Seed Distribution

This year the Garden sent its 27th seed list to over 600 botanical gardens and arboreta in 43 countries. What is this seed list and what is its purpose?

Seed lists have been issued by botanical gardens and arboreta for centuries; they list seeds, spores, and bulbs obtained from the institution’s living collections and/or from the wild. These materials are offered to other gardens and arboreta, who issue their own lists. These lists form a valuable and, for us, the chief source of new additions to our living collections. The material offered in the lists we receive is usually sent without charge. The UC Botanical Garden acquires an average of 1400 new accessions annually. While many of these accessions are collected by garden staff or by volunteers and others, most of them come from other gardens. In turn, every other year we publish a seed list offering seeds to other gardens. In addition, campus researchers use the seed lists we receive to request species needed for their own research projects.

Our current seed list offers 192 seed collections of California natives and a few Arizona species, all collected from the wild. Most of the seeds offered in our recent seed lists have been collected by horticulturists Roger Raiche and Kurt Zadnik and by Assistant Curator Holly Forbes. This trio maps out an itinerary which they then follow in late summer when seeds are ripe. The seeds or seed capsules are collected in bulk, brought back to the garden and cleaned by volunteers Margriet Hecht, Francine Henderson, Bibi Chapman, and Judy Gordon. Ms. Hecht repackages the seeds into smaller packets, labels these, packages them, and mails them. In addition, Roger Raiche has also donated a great deal of seed collected during travels on his own time. This year’s seed list was partially financed by a generous donation from the East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

Why do we go to the trouble and expense of collecting seeds from the wild, when the California Native Area of the Garden contains such a rich array of natives? The reason is that garden-collected seed risks being “contaminated” genetically. For example, some of the wallflowers, meadowfoams, and bush monkeyflowers now growing in the native area show evidence of hybridization, and doubtless have become established on the site following hybridization between two or more species in the collection. If we collected seeds from our own plantings, there is no guarantee that the resultant seedlings would all belong to the parental species. Certainly, it is likely that seeds of our manzanitas would produce a fair number of interspecific hybrids, and this would probably be true of many other groups as well.

The 1993-1994 Garden seed lists contain some unusual and difficult-to-obtain species. Among the conifers listed, Foxtail Pine (Pinus balfouriana) is rarely available; this high-altitude pine occurs in the southern Sierra Nevada and the mountains of northwestern California; our seeds were collected in Onion Valley, Inyo County. At the other extreme, we also offer seeds of some widespread pines. Ponderosa Pine (Pinus ponderosa) seeds are available from two populations, and Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta subspecies murrayana) and Jeffrey Pine (Pinus jeffreyi) seeds are offered from one population each. Seven native onion species are offered, and there are two listings of the curious Twining Brodiaea.
(Dichelostemma volubile), one from a serpentine substrate and another from non-serpentine. This plant has always fascinated me: its flowering stalks twine up from the ground using the stems of shrubs for support and often when the attractive pink flowers are produced the twining stalk that bears them has separated from the underground corm. Thus, seed formation must rely on water and nutrients stored in the fleshy flower stalk.

The Garden seed list is unusual in several respects. Frequently we are complimented on the excellent habitat and locality notes that are given in the list. The precise locality, elevation, plant community, and observations on soil characteristics are given. Thus, if a species is listed more than once, a prospective "customer" may use these notes to help arrive at a decision of which collection to request. For example, the attractive Golden Star (Bloomeria crocea) is, like the Twining Brodiaea, offered from a population growing on a serpentine substrate and another from a non-serpentine substrate. Or species may be offered from quite different elevations, plant communities, or regions of the state.

Beauty is not a criterion for inclusion in the Garden seed list. The current list, for example, offers a relatively drab Snakerooot (Sanicula tuberosa), the coarse, malodorous gourd Cucurbita foetidissima, one rush, and one sedge. However, at the same time, overseas horticulturists will be interested to see listings of three native fritillarias, three native lilies, and some handsome penstemons, monkeyflowers, and shooting stars. One never knows how the offerings will rate with those who request seeds. A tally was kept for requests generated by our 1991-1992 seed list; conifers and members of the lily family were the most sought-after groups in that list, which generated requests from 257 institutions for 4,375 packets of seeds. The greatest number of requests came from other gardens and arboretas in the USA, followed by Germany, France, countries of the former USSR, and Australia.

In the 1987-1988 seed list, the only non-California native species offered was seed collected from our plant of the giant Peruvian bromeliad Puya raimondii. Many of you will remember that plant. The local news media learned of its production of a gigantic flower stalk after growing in the Garden collection for 38 years. Lore was that the plant requires a century or more before it flowers, and then, after flowering, the plant dies. One weekend the Garden was besieged by hundreds of visitors who wanted to see the Puya—nothing else. Perhaps because of the media blitz, or perhaps because of its rarity (I prefer to think the latter) Puya raimondii was the most sought-after species the year its seed were offered.

Most of the species in our seed lists are virtually unknown in horticulture, yet some are of great scientific interest and others are of considerable horticultural promise. Although it is perhaps the most abundant shrub in California, Creosote Bush (Larrea tridentata) is offered this year. Despite its abundance, I think Creosote Bush is quite handsome, and certainly worthy of consideration for cultivation in the hot dry desert regions outside North America. Likewise, the current list offers seeds of several attractive shrubby denizens of California chaparral; most of these are candidates for drought-tolerant landscaping elsewhere in the world.
Usually we do not know why those who request our seeds choose their desiderata, since the simple ordering process asks only that a sheet be returned with up to 30 numbers circled that correspond to numbered listings in the seed list. Those asking for seeds for research purposes are asked to send a brief note describing their research project, and as a result we are often told of the interesting research uses intended for our offerings.

Our seed list gives other botanical gardens and arboreta access to the California native flora, and it also results in our access to the botanical and horticultural riches of other continents. We have no idea how successful other institutions are in growing the material we send them. Some of our natives have an amazing and unpredicted hardiness. In May 1994, I visited the Arnold Arboretum and was interested to learn that for several years our endemic Spicebush (Calycanthus occidentalis) has done very well outside there, and a more recent planting of our Leatherwood (Dirca occidentalis) has been outside for two years and was flowering happily after one of the most severe winters in Boston’s history. In recent years, excess seeds from the Garden’s seed list are made available for sale in the Visitor Center, so California and other horticulturists can benefit from our collecting activities.

—Robert Ornduff

**BOTANY BITS**

- Some things have been around for a long time, but did you know that beans have been cultivated for more than 8,000 years, followed closely by maize which was first cultivated in Mexico around 5,000 B.C.?
- And what is California’s single largest industry? Agriculture, with cash receipts pushing $18 billion each year. The U.S. commercial cultivation of almonds, artichokes, dates, figs, olives, pistachios, pomegranates, and prunes is mostly in California, while grapes, flowers, citrus, and walnuts are among the top ten grossing products.
- You may have known that, but did you know what rural Americans commonly used for toilet paper until the turn of the century? Want a hint?...“rough as a cob.” Fresh was preferred over dry.
- Which part of the strawberry is the fruit? Each of the small, nutlike pips found on the outside of the flesh is a fruit. Few of anything is what we think it is; many “vegetables” are really fruits. Broccoli is a stalk of flowers, and cauliflower, brussel sprouts, and broccoli all represent the same species. As for the Irish potato, it’s not Irish and it’s a stem, not a root. Banana trees aren’t really trees at all, and the little black dots in the fruit are undeveloped seeds that can never germinate. Then I am sure you know that apples and roses are in the same family, as are plums, pears, and prunes.
- Kinda strange—cotton fibers are actually the walls of a SINGLE CELL!
- What eats durian fruit, which can smell like rotting flesh and looks horrid? Elephants, orangutans, and people, who eat just about anything.
- The largest chrysanthemum was more than eight feet tall and had over 4,000 blossoms. The smallest flower, a duckweed (Wolfia angusta) of Australia weighs about 1/1,000,000 oz. and has a fruit like a fig. The plant is 0.0236 inches long.
- What can grow 18 inches a day to a length of 215 feet and act as a home for millions of organisms? The Pacific giant kelp (Macrocystis pyifera).
- The slowest growing plant is Dioon edule (Cycadaceae). At 0.03 inches a year, it takes 120 years to reach the grand height of 3.9 inches.
- Beware of fungi. The most dangerous is the Death Cap (Amanita phalloides). After suffering violent symptoms for 6-15 hours, the victim lapses into a coma...and never eats mushrooms again.
- But that’s not so bad—a Missouri nursery in 1959 paid $51,000 for a single Golden Delicious apple tree. Who likes Golden Delicious?!?

This is a new column for the Friends Newsletter. Let us know if you like it.

—Krishen Laetsch
THE DOCTOR SAYS

This spring, weather conditions have been unusual and very favorable for some of the leaf spotting fungi. The anthracnose fungi on sycamore and Modesto ash are much worse than usual. These fungi carry over from one year to the next on the previous season's growth. Because the fungi bear their spores in a sticky, mucilaginous material, they are spread principally by splashing rain. Any rains after the leaves come out spread the fungus, and this year there were many late rains. Anthracnose on evergreen elms carries over on the twigs, also on the leaves so it can spread throughout the winter following rains. It is bad this year. Short of pruning the previous season's growth prior to bud break on sycamore and Modesto ash, there are no control measures. Leaves on the ground impose no problems so can be raked, composted, or just left on the ground.

Black spot of rose also is worse this year than usual. Pick and destroy infested leaves, avoid overhead sprinkling, and remove all leaves that have fallen.

Weeds are also a serious problem this year. This probably reflects the heavy rains of a year ago when the weeds were producing their seeds. Many of them germinated this winter and spring.

Snails likewise are bad this year and there seems to be no explanation for this. Excellent control has been found to result from the use of Deadline Bullets. This bait contains metaldehyde, which is the ingredient of many baits. Metaldehyde breaks down in the presence of sunlight but Deadline Bullets have a material which prevents this breakdown. The bait contains 4% metaldehyde which is more than some baits. The size of the "bullets" is small so it is not easy for pets to pick up scattered baits. The manufacturer also claims a special attractant. It is effective!

New Equipment, New Problems

Another new thing for the garden is the Claw. A metal rod with a two-hand handle on one end and four curved 6" spikes and two shorter ones on the other, the Claw is good for working soil. (It is not good for soil structure to turn your soil unless it is for a special purpose, such as breaking a crust, removing weeds, incorporating organic matter, or removing roots.) The Claw does not work in dry, hard soil but does in moist soil and is especially good for removing weeds with large tap roots.

Some trees have been showing splits in the bark on the main stems. The cause is not known, but a possible explanation is that they are the result of heavy rains last year following seven years of drought. New sapwood formed more rapidly than the bark, causing it to split.

A Native of Interest

Have you seen *Nemophila maculata*, commonly called Five Spot? It is a native California plant, easily grown from seed. The seed is readily available, one supplier being Thompson & Morgan.

—Associate Director Bob Raabe

JAPAN IN AUTUMN

Mai Arbegast, a landscape architect and horticulturist, is leading a tour November 1-19, 1994 concentrating on the culture and gardens of Japan. Mai is a member of the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Botanical Garden and will donate $200 to the Friends for each member of the Friends who signs up for the tour. For more information call Ishimoto Tours 415-781-4350.

ENCHANTEAPRIL

The Friends of the Botanical Garden are also sponsoring a visit to the Gardens of Lazio, Umbria and Tuscany. This tour will be led by Patrick Bowe, architect, historian and garden designer. Expected departure date: April 17, 1995. Call the Friends for more information.

...and Morocco

Dr. Robert Ornduff will lead a tour to Morocco, May 2-16, 1995. Call for information.
Bug Days: The fourth annual Bug Days were held May 21 and 22 in and around the meeting room. These were the best Bugs Days ever! Hundreds of children enjoyed the live insect and plant exhibits, which illustrated, in an entertaining way, the complex relationships between plants and animals. Children of all ages learned something new, and we could not have hoped for better spring weather.

This program has consistently been the Garden's most popular event, and its success is due to a host of volunteers. We had more than 40 volunteers this year, and I would like to mention a few people and organizations who made particularly outstanding contributions: Jerry Parsons for arranging a phenomenal plant display; Ellie Insley and Carol Baird for coordinating the event; Leslie Saul and Quinn McFrederick from the Center for Ecosystem Survival, for bringing a menagerie of Big Bugs; and Alameda Mosquito Abatement and Marilyn Meyers of UC Entomology for providing two excellent aquatic insect displays. Ben Waggoner of the UC Museum of Paleontology displayed and talked about insects from the past. Alameda Home Composting brought their worm box, giant worm, and infamous Soil Detective game. Nancy Markell volunteered to be the first to wear the worm costume. The UC Gill tract and Nick Mills arranged and staffed three tables full of fascinating Biological Control friends and foes. Francis Ratnieks and Tom Ferris took charge of the popular bee displays. Florence Yaffe brought her silk worms and silk worm products to share. Elly Bade and Francine Henderson never left the most popular exhibit...book and toy sales. LaVals gave a generous discount on pizza. Again, a special thanks to all the volunteers, collaborators, and Garden staff for making this possible. We are already looking forward to next year's 5th Annual Bug Days.

—Krishen Laetsch

FLASH Project: The Fire Landscape Safety for Homeowners project wishes to thank the following members of the community for their generous support.

Linda Baptiste  
Anita Clark-Weaver  
Marilyn Couch  
Therese Ebel  
Linda Feldman  
Bernie Finkel  
Jane Frazer  
Sara Holtzapple  
Mr. & Mrs. Lawler  
George & Nancy Leitmann  
Rani Marx  

Nancy Mueller  
Mr. & Mrs. Noyce  
Carol Rice  
Eileen Shear  
Nate & Nina Shoehalter  
Irene Tinker  
I. von der Hude  
Pat Wadleigh  
William Weeden  
Elise White  
Amelia Wilcox

Also, thank you to the Safeway Store on Shattuck Place for donating paper bags to the project.
A Walk Along Strawberry Creek

"Go for a walk along Strawberry Creek and let me know what you find!" answered Dr. George Rogers after class one day when I told him I wished to practice my plant identification skills. Dr. Rogers taught an exciting course in plant systematics (Integrative Biology 168 & 168L) this Spring at the University of California Botanical Garden in Strawberry Canyon.

With nearly three hundred different tree species, including more than ninety broadleaf evergreens, one hundred deciduous broadleafs, sixty conifers, and five palms, the UC campus offers a wonderful "laboratory" for observation and study or a leisurely stroll. The trees on campus come from around the world, and many are striking, novel, or most distinctly exotic. Graduate student Scot Medbury is working through the Botanical Garden to revise the outdated handbook of campus trees. The present article is a taste of things to come. My research indicates that more than 80 tree species grow along Strawberry Creek on the main campus, representing more than 30 plant families.

I thought it would be useful to offer to those interested the opportunity to spend a splendid morning or afternoon, discovering firsthand the beauty and diversity of the trees beside the creek. Therefore, I've created an outline for a short walking tour which highlights particularly interesting trees. This field excursion can be completed in just a few hours by enthusiasts of all ages, as the tour follows smooth-surfaced walkways, bridges, and lawns. In the classroom at the Botanical Garden can be seen herbarium specimens and botanical information on the species in the tour.

Walking Tour

1. Starting at the southeast corner of Oxford St. and Center St. in Berkeley, one is welcomed to the campus by a large California box elder, *Acer negundo* var. *californicum* (Aceraceae). This tree overhangs the sidewalk on the right-hand-side as one strolls east onto the campus. Originally found only along streams at low elevations in California, this native ash-leaved maple is now widely planted along the Pacific Coast. This species can grow to 70 feet in height. The deciduous, pinnately compound leaves are oppositely arranged. The leaflets are palmately lobed. Male and female flowers occur on separate trees, and this tree is a female.

2. Continuing east from Oxford St. along the footpath, there is a camphor tree, *Cinnamomum camphora* (Lauraceae), growing beside and above the footbridge over Strawberry Creek. Try crushing the leaves for they give off the strong odor of camphor. Native to eastern Asia, the camphor tree is an evergreen with shiny, bright-green leaves 2 to 4 inches long. The tiny yellow flowers are in clusters to 3 inches long. The black fruits are less than one inch in diameter and are set in cup-like receptacles. This tree was planted here in 1878.

3. Without crossing the footbridge, if one heads north across the bark-covered ground, one can find the titoki tree, *Alectryon excelsum* (Sapindaceae). It grows on the lawn west of the Eucalyptus Grove north of the footpath to Center St. Native to New Zealand, this tree has compound leaves that consist of 4-6 pairs of bright green leaflets to 4 inches long. The flowers are in complex, multibranched clusters up to a foot long. The clustered fruits are stunning. They look like grotesque red warty eyeballs with black corneas. Black and bright red together is a common coloration pattern probably indicative of dispersal by birds. This tree was planted in 1922.

4. Following the sidewalk from the West Entrance to University Drive, our next specimen is located just east of West Circle, on the lawn north of Valley Life Sciences Building, where the North Fork of Strawberry Creek flows into an aqueduct. Here one finds a beautiful *Camellia japonica* (Theaceae). This evergreen shrub native to China and Japan is grown for showy flowers and handsome foliage. It is located at the western edge of where the trees meet the lawn by the aqueduct. The leaves are ovate to elliptic, 2 to 4 inches long, acuminate, shiny and dark green above. Flowers are red, 3 to 5 inches across with five to seven roundish petals.

5. Walking east along the path between Strawberry Creek and the Valley Life Sciences Building, the next plant to note is the mayten tree, *Maytenus boaria* (Celastraceae). The pendulous sprays of evergreen leaves are similar to those of weeping willows. The smooth, thin, light-green leaves are 1 to 2 inches long by half as broad, and have finely toothed margins. Native to Chile, the mayten tree rarely exceeds 30 feet in height and does well in both coastal and valley areas. Ours was probably planted in 1878.

6. Continuing east about 30 yards, one finds a tall English elm, *Ulmus procera* (Ulmaceae), growing beside the creek. A distinguishing characteristic of this species...
is that the branches develop corky ridges. The English elm is a deciduous European species. The bright green simple leaves have asymmetrical bases and doubly serrate margins. The fruits are coin-sized wafers conspicuous before the leaves unfold. This tree is commonly planted along streets in the Bay Area.

7. The next tree is located on the north side of the creek just west of the University Drive bridge south of Giannini Hall. This tall conifer with seemingly seven trunks is called the Port Orford cedar or Lawson cypress, _Chamaecyparis lawsoniana_ (Cupressaceae). This tall timber tree can reach a height of 100 feet. It is native to coastal forests of southwestern Oregon and northern California. Its leaves, when crushed, produce a pleasant odor. The fine-grained, fragrant, durable, high-quality wood is valuable. Its soft, brown, fibrous bark, blue-green, scalelike needles on dangling branchlets, and tiny, purplish, globular cones make this tree very beautiful!

8. There are two very special trees growing along Strawberry Creek near the secondary road by the main entrance to Giannini Hall. First, there is the Coast Redwood, _Sequoia sempervirens_ (Taxodiaceae). Planted before 1870, this tree bears a plaque in memory of Reverend Samuel Willey, Vice President of Oakland's College of California, which was later to become the University of California. This famous species is indigenous to the hills rising behind Berkeley and Oakland. This redwood never grew naturally on the UC Berkeley campus or within the Berkeley city limits, but, rather, has been planted since about 1865 and has since become one of the most numerous trees in the area. The tallest known tree, towering 367 feet, is a Coast Redwood. They can live to an age of more than 2000 years. Coast Redwoods are native along the Pacific Coast from southern Monterey County to slightly north of California/Oregon border. Interestingly, this tree species has the ability to reproduce by vigorous growth of sprouts around the base of the trunk.

9. Also in this area is a _Ginkgo biloba_ (Ginkgoaceae). Native to China, its fan-shaped leaves are distinctive. The leaves become golden-yellow in autumn. This tree is a male. Female trees are not often cultivated due to their rancid smelling seeds. The leaves of this tree are believed to have many uses in traditional medicine, and modern pharmacologists have taken notice of a tendency of ginkgo extract to break up blood clots. Archeological evidence suggests that _Ginkgo biloba_ was growing during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. Fossil ginkgoes turn up worldwide, with the last living potentially wild specimens in China. Individual trees there are as old as 1400 years. Some botanists believe the species to be extinct in the wild, living on only in cultivation, although it is difficult to be certain of the origin of 1400-year-old trees.

10. The last tree on this tour is up the secondary road from Gianinni Hall near University House. Located at the top of the stone stairs above the footbridge southeast of University House, one can see an English holly, _Ilex aquifolium_ (Aquifoliaceae). The green foliage and red berries of this European species have become popular Christmas decorations. The leaves are glossy, spiny-toothed, and 2 to 3 inches long. This female tree can have tiny, fragrant, white flowers. Hollies are among the few plants known to contain caffeine, and holly-based beverages are parts of human cultures around the globe.

I hope a few readers enjoy exploring the Berkeley campus trees as much as I have in my four years here. The best source for a more in-depth look is _Trees of the Berkeley Campus_ (1976) prepared by Robert A. Cockrell.

—Jeremy Schwartz
Conservation and Resource Studies Student

 Twig from _Ginkgo biloba_.
Garden Staff Profile
Kurt Zadnik, Horticulturist

Horticulturist Kurt Zadnik, whose special assignment is the Desert House collection, has been a cactus junkie almost ever since he can remember. As a child in Chicago, he recalls, he acquired his first cactus at the age of 8 or 9. His curiosity was abetted by an aunt and uncle who lived in Southern California, near Johnson's Nursery in Downey, which was the premier cactus nursery in the U.S. at that time. Johnson's catalogs were a source of great excitement, and Kurt and his mother ordered (and killed) cacti on a regular basis. When he was 11 or so, he discovered a cactus nursery on the South Side of Chicago. There were hundreds of plants, and he thought he had gone to Heaven! The owner took a special interest in him, helped him broaden his knowledge considerably, so that by the time he was 16, he had amassed a collection of some 300 plants.

By the time he had earned his degree in ornamental horticulture from the University of Illinois, Kurt knew he wanted to make cacti his career. He headed to California, and managed to get a job at Abbey Garden Nursery in Carpinteria, which was renowned as the best cactus and succulent nursery in the country. He met Karla, who was a sophomore at UC Santa Barbara, and they were married in 1978. Karla decided to pursue her studies at Cal, requiring relocation to Berkeley. Kurt was recommended to Al Irving, then manager of the Botanical Garden, who hired him to work in the California Native area. He laughingly relates that he knew all of three California plants: redwood, poppy and piggyback plant. Subsequently, of course, he was also given the care of the Desert House to make use of his considerable expertise.

For the last several years, Kurt has traveled to the desert annually, primarily to see rare and unusual cactus species. It's a little like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack. Although the locations of many plant populations are known, they are a closely guarded secret among the community of cactus aficionados, to protect them from collectors. Some of these "secret" cacti also have very clever camouflage mechanisms. A number of small and cryptic species have spines that mimic the grass among which they live. Others plump up during the summer rains and form flower buds for the coming year. They then desiccate and retract into the ground to escape winter cold, only to plump up later and emerge again. The flower buds elongate and bloom, and as they do, the plants again retract into the ground. No wonder they are difficult to find. Kurt counts himself lucky to have seen these plants in flower, after seven years of hunting, and looks forward to seeing them again. In the spirit of the old plant explorers, he would love to locate new populations, or new species.

Since what had been his hobby has now truly become his work, Kurt needed a new hobby. In 1979 Karla gave him an aquarium for his birthday. Out of curiosity, he attended a meeting of the Pacific Coast Cichlid Association, won another fish tank, and engaged a new passion—leading to a set of 55 fish tanks at home. Cichlids show intriguing familial interactions, which make them an unending source of interest to their fans. Kurt has been editor of the Association journal since 1985, and also served as president of the Association 1988-89.

In fact, Kurt is a man of many interests. When he and Karla were first married, they spent all year making holiday gifts of cross stitch and crewel work. Garden staff members know he is a creative and excellent cook. With his daughters Andra and Nina, he has begun a stamp collection. With Karla, who earned a PhD in Optometry, and much in demand as a speaker, he has taken several jaunts abroad. And he is a loyal fan of the local pro sports teams.

Of the Garden, he says he wants people to enjoy and to like cacti as much as he does. "The Garden is the best it's ever been right now. Come see it!"

—Nancy Swearengen
Library Serves Garden

The Garden enjoys two small libraries on site, one technical and oriented toward curatorial needs, and the other interpretive and horticultural for use by the many volunteers, docents, propagators, and staff. The Volunteer Library, which is housed in the meeting room of the Education Annex, contains almost 1000 books. With some exceptions, any book may be borrowed by an active volunteer who needs information for work at the Garden.

The volunteer will find general books on botany, biodiversity, and natural history as well as floras, field guides, and ethnobotanical information on the main geographical areas of the Garden’s collection. Many fascinating titles on economic botany, Native Americans, the history of roses, herbs, Chinese medicine, and rainforest ecology reflect the Garden’s strong educational programs in these areas. Volunteer propagators have an additional non-circulating collection of books on horticulture and propagation.

Although the majority of the books have been donated, last year the Friends made a generous donation for the purchase of quite a few titles on subjects such as paleobotany, global warming, and African-American gardens. The Library also has a new catalog, completed this year by Jan Vargo, a docent and librarian who heads the Library Committee. While converting the old catalog to computer-generated cards, she added over 400 Library of Congress subject headings to help the users locate useful information.

Other resources in the library include Pacific Horticulture and Fremontia (California Native Plant Society) with indexes.

Because the Library is located in the Annex’s busy meeting room, the potential visitor needs to call ahead to verify that the Library will be open. Donations to the Library are always appreciated. If you would like to make a tax-deductible donation of books on the subjects mentioned, please contact Education Assistant Nancy Swearengen. Suitable books will be added to the collection, books on horticulture will be reviewed by the propagators, and duplicates will be sold to raise money for new purchases.

—Jan Vargo

BOOK REVIEW


Harold Gilliam, in his forward to this book, likens the excited botanists who first explored North America to Adam who had the privilege of naming the newly created plants and animals in the Garden of Eden. Of course the North American plants were already known by the first people to live here, but they were not known to the world of science. It was the botanists—filled with awe and wonder and the joy of discovery—who described and recorded them for the international scientific community. Many of these plants are part of the world we know today, and we often experience the delight of discovery ourselves when we come upon them. Their names are now the names of the men and women who found them and worked to classify them—Eschscholzia californica, or Clarkia amoena, or Lewisia rediviva and hundreds more. In A Wildflower by Any Other Name we learn a little about the lives of these early, and not so early, botanists. This is their story.

—Elly Bade
New Members

The Friends of the Botanical Garden welcome the following new members:

Eileen Van Heuit  
Jon & Loretta Van Heuit  
Paul Vella  
C. E. Violet  
Pat Wadleigh  
Mary Jayne Wallace  
Jeffrey C. Waller  
Susan Ward  
Alison Watts  
Shirley A. Watts  
Pamela J. Webb  

Special Thanks  
The Friends wish to thank these donors who have made a substantial gift:  

Mary F. Anderson  
Mai & David Arbegast  
Dr. & Mrs. Joseph C. Barbaccia  
Prof. Alan J. Bearden  
BERKELEY HORTICULTURAL NURSERY  
R.J. & Daphne Bertero  
Leo J. & Celia Carlin Fund  
Evelin T. Cate, M.D.  
Michael Concannon  
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Eleanor Ross Crary  
Barbara & Fred Dengler  
Jack L. Dolhinow  
Toni Fauver  
Marjorie R. Gray  
Leilani & Richard Grinold  
Wallace Gorell  
Louise G. Harper  
Elizabeth & Carl Helmlholz  
Toni Jones  

Gifts in Kind  
The Friends offer appreciation and thanks for gifts in kind:  

Barney Dietz  
Helene M. Conant  
Eleanor Crary  
Myrtle Hsiang  
Robert P. Huson  

Carolyn C. & Melvin M. Webber  
Jessie West  
Esther S. Wilkman  
Carl T. Williams  
Deborah K. Williams  
Ben Wilson  
Patricia & George Wolf  
Amy Yabut  
Millicent Yee & Maren Bell  
John P. & Barbara S. Young  
Leslie Joan Zander  

Special Projects  
Special thanks to donors of prizes and gifts for My Secret Garden Art Contest:  

Amsterdam Art  
California Academy of Sciences  
Clyde Robbins Seed Company  
Color Spot Nursery  
Lawrence Hall of Science  
McDonald's of Berkeley  

In Honor  
The Friends offer appreciation and thanks for gifts from these donors in honor of:  

William Burns from Harry & Kate Heckman  
Wayne & Laura Hamptom from Judith McKeel for the California Area Endowment  
Mr. R. Lent Hooper from California & Claude McRoskey  
Merl McHenry from California & Claude McRoskey  

In Memory  
The Friends offer appreciation and thanks for gifts from these donors in memory of:  

William Burns from Harry & Kate Heckman  
Wayne & Laura Hamptom from Judith McKeel for the California Area Endowment  
Mr. R. Lent Hooper from California & Claude McRoskey  
Merl McHenry from California & Claude McRoskey  

Owen Pearce from Mai Arbegast  
Dorothy Riggs Pitelka from Dr. Robert Ornduff  

New Life Members Named  
The Friends' Board voted to make John and Mary Rickson Life Members of the Friends of the Botanical Garden. Mary is a former member of the Friends' Board of Directors.  

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  
• Volunteer opportunities  
• Reciprocal admission to more than 120 gardens nationwide  

Friends of the Botanical Garden Membership Application  
Yes, I would like to support the U.C. Botanical Garden at Berkeley as a member:  

☐ Student* .................. $10  
☐ Individual .................. $25  
☐ Family .................. $35  
☐ Contributing .................. $50  
☐ Supporting .................. $100  
☐ New  
☐ Renewal  

Name  
Address  
City/State/Zip  
Telephone  

☐ My employer has a matching gifts program. I have enclosed the appropriate forms.  
Contributions are tax deductible. Please make checks payable to Friends of the U.C. Botanical Garden and mail to:  
Friends of the Botanical Garden, UC Botanical Garden, Berkeley, CA 94720-5045  
*Full-time only.
Calendar of Events

JULY

PLANT CLINIC
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist. First Saturday of the month, 9 am-12. Tour Orientation Center.

STORYTELLING IN MATHER GROVE
Storytelling for families will be held at the Mather Grove Amphitheater. Featured will be tellers from The Mixed Bag Storytellers, a group of professional and amateur tellers. 1-2:30 PM. Free.

AUGUST

PLANT CLINIC
Bring your ill plants to see Dr. Robert Raabe, UC Plant Pathologist. First Saturday of the month, 9 am-12. Tour Orientation Center.

STORYTELLING IN MATHER GROVE
Storytelling for families will be held at the Mather Grove Amphitheater. Featured will be tellers from The Mixed Bag Storytellers, a group of professional and amateur tellers. 1-2:30 PM. Free.

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 9:00 am to 4:45 pm. Free public tours led by docents are given on Saturdays and Sundays at 1:30 pm. Admission to the Garden is free.

As always, much of what is accomplished at the Garden is done by volunteers. We continue to log as many volunteer hours as paid staff hours. Volunteers assist in all aspects of Garden activity, from clearing brush to engraving plant labels, leading tours, mailing publicity releases and this Newsletter, greeting visitors in the gift shop, and many other contributions of time and talent. A few hours each week (or every other week), enthusiasm and a willingness to learn are all we require. Some current opportunities include plant labels and label mounting, which, after initial training can be done on weekends, working in the Visitor Center (weekend workers are desperately needed), interpretive writing, and a variety of people to do several different tasks around the Garden. A new Docent Training class will begin this fall.

So take a look at your calendar and your life. We can use your talents, skills and time. Call 642-3352 for a Volunteer application or stop by the Garden in person. We’d be happy to talk to you about the possibilities.

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