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September 2004

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

(formerly NW Native Plant Newsletter)

Wild Onions:

Photos and descriptions by author/photographer Don Eastman



**Our landscape makeover project
takes a giant step forward**

Published by The Wild Garden: Hansen's Northwest Native Plant Database

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

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About this Web Magazine

This Journal was created under the direction of Wally Hansen – a dedicated Grower, Aficionado and Passionate Lover of Northwest Native Plants.

This Journal is not 'commercial.' Our goals are:

A — To generate interest, even passion, concerning the magnificent Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest.

B — To help you create your own Native Plant Gardens, large or small, for home or work.

C — To help you propagate and “grow on” those species that interest you the most.

D — To inform both Home Gardeners and interested Professionals of many disciplines concerning trends and news items from my little corner of the world.

E — To help the reader enjoy native plants more by understanding the historical and cultural role of native plants (i.e.—use by Native Americans, Pioneers, Early Botanists, etc.).



Amelanchier alnifolia
(Serviceberry)

© Heidi D. Hansen



On the Cover

Wild Onions

Perennial and trouble-free, the Northwest Native Onions are great for the garden and excellent as cut flowers. Whether you take them inside or enjoy them in your yard, these blooms will not dissappoint. Extremely long lasting flowers are a treasured quality.

Our native onions are also edible! Native people who introduced Lewis and Clark to these plants shared their dietary and medicinal uses. They were even used as valued items in trading.

See more of these blooming bulbs in our feature article, beginning on page 7.



Allium macrum (Rock Onion)
Photo © Donald C. Eastman



Rare plant puzzle

Check this page in October when we resume this feature!



Each month in our Journal we show a photo of a “mystery” plant. If you can identify it correctly, send an email to Wally at plants@nwplants.com with the botanical name and we’ll send you a high quality print of a Heidi Hansen original botanical watercolor!

Keep your eyes open and your cameras at the ready. You may even spot one of our future puzzlers in your autumn travels.

Good luck!
Wally

: Maple, Early October
(*Acer circinatum*)

watercolor © 2001 Heidi D. Hansen



To Do List

Caring for your NW Native Plant Garden



Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
Photo © Wally Hansen

-- Plant! Put plants grown in pots into the landscape (not bareroot) while there is still Fall "warmth" in the soil for a head start on new spring roots.

-- Clean out around native plants, rake up and if leaves seem to be infected, burn them.

-- Prepare now to spray dormant deciduous trees with Bordeaux mixture in the winter - maybe twice. Get sprays on before Spring bud break. You can buy ready mixed bordeaux but best to mix your own. Here is the recipe -

1 gallon water

8 tsp spray lime

8 tsp powdered copper sulfate.

Purists that never use sprays, use this mix. This is a very old, primitive method and you will NOT be using modern poisons. This is nature's gift for survival. This ancient ritual probably saved some of your ancestors from starvation. It is equivalent to early native Americans putting a dead fish in the ground together with corn seeds.

This mix stops all kinds of wicked damage from many plant diseases. **USE BEFORE SPRING BUD BREAK!!!**



Ornamental Onions

Naturally Beautiful NW Native Perennials



Don Eastman is a long time Oregon resident with a wonderful gift for photography. He devotes much of his time to capturing our Northwest Native Plants on film.

Don has graciously allowed us to show his photographs on these pages (and on our cover!). He wrote the descriptions we include here and permitted us to use the little maps to illustrate the known distribution of each of these beautiful native onions.

Photos, descriptions and distribution maps were originally published in Don's book, *Rare and Endangered Plants of Oregon*.

Thanks, Don!



Bolander's onion

(*Allium bolanderi* Wats.)

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*). This wild onion of southwest Oregon is threatened in Oregon but more common in California. It grows in clayey soil, in gravelly areas, and sometimes on serpentine.

Allium bolanderi is about ten inches tall, with two leaves about the same height; its stem is topped by an umbel of six to twenty-five flowers. The tepals (petals and sepals) are similar in shape and color, and about equal in size. They are slightly less than one-half inch long, white to rosy pink with pink midribs, and sharply pointed. The inner petals may have finely toothed margins. The stamens are about one-half the length of the petals, and have pinkish anthers. It blooms from May to July.

Photo © Donald C. Eastman

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Ornamental Onions, continued



Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Nevius' onion



(*Allium douglasii* Hook. Var. *nevii* [Wats.] Ownbey & Mingrone.)

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*).

This wild onion is endemic to a small area at the east end of the Columbia gorge, in Hood River and Wasco counties in Oregon, and Klickitat County in Washington. It grows in moist grassy places which may be wet in the spring but later become dry. Its populations are considered stable in Oregon at present, but could become threatened in the foreseeable future.

Allium douglasii var. *nevii* is a very attractive onion with its tall stems (sixteen inches) topped with a ball-shaped umbel of deep pink to sometimes nearly white flowers. The stamens are equal in length to the tepals which are about one-third of an inch long. The stem, not thickened below the umbel, is longer than the leaves which are channeled, sometimes curved, sometimes straight. It blooms in May.

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Ornamental Onions, continued



Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Rock onion



(*Allium macrum* Wats.).

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*).

This rare but currently stable onion may be found in dry gravelly soil, in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon, north into southeastern Washington and south to Klamath County.

Allium macrum is generally six to eight inches tall, exceeded in length by the narrow leaves. The sharply-tipped tepals are white to pale pink with distinct purplish midveins. The stamens, about equal to the tepals in length, have reddish-purple anthers. It blooms in April and May.

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Ornamental Onions, continued



Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Swamp onion

(*Allium madidum* Wats.)

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*).

As its common name implies, swamp onion prefers wet areas in which to grow. It is found in the Blue and Wallowa mountains of eastern Oregon, and in Valley and Adams counties in Idaho. At present it is very limited in abundance and range, but currently stable.

The leaves of *Allium madidum* are generally shorter than the scape (flowering stem), about one-quarter of an inch thick, and channeled. Its scape may be ten inches tall. The flowers are white to pinkish and have tepals about one-third of an inch long with green midribs. The bulblets which form around the bulb distinguish it from similar species. It blooms in May and June.



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Ornamental Onions, continued



Broad-stemmed onion



(*Allium platycaule* Wats.).

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*).

In Oregon, it is found only in southern Lake County. It is more common in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California and Nevada. Though its range is small in Oregon it is considered to be currently stable.

Also called the Pink Star Onion, *Allium platycaule* has deep rose flowers shaped like stars. Each individual flower is constricted immediately above its ovary. The flower clusters are dense numbering as many as thirty to ninety in one cluster. Both the leaves and the stem are broad and flattened. The leaves are

Photo © Donald C. Eastman

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Ornamental Onions, continued



Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Many-flowered onion



(*Allium pleianthum* Wats.).

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*).

Found only in the heavy, sticky clay of the John Day Valley in central Oregon, this rare endemic is limited in abundance throughout its narrow range but is currently stable.

The stem of *Allium pleianthum* is oblique to the bulb, flattened, and winged on both sides. It is short, usually less than four inches tall. The leaves, too, are flattened, generally falcate, and much longer than the scape. The tepals, one-half inch long, are pale pink to lavender, lance-shaped, with sharply pointed tips. It blooms in April.

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Ornamental Onions, continued



Photo © Donald C. Eastman

One-leaved onion

(*Allium unifolium* Kell.).

Lily Family (*Liliaceae*).

This onion, common in California especially in the San Francisco Bay area, is indeed rare in Oregon where it is known from only one disjunct population along the Yamhill River southwest of Willamina near the Yamhill-Polk County lines.

Allium unifolium is a misnamed onion as it normally has two, sometimes three and four leaves instead of one. Its flowering stem grows up to sixteen inches tall; its leaves are somewhat flattened and considerably shorter than the stem. The flowers are pink with tepals over one-half inch long, becoming papery when in fruit. It blooms in June.



Invasive Plant or Friendly Native?

Who decides what plants are invasive and why? Here are some answers.

The National Park Service is the official keeper of the list of invasive/alien plants. Within the NPS parent website, the Plant Conservation Alliance's Alien Plant Working Group has a website called "Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas." They have a compiled national list of invasive plants infesting natural areas throughout the U.S., with background information on the problem of invasive species, illustrated fact sheets that include plant descriptions, native range, distribution and habitat in the U.S., management options, suggested alternative native plants, and other information. They've created a wonderful document answering the basic questions called "What the heck is an invasive plant?" We are pleased to share the information therein contained.

Note: Rarely is a plant classed as invasive in all states. For instance, the Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) is invasive in Hawaii but NOT invasive in any other state. In Oregon where it is native, it is a delight. In Hawaii where it is not native, it is not so good.

FACT SHEET: What the heck is an invasive plant?

*You say it's nifty, and I say it's **noxious**.*

*You say it's lovely, and I say it's **lousy**.*

Nifty, noxious, lovely, lousy -

Let's call them what they are!

Invasive!

Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*)

Photo © 2004 Jennifer Rehm



How Bad Are Invasive Species?

Invasive species impact native plants, animals, and natural ecosystems by:

- § Reducing biodiversity
- § Altering hydrologic conditions
- § Altering soil characteristics
- § Altering fire intensity and frequency
- § Interfering with natural succession
- § Competing for pollinators
- § Poisoning or repelling native insects
- § Displacing rare plant species
- § Increasing predation on nesting birds
- § Serving as reservoirs of plant pathogens
- § Replacing complex communities with single species monocultures
- § Diluting the genetic composition of native species through hybridization

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Invasive or Native, continued

What is a Native Species?

All organisms are native to planet Earth (until further notice) and each species of bacteria, fungi, plant, animal, and other creature has a home somewhere on this planet where it has existed and evolved for thousands of years.

A **native** or indigenous species is one that occurs in a particular place without the help of humans, which is not always easy to determine. Species native to North America are generally recognized as those occurring on the continent prior to European settlement. An organism's home, or native range, is determined by a host of influences such as climate, geology, soils, hydrology, biological interactions, and natural dispersal. Creatures are dispersed within their natural ranges by various means including air, water, animals, and migrations. Beginning with Columbus' discovery of America in the 15th century, people have played an increasingly significant role in moving plants, animals and other organisms around the world, to places far beyond their likely natural dispersal ranges. And this is where the trouble lies!

What's an Exotic Species?

An organism is considered **exotic** (alien, foreign, nonindigenous, non-native) when it has been introduced by humans to a location(s) outside its native or natural range. This designation applies to a species introduced from another continent, another ecosystem, and even another habitat within an ecosystem. For example, black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), a tree that is native to the southern Appalachian region and portions of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, was planted throughout the U.S. for living fences, erosion control, and other uses for many years. Black locust is considered exotic outside its natural native range because it got there by human introduction rather than by natural dispersal. Another example is saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), a wetland plant that is native to eastern North American estuaries. Saltmarsh cordgrass was introduced to western North American shoreline habitats, where it did not occur previously. It has established and become a serious invasive species, displacing native species and adversely impacting wetland communities. European settlers brought hundreds of plants to North America from their home lands for use as food and medicine, and for ornamental, sentimental, and other purposes. Introductions of exotic plants continue today and are greatly increasing due to a large and everexpanding human population, increased international travel and trade, and other factors.

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Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*)
Pure delight in 49 states, invasive in Hawaii

Invasive or Native, continued



Invasive! Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

Photo © 2004 Jennifer Rehm

Once an Exotic, Always an Exotic!

An estimated 3,500 species of exotic plants have escaped cultivation in the U.S., are able to reproduce in the wild, and have become established, or “naturalized”. These plants, however much a part of our current landscapes and ecosystems, are nonetheless exotic, since they were moved here by people. For centuries, horticulturists have imported and disseminated interesting new exotic plants. Unfortunately, many of these have become invasive pests that are having serious impacts to native species and ecosystems.

What Makes an Exotic Species Invasive?(When is a Guest a Pest?)

Many non-native species exist in apparent harmony in environments where they were introduced. For example, a relatively small number of exotic plants (e.g., corn, wheat, rice, oats) form the basis of our agricultural industry and pose little to no known threat to our natural ecosystems. The most important aspect of an alien plant is how it responds to a new environment. An **invasive** species is one that displays rapid growth and spread, establishes over large areas, and persists. Invasiveness is characterized by robust vegetative growth, high reproductive rate, abundant seed production, high seed germination rate, and longevity. Some native plants exhibit invasive tendencies in certain situations.

How Many Plants are Invasive?

According to the Plant Conservation Alliances Alien Plant Working Group, about 1,100 plant species have been reported as being invasive in natural areas in the United States (see list of links). This number represents an astonishing one-third or so of the exotic plant species established and self-reproducing in the wild. Some invasive species were planted intentionally for erosion control, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat enhancement, and ornamental purposes. Others have escaped from arboreta, botanical gardens, and our own backyards. Free from the complex array of natural controls present in their native lands, including herbivores, parasites, and diseases, exotic plants may experience rapid and unrestricted growth in novel environments.

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Invasive or Native, continued

For additional information, please go to:

Alien Plant Working Group 'Weeds Gone Wild — <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien>
Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force — <http://www.anstaskforce.gov>
Ecological Society of America — <http://esa.sdsc.edu/invas3.htm>
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center — <http://www.wildflower.org/>
Mid-Atlantic Exotic Pest Plant Council — <http://www.ma-eppc.org>
National Audubon Society — <http://www.stopinvasives.org/>
National Invasive Species Council — <http://www.invasivespecies.gov/council/main.html>
National Park Service EPMT — <http://www.nature.nps.gov/epmt/>
TNC Wildland Invasive Species Team — <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu>
US Geological Survey — <http://www.nbii.gov/search/sitemap.html>

Weeds Gone Wild: Alien Plant Invaders of Natural Areas is a project of the Alien Plant Working Group (APWG), a subcommittee of the Plant Conservation Alliance. It is a cooperative effort intended to provide educational materials on the threat posed by invasive exotic plants to the native flora, fauna, and ecosystems of the United States. Additional fact sheet authors are needed, please contact the Chair of the APWG at: jil_swearingen@nps.gov for more information.

The photo at right shows a nicely labelled Foxglove specimen at the Oregon Coast Aquarium. It's in an area dedicated to Oregon Native Plants. Note the beautiful Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) growing alongside.

The picture was taken with an old camera I found in a box of "treasures" my kids left in my garage many years ago. It wasn't much good for shade photos and has since become one of the favorite imagination sparkers by my young granddaughter.



Invasive! *Digitalis purpurea* (Foxglove)
Photo © 2003 Jennifer Rehm



Native Plants for Planting Out in Fall and Winter

“Inside” professional tips from native plantsman Wally Hansen

Containerized native plants are available from my nursery and others, year-round. For small quantities, potted plants are usually the best. The roots are well established and the plant growth is at least one year more than a bare root plant.

Bare Root plants are seasonal – generally harvested and available Jan – April of each year, mostly in February. These seedlings must be planted out shortly after arrival. Some “borrowed time” can be gotten by storing bare root seedlings in the shade in a pile of sawdust for a short while. Bare root plants cost less than potted plants. There is usually a “minimum” quantity that must be purchased. Bare root plants are only available in the harvesting season, usually Jan – March, in the winter. Refrigeration can hold some plants in the “dormancy” state for a short while.

If you are planting a large stand of timber or growing Christmas trees, you will need bare root plants. You can plant out a small number of plants in your garden using the same techniques as large plantings.

In large projects, special crews often plant large areas by contract. The site is carefully prepared, sometimes by killing all existing plants with a chemical such as Round Up. Then planting crews with bags of seedlings and special shovels will plant the area. These crews are very efficient and might plant 1,000 or more plants per person day per. A professional tree planter has a straight blade shovel, kept razor sharp. With his boot, he drives the blade into the ground and then moves the shovel handle back and forth until a nice “V” is established. He then inserts a seedling into the “V” being careful to keep the root straight down.

(NEVER plant a bare root seedling with the end of the root bent back so it points skyward – the dreaded “J” root. A plant with a J-Root will usually fail.)



Planting Fall and Winter, continued



The experienced tree planter packs the soil around the stem with the heel of his sturdy leather boot and then moves on. Please note that site preparation precedes planting of the seedling. Sometimes an area is sprayed with Round Up to kill off “weeds” before planting out the new seedlings. Tree planting a large forest area is an awesome task – I respect the strong men and women who can do this!

You can use this same process for a small garden area:

- Prepare your site beforehand. You can use the professional method above or dig a larger hole for each seedling. Modify the soil with compost or peat moss. **Watch for “J” roots!!!**
- If the seedling is a bit “wobbly”, tie to a bamboo stake.
- Mulch around the plant.
- Water during the summer if possible.
- Fertilize lightly during the summer. Consider using a water soluble fertilizer such as Miracle Grow.

Wally with bare root maples
Photograph © Jennifer Rehm

The Transformation of a Garden

By Jennifer Rehm

Once a common landscape in Salem, Oregon, a determined woman transforms her yard to a NW Native masterpiece (I hope).



Plastic off (temporarily), organic compost spread out
Photograph © Jennifer Rehm

It's been great fun ignoring the front yard all summer. I have not watered or mowed or fertilized or weeded. Instead, I've been lying in the hammock watching the clouds roll by, listening to the birds sing, laughing at the scampering squirrels as they run through the tree branches and enjoying life in general.

Now comes the time to prepare the soil for next spring when the real fun begins. The dirt in which my lawn grew was probably never given a rest or organic amendment in the almost 50 years since the grass was planted. It's hard clay and in fact had I elected to do so I could probably have tilled in a little hay and made a great big brick, baked naturally by the summer sun. That would have been different but not very pleasing to the eye, certainly not enjoyable to the wildlife and would have added at least 20 degrees to the summer temperature in the area. Not a real option to say the least.

Sept 15: I've decided on mint compost as the prime additive to condition the soil. It smells great, it will put some texture in the earth and is readily available. It's also easy on the pocketbook. My grandsons and I did some bartering (I worked on their computer and they are providing manual labor) so they are in charge of removing the black plastic, spreading the compost and then laying the plastic back down. They will also add some further aeration holes so the rain this winter can get down under the plastic mulch and get that dirt ready for some planting come springtime!

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Transformation, continued

A very nice young man, (a new neighbor) stopped by the other day to introduce himself and we of course talked about my front yard project. He could tell I was killing the grass but was delightfully surprised to learn it will be replaced by native plants. He's a new homeowner and is very much a "native plant man." He volunteered to help with my project! Naturally I told him about Wally and the nursery. I daresay he'll be making some big changes in his landscape in the near future. It's always a nice surprise

The crew at work

Photos © 2004 Jennifer Rehm

to find another native plant aficionado who knows the value of these plants to the earth and it's peoples.

Sept 21: Got a yard of organic compost (they were out of mint, foey!) and the crew (my two grandsons) arrived right on time, ready to work. They peeled off the black plastic and we saw the actual canvas for the first time. Half of the space was moss! What a surprise--I love moss! The grass was all dead and had mostly rotted away.

With rakes and my trusty old wheelbarrow which I paid 25 cents for at a yard sale over 20 years ago, the young gentlemen carted load after load of rich organic compost. They raked it evenly over the yard and ran out about halfway through. Back to the bark place for another yard. More hauling and raking and we ran out of compost just inches from totally covering the space.

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Transformation, continued

We had a powwow and made our next plan. Since we needed more compost, I've got my heart set on mint which smells wonderful and the organic stuff, while rich and beautifully granular, is a little stinky, I did some phoning around and located a source for mint compost near Corvallis. It was nearly 5 pm, not enough time to go get a load and the crew had an appointment anyway so we were out of material and out of time for the evening. We agreed that 3 yards would cover the area nicely, 3 trips down the valley and back.

The guys have school and jobs so work sessions are coordinated in between. Here's our plan:

--On Friday I'll get a load of mint after work. One of the guys is coming over that evening and I'll back the truck up to the yard and he'll shove the load off the truck, leaving it in a big pile.

--On Saturday I'll go get another load of mint and the crew will shove that load off the truck, making another pile on the yard.

--On Monday I'll get the third load after work and leave it in the truck.

--Tuesday after school, the muscle will come over, shove the third load off the truck and spread all 3 piles out. Then they'll replace the plastic cover over the whole business. The guys will strap on the handy ventilation equipment (see photo at left) and stomp around on the plastic, refreshing the perforations so the rain can seep through to the earth below. This will create a real hotbed of cooking compost that will work throughout the winter.

Come springtime, we'll be planting!

How much did it cost?

Here's the itemized price list for everything so far.

Materials:

Black plastic, 250 x 20 ft roll	\$35.00
Fasteners	\$12.50
Organic compost, 2 yards @ \$18 per yard	\$36.00

Total Materials \$83.50

Labor:

Initial laying of plastic	\$10
Spreading compost	Trade 4 hours of computer work

Total Labor \$10

Grand Total \$93.50

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Transformation, continued



Peeling off the plastic



The venerable
25 cent 'barrow



Underneath it all, a closeup--
dead grass, leaf, filbert and
yep, that's a peanut!



Spreading the "dirt"

Photos © 2004 Jennifer Rehm



Useful Plant Databases on the Web

Here is a good collection of web data bases that will be useful to professional growers and all native plant gardeners. This list is from a larger list compiled by Lawyer Nursery in 2002 and published in one of their flyers. I wish to thank them for this public service.

Wally

American Bonsai Society

http://www.absbonsai.org/abs_home.html

Bonsai web

<http://www.bonsaiweb.com>

Portal of links to educate about the art of bonsai.

CalPhotos

<http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/>

Over 33,000 plant images from the University of California, Berkley

Cornell University online grafting course

<http://instruct1.cit.cornell.edu/courses/hort494/graftage/hort494.index.html>

Fire effects on plant species

<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>

USDA, Forest Service site.

Flora of North America Web Site

<http://hua.huh.harvard.edu/FNA/>

Taxonomic relationships, distributions, and morphological characteristics of all plants native and naturalized found in North America.



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Useful Plant Databases on the Web, continued

Bonsai web

<http://www.bonsaiweb.com>

Portal of links to educate about the art of bonsai.

Fire effects on plant species

<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>

USDA, Forest Service site.

Forest Types of the United States

<http://forestry.about.com/library/tree/bltypdex.htm>

Maps of the most common forest types.

Forestry index

<http://forestryindex.net/>

Links to news & info on the forestry industry.

Cornell University online grafting course

<http://instruct1.cit.cornell.edu/courses/hort494/graftage/hort494.index.html>

Growit.com Rooting Database

<http://www.growit.com/Know/Rooting.htm>

“Extensive information on rooting cuttings of woody plants, organized by botanical name. Developed for commercial growers.”

The Native Plant Network

<http://nativeplants.for.uidaho.edu/network/>

Information on how to propagate native plants of North America.



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Useful Plant Databases on the Web, Continued

Woody Plant Seed Manual

<http://www.wpsm.net/>

Manual by the US Forest Service covering seed biology, genetic Improvement of forest trees, seed testing, certification of tree seeds and other woody plant materials, and nursery practices.

River Corridor and Wetland Restoration

<http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/>

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) site

Soils

<http://homepages.which.net/~fred.moor/soil/links/10102.htm>

A website about soil fertility, chemistry, and pH with many interesting links.

Soil Science Society of America

<http://www.soils.org/>

Website for soil science professionals. Offers information and links.



Coming in our October Journal:



Wilbur Bluhm, Professor emeritus, Oregon State University Extension Service and Horticultural Consultant of Salem, Oregon, talks about plant family Ericaceae. Photos too!



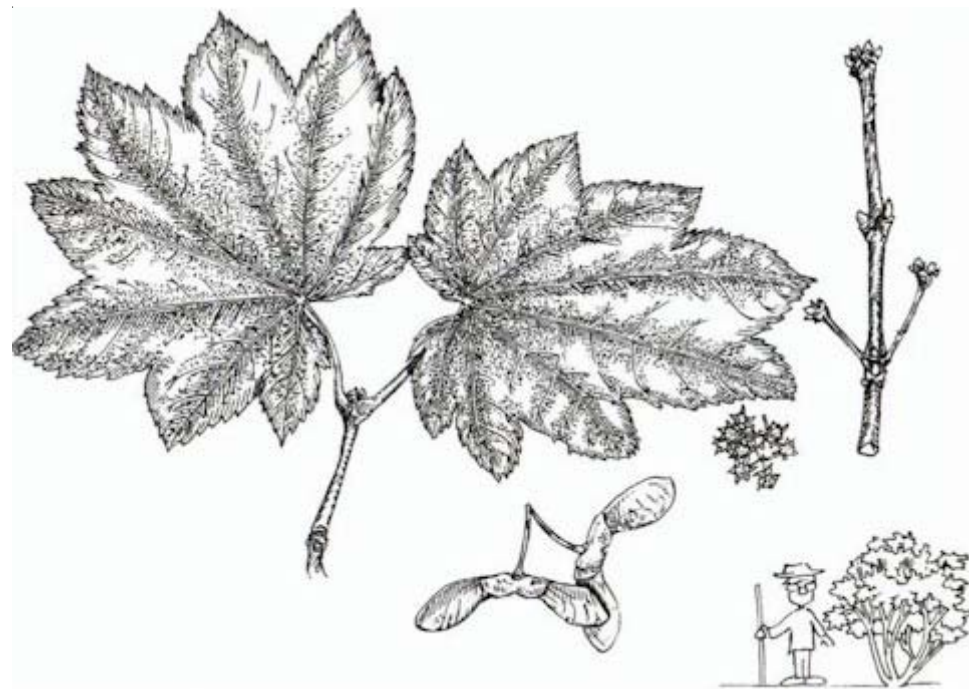
October is the hallmark month for viewing Fall color in NW Native Plants. We'll feature an information-packed article on what to plant and where to view these Autumn headlines in the wild.



Landscape makeover project continues with more soil amendments and the game plan until spring.



And lots more!



Acer circinatum (Vine Maple)
Drawing © Heidi D. Hansen



Personal notes from Wally

Tree Planting Time Again

Fall is here again in the NorthWest – Cool and rainy days swept into my gardens and forest. I walk through my gardens in late afternoon. The air is cool, damp – invigorating. The noble trees fill the air with fresh oxygen and fresh life. Breathe deeply of energy – life – eternity!

With the Fall Season, remember again to “plant a tree.”

Lucy Larcom (1826 – 1833) wrote this poem, “Plant A Tree” –

He who plants a tree, -

He plants youth;

Vigor won for centuries in sooth;

Life of time that hints eternity!

Boughs their strength uprear:

On old growths appear:

Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree,

Youth of soul is immortality.

.....

“Beauty, seen or unseen, is it's own excuse for being!”



Wally © 2004 Jennifer Rehm



NOTICE: NURSERY IS CLOSED

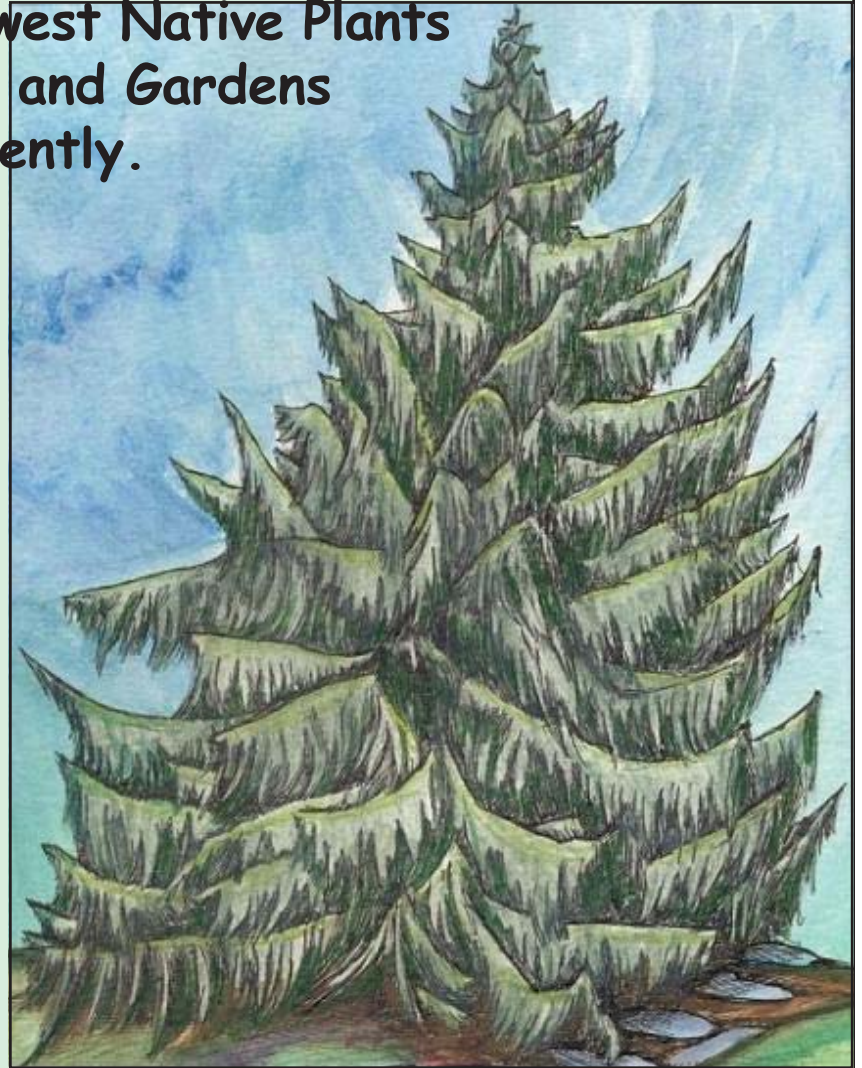
**In November 2010,
Wallace W Hansen Northwest Native Plants
Native Plant Nursery and Gardens
closed permanently.**

Many thanks to all our gardening friends for your interest in the native plants of the Pacific northwest. It has been our pleasure to serve you.

www.nwplants.com

Our website, www.nwplants.com, is no longer commercial. Our goal is to continue Wally's legacy of generating interest, even passion, in the magnificent native plants of the Pacific Northwest through information and illustration.

Good luck! Good gardening!



Picea breweriana (Brewer's Spruce) © 2004 Heidi D. Hansen