Meet Our New Director

It is with great pleasure that the UC Botanical Garden greets the appointment of Dr. George Rogers as its new and full-time Director, effective June 1, 1993. The announcement was made by Dr. Wilford Gardner, Dean of the College of Natural Resources, after a nationwide search that was completed in early Spring. George Rogers' name may not be familiar to some of you because he has recently been most active in the eastern United States, but he is well-liked and respected among botanists and public garden people alike, throughout the country. He comes to us from his most recent position as Director of the Clark Botanic Garden near Westbury, New York; previously he held the directorship of the Cox Arboretum in Dayton, Ohio, which followed a lengthy tenureship as Horticultural Taxonomist and head of the Scientific Publications Department at Missouri Botanical Garden.

George Rogers views botanical gardens as unique and highly effective resources for bridging the gap between the natural world and the human world, a gap that Vice-President Albert Gore, in his book *Earth in the Balance*, has pointed out is widening dramatically. Dr. Rogers is especially aware of the high quality of our Garden—its unique and magnificent collections from the wild, its highly professional and capable staff, its strong community support, its link to one of the finest research universities in the world—and sees one of our present challenges as giving these splendid collections a strong educational focus. In fact, one of George's highest priorities within the educational mission of the Garden is to promote the Garden to the University community, using the educational and conservation programs.

And he sees public service as a key commitment for all gardens, including ours. In his interview with the Friends of the UCBG, he emphasized that as we approach the close of this century and enter a new one, botanical gardens must be islands of beauty and serenity in the sea of environmental degradation. "Which gardens will seize the future? — Those that are extroverted and justify their existence in terms of their community. They will need to have their feelers out, demonstrate breadth in programming, offer something for groups currently cryptic to gardens, be empirical and flexible and willing to listen."

George also recognizes the transcendent importance of the conservation mission of the Garden. While at Missouri Botanical Garden, he initiated a connection with the Center for Plant Conservation, then in its infancy. He lobbied staff members, spoke to garden clubs, went to the state capital and conducted field work to gather local plants, all in support of CPC goals. To this end he remains committed to this day, and strongly favors our guardian role as protectors of biodiversity.

While George has only been on the job since the end of June, he has already impressed staff and Friends with his
Garden Manager Daniel Campbell dramatizes for the new director some of the frustrations of Garden operations.

good-natured manner, his interactive leadership style ("people tend to have good ideas; it’s silly to disregard them!") and his obvious love of the plant world. His arrival was delayed due to an eye problem, so to breach the 3000 mile gap, he sent personal notes to each and every staff member, to reassure them and to connect on some level of common interest. His sincere appreciation of individuals and the contribution they make to the overall organization is standing him in good stead with all the volunteers he has met.

Within a month of arrival George became immersed in master planning and program review. He is guiding the staff through a process that will articulate an overall vision for the Garden, a vision that will impact education and interpretation, curation, collection policy, and garden management.

Dr. Rogers will be an adjunct Professor of Plant Biology on campus, following up on an abiding interest in teaching that has persisted since his days at Missouri, where he taught students at Webster College. He took his doctoral degree at the University of Michigan, where he was a graduate student concurrently with Tom Rosatti, Tom Duncan and Chris Meacham, now of the UC campus. His dissertation consisted of work revising several tropical genera; the work took him to Colombia, Guyana and Venezuela, where he had many adventures (he was even arrested by the border patrol which had taken him for a Guyanese rebel, and later was abandoned in the Colombian wilderness by a cocaine-collecting guide and subsequently rescued by some Indians who found him to be amusing). His postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard’s Arnold Arboretum was tame by comparison—he worked on a treatment of genera of the southeastern United States. From the Arnold he moved to Missouri Botanical Garden, where he became interested in the interpretive program and was asked by Peter Raven to work on the Annals and the Monographs; later he became the head of scientific publications for Missouri.

We welcome Dr. Rogers to the University of California Botanical Garden!

—Carol Baird

George Rogers in a more typical pose; sleeves rolled up and poised for action.

Figure
S
nails and slugs are very bad this year. Slugs eat mainly dead organic matter, though they do eat flowers and occasionally damage living plants. Snails, however, prefer living plant material and are particularly fond of marigolds, delphiniums, chrysanthemums, iris, amaryllis, lilies, citrus (leaves and fruits), and the flowers of many including cymbidium orchids, daffodils, iris and clematis. Irregular, scattered holes plus a slime trail on damaged plants are good clues as to their presence.

How to control them is the question. A number of things can be tried. Because they are nocturnal, scouting and hand picking at night will help. Because they do not feed every night, hunts should be made on three successive nights, periodically. Bait will also help. Bait is available in the forms of short tubular pellets, meal, small pellets like bb's, sprays and a thick liquid which is squeezed out of a bottle. Most of these are relatively short lived because once they become wet, fungi develop on them and the snails and slugs no longer are attracted.

Snail and slug traps are available. They are plastic and come with a bait to which water is added. They seem to be more effective against slugs than snails but as a side benefit, they also attract and kill cut worms, earwigs, and sow bugs. Home made traps can be made by using tin cans or flower pots, inverted with something to hold one side off the ground about 1½ inches. Snails will hide in them and they can be removed and disposed of every day. Slugs like to hide under things so putting small boards directly on the soil surface will afford them the opportunity. They also will lay their eggs under the boards so they can be removed with the slugs. The eggs are about the size of bb's and are clear. Snails dig holes about an inch deep and deposit their opaque white eggs in them. Check any individual snail on the ground during the daytime. It (they are hermaphroditic and don't need to mate but do so) probably is laying eggs. Dig out the eggs and allow them to dry out in the air.

Additional controls include the use of wood ashes or diatomaceous earth (swimming pool grade) as barriers. These should be put on a layer of plastic so they do not get into the soil. They are about 90% effective but only as long as they remain dry. Copper screen or strips can be used as barriers, for snails will not cross them. They are particularly effective on trees but will prevent snails from leaving as well as entering trees. Do not use old, corroded copper. Beer traps have had varying reports of success. Many folks seem to feel that there are better ways of controlling snails and better uses for the beer.

Sycamore anthracnose is bad again this year because of the late rains. Infected leaves have dead areas down a vein or veins. In contrast, sycamore scales produce small, light colored, round blotches on the upper leaf surfaces. Both problems can cause defoliation if serious. Presently, no control is practical for anthracnose. A winter oil, applied around the first of the year, may control scale. Fallen leaves can be put in a compost pile without worry for additional spread of either.

The time to put fertilizers on is during the most active growth periods of the plants. In general, our soils are deficient only in nitrogen, and other than organic matter, the cheapest way of adding it is by using ammonium sulfate. Follow directions on the label and if any gets on the plants, wash it off immediately. If you choose to use a balanced fertilizer (if you are using a planting mix rather than a garden soil), choose a fertilizer that has twice as much nitrogen as other elements, such as a 10-5-5.

Be aware of the fact that these numbers do not represent the percentages of P and K in the fertilizer. The first number does stand for the percentage of nitrogen, but the second number stands for the percentage of P₂O₅ (molec. wt.=70, with at. wt. P=15), which is only 40% phosphorus. Thus the 5 means only 2% phosphorus [40% (.40) X 5% = 2%]. The third number stands for K₂O (molec. wt.=46, with at. wt. K=39), which is only 80% potassium. Thus that 5 means only 4% potassium [80% (.80) X 5% = 4%]. In the small print on the fertilizer packages, these things are mentioned, but who reads the small print on packages?

—Bob Raabe
BOOK REVIEW

The Jepson Manual. Higher Plants of California

As one of the 186 authors of taxonomic treatments in this important new publication, I prefer to consider this essay a commentary rather than a review, to avoid the possibility of being viewed as non-objective in my assessment of the book. The book has been handsomely produced: the dust jacket reproduces a photograph of (presumably) Calochortus amabilis, and the front cover bears the stylized imprint of the same species, as did the original Jepson Manual published nearly 70 years ago. The rear of the dust-jacket bears a photo of Jepson in the field, plant press and pick in hand, a milieu in which he was happiest. A full page is devoted to Jepson's bookplate, probably seen by rather few people, with its California poppies, covered wagon and the quote from Rudyard Kipling—the last reflecting Jepson's great interest in English and American fiction so richly reflected in his now dismantled non-botanical library.

The book was about a decade in the making; I found this remarkable until Peter Raven told me that this was the period of time it took Philip Munz to complete his A California Flora (with only one co-author rather than 185 of them). The book is clearly a "must" for anyone who uses Munz's volume to key out plants of the California flora. Despite the book's title, it is not a revised Jepson Manual, but a totally new and different work. "Higher plants" include ferns, so-called fern allies and other groups covered by Jepson (curiously, the original Jepson title included only flowering plants even though the text included non-flowering vascular plants).

The new Jepson describes 5862 species, compared with 5590 for Munz and 4019 for the original Jepson. Of these, 1023 are naturalized aliens, mostly species termed "weeds." At least 26 of the native species in the new Jepson are believed to be extinct. The new Jepson is copiously illustrated with excellent line drawings grouped in a manner reminiscent of Abrams; there are nearly 2200 illustration "units." The keys are straightforward and "user friendly," at least for someone who has mastered the technical terminology needed to use them. The species descriptions are brief and employ a number of abbreviations that took me as an author, and later as a user, a little time to master; the ranges employ an esoteric series of geographic abbreviations that are more difficult to master (you can probably guess what SnFrB refers to, but does CaRH ring any bells?) Fortunately, there are maps of the state inside both covers with these abbreviations listed and indicated on the maps.

Probably the most controversial aspect of the book is the seemingly large number of "new" names for familiar genera and species. Whether we like it or not, Peltiphyllum must be called Darmera and Osmaronia must be Oemleria; these are not opinions on generic names, but the application of the correct generic name according to the stipulations of a periodically revised international code of nomenclature that responsible taxonomists follow. Other of the changes are not new; most of us have forgotten Godetia, except as a name for garden plants, and use Clarkia; I think my own merger of Baeria into Lasthenia has received widespread acceptance. Likewise, separating Triteleia and Dichelostemma from Brodiaea makes much sense and is not a new, but merely a revised and well-documented segregation. The removal of most species of Orthocarpus to other genera, mostly Triphysaria, the transference of our Goldback Fern from Pityrogramma to Pentagramma, the replacement of Fritillaria lanceolata by F. affinis, the merger of Chamaecyparis with Cupressus, and a
number of other changes in nomenclature will startle many users of the manual, but hopefully these will eventually be adopted by most of us. Purple Needlegrass is no longer a Stipa but Nassella pulchra, a change range managers may not be willing to accept readily. In comparing Munz to the original Jepson, one would find an equally large number of surprises, and it is a tribute to the vitality of plant systematics that so many of these changes have occurred, since they result not from whimsy but from careful study.

I have not used the new manual sufficiently to comment on errors; our campus class in California plant life has discovered several problems (such as the appearance of the Balsaminaceae in the family key, but its absence from the text; I know that a treatment for the family was done, since I once saw it). These problems are inevitable, and in my opinion remarkably few. I understand that the new manual has nearly sold out. It will be interesting to see whether the errors and omissions are corrected in a new printing. Theoretically with computer-assisted publishing this should be fairly easy to do, but I may be wrong.

This long-awaited milestone work is available at the Visitor Center, and is a "must" for anyone who uses Munz. I suggest keeping Munz handy, since some information such as ecological circumstances is probably better presented in Munz, and he also lists flowering times which the new Jepson usually does not.

—Robert Ornduff, Curator

FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am writing this on Long Island, New York, waiting impatiently for a stubborn eye problem to diminish sufficiently to permit air travel to my new home. The wait resembles chafing in a slow line at the amusement park anticipating a thrilling ride. The delay is especially tough because the UC Botanical Garden is so exciting. Distance does lend perspective, and from my standpoint I see an institution I am profoundly proud to join. For years I've known the excellent reputation of the University of California Botanical Garden. Now I see why. What in particular appeals?

The UC Botanical Garden is known in the botanical garden community for its superb collection. The number, selection, arrangement and useful nature of the specimens have earned the garden international esteem, as has its horticultural beauty—of course, this shows at a glance. No wonder members of the horticultural staff are in demand as speakers!

Not so evident at a glance, yet critical, are behind-the-scenes curatorial activities, such as maintaining records and labels. Having had responsibility for these matters at another garden a few years ago, I enjoy a special appreciation for the professionalism brought to the task in Berkeley. This is true additionally of the conservation work and participation in the Center for Plant Conservation.

A university garden ought to be educationally robust, and we certainly are! The rich array of offerings, from dinosaurs to plant clinic, reveals the know-how and diversity of the staff, docents, Friends and students. Eye-pleasing display and learning live hand-in-hand, the serpentine exhibit being the freshest example.

The UC Botanical Garden is what a botanical garden ought to be, thanks to the talents and efforts of all those who love it. Dr. Robert Ornduff's distinguished accomplishments as Director have set the stage for the Garden to continue to flourish. Much credit is also due Dr. Margaret Race and Assistant Dean Sidney Zelaya-Aragón for all their talent and hard work as Acting Directors. Membership in the team of staff, Friends, faculty and associates of the Garden is a privilege I feel duty-bound to continue earning daily.

Thanks to all who have helped my transition into the Garden's life. I am eager to get to know you all better!

—George Rogers
the tour committee of the Friends of the Botanical Garden, which meets occasionally to brainstorm ideas for the wonderful foreign tours they sponsor, had had a trip to Chile near the top of its list for a long time. Problem was, there was little information available about accommodations and transportation, and Tour Organizer par excellence, June Falkner, had not been able to locate a liaison person there who was willing or able to work with her. So she decided to undertake a first hand fact-finding trip, to uncover Chilean travel resources, check out possible destinations, accommodations and transportation, oh and by the way, the flora, as well. Naturally she could not do this alone, so she recruited six stalwart Garden people, Horticulturists Peter Klement (South American area) and Martin Grantham (Mesoamerican area), Assistant Curator Holly Forbes, Volunteer Coordinator Nancy Swearengen, and Volunteer Propagators Sarah Wikander and Jack Dolhinow to go along. During the early planning phase, Peter contacted Sonia and Gustavo Kuster, a Chilean couple who live in La Jolla and whom he had met casually at the Garden, to see if they thought the proposed itinerary was reasonable. They did indeed: they were so excited, they joined the group.

It is a LONG way to Santiago, Chile, from San Francisco, but fueled by excitement (and about five meals), everyone deplaned full of energy. A gaily painted Mercedes Benz bus with lavender and white striped curtains at each window, and our driver, Andres, whose services the Kusters had arranged, were waiting when we emerged from customs.

We were all in something of a sleep-deprivation haze that first day as we reconnoitered the Providenzia, a tony Santiago suburb where the Kusters had arranged for us to stay, gathered basic supplies such as agua gaseosa, soft drinks, tea and cookies, tourist guides to Chile and initial souvenirs. Activities included a thorough tour of Santiago, led by the third-year law student son of friends of the Kusters, a too-short stop at the Mercado Los Domenicos, a fabulous crafts market, and a visit to Adriana Hoffmann, author of several excellent field guides to the Chilean flora. Adriana suggested several changes to our proposed itinerary, and shared with us the best places to look for plants. We invited her to join us for dinner, an excellent move, since she introduced us to a fantastic restaurant with white-gloved waiters, a huge table of delectable and exotic hors d’oeuvres, unbelievable entrees, and lucuma ice cream, which must be tasted to be believed.

Chile is 2,600 miles long and never more than 110 miles wide. Climatically it ranges from the driest desert on the face of the earth to antarctic wilderness. Within its borders are the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere (Aconcagua), lush forests and a spectacular array of glaciers and fiords. Stretched along the Pacific “ring of fire,” Chile boasts some 2,085 volcanoes, 55 of which are active.

There are many similarities between Chile and California, notably the vast fertile Central Valley, which lies between gentle coastal mountain ranges and the Andes, and which supports a burgeoning and prosperous wine industry. Santiago is sited in a bowl, just like Los Angeles, and like L.A., suffers suffocating smog much of the year. Also notable is the fact that central Chile enjoys a Mediterranean climate like our own. It was this that piqued our interest, given the limited time available. We really wanted to see the plants in their natural environment and to photograph and even collect as many as we could.

Unfortunately, there are virtually no native plants left in the Central Valley. Since the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century, agricultural development has occupied every square centimeter. Nevertheless, there is a growing concern for preserving what is left, and Chile has undertaken to designate nearly 23 million acres as national parks from one end of the country to the other, and to set aside another 10 million acres as national reserves and monuments.

Our botanical adventures began, with Adriana in tow, at La Campana, a national park just north of Santiago. There we saw the last native stand of Chile’s only native palm, Jubaea chilenensis, the fruit of which looks and tastes just like a miniature coconut! We also encountered splendid specimens of Drimys winteri and received our first safety
Lapageria rosea at El Vergel.

lesson, learning to identify "Litre," Lithrea caustica, Chile's equivalent of poison oak. From there we continued to the coast and the first of many picnics. Then a climb on bluffs to view puyas. It reminded us of the Sonoma coast with steep cliffs and many inlets with small beaches. The look of the flora was familiar, although the flora itself was not. Near Zapallar we visited our first nursery, a showplace of modern environmental and horticultural techniques managed with enormous enthusiasm by a Chilean who has spent a lot of time in the U.S.

After starting south on I-5 (yes, the very same), we followed a route that took us into the Andes and back to the Central Valley, then out to the Pacific, back to the mountains, to the ocean, to the mountains, so that we zigzagged a distance of about 2,300 miles to cover a north-south distance of 600 miles, roughly equivalent in latitude to the distance from Santa Barbara to central Oregon. We visited four national parks, three nurseries and two universities and experienced Chilean hospitality in ways that could never be duplicated. Andrés, our driver, certainly began the trip thinking we were pretty crazy, yelling "Alto" ("Stop!") every time one of us spotted almost any new plant along the road, and jumping out with cameras to swarm up and down the verge. By the end of the trip, he was doing the same thing. We learned that our bus was really a municipal bus, so we made a sign for the front window "BOTEX" (for "Botanical Express") to let would-be passengers know that we were on other business. Our timing was perfect. The season was late spring, and it seemed that everything we had come to see was in flower. As we continued southward, the days got longer, so it was light until 9 or 9:30 at night. The weather was perfect: even in the rainy south, it somehow managed to rain only while we were traveling in the bus, never while we were out botanizing.

Near Concepcion, we stayed for two days on the fundo (ranch) of Dr. Riccardo Burmeister, where we saw our first "copihues" (Lapageria rosea) in the wild, visited bluffs and beaches at the mouth of the Rio Bio Bio and saw Calceolaria and Viola portalesia, a somewhat rare shrubby violet. Burmeister's hospitality and knowledge of native trees are both prodigious.

In Angol, we stayed at Chez Mayotte, a small, elegant hotel in a large house that had been converted to the purpose. Of course, we visited El Vergel, the first nursery to hybridize and make Lapageria rosea commercially available. For the vine-growers in the crowd, it was a kind of pilgrimage, and of course we bought several plants.

Also from Angol, we made the long and bumpy ride to Nahuelbuta National Park, where we climbed a promontory called La Piedra del Aguila, the highest point in the Chilean Coast Range, to enjoy a 360 degree view from the Andes to the Pacific, with the foreground full of Nothofagus and a virgin forest of Araucaria araucana, "Monkey Puzzle" trees.

At Antillanca, in Puyehue National Park, we were immersed in Nothofagus forest until we climbed the slopes
of Volcán Casablanca. There are some 11 species of Nothofagus (Southern Beech) in Chile. We encountered at least eight of them, and experienced first hand the confusion that occurs when you try to switch from common names to botanical ones. We never did get them all straight!

We were privileged to attend a barbecue in our honor at Sonia Kuster’s family fundo, El Retiro, near Anticura, on the edge of the sparkling, icy Rio Gol-Gol, and to trek for hours in a fabulous virgin temperate rain forest. It was here that we saw a giant Eucryphia cordifolia, fully 200 feet tall. We didn’t know they could get that big!

From Puerto Varas, on the shore of Lake Llanquihue, we staged our visit to Alerce Andino National Park, to see “Alerces” (Fitzroya cupressoides), Sequoia relatives with heavy red wood, which have been logged off nearly everywhere. It was a two and a half hour trip over obscure and unmarked roads, but the park facilities were the most modern we had seen. A ranger was waiting for us, and joined us on the three kilometer trek through the rainforest, to a lake which he helped us to row across, to a stand of 1,500 year old “Alerces.” They grow on a 75 degree slope along the lakeshore, and there is a hand-built trail to allow close-up inspection. It was a lot like climbing a very mossy ladder, but well worth it to see the trees and to be surrounded by the dripping forest. Our flight from Puerto Montt back to Santiago was spectacular. It was a perfect day, and the view from the airplane was of endless snow-capped Andes for the whole 600 miles.

Our expedition did not yield much in the way of travel information to be used for future Friends trips, but botanizing produced 78 new accessions for the Botanical Garden, not counting our new Lapagerias, and our socializing, some delightful new friends.

—Nancy Swearengen

**GARDEN NOTES**

**Events:** This past spring marked the busiest season the Garden has ever seen, but the highlight of the season was the official opening of the Serpentine exhibit in the California native section, an event organized by the Friends Major Gift Committee to honor the support of the many donors to the project, and also the exceptional work of the builder Philip Johnson, the horticulturists Kurt Zadnik and Roger Raiche and the designer Ron Lutsko Associates. Gladys Eaton, the committee chair, arranged the opening to coincide with the phenological peak of the serpentine floral season, so the exhibit (which may be the world’s largest and finest garden display of serpentine-adapted plants) was in its prime. Be sure to visit the exhibit in the native section: you will even find an informative brochure available on-site.

**Plant Sale:** The Spring Plant Sale was a resounding success, thanks to the prodigious efforts of our Volunteer Propagators, each of whom works two days per week year-round to nurture magnificent and unusual plants for sale at the Garden. This labor of love resulted in a well-attended sale and high receipts. In addition to the regular sale, a silent auction took place, and this event proved to be very popular. All net proceeds help to support the Garden.

Among those present at the Serpentine dedication was Dr. Arthur Kruckeberg (white beard), author of the definitive work on California serpentine flora.
Travel and Meetings: Tropical House horticulturist Jerry Parsons visited Costa Rica and our sister garden, the Wilson Garden (Jardín Botánica) during the month of June. And Daniel Campbell, the Garden Superintendent, helped to lead the Friends tour in the North of France, where an unscheduled bonus was an invited tour of the gardens of the American embassy.

Dr. Carol Baird attended the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden's Symposium on Plant Reproductive Biology, along with Dr. Robert Ornduff, who was the featured evening speaker. Martin Grantham (Mesoamerican section) attended a conference at New York Botanical Garden that highlighted cloud forest biota and conservation. And Director George Rogers jumped right into the swing of things by attending the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta annual meeting (Orlando, Florida), along with Holly Forbes, Assistant Curator, and Bobbie Ohs, Development Coordinator.

Jepson Manual Booksigning: Over 250 proud owners of the revised Jepson Manual lugged their new possessions to the Garden’s Oak Knoll for a booksigning en masse. Nearly 200 authors and 5 illustrators contributed to the Manual, and many of them were present to sign “their” pages. The event was sparked by the Jepson Herbarium’s Susan D’Alcamo, the Garden’s Elly Bade, and UC Press’s Jim Clark. As a footnote, although the Visitor Center has offered the Manual for sale, by June it had completely sold out its first printing, so the book will not be available until the early fall, after a second printing!

ERRATA: We wish to correct two errors of omission in the Spring 1993 Newsletter: The author of the Seed Sale article is Francine Henderson. The lecturers for the Chocolate program were Dr. John West and Russell Bianci. We regret the omissions and apologize for any inconvenience that may have resulted.

Program Highlights

California Alive! Donor Party: In May, Bobbie Ohs organized an event to recognize the supporters of the California Alive! educational program, which was launched last year and is fully funded for 1993-94. Invited guests were given a tour of the California and New World Desert sections, and then honored at a catered party on the Oak Knoll. Both Dean Wilford Gardner and Acting Director Sidney Zelaya-Aragón spoke and presented honorary certificates to the students who were on the California Alive! tour that day, fifth-graders in Mrs. Unkyung Park’s class from the Hawthorne Year-Round School in Oakland.

Fall Programs: The Garden is proud to present a series of three outstanding slide lectures on Latin America. Gail Hewson de Gomez will initiate the series with a program on Costa Rican forest ecology, showing breathtaking slides! (Gail is the Associate Director of our sister garden, the Wilson Garden at San Vito). She will be followed in the series by two members of the Horticultural staff, Peter Klement and Martin Grantham, who invite you to share their adventures in Chile (please see the article on pages 6-7). You will have an opportunity to meet our new Director in the final part of the series, for Dr. George Rogers will lead us down to the Amazon and share some of his own experiences there.

Dr. Glenn Keator, who has conducted some of our fine wildflower identification classes, will be leading an identification class this fall on woody plants, “Trees of the World.” He will use the Garden’s trees as his laboratory, and the course promises to be lively and delightful.

The Program Committee is sponsoring a talk on edible plants by the owner of Monterey Market, that source of wondrous food plants from all over the world.

Fifth-graders from Oakland’s Hawthorne Year-Round School display the honorary certificates they received at the California Alive! Donor Party.
The Friends of the Botanical Garden welcome the following:

- Joan G. Andrews
- Victoria A. Carpenter
- Cathy Bolding
- Scott Bohning
- Norman & Yvonne Caton
- Mr. & Mrs. Donald B. Campbell
- Diane Buczek
- Diane D. Brett
- Robin Barber

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- Diane Kothe
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- Eleanor Bade

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- John Domzalski
- Gerald Ford
- Martin Grantham

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- Sean Hogan
- Peter Klement
- Jerry Parsons

Newsletters:

- Carol Baird, Editor

Academic Arts, Production: Richard Anderson, Photography

Printed by TechniPrint

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The Newsletter is published by the Friends of the Botanical Garden, a nonprofit organization that provides support for the U.C. Botanical Garden. Articles may be reprinted with credit to the authors and the U.C. Botanical Garden.

Grateful Thanks

The Friends wish to thank these donors who have made a substantial gift over and above membership:

- Sally C. Adams
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Stanton Avery
- Ely & Bill Bade
- Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Barbaria
- Beverly & Jon Bloodworth

BERKELEY HORTICULTURAL NURSERY

- William & Beverly Bouwsma
The Friends offer appreciation and thanks for gifts from these donors in memory of:
- Jerry Beatty, from Elly & Bill Bade
- Harmon Bell, from Eric & Marie Sutcliffe
- Rose Besbeck, from Paul & Ethel Mussen
- John Bridge, from Iris & Norris Gaddins
- Addie Collins, from Dr. Carol Baird
- Sally Constance, from Mr. & Mrs. Kirk H. Stone
- David Coronado, from Manuel & Martha Coronado, to be used in the Mesoamerican section
- Margie Cox Funk, from Cole & Carolyn Williams
- Edith Merrell Swayne
- Catherine Gasich, from Mr. & Mrs. Frank Jarrett
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- Elly Bade
- Evelyn Givant
- Carmel McKay
- Helga Tannenbaum
- Robert McPherson, from Kate & Harry Heckman
- Harold Richardson, from Mr. & Mrs. Donald T. Faries
- A memorial bench has been donated for Emerson Lee Hayden from his family.
- The family of long-time volunteer Isabel McKay donated a memorial bench in Isabel’s memory.

**Gifts in Kind**

The Friends offer appreciation and thanks for gifts in kind of:
- Alpha Phi Omega
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- Lee Andersson
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**Membership Benefits Include:**
- Newsletter
- Workshops, lectures, and tours
- Discount on Visitor Center purchases
- Discount on educational classes
- Early admission to Spring Plant Sale
- Volunteer opportunities

**In Memory**

- Strawberry Creek Project, from Kathy & David Welch
- Western Herb Interpretive Brochure publication funds from University of California, S.F. Inc.
Calendar of Events

JULY
PLANT CLINIC  Sat, JUL 3
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist.
9am-noon, Meeting Room.

TOUR OF THE MONTH: POISON PLANTS  Sats, JUL 10, 17, 24, 31
Free Docent-led tour of some of the Garden's toxic plants, with special emphasis on the herb gardens. Meet at 1:30pm at Tour Orientation Center.

GREEN STUFF DAY CAMP  JULY 12-AUG 13
Week-long programs for children with instructors from the UCB campus, on the wide world of plants; how people use plants; plant stories; art and games.
Sessions I (7/12-16) & III (8/2-6) for 5-7 years old, 9am-2pm M-F; Sessions II (7/19-23) & IV (8/9-13) for 8-11 years old, 9am-3pm M-F. $100 per session. Call 642-3352 for registration information.

AUGUST
PLANT CLINIC  Sat, AUG 7
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist. First Saturday of the month, 9am-12, Meeting Room.

TOUR OF THE MONTH: TREES  Sats, AUG 14, 21, 28
Free Docent-led tour of the trees, exotic and native, of the Garden. Meet at 1:30pm at the Tour Orientation Center.

SEPTEMBER
PLANT CLINIC  Sat, SEPT 4
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist. First Saturday of the month, 9am-12, Meeting Room.

LATIN AMERICA PROGRAM: Costa Rica's Wilson Garden  Wed, SEPT 8
Gail Hewson de Gomez, Associate Director of the Jardin Botánico in San Vito, Costa Rica, our sister garden, presents a fabulous slide-accompanied talk "Surprises in a Tropical Paradise" that features this cloud forest garden, as well as lowland tropical rainforest and tropical dry forest sites, all of which are operated by the Organization for Tropical Studies (the premier tropical research and education organization in Central America.) Meeting Room. 7-8:30 pm. Members $5, non-members $8.

TOUR OF THE MONTH: PLANT DIVERSITY  Sats, SEPT 11, 18, 25
Free Docent-led tour of the Garden, with special emphasis on floral richness. Meet at 1:30pm at the Tour Orientation Center.

MONTREY MARKET  Sun, SEPT 19
Come learn about the latest introductions of fruits and vegetables at the Monterey Market, Berkeley's premier source of garden produce, from Owner/Buyer Bill Fujimoto. Mr. Fujimoto will bring along a grower to help shed some light on preparation and uses of these exotic plants. Mather Grove. 1-3 pm. Members $5, non-members $8.

TREES OF THE WORLD  Thurs eve, SEPT 23 & Sat, SEPT 25-NOV 13
with an introductory evening lecture to give an overview of the world's forests and woodlands. It will be followed by six Saturday morning walks in the Garden to look at the Garden's trees. Reservations recommended. Meeting Room Sept 23rd 7-9pm and Saturdays 10am-12:30pm, excepting Oct 16, 23 & 30. Members $55, non-members $75 for the series.

OCTOBER
LATIN AMERICA PROGRAM: Mark Plotkin, Ethnobotanist  Fri, OCT 1
Mark J. Plotkin, internationally known ethnobotanist and author of Tales of A Shaman's Apprentice: An Ethnobotanist Searches for New Medicines in the Amazon Rainforest, will present a short talk on his work in the Amazon, and will sign books. Meeting Room. 4:30-6:30 pm. $5 members, $8 non-members.

PLANT CLINIC  Sat, OCT 2
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist. First Saturday of the month, 9am-12, Meeting Room.

TOUR OF THE MONTH: PLANT TRAVELERS  Sats, OCT 9, 16, 23, 30
Free Docent-led tour of the of the Garden, specializing in the fruits, seeds, pods and other means of dispersal of many of our plants. Meet at 1:30pm at the Tour Orientation Center.

FRIENDS ANNUAL MEETING  Sun, OCT 10
Family picnic on the lawn at noon, followed by Annual Meeting (1:00 pm), with tribute to Elizabeth Hammond. Members are invited to come and meet the New Director, Dr. George Rogers.

LATIN AMERICA PROGRAM: Flora of Chile  Wed eve, OCT 13
The second in the series features UCBG Horticultural Staff members Peter Klement and Martin Grantham who will present a slide talk on their adventures chasing plants in the wilds of Chile. Haas Clubhouse. 7-8:30 pm. Members $5, non-members $8.

COMING ATTRACTIONS:
PLANT CLINICS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER  Call for location
LATIN AMERICA PROGRAM: Director Rogers & The Amazon Holiday
PLANT SALE  Sun, DEC 4
RAINFOREST RAP  JAN-MAR
DOCENT TRAINING  Mon afts, JAN-MAY

For further information on classes and events, call the Visitor Center, 642-3343. To register for classes, send checks to UC Botanical Garden. Two weeks advanced notice is necessary to accommodate individuals with special needs. 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