Mission Blue Nursery is staffed by non-profit San Bruno Mountain Watch employees and community volunteers. Mission Blue Nursery grows native and California adapted plants to supply for habitat restoration on San Bruno Mountain and to native gardens in the Bay Area. Mission Blue Nursery educates the public about care and ecological significance of plants that are propagated.
Mission Blue Nursery is open to the public via appointment and holds plant sales and various events throughout the year. Visit the webpage for more information: http://www.mountainwatch.org/stewardship-nursery-about/

Native Plants Alternative to Invasive Species:

Blue-Eyed Grass	*Sisyrinchium bellum*
California Fuchsia	*Epilobium canum*
California Morning Glory	*Calystegia macrostegia*
California Mountain Lilac	*Ceanothus concha*
California Strawberry	*Fragaria californica*
California Walnut	*Jugians californica*
Cleveland's Monkey Flower	*Diplacus clevelandii*
Coast Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*
Coffeeberry	*Rhamnus californica*
Desert Mallow	*Sphaeralcea ambigua*
Golden Currant	*Ribes aureum gracillimum*
Hackberry	*Celtis reticulata*
Hooker's Evening Primrose	*Oenothera hookeri*
Hot Rock Beardtongue	*Penstemon deustus*
Joaquin Sunflower	*Bidens laevis*
June Grass	*Koeleria macrantha*
La Panza Manzanita	*Arctostanphylos pilosula*
Miner's Lettuce	*Claytonia perfoliata*
Nevin's Barberry	*Mahonia nevinii*
Pigeon Point	*Baccharis pilularis*
Pink Chaparral Currant	*Ribes malvaceum*
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat	*Eriogonum arborescens*
Scarlet Bugler	*Penstemon centranthifolius*
Western Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*
Western Dogwood	*Cornus nuttallii*
Western Redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*
White Sage	*Salvia apiana*

Invasive Species Frequently Sold In Nurseries in California:

Algerian Ivy	*Hedera canariensis*
Andean Pampas Grass	*Cortaderia jubata*
Bellardia	*Bellardia trixago*
Bermuda Buttercup	*Oxalis pes-caprae*
Big Periwinkle	*Vinca major*
Black Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Black Mustard	*Brassica nigra*
Brazilian Peppertree	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Cape Ivy	*Delairea odorata*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Castorbean	*Ricinus communis*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster pannosus*
Crystalline Iceplant	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*
Edible Fig	*Ficus carica*
English Ivy	*Hedera helix*
Eupatory	*Ageratina adenophora eupatorium*
Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*
Field Mustard	*Brassica rapa*
Fountain Grass	*Pennisetum setaceum*
French Broom	*Genista monspessulana*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hottentot Fig	*Carprobrotus edulis*
Licorice Plant	*Helichrysum petiolare*
Myoporum	*Myoporum laetum*
Ox-eye Daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
Pincushion Plant	*Scablosa atropurpurea*
Portuguese broom	*Cytisus striatus*
Russian-Olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Scotch Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
Spanish Broom	*Spartium junceum*
Tasmanian Blue Gum	*Eucalyptus globulus*
Wild Radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*

Information from:
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PDF/PESTNOTES/PNINVASIVEPLANTS.PDF

Many thanks to the collaborative work of The Open Space and Ecology Committee of The City of Brisbane, San Bruno Mountain Watch and The Arthur and Elena Court Nature Watch Conservancy for creating this brochure.

Protecting San Bruno Mountain

A guide to conserving local flora and fauna

French Broom *Genista monspessulana*
Scotch Broom *Cytisus scoparius*
Spanish Broom *Spartium junceum*

French broom forms dense stands, out-competing natives and changing soil conditions. It increases fire hazards and degrades the quality of habitat for wildlife. French broom produces huge quantities of seeds, which may remain viable for decades.

French broom is best removed by hand or weed wrench. Larger plants can be cut 2-6 inches above ground level and the bark peeled back to ground level. Seeds will sprout for many years, so follow-up is essential.

Although French broom is most common in our area, Scotch broom and Spanish broom are also invaders, and "sweet broom," sold locally as a non-invasive alter-native, can hybridize with invasive varieties.

Cape (German) Ivy *Delairea odorata*
English Ivy *Hedera helix*
Algerian Ivy *Hedera canariensis*

Ivy vines form dense groundcover that can deprive native plants of light and nutrients. Eventually even large trees can be killed by ivy climbing into their canopies.

Cut vines at the base of trees. Pull vines and roots by hand, preferably from ground that has been softened by rain. Even small fragments of ivy left in contact with the ground will resprout quickly. Regular follow-up over a period of a few years may be necessary to remove an infestation. Cape Ivy is problematic in coastal riparian areas, and is toxic to animals and fish.

Alternatives: California Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*) and Slough Sedge (*Carex obnupta*).

Pampas Grass *Cortaderia jubata 'Andean'*

Pampas grass is fast growing and spreads quickly along roads, cliffs, open spaces and river banks. Pampas grass was introduced in Santa Barbara by nurseries and spread all over the state.

Pampas grass is hearty and can withstand a variety of weather conditions, living close to 10 years. Millions of seeds produced by one stand can spread several miles away. Pampas grass does not provide habitat for native species. The growth and spread rate takes over landscapes and outcompetes native plants. Currently the central coasts and south coasts are invaded. An alternative grass to plant is Giant Wildrye *(Elymus condensatus)*. Giant Wildrye is native and doesn't outcompete other species. Wildrye is drought tolerant and stays green all year round, with yellow blooms in the summer. Lastly, Giant Wildrye provides seeds for birds.

Ox-eye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*

Ox Eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) is a common plant easily purchased at many garden centers. It is sometimes included in "wildflower" mixes. The flowers are about 2" across and the plant grows from 1-3' tall. It is a perennial so it is necessary to remove the root to prevent it from regrowing. The seeds can remain viable for over 20 years making this plant very hard to eradicate. It harbors potato virus and crowds out native plants wherever it becomes established.

Alternatives: Pacific Aster (*Symphyotrichum chilense*) and Seaside Daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*).

There are over 15 daisies that are native to California, most of which are smaller and make good ground cover.

Licorice Plant *Helichrysum petiolare*

Licorice plant is native to South Africa, currently California's north and central coasts are invaded. Licorice plant was introduced by nurseries in the 1960's and has invaded natural landscapes by escaping from gardens.

Licorice plant reproduces by spreading seed and stem fragmentation, creating dense stands that crowd out native plants. Licorice plant spreads along the California coast and to inland communities, competing for land against native coastal scrub and grasslands communities.

Small infestations can be treated by manually removing the plant, larger infestations are difficult to remove.

Alternatives: Coast Purple Sage (*Salvia leucophylla*) or Bush Germander (*Teucrium fruticans*).

Pincushion Plant *Scabiosa atropurpurea*

Scabiosa was introduced to this area as a garden ornamental. Now scabiosa is invasive and can be seen in dense concentrations along trails and moving into more remote areas of the mountain.

Scabiosa produces large amounts of seeds, and has been identified as one of the most serious invaders on San Bruno Mountain.

Please ask local nurseries not to sell scabiosa, and remove it by hand-pulling from your garden and nearby roadsides. Take care not to track more seeds onto the mountain, either on your clothes, shoes or on animals.

If you are lucky enough to live on the slopes of San Bruno Mountain or in the valleys around it, then you are part of a vast and intricate ecosystem. This ecosystem features an incredibly diverse array of grassland, coastal scrub and woodland flora, including many rare and endangered native plants.

These plant communities are home to a variety of wildlife. Among them are three rare and endangered butterflies: the Mission Blue, San Bruno Elfin, and Callippe Silverspot. Survival of these species depends on intact ecosystems, including the host plants of these three butterflies: varieties of Lupine (*Lupinus)*, the host plants for the Mission Blue butterfly; Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*), host plant for San Bruno Elfins; Johnny Jump Up (*Viola pedunculata*), host plant for Callippe Silverspots.

The mountain's ecosystems are under constant threat from invasive, non-native plants. An invasive plant is one which changes growing conditions in an area so that the invader can out-compete existing plants. Some invaders block sunlight from reaching other plants, others add toxins or other chemicals to the soil. Highly invasive plants transform the invaded habitat, changing its condition, character, and form.

Of the thousands of introduced non-native plants, only some are highly invasive. Invasive non-native plants are destructive to San Bruno Mountain's biodiversity and ecological communities, displacing the native plants and animals.

Just like us, wildlife depends on many different plant species—not just one or two. As invasive weeds crowd out native plants they drastically reduce the habitat value of our open space. When we lose native habitat, we lose wildlife.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Learn to identify invasive plants and inform land management agencies when you see new infestations.
- Avoid planting known invasive weeds in your yard and remove weeds that have become established.
- Volunteer with habitat restoration efforts in your area. You'll learn to identify native and non-native species, plant habitat-enriching native plants, pull weeds, and meet new friends.
- Take care not to track weed seeds onto the mountain on your clothes, shoes, or on animals.
- Plant locally native species in your garden to support and expand the native ecosystems of San Bruno Mountain.
- Ask local nurseries to stop selling invasive plants.
- Many Native plants require very little water once established (after a year or two). Even if you don't plant natives, look for drought-tolerant plants that are not invasive.

RESOURCES:

San Bruno Mountain Watch organizes habitat restoration crews, grows and sells plants native to San Bruno Mountain, leads hikes on the mountain, and advocates for native habitat. Contact them at: (415) 467-6631; P.O. Box 53, Brisbane, CA 94005; for a calendar of events check www.mountainwatch.org.

The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) is a good source of information on invasive plants and control methods. Information in this brochure was obtained from their website, www.cal-ipc.org, including the text of *Invasive Plants of California's Wildlands*, and the *Weed Workers' Handbook: A Guide to Techniques for Removing Bay Area Invasive Plants.* Contact Cal-IPC at: (510) 843-3902; 1442-A Walnut St. #462, Berkeley, CA 94709; www.cal-ipc.org

Calflora: www.calflora.org. This website contains photos of plants found in California and can be useful in identifying plants.

The California Native Plant Society, Yerba Buena Chapter, also organizes hikes and educa-tional activities. Find out more at: www.cnps-yerbabuena.org, or contact San Bruno Mountain Chair Doug Allshouse: dougsr228@comcast.net; (415) 584-5114.

Open this brochure to find detailed information on some of the most common, and most troublesome, invasive plants on San Bruno Mountain.