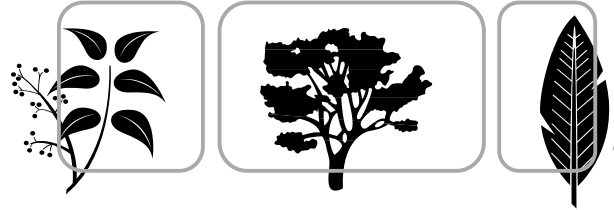


# TWIN PEAKS

## NATURALIST SERIES



### Naturalist Talks

January 25, 2007: *Twin Peaks Bioregion*  
Peter Berg, Director of Planet Drum Foundation

While it appears to be just an ecological island in the middle of an “urban ocean,” Twin Peaks is part of an interconnected web of life known as a *bioregion*. Peter Berg, foremost propagator of bioregional philosophy and local ecological sustainability, will situate Twin Peaks in its bioregion and explain what it really means to live lightly on the earth, to think globally and act locally, and to reconnect with nature in the city. Peter travels all over the world, talking about how communities can re-inhabit their local bioregions and watersheds according to principles of cultural and ecological sustainability.

February 22, 2007: *Cultural Ecological History of Twin Peaks and the San Miguel Hills*  
Greg Gaar, San Francisco Historian, Author, Activist, San Miguel Hills Ecological Steward and HANC Native Plant Nursery Manager

Only 100 years ago, Twin Peaks wasn't an island at all. It was the leading edge of a vast wild land that stretched out to the waves of the Pacific. As recently as the 1950s and 1960s, San Francisco's central hills were largely undeveloped, a natural play land for children and native critters. Now, Twin Peaks is truly an ecological island. Still, what remains is a biodiverse urban ecological nature refuge, complete with rare plant communities and endangered wildlife habitat. Greg's famous collection of historic photographs will bring alive the Twin Peaks and San Francisco of yesteryear and today, and instruct us in what our possible local ecological future could be.

March 15, 2007: *How Special is Twin Peaks?: The Federally Endangered Mission Blue Butterfly*  
Summer Lindzey, Endangered Butterfly Naturalist and Educator

San Francisco proper is home to 5 federally-listed endangered plant species, at least two species of endangered birds, a federally threatened frog and one species of federally endangered butterfly, the mission blue. Many of our endangered animal species have broad geographic ranges – like the entire coast of California. The mission blue butterfly, like our federally listed plant species is restricted to Marin, San Mateo and San Francisco counties. Twin Peaks is a unique habitat, where the mission blue butterfly hangs onto existence, thanks to ecological restoration and stewardship and scientific monitoring of its success. Summer has spent many hours working with San Francisco State University, the Recreation and Parks Department and the GGNRA, tracking the progress and assessing the fate of the mission blue.

April 12, 2007: *Wildlife in the City: Urban Island Biogeography and the Nature of San Francisco*  
Josiah Clark, Urban Wildlife Ecologist and Ecological Consultant

The city of San Francisco harbors tremendous native biodiversity, natural areas and rare habitats. Hundreds of species of birds are residents or migrate through the city twice per year. There is much nature in the city. On the other hand, the city is literally *in nature*. San Francisco was developed in a natural ecological place like every other human community on the planet, and is interconnected with the web of life on the rest of the San Francisco peninsula, the other side of the Golden Gate and in the Arctic and South America. Omnipresent nature is here despite the city, and will be here long after the city is a footnote in geologic time. What is the natural ecology of the city, and how can urban people live and behave in ways that enhances and restores the natural ecology and our relationship with local indigenous wildlife and plants?

The **Naturalist Series** meets in the Clinic Room at **7 pm** in the San Francisco REI at 840 Brannan Street @ 7th Street.

A partnership among REI, SF Recreation and Parks, **Nature in the City** and the SF Parks Trust.