Wild Californians

Wild Californians: the phrase evokes some amusing anthropocentric images. Applied to native plants, the images are ruggedly inspiring or pastoral. Applied to policy, it is the rule at the University of California Botanical Garden at Berkeley that any native plant we wish to display must be collected from the wild.

There are good reasons why the wild collection of plants is acceptable for an educational institution such as a botanical garden but not for the lay gardener. Yet beyond the educational value of wild collections - the raison d'être of botanical gardens - there is also the need for an esthetically compelling presentation. The challenge here is the fact that not only are many botanically significant plants visually uninteresting, but also many of the staples of native plant horticulture in California are not of known wild origin.

Nature, however, is far more variable than usually is imagined. Potential horticultural value has always been on my mind as I have sought new plants in the wild, and my ten years of collecting California natives have turned up some promising new plants. A few of these have proven to be equal or superior to those now in the nursery trade and these are expanding the options available to gardeners.

Because of the nature of the nursery trade, it is essential to give different names to plants that are obviously different. But plants made available by the U.C. Botanical Garden to nurseries have often been given provisional names by propagators, and this occasionally has led to confusion. Therefore, I am listing the following cultivar names and descriptions in an attempt to establish some uniformity in the cultivarietal quagmire. Most of these plants are available at native plant nurseries, some botanical garden sales, and particularly at sales sponsored by the East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

The six-digit number that follows each plant description is the accession number for that plant at the U.C. Botanical Garden. It will be useful to those interested in obtaining plants or more detailed information on them.

Manzanitas

*Arctostaphylos nummularia* ‘Small Change’. This is one of two selections of “witches-broom” from the pygmy forest near Jughead Creek in Mendocino County. The young plants, though not as dense as the original witches-broom, have maintained small, oval to roundish leaves on wiry stems. Our plants have not flowered.

Recent observations indicate that the plant can outgrow its dwarf form with age. If pruned back hard, however, it will regain its dwarf appearance. ‘Small Change’ is a good garden plant, especially for rock gardens or bonsai.

*Arctostaphylos pajaroensis* ‘Warren Roberts’. Named for the superintendent of the University of California Arboretum at Davis, this is one of fourteen selections made in late 1982 from Manzanita Park in the Prunedale area of Monterey County. The plant was chosen for its brilliant red-bronze new stems and leaves, which are striking against the large, glaucous-gray mature leaves, giving the plant many months of visual appeal. New
growth is produced all summer. Flowers, which appear in February, are soft pink.

Roundish and robust, the plant is about five feet tall and nine feet wide after seven years. It is surprisingly adaptable to a wide range of climates, even surviving several days of temperatures down to 6 degrees F. in Portland without damage. *Arctostaphylos* 'Warren Roberts' was distributed previously under two provisional names, Roger’s Bronze, and its original collection designation, *Eucalyptoides*. (UCBG 83.0004)

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* ‘Mount Vision’. One of several plants from a population southeast of the upper parking lot on Mount Vision at Point Reyes in Marin County, this has proved to be the best selection of *A. uva-ursi* made to date. A vigorous plant, it has attained fifteen feet across by about seven inches deep in seven years. Most weeds are unable to penetrate the dense cover of long, thick rope-like branches and shiny green leaves. The flowers are whitish pink, and the berries, usually produced in midsummer, are only briefly red. *A. uva-ursi* 'Mount Vision' is already available in nurseries. (UCBG 82.1350)

### Ceanothus

*Ceanothus griseus* "Kurt Zadnik". Named for a co-worker on the the botanical staff, this is one of two selections from Horseshoe Cove on the northern Sonoma County coast. Found clinging precariously to an eroding cliff face thirty feet above the crashing surf, the plant is low and spreading, attaining three feet high by fifteen feet wide in three years. The flower bud clusters are dark, almost black-blue, with silvery hyaline bracts, and the prolific flowers are rich indigo. This is the darkest blue selection of *Ceanothus* I have made to date. It is superior to the cultivar 'Santa Ana' available in the trade. The name occasionally has been misspelled as Kurt Zadnick. (UCBG 83.0664)

*Ceanothus* 'Joan Mirov' is a hybrid between *C. foliosus* and *C. griseus*. Named for a tireless volunteer and generous benefactor of the Garden, this spectacular, naturally occurring hybrid is one of two selections made at Stump Cove on the northern Sonoma County coast. Low and spreading (about three and a half feet high by eighteen feet wide in seven years), the plant is both dense and intricately branched, with small, blackish green leaves that appear crinkled due to their sunken venation. In April it is covered with bronze-purple bud clusters, which open into vibrant, cobalt blue flowers in small, oval clusters that smother the plant. It is reminiscent of *C. 'Joyce Coulter', but with smaller leaves, more compact growth, and smaller, more prolific flower clusters. (UCBG 83.1382)

### Grasses

*Festuca californica* ‘Serpentine Blue’. The intensely grayish blue leaves of this selection form large basal clumps; the inflorescences, which are on strong scapes, form a diaphanous hemisphere above the foliage. The plant was found on a serpentine seepage slope on the Pine Mountain flanks of Little Carson Canyon in Marin County. Although the leaf color is similar to that of 'Mayacmas Blue', the flowering scapes are stronger and more persistent and the clumps larger with leaves more erect. Foliage clumps average about two feet tall by three feet wide, and in flower attain four by six feet (UCBG 84.0919)

Kurt Zadnik
Flowering Currants

*Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum* ‘Joyce Rose’. Named in honor of my mother, Joyce Rose Raiche, this is one of two seedlings grown from a batch of twelve collected on Montara Mountain in San Mateo County near the saddle with San Pedro Mountain. I had tried unsuccessfully to propagate cuttings from an especially beautiful flowering currant growing there, and finally decided to collect seed instead. The seedlings varied enormously, none quite the same as the parent, but two plants have proven exceptional.

With loose, open arching branches, ‘Joyce Rose’ has been a rapid grower, now seven feet high by about four and a half feet wide. The flowers, produced in long, drooping clusters, are the deepest rose-pink of any plant of *Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum* I’ve seen. The buds are rich, glowing rose-red, opening to a soft rose-pink before aging to rose-plum. (UCBG 83-0920)

Perennials

*Brodiaea elegans* ‘Midnight’. This is a purple-flowered selection made by Kurt Zadnik and myself from the magnificent vernal pool terrain north of Oroville in Butte County. The flowers are exceedingly deep in color, the deepest I’ve seen in this widespread species. Due to its exceptional color, we receive many requests for the plant. (UCBG 86.0927)

*Stylomecon heterophylla* ‘White Satin’. This race of pure white-flowered wind poppies was developed from a single aberrant white-flowering plant that appeared in the botanical garden in 1984 as part of a collection from Mt. Diablo in Contra Costa County. Seed from this plant was grown apart from others in the nursery for three seasons to remove all orange or melon-flowered plants that were part of the first several generations of seedlings. The plant comes true from seed when not grown in the vicinity of orange-flowered poppies. (UCBG 82.0494)

Although wind poppies are unpredictable when sown in open ground, they are quite easy to grow in containers in a well drained potting medium. This is also a good way to observe the exquisite satiny petals at close range. ‘White Satin’ offers amateur hybridizers an opportunity to develop plants with flowers of intermediate colors by back-crossing with wild plants. Some of the melon-colored plants we saw in the process of purifying the white-flowered wind poppy were quite ornamental.

—Roger Raiche
Parking Lot Construction at the Botanical Garden

Blueprints have been unrolled and construction has begun on the parking lot adjacent to the Botanical Garden! Increased public visitation and campus use of the Garden, along with long-term campus goals for a comprehensive satellite parking system, have given the project sudden momentum after several years of planning.

Though some temporary inconveniences will be necessary to accommodate the construction schedule, staff, volunteers and visitors to the Garden say that the new 74-space lot will be worth it.

“The Garden’s ability to educate the larger public and campus communities is directly tied to its ability to provide adequate parking facilities,” said Dr. Carol Baird, Education Director for the Garden.

During construction, which is scheduled for completion by mid-December, Centennial Drive commuters and visitors to the Botanical Garden can expect delays and reduced vehicle access. Garden Director Dr. Margaret Race encourages visitors and students to use the Campus Hill Shuttle to reach the Garden on weekdays. Garden staff and the large corps of volunteers will be carpooling and using the shuttle during construction.

Once it is finished, students, staff and the general public will have access to the lot for a fee comparable to that charged for main campus parking. While previously anyone could park in the lot free of charge, the down side is that they were virtually guaranteed a bumpy gullywashed spot.

Dr. Race says this is the first of three phases of capital improvements planned for the Garden.

“Once the parking lot is completed, we can look forward to installing a new irrigation system and renovating the entrance and facilities,” she said.

Another possibility that will open up with availability of the new lot is to allow groups within the community to make greater use of the Calvin K. Townsend Amphitheater, located in the Garden’s Mather Redwood Grove. The theater, sheltered by 50-year-old redwoods, seats 180 people, and is rarely used, partially because the Garden was unable to accommodate parking for all but the smallest gatherings.

Pedestrian safety will also be improved. Large caution signs, flashing lights at the Centennial Drive crosswalk, and speed bumps are some of the improvements Grounds Supervisor Daniel Campbell anticipates will enhance safety.

Campbell also noted that the lot, which will be terraced in three levels, will be landscaped to emphasize California native plants. He said, “Of the native plants, most of those selected are species that are deer- and drought-resistant.”

About ten years of negotiations and planning went into the parking lot project. The 74 projected spaces, including two spaces reserved for people with physical disabilities, are in partial fulfillment of an agreement between the City of Berkeley and the University to provide a number of spaces required as a result of new buildings added recently to the Berkeley campus. The cost of the project is just under $500,000.

Postscript: Weekdays the Campus Hill Shuttle leaves Hearst Mining Circle on the northeast corner of the Berkeley campus 15 minutes before and after the hour, for a loop up Strawberry Canyon. It returns to the Botanical Garden to take riders down the hill at :05 and :35 minutes past the hour. The cost each way is 50c.

—Bobbi Ohs
BOOK REVIEWS

Growing native California plants in our home gardens helps guard against drought, freeze and perhaps fire damage.

Here is a selected list of titles, old and new, to turn to for help, advice, information and just plain interesting reading.

  The botanists reference on California plants and where they grow.

  A comprehensive guide to growing California native plants in Southern California.

  The author is a botanist and teacher (who will be leading two plant identification courses for the Garden in the spring). He has a life-long knowledge of California plants.

  Discussions of soil preparation, seed sowing and plants by a Southern California horticulturist.

  Native species of annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs are discussed in detail by an expert gardener who grew them herself.

- Introduction to California plant life. Robert Ornduff. Univ. of Calif. Press. $9.95.
  A clearly written overview of the plants and plant communities of California.

  Descriptions of 100 trees, shrubs and ground covers which can be grown successfully in home gardens.

- Seed propagation of native California plants. Dora Emery. Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. 1989. $9.95
  Extensive charts and text describe years of successful seed propagation of California plants.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

When Dean Gardner asked me to step in as Acting Director of the Botanical Garden, I knew it would be more complicated than anything I had done before. I prepared myself for the challenges ahead - but in my wildest dreams, I never imagined that my first big project would be a parking lot!

I'm pleased to report that construction on our long awaited parking lot finally began in early September across from the Garden's entrance. Like most things in the university, it was a multi-year project. Thanks are in order to former Director Bob Ornduff, Garden Superintendent Daniel Campbell, and the faithful band of Friends who worked with campus administrators through the lengthy process of planning, design and approval. If all goes as planned, by Christmas we should have a new lot to solve our parking woes.

In the meantime, living with the daily construction has had its trying times. For the near term, we're plagued by noise and dust, bulldozers and dumptrucks, and drastically reduced parking. And the gardeners and volunteer propagators are battling with deer who sneak in through temporary fences and help themselves to our foliage. (It's hard to prepare for plant sales when all your work gets eaten!) On the bright side, we remind ourselves of what we'll have by year's end. Instead of the deeply rutted, irregularly sloped hillside we used to call a parking area, we'll soon have a 74 space, three-tiered lot that is well marked, hard surfaced and thankfully flat. Already, a handsome new sign at the entrance announces the Garden entrance to travellers on Centennial Drive. And eventually we hope the terraced slopes between the parking levels will be planted with a selection of California native vegetation — giving the arriving visitor a sneak preview of the Garden itself. There will also be improved access to the Mather Grove of redwoods, perhaps one of the Garden's least visited areas in the past.

As the dust settles and the parking lot nears completion, I can say I've truly enjoyed my first several months at the Garden. Having served as the Dean's liaison with the Garden for the past several years, I know that the parking lot is just the first of many planned improvements for the Garden. Stay tuned, the best is yet to come. With our dedicated staff, the many devoted volunteers and Friends, and a supportive community, I know we can work together in planning new programs, additions to the collections and eventually, better facilities. I look forward to working with all of you on Garden projects in the year to come.

—Elly Bade

—Margaret Race
Carnivori at the Garden

A mouse impaled on a cactus spine. A tobacco plant's sticky hirsute body plastered with bugs. A bromeliad filled to the brim with water, contaminated by insects and debris. Why aren't these plants considered carnivorous? The bodies of these various creatures decay and, diluted by water are either absorbed by the foliage or drip down to the awaiting roots. These plants use this additional asset well to increase their nutritional prospects. Why is this different from a sundew's gooey hairs or a nepenthe's water filled pitcher?

Botanists have decided, that to be considered carnivorous, a plant must fulfill the following criteria:

1. It must lure the prey. *Sarracenia* (pitcher plants) do this with color and odor. *Drosophyllum* have a honey substance and *Nepenthes* have a nectar. Bright reflected light in the secretion of mucilage is evident in *Drosera* (sundew) and the illusionary windows of *Sarracenia, Darlingtonia* and *Cephalotus*.
2. It must trap the victim.
3. It must possess the means to digest the critter (This is the criterion that many candidates fail!)
4. It must absorb the material and contribute to subsequent growth and vigor.

Our collection represents only a small portion of known carnivorous plants. Among these are quite a few fungi that pass the test. Oddly enough, there is even a seed! The common weed *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Shepherd’s purse) has a seed which lures larvae with a chemical, kills with a toxic substance, secretes an enzyme that digests the organism and then absorbs it.

There are two kinds of traps, active and passive. The active traps include the steel trap and the mouse trap. In our collection, *Dionaea muscipula* (Venus Fly Trap) represents the steel trap and *Utricularia* (Bladderwort) is an example of a mouse trap. Included in the passive category are the pitfalls and the flypaper traps. The pitfalls are well represented by the pitcher plants—*Heliamphora, Sarracenia, Darlingtonia, Cephalotus*, and *Nepenthes*. The flypaper ones include *Drosophyllum, Pinguicula* (Butter-worts) and *Drosera* (sundews).

I have included six illustrations showing the various trapping mechanisms. The first drawing represents the *Dionaea muscipula* (Venus fly trap) which have nectaries just beneath the marginal teeth that lure the insect inside. There are trigger hairs, which must be stroked twice within 20 seconds, to facilitate the leaf closure. If it has not been a false alarm, in 30 minutes the narrowing phase proceeds, which hermetically seals the trap. Acids and enzymes pour in and the digestive process ensues.

The second drawing is of a *Utricularia*, which is considered to have the most sophisticated of the trapping mechanisms. This group of plants is usually located in aquatic or semi-aquatic environments. Located on the roots, the trap is a bladder the size of a small grain of sand. They have appendages called antennae that guide the prey — everything from protozoa to fish fry and mosquito larvae. The outside of the door, next to the trigger hairs, secretes mucilage and sugar to attract its victim, who then subsequently brushes the trigger hairs.
This releases the vacuum and the critter is sucked in. This closure takes all of 10 thousandths of a second! The water is withdrawn, the digestive enzymes and acids secreted, and voila — dinner.

The next two illustrations are representative of the flypaper trap. The *Pinguicula* (butterwort, below) has a slightly sticky surface on its leaves which attract very small insects. The presence of an insect stimulates the leaf into exuding more mucilage until the insect suffocates. Acid and enzymes are produced for digestion. The leaf also rolls up at the edges to aid in this activity.

The *Drosera* (sundew, next column) differ in that they have gland-tipped stalks on the leaf blade. These are capable of bending inward to help hold down the soon-to-be smothered prey.

The next three illustrations (page 8) are of the pitfall trap. The *Sarracenia* (pitcher plant) has nectaries located on the rolled rim of the lip. The greedy insects are attracted by this appetizer and venture in for more. I’ve shown three examples of pitchers with fenestrations (windows) which fool the insects into assuming that there are other exits available to them. Initially there is a slippery tube and the, downward pointing hairs at the base. Once the wings have dipped into the water — it is all over. In the *Darlingtonia* (cobra lily) bacteria takes over; but in *Sarracenia*, the job is left to enzyme secretions.

The last illustration is of *Nepenthes* (my personal favorite), and very well represented at the Botanical Garden. The nectar in the ribbed rim is thought to include a narcotic which drugs its victims. Not only insects, but small animals succumb to its spell. This is why the plant is named after the ancient goddess who made men forget their troubles. *Nepenthes* species usually have two forms of pitcher present. A lower, rounder pitcher faces its shorter tendril, which connects it to the leaf blade. The upper pitcher is more vase-like and faces away from its longer, sometimes spiral tendril.

The acidic liquid in this vase-like leaf is exploited by humans in its Asian habitat as an astringent. And various little critters, who can tolerate acidic conditions and so take advantage by a wait inside the pitcher, snatch the incoming food before the plant gets a chance to dine. Unfair! Not really — because the plant gets the resulting feces — recycling at its best.

Now that you have been acquainted with the mechanisms at the disposal of carnivores, you may wonder why should a plant be carnivorous? Your petunias get along fine — why all the fuss? Carnivorous plants come from nutritionally deficient habitats. Many in our collection come from acidic bogs which are very low in nitrogen. Another frequently asked question in the carnivorous glass house: “So, when is feeding time?”
Algae that build up in the saucers under the plants provide the collection with an ongoing supply of fungus gnats—the mainstay of their diet. If a little, upturned face is full of disappointment at this explanation, I may lie and say that occasionally I catch lots of flies and release them in the glasshouse. These reassuring words produce a sigh of relief from my little visitor. The truth is that they don’t need a lot of additional nutrients. With the help of their chlorophyll — light, carbon dioxide and water are converted to the carbohydrates that they need to survive. Because they do respond with better growth though, I do give them a summer vacation outside on alternate years. I allow others to hibernate in the winter. This respite gives them a lot of vigor. Although some purists argue against it, one can also spray fertilizer (10% of normal strength) on leaf parts only. None of this solution should be allowed down into the root system as it will burn the fragile, black roots.

“Can I feed my Venus Fly Trap hamburger?” No! Meat takes so long to digest that the bacteria attacking the meat also damage the leaf. What carnivorous plants need is pure water. Rainwater, distilled, or reverse osmosis water should be used—especially if you live someplace like Livermore that has boron on tap. No Perrier please—it may be tasty but it has minerals. They will tolerate San Francisco or East Bay MUD water if you allow it to stand for a few hours to eliminate the chlorine. One may have to transplant yearly though, to avoid salt build up.

I could go on ad nauseum about cultural practices and the idiosyncrasies of my favorite plants—but, I think I should end this article by giving some history on our collection. We are indebted to our San Francisco Bay Area community for our diverse and valuable display. Joe Mazrimas, who was one of the founders of the International Carnivorous Plant Society, gave us many of our initial plants and cultural advice. Geoffrey Wong began adding to our collection and knowledge in the early 1970’s while attending Graduate School at the University. Jeff Gold, who approached me ten years ago as a grade school student to exchange plants, recently made an expedition to the Tepuis of Venezuela. He returned bringing us rare finds, including Brocchinia reducta — the only known carnivorous bromeliad. There are so many generous and knowledgeable people who have nurtured our collection that I feel it is truly a community supported endeavor in the Botanical Garden.

—Written and illustrated by Judith Finn
Holiday Plant Sale
Saturday, December 7, 10am-3pm

The Friends of the Botanical Garden will hold their annual Holiday Plant Sale on December 7 from 10 am to 3 pm at the Botanical Garden. The sale will feature a wide array of lovely plants for holiday gifts, including many hard-to-find species. Proceeds from the plant sale go to support the Garden's programs, activities, and general operations.

Holiday special items include ferns, cacti, succulents, houseplants, epiphytic orchids, and Cymbidiums (not in spike). A special feature is an assortment of bulbs, available now in anticipation of their blooms next spring in your garden!

**BULBS**

*Antholyza ringens* (Iridaceae) - South African bulb with scarlet and yellow flowers on a stem with a velvet appendage evolved as a perch for pollinating sunbirds.

*Babiana* spp. (Iridaceae) - our usual mixed hybrids from the Garden.

*Bellevalia* spp. (Liliaceae) - several species of this genus formerly included in *Hyacinthus*.

*Brimeuria amethystina* (Liliaceae) - small plants with light blue flowers like a tiny hyacinth.

*Cyclamen* spp. (Primulaceae) - a selection of rare species, may include *C. africanum*, *C. balearicum*, *C. creticum*, *C. cyprium*, *C. hederafolium*, *C. libanoticum*, *C. purpurascens*, *C. repandum*.

*Dierama* spp. (Iridaceae) - long spikes of gently arching pink flowers. Iris family, South Africa.

*Hippeastrum calyptrata* (Iridaceae) - green flowered semi-epiphytic South American Amaryllis

*Ipheion sellowiana* (Amaryllidaceae) - rare yellow flowered relative of the well-known *I. uniflorum*. South America.

*Muscari* spp. (Liliaceae) - several species including *M. aucheri*, *M. caucasicum*, *M. chalusicum* and *M. commutatum*.

*Nerine* spp. (Amaryllidaceae) - *N. filifolia*, *N. bowdenii* and *N. masonorum*, a dwarf species, both with typical pink trumpet-shaped flowers.

Please note that most of our bulbs are sold throughout the spring and summer at the Visitor Center, since their period of growth and flowering often does not coincide with the schedule of sales.

Plants for sale will be drawn from this list, depending on the condition of the plants at sale time and will probably include others not on the list.

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**GARDEN NOTES**

The Big Fire: Sunday October 20th, 1991 will be a day that all of us will remember forever. The East Bay fire was a terrible tragedy. We want all to know that the Garden was evacuated on Sunday, but escaped unharmed by the flames. What we the staff at the garden will remember is how many people love this Garden. I (Jerry Parsons) sat at the telephone on Monday and answered over 50 calls. "Thank God some one answered; it means the Garden is still there." "I was just sitting at my desk and I thought, Oh no, the Botanical Garden!" There was even a call from a group of worried people in Oregon to inquire about the Garden. All the staff would like to say "Thank you" for your concern and thoughts during this disaster.

Sadly, one of the staff did lose her home (Nancy Swarengen), and so did a volunteer, (Margriet Hecht); our hearts go out to both on your losses. We thank all of the people who phoned in their concern about Garden residents of the hills.

(We will offer a spring class on garden design for fire resistance.)

New Construction: Gerald Ford, of the garden staff, has done a remarkable job of converting unused space in the Annex into a fine office for Bobbi Ohs, the Development officer. He also completely remodeled the Office, for use by the Director, Dr. Margaret Race, the Curatorial staff, and the Administrative Assistant.

Improved Access: The public restrooms near the Meeting Room have been remodelled to allow access by wheelchair. Unfortunately, this remodel entailed the loss of the two camellias that graced the entrances, but new planting will soon replace the old, according to Grounds Supervisor Daniel Campbell.

Staff activities: Propagators John Domzalski and Martin Grantham both attended the annual meeting of the western section of the International Plant Propagator's Society (IPPS) in Portland, Oregon in early September. The Horticultural Staff Development Fund of the Friends provided partial support.

Assistant Manager Judith Finn and Manager Daniel Campbell were judges of the carnivorous plant displays at the San Francisco County Flower Show at the Hall of Flowers in late August.

Curator Robert Ornduff is teaching a new course on biogeography this fall on campus.

Nancy Swarengen, the Education Assistant, attended Interaction '91 (Volunteer Conference) of the AABGA (American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta) in Chicago in September, where she presented a workshop on Tour Guides. The conference was held at the Chicago Botanic Garden.

—Carol Baird with Jerry Parsons


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Barbara L. Beil  
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Margaret E. Bottomley  
Daniel Brekke  
Ruth & Wayland Brill  
Mrs. Frances Gold Brown  
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel R. Burschinger  
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Richard L. Catron  
Norden Cheatham  
Nancy Clarke  

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David and Evelyne Lennette

Ann K. Lenway

John Liddell

Chieko Mockizuki &

Eric Rutledge

Mt. Diablo Iris Society

Nancy and Tim Muller

In Appreciation

In Memory of

May Blos, who died in the recent Berkeley/Oakland fire, from Richard and Linda (Price) Beidleman

Floyd Michaelson, from Perry and Shoshana Asher.

Andre Pacheco, a gift to the Docent Library, from Elly and Bill Bade

Dan & Barbara Reid, from Bob & Ann Ingham

Lora L. Wiegmann, from Helen and Clifford Burnhill.

In Honor of

Louis Caiazza, on his retirement from the Botanical Garden, from Elly and Bill Bade

Harland Hand, in appreciation for a tour of his garden, from the Modesto Garden Club

James H. Jones, from Elly & Bill Bade

At the June meeting of the Friends, Lifetime membership was given to Dr. Robert Ornduff, in honor of his tenure as Garden Director. In July, Lifetime membership was also given to Drs. David and Evelyne Lennette, for their generosity to both the endowment and the Education department.

And to the following Friends for their gifts for Special Projects:

Daniel Campbell, for garden tools

David and Evelyne Lennette, for an internship stipend

Paul Doty and the Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, donation of a Sharp copy machine

Gifts in kind:

Patty Brown
Daisy Mah

Helen Conant
Moraga Garden Center

Mrs. Stephen Crawford
Fred Osborne

Deb Dight
Phila Rogers

Susan Kahn
A Sticky Business

Friends of the Botanical Garden Membership Application

Yes, I would like to support the U.C. Berkeley Botanical Garden as a member:

☐ Student* $10
☐ Sponsor $250

☐ Individual $25
☐ Patron $500

☐ Family $35
☐ Benefactor $1000

☐ Contributing $50

☐ Supporting $100
☐ New ☐ Renewal

Name

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone

Contributions are tax deductible. Please make checks payable to Friends of the U.C. Botanical Garden and mail to:

Friends of the Botanical Garden, U.C. Botanical Garden, Berkeley, CA 94720

* Full-time only.

Membership

The Friends of the Botanical Garden offers public education programs and provides independent funding to support the many needs of the Garden. You can enjoy and support the Botanical Garden year-round by becoming a member of the Friends of the Botanical Garden.

Membership benefits include:

• Newsletter
• Workshops, lectures, and tours
• Discount on Visitor Center purchases
• Discount on educational classes
• Early admission to Spring Plant Sale
• Discount subscription on American Horticulturist magazine
• Volunteer opportunities
PLANT CLINIC: Sats, NOV, DEC, JAN, FEB
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist. First Saturday of the month, 9am-12, Meeting Room. December meeting will be held in the Annex.

COCOA AND THE STORY OF CHOCOLATE Sun, NOVEMBER 24
The world-renowned professor of chocolate, Dr. John West, relates the fascinating history and uses of chocolate. A series of tastings will follow. Chocolate addicts will not want to miss this event! 10am-1:30pm. Meeting Room. $20 members, $25 non-members.

HOLIDAY DECORATION Sun, DECEMBER 1
Make wreaths and arrangements from unusual dried natural materials with expert Wayne Roderick. Meeting Room, 1-4pm. Limit 18 persons. $20 members, $30 non-members, includes materials.

HOLIDAY PLANT SALE Sat, DECEMBER 7
Gift plants of all sizes and shapes for the holiday season, including orchids, cacti and succulents, bromeliads, ferns, and other Garden specialities. 10am-3pm, Meeting Room.

GRAFTING Sun, JANUARY 12
Third part of the plant propagation program, with Martin Grantham. 1-4 pm. FULL.

COSTA RICA TOUR JAN 9-24
Special botanical tour of Costa Rica to visit private gardens not normally open to the public, as well as the Wilson Botanical Garden, Monteverde Reserve, and Tortuguero National Park. FULL.

RAINFOREST RAP weekdays JAN-MAR
Program for school groups and others on tropical rainforest ecology and conservation; by reservation only. Phone 642-3343.

TRANSLATING ENGLISH GARDENS TO A CALIFORNIA CLIMATE Sat, JANUARY 18
Sarah Hammond, who helped create and direct the nursery at Smith and Hawken, presents this slide program on garden design. Meeting Room, 10-11:30 am. $5 members, $8 non-members.

ROSE PRUNING Sat, JANUARY 25
Learn the art of pruning roses from the Garden's rose specialist, Peter Klement. Meeting Room, 10am-noon. $10 members, $15 non-members.

Coming attractions:

BEGINNING BIRDING Sun, FEB 23-APR 12
Join ornithologist Udo Savalli from U.C.'s Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for eight early morning bird walks. Here is your chance to learn the common birds of the East Bay, their songs, and some woodsy lore.

ASIAN PLANTS OF THE GARDEN Sat, FEBRUARY 8
A review of the entire and magnificent rhododendron collection in the Botanical Garden's Asian section, as provided by its horticulturist, Elaine Sedlack.

NATURAL PEST CONTROL Sat, FEB 22
Join our own Assistant Manager Judith Finn, along with U.C. Biocontrol Unit's Junji Hai, to explore alternative means of pest control.

WILDFLOWER IDENTIFICATION CLASS Thursday eves, Feb 27-Apr 9
Well-known botanist and teacher Dr. Glenn Keator presents an evening course on identification of wildflowers in the major plant families in California.

BUG DAYS Fri,Sat,Sun,Mon FEB 28,MAR 2
The second annual BUG DAYS! EVENT, featuring live insects from the SF Insect Zoo!

DROUGHT, FREEZE & FIRE RESISTANT PLANTS Sats, MAR 7, 14, 21, 28
Series of programs to help you prepare your garden for the exigencies of the Bay Area.

TOUR TO THE SOUTH OF FRANCE Apr 28-May 14
The tour will visit gardens and antiquity in the heart of Provence.

For further information on classes and events, call the Visitor Center, 642-3343. To register for classes, send checks to UC Botanical Garden. No refunds the week before the class date unless class is cancelled. Pre-registration is suggested, as classes fill early.

The Garden is open every day of the year except Christmas from 9:00am to 4:45pm. Free public tours led by docents are given on Saturdays and Sundays at 1:30pm. Admission to the Garden is free.

Friends of the Botanical Garden
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
Address Correction Requested

Plants are for sale at the Visitor Center all year ☎ 642-3343