Plants that save their best performance until the dark days of winter are more than welcome in our gardens. Many winter bloomers are fabulously fragrant, and the fragrance lasts for weeks on end; deciduous trees can be especially appreciated when stripped bare of their leaves, providing an unobstructed view of colorful or peeling bark; and variegated and evergreen plants glow against the brown ground and gray sky.

Here are a few suggestions to put on your wish list for winter color:

*Cornus sericea* ‘Hedgerows Gold’ is truly a year-round shrub. It produces bright golden yellow variegated foliage on deep red stems in spring and summer, and in the fall, the leaves turn bright yellow streaked with shades of orange. The common name, red-twig dogwood, describes the reason this shrub is highly valued for winter interest. Once the leaves have fallen, the bright red stems shine. However, the red coloration is on the new growth that occurred from spring. To keep the stem color at eye level, cut back a third of the oldest stems to six inches tall every year and the rest to the height you want. Left unpruned, *C. ‘Hedgerows Gold’* will grow to ten feet by ten feet. This versatile shrub grows in full sun to dappled shade and in well-drained to wet soils.

*Ilex verticillata* ‘Red Sprite’, commonly called winterberry, is a female cultivar of this dwarf deciduous shrub. It will light up your winter garden with a profusion of bright shiny red berries beginning in November, just in time for the holiday decorating season. The berries often persist into early spring. To produce fruits on your *I. ‘Red Sprite’* you will need a male, and a good choice is *I. ‘Jim Dandy’*. Generally, one male is sufficient for pollinating nine or ten female plants. *I. ‘Red Sprite’* is native to the swampy areas of eastern North America, likes full sun to part shade, and is best grown in average to wet soil. It has a rounded upright form, and its modest size of three to five feet makes it ideal for small gardens. You can see several of them in the Iris Garden at the Bellevue Botanical Garden.

*Daphne bholua*, the Nepalese paper plant, is an evergreen flowering shrub with a loose upright habit. According to Dan Hinkley, “But for fragrance alone, there is no single genus of shrubs that I find more indispensable for the garden than *Daphne*”. He adds, “*Daphne bholua*, the queen of the genus, is begging to be better known.” It is native to the woodlands of the Himalayas, likes regular watering in part sun, and grows fourteen feet tall by five feet wide; however, it can be kept smaller by pruning. The intensely fragrant white to rose February flowers emerge from red purple buds and can perfume an entire garden if conditions are just right. Newly
planted *D. bholua* can be seen in the BBG Rhododendron Glen. For availability, check danieljhinkley.com/windcliff-plants.

*Pinus contorta var. latifolia* ‘Chief Joseph’ is a slow-growing dwarf conifer that was discovered by nurseryman Doug Will of Sandy, Oregon while he was hiking in the Wallowa Mountains. It might have gone unnoticed by Mr. Will if it had been spring or summer when the needles are a yellowish-green color, but he could not have missed seeing it in the winter when the foliage changes to brilliant electric gold. Great Plant Picks says of *P. ‘Chief Joseph’, “This is definitely a blast of color for the winter garden!” Chief Joseph (1840-1904) was the chief of the Wallow Valley Nez Perce tribe and led the tribe during a tumultuous period of forced relocation by the United States federal government. In ten years, *P. ‘Chief Joseph’* will reach a size of four feet tall by two feet wide. It likes full sun to part shade, grows in most any soil, and likes regular watering. If you’re lucky enough to find one to buy, be prepared for sticker shock!

*Pachyfragma macrophyllum* is one of famed Beth Chatto’s Top 100 favorites, and no wonder. Want a perennial for dry shade that produces masses of flowers throughout March and into April and is maintenance free? This is it! The scalloped leaves emerge from twelve-inch-wide mounding evergreen rosettes in February followed by sparkling white clusters of flowers on stems that reach eighteen inches high. *Pachyfragma* is not picky about soil and thrives in anything from slightly moist to fairly dry. Why this plant is not in every garden is a mystery, but one reason could be its lack of availability. It is easy to start from seed, in fact, and it will politely reseed in the garden on occasion. Currently, it is available at Old Goat Farm—oldgoatfarm.com—one of our partner nurseries where BBGS members get ten percent off!

Put these plants on your winter color wish list, and you’ll “wish” for winter!
Imagine a sunny backyard, with lightly frosted pines standing stoically in the still air. Nearby, luscious fuzzy clusters of downward facing flower buds on the bare stems of a shrub burst forth. Their crinkled honey tufts flitter gently in a chilled breeze. What is this perfect specimen of winter interest in maritime gardens? This is an idyllic Edgeworthia cultivar of the family Thymelaeaceae.

Edgeworthia are named after the Irish plant hunter Michael Edgeworth, who collected early specimens of this deciduous plant in the Himalayan forests. There is some confusion in regard to the nomenclature for two species names of Edgeworthia, *E. paprifera* and *E. chrysantha*, and many think the two are synonyms, partly because both were submitted for publication close to the same time in the mid-nineteenth century. Despite a botanical battle between these two plants, some differences exist. *E. paprifera* is a smaller variant, with a less hardy constitution—and fragrance—than *E. chrysantha*. However, rather than upright inflorescence, *E. paprifera* presents a distinct drooping version.

The draping habit of *E. paprifera* also diverges from that of *E. chrysantha* to produce a more relaxed, sultry appearance. While *E. chrysantha* has distinct cinnamon-infused bark and robust branches to hold its upright blooms, *E. paprifera* has distinct bluish-green foliage (undercoated with silver), peeling bark, narrow leaves, and slender branches to support its flowers. The latter’s tubular flowers bloom from January to February and begin to pale rapidly into spring. Often used as an ornamental specimen, *E. paprifera* is also seen along garden walkways or as a crisp center feature.

Edgeworthia prefer morning sun with dappled afternoon shade and are best grown in well-drained, fertile soil. Protection from frost is necessary in colder areas where adequate amounts of mulch for insulation are recommended. If raised from twigs, at least two years are needed for the plant to reach a large habit. Mounding height and spread of eight feet are typical in mature specimens.


Both Edgeworthia specimens can be found in the Bellevue Botanical Garden and are worth a visit!

What a year to be a student, not to mention the incredible challenges undertaken by teachers, parents, and administrators who continue to work hard, mostly behind the scenes, to keep our educational system going and make sure our future generations are ready for every challenge that comes their way.

Here at the Bellevue Botanical Garden, the Bellevue Botanical Garden Society has spent countless hours to develop environmental education and conservation resources for our community. We have worked hard to create a more engaging, enjoyable and hands-on educational experience for all in this new, virtual world of ours. Just as the Garden staff continues to carefully tend the Garden to ensure the delight of your senses, the Garden Society’s Education Committee also has worked to develop a curriculum to grow your mind and the minds of your families and students.

We encourage you to visit our website, bellevuebotanical.org, and peruse the “Learn” page where you will find links to

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I would like to add some winter interest to my garden. Last winter I noticed some attractive conifers with a purple hue. Can you describe some interesting purple conifers? Is it okay to plant them now or would it be better to wait until spring?

There are several attractive conifers that feature foliage that turn glorious shades of purple when temperatures turn cold in winter. These conifers play an interesting role in the winter garden because purple foliage has the unique characteristic of appearing as either a cool or warm color depending on the color of the plants growing nearby. Surrounded by the grays, browns and greens of the winter landscape, purple appears as a cool color and has a calming influence. If, however, you pair purple with plants with red, yellow or orange flowers (or foliage), purple takes on the qualities of a warm color, thereby brightening up the winter landscape.

Many of my favorite conifers that turn purple in winter are selected forms of Japanese cedar (Cryptomeria japonica). Plume cedar (Cryptomeria japonica ‘Elegans’) is an upright grower topping out at over thirty feet tall. In summer it has feathery, bluish-green foliage, but when temperatures drop, it turns a gorgeous shade of deep purple. Very similar, but on a smaller scale, the dwarf form C. j. ‘Compacta’ boasts just as attractive purple winter plumage, while maturing at only ten feet tall by less than five feet wide. Two real cuties are even lower growing. C. j. ‘Mushroom’ forms a three foot lime-green mound that takes on shades of bronze-purple in winter, while pint sized C. j. ‘Pygmaea’ grows only about an inch per year, maxing out at ten inches in as many years. Although small in stature, ‘Pygmaea’ puts on a big show in winter when its foliage turns purple tinged with glowing ember orange. As spectacular as the Plume cedars are, the real champ when it comes to winter purple has to be Chamaecyparis thyoides ‘Red Star’. The soft, star-like bluish-green leaves on this dwarf form of the east coast native white cedar turns enchanting shades of rich purple-red in winter. Make sure you have room for this one before you plant it. Although the ‘Red Star’ grows slowly at first, remaining narrow and reaching five feet tall in ten years, it keeps right on growing and matures at around twenty feet tall and twelve feet wide. Don’t make the mistake I made by trying to keep it a dwarf by pruning the top back to control for size. Heading it back only makes it grow wider, and mine ended up resembling an attractive, but very well-fed, sumo wrestler. It broke my heart when I had to remove it when it tried to take over the entire front garden.

Finally, a cute, small conifer is Podocarpus lawrencei ‘Red Tip’. This small tree spreads to six feet wide but maxes out at three feet tall. The foliage is a deep blue-green while new growth in early spring is burgundy. If planted in full sun, the foliage will be tipped reddish in winter too. Podocarpus is borderline hardy so wait until spring to plant it. All of the other conifers that I have described are quite hardy and can be planted anytime the ground isn’t frozen. Planting soon will allow you to take advantage of the fall rains and will give the trees time to establish deep roots by spring making them better equipped to withstand summer drought. As is true with most conifers, these trees do best planted in a sunny location in well-drained soil. Once established, the Cryptomerias and Podocarpus are quite drought tolerant, but the Chamaecyparis thyoides ‘Red Star’ does best with regular watering in hot dry weather.

Enjoy those purple conifers in your winter garden. But don’t stand outside admiring them for too long in the winter cold or you’ll turn purple too!
Tucked into the southwest corner of Missouri where grassy prairie meets wooded Ozark foothills, a 240-acre park honors the birthplace and childhood home of a singular and resplendent American titan. The George Washington Carver National Monument, created shortly after its namesake’s death in 1943, was the first federal park to commemorate a non-president, as well as the first to honor an agricultural scientist. Most importantly, it was the first to recognize and thus dignify the accomplishments of an African American, a polymath whose groundbreaking work in agronomy and ecology is only dimly appreciated today.

Bewilderingly, Carver’s rich legacy has been largely reduced to school Black History Month projects, with Carver often known only as “Peanut Man.” At the time the park was established, however, Carver was one of the best-known and most respected figures in the country. The Congressional bill authorizing it was introduced by Senator Harry S. Truman (two years before he became president) and endorsed by dozens of the world’s most prominent luminaries, including Nobel Prize winners Albert Einstein, Pearl Buck, Thomas Mann and Ernest Hemingway. It passed the House and Senate unanimously and was signed into law by President Franklin Roosevelt.

About seventy-five years earlier it was here, in the meadows and woodlands surrounding the Carver homestead, that young George, a frail, orphaned child born near the end of the Civil War, an improbable survivor of slavery and kidnapping, created a secret garden. Here he planted, propagated, nurtured, invented names for, made drawings and paintings of and communed with the many wildflowers and shrubs he gathered from his surroundings. Word spread of his special relationship with growing things and by age ten he was dubbed “plant doctor” by neighbors who brought their ailing flora for him to diagnose and cure.

Leaping forward about twenty years to 1896, George W. Carver, against all odds, had earned a Master of Science degree in mycology from one of the nation’s preeminent land-grant colleges, Iowa State, which immediately hired him as an instructor. (He was so accomplished in his field that several species of fungi have been named for him.) Each of these steps marked a first for a Black person in the United States. At Iowa State he was mentored by a trio of professors who would later serve as U.S. Secretaries of Agriculture as well as remain lifelong friends and supporters. The same year he was recruited by the charismatic Booker T. Washington to create an agriculture program at the nascent but severely underequipped Tuskegee Institute, a school for African Americans in a benighted part of rural Alabama.

Carver relinquished the security and relative open-mindedness of Iowa for an impoverished corner of the Deep South firmly in the clutches of Jim Crow and its vile, nearly inescapable system of sharecropping that bound the Black majority to a life of penury. Carver felt a clear calling to educate “his people” on how to better their living conditions by working toward economic independence, a self-sufficiency he was convinced could be achieved by revitalizing the exhausted land ruined by overproduction of cotton. Growing crops such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and black-eyed peas could not only replenish the soil, but also provide dozens of uses as nutritive foods as well as yield household and industrial products.

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On the shelf near our garden desk there is a long row of spiral-bound books—records of the hundreds of hours my husband, Mike, and I have spent working in our garden together over the past eighteen years. The books are crammed with joyful moments (“the fritillaria are blooming!”) to useful notes about everything from pruning schedules to the Latin name for Himalayan Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum venustum*, for the record) and how to pronounce it.

Best of all, there are chronicles of countless projects and adventures. In 2018, for instance, we recorded the saga of “Trapper Mike” in his efforts to live trap and relocate the rabbits that had launched a full-scale invasion of the back garden. Last year, we celebrated the redesign of one garden area and noted with modest self-congratulations our successful rescue of a young chestnut-backed chickadee that had managed to get his head stuck in the suet feeder.

Tending a garden, we decided early on, involves so many different things that a garden journal seemed like a pure necessity. After all these years, we have discovered that keeping a garden journal offers untold benefits and pleasures. For instance, it can:

1. Provide a single place for keeping track of garden-related information that you require year-to-year, such as how many pounds of fertilizer does it take to do the lawn?
2. Save memories of happy moments. Time flies, and events you thought you would never forget can blur a little over the years. A short paragraph or a photo can bring it all back.
3. Help you to learn from your successes and failures in the garden, so you can go on to new successes and failures without having to repeat old lessons.
4. Improve goal setting and project definition for better results. Using your journal to write down goals and spell out the steps required to complete a major garden project can save hours of extra work and trips back and forth to the nursery and hardware store. It can also amplify the pleasure at progress and a job well done.
5. Guide garden design and organization. When you begin “naming” areas of your garden so that you can consistently refer to them in your journal, it sharpens your focus. A place that has a name (“The Zen Garden” or “The Gold Garden”) begins to have a character also—one that you can deliberately develop and enhance to the betterment of your garden.
6. Make you a keener observer of the natural world in your own garden and elsewhere. Logging events in the garden, including the creatures that share it with you, dramatically increases your ability to experience, enjoy and understand the world around you.
7. Expand your knowledge. With more observation comes a desire for greater understanding. As you keep your garden journal, expect to find your bookshelf gradually filling up with field guides to everything from animal tracks to tree identification to the nesting habits of birds.
8. Introduce you to the writings of other gardeners. Sooner or later, keeping a garden journal will draw you to reading garden journals by others, and then you are in for an addictive treat.
9. Open a whole new world to children. If you have children in your life, especially if you are homeschooling, introducing them to the pleasures of keeping a garden journal can be a doorway into a world of wonders and activities, such as exploring their neighborhood flora and fauna, writing and drawing, and recording natural sounds. (See page 4 for a related article.)
10. Bring you greater peace, gratitude and patience. Sitting, pen in hand (or at the computer keyboard), thinking about what to write in your garden journal today is an invitation to be thankful for the small things—the leaves raked, the snowdrops pushing up once again. The world becomes a better place when you know where to look.
He burst onto the national scene after a 1921 presentation in Washington to the House Ways and Means Committee at the behest of the nation’s peanut growers, who desperately wanted Congress to enact a protective tariff. His triumphant demonstration of the seemingly limitless uses of the lowly legume proved a wild success in the media-obsessed Roaring Twenties. Thus, the reductive and limiting “Peanut Man” tag emerged in popular consciousness; even now it shades his legacy. In the meantime, Thomas Edison tried, twice, to lure Carver to work in his Menlo Park lab, reportedly offering an astronomical six-figure salary. Carver opted to stay at Tuskegee, where he guided several generations of students who revered and adored him even as they indulged his penchant of conversing with the flora that adorned the campus. According to Christina Vella, one of Carver’s best biographers, he “was on confidential terms with all the hundreds of tiny weeds and blossoms ... that are part of our everyday lives but that we pass without noticing. ... He called things by their names. From the time that he was a frustrated child who had to resort to making up names for his flowers, he longed to know the history and background of every plant. ... Carver was a walking catalogue of biological taxonomy. ... He was on first name and nickname terms with everything around him and was therefore always among friends. He wanted fervently to penetrate the mysteries of disease, weather, animal behavior, planetary motion, and all the rest. It was as if, by murmuring courteously ... he could induce them to yield him their secrets.” It’s no wonder Time magazine featured him in its Nov. 24, 1941 issue. Title of the article? “The Black Leonardo.”


Carver’s first professional dream was to be a painter; he began his college career as an art major. In fact, four of his paintings were chosen to represent Iowa at the 1893 Chicago World’s Fair. Only reluctantly, upon realizing where he would best be of service to fellow African Americans, did he switch his academic focus to agricultural science. He did not abandon art, however, and continued to create to the end of his days. Although painting was among his greatest passions, Carver posed only once, in 1942, for a portrait of himself (shown on page 6). The resulting oil on canvas work by Betsy Graves Reyneau now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. It shows Carver inspecting a red and white Hippeastrum (amaryllis) cultivar he had hybridized.

Educational Resources, continued from page 4

Further information about currently offered webinars, along with Children’s Programs and Going Green recommendations for your own living and working spaces. Under Children’s Programs you will find the Living Lab “Virtual Field Trips” for hands-on activities that teach kids about the natural world. We also periodically offer virtual Scout programs that help scouts earn a variety of outdoor skill badges.

You can also use our comprehensive Collection Search to find detailed data on plants displayed at the Garden. Perhaps you want to know more about birds in the Garden, explore Ethnobotany, or learn more about pollinators or trees. Well, the Bellevue Botanical Garden Blog has it all! The Garden Society offers so many fun, unplugged activities to do with your family during this time. Hopefully, as we inspire you to explore the outdoors, you can then inspire us with the exciting things you find around your neck of the woods.

Also be sure to visit the Trillium Store—either online or in person—to obtain your copy of our popular new children’s activity booklet, Explore! Designed, written and illustrated by Anne Dziok, BBGS board member and co-chair of the Education Committee, this publication is a wonderful way for kids to enjoy all the Garden has to offer.

And remember to visit the Garden—in groups of five or less, of course!

You can share your discoveries with us by emailing education@bellevuebotanical.org.
As we bid good riddance to the downer year of 2020, it’s important to keep in mind that, at least climatologically speaking, things usually take a turn for the better when the new year dawns. Let’s take stock: January’s temperatures are one and a half degrees warmer on average than December’s; daylight hours are guaranteed to get longer; and by the end of the month our gardens will be graced by the early blooming vanguard of *Crocus* cultivars, *Galanthus nivalis* (snowdrops) and *Iris unguicularis*, among others. Granted, it’s still likely to be wet outside, but tempting as it is to stay cocooned indoors, at times we’ve just got to bundle up, embrace our inner orca, and splash around out there in the garden. Here are a few things to do while you’re at it:

- Cut back hellebore and epimedium foliage, taking care not to damage emerging bloom stalks.
- Remove heavy, matted leaves that may hinder emergence of small bulbs.

**Winter Tips for Gardeners**

*By Daniel Sparler*

- Prune wind-damaged or obviously dead branches of roses, shrubs and trees.
- Pull pesky winter weeds before they go to seed.
- Plant bare-root roses and fruit trees.
- Stop and smell the daphnes, sarcococcas and other winter bloomers.
- Visit the Bellevue Botanical Garden and the Washington Park Arboretum, both of which boast ample displays of winter-interest perennials, shrubs, and trees.

When it’s time to warm up inside, take advantage of these opportunities:

- Order lilies and summer bulbs from your favorite purveyor.
- Get a jump on spring by sowing a flat of edibles under a grow light or in a bright window.
- Check your stored rhizomes and tubers (dahlias, canna, begonia, etc.) for signs of decay or desiccation.
- Inspect your houseplants for insect infestation. Aphids can be controlled easily either by rubbing them off by hand or dislodging them with a sharp spray of water. Mealybugs (which love to attack clivias and cacti) are a bit more challenging, although they succumb to insecticidal soap spray, which you will need to repeat every week or so. Make your own homemade solution in a quart spray bottle by adding water to a couple of squirts of dish detergent and a tablespoon or so of rubbing alcohol.
We were all disappointed to have to cancel Garden d’Lights this year! It wasn’t just the display that was put on hold for 2020. Volunteers who normally build and repair the displays year-round couldn’t hold work parties. We hope that 2021 will bring safer conditions that allow us to have the Garden d’Lights volunteers back so we can hold a great event again!

We thought we’d introduce you to a few of these dedicated and creative volunteers:

Tom Furin (pictured at left, with Helen Lu) mostly builds critters, including the ladybug, bee, and chickens (and is working on a penguin for next year!). He has been with the build team for eleven years and modestly says, “Sometimes I’m surprised that what I made is acceptable for putting on display!” Tom also works during the event as a Greeter with his wife, Roz.

Helen Lu joined about nine years ago when she retired and moved to the area. She likes working with her hands and being creative and she found her niche with the lights team. Her first critter to repair was the slug, and she did such a good job that the team promoted her to the bear next! She also helps others with writing up instructions for their designs. Her favorite plants are the most realistic ones, like red hot poker and pampas grass. When asked what she enjoys most about volunteering, she said “the teamwork. We all have the same goal: to make the Garden pretty.”

George Lindeberg attended Garden d’Lights for years before volunteering in 2016. He largely works behind the scenes, moving items into and out of storage and prepping supplies. During setup he installs barriers, rebar, roping, and signs. He also works many nights during the event, and enjoys overhearing visitors talking about the lights and discussing which flowers they represent.

Betty Peltzer has designed elaborate displays like the herons, moon and stars, and the wisteria in the ten-plus years she’s been with the team. She points out that each of these was a team effort, with others building supports, drawing up plans, and adding lights. She says, “I wish everybody knew what a wonderful group of people work on Garden d’Lights … We all design, build, and install together as a team.”

Al Visser began volunteering as Special Event Support during the event, then joined the installation team, and now works year-round doing prep and working on infrastructure. He continues to work the event, and the thing he said he missed most this year was seeing and hearing visitors’ reactions to the lights. While it’s hard to pick a favorite display, he likes the fun interactions he has with visitors around Snap d’Dragon.

Talking with these volunteers, it’s obvious how much they respect and enjoy one another. They’re a creative and dedicated group and are always looking for new people who are ready to work hard. If you’d like to volunteer, contact Cynthia Welte (cwelte@bellevuewa.gov, 425-452-6826) or fill out an application online at bellevuebotanical.org/volunteer and we’ll contact you once we can return to volunteering on site.
One of the most cheering consolation prizes for winter gardeners is the arrival of migrating birds that are not regularly seen the rest of the year. From late fall to very early spring, they show up in northwest parks, yards and gardens bringing the colors and sounds of spring along with them.

In November, for instance, the first Varied Thrushes usually show up in our back garden, looking like American Robins in fancy dress—the males with a sash of black across their deep orange breasts. Their song, however, is what typically announces their arrival. It is a single, haunting note like no other. If you have not been to Cornell University’s bird website, this is the perfect excuse to check it out at https://www.birds.cornell.edu/home. There you can, with the click of a mouse, hear the thrush’s unforgettable song.

In fact, listening to bird songs on Cornell’s website is a terrific way to teach children (or to learn for yourself) how to identify birds by their songs. Listening for bird songs can turn a garden or neighborhood walk into an adventure of discovery and delight for many months of the year. Birds here begin singing in late winter to early spring and keep it up (with increasing purpose and enthusiasm) right through their breeding season. Things do not really quiet down much in “Bird Land” until about July.

The Townsend’s Warbler (pictured above) is another regular winter visitor that often arrives in November and stays through until about March, keeping company with year-round birds, such as Bush Tits. If you put out suet for the birds, that is a good place to look for this beautiful, butter yellow and black warbler. The male has a distinctive, six-note song you can also hear on the Cornell site.

Bewick’s Wrens are all-year residents, but it is in the winter when the singing and the fun really starts. Last year, our resident male Bewick’s began singing in earnest on January 31. By early March, he and his mate were looking for nesting sites, and by mid-March nest building was in full swing.

“A young male Bewick’s Wren learns to sing from neighboring adult males while he is coming of age in his parents’ territory,” according to Cornell’s bird guide. “The songs he develops differ from his father’s, with a note changed here, a syllable there. The melodious signature he acquires between the ages of about thirty and sixty days will be his for life.”

Learn to identify a few (or a few more) bird songs this winter and you may discover that you have acquired a pleasurable new skill as well, one that can enrich every winter and spring for years to come.
Winter 2021 Webinars

Unless otherwise noted, webinars are $5 for BBGS members and $15 for nonmembers. Webinars require pre-registration. Register at bellevuebotanical.org/webinars. All webinars are recorded and you will receive the recording the next business day.

Designing the Compelling Photograph, January 12, 19, & February 2, 6:30-8:30pm. $75/$95. Join instructor Ray Pfortner for this 3-part photography class focusing on the principles of composition and creative settings and camera handling.

Dan’s 20 Favorite Plants at Windcliff and How to Best Succeed with Them, January 20, 7pm. See details at right.

Introduction to Mindfulness and Forest Bathing, January 27, 7pm. Join Deborah Wilk and Jessica Hancock to learn about the history of Shinrin-Yoku (Japanese Forest Bathing) and the science behind nature’s ability to heal.

Soil: Your Garden’s Most Valuable Player, January 28, 7pm. Gia Parsons will show you how to improve and maintain soil fertility so you can grow nutritious produce and beautiful ornamentals.

Pruning Fruit Trees, February 3, 7pm. Ingela Wanerstrand from Plant Amnesty will show you the basics of fruit tree pruning and why you should prune them differently than other trees.

Get to Know the Bellevue Botanical Garden, February 10, 7pm. Alison Johnson will introduce you to the Garden through its history, the variety of gardens that are part of the larger Garden, how it changes through the seasons, and the opportunities for visitors and volunteers.

Let’s Paint Hummingbirds! February 27, 10am-1pm. $25/$35. Everyone loves hummingbirds! Join Terry MacDonald to paint a couple of hummingbirds with flowers using acrylic paints and pen.

Indoor Plants, February 24, 7pm. Susan Maki will help you select indoor plants and show you how to care for them.

Container Vegetable Gardening, March 4, 7pm. Container gardening is ideal for those with limited space or poor soil conditions. Joan Baldwin will suggest veggies that are best suited for growing in containers, as well as other helpful information.

You Can Garden for Life! March 11, 7pm. Adaptive gardening gives gardeners of all ages and abilities countless strategies that enable them to continue to enjoy gardening. Tony Gattone will show you how to save time, money, space, and above all, energy.

Oil Painting: Joyful Sunflowers and Hydrangeas, March 13, 1-3:30pm. $35/$45. Rohini Mathur will demonstrate how to paint a bright and colorful floral and garden scene using oil paints.

The 21st Century Botanic Garden: Where We’ve Come From and Where We’re Going, March 17, 7pm. See details below.

Dr. Ari Novy was scheduled to speak at the Garden in March 2020. Then, the pandemic hit and we had to cancel. This March we are happy to say that he will be presenting a webinar for us!

Dr. Novy became interested in plants when he volunteered as a gardener at an Italian villa. When he returned to the USA, he was determined to learn everything about plants and flowers, and ultimately received a Ph.D. in plant science at Rutgers University. Today, he is an award-winning, nationally recognized plant biologist and researcher and President and CEO of the San Diego Botanic Garden.

“Plants and flowers elicit a visceral response,” says Novy. “They are familiar yet exotic, rarified yet common...They are also complex biological machines, providing a window into so many critical aspects of the human experience, from the highly emotional to deeply scientific.” Dr. Novy’s primary goal is to inspire people to connect with plants and nature.

The 21st Century Botanic Garden: Where We’ve Come From and Where We’re Going

Wednesday, March 17, 7pm

$5 BBGS members/$15 non-members

Register at www.bellevuebotanical.org/webinars

Thanks to Wells Medina Nursery for sponsoring this lecture.
There are simply not enough adjectives in my vocabulary to adequately describe the awe-inspiring Dan Hinkley. Okay, I admit it: I'm a Dan groupie; but I'm only one of thousands. And why not? He is a much-in-demand speaker who entertains and educates gardeners all over the world, a plant explorer who has discovered and propagated hundreds of rare plants that greatly enhance many of our gardens, and a prolific writer who has just published his fourth book, Windcliff: A Story of People, Plants, and Gardens. Additionally, along with his talented partner, Robert Jones, he created the world-famous garden, Heronswood, on the Kitsap Peninsula, and later, they built their magnificent home and garden named Windcliff.

Dan's sense of humor is legendary and is only exceeded by his encyclopedic knowledge of plants. If you have been lucky enough to go on a tour with him of Heronswood or Windcliff, you know that he will not only tell you the name of any particular plant but in what part of the world he discovered it and in what year. Mindboggling!

His awards are too numerous to list, but some of the most prestigious include the Veitch Memorial Medal, awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain; the Liberty Hyde Bailey Award by the American Horticultural Society; and the Scott Arboretum Gold Medal, lifetime achievement award by Swarthmore College.

Dan's webinar in January is a “special lecture” because proceeds will benefit both BBGS and Heronswood. It has been a financially difficult year for all public gardens because of the pandemic, so we are especially grateful for this opportunity to support both organizations and their beautiful gardens.

Purchase Windcliff: A Story of People, Plants, and Gardens at The Trillium Store and get a 10% member discount!

The Best of the Best: Dan's 20 Favorite Plants at Windcliff and How to Care for Them

Wednesday, January 20, 7pm
$15 BBGS & Heronswood members/$25 nonmembers.
Register at bellevuebotanical.org/webinars.

This webinar will be recorded and all registrants will receive the recording the following day.
BBGS Committee Members Needed!

The Bellevue Botanical Garden Society is supported by several committees that focus on specific areas of the Garden and the Society. These committees are chaired by board members and are made up of board members, community members, and staff. Two of these committees are Fund Development and Finance, and we are looking for new members to join these committees!

The Fund Development Committee develops, maintains and oversees a funding plan for the Society’s operating budget. Working with other committees and staff, this committee identifies and solicits funds from external sources of support such as individuals, businesses, foundations and government sources.

The Finance Committee oversees and manages the finances of the organization, including the annual budget, maintenance of funds, payment of bills and invoices, payment of salaries, accounting, payment of taxes, and preparation of audits. This committee is chaired by the Treasurer.

If you are interested in joining either committee, please contact Courtney Voorhees at cvoorhees@bellevuewa.gov or (425) 452-5248.

Welcome New Members!

Contributing
Susan & Gordon Empey
Lori & Chris Fallon
Janet & William Feldmann
Karen & Paul Gardiner
Elizabeth Hall
Tracy & William Heins
Sheila & Jack Hill
Christine Ito
Gretchen Morris & Ernie Jonson
Eileen & Malcolm Kanemoto
Rachel & Marie La Fond
Elena & Ilie Luican
Jin & Aaron Masanotti
Jessie & Kirk McNesby
Janie & Stuart Mensinger
Roger Myers
Jeff Payne
Elaine Andersen & Richard Rosenwald
Judith & Robert Scott Lyn & Stephen Trier
Deniz Uysal-Ferre
Mary Ellen Weber
Jan Whitsett
Susan Han & Gorman Wong
Yukako Inoue & Peter Wyse
Clarissa Soon & Kit Choy Yau
Dianne Zahren

Supporting
Joan Kenney & John Bedard
Catherine & Zoe Ruskim
Katie Sheppard & Gretchen Davidson
Julie Donaldson
Yitong Du
Susan Edelheit

Family
Heidi & Paul Bartos
Lesley Clapham
Ethel & Garry Crosser
Susan & Marisa Daggett

Individual
425 Magazine
Heather Abbott

Aegis Living
Amazon
Marci Ameluxen
Constance Barnes
Brandy Barris
Julie Bebee
Connie Bellemere
Deanna Brooks
Susan Brunsman
Sue Buxbaum
Maria Carlos
Kathleen Casson
Catherine Chu
Kathy Cowgill
Martha Craig
Evenstar Deane
Tracy Delphia
Mary-Thadia d’Hondt
Rebecca Dugopoliski
Susan Elhardt
Jeannie Evans
Elva Francis
Janie Gross

Special Thanks to Our Sponsors

Are you getting emails from the Garden?

If you aren’t, that means we don’t have a current email address for you. Our e-newsletters include all the happenings at the Garden and are sent out twice a month.

Please contact Tracy Landsman at tlslandsman@bellevuewa.gov or 425-452-6919 with questions or to provide your current email address. Thank you!
Member Discount Program

BBGS members receive a 10% discount at the following nurseries, garden centers and garden service providers. Please see bellevuebotanical.org/membership for details.

- Bartlett Tree Experts, Lynnwood
- Bellevue Nursery, Bellevue
- Bouquet Banque Nursery, Marysville
- Cedar Grove, 5 retail locations and online
- City Peoples Garden Store, Seattle
- City People’s Mercantile, Seattle
- Classic Nursery, Woodinville
- Crown Bees, Woodinville
- Davey Tree Expert Co., Redmond
- Gray Barn Nursery & Garden Center, Redmond
- Kent East Hill Nursery, Kent
- Jungle Fever Exotics, Tacoma
- MsK Rare and Native Plant Nursery, Shoreline
- Old Goat Farm, Orting
- Pine Creek Farms and Nursery, Monroe
- Ravenna Gardens, Seattle
- Swansons Nursery, Seattle

Bellevue Botanical Garden Society

Our Mission is to perpetuate and further enhance the Bellevue Botanical Garden as a learning resource in partnership with the City of Bellevue.

The Garden is located at 12001 Main St, Bellevue, WA 98005 and is open daily from dawn until dusk. Visitor Center buildings are closed until further notice.

To reach Society staff, please email us at bbgsoffice@bellevuebotanical.org

www.bellevuebotanical.org

OFFICERS OF THE BELLEVUE BOTANICAL GARDEN SOCIETY

CO-PRESIDENTS Heather Babiak-Kane & Cleo Raulerson

TREASURER Amy Doughty

SECRETARY Jim Livingston

DIRECTORS

Tracy Botsford, Barbara Bruell, Anne Dziok, Chuck Freedenberg, Denise Lane, Nita-Jo Rountree, Kathleen Searcy, Gretchen Stengel, Lisa Wozow

THE BUZZ TEAM

Sandra Featherly, JG Federman, Kathryn Highland, Nancy Kartes, Wendy Leavitt, Darcy Mchnris, Nita-Jo Rountree, Daniel Sparler, Cynthia Welte

SUBMIT A QUESTION FOR CISCOE MORRIS
askciscoe@bellevuebotanical.org

CONTACT THE BUZZ TEAM
buzzteam@bellevuebotanical.org

What’s New!

Begin the new year with self-care essentials from Michel Design Works. Pamper your skin with luxurious moisturizing shea butter. Hand cream and foaming soap gift sets each include a mini size of each refreshing fragrance: Lavender Rosemary, Lemon Basil and Honey Almond. $19.95 each set.

Indulge with coordinating and complementary full-size foaming hand soaps. $14.00. Michel Design Works has expanded their line to include environmentally safe cleaning products for the home. Pleasantly scented, biodegradable multi-surface cleaners and dish soaps are now available in two of our favorite fragrances: Lemon Basil and Lavender Rosemary. Ammonia-free and solvent-free and made in the USA. $14.95.

Trillium Store Hours

Open weekends through mid-March, 11am-3pm, or shop online. Use this handy QR Code to access our online store:

Email trillium@bellevuebotanical.org for your member discount code. We will provide contactless curbside pickup for online orders.
The Bellevue Botanical Garden Society is a 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Organization that supports the Bellevue Botanical Garden. 

**Our Vision:** Through education and community involvement, we inspire all generations to advance Northwest horticultural knowledge, and preserve natural beauty and our local ecology.

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**Good to Know!**

Designing the Compelling Photograph, January 12, 19, & February 2, 6:30-8:30pm.

Dan's 20 Favorite Plants at Windcliff and How to Best Succeed with Them, January 20, 7pm.

Introduction to Mindfulness and Forest Bathing, January 27, 7pm.

Soil: Your Garden's Most Valuable Player, January 28, 7pm

Pruning Fruit Trees, February 3, 7pm.

Get to Know the Bellevue Botanical Garden, February 10, 7pm.

Let's Paint Hummingbirds! February 27, 10am-1pm.

Indoor Plants, February 24, 7pm.

Container Vegetable Gardening, March 4, 7pm.

You Can Garden for Life! March 11, 7pm.

Oil Painting: Joyful Sunflowers and Hydrangeas, March 13, 1-3:30pm.

The 21st Century Botanic Garden: Where We’ve Come From and Where We’re Going, March 17, 7pm.