

The Pueblo Roots of Regenerative Gardening By John Farmer



Roxanne Swentzell. *Good Earth* (2021). Clay. Photo courtesy Roxanne Swentzell.

By integrating regenerative practices into your gardening, you can join other New Mexicans working to restore their local ecosystems. Regenerative gardening defines a type of gardening that moves beyond sustainability, which describes practices designed to maintain the land. Regeneration, by contrast, focuses on restoring the land to a state that existed prior to the infliction of harm. By implementing regenerative practices, you can transform even the most degraded land into a thriving habitat for plants, animals and your community. Recently, Roxanne Swentzell shared her thoughts about regenerative gardening with me. Although many may know her as a distinguished artist, she's also an enthusiastic advocate for regenerative gardening. In 1987 she co-founded the nonprofit Flowering Tree Permaculture Institute at Santa Clara Pueblo, which she also directs.

Unlike organic gardening and permaculture, definitions of regenerative gardening vary. Gardeners can be motivated by ecological, political, cultural or spiritual imperatives. But most prioritize soil health and practices that emulate natural processes. Common ones include choosing plants adapted to the local climate and geography, diversifying and rotating crops, using soil inoculants, composting, cover planting and no tilling, as well as alley cropping, forest farming and silvopasture. In New Mexico, these practices are indebted to techniques Ancestral Puebloans developed generations ago.

Ask a Master Gardener

Master Gardeners and interns will be at the Santa Fe Botanical Garden between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Sunday, Sept. 18, as part of [Museum Hill Community Day](#), when everyone gets in FREE!

In this issue ...

The Pueblo Roots of Regenerative Gardening	1
A Message from the SFEMG President	5
Cherry Skullcap (<i>Scutellaria suffrutescens</i>)	8
Convergent Lady Beetle	10
Please Be Seeded	11
Calendar	12
Supporting Santa Fe's Bee Population	13
New & Noteworthy	14
The Garden Journal Radio Show	15

***** NOTICE *****

**There will be no
 October 2022 SFEMG Newsletter.**

**Look for the final issue of the year
 on November 1.**

Our Mission

Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners is a nonprofit volunteer organization whose mission is to learn, teach and promote locally sustainable gardening through reliable, current research-based practices.

sfemg.org

SFEMG is one of more than a dozen county-based Master Gardener programs run under the auspices of New Mexico State University's College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences.

aces.nmsu.edu

NMSU is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer and educator.

NMSU Cooperative Extension Service
 Santa Fe County Extension Office

3229 Rodeo Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87507
 505.471.4711

santafeextension.nmsu.edu

Tom Dominguez

Santa Fe County
 Extension Agriculture Agent

Wendy Wilson

SFEMG President

Kathy Haq

SFEMG Newsletter Editor
news.sfemg@gmail.com



Continued from Page 1

As Swentzell observes, “Traditional Pueblo farming practices are valuable in these times because of Pueblo people’s knowledge of the land and the crops that have been grown in their area for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. We live in the high desert, one of the hardest places to grow crops. We’ve been dealing with very dry, hot, cold, short-seasoned and poor-soil conditions. Our ancestors figured out how to farm this land and create a relationship that’s far beyond just growing crops. Traditional farming means being intimate with our environment, learning what it has to teach us, so we don’t harm the animals, plants, water, air and soil. Being respectful to all life forms that call this place home guarantees we’ll be taken care of by them. Traditional Pueblo farming is needed because in our western consumer mindset, we’ve come to a crossroads: are we going to continue to destroy our environment and go extinct, or learn a different way to care for ourselves and each other without harming the world around us? Pueblo teachings of care and respect are one way to help choose a better path.”

Indeed, healthy soils improve water quality, yield more resilient and nutritious crops and make communities more food-secure. When implemented widely, regenerative practices can even mitigate climate change by removing carbon from the atmosphere and sequestering it in the soil. They can also foster community.

From Swentzell’s perspective, regenerative gardening can be “a community event. I don’t just think of humans, but of a guild of relationships between all parts to create sustainability. The plants, birds, insects, sunlight, water, microorganisms, fungi, people, animals, soil, stories, songs and prayers all work together to help each other do well. Children watching the wonderful exchanges that happen in a healthy ecosystem learn about community and how the exchanges can help everyone.”

Swentzell recounted that this summer Flowering Tree worked on “healing a piece of damaged earth by using no-till practices; adding more animal, plant and insect life; and enjoying learning what worked and being humbled by what we didn’t understand yet. We had a wonderful summer with four young teenagers, three geese, five turkeys, two new beehives and a whole lot of weeds.” Visit www.floweringtreepermaculture.org for project updates. And reach out to your own neighbors to scale up your regenerative gardening efforts and build community at the same time.



Summer intern Trishelle Chavez holds a yucca basket she made at Flowering Tree Permaculture Institute. Photo courtesy Roxanne Swentzell.

For more about regenerative gardening, see Page 4



Implementing Regenerative Gardening Practices at Home

By John Farmer

IF you'd like to implement regenerative gardening practices at home, first recognize that whether you live in an urban, suburban or rural area, your community is an ecosystem of which you're a part. Then define your goals: grow nutritious food, provide habitat for wildlife, offset your carbon footprint? Identify which regenerative practices will help you best achieve those goals and develop an action plan, budget and timeline.

START by removing impervious surfaces to allow water to infiltrate the ground. Enrich the soil by laying on compost and cover it with mulch to protect it from ultraviolet radiation and wind and water erosion. To foster soil aggregates, preserve rhizospheres and reduce carbon dioxide release, don't till. And if you're comfortable with a less tidy aesthetic, leave spent plants and even non-noxious weeds to add biomass – and provide winter habitat for beneficial insects.

THEN expand biodiversity. Check out seeds from the [Santa Fe Seed Library](#) – they're more likely to be adapted to thrive here. Incorporate a broad range of plants, including a healthy percentage of natives, to attract a variety of pollinators and other beneficials. Explore planting a food forest or forest garden by layering trees, shrubs, vines and forbs. Use allelopathic plants to regulate plant growth.

IF YOUR BUDGET PERMITS, install a rainwater catchment system to capture roof runoff, a gray water diversion system to harvest household water and a drip irrigation and a pumice wick system to irrigate your garden with this water. Depending on your terrain, build armored berms, swales, medialunas and Zuni bowls to encourage rainwater to infiltrate the soil more slowly and reduce erosion. Visit the SNaPP Native Plant Demonstration Gardens at the Santa Fe County Extension Office for examples.

References:

Scott E. Ingram and Robert C. Hunt, eds. *Traditional Arid Lands Agriculture: Understanding the Past for the Future*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2015.

Arohi Sharma, Lara Bryant and Ellen Lee. [Regenerative Agriculture: Farm Policy for the 21st Century](#). New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, 2022.

Roxanne Swentzell and Patricia M. Perea, eds. *The Pueblo Food Experience Cookbook: Whole Food of Our Ancestors*. Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 2016.

James A. Vlasich. *Pueblo Indian Agriculture*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2005.



A Message from SFEMG Board President Wendy Wilson

How planting guilds can transform your garden into a high-performing, pollinator-seducing, water-retentive, wind-mediating plant paradise

Can you imagine a grouping of plants that hosts butterfly and moth larvae (caterpillars), provides wildlife habitat and feeds pollinators, birds, animals and humans throughout the year? Where close-planting shades the soil and retains moisture? An area where maintenance allows leaves, twigs and blown-in debris to remain and increase soil biomass and microbes? Where strategic placement of plants brings micronutrients from the depths to the upper layers of soil, reduces and redirects wind, and anchors the soil? And is beautiful? You can accomplish these things and more with guild planting.

[Texas Master Gardeners](#) describe a permaculture guild as “a community of mutually beneficial plants that reduces the gardener’s work and also helps wildlife and the environment.” They add, “The guild provides disease control, fertilizer, and pollination, which makes the guild healthy and low maintenance.”

To establish a guild, select one or more keystone plants – plants native to our ecoregion that host large numbers of butterfly and moth larvae. These plants also provide critical food and shelter to pollinators, other beneficial insects, birds and animals throughout the year. Combine with other natives and plants you love and create horticultural magic.

Check out the National Wildlife Federation’s online [Native Plant Finder](#) – a collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Delaware – to see which plants are identified as keystone plants in Santa Fe County. Among those listed are:

Trees: Oak (*Quercus*), crabapple, apple (*Malus*), plum/cherry (*Prunus*), poplar (*Populus*, require more water), New Mexico privet (*Forestiera neomexicana*), pine (*Pinus*), fir (*Abies*), spruce (*Picea*), New Mexico locust (*Robinia neomexicana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus*), juniper (*Juniperus*)

Shrubs: Sumac (*Rhus*) currant (*Ribes*), sage (*Artemisia*), rabbitbrush or chamisa (*Chrysothamnus*), rose (*Rosa*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus*), yucca (*Yucca*), cinquefoil (*Potentilla*), raspberry (*Rubus*), dogwood (*Cornus*), elderberry (*Sambucus*), ninebark (*Physocarpus*) and Apache plume (*Fallugia*)

Continued on Page 6

Continued from Page 5

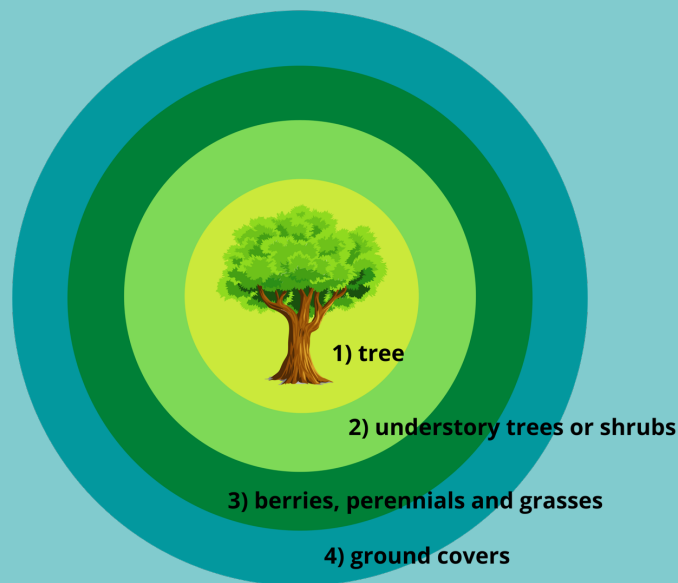
Perennials: bear grass (*Nolina*), sunflower (*Helianthus*), goldenrod (*Solidago*), beardtongue (*Penstemon*), lupine (*Lupinus*), milkvetch (*Astragalus*), native cranesbill/geranium (*Geranium*), milkweed (*Asclepias*), sage (*Salvia*), jimsonweed (*Datura*), Rocky Mountain bee plant (*Cleome serrulata*), blanket flower (*Gaillardia*), bee balm (*Monarda*), hummingbird mint (*Hyssop*) and many asters (family Asteraceae)

Grasses: grama (*Bouteloua*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium*), dropseed (*Sporobolus*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum*), muhly (*Muhlenbergia*) and ricegrass (*Oryzopsis*)

Cactus: Cholla (*Cylindropuntia*), prickly pear (*Opuntia*), nipple (*Mammillaria*), fishhook (*Mammillaria*, *Echinomastus* or *Sclerocactus*) and hedgehog (*Echinocereus*)

For a complete list, go to the [Native Plant Finder](#) and enter your ZIP Code.

When designing a guild there is a principal plant, generally a tree, that sits at the center of concentric rings of plantings. In the second ring, understory trees (smaller trees that thrive in partial shade) or shrubs are placed. Berries, perennials and grasses can be interspersed in the third ring. Finally, ground covers are placed to protect exposed soil and provide shelter/protection for wildlife.



Plants are spaced so that as they mature they will shade the soil and help retain moisture. In Santa Fe, this may feel overcrowded, but the proximity will encourage the roots to interweave and stabilize the soil. Additionally, by placing deep-rooted plants next to more shallow-rooted plants, water and soil nutrients are maximized. As wildlife inhabits your guild, the close planting provides habitat and protection for creatures as they mate, raise young, shelter and feed. When the plants drop their leaves and decompose, the soil biomass (natural mulch) and microbes increase, bringing nutrients to the upper layers of the soil.

Several guilds can be connected to create a hedgerow that will reduce and redirect wind. Disrupting wind flow can protect other plants in your yard and as the guild matures it can also provide shade for your house, keeping it cooler in the summer.

Continued on Page 7

So, what would I put in a guild? Here are several planting ideas:

Example 1:

Gambel Oak (*Quercus gambelii*), golden currant (*Ribes aureum*) little bluestem grass (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), purple geranium (*Geranium caespitosum*)

Advantages:

- Oak - host plant and nuts for wildlife
- Currants – early flowers/fruit for birds/people
- Coneflower – flowers/seed
- Grass – movement/fall through winter, seeds for birds
- Purple geranium – flowers, ground cover
- Added bonus: great fall foliage

Example 2:

Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), three leaf sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), goldenrod (*Solidago wrightii*), aster (*Heterotheca villosa*, *Macaeranthera tanacetefolia*), Siskiyou Blue fescue (*Festuca* 'Siskiyou Blue') or pink muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)

Advantages:

- Hawthorn – flowers/berries for birds (especially in late winter)
- Sumac – spring color/fall foliage/shelter
- Goldenrod/asters – key flowers for pollinators in fall
- Grasses – movement/fall through winter seeds for birds

Example 3:

Limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*), native roses (*Rosa woodsii*) or raspberries (*Rubus deliciosus*), bee balm (*Monarda fistulosa*), sulfur buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*) and pineleaf penstemon (*Penstemon pinifolius*)

Advantages:

- Pine – shelter/nuts with cones
- Roses – flowers/hips for birds/animals, holiday decorating and tea (good source of vitamin C)
- Raspberries – flowers/berries for you and animals
- Bee balm – flowers/soil stability
- Sulfur buckwheat - flowers/all season ground cover
- Penstemon – flowers/ground cover

Please consider these examples merely as guides. Using keystone plants with other natives gives you unlimited combinations. Good growing!

Resources:

Permaculture Guild Design

Toby Hemenway. *Gaia's Garden*. Chelsea Green Publishing. 2009,

Plant Selections

- Lauren Springer Ogden. *The Undaunted Garden: Planting for Weather-Resilient Beauty*. Fulcrum Publishing. 2010.
- George Oxford Miller. *Native Plant Gardening for Birds, Bees and Butterflies*. Adventure Publications. 2021.
- Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners' Santa Fe Native Plant Project: [A Guide to Native Plants for the Santa Fe Landscape](#) (downloadable PDF).



Cherry Skullcap (*Scutellaria suffrutescens*)

By Terri Smith

Scutellaria (pronounced skoot-el-AR-ee-ah) is a genus of flowering plants in the *Lamiaceae* (mint) family. As the [Missouri Botanical Garden](#) points out on its website, the “Genus name comes from the Latin word *scutella* meaning a small dish or saucer in reference to the shape of the persistent calyx after the flowers fade.” The species name *suffrutescens* means shrubby or bushy; part of the plant does not die back during winter. The common English name, skullcap, refers to the shape of the flower, which resembles a Medieval military helmet.



Scutellaria suffrutescens and *Scutellaria* 'Dark Violet' | Photo by Terri Smith

There are about 300 species of *Scutellaria* growing around the world. In traditional Chinese medicine *Scutellaria* has been used for over 2,000 years as a remedy for inflammatory conditions. In Europe, skullcap has been used to treat epilepsy. Here in North America there are more than 90 native *Scutellaria* varieties, including *Scutellaria suffrutescens*, a pink blooming species originally found in Mexico. Native American tribes used *Scutellaria* as a medicinal herb to regulate menstruation, to cure rabies and as a bitter tonic for the kidneys ([Joshee, et. al.](#)).

Continued on Page 9

Landscape use: *Scutellaria suffrutescens* features tiny, tubular, two-lipped pink flowers that bloom all summer atop small, rounded, gray-green foliage. It is often sold as 'Cherry' skullcap in nurseries. It is deer and rabbit resistant. It has no serious disease or insect problems. The flowers attract butterflies, hummingbirds and other beneficial insects. Bumble bees especially like this native plant. The mounding habit of skullcap makes it a perfect perennial for the front of the garden or along the edge of a path or a patio. It also makes a lovely ground cover, especially on a slope, in a rockery or in a naturalized area of the garden.

Planting and care: Cherry skullcap is intolerant of wet soil. Plant it in an area with rocky, sandy, or "average" soil (not clay) with good drainage. Low fertility soil is preferred. Both spring and early autumn planting will work well for skullcap. The plant is quite drought tolerant once established.

Propagation: Propagate by cuttings.

Hybrids of *Scutellaria suffrutescens*: Two hybrid skullcaps growing in Santa Fe are *Scutellaria* 'Violet Cloud' and *Scutellaria* 'Dark Violet'. *Scutellaria* 'Violet Cloud' can be seen growing at the Santa Fe Botanical Garden. *Scutellaria* 'Dark Violet' is a hybrid that blooms all summer and grows more compactly than *Scutellaria suffrutescens*. Visit our SFEMG Native Plant Demonstration Gardens at 3229 Rodeo Road to view 'Cherry' skullcap growing next to 'Dark Violet' skullcap.



Bumble bee foraging on *Scutellaria suffrutescens*
Photo by Scott Zona [CC BY-NC 2.0](#)

Bloom time: late spring to late summer
Size: 4-8 inches tall by 12-18 inches wide
Sun: full sun or morning sun with afternoon shade
Soil: sandy, rocky or average soil with good drainage, low fertility soil, dry soil. Intolerant of wet soil
Water: low water requirements once established
USDA zones: 6-10

Reference:
Scott Ogden, *Gardening Success with Difficult Soils: Limestone, Alkaline Clay, and Caliche*. Taylor Publishing Company. 1992. *Scutellaria* is discussed on pages 128 and 178.

"Plant for the garden you will have five years from now."

– American journalist and humorist Michelle Slatalla,
creator of the outdoor design blog, *Gardenista*

Backyard Bugs

Convergent Lady Beetle (*Hippodamia convergens*)

Narrative by Pam Wolfe | Photos by Kathy Haq



Left to right: larvae and a pupa on Russian Olive and the adult convergent lady beetle

Perhaps the most recognizable beneficial predatory insect, the adult lady beetle is 3 to 8 mm long, round to oval, often red or orange but some species are black, brown, gray or yellow. Most species have spots and other markings that may help with identification. Adults overwinter in leaf litter, under rocks and bark, or other protected spaces – sometimes in buildings. A mated female will lay [20 to 1,000 eggs](#) in spring, under leaves or on stems of plants, usually near an aphid infestation. Larvae will feed for 20 to 30 days before attaching to a leaf to pupate for 3 to 12 days.

The most abundant member of the family Coccinellidae – in part because it is easy to rear and ship and is thus the species sold by insectaries for aphid control – the convergent lady beetle is widespread in north America. This is a migratory species, so adults will migrate prior to feeding and laying eggs. Maintaining a beetle-friendly habitat (conservation biological control) is a more reliable route than purchase to incorporating lady beetles into a pest management program. In addition to aphids, lady beetles and their voracious larvae will feed on insect eggs and larvae, mites, white flies, scale and thrips.



We are here to help!

If you have a gardening question, Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners are available to help.

Just go to sfemg.org and pose your question. We'll do some research and get back to you.

Please Be Seeded

Saturday, September 17

Collecting and Growing Native Seeds

10 a.m.-1 p.m. | Santa Fe County Extension Campus, 3229 Rodeo Road

Announcing a FREE, hands-on workshop on collecting and growing seeds from the native plants that support our native pollinators. Learn how seeds from native plants are being used to restore lands scarred by fire, flood and erosion. Explore seed cleaning techniques and enjoy a delicious meal.

- 10:00** Welcome with Tom Dominguez, Santa Fe County Extension Agriculture Agent
- 10:05** Introduction to native plant materials development and native seed practices and applications, Maria Mullins, Assistant Southwest Director, Institute for Applied Ecology
- 10:20** Growing Native Plants to Support Biodiversity and Soil Health, Isabelle Jenniches, co-founder, New Mexico Healthy Soil Working Group
- 10:30** Tour of Native Plant Demonstration Gardens, Pam Wolfe, Co-Project Leader, Santa Fe Native Plant Project
- 10:45** Hands-on native seed collecting of cowpen daisy (*Verbesina encelioides*), horsetail milkweed (*Asclepias subverticillata*) and blanket flower (*Gaillardia pulchella* and *Gaillardia aristata*).
- 11:15** Hands-on seed cleaning using screens and seed aspirator
- Noon** Lunch (provided by Seeding Regenerative Agriculture)

Class is free and open to the public, but [registration is required](#) because of space limitations. Bring hat, gloves, water, sunscreen and sturdy shoes.

This program is presented by [SFEMG Seed Stewards](#) in partnership with the [Institute for Applied Ecology](#), [Santa Fe Native Plant Project \(SNaPP\)](#), [New Mexico Healthy Soil Working Group](#), and [Seeding Regenerative Agriculture](#).



Institute for
Applied Ecology



SRA | Seeding Regenerative
Agriculture



FREE public education series for the home gardener

Saturday, September 24

How to Save Seeds and Contribute to the Resiliency of Santa Fe Gardens 1-3 p.m., Santa Fe County Extension Campus, 3229 Rodeo Road

Participants will learn the basics of harvesting, processing and storage of a variety of seeds. The class will include hands-on demonstrations and materials covering basic seed-saving methods for vegetables, herbs and flowers.



Presented by Santa Fe Seed Stewards and Master Gardeners Susie Sonflieth and Diane Pratt

Calendar

Please read the fine print!

- Master Gardeners must complete 10 hours of continuing education (CE) by Nov. 30 and are encouraged to record CE credit hours in [Track It Forward](#) as soon as possible after completing the activity. **Note: SFEMG no longer uses the NMSU database for tracking volunteer hours that was piloted in 2021.**
- If there is a dollar sign, there is a fee.
- The acronym "phc" means Master Gardeners can earn 1 credit hour of continuing education for each hour attended.
- If there are other opportunities, suggestions, or questions please send them to Stephanie Deutsch: deutsch.stephanie@gmail.com

Tuesday, Sept. 6 – Thursday, Nov. 10

[My Water, My Watershed Field Trip \(Weekly Volunteer Opportunity\)](#)

Santa Fe Watershed Association / 4 CE per trip

Saturday, Sept. 17-Saturday, Nov. 12

[Introduction to Plant Sciences](#)

New York Botanical Garden / \$ / 2 CE per class

2 Consecutive Saturdays, Sept. 17 and 24

[The Native Garden in Fall](#)

New York Botanical Garden / \$ / 4 CE

Tuesday, Sept. 20

[Habitat for Pollinators – Success, Next Steps, Ready for Winter](#)

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation / 1 CE

Wednesday, Sept. 21

[“The 10 Most Common Plant Diagnoses” with Phil Lujan, NMSU Plant Diagnostic Clinic](#)

New Mexico State University “Ready, Set, GROW!” Webinar / 1 CE phc

Thursday, Sept. 29

[Bring Back the Pollinators: Providing Nesting Habitat for Bees](#)

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation / 1 CE

Friday, Oct. 7

[Building Community Capacity Through Farming](#)

New York Botanical Garden / \$ / 1 CE

Saturday, Oct. 15

[Greenhouse Design and Operation](#)

Santa Fe Community College / \$ / 3 CE

Saturday, Oct. 29

[Simple Greywater Systems](#)

Santa Fe Community College / \$ / 3 CE



Supporting Santa Fe's Bee Population

Just as many in Santa Fe are working to provide permanent housing for the city's residents, others are working to provide safe and welcoming habitat for the many species of bees that call Santa Fe home. Several new "bee hotels" have cropped up in the city in recent months, and more are planned. The hotels near the Santa Fe River and in Railyard Park include informative interpretive signage.



Another bee hotel, designed by [Keep Santa Fe Beautiful](#) Board Member Rick Martinez, was scheduled to be installed in Calle Alvarado Park on Aug. 26 (just past the newsletter's deadline).

Santa Fe is a Bee City USA affiliate, with more than 20 community partners involved in projects to support bees and other pollinators, according to the [Santa Fe New Mexican](#).

If you are interested in providing nests for native bees, see the [Xerces Society's fact sheet](#) on providing nest sites for native bees and nesting boxes for bumble bees.



Photos from top to bottom: Randall Davey Audubon Center & Sanctuary, the [Camino Escondido Native Bee Hotel](#) adjacent to the Santa Fe River and the [Railyard Stewards' Native Bee House & Science Station](#) in Railyard Park | Photos by Kathy Haq

Tree Care and Landscaping Volunteer Opportunity at the Santa Fe National Cemetery, 501 N. Guadalupe St.

Saluting Branches, a national nonprofit organization that works to honor American service men and women by organizing tree and landscape care for property dedicated to veterans, needs volunteers for a full Day of Service on **Wednesday, Sept. 28**. For more information, see:

<https://www.salutingbranches.org/location/nm-sante-fe-national-cemetery/>. Master Gardeners and interns who participate should indicate that they are with Santa Fe Extension Master Gardeners.

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.**

["Gentle insect control: Or, killing them softly"](#) by Laurie McGrath, shared with permission of *HOME/Santa Fe New Mexican* August 2022)

["Only Two States Have Passed 'Right to Garden Laws.' Will Others Follow?"](#) by Katherine Kornei, *Civil Eats*, Aug. 20, 2022)

["Diet for a hotter climate: five plants that could help feed the world"](#) by Cecilia Nowell, *The Guardian* (Aug. 20, 2022)

["How often should you water a succulent? The important steps to take care of your plant"](#) by Evan Hecht, *USA Today* (Aug. 17, 2022)

["The evergreen tree that outlasted the dinosaurs is now endangered"](#) by Katie Hunt, *CNN* (Aug. 17, 2022)

["Agave: The New Drought-Tolerant California Crop?"](#) by Emily C. Dooley, University of California, Davis, press release (Aug. 11, 2022)

["A brief history of the walled garden and how to make the most of one now"](#) by Tabi Jackson Gee, *House & Garden* (Aug. 11, 2022)

["The Garden Decoder: What Is a 'Keystone Plant?'"](#) by Kier Holmes, *Gardenista* (Aug. 10, 2022)

["6 Genius Ways to Use Up Extra Tomatoes and Veggies"](#) by Molly Jasinski, *Birds & Blooms* (Aug. 10, 2022)

["Tools & Tricks: Gardening with Arthritis"](#) by Joy Yagid, *Gardenista* (Aug. 9, 2022)

["Is Spectracide Malathion Dangerous?"](#) by Teo Spengler, *Expert Gardener, Hunker* (Aug. 8, 2022)

["NMSU Extension, NMDA, NM Farm and Livestock Bureau partner on Here to Help NM project"](#) by Tiffany Acosta, NMSU press release (Aug. 8, 2022)

["Growing Cereal Crops With Less Fertilizer: Discovery Could Reduce Nitrogen Pollution, Save Farmers Billions"](#) by Emily C. Dooley, University of California, Davis, press release (Aug. 5, 2022)

["USDA Increases Funding for Partnerships to Safeguard, Restore Wetland Ecosystems"](#) U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service press release (Aug. 4, 2022)

["'Great Gardens' on Nowness: Inside the Minds of the Most Influential Gardeners"](#) by Kendra Wilson, *Gardenista* (Aug. 5, 2022)

["10 Favorites: The Best Plant ID Apps"](#) by Joy Yagid, *Gardenista* (Aug. 3, 2022)

["Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research Grant to Help Improve Vineyard Soil Health"](#) by FFAR staff, University of California, Davis, press release (Aug. 3, 2022)

The Garden Journal Radio Show



Every Saturday
10 to 10:30 a.m. on KSFR 101.1 FM

September 3: Slow Food Santa Fe Outloud Edition

Hosts Lissa Johnson and Nina Rosenberg interview the farmers participating in Slow Food's September 14 farm tour: Astrid Yankosky and Osiris Nasnan, The Vagabond Farmers; Sirivishnu Khalsa, Khalsa Family Farms; and Don Bustos, Santa Cruz Farm and Greenhouses.

September 10: SFEMG Edition

New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission Director Rolf Schmidt-Petersen and Colorado River Basin Bureau Chief Ali Effati join co-hosts Christine Salem and Alexa Bradford to discuss the Colorado River crisis.

September 17: Soil Stories Edition

Host Carrie Core talks with David R. Montgomery and Anne Bilke of Dig2Grow, authors of the environmental trilogy: *Dirt*, about the plight of soil and what we've done to it since the dawn of agriculture; *The Hidden Half of Nature*, a revealing exploration of how microbial life underpins the health of soil and even our own bodies; and now *Growing a Revolution*, a way to transform farming practices so that agriculture can help cure what ails the land.

September 24: Home Grown New Mexico Edition

Jannine Cabossel, "The Tomato Lady," shares tips and techniques for backyard vegetable gardening and a to-do list for October. See more at [Giant Veggie Gardener](#).

October 1: Slow Food Santa Fe Outloud Edition

Hosts Lissa Johnson and Nina Rosenberg interview Hilary Kilpatric and Andrea Abedi of [The Kitchen Table](#), the new commercial kitchen they're opening this fall in Santa Fe to support the local food economy.

October 8: SFEMG Edition

Bill McDorman, a leader in the national seed-saving movement and former executive director of Native Seed/Search and Rocky Mountain Seed Alliance, joins co-hosts Christine Salem and Alexa Bradford.

October 15: Soil Stories Edition

William DeBuys, author of 10 books, including *A Great Aridness: Climate Change and the Future of the American West* and *Enchantment and Exploitation and the Life and Hard Times of a New Mexico Mountain Range*, speaks with Host Carrie Core.

October 22: SFEMG Edition

County Extension Agriculture Agent Tom Dominguez invites New Mexico State University and Extension educators to the program to share garden news, tips and talk.

October 29: Home Grown New Mexico Edition

Jannine Cabossel, "The Tomato Lady," shares tips and techniques for backyard vegetable gardening and a to-do list for November. See more at [Giant Veggie Gardener](#).

You can find past episodes of *The Garden Journal* here at sfemg.org.