

Ecesis



ecesis \V-'se-sus, i-'ke-sus\ noun [from Greek *oikesis* meaning inhabitation]: the establishment of an animal or plant in a new habitat.

The Quarterly Newsletter of the California Society for Ecological Restoration
Winter Solstice Volume 15, Issue 4

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Why Do We Choose Restoration...

- 2... to restore our connection to Nature
- 3... for the epiphanies and rewards
- 5... because it's in our roots

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An issue by Erin Gates, SERCAL Region 7 Director

"I only went out for a walk and finally concluded to stay out till sundown, for going out, I found, was really going in." — John Muir

If you could ask SERCAL members one question, what would it be? The first question I would ask is why did you choose to work in the restoration field. The reason I would ask this question first is because I feel it takes a very unique person to choose to become a restorationist. Many people take the easy way out and find a job that provides financial security. Others choose a profession that they are interested in, but have no real passion for. What is it about restoration work that drives people to avoid the normal, more traveled path and instead, follow their heart and step outside?

My experience with restoration work has been through volunteerism. After attending my first SERCAL conference last year, I realized that restoration work involves much more than the planting of trees or the stabilization of streambanks.

I was very excited to find that there is a large restoration community in the state of California, and therefore, a great opportunity to make restoration work a career rather than simply a fun volunteer day.

In this issue of *Ecesis*, there are articles from SERCAL members describing why they chose to work in the field of restoration. In a time when budgets are being cut, and our water and landscapes continue to suffer degradation, not only in California but also the rest of the country, what motivates you to still try to make a difference?

The articles that follow are a reflection of the true meaning of restoration work. I hope they serve as inspiration that following your dreams can still be a reality.



Ecesis is published quarterly by the **California Society for Ecological Restoration**, a nonprofit corporation, as a service to its members. Newsletter contributions of all types are welcome and may be submitted to any of the regional directors (see page 2). **Articles should be sent as a word processing document; and accompanying images saved as jpg or tif files.**

Above: A closeup of the rainfall simulator used in this year's Soils Workshop.

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Restoring Connections to Nature

by Bo Glover

*"Everybody has a ditch, or ought to.
For only the ditches—and the fields,
the woods, the ravines—can teach us
to care enough for all the land."*—

*Robert Michael Pyle,
THE THUNDER TREE*

My name is Bo Glover and I am the Executive Director of the Environmental Nature Center in Newport Beach. I am Treasurer of SERCAL and Vice-President of Professional Services on the Board of Directors of the Association of Nature Center Administrators (ANCA). I was raised in the suburbs of Philadelphia. My parents enjoyed the outdoors and encouraged my unstructured exploration of the natural world. It is that encouragement that made me the person I am today.

The Environmental Nature Center, known to thousands of visiting students through the years as simply "The ENC," is 3.5 acres of what was once a litter-filled gully behind Newport Harbor High School. Today, it has been transformed into a fascinating combination of 14 California native plant communities

(ranging from a desert, to an oak woodland, to a fresh water marsh, to a redwood forest), wildlife habitats and walking trails. For over 30 years, the ENC has been shaped and caressed into a landscape for learning, a sanctuary from life's pressures and a place of preservation and instruction. The Center serves over 15,000 students and thousands of visitors annually. The ENC is recognized as a leader in science and social science education providing opportunities for increasing our community's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the natural world.

A couple of years ago at a gathering of the Association of Nature Center Administrators a colleague posed some interesting questions to the audience of nature center directors from across the country. "How many of you climbed trees when you were a child?" Every hand was raised. "Collected natural stuff like leaves, nuts, rocks, shells, and bugs?" Again, every hand went up. "Liked to explore woods, meadows and prairies without staying on the trails?" Everyone agreed this activity was a part of his or her childhood. The presenter then asked, "How many of you recall those experiences as playing a significant role in

the formation of your personal conservation ethic?" This question took me back to my childhood and the reason I choose this profession.

The next question asked by the presenter hit the audience members over the head like a ton of bricks: "Now, how many of you allow those activities at your own nature center?"

This simple question put in context all the buzz words we were hearing throughout the nature center and outdoor education community in regard to the loss of unstructured childhood play in nature. The most popular adage coined by Robert Michael Pyle in his book *The Thunder Tree* is simply stated as the "Extinction of Experience." This extinction is defined as the erosion of children's direct, spontaneous contact with raw nature. Another term is "Ecophobia," used by David Sobel, which refers to the need to remove fear from children's encounters with nature and replace it with a developmentally appropriate love and passion for the outdoors. Another more recent book entitled *Last Child in the Woods*, by Richard Louv, uses the term "nature deficit disorder" to describe the detachment of today's cyber youth from our natural world... and it's damaging effects.

When I returned to the Center after the conference, I immediately worked with staff to remove as many unnecessary "Stay on the Trail!" signs as possible. We even looked at removing some trails altogether. We began to loosen our stringent policy maintaining that everyone must stay on the trail at all times. Of course we protect new plantings and fragile species, but if a child is chasing a lizard and runs through our meadow, we now simply smile. Of course we can't get rid of all the rules. If people weren't so quick to sue for some perceived negligence, we would most likely encourage tree climbing, but for now that is simply not possible. Maybe someday our societal framework will change, allowing the rules and regulations to change in accordance.

Over the years I have worked with several local cities to develop "natural parks." As the installation of native plant material and hardscape begins, signs are placed throughout the site informing the

public that this is a restoration project and they are not to enter. After the site is established, the trails are open, however, the public is still informed to "Stay on the Trail!" If anyone thinks about stepping off the trail to explore they are quickly reprimanded. How can we inspire appreciation of nature when we keep everyone at an arm's length from it?

Today, children are rushed from soccer practice, to swim lessons, to Johnny's birthday party, to scouts and predominantly end up spending the rest of their free time in front of a computer. When I was a child I could simply tell my mother that I would "see her" when it became dark and off I would go. My days were filled with adventure including catching crayfish in the stream, building a fort out of downed tree limbs, skipping stones across the pond and chasing fireflies at dusk.

How many of us allow unsupervised exploration of natural areas including our restoration sites, nature centers or parks today? How can future generations have an affinity for the natural world when they are kept out of it by rules and regulations? As Robert Michael Pyle puts it, "For special places to work their magic on kids, they

need to be able to be free to climb trees, muck about, catch things, and get wet—above all, to leave the trail."

If we want our natural areas, restoration sites and nature centers to be here in the future we must instill in our youth a profound appreciation for nature. How? By encouraging unstructured exploration of these natural areas; by removing the fear of punishment for going off the trail; designing our restoration sites to encourage future human exploration while, of course, assuring the sites' protection. Nature is amazingly resilient. I am continually impressed by its ability to rebound from human activity. Let us do all we can to encourage the youth of today to put away their keyboard and explore the wonders of the natural world. Perhaps by doing so we will encourage a future restorationist.

I may have raised more questions than provided answers and for this I do not apologize.

Bo Glover is Executive Director of the Environmental Nature Center; he is past president of SERCAL and currently serves as Treasurer.

My Restoration Epiphany & Other Restoration Rewards by John Coy

I obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics in 1968 and an MS degree in Ecology in 1974, both from the University of California at Davis. My background as an environmental consultant initially involved mostly project permitting for mining and land development projects. I spent many of my early years traveling throughout the West, testing and proving out placer gold claims and helping clients comply with the not-too-stringent revegetation and erosion control requirements imposed by the US Forest Services and Bureau of Land Management.

Somewhere around 1978, I read an article about a firm in the Pacific Northwest that restored degraded streams as their profession. The concept of patching up a degraded stream to the point where the fishery and associated riparian habitat

actually resumed their functions really fired my imagination. I mean ... what could be cooler than setting back in motion the complex sub-systems that constitute a functioning stream and riparian ecosystem? This was also the first time I had encountered what appeared to be restoration based on accepted ecological principals, i.e. the interaction and interdependence of various trophic levels. Once again the fish, birds and other critters have a place to thrive. All of this and you can get paid too! What a great idea!

I never lost that inspiration and kept on the alert for opportunities to get involved in making my living by restoring natural systems. While still working as an environmental consultant as well as filling in the slow periods doing what ever I could to survive, I began taking courses and

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Call for Reviewers

The California Bay-Delta Authority Ecosystem Restoration Program is seeking technical experts to evaluate submissions for its 2005 Proposal Solicitation Package. Selected proposals will assist farmers in integrating agricultural activities with ecosystem restoration. The geographic area of interest is California's Sacramento River and San Joaquin River watersheds and the San Francisco Estuary.

The Ecosystem Restoration Program relies substantially on external reviews for deciding what proposals are to be funded. Selected reviewers may be asked to review up to 3 proposals in fields that are most relevant to their areas of expertise. Proposals will be distributed for review in early January 2006 and will be due by early March 2006. Reviewers will be compensated \$300 for each proposal reviewed.

Closing date is 12/15/05: for more information, and to apply, visit www.calwater.ca.gov/solicitation

Epiphany *continued from page 3*

workshops in restoration of not only riparian systems, but desert and arid lands as well. Many of the principals and techniques pioneered by the Wetlands Institute, the Erosion Control Society and a host of other sponsoring organizations are now integral components of "Ecological Restoration." In those early days there was not (to my knowledge) much in the way of formal restoration curricula offered by established universities and colleges in California. Thanks to the efforts of the early founders of SERCAL, Gail Newton, John Rieger, John Stanley, Rich Buckberg, Mike Evans, Ted St. John, and many, many others, there are now numerous restoration-oriented courses being offered by the traditional "bricks and mortar" universities, colleges and junior colleges throughout the State.

Be that as it may, by hook or crook I built upon my academic background and finally one day I was presented with my first opportunity to truly fix a stream and riparian habitat. The stream and attendant riparian ecosystem had supported an active trout fishery and provided habitat to a variety of other California foothill wildlife. Though the stream was small and isolated, it might as well have been the Columbia River. I was stoked!

As fate would have it, a somewhat independent-thinking and self-reliant developer had completely trashed a nicely meandering stream located at about the 2000-foot level in the Sierra foothills and ravished the old oak riparian woodland and understory along its banks. Fortunately (for the stream), the California Department of Fish & Game and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers took exception to the fact that this person had undertaken these activities in complete absence of consultation and permits as required by law at that time. Desperate to stay out of jail (the County District Attorney was frothing at the mouth to jail him), the scofflaw engaged the engineering firm I was working with to get him out of his jam.

Because the firm I was working with was small at that time, and I was the only non-engineer (and suspected "tree hugger"), I was tapped to "fix the stream" and pacify the agencies. Fortunately the firm specialized in design and permitting of small hydroelectric facilities and had a strong understanding of stream hydrology and good connections among fisheries biologists, botanists, wildlife biologists and other disciplines needed to license small

hydro facilities. Drawing upon these multiple disciplines, I formed a multi-disciplinary team with the skills and expertise needed to meet the needs of our client. Just as is the practice today, we met with the agencies informally at first. We then developed conceptual plans and finally designs and specifications approved by the agencies to restore the streambed configuration and try to put the ecosystem back together.

The plan required us to restore the stream's natural meander and approximate the former pool-to-riffle ratio. This involved working closely with our fisheries biologists and stream hydrologists to create a good sustainable design. Thanks to the developer's earlier desire to play lumberjack, there was an ample supply of good oak logs for the instream flow modification structures. An ample supply of nearby willows provided material for wattles to help stabilize the newly recreated stream banks.

An adjacent upstream site provided plentiful scirpus and typha plugs and willow cuttings to help reestablish some of the riparian vegetation. A creative and skilled backhoe operator was able to transplant several dozen small native oaks from the nearby understory. Fortunately the client had not clearcut the adjacent riparian area and the available transplants did a pretty good job of filling in the manmade gaps near the reestablished stream.

We implemented the design ourselves with good results. Ten years after the restoration effort, the ecosystem was fully restored, including a nice stand of young oak saplings. It was only about 3000 LF of stream, and about two acres of woodland, but it was my first, and still, my favorite restoration project.

That project occurred close to twenty years ago and since that time I have been involved in numerous restoration efforts including mined-land restoration, vernal pools, arid lands and others. These days I usually have to delegate much of the "fun" work, but from time to time I still catch an occasional project that lets me roll up my sleeves and get muddy.

To me there is absolutely nothing more satisfying than fixing an injured part of our planet.

John Coy has been on the SERCAL Board of Directors since the organization's inception, serving in several capacities including President, Regional Director and Secretary.



Five-year revegetated north slope of the Coyote Canyon landfill implemented with seeding only.

Roots by Margot Griswold

As a past chairperson and long-time member of the SERCAL board, I volunteered to write about my roots in restoration. One reason that I volunteered for this writing task is that many people ask me where and what I studied to become a restoration ecologist. This article may answer that question. Here goes. Truthfully, SERCAL was a major factor in my discovery of native habitat restoration. I remember attending a SERCAL conference in 1989 or 1990 at UC Riverside for the first time. It was inspirational to meet so many people interested in restoration, and especially to find them in southern California. As a transplant from central California by way of northern California, I was still in shock to be living in Los Angeles after seven years. I had been studying the natural defenses of native desert shrubs against herbivores. I knew lots of plant physiologists, plant chemists, botanists, etc., but I hadn't met any restoration ecologists.

Early on in my discovery, I was fortunate to work with Martha Blane and Marylee Guinon, two restoration specialists. I began to realize that restoration was very satisfying intellectually and, also, spiritually. Working on my first small projects, I realized that habitat restoration was something that I could see, touch, smell and measure. Because of my experience in farming and in science (M.S. in Entomology, and a Ph.D. in Plant Ecology) I had a firm scientific approach to restoration along with a healthy dose of

practicality. Several years in agricultural production of fruit and nuts prepared me for the reality of implementing restoration in the field. I knew my weeds in their cotyledon stage, was familiar with equipment, had managed crews, and was used to finding solutions on the fly in the field. There it was — a vocation that used all of my experience that was creative, and would never exhaust my apparent desire to keep learning.

All along the way, SERCAL offered opportunities to learn from the people who were actually doing restoration as well as researchers with a more academic approach. SERCAL guilds offered small workshops where I learned and “networked” with other like-minded people throughout the state.

One of the most satisfying aspects of restoration is teamwork. Many of the specialists that I team with now, I met through SERCAL-sponsored events. Face it. You alone cannot know everything that you need to for appropriate habitat restoration. Depending on each project, I routinely team with specialists in soils, soil geomorphology, botany, engineering, wildlife, and public outreach, not to mention the teamwork with restoration contractors and/or organizations. One of the most important relationships that I have on any project is with the contractor and/or organization, and the crews who actually plant, seed and weed.

One of my early projects was guiding the revegetation of Coyote Canyon landfill to create coastal sage scrub habitat for a threatened species. This project was implemented through seeding only, using

drill seeding, hydroseeding, and imprint seeding. I learned just how successful native seeds are in establishing. This was an important lesson that I have incorporated and expanded in my later restoration projects. Most of my restoration efforts are accomplished by seeding a broad spectrum of early and later successional species using few to no container plants. This is true even if there are specific requirements for a certain percent cover performance within a ridiculously short time (who ever came up with that 5 years anyway?). The landfill did achieve both cover and habitat requirements within 5 years, but the remarkable thing is that this unlikely site continues to evolve. Now in its 11th year, the landfill resists invasion of noxious weeds from nearby developments, while I find more native shrub species establishing that were not found in the first five years of monitoring. I am in awe of the power of this plant community to transform the wasteland that we created with our trash.

Another early project taught me that if given deep and infrequent irrigation for one year, plants develop deep roots with a similar root to shoot ratio as reference plants. This is valuable in southern California if you are stuck with one of those projects where everyone wants the project to show progress quickly, and you might be forced to use some container plants. You can accommodate container plants using a cheap overhead irrigation system without compromising root development. The emphasis here is the deep and infrequent irrigation. In actually following the roots of various perennial species, I was amazed at the different root architectures displayed in these seedlings and saplings, and how each species had perfected this architecture for its place in the landscape. Somehow ecology is so much more interesting when you are in the field digging down to observe roots for yourself.

Of course, plant roots led me to talk with Ted St. John about mycorrhizal fungi. Dr. St. John taught me the importance of having a diverse seed mix that supports the spread of AM fungi. I did not immediately share with Ted that we were testing hydroseeding mycorrhizal fungi because he

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Roots *continued from page 5*

had already told me that this method wouldn't work. I had no choice on particular steep, rocky slopes if I wanted to apply AM fungi with the seed since it was impossible to imprint or drill seed. Therefore, together with the restoration contractor, Nakae & Associates, we set up a test and hydroseeded half the slope with AM fungi and the other half without. We sampled seedling roots from the slope with students from our fledging restoration class at Irvine Valley College. The results showed a significant difference between the two halves of the slope. Seedlings from the treated half had significant AM fungi in their roots compared to seedlings from the untreated half. After we had the results, I showed the slope to Ted and shared this methodology for applying AM fungi. I have since been involved in several studies with university researchers on how AM fungi contribute formation of water stable soil aggregates for soil heath and erosion control in restoration projects.

I have been fortunate to have some clients who have worked with me to develop community outreach for restoration projects. For the past five years, I have led tours of restoration projects for interested community members. I am always amazed how many people there are who want to come and spend several hours touring sites. The public seems to be interested in what we are doing.

One of my most rewarding restoration projects has been the community-based education project with "at-risk youth" called *Weeds2Wonder*. This project used restoration to make the science curriculum real for the




Margot and Irvine Valley College students taking soil compaction samples for an AM fungi study on a 3-year revegetated slope.

students. Together with the students, we examined one site in the Baldwin Hills in Los Angeles, starting with mapping the landforms, soils, and existing vegetation. We established study plots for weed control, explored plant classification, and identified the local native plants and exotic weeds. It was truly rewarding to be able to engage these young people in the practice of restoration, and to show them that there are jobs in restoration and related fields. Curiously, the bureaucracy of the school district and the land conservancy sponsor were more difficult to work with than the at-risk youth. Ultimately, *Weeds2Wonder* went on hiatus because of lack of funding.

However, I was very inspired by the projects eloquently described in the education session at this year's annual SERCAL conference. I believe that community restoration projects are extremely important in keeping the general population in touch with nature. I am making it one of my goals to find more sustainable community restoration projects, and to expand some of my present community-based projects. So it seems that my restoration roots always get back to SERCAL!

Margot Griswold's company is Earthworks Restoration, Inc.; she is past president of SERCAL and currently serves as Director for Region 5.

Many thanks to our 2005 Conference Sponsors — we will be reprinting their ads in the next few issues of *Ecesis*...



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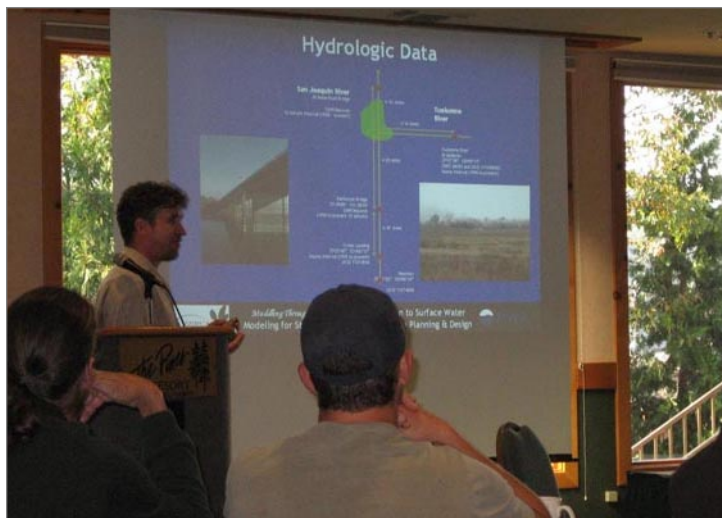
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Some workshop & fieldtrip highlights from SERCAL 2005 at Bass Lake...



Participants gave Muddling through Modeling, taught by Chris Bowles and Peter Goodwin, two enthusiastic thumbs up.



Restoration/Reveg on Disturbed Soils, taught by Vic Claassen, David Kelley and Margot Griswold, combined lecture and fieldwork, including a demonstration of a rainfall simulator.



Many conference attendees spent one more day visiting restoration sites in the area by canoeing down the San Joaquin, hiking through Yosemite, or touring a grazing field trial at Kennedy Table Mountain.

Many thanks to Jones & Stokes for their support of our 2005 Conference...



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Job Hotline

The following information, received via Cal-IPC's CalWeedJobs Listserv is posted for information only. SERCAL has not researched or validated the information provided by the potential employer. For additional job opportunity information, visit www.sercal.org/jobs/listing.htm

Full-time or Permanent

Assistant Preserve Manager, Center for Natural Lands Management at Fallbrook (www.cnlm.org)—approximately 6,000 acres of native habitats in western Riverside County, California. Position open til filled. Contact: Edward Stanton, Center for Natural Lands Management, 425 E. Alvarado Street, Suite H, Fallbrook, CA 92028, estanton@cnlm.org

Historical Ecology Program, San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI). Full-time or part-time position available, depending on applicants. Pay commensurate with experience. Send cover letter and resume to resumes@sfei.org (type *Historical Ecology Position* as the subject heading) or by mail to 7770 Pardee Lane, 2nd floor, Oakland, CA 94621

Staff Biologist, San Diego office of Anteon Corporation. Minimum of Bachelor's degree and 3-5 years hands-on field experience required, experience in invasive plant species management preferred. Please submit resumes to snasta@anteon.com

H. T. Harvey & Associates (www.harveyecology.com) has two openings. To apply: email resume and references to personnel@harveyecology.com or mail/fax to H. T. Harvey & Associates, Attn: Personnel, 3150 Almaden Expwy, Suite 145, San Jose, CA 95118; fax 408.448.9454

Senior level opening at Fresno office. Duties include managing projects in the following subjects: CEQA/NEPA compliance; habitat conservation planning; habitat restoration and mitigation banking; endangered species surveys; Section 7 consultation; management plan preparation; and ecological research. Requirements: MA/MS or PhD (or equivalent experience) in wildlife, fisheries, habitat restoration, botany, or wetland permitting; minimum 3-5 years of experience managing major projects.

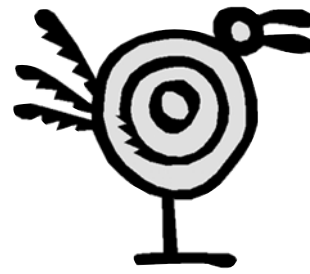
Wildlife Project Manager at San Jose office. Senior-level opening for a wildlife biologist with experience managing major projects.

Intern or Seasonal

Weekend Program Facilitator, Audubon Canyon Ranch (www.egret.org). This is a regular, part-time, seasonal, non-exempt position that works under the direct supervision of the Bolinas Lagoon Preserve Biologist. Send resume & cover letter to acr@egret.org by December 16th or mail to ACR, 4900 Hwy. One, Stinson Beach, CA 94970

Intern, Habitat 2020 (www.Habitat2020.org). Maximum of 80 paid hours per month at \$12/hr. Tasks: Organize supporters; recruit youth participation; represent Habitat 2020 at public hearings and to media under the supervision of the Chair. Contact: Chris Lewis at lewisc@surewest.net or Habitat 2020 c/o Environmental Council of Sacramento, 909 12th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95814

Soil & Water Quality Lab Assistant for the Sustainable Agriculture Farming Systems Project at UCD Department of Land, Air & Water Resources. Term: (Mostly) Winter Quarter 2006, 10-20 hours/wk, paid. Work will be half field, half lab activities around Yolo county and on campus. Contact Sam Prentice at 752.2023 or seprentice@ucdavis.edu.



Do you know of an upcoming event that would be of interest to SERCAL members? Send specifics to *Ecesis* via gui@igc.org.

Noteworthy Natural Resources Events

Dec 1-2: Spawning Habitat Restoration (Sacramento) Sponsored by UC Davis Extension. *Info: 530.757.8777 or SECTION 052NAT414 at universityextension.ucdavis.edu/courses/*

Dec 1-2: California Hydrology (San Francisco) Sponsored by UC Berkeley Extension. *Info: 510.642.4111, info@unex.berkeley.edu or EDP 301283 at www.unex.berkeley.edu/cat/course993.html*

Dec 2-5: Starting & Sustaining Watershed Groups (Occidental) Sponsored by Occidental Arts & Ecology Center. *Info: Brock Dolman 707.874.1557 x201, oaec@oaec.org or www.oaec.org/OAEC_Courses.html*

Dec 8: Road Ecology (Davis) Sponsored by UC Davis Extension. *Info: 530.757.8777 or SECTION 052LUP700 at universityextension.ucdavis.edu/courses/*

Dec 8-9: Advanced CEQA Symposium (Sacramento) Sponsored by UC Davis Extension. *Info: 530.757.8777 or SECTION 052NAT217 at universityextension.ucdavis.edu/courses/*

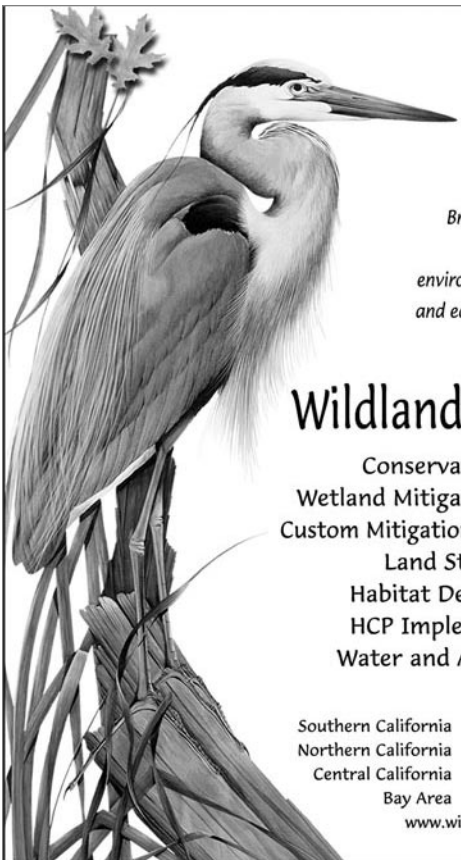
Dec 9: Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (Davis) Sponsored by UC Davis Extension. *Info: 530.757.8777 or SECTION 052LUP702 at universityextension.ucdavis.edu/courses/*

Feb 8-10: Annual Conference of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society (Sacramento) *Info: Kevin Hunting at khunting@dfg.ca.gov*

Feb 20-24: International Erosion Control Association Conference, "Environmental Connection EC06" (Long Beach) *Info and online registration: www.ieca.org*

April 24-27: National Mitigation & Conservation Banking Conference, "Cultivating this Green Frontier" (Portland, OR) *Info: Carlene Bahler 703.837.9763; Register early online at www.mitigationbankingconference.com*

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Welcome! to our New Members

through 1 December 2005

- Jason Olin, CSU, Fresno**
Melanie Bojanowski,
Monterey County RCD
Cassie Pinnell, Oakland
Alison Fischer, Helix
Environmental Planning, La Mesa
Sally Trnka, Helix
Environmental Planning, La Mesa
Kristen Strohm, EDAW, Inc.,
Sacramento
Matt Wacker, EDAW, Inc.,
Sacramento
Kimi Fettke, EDAW, Inc.,
Sacramento
Ellen Dean, EDAW, Inc.,
Sacramento
Blake Selna, LSA Associates
Inc., Irvine
Jay Pedersen, Sebastopol
Coleen Mayercheck,
Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine
Joan Ramirez, CSU, San
Bernardino
John P. Anderson, Ft. Funston
Green Team, San Francisco
Joyce Sisson, San Elijo
Conservancy, Encinitas
Brianna Richardson, Acterra,
Mountain View
Patricia Clifford, USFWS
Lanphere Dunes, Arcata
Robin Marushia, UC Riverside
Huy Pham, Santa Clara Valley
Water District, San Jose
Daniel Hill, Santa Clara Valley
Water District, San Jose
Tamara Gedik, Gedik
Biological Associates,
Trinidad
Jim Roche, Yosemite National
Park
Martin Oliver, Yosemite
National Park
Amy Van Riessen, SAFCA, City
of Sacramento
Dov Bock, Yosemite National
Park
Crystal Elliot, Yosemite
National Park
Bridget Kerr, Yosemite
National Park
- Rebecca Greer, Yosemite**
National Park
Megan Kefauver, Yosemite
National Park
Marty Acree, Yosemite
National Park
Jon O'Brien, UC Davis
Matt Quinn, H.T. Harvey &
Associates, San Jose
Ethan Heller, San Luis Obispo
Christina McKnew, The
Watershed Institute, Seaside
Chris Meloni, LSA Associates,
Inc., Irvine
Gage Dayton, Moss Landing
Marine Lab
Pacific SW Research Station,
Renee Denton, Fresno
Mike Liquori, Philip Williams
& Associates, Ltd, San
Francisco
Trudy Ingram, Ventura
County RCD, Ojai
Ingrid Morkin, H.T. Harvey &
Associates, San Jose
Steven Cole, Los Angeles Dept
of Water & Power
Christiana Conser, River
Partners, Chico
Steven J. Hongola, Michael
Brandman Associates, Irvine
Jennifer Campbell-Young,
PSOMAS, Costa Mesa
Amanda Weinberg, PSOMAS,
Costa Mesa
Matt Gause, Wildlands, Inc,
Rocklin
Matt Talluto, Irvine Ranch
Land Reserve Trust, Newport
Beach
Brea Belyea, UC Santa
Barbara
David Tomerlin, UCLA
Onkar Singh, CSU, Fresno
Sean Bergquist, Sapphos
Environmental, Inc., Santa
Monica
Ian Wren, Sapphos
Environmental, Inc., Santa
Monica
Robert Freese, Los Angeles
Jolene Pucci, Cal State
Northridge

Many, Many Thanks to Our 2006

Contributing Business Members

Ecological Concerns, Inc.,
Joshua Fodor, *Santa Cruz*

Restoration Resources,
Chris Swift, *Rocklin*

Mitsubishi Cement Corporation,
Douglas Shumway, *Lucerne Valley*

Introducing SERCAL's new Riparian Guild Chair, Maximilliano Busnardo

I have recently taken over the Riparian Guild Chair position from Karen Verpeet and would like to introduce myself. I grew up in southern New Jersey and received my Bachelor's degree in Environmental Science in 1986 from Stockton State College, located in the Pine Barrens. While completing a Master's degree in Biochemistry at U.C. San Diego, I realized that I did not want to be confined to a laboratory and wanted to help ameliorate some of the damage done to the Earth. Fortunately, I met Dr. Joy Zedler with the Pacific Estuarine Research Laboratory (PERL) at San Diego State University. Joy is one of the pioneers of tidal marsh restoration ecology on the West Coast and became my thesis advisor. I completed a Master's degree with PERL focused on nutrient dynamics in constructed wastewater treatment wetlands and also served as a research assistant on baseline vegetation/water quality studies supporting restoration planning for the Tijuana Estuary.

After a Peace Corps stint in Benin, West Africa, as a high school biology teacher, I began a career in ecological consulting in California. I am enjoying a dynamic career as a restoration ecologist and project manager with H. T. Harvey & Associates and have worked at HTH for the past nine years. I currently focus on the application of plant/soil ecology to the design and monitoring of riparian, wetland and drastically-disturbed land restoration projects.

SERCAL 2006 Membership Application/Renewal Form

Annual Membership Dues

SERCAL's newsletter, Ecesis, is received with all rates.

Student	_____	\$15.00
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Joint Individual		
SERCAL + Cal-IPC [†]	_____	\$55.00
SERCAL + CNGA [†]	_____	\$65.00
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Contributing Business	_____	\$250.00 *
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Summit Circle	_____	\$1000.00 *

*Receive quarterly recognition in *Ecesis*.

The following members receive additional benefits:

Category	Copies of each <i>Ecesis</i> issue **	No. of discounted rates at SERCAL events
Contributing Business	3	3
Sustaining Business	4	4
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**When completing membership forms, you may designate specific individuals to be included on the mailing list.

[†]Cal-IPC is the California Invasive Plant Council and CNGA is the California Native Grasslands Association

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And one last thank you to these members for their generous support in 2005...

Sustaining Individual

Dr. Alice A. Rich, A.A. Rich & Associates, *San Anselmo*
Martha Blane, Martha Blane & Associates, *San Marcos*
David B. Kelley, Kelley & Associates Environmental Sciences, Inc., *Davis*
Paul Kielhold, Michael Brandman Associates, *San Bernardino*
Bo Glover, Environmental Nature Center, *Newport Beach*
Michael Hogan, IERS, Inc., *Tahoma*
Gail Newton, *Sacramento*

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EDAW, Inc., *Sacramento Office*
Zentner & Zentner, John Zentner, *Oakland*
Full Circle Compost, Craig Witt, *Minden, NV*
Pacific Restoration Group, John Richards, *Corona*
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, Peter E.F. Buck
Santa Clara Valley Water District, Environmental Services Unit, Linda Spahr
Santa Clara Valley Water District, Environmental Planning Unit, Debra Caldon