Rhododendrons in Winter

In the spring, visitors to the Botanical Garden often ask when the earliest rhododendrons bloom. Many are surprised to learn that, at a time when temperatures could still drop into the low 20s and the most inclement weather in the Bay Area is warning other flowers to stay tucked in the bud, *Rhododendron arboreum* is beginning to light the January skies with a deep, red glow. In contrast to the weather the warm color seems especially vibrant, promising the season to come. Regularly the first to flower at the Garden, *Rhododendron arboreum* is one of the most beautiful of the Asian species. It is the national flower of Nepal. It is also one of the first Asian species to have been discovered—in 1796 in Uttar Pradesh, India. In its native habitat its red trusses are displayed against the snow-clad Himalayas. Arboreum means ‘tree-like’; it is not uncommon for plants to reach heights of over 60 feet in the wild! Some of the Garden’s plants are over 15 feet tall. The range of this variable species is extensive; it occurs throughout the Himalayas, as far west as Kashmir; subspecies *delavayi* extends into Yunnan Province, China; subspecies *nilgiricum* grows in the Nilgheri Hills in southern India; and subspecies *zeylanicum* is the far-flung relative in the uplands of Sri Lanka. The species grows in oak, pine, and mixed conifer forests, sometimes forming pure stands. At higher elevations plants with snow white flowers are found, the color deepening as one descends, pink shades turning to crimson. We have a six-foot specimen in Bed 500 of the rare, white-flowered form. Collected in Nepal in 1983, by Tony Schilling, formerly deputy curator of Wakehurst Place in England, this plant came to the Garden via a conference at which seedling rhododendrons were offered as favors at a banquet. Not all of the souvenirs that evening came with such estimable pedigrees, and a small competition ensued for the privilege of sitting with this young plant.

*Rhododendron arboreum* in all its forms is a luxuriant foliage plant. The thin, plastered hairs on the lower leaf surface can be a gleaming silver which contrasts beautifully with the dark green of the upper leaf surface. The lower leaf surface of the leaves of subspecies *roseum* and *delavayi* have two layers of tawny, golden hairs, sometimes with a curious, spongy quality. As is frequently the case when there is overlapping range of a particularly variable species, taxonomic ‘soup’ develops; hybrid swarms of plants with a wide variety of intergrading characters are found. Among the cultivated plants of *Rhododendron*...
Rhododendron grande, different growth habits and nuances of flower and leaf color make them an interesting collector's species.

If those with a bias for hybrid rhododendrons (sometimes 'hybrid' becomes synonymous with 'large-flowered'), could see the huge trusses of Rhododendron protistum expand in late January, they would be impressed by the obvious horticultural merits of these giants of the Grandia subsection. Without the tell-tale truss of 30 pale pink florets, many mistake this primitive tree for a magnolia later in the year, when foot-long leaves are its only ornament. It is native to the steep, moist gorge of the Mekong/Salween River divide, a habitat where rhododendrons thrive in large, gregarious communities comprising dozens of species. Past collectors were well aware of the horticultural potential of this area. In 1918, George Forrest was the first to discover and introduce R. protistum into cultivation. The specific epithet means 'first of the first,' probably referring to its early flowering, but it could also be fitting homage to the plantsman for his fine discovery. Our plants are grown from Forrest seed numbered F 24775, planted in 1932.

Because of virulent infestations of Armillaria (oak root fungus), only two of the original plants of R. protistum remain in Bed 230. We have succeeded in propagating a new generation of R. protistum to augment these. The two plants (78.0469) in Beds 248, 450 are the result of a previous attempt to grow new plants from hand-pollinated seed, which did not yield the species true to form, but are intermediate in all respects between R. protistum and Rhododendron grande of the subsection Grandia. Interestingly, this, the third of the early blooming species in the Garden collection, ripens its pollen just at the time when the R. protistum stigma is receptive, so it is easy to understand how we wound up with a hybrid. In nature there would be physical barriers to such promiscuity, but in a garden setting it is hard to maintain 'purity,' as it were. Rhododendron grande was formerly known by the species name 'argenteum,' referring to its silvery-white leaf hairs. Seven plants in Bed 235 create a spectacle in mid-February; the twenty-foot plants are laden with large trusses of pale yellow flowers, which later carpet the path. This Himalayan species grows in Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and southeastern Tibet. It can reach heights of 50 feet in the wild. Ours came from the cultivated offspring of a seed collection made in Bhutan by the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. The seed was open-pollinated garden seed, and the progeny show variable patterns of leaf hairs, but otherwise are typical of the grandeur of this species. In Bhutan they are found in dense rain forest, under giant specimens of Tsuga.

The display provided by these three species reveals only a fraction of the Garden's diverse Rhododendron collection. Other plantings in the North American Area include many of the deciduous azaleas native to eastern North America, the delicacy of which lend them to a completely different use in landscaping. Of the Asian species described here, Rhododendron arboreum is one of the hardiest and easiest to grow. The Grandia subsection includes plants which are somewhat tender, and there are few gardens in the United States besides ours where these can be grown successfully. Come to the Garden in late winter and earliest spring to experience the beauty of these noble representatives of the rich Asian flora.

—Elaine Sedlack
FROM THE DIRECTOR

These days, units throughout the University are turning to private giving for financial support to keep the edge that maintains excellence in their programs. For the Garden this is nothing new—"The Friends" will soon celebrate their twentieth anniversary of making the difference that keeps the Botanical Garden special rather than ordinary. In the coming year we expect to have a thoroughly proper birthday party.

I cannot over emphasize the importance of the financial support provided by The Friends. The revenues generated by plant sales and by the Visitor Center make particularly valuable, and much needed, contributions to the Garden. We all extend a big "thank you" to the hard working volunteers whose dedication make these projects happen.

Other forms of financial support are also important, especially for friends who are unable to serve as volunteers in the Garden. Renewal of membership at a level above the basic membership makes a direct contribution to the Garden. Annual giving is another method for assisting the Garden and has the added benefit that donors may designate their contributions to be applied to specific things in which they have particular interest. For example, gifts can be designated for improvement of specified areas in the Garden such as the Asian Area or African Hill, or for the various volunteer programs such as the docents, or for the Garden's libraries. Good old fashioned gifts with no specifications are, of course, always welcome and appreciated.

The main point is that support from the Friends has made a tremendous difference to the Garden over the past twenty years. I look forward to the continuation of this tradition. In the foreseeable future, the Friends' support to the Garden will have ever-increasing significance for expanding the Garden's magnificence.

—Philip T. Spieth

BOTANY BITS

What was the favorite plant of Sir Thomas More, Napoleon and Josephine Bonaparte, Percy Shelley, and Alexander von Humboldt? The sweet violet (Viola odorata). The ancient Greeks and Romans also enjoyed this plant, using its flowers to flavor wine. One ounce of flowers will yield an ounce of oil for perfume. This violet also has long been used medicinally to clear the chest and...careful...as a laxative. It is easily propagated via cuttings or seeds.

While the Greeks, Romans, and others enjoyed the violet, a favorite plant of the Egyptians was common ivy (Hedera helix). This evergreen vine can live for centuries and was a symbol of eternal life for the ancient Egyptians and early Christians.

What is one of the oldest cultivated plant species? Need a hint? It is a tall (to 13 feet) annual, with inconspicuous male and female flowers borne on separate plants. Stems provide fibers for fabric and rope, the seed oil has been used in parts of Asia since at least 2,000 B.C., the British subsidized colonial farmers who grew this plant as a crop, it grows in temperate, subtropical and tropical climates, and its seeds are widely used as a component of birdseed. Still puzzled? The plant is Cannabis sativa, hemp or marijuana.

Another very ancient cultivated plant is barley (Hordeum vulgare), now grown in North and South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia. In Tibet and Bhutan it is grown above 13,000 feet and it also can be grown north of the Arctic Circle. Its grains are becomingly increasingly popular in the gourmet ghettos of the Bay region.

More food items that you may not know about: Agar, discovered in Japan in the 17th century, is a tasteless carbohydrate derived from seaweeds and is used in many foods and medicines and as a substrate for growing laboratory cultures of bacteria and other micro-organisms. Alginates, derived from Southern California kelps, are used in salad dressings and ice cream, among other uses. Carrageenan is also—you guessed it—extracted from seaweeds. It is also used in the manufacture of ice cream and in many other products such as the low-fat hamburgers sold by many fast-food chains.

Dextrose, glucose, and sucrose are merely names for different kinds of sugars.

If you have interesting lore or trivia about plants that readers will enjoy, please send them to me, care of the Friends of the Garden.

—Krishen Laetsch
If any of the tomatoes you grew this season are worth growing again, you can save the seeds, because the seedlings will come true to variety for all except F1 Hybrids and possibly some of their progeny. When fresh, tomato seed has a sticky, mucilaginous coating, which when dry, makes them stick to any surface. This can be circumvented by fermenting the seeds to remove the sticky coating. To do this, squeeze the juice containing the seeds into a nonmetal container. The juice should then be diluted with 3 to 4 times as much water and left to stand, except for an occasional swishing, for 6 to 7 days. Following this, the mixture can be put on a screen and washed with water. The cleaned seed will be left behind and when dry, can be scraped easily so they can be stored.

Of several different varieties tried this year, 'Brandywine' was found to be very flavorful. An old Amish variety, the bluish-red fruits are relatively large and smooth with occasional ridges on the top sides. According to the University Extension Service in Santa Clara County, it is not resistant to *Fusarium* wilt or *Verticillium* wilt so this may be an important factor in choosing it. If these are a problem, the plants can be grown in a pasteurized planting mix in large containers.

This time of year (approaching winter) is not the time to fertilize your plants. The main element in which soils here are deficient is nitrogen and as it is one of the few elements leached from the soil, wait until the rainy season is finished before adding fertilizer.

When planning garden activities during the winter, it may be a good idea to decide which form of nitrogen fertilizer will be used. In the process, why not figure the cost per pound of nitrogen in the different types. The formula for use is:

\[
\frac{\text{Price}}{\text{Total Weight}} \times \frac{100}{\text{Listed Amount in whole numbers}} = \text{Cost per Pound}
\]

Thus if ammonium sulfate (21% nitrogen) costs $2.00 for a twenty pound bag, substituting in the formula would give: 
\[
\frac{2.00}{20} \times \frac{100}{21} = \text{cost per pound.}
\]

Or, 
\[
0.10 \times 4.76 = 47.6 \text{ cents per pound of nitrogen.}
\]

Try it with fish emulsion to determine the cost of nitrogen. Figure that a pint weighs one pound. This is best used for fertilizers having only one element. It can be used for mixtures, but it will give the cost only for the element tried and will not take into consideration that other elements are included.

Recently tried was Poast, a selective weed killer for grasses. After the first spray, there was not much response so a second spray was used. Finally, the grasses died but the response is much slower than with weed killers such as Roundup. Maybe impatience prompted a second spray and it may not have been necessary. A new weed killer recently has become available. It is called Scythe and is of biological origin. It is very rapid; wilting starts in a few hours and in a day plants are dead. It also is very expensive.

In a previous issue, a list of snail and slug susceptible plants was started. It was asked that others write of their experiences with exceptionally susceptible plants. To date, not one additional plant has been suggested so, perhaps, I'm the only one with snail and slug problems. To the list, *Haemanthus katharinae* and hybrid delphiniums should be added. Though dahlias have not been much of a problem in the past, 2 varieties, recently planted were completely stripped to the stems, flowers and the mid-ribs of the leaves in a single night!!

—Bob Raabe

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**BOOK REVIEWS**


When most people hear the word orchid, images of the tropics come to mind. Thus it may surprise some readers that California has many species of native orchids, all terrestrial, and some quite showy. Ronald A. Coleman's *The Wild Orchids of California* describes 32 species of orchids that grow wild in the state. One of these, *Epipactis helleborine*, an introduced European species, has become established widely in North America and is a fairly common weed in the Garden and elsewhere in California. This book on California's orchids is destined to become a classic treatment of the group.

Coleman has traveled throughout the state since 1972 searching for orchids in the field and studying them in herbaria. As a result, he has presented readers...
Horace Walpole's essay on "The History of the Modern Taste in Gardening," published in 1780 and appearing in final form in 1782, provides a comprehensive look at each species that occurs in California. The book describes the taxonomic history of each species, a description of the plant and its flowers, its distribution, habitat, flowering season, conservation status, and other information. This information is invaluable to anyone interested in locating plants in the field. For example, Coleman tells us that the flowering season for the fairy slipper Calypso bulbosa var. occidentalis is March for populations near the coast, but for those occurring above 600 meters it is May or later. The habitat descriptions are very informative, and will enable orchid enthusiasts to find Calypso and other native orchids in flower.

Distribution maps are included for each species on a county basis. Keys to genera and species are included. The author's beautiful color photographs will help in identification of the species. Garden horticulturist Roger Raiche is credited in this book for his discovery of a red-leaved form of the stream orchid Epipactis gigantea, which can be seen growing along the stream in the Garden's Serpentine Area.

The book does not include information on the cultivation of our native orchids since the author points out that most of these do not do well in cultivation and should be enjoyed in their native habitat. Coleman's book will be very helpful for amateur and professional botanists who wish to see our native orchids growing in the wild.

—Jerry Parsons

The History of the Modern Taste in Gardening.

Horace Walpole’s essay on "The History of the Modern Taste in Gardening" was first published in 1780 and appeared in final form in 1782. In his introduction to this 1995 publication, John Dixon Hunt gives us the background from which Walpole's essay took form. Before 1782, nothing substantive had been written concerning English garden design. While Walpole professes impartiality in his history, it becomes clear that in his view the English have arrived, via Kent and Brown at a higher, more natural plane of gardening than any of their neighbors across the Channel. He does however admit that "the word garden has at all times passed for whatever was understood by that term in different Countries."

Walpole traces the evolution of the garden from the Bible through the Greeks and Romans to the result of the kitchen-garden (of which he approves) formed as a square. From that point he describes how this habit of a fundamentally square garden leads to, "The compass and square [being] of more use in plantations than the nurseryman," a remark sometimes heard in modern times when speaking of landscape architecture. His criticism of this type of garden lies in their being unnatural and too uniform although symmetrical. However, "good sense" in England has prevailed to devise something Walpole considers grander and more natural—parks. Walpole praises the poet Milton who, although he could not see them, describes the aspects of an English park perfectly in his poetry. He continues to follow the development of the English park/garden to what he considers the breakthrough discovery that unleashed the forces of nature in favor of the garden, "the invention of fosses—an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them Ha! Ha's! to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk."

In describing the aesthetic aspects of the various English gardens, he compliments Mr. Kent and Mr. Brown but judges that the best person to make a garden is the owner of the land who is able to see it throughout an extended period of time and is aware of all its variety. He recognizes that an outstanding beauty of the English garden is the lawn. And in an observation that is now being heeded by California gardeners he notes that in France and "still less in Italy, they could with difficulty attain that verdure which the humidity of our clime bestows as the ground-work of our improvements." In keeping with the philosophy of the 18th century, the essay concludes that nature "improved by the chastity of art" and embellished by "elegant judgement" will continue to be the inspirational force of future English gardens.

Although Walpole may be critical of many aspects of the gardens of his day, the essay is valuable to read because underneath the emotional content, his basic English good sense and practicality come through in his belief about garden design.

—Ramona M. Davis
**Garden Thanks Retiring Board Members**

The retired officers of the Friends were profiled in the last issue of the *Newsletter*. In this issue we continue with short biographies of the other board members who also retired this year, after many years of service to the Friends.

**Elly Bade**'s biography and accomplishments on behalf of the Garden appeared in the Winter 1993 *Newsletter*. She grew up in southern California and graduated from Pomona College. She worked as a school librarian and moved to Berkeley when she married Bill Bade, who came to Cal as a young math professor. She joined the docents in 1977, and branched out to propagation. One of her more masterful accomplishments for the docents was her development in 1985 of the in-school program known as “Grocery Store Botany,” which is still very popular, and in which she continues to perform. Elly joined the Friends Board in 1988, and served as chair of the Nominating Committee, and on the Program, Public Relations, Membership, and Centennial committees. Meanwhile, with fellow propagator and Board member June Falkner, she organized nine very successful symposia for plant professionals. She became book buyer for the Visitor Center in 1987, and in addition to accumulating a fantastic array of garden and plant books for sale, has arranged a number of delightful book signing events.

As if this weren’t enough, Elly and Bill have six children, and two grandchildren, and manage to travel extensively, most frequently, though not exclusively, to England.

**Bob Ratcliff** is a native of Berkeley and graduated from Cal in 1936. He spent his professional career as an architect and was principal of the firm now called The Ratcliff Architects. He was for many years Chairman of the Berkeley Council of Social Planning, which made him very familiar with needs and issues in the city and which led to his participation with many community agencies. His favorite, he claims, was the Berkeley YMCA, because of the really valuable work it does with young people. In 1981, Bob received Berkeley’s most prestigious award, the Benjamin Ide Wheeler award for outstanding service to the city. Bob joined the Friends’ Board in 1988, and was Chairman of the Project Development Committee. Although his major goal in that position, to develop a new entrance for the Garden, is still unrealized, at least it is now in progress. Meanwhile, he oversaw several important projects in the Garden, including the Aquatic Plant Display and the renovation of the Conference Center. Perhaps his...
most important contribution was in showing the
Friends how to negotiate with the University
bureaucracy in order to get things done.

Bob and his wife Evelyn, a landscape architect and
avid plantswoman, live in the house they designed and
built in 1940 (and added on to several times). They
have six children, sixteen grandchildren, and a great
grandchild.

Tom Shaw is another native Californian, Old Blue
and Benjamin Ide Wheeler award winner. Tom settled
in Berkeley when he became manager of the Bank of
California branch on Shattuck Avenue, and proceeded
to serve not only the bank, but the City of Berkeley, for
more than 40 years. Among the organizations upon
whose boards he sat are the Berkeley YMCA, the
Berkeley Public Library, the University Art Museum,
Herrick Hospital, and the Alta Bates Foundation, and he
is a Trustee of the Pacific School of Religion. Tom joined
the Friends’ Board in 1989 as Secretary. He was Chair-
man of the Personnel Committee, served on the Budget
Committee and was instrumental in obtaining Officers’
and Directors’ insurance for the Friends, and in negoti-
ating a major fee reduction for the Visitor Center Visa/
Mastercard account. Described by a fellow Rotarian as
“a man of quiet humor, erudite, urbane, discreet, and
always a consummate gentleman,” Tom enjoys wood
working in his well-equipped home workshop when
time permits.

Jim Van Sicklen is yet another East Bay native and Old
Blue. He was profiled in the Autumn, 1994, Newsletter,
in his capacity as Volunteer Extraordinaire. He joined
the Friends’ Board in 1989, and served on the Project
Development Committee, and as Visitor Center Repre-
sentative to the Board. He still helps out with the
Visitor Center, and as we remarked the last time we
wrote about him, he is still insisting that he should
retire, and we are still insisting that we just won’t
allow it!

The Garden and the Friends
owe considerable gratitude to these
four generous and energetic people.
They have all made tremendous
contributions of their time and
talents, and have done many things
that simply could not have been
done without them.

—Nancy Swearengen

Retiring board members Robert Riddell, Ramona
Davis, Elly Bade, Bob Ratcliff, Jim Van Sicklen and
Gladys Eaton gathered after being honored at the
Friends’ Annual Meeting in September. Missing is
Tom Shaw. (Photo by Holly Forbes)
Horticulturists/Propagators Martin Grantham and John Domzalski attended the annual meeting of the International Plant Propagator's Society in Portland, Oregon September 13-16th. They learned many interesting propagation techniques and collected information from research programs in propagation. Martin Grantham participated as a panelist for a program of the joint Pacific and Southwest Regions Meeting of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, which was hosted by Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden and the Arboretum of Los Angeles County October 14-16th.

Curator Robert Ornduff was in Thailand September 21 through October 5 studying the genus Villarsia. His research trip was funded by the National Geographic Society.

The Huntington Botanical Garden was the destination of Education Assistant Nancy Swearengen and Friends’ Assistant Deborah Darnell where they attended the biennial “Interaction” conference September 27-30. It was sponsored by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta for botanical garden volunteers, volunteer coordinators and support group personnel.

Robert Ornduff (biogeography, California vegetation), Martin Grantham (South African plants) and Elaine Sedlack (Asian plants) participated as lecturers in the docent training program at Strybing Arboretum and Botanical Gardens in San Francisco this past fall.

Garden Manager Daniel Campbell attended the Western Museums Association’s annual meeting, “Thrive in ’95”, held at The Claremont Resort, Oakland, October 18-21.

Assistant Curator Holly Forbes attended the annual meeting of the Center for Plant Conservation at the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis October 27-29th. The Garden is one of 25 participating institutions in the Center.

The biennial seed list was the incentive for a week long seed-collecting trip in mid-October by Holly Forbes and horticulturists Roger Raiche and Kurt Zadnik. The 1995-96 Seed List is in large part funded by the East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society. It is sent to over 600 research institutions and botanical gardens all over the world. Garden volunteers are critical to the success of this program (performing the seed cleaning, packaging the individual seed lots, and shipping those lots in response to requests).

A new connection to the water main in Centennial Drive was completed in late September, providing wonderfully improved water pressure to our “aged” irrigation systems.

Long-time Garden benefactors Alba and Bernie Witkin were honored in late October as recipients of the Benjamin Ide Wheeler Medal awarded by the Berkeley Community Fund. The medal recognizes those who have given “outstanding nonpartisan service in any field of activity,” and the award to the Witkins is the first given to two individuals at the same time. The Witkins have been important in helping the Garden develop, and as Bernie has said, “It’s more blessed to give than to receive, and by blessed I mean satisfying to the soul.”

Alba and Bernie Witkin, recipients of the Benjamin Ide Wheeler Medal on October 26, 1995, enjoy themselves at the Friends’ Annual Meeting. (Photo by Holly Forbes)
The Amazing Spiral Aloe (*Aloe polyphylla*)

The Friends of the Botanical Garden are very excited about finding a commercial source for one of the most beautiful succulents in the world, *Aloe polyphylla*, or spiral aloe. This rare native of Lesotho, southern Africa, is not only one of the most beautiful in its genus, it is one of the hardiest, tolerating temperatures as low as 14 degrees F. For a limited time only, we would like to offer friends of the Garden an opportunity to obtain this spectacular plant, which until recently has been much coveted, but nearly impossible to find.

Roger Raiche, who features this exquisite plant in his North Berkeley garden (see photo), has this to say about *Aloe polyphylla*:

Although there are thousands of gorgeous succulents, *Aloe polyphylla* is in a class by itself. It is a piece of living sculpture, hypnotic in its geometric precision, the most commented upon plant in my garden. I can’t imagine any garden that wouldn’t benefit enormously from this beauty. I want another dozen myself.

For $60 we will obtain a gallon-sized plant for you, and we will of course provide you with complete cultural information. Plants must be picked up at the Botanical Garden, as we are not equipped to ship.

Place your order now and get this unique plant! To order, please complete the form below and send it to:

The Friends of the Botanical Garden
200 Centennial Drive
Berkeley, CA 94720-5250

---

**Yes!**

Please reserve _______ *Aloe polyphylla* plants for me at $60 each.

Name

________________________________________

Please notify me at (phone number) when my plant(s) is available for pick up.
New Members
The Friends of the Botanical Garden welcome the following new members.

Rhoda Alvarez  
Bob Battagin  
Ellen C. Becherer  
Marla Bell  
Nancy Blau  
Albert H. Bowker  
Vicki Breazeale & Bill Steele  
Clifton Buck-Kauffman  
Robert Caproni  
Phyllis Carmichael  
Brian, Marsha, & Hilary Cleary  
Dawn M. Dukes, D.D.S.  
Kathy Echols  
Brian, Marsha, & Hilary Cleary  
Dee Ferguson  
G.R.F. Ferrari  
Jolie-Anne Garvey  
Elizabeth & Richard Hall  
Mr. & Mrs. O. B. Hammond  
Theresa & Irvin Hatch  
David Hernandez  
Esther Hernandez  
Paula Hess  
Elizabeth Horowitz  
Mike Inaba  
Linda L. Jewell  
Ira Johnson  
Tracy Johnston  
Patricia T. Kelly  
Emma Lue Kopp  
Nancy Kreinberg

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

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Drs. David & Evelyn Lennette  
Charles & Ann McLeod, Jr.

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

Herbert Beverly Blanks  
Ned Heringer  
Mary Brunn  
Ron & Joanne Richards

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Carson D. Jeffries for the California Area Endowment from
Elly & Bill Bade
Jeannette Gould Maino from
Ned Heringer
Lawrence O' Neill from
Susan & Brad Wait
Ann Riley from
Krista & Stephen Glickman
James & Sherrill Ison
Lynn Hasher
T. Jo Kerr Smith
Norm Smith from
Sheldon James

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

June Cheit on her birthday for the California Area Endowment from
Dave, Ann, Dana & Andrew Cheit

Errol Mauchlan from The Orinda Garden Club

The retiring members of the Friends' Board of Directors—
Bob Riddell, Gladys Eaton, Ramona Davis, Elly Bade, Bob Ratcliff,
Tom Shaw & Jim Van Sicklen—for the Entrance Project from Mary
and John Ricksen

Elly Bade donated a copy of Botanical Explorations of the Trans-
Mississippi West 1790-1850 by Susan Delano McKelvey to the
Volunteer Library in honor of her fellow retiring Board of
Directors.

Life Member
At the November Board Meeting, Bob Raabe was voted a Life
Member of the Friends of the Botanical Garden.

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

Elly Bade
Dr. Ronald H. Berman
Peggy Blatchford
Bloomies
Tom Chakas
Jack & Deborah Darnell
Dr. Barney Dietz
Deb Dight
Kathy Echols
Embarcadero Center

Jerry Hashimoto
Norm & Rosemary King
Ted Kipping Tree Shaper
Bob Lichtenstein
Marced Orchids
Dr. Robert Ornduff
Jean Portello
Roger Raiche
Bob Raabe

Special Projects
The Friends offer appreciation and thanks for gifts from these donors to
support the special projects noted.

Xerophytic Fern Display
California Horticultural Society
Iris Gaddis
North American Rock Garden Society, Western Chapter
Drs. David & Evelyn Lennette
Mary Schroter
John D. Weeden & David L. Davies

Twenty-First Century Endowment
Gladys Eaton
Elizabeth Hammond
James H. Jones

Join Friends of the Botanical Garden or Give a Gift Membership

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 on subscription to Pacific Horticulture
• Reciprocal admission to more than
120 gardens nationwide

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
- Sponsor $250
- Patron $500
- Benefactor $1000

Name ____________________________
Address _____________________________
City/State/Zip ________________________
Telephone ___________________________

This is a gift from ____________________
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
Botanical Garden and mail to:
Friends of the Botanical Garden, 200 Centennial Drive, Berkeley, CA 94720-5250

*Full-time only.
Calendar of Events

JANUARY

EXOTIC DESTINATIONS: Ecuador
Thurs, JAN 11
Horticulturist and world traveler Martin Grantham will share his experiences and insights from the Ecuadorian Andes. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 7-9 pm.

EXOTIC DESTINATIONS: The Galapagos
Thurs, JAN 18
Former Galapagos tour guide Carmia Feldman de Ordonez offers a slide lecture on the flora and fauna of these Ecuadorian islands made famous by Charles Darwin. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 7-9 pm.

ROSE PRUNING WORKSHOP
Sat, JAN 20
Eliminate your rose garden headaches with a hands-on morning pruning and pegging roses with Horticulturist Peter Klement. Members $10, nonmembers $15, Conference Center 10 am-noon.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD GARDENING
Sat, JAN 20
Sarah Wikander, Irrigation consultant, and Gerald Ford, UC Berkeley horticulturist, will share tricks of their respective trades. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 1-3 pm.

EXOTIC DESTINATIONS: Borneo
Thurs, JAN 25
Garden horticulturists Judith Finn and Jerry Parsons will share their recent adventures plant hunting in this tropical paradise. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 7-9 pm.

FEBRUARY

EXOTIC DESTINATIONS: Mt. Kenya
Thurs, FEB 1
Botanist and world traveler Brian Cleary recently climbed Mt. Kenya, botanizing along the way. He will share his slides of both plant and animal residents of this ever-changing setting. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 7-9 pm.

CITRUS GROWING AND PRUNING
Sat, FEB 3
Landscaper and nurseryman Lee Anderson will introduce you to several new and exotic citrus species, and will tell you everything you ever needed to know about keeping all your citrus plants happy. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 1-3 pm.

COMPOSTING
Thurs, FEB 8
Now is the time to learn the ins and outs of effective composting from the Master, our own Dr. Bob Raabe. Members $5, nonmembers $8, Conference Center, 7-9 pm.

CHOCOLATE
Sat, FEB 10
Our ever-popular Valentine presentation on the botany and manufacture of most people’s favorite treat, chocolate. Botanist Dr. Rudi Schmid and Russ Blanchi, industry expert, will put you in the picture. Chocolate tasting included. Members $15 (2 for $25), nonmembers $20 (2 for $35), Conference Center, 1-4 pm.

DRAWING & PAINTING
Weds, FEB 14-APRIL 3
Karen LeGault will concentrate on drawing and painting plants and flowers, exploring the underlying principles that make flower and nature paintings look natural and alive. Participants will select their medium from watercolor, ink, colored pencils, or charcoal. All levels welcome. Members $80, nonmembers $100, Conference Center, 9:30 am-12 pm.

MARCH

PETE’S COFFEE AT THE GARDEN
Sat, MARCH 16
Jim Reynolds, General Manager of Pete’s Coffee, will present a slide lecture on the history and socio-economics of the coffee plant. A tasting of several different types of coffee will follow. Members $10, nonmembers $15, Conference Center, 10 am-1 pm.

GARDEN TOURS

LANDSCAPES ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI
MARCH 26 - APRIL 3
Visit private gardens of Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and St. Louis, including the world famous Missouri Botanical Garden. Call Geostar Travel, 800-624-6633, for more information.

NAMAQUALAND AND THE CAPE FLORAL KINGDOM
AUGUST 17 - SEPT 2
Experience the natural wonders of the Cape of South Africa first hand with Dr. Robert Ornduff, Curator of the Garden. Call Geostar Travel, 800-624-6633 for more information.

FLORA OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
MAY 26 - JUNE 1
Botanizing in and around the Great Smoky Mountains National Park with Glenn Keator. The trip will also include visits to some gardens in Asheville, North Carolina. Call the Friends, 510-643-7265 for more information.

GARDENS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
JUNE 5 - 14
Visit premier private and public gardens and specialty nurseries from Vancouver, B.C., to Portland, Oregon, with Scot Medbury, PhD candidate in environmental planning at UC Berkeley. Call Geostar Travel, 800-624-6633, for more information.

For further information on classes and events, call the Visitor Center, 510-642-3343. 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.