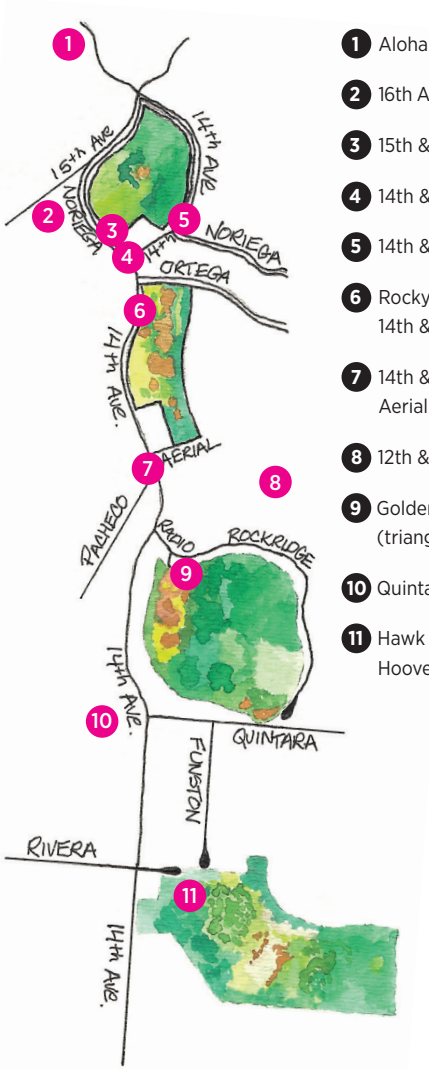
A SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF THE GREEN HAIRSTREAK CORRIDOR

The Green Hairstreak Corridor restores living habitat "stepping stones" to connect isolated Green Hairstreak butterfly populations. With the help of local neighborhood site stewards, residents, parks and school gardens, the corridor includes 11 restored habitats.



1. Aloha & Lomita (triangle)
2. 16th Avenue Tiled Steps
3. 15th & Noriega (triangle)
4. 14th & Noriega (buffer strip)
5. 14th & Noriega (triangle)
6. Rocky Outcrop Park/ 14th & Mount Steps
7. 14th & Pacheco (triangle)/ Aerial Steps
8. 12th & Pacheco (triange)
9. Golden Gate Heights Park (triangle)
10. Quintara Steps
11. Hawk Hill/ Hoover Middle School

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP?

Help us create more connectivity between sites by joining our Backyard Nursery Network or by planting larval food and nectar plants at home, beside neighborhood stairways, on roofs or along the roadway.

Ask your school or neighborhood association to participate.

Volunteer at our monthly workday, or take your family on a Green Hairstreak Corridor tour.

Support the Green Hairstreak Corridor with a tax-deductible donation to Nature in the City at natureinthecity.org

Email:
info@natureinthecity.org
Phone:
(415) 564-4107

Nature in the City proudly partners with:

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San Francisco Recreation & Parks

SF Environment

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DISCOVER THE

GREEN HAIRSTREAK CORRIDOR

A NATURE IN THE CITY PROJECT

A SPECIES REDISCOVERED

The Coastal Green Hairstreak butterfly (*Callophrys viridis*) was thought to be extinct in San Francisco due to habitat loss and invasive plants. The species was rediscovered in April 2006 by lepidopterist, Liam O'Brien.

Nature in the City and our partners are creating connected islands of habitat along a corridor to support the recovery of this species. With 11 established habitat sites so far, you can find this butterfly on coastal dunes and rocky outcrops all along the corridor.

GREEN HAIRSTREAK LIFE CYCLE

Green Hairstreak butterflies begin their lives as loners. Eggs are laid singly on coast buckwheat leaves and flowers to reduce competition for food.

After four molts, the mature caterpillar drops to the ground and overwinters as a camouflaged chrysalis.

The Green Hairstreak butterfly emerges from early February to late April, peaking in mid-March. As an adult, the loner caterpillar becomes the social butterfly and finds many partners to chase through the air.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STUDY AND IMPROVE BUTTERFLY HABITAT

San Francisco State University researchers actively monitor the expansion of plants and the number of adult butterflies at each site. A single butterfly flies about 300 feet from its original habitat during its lifetime. Data like this helps us effectively restore the Hairstreak's habitat.

Monitors: Kelly Moran, Adriana Austin, Sarah McConnico, Joy Querida and Josh Nuzzo. Photo by Liam O'Brien 2013

CROWD-SOURCING HABITAT WITH OUR BACKYARD NATIVES NURSERY

Jeff Brown of Kids in Parks with Amber Hasselbring of Nature in the City

Community members participate in our Backyard Nursery Network by growing larval food and nectar plants for restoration sites. Since 2010, we have added 15 new backyard nurseries. Yours could be next!

GROW THESE PLANTS TO EXTEND THE GREEN HAIRSTREAK CORRIDOR

Green Hairstreaks depend on specific native dune plants and flowers to survive. If you plant these, you will support the Green Hairstreak, and also hundreds of other songbirds and pollinator species of bees, butterflies, moths and beetles who are native to dunes.

Larval Food Plants

Coast buckwheat (Eriogonum latifolium)

Deerweed (Acmispon glaber)

Green Hairstreak caterpillars are picky eaters and feed almost exclusively on the coast buckwheat and will occasionally eat deerweed, which is why these two plants are so critical.

Nectar Plants

Seaside daisy (Erigeron glaucus)

Sea thrift (Armeria maritima v. californica)

Once the Green Hairstreak emerges in early spring as an adult, the butterfly needs to feed on nectar from many different flowers, including the seaside daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*), wild cucumber (*Marah fabaceus*), coast strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*), sea pink (*armeria maritima v. californica*) and other small spring flowers.