was saying since they were working on a school science homework.”

(continued on Page 9)

IN THIS EXPLORER...

Wildflower Walks - 2018 Season.....	1
Edgewood - How It Happened, 2 of 3.....	2
Project 467.....	3
Junior Explorers Report - Spring 2018...	4
SOD Blitz.....	4
Docent Class of 2018 Graduates.....	5
Chemical Ecology.....	7
Membership Form.....	9
EC Hours, 2018 Board, Events.....	10

Edgewood County Park and Natural Preserve: How It Happened

Carolyn Curtis, founding president, Friends of Edgewood Natural Preserve; volunteer coordinator and spokesperson, Save Edgewood Park Coalition

Part 2 of 3 Parts

By early summer of 1991, the situation was beginning to change. The ruling powers in San Francisco and some environmentalists were having second thoughts about a golf course on the southern watershed site, proposed as a substitute location for the golf course. Also, a reconstituted Edgewood task force of members of the Santa Clara Valley chapter of the California Native Plant Society discovered that the San Mateo County Supervisors were considering Edgewood for the golf course yet again, this time a nine-hole course and driving range.

When the golf course was on the Supervisors' agenda in mid-September 1991, the task force decided to leaflet at the park to get as many people as possible to the meeting. Though some park users didn't know who the Supervisors were and what power they held over Edgewood, everyone we contacted—runners, hikers, picnickers—was incensed. “Over my dead body” and “Have they heard of recall” were frequent responses. Many attended that meeting and spoke; more called and wrote letters. But the Supervisors rejected a list of “alternate sites” and voted 5-0 to direct staff to seek a firm to plan a nine-hole course and driving range.

Leafletting at the park showed us that Edgewood had a highly motivated constituency beyond environmental organization members, so we decided to launch a full-out grassroots campaign, including a serious petition drive. One person with considerable grassroots electoral experience stepped up to run this. We also decided to have an organizing meeting with representatives of other environmental groups that had been active before, along with people from the Edgewood area.

At our meeting we brainstormed who the park users were—local homeowners, hikers, gardeners, horseback riders, runners, photographers—and the organizations that represented them. Many people present had, or were themselves, contacts on these organizations' boards. Thus we quickly became a much larger, more broadly based coalition: besides the “big three” enviro groups (CNPS, Sierra Club,

Audubon), we had local homeowner organizations, equestrians, prominent gardening clubs, and civic involvement groups. We could no longer be easily marginalized as just “environmentalists.”

The new Save Edgewood Park Coalition swiftly drafted a brief statement of purpose and updated its informational handouts. The packet for coalition organizations included a master copy of the petition and short pieces for newsletters and meetings. As organizations joined, they got notice—by phone and mail, no email back then—of Board of Supervisors' meetings and other news, with reprints of newspaper articles. Though the Coalition asked for donations informally a few times, there was no financial obligation. Each member organization handled its own distribution.

After eight weeks, the Coalition had signed on 25 organizations, and held a press conference complete with press packets, thanks to Julia Bott of the Sierra Club. Susan Sommers brought her professional-level 14-by-18-inch photos of Edgewood serpentine in full bloom. One reporter asked, incredulously, “Where is this place?” Another reporter never failed to mention “spectacular displays of wildflowers” whenever she wrote about Edgewood. The Coalition debut was front-page news, as was every Edgewood story from then on.



Coalition volunteers were at the park with the petition every weekend, on two-hour shifts. The volunteer base swelled with park users of all kinds, reaching around 100. Since it was winter, volunteers had a photo of Edgewood in bloom to show. CNPS member and artist Jean Struthers designed a bumper strip. We covered 10-kilometer races (many runners train at Edgewood), bike rides (though Edgewood is closed to bikes, bikers are outdoor types), and more. Lots of people circulated the petition on their own, at churches and meetings. Many golfers signed. Two high school students circulated it at Woodside High. The petition was deliberately simple:

- We oppose the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors' intention to put a driving range

(continued on Page 8)

Project 467

by Bill Korbholz

Project 467 is an ambitious habitat management project begun in 2018 aimed at redoubling Friends of Edgewood's efforts to eliminate or suppress invasive plants and restore native ecosystems across Edgewood's 467 acres. It is an umbrella project consisting of four components: **Weed Warriors program, Bay checkerspot butterfly restoration, thornmint and pentachaeta preservation**, and the new **Green Grass project**. Except for the Weed Warriors program, all of the Project 467 efforts are being coordinated by Creekside Science.



thornmint

Readers of the *Edgewood Explorer* will already be familiar with the Weed Warriors program, a joint effort of the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of the California Native Plant Society and Friends of Edgewood. Over the past thirty years, this program has succeeded in eliminating or controlling

many invasive plant species, including yellow starthistle, bristly ox-tongue, and Fuller's teasle. Creekside Science has been coordinating the efforts to restore the Bay checkerspot butterfly and preserve the San Mateo thornmint population, projects that have been underway for several years.

Project 467 includes two additional initiatives: (1) preserving the white-rayed pentachaeta population at Edgewood, and (2) the new Green Grass project.

The pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta bellidiflora*), like the thornmint, is a federally endangered plant.

It occurs only in the "triangle" adjacent to Edgewood and in a tiny colony at Edgewood.

Project 467 will seek to expand its range within

Edgewood in order to sustain its population and potentially provide opportunities for visitors to observe it.



pentachaeta

Our new Green Grass project aims to restore Edgewood's non-native grasslands to their former floral beauty and species diversity by reducing or eliminating weeds and promoting greater cover of native plants. Approximately 40% of Edgewood consists of grassland, and almost all of Edgewood's grasslands have been significantly degraded due to the invasion of weeds, especially non-native grasses.

While the Weed Warriors can effectively remove thistles and other forbs (non-grasses), it's just not feasible to treat grasses by hand. By employing the best practices of grassland management, including mowing, de-thatching, and selective chemical treatments, the Green Grass initiative will significantly increase native cover. Because non-native grasses also threaten the Bay checkerspot, thornmint, and pentachaeta, we expect the Green Grass project to deliver benefits to these related projects as well.



Friends of Edgewood has been a major funder of the park's habitat management projects for many years, and we've been able to cover many costs with dues and donations from our faithful supporters.

Adding the Green Grass project to our habitat management efforts, and extending coverage for the pentachaeta, will significantly increase our costs. We anticipate needing to spend an additional \$50,000 annually once Project 467 gets a full head of steam, more than doubling our current spending rate.

Green Grass Project



You can help support the park you love by donating through our website and bumping up your membership level when you renew. ☒

Junior Explorers Report - Spring 2018

by Lena Yasui with Barb Erny

Pictured below (L to R), Junior Explorer docents Barbara Erny, Linda Franklyn, and Carolyn Chaney staffed a table at the Schools for a Sustainable Future conference in Redwood Shores on April 30.



Many school teachers from San Mateo County came by to learn about Edgewood and, in particular, the Junior Explorers program. Barb Erny reports, "It was uplifting to see that the school district and teachers care about the environment and making schools more "green."

The Junior Explorers program is more active than ever, recently accommodating a field trip request for an entire class of second graders; 144 children from Foster City Elementary School came on three separate days! With the Junior Explorers program, students from kindergarten to twelfth grade can explore the park with a volunteer docent and fewer than ten other classmates. These small groups ensure that every student has a chance to engage with Edgewood's unique environment and brilliant docents. The enthusiasm and knowledge that the students share at Edgewood can foster a vital sense of responsibility for preserving and protecting natural spaces.

As always, we are very thankful to our docents, who help realize Friends of Edgewood's mission of education.

We encourage you to pass this newsletter on to any school teachers you may know. If you would like to know more, feel free to tag along on one of our walks or visit FriendsOfEdgewood.org/field-trips. 📍

SOD Blitz at Edgewood

by Kathy Korbholz

Friends of Edgewood added to its repertoire of citizen science projects on the weekend of May 12th by participating in an Edgewood-focused SOD Blitz. Eight hardy folks: Barbara Erny, Bill Korbholz, Kathy Korbholz, Dan Krug (the new County Arborist), Perry McCarty, Julie Scherer, Anita Stewart, and Drew Shell, (pictured below) investigated both on- and off-trail areas for telltale signs of Sudden Oak Death. Four species of true oaks--coast live (*Quercus agrifolia*), canyon (*Quercus chrysolepis*), black (*Quercus kelloggii*) and shreve (*Quercus parvula*)--as well as tanoaks (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*) are affected. Only the coast live oak occurs at Edgewood.



Photo above: Edgewood SOD Blitz volunteers with collection kits in hand. (L to R) Kathy Korbholz, Julie Scherer, Drew Shell, Bill Korbholz, Anita Stewart, Barb Erny, Perry McCarty, Dan Krug.

Researchers at UC Berkeley Forest Pathology and Mycology Lab describe this threat to our oak trees: "Sudden Oak Death (SOD), a serious exotic disease, is threatening the survival of tanoak and several oak species in California. Currently SOD is found in the wildlands of 14 coastal California counties, from Monterey to Humboldt. Researchers have discovered that *Phytophthora ramorum*, the pathogen that causes SOD, spreads most often on infected California bay laurel leaves. Symptomatic bay leaves are often the first sign that SOD has arrived at a location, and generally precedes oak infections."

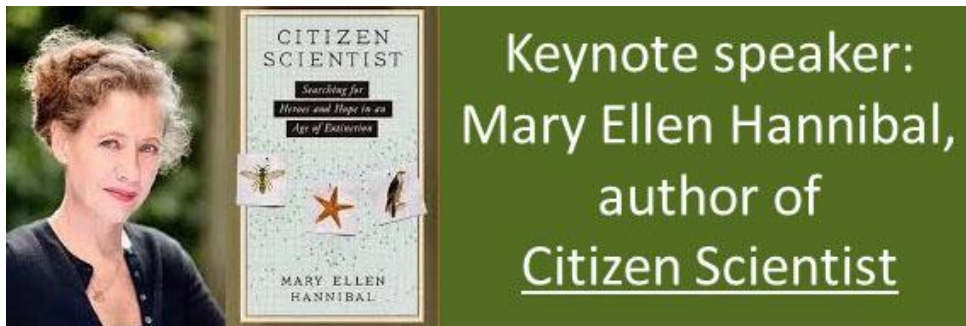
The *Phytophthora ramorum* pathogen is thought to have been imported from east Asia in nursery plants – most probably rhododendrons. It was first noted in California in 1995 and now affects ~25% of all coastal forests. Bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) is the Typhoid Mary of this pathogen. SOD will not kill the host bay laurel, but an infected tree does reveal itself by the lesions damaging some leaf tips as pictured on Page 6. The first symptom of oak infection is a burgundy-red

(continued on Page 6)



Join the Friends of Edgewood for lunch and engaging conversation as we celebrate 25 years of service at Edgewood County Park and Natural Preserve, and look ahead to the next 25 years.

This event takes place at Casa de Flores in San Carlos. Come as early as 11:15 am for drinks, snacks, and to mingle with your friends. Our luncheon service starts promptly at 11:45. The festivities wind down around 2:30 pm. *Tickets will become available as we approach the date.*



After lunch, noted author Mary Ellen Hannibal will talk about the role of the citizen scientist in fighting invasive species and preserving native species in the Bay Area.

Hannibal's book, **Citizen**

Scientist: Searching for Heroes and Hope in an Age of Extinction, chronicles her very personal experiences as a citizen scientist. In particular, she writes about efforts to restore the Bay checkerspot butterfly at Edgewood.

Hannibal is a Stanford Media Fellow and an Alicia Patterson Foundation Fellow. She is a recipient of the National Society of Science Writer's Science and Society Award and Stanford University's Knight-Risser Prize for Western Environmental Journalism. You may purchase an autographed copy of Hannibal's **Citizen Scientist** at the event.

Following Hannibal's talk, Dr. Stuart B. Weiss will look ahead to the next 25 years at Edgewood in the context of Project 467, an ambitious habitat management project aimed at redoubling Friends



of Edgewood's efforts to eliminate or suppress invasive plants and restore native ecosystems across all of Edgewood's 467 acres. Weiss is Chief Scientist of Creekside Science for Earth Observation, which has overseen the efforts to reintroduce the Bay checkerspot butterfly and preserve the San Mateo thornmint at Edgewood.

Parking for the event is available one block away at the public parking lot at Walnut Street and San Carlos Avenue. Please allow 15 minutes to park and walk to the venue. Limited ADA parking is available at Casa de Flores.

Docent Class of 2018 Graduates

by Sandy Bernhard



Photo: 2018 Docent Class Graduation © 2018 Laurie Alexander

Each year, just as Edgewood's spring wildflowers have reached their peak bloom, another docent class graduates, ready to share the wonders of Edgewood with visitors to the preserve.

Where do we get this fresh crop of docents each year? Some come to the first class in January with experience already gained from volunteering at parks and preserves up and down the Peninsula. Remarkably, this year, over half the class came to us from Filoli. These volunteers have been a great boon for the Jr. Explorers program, as well as our Wildflower Walks. Other trainees arrive at the Ed Center door that first winter evening with nothing but a grand enthusiasm and a willingness to learn. We are grateful for each one!

Please help us in welcoming the graduating class of 2018: Hannelore Boccignone, Susan Booras, June Brown, Erika DeMonner, Caroline Ebinger, Pam Fletcher, Sharon Hudak, Erika Leydig, George Prince, Jack Reidy, and DeeDee Stovel. Many of these new docents already led their first walks this spring.

Of course, our Docent Training program exists only because a group of talented and generous instructors is willing each year to volunteer their time and expertise. Many thanks go out to our 2018 instructors: Alf Fengler (Grasslands), Paul Heiple (Geology), Ken Hickman (Wildlife), Ken Himes (Chaparral), Kathy Korbholz (History), Drew Shell (Woodlands), and Trevlyn Williams (Morphology).

It truly takes a team to make the program a success. Deanna Schiel and Trevlyn Williams again offered invaluable help setting up and taking down equipment for each evening class. They also helped ensure that our refreshments, set up outside under the Ed Center awning, were well protected from an unexpected guest this year—a dusky-footed woodrat!

Are you thinking "I would love to become an Edgewood docent" or "I know someone who would be a great Edgewood docent"? We encourage you to act on that good thought! Registration for 2019 Docent Training begins in the fall. Contact Sandy at:

docent-trainer@friendsofedgewood.org ♥

Third Saturday Nature Walks Resume July 21

by Todd Reimche

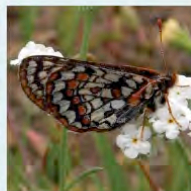
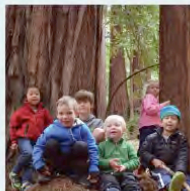
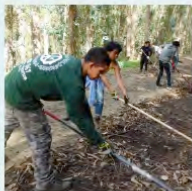
Friends of Edgewood's monthly Third Saturday Nature Walks will resume on July 21, 2018, and continue every third Saturday through February 2019. These nature walks cover many diverse topics regarding Edgewood flora and fauna. Some of last season's themes included "Enchanted Edgewood," "Where the Mountain Lions Roam," and "Creature Features - Dusky-Footed Woodrats." Please join us on one or more of this season's Nature Walks.



SAVE THE DATE!
CELEBRATING 20 YEARS

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, 2018 | HUDDART COUNTY PARK

Tickets go on sale this summer.

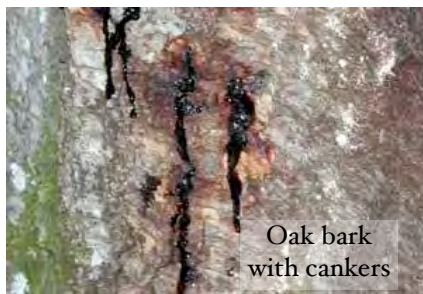
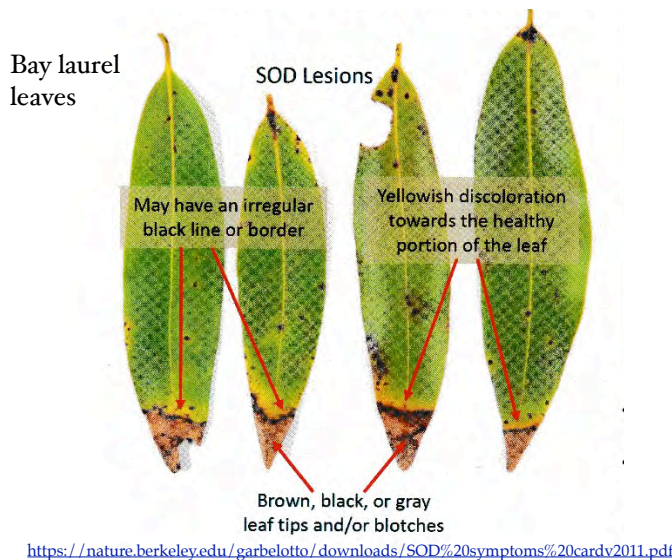


SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE

Contact Michele at 650.321.5812 or michele@supportparks.org

(SOD Blitz, continued from Page 4)

to tar-black thick sap bleeding from the bark surface. These are often referred to as bleeding cankers.



When SOD infects an oak tree, at first it is not apparent. The pathogen works its evil under the bark and girdles the tree. Because

oaks are drought-adapted, the tree can exist on its own stored energy and looks fine initially. When that reserve is exhausted, perhaps years later, the tree appears to die suddenly. Hence the name **Sudden Oak Death**.



Photo: Possible victim of Sudden Oak Death seen from the Live Oak trail during the Edgewood Blitz.

This motile pathogen can move about 100 yards per year. It requires moisture to move between hosts and from one host to a vulnerable oak tree. Last year, 2017, was a very wet year so researchers are keen to identify any spread of the disease.

All volunteers met Saturday morning at the Woodside Town Hall to hear Dr. Matteo Garbelotto, lead scientist and "SOD Father" from Berkeley, describe:

- what to look for – telltale bay laurel leaves with lesions
- how long to examine bay trees -- at least 1.5 minutes per tree (20 seconds per side) carefully observing the lower branches
- how to locate exact GPS coordinates of a suspect tree – using the SODMap app on a mobile device to precisely document tree's location and the overall SOD risk for an area
- how to fill out a specimen card for each tree, to be included in its own envelope with the sample suspect leaves
- how to return the samples - without exposing them to undue heat, at the drop-off point, in time for transport to the Berkeley lab for testing.

Drew Shell carefully mapped the significant oak areas throughout Edgewood, and Bill Korbholz assigned the eight volunteers to the areas. As volunteers began collecting, a very helpful information exchange via email developed to share tips and tricks including finding a GPS app for Android phones that would give six-decimal accuracy when documenting tree location coordinates.

Participants reported enjoying the opportunity to support the park we all love. We know SOD is in Edgewood and hope it has not spread too much. We all will be anxiously awaiting the laboratory results in October. It will then fall upon Ramona Arechiga, San Mateo County Parks Resource Manager, to develop a plan for treating SOD at Edgewood.

For more information about SOD see <http://www.matteolab.org>. ✓

The Invisible World of Chemical Ecology...or Have you ever wondered why many chaparral plants devote precious resources to produce the chemical odors we smell as we walk the trails? *by Stu Koretz*

About the author: Stu Koretz has been a docent at Jasper Ridge since 2011, after retiring from a biomedical career, and during that time has become interested in the roles that chemicals play in the interactions of plants with their environments. In February 2018, Stu gave a talk on this topic to the Edgewood docents and volunteers. This article follows up on his February presentation.

An important goal of the science of ecology is to develop an understanding of the interactions between living organisms and their environments. It turns out that chemistry plays a significant role in many of these interactions.

Sometimes we can easily appreciate the roles of chemicals in nature, as when we catch the scent or view the colors of a flower. Both the scents and the colors of flowers are results of chemicals produced by the plants. Chemicals, in fact, play highly diverse roles in the interactions of plants with their environments. Among other roles, they contribute to plant defenses against herbivores and pathogens, as well as to abiotic stress, and are also involved in the interactions between plants and mutualists, such as pollinators and seed dispersers.

Unlike animals, plants are sessile (unable to move through their physical environment). This presents challenges to plants: they can't run from enemies such as herbivores nor pursue potential mates. In order to survive in the wild, plants have evolved ways of protecting themselves by physical means (such as thorns or tough leaves) and, often, also by chemical defenses which discourage herbivores. Likewise, flowering plants have evolved the ability to attract pollinators as a way of increasing the efficiency of sexual reproduction.

Many plant interactions with other organisms benefit both the plant and the other organism. Such interactions are categorized as mutualistic. Thus, insect and avian pollinators aid the reproduction of their host plants while at the same time gaining nutritional value from nectar and/or pollen. Seed dispersers benefit plants by spreading the seeds while receiving benefit from the nutritional value of the fruit (think of birds eating berries and depositing the seeds when

they poop, for example). For many plants, mutualistic interactions with belowground microorganisms (mycorrhizae) are essential for healthy growth. Chemical signals play roles in many of these kinds of interactions.

Following are a number of examples of interactions of plants where chemistry is involved.

- California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) leaves produce a characteristic scent which any experienced Edgewood hiker easily recognizes. The aroma is the result of several volatile terpene compounds found in the leaves of the bay laurel, including eucalyptol (which occurs in eucalyptus and has a pungent mint-like scent) and umbellulone, which evaporate easily and fill the air with their scent.



Research has shown that woodrats will sometimes keep partially-chewed bay leaves in their nests, and it has been suggested that the resulting scent may repel ectoparasites such as fleas and ticks from the nest!

- Like many chaparral plants, California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) also produces aromatic terpene compounds, including the same eucalyptol. The aromatic oils of chaparral plants may serve a number of possible functions. They may be involved in attraction of pollinators, might repel herbivores (or attract enemies of herbivores such as parasitoids), and may contribute to flammability. (Many chaparral plants have evolved ways of reproducing efficiently after fire, for example via sprouting or enhanced germination of seeds).

(continued on Page 8)

(Chemical Ecology, continued from Page 7)

Terpenes (in this case including both eucalyptol and camphor) also occur in the leaves of pitcher sage (*Lepechinia calycina*). In this plant, there are glandular trichomes on the underside of the leaves. When an animal rubs against the leaves, the glands rupture, releasing the aromatic compounds. The same happens when you rub a leaf with your fingers.

Now that you know something about volatile aromatic terpenes, you won't be surprised to learn that common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) contains a terpene, in this case camphene (which is also found in turpentine).

Like people, plants can be susceptible to DNA damage when exposed to intense ultraviolet radiation from the sun. One class of plant chemicals is a group called the flavonoids. Many flavonoids are colored and contribute to the colors of flowers. Some also absorb ultraviolet light and act as sunscreens, protecting plants from the damaging effects of ultraviolet light. An example is the flavonoid naringenin, found in yerba santa.

There is indeed an invisible chemical world in nature. Next time you're in the garden or on a hike, take a moment to stop and enjoy the colorful sights and interesting scents of nature, all brought to you through chemistry.

(How it Happened - Part 2...continued from Page 2)

and/or a 9-hole golf course on Edgewood County Park.

- Edgewood Park, with its great variety of plants and animals, is unique. It is treasured—and used, by many in the community, with varied interests.
- It is not possible to develop Edgewood Park and preserve its special habitats; once destroyed, it cannot be restored. Make Edgewood a Natural Area Preserve.

Not a ballot initiative petition, ours was an informal document anyone could sign, including children. Volunteers offered an informational flyer, with the latest news story and contact information for the County Supervisors and local newspapers. In a steady stream, people wrote letters. A *third-grade class* wrote letters.

When Edgewood was on the Board of Supervisors' agenda, different people always spoke, frequently

Newsletter email to get a makeover - a new look in honor of our 25th anniversary!



Just for Grins

submitted by Judy Wong



While hiking with some docents, they shared some really funny questions from Jr. Explorers such as, "If Woodrats share nests with rabbits, do they get together? Do they have.....rabrats?"

Support the Park You Love!

working people who were making a sacrifice to be there. We never coordinated what we'd say; it was always from the heart. The other side just had the same voices, going back years. To show our numbers, we wore inexpensive but highly visible four-color badges by graphics designer John Allen, with our logo, the farewell-to-spring. We always mentioned the number of member organizations and the current total membership, which quickly climbed into six figures. We always showed Susan's big pictures of Edgewood to the Supes and the audience.

December, 1991, a month after the Coalition's press conference, saw the first Supervisorial defection, Tom Huening. A Board of Supes meeting in January 1992 set up a task force of golfers, environmentalists (including three Edgewood task force members), and other community leaders to investigate alternate sites. Were we on our way to victory?

Note: These articles are excerpted from "Edgewood County Park and Natural Preserve: How It Happened," *Fremontia*, Winter 2008, with permission from the California Native Plant Society. ❖

(Wildflower Walks, continued from Page 1)

“On the Ridgeview, we paused to look at the spectacular views over the Bay. There were so many visitors passing the two trails at the Saddle that we had to wait on the other side to make sure we had everyone. By now, the views of the butterfly area from the Ridgeview are amazing with the [g]oldfields looking very impressive. As part of the intro on the range of activities that the Friends of Edgewood is engaged in, I had told the group that I was a Checkerspotter and would be walking through the fields counting [Bay checkerspot butterflies] after our hike was over. However, as we were walking on the Ridgeview, one of our group noticed a couple of people walking in the fields. It turned out Stu Weiss of Creekside Science was counting the [checkerspots] today – he spotted 2! I think the group enjoyed seeing people engaged in our programs while they were on the hike.”

Thanks to all Friends of Edgewood docents, volunteers, visitors, and wildflowers and so much more for a wonderful 2018 Wildflower Walk season! ♻️

Don't Miss Our 25th Anniversary Celebration

This year, Friends of Edgewood is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its founding in 1993. Replacing our annual meeting at the park, we have planned a major event on **Sunday, October 14, at Casa de Flores in San Carlos**. Please see the enclosed flyer and save the date on your calendars now. Stay tuned for further announcements about reserving your seats for the event.



Yes, I'd like to become a Friend of Edgewood!

Here's my membership donation to support preservation, education, and restoration:

Join or renew online at FriendsofEdgewood.org

- \$25 Friend
- \$50 Advocate *
- \$100 Steward *
- Other: \$ _____

* Donors of \$50 or more receive a set of six Edgewood greeting cards; donors of \$100 or more also receive a one-year subscription to *Bay Nature Magazine*.

Name _____

Address _____

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I'd like to get the newsletter by email mail.

- Please keep my thank-you gifts.
- Please keep my donation anonymous.

Make checks payable to **Friends of Edgewood**, and mail to:

Friends of Edgewood
PO Box 3422
Redwood City, CA 94064-3422

For volunteer opportunities, visit www.FriendsOfEdgewood.org/Get-Involved



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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

PRESERVE • EDUCATE • RESTORE

Bill and Jean Lane Education Center - Summer Hours and By Appointment*

Wed	9:30 am to 12:30 pm
Sat	9:30 am to 4 pm
Sun	9:30 am to 4 pm

*Subject to volunteer staffing.

2018 Board of Directors

Laurie Alexander
 Sandy Bernhard
 Kathy Goforth
 Bill Korbholz
 Kathy Korbholz
 Linda Leong
 Angela Mallett
 John Morse
 Todd Reimche
 Howie Smith



UPCOMING EVENTS

Adopt-A-Highway

Next Sessions: 7/1, 8/4, 9/9

To volunteer or get more information, contact Dave

Hershey at [adoptahighway-](mailto:adoptahighway-coordinator@FriendsOfEdgewood.org)

coordinator@FriendsOfEdgewood.org

Second Sunday Bird Walks

6/10/18 - 8 AM @ BJLEC

8/12/18 - 8 AM @ Clarkia Trailhead

Third Saturday Nature Hikes

7/21/18 to 2/16/19; 10 AM @ BJLEC

SM County Parks Foundation

Celebrating 20 Years - 9/9/18

FoE 25th Anniversary Event

10/14/18 - San Carlos

For more event info, see

www.FriendsOfEdgewood.org/events

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