



“This pinyon pine tree growing out of limestone rock along the rim of the Grand Canyon is subjected to a harsher environment than its neighbors in nearby forested areas. Here, along the rim, frequent high winds and a scarcity of topsoil and water make survival more challenging. The root system of a small tree like this can be enormous, reaching down into the rock cracks and fissures, making it possible for the tree to harvest the water it needs to survive.” National Park Service photo by Michael Quinn

Photo courtesy Grand Canyon National Park, public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

## **Plants: Masters of Adaptation**

By Peggy Rudberg

In the 3 billion years since life first appeared on Earth plants have evolved driven by survival. They have been subjected to fire, floods, glaciers, drought, predators, competition and disease. Ninety-nine percent of all species that have ever lived on Earth have gone extinct. Nevertheless, today, plants make up 80 percent of the Earth's biomass.

What are the mechanisms that allow some plants to survive? Ancestral conifers that appeared 300 million years ago survived the Pleistocene Epoch with its cycles of glaciations. They produce antifreeze proteins and cold-responsive genes that aid stress tolerance. Their roots grow into the bedrock below soil levels where water stored in fractures and pores is an important and routine source of moisture for woody plants. Leaves are compact and waxy, and conifers have acquired systems to downregulate photosynthesis when bright sunlight and cold temperatures could lead to freeze damage.

An investigation of late-spring frost damage discovered that oak and beech trees can ramp up photosynthesis in the second set of leaves after a first set has been killed and extend fall leaf life. To prepare for possible reoccurring injury next spring, bud growth in the fall can be elevated 66 percent.

*Continued on page 3*

## Our Mission

Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners (the SFEMG) is a nonprofit, volunteer organization dedicated to learning, teaching and promoting locally sustainable gardening through practical, research-based knowledge and programs.

[sfemg.org](http://sfemg.org)



**BE BOLD.** Shape the Future.<sup>®</sup>  
College of Agricultural, Consumer  
and Environmental Sciences

Extension Master Gardener

The SFEMG is one of more than a dozen county-based master gardener programs run under the auspices of New Mexico State University's Cooperative Extension Service in the College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences. It is overseen locally by a volunteer board of directors under the direction of the county extension agent.

[mastergardeners.nmsu.edu](http://mastergardeners.nmsu.edu)

*NMSU is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educator. NMSU and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.*

## Santa Fe County Extension Office

3229 Rodeo Road  
Santa Fe, NM 87507  
+1 (505) 471-4711

[santafeextension.nmsu.edu](http://santafeextension.nmsu.edu)

Email: [santafe@nmsu.edu](mailto:santafe@nmsu.edu)

## Tom Dominguez

Director / Extension Agriculture Agent  
Santa Fe County  
Cooperative Extension Office

## Anne Rivas

SFEMG President

## Kathy Haq

SFEMG Newsletter Editor  
Email: [news.sfemg@gmail.com](mailto:news.sfemg@gmail.com)

## In this issue ...

Plants: Masters of Adaptation	1
Free "how-to" publications from NMSU	2
A Message from the SFEMG President	5
Save the Date! The 2024 SFEMG Garden Fair	6
Donate Now, Shop Later The Garden Fair Garden Shed	7
A Book Review: <i>Common Bees of Western North America</i>	8
Hummingbird Trumpet <i>Epilobium canum</i> subspecies <i>garrettii</i>	9
Calendar of Educational Events	10
Santa Fe Public Library introduces "Natural New Mexico" programs	11
New & Noteworthy	12
<i>The Garden Journal</i> Radio	13



Want to learn more about starting vegetables early outdoors, coping with deer in suburban gardens, growing chile peppers? NMSU's Cooperative Extension Service offers dozens of "how-to" publications for free at:

<https://pubs.nmsu.edu/howto/index.html>

Horticulture, wildlife, drought, and food and nutrition are just some of the topics covered in the various publications, most of which can be downloaded as PDFs. Many are available in Spanish.



Continued from page 1

Radiocarbon dating confirms that seeds can remain viable in a frozen state for as long as 32,000 years. The seeds of an arctic flower similar to the modern narrow-leaved campion (*Silene stenophylla*) were found in Siberian tundra permafrost and when planted, germinated and reproduced.

Through recent improvements in tree-ring and ice-core dating starting in the 1960s, accurate climate and atmospheric history is available going back more than 110,000 years. At the end of the last ice age (roughly 11,700 years ago) gradual warming suddenly reversed for 1,200 years before temperatures rapidly climbed 18 degrees Fahrenheit in a few decades to near-current levels. More weather extremes and rising temperatures are predicted.

Some scientists believe that cacti have been around for over 10 million years. Spurred by arid habitats and drought, leaves became spines to discourage predators, reduce transpiration and capture nighttime moisture. Widespread roots developed that can quickly expand to absorb any accessible water and stems evolved into spongy water storage units that shrink and expand. Prickly pear cacti (*Opuntia* spp.) can tolerate internal temperatures of over 158 degrees Fahrenheit and mature saguaros (*Carnegiea gigantea*) can store 5,000 liters of water.

A unique southwestern Africa plant, welwitschia (*Welwitschia mirabilis*), has individuals that may be over 3,000 years old. They have survived where rainfall averages less than one inch per year. Their unusual genetic history beginning 86 million years ago is being studied to understand their endurance and tolerance to hot arid conditions.

Warming temperatures exacerbate drought and wildfires. In Los Alamos, New Mexico, a study was done to determine why some trees survive dry spells while those nearby die. The roots of the piñon-juniper specimens that survived recent droughts have grown into bedrock to access water.



California redwoods at Big Basin State Park have recently exhibited a life-sustaining ability to mobilize reserved energy. After 2020's incinerating fires, dormant buds that began forming centuries ago sprouted new growth from under charred bark.

Another adaptive strategy for survival is to move. Historically plants migrated to different elevations and latitudes gradually as growing conditions changed. New plants expand into more advantageous environments as older populations fail to regenerate in their previous range. In North America some plants have moved over 10 miles to higher latitudes in the

Continued on page 4

**Left: A previously dormant bud sprouts from a coast redwood that was burned and thought to be dead in the CZU Lightning Complex Fire. Photo courtesy Erik Sather/ Northern Arizona University**

last decade while wheat is being planted 160 miles closer to the poles. To relocate, wild plants require migration corridors, but some vegetation will be blocked by natural and human barriers like farms and cities. Plants acclimated to cities may move more easily but may not find appropriate soil or water or suitable pollinators.

In the Rocky Mountains, upslope movement is hampered by the decrease in land area uphill. In New Mexico we have additional circumstances in our sky islands, isolated mountain ranges surrounded by desert lowlands, making latitudinal movement almost impossible. Each elevation level has a distinct ecosystem harboring often unique flora. Within sky islands plants that move vertically replace the adjacent plant communities that may have nowhere left to go.

And some plants seem to have accomplished longevity by sheer numbers, vast distribution and good fortune. Cycads were a dominant flora over 250 million years ago with fossils found from Greenland to Antarctica. Today most cycads are extinct except for the remaining 10 genera that grow in a wide variety of subtropical and tropical environments from grasslands to swamps. Could it be that in a few protected pockets of Earth cycads took shelter and persisted?

The future is by definition uncertain and plants have evolved amazing responses to stress. But the larger question is "Do plants and the human race have time to adapt to global climate model projections of 'widespread, rapid and intensifying' climate change?"

## References:

["Champions of winter survival: cold acclimation and molecular regulation of cold hardiness in evergreen conifers,"](#) *New Phytologist* (Aug. 31, 2020)

["Ancient redwoods recover from fire by sprouting 1000-year-old buds"](#) by Erik Stokstad, *Science* (Dec. 1, 2023)

["New study offers cautious hope about the resilience of redwoods,"](#) Northern Arizona University news release (Nov. 30, 2023)

["Increased autumn productivity permits temperate trees to compensate for spring frost damage,"](#) *New Phytologist* (Sept. 21, 2018)

["32,000-Year-Old Plant Brought Back to Life – Oldest Yet"](#) by Rachel Kaufman, *National Geographic News* (Feb. 13, 2012)

["Younger Dryas,"](#) *Britannica*

["Latest ice core analysis shows sharp warming spike in Greenland"](#) by Seth Borenstein, Associated Press for PBS Newshour (Jan 18, 2023)

["A Plant That 'Cannot Die' Reveals Its Genetic Secrets"](#) by Richard Sima, *The New York Times* (July 31, 2021)

["How do conifers survive droughts? Study points to existing roots, not new growth"](#) by Charlotte Hsu, University of Buffalo Research News (Jan. 2, 2020)



## **A Message from SFEMG Board President Anne Rivas**

Winter is a time for dreaming. This time is as important for gardeners as the work we do during the growing season. I like to spend this time with graph paper and colored pencils, plant catalogs and pictures of gardens. This is a time to explore ideas: Do I want a tall street garden that obscures my house? Do I want a shorter garden that frames a view of the house, and from the house, a view of the street? On the side of my house there are street-level terraces that step down to the level of the driveway. Those are shadier at the bottom than at the top. Do I want plants to cascade down the terraces? What can I do with the long, narrow arc of sunny flat space on top?

That long narrow arc is currently buried under four feet of plowed snow. In summer, that garden faces asphalt and unrelenting sun. A couple of years ago, instead of planning the garden, I trimmed back overgrown plants, took out plants that were too big for the space and replaced them with cactus, succulents and perennial native flowers. The cactus and succulents died the first year under the plowed snow. I want to look at that space again and make a workable plan, looking at bloom time, color and layers. It will give me something to start with after I see what survives this challenging winter.

I don't have an artist's eye. I buy plants that appeal to me and then stick them wherever there is space. I love the instant gratification of buying plants. Over time, I can see firsthand what survives both the burning summer and the snowy winter. It's a slow, expensive process, resulting in some plants being crowded out by more prolific plants.

I have taken a garden design class and would like to learn more. In that class, we learned about repeating plants at intervals to create a rhythm and diagramming a garden through the seasons for continuous, changing color. I'm perusing catalogs and looking at pre-planned gardens to get more ideas.

There is a saying about native plant gardens: "First it sleeps, then it creeps, then it leaps." This is our time to dream our gardens. In spring it will be time to take stock, see what survives, to prepare the soil, to plant, to water and then to watch what happens.



Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners

## GARDEN FAIR

May 11, 2024 | Santa Fe County Fairgrounds

### **Save the Date!**

**By Avra Leodas, Garden Fair Project Leader**

After four years of pandemic cancellations, setbacks and challenges, we are proud to announce that the popular and eagerly anticipated SFEMG Garden Fair returns this May as an exciting in-person community event. This is a free, public celebration of our shared interests in learning about and participating in every aspect of gardening in the Santa Fe area.

The Garden Fair – scheduled for Saturday, May 11, at the Santa Fe County Fairgrounds – will provide a comprehensive overview of local and sustainable gardening for the Santa Fe community. The goal of this event is to strengthen the links between the SFEMG and the public, and to introduce the local Santa Fe gardening community to our volunteers and the many resources we have to share.

The Garden Fair is the SFEMG's primary fundraiser and helps support all the SFEMG's education-based projects in Santa Fe.

Attendees will be able to purchase native plants and vegetable starts from local farmers and growers. A program of speakers is in the planning stages, with Reese Baker, owner and founder of The RainCatcher Inc., and Jannine Cabossel, known locally as "The Tomato Lady" and author of the Giant Veggie Gardener blog, currently on the schedule.

Planned events include:

- The SFEMG Plant Sale, featuring a wide selection of plants appropriate for our climate
- The "Garden Shed," gently used garden tools and gardening-related items for sale
- An exciting array of garden-focused vendors from across the city
- Exhibits and demonstrations showcasing the SFEMG's many volunteer projects
- Local experts such as beekeepers and soil and irrigation specialists
- Talks by some of the area's foremost gardening authorities
- A "Junior Gardening Corner" featuring fun and educational activities for children and families
- Food trucks and live music

Remember: Mother's Day is the day after the Garden Fair! We invite you to bring your moms, your children and your friends to this informational, celebratory event. There's plenty of free parking.

I will continue to provide more detail as our plans evolve. Look for updates at [sfemg.org](https://sfemg.org) and on Facebook and Instagram.





## **Calling all green thumbs and garden enthusiasts!** *Donate and Shop in the Garden Shed at this year's Garden Fair*

Help the SFEMG gear up for a fabulous Garden Shed sale at this year's Garden Fair on May 11. To make this sale a blooming success, we're seeking donations of gently used gardening tools, equipment and, of course, gardening books! Your shovels, pruners, trowels, pots, hoses and even decorative garden accents can find a new life in gardens throughout Santa Fe County. The funds we raise will help support all the SFEMG's education-based projects.

### **Here's how you can help!**

#### **Donate**

Gather up any gardening goodies you no longer need and bring them to the SFEMG office at the Santa Fe County Extension Office, 3229 Rodeo Road, or send us an email if you need us to arrange a pickup.

#### **Drop-off times**

9-11 a.m. the first Saturday of the month (Feb. 3, March 2, April 6 and May 4)

#### **Pick-up times:**

9-11 a.m. the fourth Saturday of the month (Feb. 24, March 23 and April 27)

To arrange for a pickup, please email us and put "Garden Shed" in the subject line:

Deborah James ([djames1224@icloud.com](mailto:djames1224@icloud.com)) or Donna Wynant ([d.wynant@comcast.net](mailto:d.wynant@comcast.net))

#### **Spread the word**

Tell your fellow gardeners, neighbors and anyone who loves gardening about the Garden Shed sale. Encourage them to donate and then attend the Garden Fair on May 11 to shop and learn.

[Download a printable version of this announcement](#) from the [sfemg.org](http://sfemg.org) website to share!

## A Book Review

By Pam Wolfe

The richness and diversity of bees native to the western states are legendary. How one defines “the West” differs among geographers; the common bees described in this field guide evolved “west of the Rocky Mountains but also including the Great Plains, New Mexico, and West Texas.”

What’s that bee? *Common Bees of Western North America* will take you on a tour through facial sutures and clypei, scopal hairs and tibial spurs, sternal segments and tergal segments. There are wing diagrams, anatomical features, and images of bits of bees you can see only with magnification. This long-awaited field guide (well, *I’ve* been waiting a while) opens with a poem from Emily Dickenson (accessible to all) and closes with a binary key (accessible to those willing to make a concerted effort).



The introductory material on bee biology and anatomy is concise but thorough and nicely illustrates many of the terms in the glossary. There’s a quick reference guide consisting of nine pages of clear dorsal images of bees to get you started while you’re working on your bee vocabulary and a long central section of more than 300 pages devoted to detailed descriptions of genera and species by family. Each family section opens with traits and features common to all, identification notes and taxonomy. The species sections include range maps, size, phenology, nesting habits, detailed descriptions and photos of most of the distinguishing features for males and females.

The binary keys occupy about 40 pages. The authors provide guidance on how to use the keys, and of course, there’s a glossary at the end. The first hurdle to using keys is the vocabulary. Many of the diagnostic elements are illustrated. My advice is to start with a few bees you know and work through the keys slowly, making sure the features cited at each bifurcation are clear; facility with the vocabulary will follow. It helps to have a pinned specimen and a hand lens available.

See page 22 for advice on photography. At a minimum, get a good dorsal shot to compare to the quick guide (pages 25 through 33). Other important features are wing venation and facial details. Chilled bees and sleeping bees are easy to photograph. Imagine my delight, as an amateur photographer, to find that male bees sleep in flowers or on grasses, sleep soundly and sleep late. They also return to the same flowers or dried stalks evening after evening.



**Before taking this shot of three male sweat bees (*Dieunomia nevadensis*) on dried cota (*Thelesperma megeapotamicum*) the author counted 30 settling in for the night.**

**Photo courtesy Pam Wolfe**





## **Hummingbird Trumpet (*Epilobium canum* subspecies *garrettii*)** **Story and photo by Terri Smith**

*Epilobium canum* (pronounced ep-i-lo-bi-um **can**-um) is a flowering plant in the Onagraceae (evening primrose) family. The genus name is derived from the Greek word *epi*, meaning upon and *lobos*, meaning lobe, referring to the position of the petals above the ovary. Other common names for this plant include California fuchsia and fire chalice. These semi-shrubby, herbaceous perennials are native primarily to California but are also found on the dry slopes and chaparral of Arizona and New Mexico north to Utah and Idaho.

*Epilobium* spp. are prized as hummingbird magnets during late summer and fall, when they are at their peak bloom. The stunning orange to scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers feed the hummingbirds on their southbound migration to their winter paradise.

Unfortunately, the hummingbird trumpet currently suffers from an identity crisis. For many years the plant was classified as belonging to the genus *Zauschneria*. More recently, American botanists moved this group of plants into the willow herb genus *Epilobium*. When you shop for hummingbird trumpet online or in a local nursery be prepared to find this plant listed as either *Epilobium* sp. or *Zauschneria* sp.

*Continued on page 10*



**Detail of a head-turning display in a garden just off Gonzales Road in Santa Fe**

**Landscape Use:** Hummingbird trumpets are tough, long-lived plants that tolerate dry slopes and rocky sites. They are deer resistant. The hybrid selection of *Epilobium canum* subspecies *garrettii* 'Orange Carpet' offers the best cold hardiness and drought tolerance for our high semi-arid steppe. This cultivar is a slow-spreading ground cover that eventually creates a carpet, as the cultivar name suggests, of blue-green foliage covered with late-season flowers. It is a good plant choice for tumbling over the edges of rocks and raised beds.

**Planting and care:** Plant *Epilobium canum* subspecies *garrettii* 'Orange Carpet' in well-drained, composted, dry or rocky soil in full sun to part sun. Pick a site with plenty of room for the plants to spread by underground stems (rhizomes). It is recommended to plant hummingbird trumpet from late spring to mid-summer to establish sufficient roots for our cold winters. They need little water once established but appreciate extra watering during dry winters while they are getting established and during the blooming process to extend the flowering time. Insulate the crowns (center of plant) during winter with dried leaves or other light mulch material. If needed, prune back the plants in mid-spring. Hummingbird trumpet requires little other maintenance.

**Plant type:** Herbaceous perennial

**Bloom time:** Mid-summer to fall

**Size:** 'Orange Carpet' grows 4 to 6 inches tall and 15 to 18 inches wide

**Sun:** Full sun to part sun

**Soil:** Dry, sandy to rocky, or composted garden soil that drains well; intolerant of heavy, clayey, poor-draining soils, especially in wet winter areas

**Water:** Drought tolerant once established; extra water while blooming

**USDA Zones:** 'Orange Carpet' - 5 to 9

**Elevation:** 'Orange Carpet' up to 8,125 feet

#### **References:**

Nold, Robert. "Zauschnerias." *The American Gardener*. July/August 2005.

Salman, David. "Pour on the Orange: Planting Zauschneria for Hummingbirds." *High Country Gardens Blog*. Accessed August 2023.

Shine, Meghan. "Hummingbird Trumpet." *Horticulture Magazine*. Oct. 25, 2010.



## Calendar of Educational Events

*All classes shown here are open to the public. A \$ indicates there is a cost to attend.*

*Master Gardeners are required to complete 10 hours of Continuing Education between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30 to maintain their Extension Master Gardener status. Be sure to post your hours in [Track It Forward](#) as soon as possible after completing an event so you don't forget as the year progresses.*

*The CE credit requirement does not apply to interns.*

### [New Mexico Native Plant Society | Santa Fe Chapter](#)

6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 13

["Conserving Forests and Wildlife in the Age of Megafires"](#) with Gavin M. Jones, Ph.D.

Free / 1 CE

["2024 Landscaping with Colorado Native Plants Conference"](#)

8 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Saturday, Feb. 24

Embassy Suites by Hilton Boulder / \$ / registration required / 1 CE per hour of participation



**BE BOLD.** Shape the Future.\*  
**College of Agricultural, Consumer  
and Environmental Sciences**

### [NMSU Ready, Set, GROW! Webinar Series](#)

NMSU's Cooperative Extension Service offers this free gardening series online at 3 p.m. the third Wednesday of each month.

Past presentations are recorded and available on demand. (1 CE per class)

### [Santa Fe Botanical Garden](#)

Check the [SFBG Event Calendar](#) for adult education courses

1 CE per hour of participation

### [Santa Fe Cactus & Succulent Club](#)

The club meets at 6:30 p.m. the third Tuesday of every month

Christ Lutheran Church, 1701 Arroyo Chamiso, Santa Fe.

Free / 1 CE

## [Santa Fe Community College Continuing Education](#)

9 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 3

["Growing Without Soil: Hydroponics and Aquaponics"](#) with Joe Pate  
\$ / registration required / 4 CE

7-9 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 6

["A Rose by Any Name is Easy to Grow"](#) with Bob Pennington  
\$ / registration required / 2 CE

9 a.m.-Noon Saturday, Feb. 10

["Greenhouse Design and Operation"](#) with Joe Pate  
\$ / registration required / 3 CE

7-9 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 20

["Gardening Good Enough to Eat"](#) with Bob Pennington  
\$ / registration required / 2 CE

## [Smithsonian "Let's Talk Gardens!" Series](#)

10 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 8

["Cultivating Wakandan Resilience: Afrofuturism & Gardening"](#)  
Free / registration required / 1 CE

To watch past webinars, visit the [Let's Talk Gardens! Video Library](#)  
(1 CE per hour of video watched)

## [The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation](#)

Tuesday, Feb. 27 – Thursday, Feb. 29

["Best Practices for Pollinator Summit" Webinar](#)  
\$ / registration required / 1 CE per hour of participation

### **2024 Volunteer Requirements for Master Gardeners and Interns** **10 CE | 14 OS | 6 PE**

Master Gardeners are required to complete a minimum of 30 hours of volunteer service to maintain their credentials. This includes 10 hours of continuing education (CE), 14 hours of operational support (OS) and six hours of public education (PE). The CE requirement does not apply to interns.





## SANTA FE PUBLIC LIBRARY

*Mark your calendars for “Natural New Mexico,” a series of programs presented by the Santa Fe Public Library that will explore the unique natural heritage of New Mexico and promote conservation efforts in the region. The programs are free to the public and will be held Saturdays at the Southside Branch Library, 6599 Jaguar Drive. For more details, visit the library’s website or call 505-955-2820. No registration required.*

**Master gardeners and interns will earn one continuing education (1 CE) credit for each program attended.**

### **“The Great Backyard Bird Count” 2-3 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 10 (1 CE)**

Enjoy bird watching? Pursue your pastime and contribute to scientific research at the same time by participating in the Great Backyard Bird Count. Each year at this time, bird enthusiasts help count the number of bird species present in an area prior to the spring migration to help scientists with their research. No experience necessary! This program will also introduce ways to get involved with other community science projects. Learn how to advance science and help our feathered friends!

### **“Pinyon Jay Conservation Project” 2-3 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 24 (1 CE)**

The iconic pinyon jay is one of the most genetically distinct and ecologically important species in North America. This beautiful bird is also suffering a precipitous decline throughout its habitat. Come and learn more about the pinyon jay, the role it plays in maintaining the biodiversity of the West and how we can help by engaging with community science projects. Presenter Peggy Darr, a wildlife biologist with over 20 years of experience, currently works as the New Mexico representative for Defenders of Wildlife.

### **“Spring Fever: Planning Your Pollinator Garden” 2-3 p.m. Saturday, March 9 (1 CE)**

Did you know that New Mexico has 1,000 species of native bees? Learn about the role native pollinator insects play in our ecosystem and how to support them by using host plants in your garden. Find out how to get a free native plant kit for planting a pollinator garden and get tips on garden maintenance for insect conservation. Plus: What’s happening with Monarch butterflies? Presenter Kaitlin Haase is the Southwest pollinator conservation specialist with the Xerces Society.

### **“Conservation in Santa Fe County Open Spaces” 4-5 p.m. Saturday, March 16 (1 CE)**

Learn about some of the natural resource management activities happening in Santa Fe County wild spaces! Some of the county’s open spaces are undeveloped wild areas that provide important habitat and migration corridors for pollinators and wild animals. Hear about fire mitigation, the positive impact beavers have had in increasing our water supply, the initial results of county erosion mitigation measures and other restoration activities happening in Santa Fe County.

### **“Water Wisdom for Santa Fe” 2-3:30 p.m. Saturday, March 30 (1 CE)**

Explore community resilience in hotter, drier times, and how each of us can conserve our precious water resources. We will learn about the beauty and magic of rain gardens and the problems they can solve. We will also get an overview of our local watershed. Native seeds, rebates and lots of planting resources will be available! Presenters:

- Morika Hensley, executive director, Santa Fe Watershed Association
- Christine Chavez, water conservation manager, city of Santa Fe
- Reese Baker, owner and founder of The RainCatcher Inc.

## New & Noteworthy

*Have you recently read a gardening-related article or book, visited a horticultural website or blog, listened to a podcast, or seen a nature show or documentary you think other gardeners would enjoy or find useful? Send a link to the newsletter (news.sfemg@gmail.com) and we'll try to include the information in the next issue. Note that some of these sources may have paywalls or advertisements.*

["The Garden Decoder: What Is 'Marcescence'?"](#) by Joy Yagid, *Gardenista* (Jan. 19)

["What's at stake?"](#) by James Wong, "Debunking Gardening Myths," *New Scientist* (Jan. 18)

["The International Garden Festival 2024 Will Be Held From June 22 To October 6, 2024 In Canada,"](#) *Canada Architecture News* (Jan. 18)

["14 Stunning Peach-Colored Flowers and Foliage Plants We Love"](#) by Miranda Crowell and Sandra Gerdes, *Better Homes & Gardens* (Jan. 18)

["Book Review: 'The Writer's Garden: How Gardens Inspired the World's Great Authors'"](#) by Jackie Bennett with photographs by Richard Hanson, reviewed by David Starkey, *Santa Barbara Independent* (Jan. 18)

["New Details Revealed for 2024 EPCOT International Flower & Garden Festival"](#) by Brooke Fehr, Walt Disney World Public Relations Manager (Jan. 16)

["8 Garden Trends That Will Be Everywhere in 2024"](#) by Leanne Potts, *Better Homes & Gardens* (Jan. 10)

["What is Lichen"](#) by Ashla Ajani, *Sierra* (Jan. 7)

["Extend the Holidays: How to Care for Poinsettias, Amaryllis, and Other Seasonal Houseplants"](#) by Joy Jagid, *Gardenista* (Jan. 4)

["10 Garden Trends We're Saying Goodbye to in 2024"](#) by Kristin Guy, *Sunset* (Jan. 3)

["The 10 Best New Mexico Gardens,"](#) *Tripadvisor* (2024)

["America Lost Its One Perfect Tree"](#) by Katherine J. Wu, *The Atlantic* (Dec. 24, 2023)

["Survivalist gardens and hot-weather fruits among 2024 trends, \[Royal Horticultural Society\] predicts"](#) by Helena Horton, *The Guardian* (Dec. 23)

["NMSU alumna, entomologist works to keep invasive crop pests under control"](#) by Carlos Carrillo López, NMSU news release (Dec. 18, 2023)

["NMSU Farmington science center builds agricultural resilience across the Four Corners region"](#) by Adriana M. Chávez, NMSU news release (Dec. 14, 2023)

["NMSU's Farmington science center supports efforts to promote Indigenous agricultural practices"](#) by Carlos Carrillo López, NMSU news release (Dec. 13, 2023)

["Follow the monarch on its dangerous 3,000-mile journey across the continent"](#) by Michelle Nijhuis with photographs and video by Jaime Rojo, *National Geographic* (Dec. 14, 2023)

["Why scientists are now racing to stop a mass plant extinction"](#) by Noa Leach, *BBC Science Focus* (Nov. 2, 2023)



**10 to 10:30 a.m. Saturdays on KSFR 101.1 FM | Streaming live at [ksfr.org](http://ksfr.org)**

### **FEB 3: Slow Food Santa Fe Outloud Edition**

Slow Food Santa Fe's Lissa Johnson and Nina Rosenberg interview Melanie Kirby, entomologist, beekeeper, member of Tortugas Pueblo, and extension educator for the land-grant program at the Institute of American Indian Arts, about implications of a changing climate on our pollinators and food systems.

### **FEB 10: The SFEMG Edition**

Join host Alexa Bradford in conversation with Historic Santa Fe Foundation Director Melanie McWhorter and Master Gardener Project Lead Ruthbeth Finerman, exploring the history and partnership of the El Zaguán gardens on Canyon Road.

### **FEB 17: Food, Farms and Friends Edition**

**TBD**

### **FEB 24: The Giant Veggie Gardener Edition**

Host Alexa Bradford talks with Jannine Cabossel, "The Tomato Lady," about what to do in your vegetable garden in March. See Jannine's blog at Giant Veggie Gardener.

You can find past episodes of *The Garden Journal* [here](#).

Email: [gardenjournal@ksfr.org](mailto:gardenjournal@ksfr.org)



## **Ask a Master Gardener**

If you have gardening questions, the SFEMG can help.

Pose your questions online [here](#).

We'll do some research and get back to you.