



# GARDEN VIEWS

A Master Gardener Newsletter



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November 2004

## A Sense of Place

By Yvonne Hemenway, MG

We live and garden in Southern California. Why would we try to garden as though we lived in England, Ohio, or Florida? California has a unique climate, one of the few places on earth with a Mediterranean climate with many uniquely adapted native plant species.

Our long, hot, dry summers and short, cool, wet winters are the features that define California's climate, and the plants that have evolved to thrive in this climate are the plants that define a California garden.

Not only what we plant in our gardens, but also how we care for our gardens is uniquely California. Fall is the optimum planting time when you can take advantage of cooler days and winter rains that give young plants a chance to establish their roots before the long, dry summer. In Mediterranean climate regions, plants begin their season of growth with the rains. This is nature's way, and to the extent that we can garden in harmony with nature, our plants will be happier for it. Our gardens do not languish under snow and freezing temperatures during the fall and winter. Our gardens demand planting, pruning, and feeding to prepare for the growing season.

Summer in California, when the heat drives us indoors or to the shady areas of our gardens, is when a California gardener can hope for a tranquil few months. This is when the garden is in estivation (summer hibernation), but not if you have chosen to plant tropical plants more suited to Florida. Then you will have to water, weed, prune, and feed continually through the heat of summer. California natives and other Mediterranean plants know that summer is time for a rest after the springtime burst of growth and bloom following our brief winter rains.

Learn to garden according to the season, to plant with respect for our limited water resources, and to embrace the annual summer dormancy. In this way we can have a truly California garden.

Two books to look for which promise to be valuable resources for the growing number of Californians who garden with natives and other Mediterranean climate-adapted plants are *American Horticultural Society Southwest SMART GARDEN Regional Guide* by Pat Welsh; and *California Native Plants for the Garden* by Carol Bornstein, Bart O'Brien, and Dave Fross. 🌱

## Harvard University's Glass Flower Collection

By Lori Beehler, MG

In 1886, the first director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard, Dr. George Goodale, contacted a father and son team of glass artists in Germany about a project he had envisioned. The wax and papier-mâché plant replicas of the time were either crudely done or would not stand up well over time.

Leopold and Rudolf Blaschka had produced some glass models of marine invertebrates, several of which were currently on display in Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology. Dr. Goodale convinced the Blaschkas to make a few glass models of plants for the museum, which were to be shipped from Germany when

(See **Glass Flowers** on Page 5)

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## Cécile, The Charlatan?

By Cindy McCabe, MG

'Cécile Brünner,' a member of the Polyantha class, is one of the most beloved roses ever. This rose, with petite blossoms, is also known as the "Sweetheart Rose." The Polyanthas were conceived circa 1860 when Jean Sisley of Lyon, France, received seeds from a Japanese wild rose, *Rosa multiflora*. Guillot, the famous rose breeder of Lyon, later obtained these seeds and grew the plants in his own garden. He was rewarded in 1872 when a natural cross between nearby pink China roses and *R. multiflora* produced the first members of the Polyantha class.

Repeat flowering was achieved in this group thanks to its China parentage. *R. multiflora* contributed masses of small, disease-resistant, clustered flowers. French breeders worked extensively with polyanthas in the latter part of the 19th century in response to demands for massed color in flowerbeds and borders. Subsequently, the Floribunda rose class was created when hybrid teas were crossed with polyanthas.

The afore-mentioned 'Cécile Brünner' is one of the most recognized polyanthas, having been introduced in 1881 by Joseph Pernet-Ducher. However, there are two roses in commerce that are called 'Cécile Brünner'—Ducher's original, a compact shrub and an interloper virtually identical in leaf and flower, but which grows to more than four times the size of the true 'Cécile Brünner'. The latter is called 'Bloomfield Abundance', and it originated in the United States in 1920. How the larger version came to usurp the name 'Cécile Brünner' is unknown. Fortunately, there is a difference (other than size) between the two. The buds of 'Bloomfield Abundance' extend a single sepal beyond the petals, a bit like a green flag; 'Cécile Brünner' has sepals of equal length. As one who has accidentally purchased 'Bloomfield Abundance,' even though I wanted to buy 'Cécile Brünner,' I can testify that this exuberant Polyantha will quickly dominate *any space*.

Other Polyanthas are as charming as 'Cécile Brünner.' The light orange petals of 'Perle d'Or' contrast nicely with the coral blooms of nearby 'Margo Koster' in my garden. The latter is used quite often in commercial floral trade. Polyantha blossoms are also perfect for preservation, and are excellent for use in crafts. 🌹



## Mouth-Watering Edibles

By Nancy Sappington, MG

"Gardening Under Mediterranean Skies," the Pacific Horticulture symposium that fellow MG Yvonne Hemenway and I attended at the Los Angeles Arboretum in October was a two-day event that immersed us in everything Mediterranean, especially plants and garden and design techniques. There was one workshop I attended on the last day that appealed to our palates. "Edibles in a California Garden (and the Kitchen)" was given by Jill Vig, a MG, certified arborist, and curator of the water conservation garden at the arboretum and Steven Mary, sous chef in Pasadena's Ritz-Carlton. While Jill focused on explaining the history and culture of figs, almonds, olives, rosemary, and citrus, Steven demonstrated recipes using those plants. The entire presentation was excellent, but the best was the tasting!

Here's a sampling of some of Steven's recipes.

### Kumquat Compote

12 kumquats  
1 sweet onion  
Juice from 2 limes  
1/4 cup rice wine vinegar  
2 tablespoons brown sugar  
1 cinnamon stick  
1 tablespoon fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dry thyme  
salt and pepper to taste

Cut kumquats in rings 1/4 inch thick. Dice onion. Sweat onion in saucepan with 1-1/2 tablespoon oil until translucent, soft, and fully cooked. (Don't caramelize; be patient and cook slowly.) Add all other ingredients. Stir together, cover, and simmer 12 minutes. Check level of liquid frequently. If necessary, add a little water. Consistency should be thick like jelly. Serve warm or cool.

### Rosemary Shortbread Cookies

While I enjoy rosemary in the landscape, I have always kept it at arm's length in my kitchen. I find the flavor too overwhelming for my taste buds. Given that, I had almost decided to pass up a taste of these cookies, but changed my mind at the last minute. I'm glad I did.

(See **Edibles** on Page 5)

## A Shot of Bourbon in the Landscape

By Cindy McCabe MG

Bourbon conjures visions of strong liquor, but in the garden Bourbon refers to an equally robust rose class. The Isle de Bourbon (now Réunion) is an island off the east coast of Africa. It was here that a French resident, Monsieur Perichon, noticed an unusual specimen in his rose hedge. He later provided seeds and plants of this sport to a French botanist, Monsieur Bréon. Because China and Damask roses were the only known roses on the island, M. Bréon determined that the first Bourbon rose was a natural cross between them.

Characteristics sought by lovers of old roses are found in the vigorous Bourbon shrubs. The flowers are often cupped and fragrant, and the canes are lax—perfect for pegging. Many Bourbons are also remontant, blooming profusely in the spring and having flushes of fewer, but larger flowers, during the rest of the year. This rose class performs well in the south because of their Chinese lineage, but their Damask heritage makes them cold hardy. Unfortunately, they are not as disease-resistant as some of the other classes, but their fragrance and blousy blooms make up for their tendencies to mildew.

'Reine Victoria' ('Queen Victoria') is one of the most famous Bourbon roses and was introduced in 1872. Sometime after its introduction, 'La' was added to the name; however, this is considered incorrect. 'Madame Pierre Oger' is a sport of 'Reine Victoria' and is one of the most popular old garden roses. 'Madame Isaac Pereire' was widely heralded as the most fragrant rose ever, and she does indeed emit a heady perfume. Another Bourbon, 'Souvenir de la Malmaison,' is compact, remontant, and its blooms are a beautiful shell pink.

Bourbons provide interesting opportunities for garden design. Foxgloves and larkspur can be supported between pegged Bourbon rose canes, which will produce a spectacularly colorful floral effect, as roses also emerge at each leaf node when pegged. 🌹

Reine Victoria  
Bourbon Rose



## Fireshed Workshop

By Alison Shilling, MG

The Forest Service is trying a new approach to bring outsiders into its planning process at an earlier stage and to get comments and insights from interested members of the public. I attended a four-day workshop that was organized by the Service and focused on a proposed analytical tool for use in fire prevention in national forests. We practiced using the FARSITE software program on sections of the Big Bear area in the San Bernardino Mountains in an exercise that will be repeated in other forests.

FARSITE is a fire growth simulation model that uses spatial information on topography, fuels, and weather and maps fire patterns with geographic information system (GIS) software. Much of the data is retrieved from satellite imagery. These remote sensing images and GIS have provided more sophisticated mapping of the terrain, the vegetation characteristics, the climate and the progress of previous fires.

Although surface fuel is the primary carrier of fire, it can be benign, even beneficial, for forest health. With a complex interplay of conditions, however, a dangerous 'crown fire' can result that races through the tree canopy at high temperatures, killing nearly all vegetation, including most mature trees and often the cones required for re-seeding.

We were shown computer models that predicted with any given ignition sources and terrain, weather, and forest conditions, a fire could be slowed by prior selective thinning so that it could more readily be contained. Stand density and 'ladder fuels'—bushes and low branches that carry fire from the ground to the crown—would be reduced in discrete areas located to interrupt the fire. We were then encouraged to draw these areas on a map of the Big Bear area. Firefighters marked both sides of roads, forest managers drew clearings around forest cabins, spotted owl nests were avoided, and consideration given to slope and aspect of the ground.

Even though the presenters said frankly that the many variables made for a complex situation, they seemed confident that this was the best use of resources. Several assumptions in particular worried me. First, they did not seem to take beetle damage into account when deciding which areas to clear, though I would think that less thinning in areas of live trees would be necessary if they have created clear areas

(See **Fireshed Workshop** on page 7)

**MOVING?**

Please let us know when you change your address or phone number. Contact **Buck Hemenway**, Membership Coordinator, at a meeting or call him at (909) 360-8802. He will make sure the information gets changed on the membership roster so you will not miss out on newsletters and phone calls. Thanks!

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**Garden Views**

The *Garden Views* newsletter is published monthly, September through June, by the U. C. Master Gardeners, Cooperative Extension, University of California, Riverside County. All reporters are Master Gardeners or Master Gardeners-in-training.

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To simplify information, trade names have been used. No endorsements of name products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products which are not mentioned.

**Hort Shorts**

Compiled by **Nancy Sappington, MG**

**Fly-a-way Seed Not Welcome**

A weed is a plant out of place. What we cherish as a lovely ornamental may be another's nuisance. In Washington and Oregon, the butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*) has made the weed list. *Buddleja's* winged seeds have enabled it to soar far and wide and take root in natural areas. According to the *American Gardener* (September/October 2004), a scientist, Jon Lindstrom, at the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville is working to develop butterfly bushes that are not invasive. One approach involves crossbreeding *Buddlejas* to get a plant that has an odd number of chromosomes because those tend to be sterile. The other method is to cross-breed to modify the seed structure resulting in heavier seeds. Until there are non-invasive species on the market, gardeners are encouraged to reduce the spread of seed by deadheading butterfly bush flowers after they have faded. Other butterfly-attracting plants can be substituted for *Buddlejas* such as butterfly weed, coneflowers, blazing stars, and cardinal flowers.

**The Long Hot Summer**

*California Agriculture* (October-December 2004) reports that a recent climate-change study predicts a California water shortage due to significantly hotter summers, which will also impact human health. "These new predictions illustrate more than ever the need to control greenhouse gas emissions now," says Michael Hanemann, of the California Climate Change Center at UC Berkeley. "Because of lags in the natural system, what we do today affects climate 30 years from now." Using the most sensitive climate models to date, the researchers studied two scenarios. One assumes a business-as-usual approach to the use of fossil fuels, while the other factors in lower emissions when switching to alternative energy and more fuel-efficient technology. Under the lower emissions scenario, summer temperatures in California would rise 4 to 5 degrees F by the end of the century. If nothing is done to curb the use of fossil fuel, summer temperatures would rise a dramatic 7.5 to 15 degrees F. "Increases in temperature decrease water availability while increasing demand," Hanemann says. "It will no longer just be a battle among the farming industry, the environmental groups, and the cities, but those within each interest group will be competing with each other for water."

**Edibles** continued from Page 2

### Rosemary Shortbread Cookies

1 pound unsalted butter  
 7-1/2 ounces brown sugar  
 2 tablespoons vanilla extract  
 1-1/2 tablespoons finely chopped rosemary  
 15-3/4 ounces cake or all purpose flour

In a mixer, cream butter. Add sugar, vanilla, and rosemary.

Add flour to incorporate.

Chill dough, then roll in wax paper into a log, and freeze.

Cut the dough into 1/2 inch slices, remove wax paper, and place on cookie sheet 1 inch apart. Score for pattern if desired.

Bake at 350 degrees until golden and set.



## National Poinsettia Day

By Sally Peerbolt, MG

The U.S. Congress has designated December 12 National Poinsettia Day to honor the flower and Joel Robert Poinsett, botanist and the first U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Native to Mexico, more than 70 million poinsettias are sold every year, and it is the number one flowering plant in the United States. Ecker Ranch in Encinitas has been growing poinsettias for 75 years and this year has produced a new wine-red poinsettia called "Chianti Red." This new plant has a unique look with deep red serrated bracts and multiple nectaries surrounding each cyathium giving it a "flower within a flower" look. Hopefully, this new poinsettia will be available in time for Christmas this year. 🍀



**Glass Flowers** continued from Page 1

competed. All the early models were badly damaged by customs, but even from the pieces, officials could tell this was the type of plant model Harvard needed. A deal was worked out, financed by several wealthy Boston residents, and in April 1887, the first shipment of 20 models arrived in New York. Prior arrangements had been made with customs agents to take the straw and cardboard packed boxes directly to Cambridge, where museum officials would carefully unpack them.

As their work progressed, it became necessary for the Blaschka to examine certain tropical plants under more natural conditions. So, in 1892, the son traveled to the Caribbean and visited areas of the United States, where he made collections, drawings, and color notes to take back to the workshop in Germany. Work continued until 1895 when the father died, and the son, Rudolf, continued the monumental project alone. In 1936, because of old age, Rudolf Blaschka retired from glass working activities.

The models—847 life size models representing 780 species and 164 families, with more than 3,000 detailed models of enlarged flowers and anatomical sections of various floral and vegetative parts of plant—are absolutely life-like in every possible way, including hairs, leaf veins and the color of the flowers. All are made completely out of painted glass. In some of the plant models, wire was used to strengthen them, especially in the case of models with hanging fruit or other heavy structures. In many instances, Blaschka prepared and used colored glass, which did not need painting.

For many years, the glass flower collection at Harvard has been a major attraction at the university. More than 100,000 visitors each year visit the museum, and it is a must see if you are ever in that part of the country. 🍀

*This article was derived from The Glass Flowers At Harvard by Richard Evans Schultes and William A. Davis.*

Glass Flower  
Boquet



## The Magnificent Oak Tree

By Donna Claypool, MG

There are more than 300 species of oak trees in the world—the genus *Quercus* in the family *Fagaceae*. Oaks are related to beeches and chestnuts. Oaks can be identified by their fissured bark and all produce acorns. Since they cross-pollinate, acorns are an accurate way to identify species. Oaks can be deciduous or evergreen. They grow deep taproots as well as dense surface roots in deep, fertile, well-drained soil in sun or partial shade. Evergreen species prefer full sun. They usually tolerate alkaline soils. California has 16 species of native oaks. They are critical for the environment. The acorns provide food for wildlife. The trees provide a microclimate and influence soil development. Be careful when pruning an oak tree. It is best to remove old wood only and prune only in the dormant season, which is mid- to late summer in this area. The *Sunset Western Garden Book* has a great article under *Quercus*. It describes oak pests and how to grow and transplant oak trees.

*If you want to kill an oak tree, the best way is to overwater it or change the grade.* The watering needs of oak trees depend on their circumstances. Oaks that have been planted often thrive with no special care and can take moderate summer water. Mediterranean natives can be irrigated, but after our native oaks have been watered through the first two dry seasons after planting are better off without watering. Old, wild oaks will die of oak root fungus if watered.

Use only under plantings that require no summer water. *Ceanothus* and Manzanita are good companion plants near oaks. You can give oaks monthly soakings in winter.

Do not alter the grade or compact the soil within the drip line of the tree. Adding topsoil is not advised especially near the trunk. If you want to add a patio or do some other construction, call in an experienced arborist. If the roots are disturbed, the oak will more than likely die.

### Three varieties native to our Area

*Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak or California Live Oak)

This is a spreading, evergreen tree with ridged, gray to reddish brown bark. It has round-headed, oval spiny-toothed, glossy, dark green leaves, to 3 inches long. It may drop its leaves in early spring and bears solitary, slender, ovoid, pointed acorns, to 1-½ inches long. It is a

large tree, to 70 feet high and wide. It is known for its greedy root system.

*Quercus engelmannii* (Mesa Oak, Engelmann Oak, or Pasadena Oak)

This evergreen tree spreads to 50 feet high and often twice as wide. Its thick leathery green leaves are up to 2 inches long and oval to cylindrical, round-tipped acorns are to 1-¼ inches long. It does best with monthly deep soakings in the warm season, but don't keep it constantly moist. This tree is becoming very rare in native stands. You can still see a grove near Temecula in the Santa Rosa Plateau Park.

*Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak or California White Oak)

This is a slow-growing, spreading, deciduous tree with deeply furrowed, gray to brown bark. It has oval, dark green leaves to 3 inches long, which are deeply divided into rounded lobes with fine hairs beneath. It bears ovoid, sweet edible acorns to 1-1/2 inches long and grows to 70 feet high and wide with a massive trunk and limbs. Standing straight and erect during its first decades of growth it becomes more spreading with age. Limbs often twist and its long drooping outer branches sometimes sweep the ground. It is possibly the largest North American oak. This species tolerates high heat and moderate alkalinity in its native range. It is best in deep soils where it can tap the groundwater and grow fast (up to 3 feet a year.). It is a magnificent tree for shading a big outdoor living area, but the debris is a nuisance.

A.L. Kroeber, in the *Handbook of the Indians of California*, states that "acorn soup, or mush, was the chief daily food of more than three quarters of native California." Acorns were gathered, dried, ground, and leached to get rid of the tannin. The bark had medicinal uses and was used in curing hides and in making a dye.

If you have the room, please plant an oak! They are being lost to urban growth. Full-grown trees may be spared, but there are not enough young oaks to replenish these magnificent trees. 🌰



**Fireshed Workshop** continued from page 3

by removing dead trees. Second, the Forest Service is proposing to offset the costs of clearing by allowing logging companies to take some useful trees. However, trees profitable to loggers are large, healthy specimens, which provide nesting sites, and have few low branches, so their interests conflict with ours. Third, allowing the location of vacation cabins to dictate where to clear seems like a conflict of interest. It might be better to let such permits lapse, since they are not intended as someone's primary home and are causing public funds to be expended to protect the property of a privileged few.

The hypothesis was stressed at this workshop that human fire suppression has resulted in an overly dense forest with too many trees competing for space and water. While this sounds reasonable, the underlying assumption—that only an open forest is a healthy one, is too simplistic. In the far more extensive forests of the past, many areas would have remained unburned and therefore dense. Also, with today's human invasion, there are many roads, inholdings, and camps, and some animals surely have need for heavy cover for shelter.

Although I think that such a treatment should be experimented with on a limited basis, the wholesale embracing of the concept of artificial 'selected thinning' to improve forest health might well result in something unforeseen and as harmful as previous fire suppression practices were supposed to be. 🌱

**More Hort Shorts**

Compiled by **Nancy Sappington, MG**

**From *HortIdeas* (October 2004)...**

University of Florida entomologists report that ginger oil repels adult whiteflies and can result in less egg laying by whiteflies on oil-sprayed tomato seedlings. Apparently, whiteflies are repelled by the odor of the oil.

Thermal weed control is a foliar contact technique in which temperatures of approximately 212 degrees F are applied for approximately 0.1 seconds. The Organic Agriculture Centre of Canada's Web site ([www.organicagcentre.ca](http://www.organicagcentre.ca)) offers a concise overview of using high temperatures to control weeds in row crops.

The Web site also offers a variety of research-based information for organic growers in North America.

Studies have shown that earthworm castings help to reduce insect damage to plants, and when added to growing medium, they can suppress plant diseases. Now, there is evidence that the presence of worms or worm castings can alter the defensive chemistry of plants, resulting in potentially improved plant health in the presence of pathogens. German researchers found that the concentrations of certain plant-defensive chemicals went up when there were worms in the growing medium. Worms also seemed to bring about higher nitrogen concentrations in the plant shoots, and reproduction of aphids feeding on the plants went down. The researchers think that the altered chemical composition of the plant sap with earthworms affected the aphids adversely.

The Hastings Natural History Reservation Web site ([www.hastingsreserve.org](http://www.hastingsreserve.org)) offers "Landowner's Guide to Native Grass Enhancement and Restoration, Coastal California," which includes photographs of native grasses and information on invasive weeds and non-native grasses, planting techniques, and suppliers of seed. 🌱

**A Thank You to Volunteers**

Steve Morgan, Curator of the UCR Botanic Garden, and his staff send their personal thank you's to the many Master Gardener volunteers who helped to prepare for the Fall Plant Sale and those who assisted with sales on October 23 and 24. The Master Gardener information table was well-staffed and well-supplied with informative gardening literature. We answered a lot of gardening questions over the two-day event. Thanks to all who helped to make this a successful fund-raiser for the Botanic Garden. See you at the Spring Sale!



**Garden-Related Job Opportunity**

The Flower Fields in Carlsbad is seeking people to teach growing to school age children from kindergarten to fifth grade in South and North Riverside County. This opportunity is for a self-motivated person who likes children and job flexibility. Please call Joni Miringoff at 760-930-9123 ext 118 for more information.

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 **MASTER GARDENER CALENDAR** 

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**CLASSES****Wednesday, November 3, 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at EPS, 3117 Durahart**

*Ferns for Home and Garden* Speaker: Steve Morgan

**Wednesday, November 17, 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at EPS, 3117 Durahart**

*Gardenening with Succulents* Speaker: Buck Hemenway

**Wednesday, December 1, 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at EPS, 3117 Durahart**

*Herbs for the Holidays* Speaker: Jean Weiss

**Wednesday, December 15, 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at EPS, 3117 Durahart**

*HOLIDAY POTLUCK*

**Wednesday, December 29 - No Class****Wednesday, January 5, 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at EPS, 3117 Durahart**

*Selection and Care of Roses* Speaker: Eula Moore

**MEETINGS****Garden Views Staff Meetings --**

The November Meeting of the Garden Views staff will take place at the home of Lori Beehler, 4022 Larchwood, Riverside on Monday, November 8 at 7:00 pm. Contact Nancy Sappington, 909-793-2853 for more information.

**Wednesday, November 10, 6:30 pm -- Advisory Board Meeting at Cooperative Extention Office****VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES**

**Phone Squad:** Monday through Friday from 9:00 am to 12:00 noon. Call Phone Squad Coordinator Shelley Wardrop to volunteer, 909-788-8197.

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 **MASTER GARDENER CALENDAR** 

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...Continued

*Save That Date!*

**MASTER GARDENER TOUR SCHEDULE**

**November 6, 2:00 to 4:00 pm -- Sam and Alfreda Maloof Foundation for Arts and Crafts**

5131 Carnelian Street, Alta Loma; 2 pm home tour. Reservations and carpool arrangements required through Cindy Beeman, 951-781-3909. Adults \$10; seniors over 65 \$8; students over 14 \$5; children under 13 not admitted. At 3:15 a docent-led tour of the six-acre public waterwise garden follows (free of charge and open to all; wear good walking shoes). For more information about the home and gardens, go to [www.malooffoundation.org](http://www.malooffoundation.org) or call 909-980-0412.

**December 11 -- Rogers Gardens, Sherman Gardens and Library in Corona del Mar**

Time TBA

**January 15 -- Gubler Orchids in Landers; Cactus Mart in Morongo Valley**

Time TBA

**GARDENING EVENTS**

**Monday, November 8, 6:30 pm -- Proteas**

Lecture with Ben Gill, San Diego Horticultural Society, Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd, Del Mar, 858-756-2579, [www.sdhortsoc.org](http://www.sdhortsoc.org)

**Thursday, November 11, 8:00 pm -- Issues: Genetic Engineering and Plants**

Lecture with Norman Ellstrand, Southern California Horticultural Society, Friendship Auditorium, 3201 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles, 818-567-1496, [www.socahort.org](http://www.socahort.org)

**Saturday, November 13, 9:45 am to noon -- The New California Garden**

Lecture with Jan Smithen, LA County Arboretum and Botanic Garden, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, 626-821-4624, [www.arboretum.org](http://www.arboretum.org). Pre-registration is required.

**Saturday, November 13, 2:30 pm -- California Native Plants for the Garden**

Lecture with Carol Bornstein, Dave Fross, and Bart O'Brien, annual meeting of the Southern California Branch, Mediterranean Garden Society. For location, go to [www.mediterraneangardensociety.org](http://www.mediterraneangardensociety.org).

**Monday, December 13 -- Poinsettias**

Lecture with Paul Ecke III, San Diego Horticultural Society, Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd, Del Mar, 858-756-2579, [www.sdhortsoc.org](http://www.sdhortsoc.org)

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