Volume 3, Issue 1, 2005 January 2005

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

(formerly NW Native Plant Newsletter)

Mariposa Lilies, Part 2

Elegant photos by Don Eastman

Native Plant Garden Makeover plans

And more!

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

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

(formerly NW Native Plant Newsletter)

Departments

Contents

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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.).

Deer Fern (Blechnum spicant)
Photo taken in a private garden last spring © 2004 Jennifer Rehm

An Education in Northwest Native Plants

A Word to Parents, Teachers and Caring Adults

Youngsters discovering the mossy branches of an old fallen maple tree
Watercolor Painting © Heidi D. Hansen

Native plants have played a major role in the lives of people across the globe. As far back as we can go in history, people have used native plants for food, clothing, shelter, and medicine.

Bring your children for a visit to the nursery. Take them to public gardens and parks where NW Native plants are featured. Encourage your school to go on field trips to see how these plants grow and how they have been used througout the centuries. Discuss how the Original People relied on native plants for their survival. Teach them about the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery and their journey through North America. You can see, smell and touch the very same plants the pioneers found.

There is excitement and mystery in learning about native plants. Not to mention the pure delight of tasting the honey in the tips of a Columbine flower and the tartness of an Oregon Grape.

Educating youngsters in the value of native plants is an integral part of teaching the sprouts of the next generation about living green.

On the Cover

Big Pod Mariposa Lily

Peach, salmon or orange, whatever you call this color, it's a rare bloom color in the native garden. But then, all the Mariposa's are unusual. Some are furry, some are smooth. The colors range from white with a large palette of marking colors to bright yellow to pinks and lavendars.

We chose this photo of Don Eastman's because, aside from it's beauty, it marries the conifer needles with the blooms that we look for in spring--a winter/spring bouquet.

See Don's description of this Northwest Native Perennial and some of it's cousins on the pages in this journal.

Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Rare plant puzzle

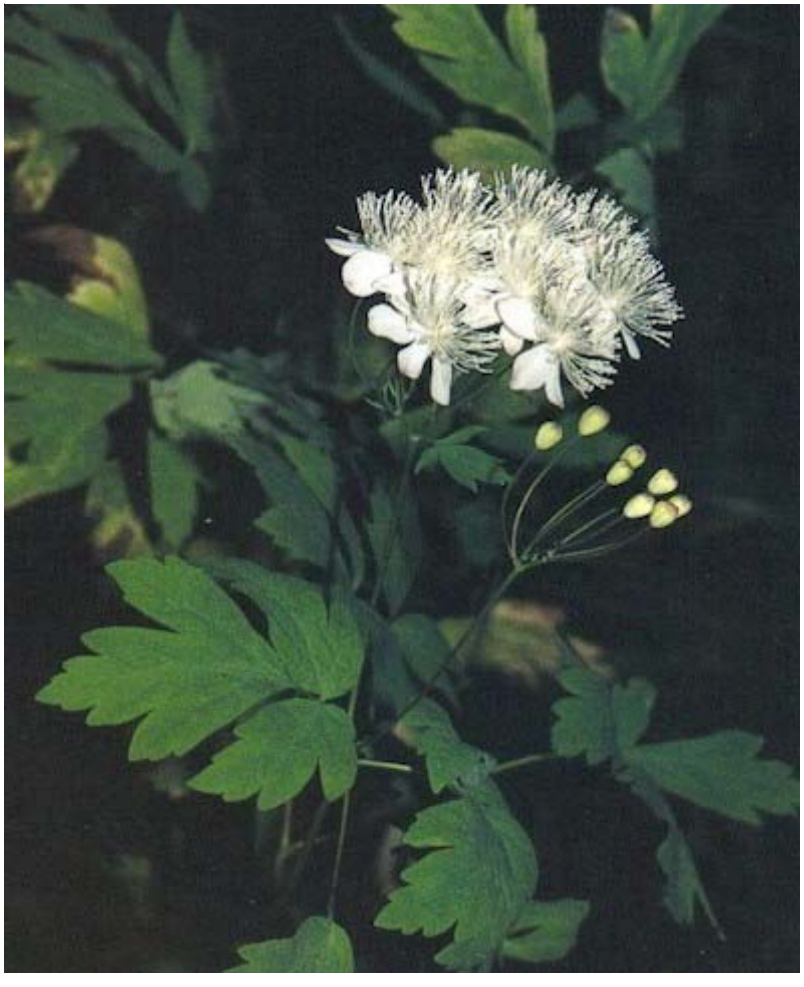


Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Name this plant!

This month we have a new mystery plant for you to identify. Don Eastman's photoshows the bloom, buds and leaves quite clearly.

Here's a clue:

> *I am one of the uppity buttercups and I like damp areas, but that is all I am going to tell you. What is my botanical name?*

Put on your thinking caps and see if you can find out what this Northwest Native plant is named. Only botanical names can win. Common names are often very different in different geographical areas.

Send me an email with your answer before this contest expires on January 31. I'll send you a beautiful treat!

Good luck!
Wally

Answer to last month's puzzle:

Sidalcea setosa (Bristly sidalcea).

Congratulations to all who correctly answered!

To Do List

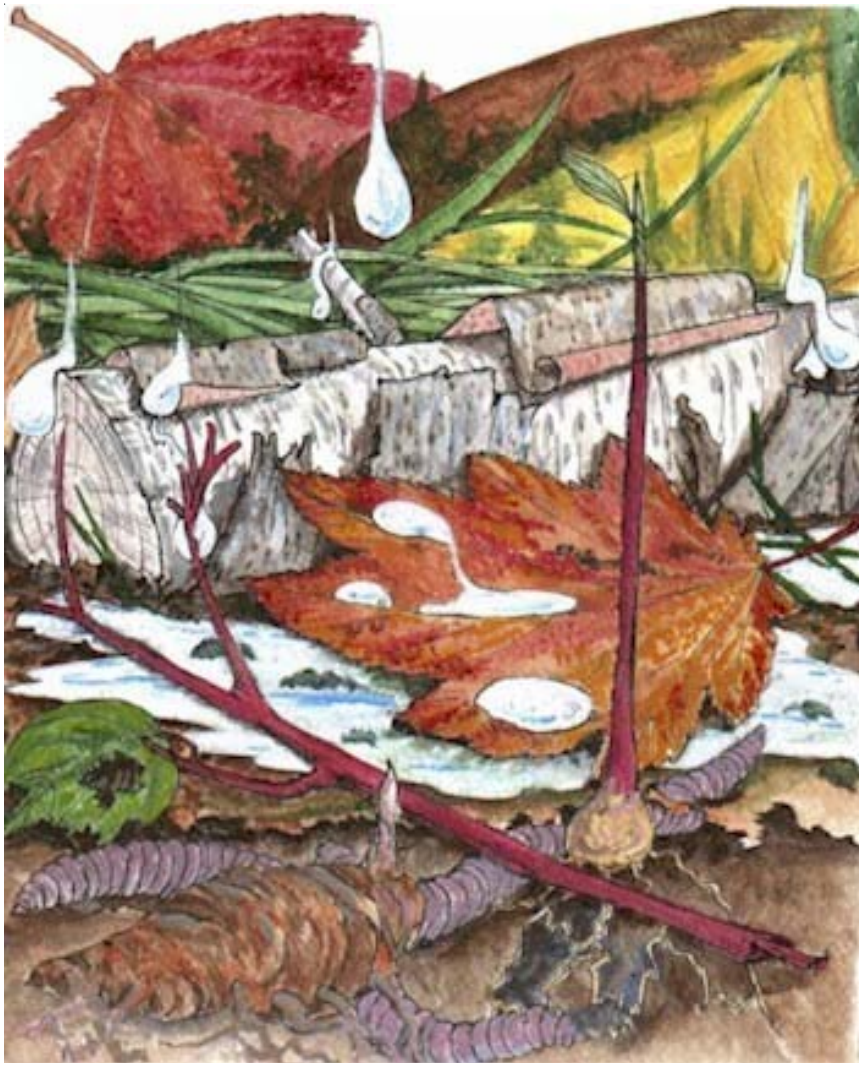
Caring for your NW Native Plant Garden

– Winter Protection

NW Native plants are usually hardy for NW winter weather. If you leave any in containers, you should provide some extra protection. Bunch pots together and use poly over tops of the containers and plants for cold spells. If you are in the northern end of the NW, provide some extra protection for plants native to Southern Oregon, even if the plants are in the ground. Get 4 mil. clear or white poly and lay over the tops of plants to be protected. At higher, cold areas you can make a “sandwich” of two layers of poly with straw between.. Low temperatures can be tolerated but strong winds and cold temps are a deadly combination.

– Move and Prune In The Winter!

Winter is the time to move and to prune plants on your property – both evergreen and deciduous. If moving plants, prune back first, upper growth and possibly roots. Dig new holes, water well if not already saturated and add amendments (compost, etc.). Stake if appropriate.



Nature is at work composting, preparing the soil for spring
Painting © Heidi Hansen

Sparky's Corner

A special message from our frisky contributor

Hey, gang!

Boy did we ever get some ice last week here in Oregon's Willamette Valley! Brrrrrr! I'm sure glad I stored lots of nuts just for days like that. I heard they have had a real doozy of a cold spell in some other parts of the world.

I still have plenty to do though. Squirrels are always busy. I've been zipping around the trees, along the house tops and across the patio covers, fences and arbors. It's fun just to run!

Wally (he's the nursery guy) wrote a great story about what to plant in your yard for me and my friends. He got it just right! I talked to a hummingbird yesterday and she said she likes the part about the Red Columbines especially. See his story in this issue.

Jennifer's plan for her yard is not so much to my liking this time. It's nice and I suppose her big two-legger friends will enjoy it but my pals and I would rather have more nuts and berries. We like trees and shrubs that give us shade and protection from weather or bullies. Flowers are nice, at least the hummers like them and so do the butterflys. But for me, I like the last plan better.

Gotta go now, can't stand around chittering, it's not the squirrel way. See you next time!

Sparky

P.S. Think good thoughts about those people 'cross the world with that bad water problem. Find ways to help if you can. We need to take care of each other.

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies

We continue Don Eastman's study of this Northwest Native Perennial

Calochortus subalpinus Piper

Cascade Mariposa Lily (6 - 8 inches)

Species name indicative of habitat range.

Called Calochortus lobbii (Baker) Purdy in older texts; claimed to be in error by later botanists.

Cascade Mountains north from THree Sisters to Washington.

Subalpine meadows.

Stem slender; leaf single, surpassing flowers; flowers one to three, almost erect; petals creamy-white with golden interior of yellow hairs; sepals shorter than petals, greenish, lanceolate, pointed; anthers white, long-apiculate; stigma triple-divided; capsule nodding, elliptic, three-winged, about one inch.

Common in its range.

Photographed on Henline Mountain, Marion County, Oregon; late June.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

Calochortus eurycarpus Wats.

Big Pod Mariposa Lily (10 - 18 inches)

Species name Greek for broad carpel.

Blue and Wallawa Mountains of northeast Oregon; to southeast Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming; disjunct to East Humboldt Mountains, Nevada.

Open meadows, wooded slopes; 4600 - 7600 feet.

Stem stiff, erect; basal leaf shorter than stem, less than one-half inch wide; sepals broadly lanceolate, one inch long, green tinged with purple; petals equal to sepals, broadly obovate, white with large purple spot mid-petal, above pale green area; gland at base of petal yellow, covered with short yellow hairs, surrounded by long purple hairs; anthers white, oblong, obtuse; ovary three-winged; style short, persistent; stigma trifid; fruit erect, broadly three-winged, elliptic, one inch long.

Quite common.

Photographed at Big Summit Prairie, Ochoco Mountains, Oregon; late June.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

Calochortus longebarbatus Wats. var. peckii Ownbey

Peck's Mariposa Lily (8 - 12 inches)

Genus name derived from long hairs (beard) on gland at base of petals.

Varietal name for Morton Eaton Peck, professor of biology, Willamette University.

Crook and Wheeler counties, central Oregon.

Moist mountain meadows, along streams.

Stem slender, bulblet at base; leaf cauline, near base, twelve to sixteen inches long, about one-quarter inch wide, arcuate-incurved; flowers one to three; petals horizontally spreading at base, curving vertically at gland, lilac with deep purple red arc at base; gland at base of petal covered with woolly, yellow hairs, longer curled hairs above; anthers oblong, short-apiclate; stigma trifid; capsule erect, less than one inch, elliptic, strongly winged.

This endemic variety considered to be threatened throughout its range.

Photographed along Deep Creek, Ochoco Mountains, Oregon; late June.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

Calochortus macrocarpus Dougl.

Sagebrush Mariposa Lily (12 - 28 inches)

Species name means large fruited.

Also called Green-Banded Star Tulip.

East of Cascades in Oregon; to British Columbia, Montana and California.

Dry slopes and sagebrush plains.

Stem stiffly erect, stout, bears one to three flowers; leaves three to five, shorter than stem, withering before anthesis; sepals lanceolate, lilac, over two inches long; petals obovate, acuminate, two and one-half inches long, lilac with yellow base edged with purple, yellow villous over yellow base; stigma trifid; capsule erect, three-winged, two inches long.

Common.

Photographed near Baker, Oregon; early July.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

Calochortus uniflorus Hook. & Arn.

Pink Star Tulip (3 - 6- inches)

Species name Latin for bearing a solitary flower.

Also called Short-stemmed Mariposa Lily.

West of Cascades, Lane County to southwest Oregon; to Monterey, California.

Wet meadows, low elevation.

Stem short, bulbiferous at base, branching; leaves double the height of stem, about three-quarters inch wide, glabrous; flowers one to four in spite of species name; sepals greenish, lanceolate, length of petals; petals about one inch long, entirely pink with some yellowish hairs at base; anthers obtuse, pink to purple; capsule nodding, elliptic, rounded at ends, one-half inch long.

Not considered rare in Oregon; reviewed in California, not listed.

Photographed in Willow Creek TNC Reserve west of Eugene, Oregon; late May.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

<u>Calochortus nudus</u> S. Wats.

Naked Star Tulip or Shasta Star Tulip

Jackson County, Oregon to Siskiyou and Eldorado counties in California.

Meadows and damp places, elevations 4000' to 7500.'

Stem erect, to 10 inches tall, basal leaf to 6 inches long, flower white to pale-lavender, sepals lance-ovate, to about 1/2 inch long, petals broad, obovate, rounded, naked or nearly so, not ciliate, 3/4 inches long, gland transverse, arched upward, naked, fruits erect.

Very rare in Oregon, lsted as Threatened.

Photographed in Johnson Prairie, Jackson County, Oregon. Only 4 specimens found, petals of all flowers damaged by heavy rain.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

Calochortus leichtlinii Hook. f.

Leightlin's Mariposa

Species name is for Max Leichtlin, 1831-1910, founder of famous Baden-Baden Gardens.

Crane Mountain area in south Lake County, Oregon, to Modoc and Tulare counties in California.

Open gravelly places, from 4000 - 11000 feet.

Stem erect, 16 - 20" tall, leaves linear, 6" long; flowers erect, white to smoky-blue, not pencilled, a red to dark spot above gland covered with yellow hairs, petals one to one and one-half inches long, obtuse or acute, anthers arrow-shaped.

Though quite rare in Oregon, not on rare and endangered lists.

Photographed on Crane Mountain Road in Lake County, Oregon. Specimens just opening up when we found them.

⇨More⇨

Calochortus: Mariposa Lilies, Continued

<u>Calochortus coxii</u> Godfrey & Callahan

Crinite Mariposa Lily (6 - 10 inches)

Species name is for Marvin Cox, Canyonville, Oregon, discoverer of species June 18, 1988.

Common name alludes to densely hairy inner surface of leaf and flower petals.

A series of discontinuous populations distributed over an eleven square mile area of southwest Douglas County, Oregon.

North facing serpentine slopes, open wooded areas.

Bulb whitish, three-quarters inch long, brown membranous coat; leaf single, somewhat erect, twelve inches long, one-quarter inch wide, hairy inner surface, glabrous outer; stem with one to several bracts, glaucous; flowers one to seven; sepals, glaucous, green outer surface, llighter colored inner, ovate-acuminate, three-quarters inch; petals broad, obovate, one-inch long, inner surface white with red striations covered with yellow hairs grading to white at tips, broad lavender area superior to green gland; anthers apiculate, reddish-brown, one-quarter inch long; style three-winged; capsule elliptic, one and one-half inch long, three-winged, nodding.

Considered to be endangered throughout its range.

Photographed near Sheep Hlil Road, Douglas County, Oregon; late June.

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the Northwest

By Wallace W Hansen

You can create a wonderful Native Plant Garden in the Northwest and, at the same time, create a fine Wildlife Habitat, large or small. The lowland corridor from the Canadian border, south throughout the Puget Sound country and Seattle to Portland and the Willamette Valley to Roseburg, Oregon, is a similar area for plants, climate and wildlife. Wildlife includes mammals, birds, butterflies, insects, etc. I recommend below, the best native plants for both large and small habitats in this corridor and list some of the “wildlife” that like each species. .

Large Habitats should have a frame of large evergreen and deciduous trees. This may take decades to reach a significant size. For more modest projects, use shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, with some perennials. Wildlife need food, water and shelter. You must solve the water need. The plants in the next section show my choices for food and shelter in the Western Washington and Western Oregon Corridor. Try to always include species that form dense thickets such as Hawthorne and Native Roses – protect the little “wildlife.” Study how tall each shrub you select may grow so you fill in with food and shelter at different levels from the ground up. Always include Snowberry for winter food. Try to include at least one evergreen for winter color – don’t forget that Red Osier Dogwood will have very attractive bare winter red stems.

⇨More⇨

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.

This young Incense Cedar (Calocedrus decurrens) will grow to a large tree

TALL EVERGREEN TREES FOR LARGER HABITATS

Abies ssp – (True Firs) - (White Fir, Noble Fir, Grand Fir)

Provide shelter for birds and mammals. Many birds eat the seeds including chickadees, nuthatches, grosbeaks, crossbills, finches, sapsuckers and woodpeckers.

Calocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)

Provides shelter for birds and mammals. Birds eating seeds include sparrows, thrushes, flickers, siskins and nutches

Pinus ssp (Ponderosa, Shore, Lodgepole)

Provide shelter. Seeds eaten by pigeons, quail, doves, finches, squirrels, chipmunks, chickadees.

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)

Birds eat the seeds. Important nesting and shelter habitat for birds and squirrels.

Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock)

Seeds eaten by squirrels, chipmunks and birds in the winter. Deer and elk browse twigs.

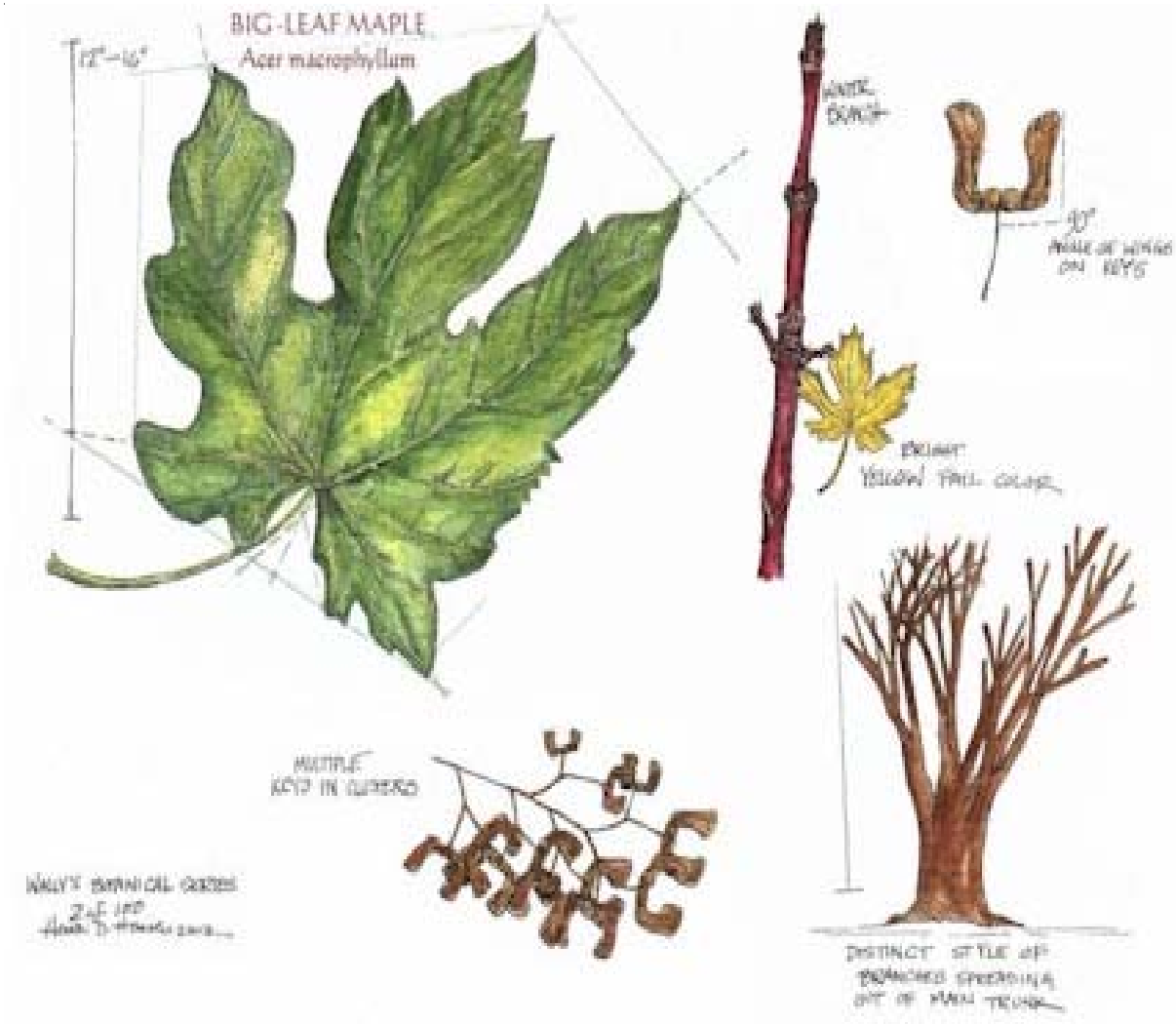
SMALLER EVERGREEN TREES FOR SMALLER HABITATS AND UNDERSTORY FOR LARGER HABITATS

Tsuga martensiana (Mountain Hemlock)

Seeds eaten by siskins, juncos, finches, crossbills, squirrels, chipmunks. Dense foliage provides protection.

⇨More⇨

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.



Botanical painting © Heidi Hansen

NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES FOR LARGER HABITATS

Acer macrophyllum (Big Leaf Maple)

Bark rough areas support Licorice Ferns, Mosses and Lichens which in turn support other wildlife. Seeds eaten by siskins, finches, crossbills, chickadees, juncos, chipmunks and squirrels. Also support beavers, deer and muskrats. Source of nectar for bees.

Alnus rubra (Red Alder)

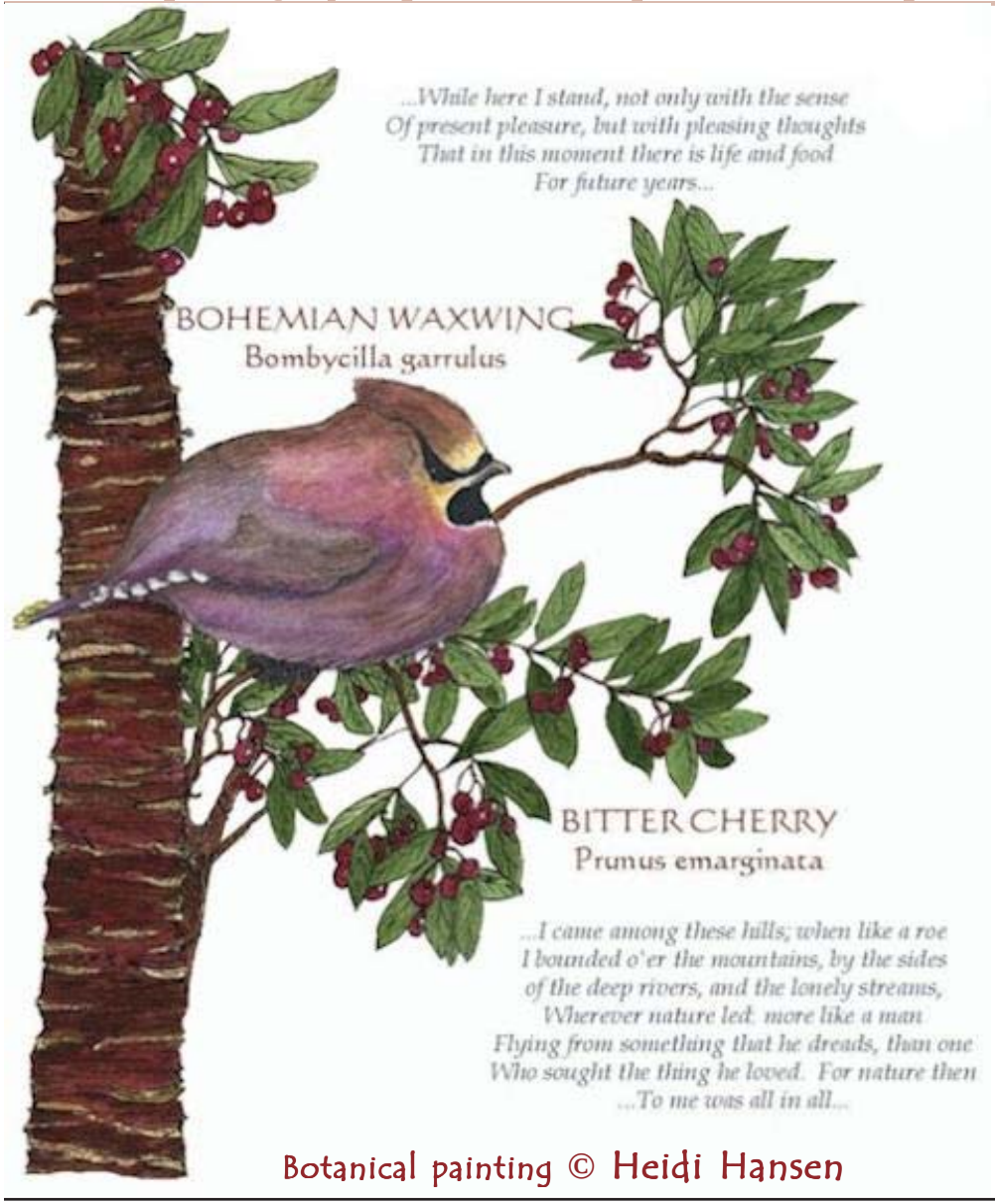
Many birds eat seeds, including mallards, grouse, widgeons, kinglets, vireos, warblers. Porcupine, hares, beavers, deer and elk eat leaves and twigs.

Fraxinus latifolia (Oregon Ash)

Grouse, ducks, finches and other birds eat seeds. Deer and Elk eat leaves and twigs.

⇨More⇨

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.



NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES FOR SMALL AND LARGE HABITATS

Acer circinatum (Vine Maple)

Birds eat seeds – good nectar source for bees. Smaller tree, also OK for smaller habitats.

Prunus emarginata (Bitter Cherry)

Forms thickets – ideal for protection of smaller birds and animals. Many birds eat fruit including pigeons, jays, bluebirds, robins, orioles, finches, doves. Fruit also liked by squirrels. bears, chipmunks. coyotes, raccoons. Several butterfly species associated with Bitter Cherry.

Crataegus douglasii (Black Hawthorne) "A Must For Every Habitat."

Forms very tough, impenetrable thicket to protect small critters! Berries eaten by robins, solitaires, waxwings, thrushes, grosbecks, woodpeckers, pigeons, ducks, pheasants, , turkeys, foxes, bear and coyotes. Use this plant in every Wildlife Habitat.

Pyrus fusca (Western Crabapple)

Smaller tree that eventually forms a dense thicket. Birds eat fruit, including

grouse, waxwings, sapsuckers, woodpeckers, towhees, grosbeaks. Fruit also eaten by mammals.

⇨More⇨

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR LARGE AND SMALL HABITATS

Cornus sericea (Red Twig Dogwood)

Forms a thicket that offers excellent protection for wildlife. Berries eaten by warblers, robins, fly catchers, flickers, vireos, wood ducks, grouse, pigeons, quail, bear, elk, rabbits. Orange sulfur butterflies use nectar.

Oemleria cerasiformis (INDIAN PLUM)

Berries eaten by robins, waxwings, foxes, coyotes, bar and deer.

Ribes sanguineum (RED FLOWERING CURRANT)

Berries eaten by robins, towhees, thrushes, waxwings, jays, sparrows, woodpeckers, foxes, coyotes, raccoons, mountain beavers, skunks, chipmunks, squirrels.

Rosa ssp (Native Roses, Nootka, Cluster, Bald Hip)

Native Roses form dense thickets, perfect cover for many birds and mammals. Birds that eat rose hips include grouse, juncos, bluebirds. grosbeaks, pheasants, quail, thrushes. Mammals that eat rose hips include rabbits, chipmunks, porcupines, deer, elk, coyotes and bear.

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)

Birds that eat berries include wrens, quail and finches. Mammals that eat the fruit include foxes, coyotes, bear.

Red Flowering Currant (Ribes sanguineum)
Photo © 2004 Jennifer Rehm

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.

Red Elderberry (Sambucus racemosa)
Photo © 2004 Jennifer Rehm

Rubus spectabilis (Salmonberry)

Birds that eat berries include wrens, quail, thrushes, robins, pheasants. Mammals eating the fruit include raccoons, squirrels, foxes, coyotes, bear.

Visited by humming birds and bees.

Sambucus ssp. (Red and Blue Elderberry)

Red berries are ripe in early summer and blue berries in the fall, giving a long period of food availability. Many mammals eat the fruit. Birds that eat the fruit include woodpeckers, grosbeaks, jays, tanagers, sparrows and thrushes. Hummingbirds, bees and butterflies use the nectar.

Spirea douglasii (Douglas Spirea)

Forms tight thickets – good shelter. Attracts butterflies.

Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)

White berries persist into winter, providing winter food for birds including grouse, pheasants and quail – emergency food for many other birds. Hummingbirds and bees like the nectar.

Vaccinium spp.. (Red & Mountain Huckleberry)

Berries eaten by doves, jays, orioles, sparrows. Hummingbirds and bees extract nectar.

⇨More⇨

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS FOR LARGE AND SMALL WILDLIFE HABITATS

Arctostaphylos columbiana (Hairy Manzanita)

Fruit eaten by quail, grouse, raccoons, coyotes, squirrels, deer. Hummingbirds and bees extract nectar.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Kinnikinnik)

Low ground cover. Birds like fruit including grouse, sparrows, pigeons. Bees like flowers.

Gaultheria shallon (Salal)

Fruit eaten by pigeons, grouse, coyotes, bears.

Mahonia aquifolium (Tall Oregon Grape)

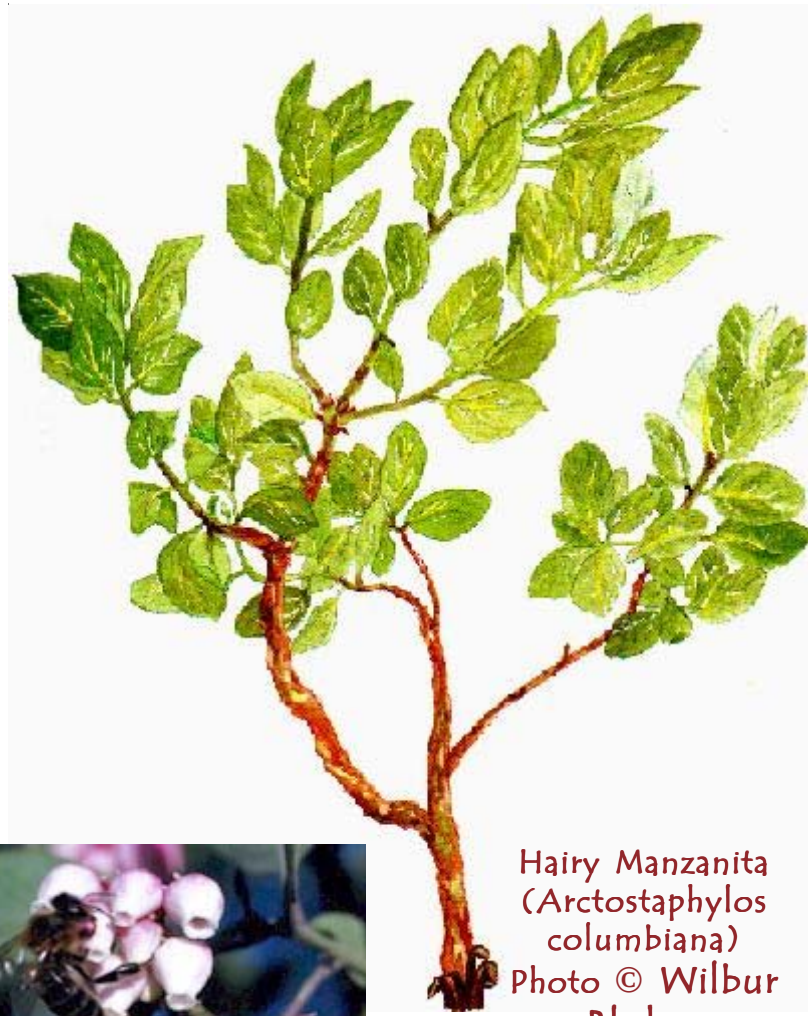
Fruit eaten by birds including pheasants, robins and juncos. Foxes and raccoons like the fruit – Bees and butterflies extract the nectar.

Mahonia nervosa (Cascade Oregon Grape)

Low form of Mahonia for ground level fruit. Fruit eaten by grouse, pheasants, thrushes. Nectar extracted by butterflies.

Vacciniun ovatum (Evergreen Huckleberry)

Food for late summer and fall. Birds that like berries include pigeons, robins, towhees, sparrows. Mammals also like the berries including bears and raccoons.



Hairy Manzanita (Arctostaphylos columbiana) Photo © Wilbur Bluhm Painting ©Heidi Hansen

⇨More⇨

Creating a Wildlife Habitat in the NW, Cont.

Red Columbine (Aquilegia formosa)
Painting © Heidi Hansen

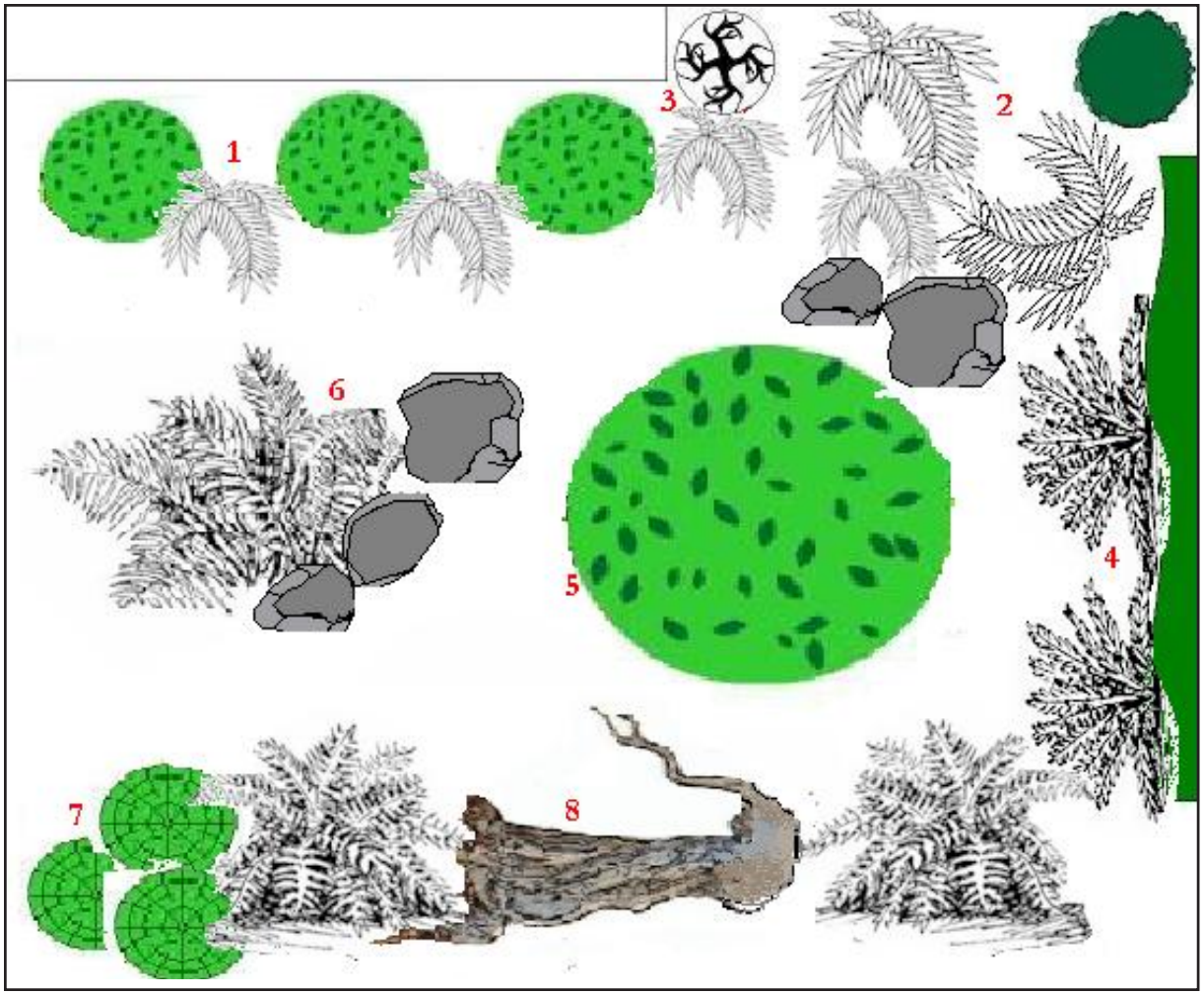
PERENNIALS FOR LARGE AND SMALL HABITATS

Aquilegia formosa (Red Columbine)

The favorite “native” for Hummingbirds! Sparrows & finches like seeds.

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).

Last issue we explored a plan for my new Northwest native plant garden featuring bloom and fruit to delight people and wildlife. This time I've made a totally different plan. I call it the Oriental Fern Garden.

Again I'd keep all but the crabapple tree but would prune the Rhodies and the Box into airy forms with a definite Eastern feeling. The main groundcover would be bark or maybe shells of hazelnut, some organic mulch-type material. I would add some large rocks and a piece of driftwood or root, something with character and movement.

⇨More⇨

The Transformation of a Garden, continued

The plants used in this Asian style design are simple: NW native ferns! Here's the numbered list corresponding to the red numbers on the plan:

1. Existing Rhodies, pruned to expose their branches with Maidenhair Ferns (Adiantum pedatum) and perhaps a few Deer Fern (Blechnum spicant). There are a few non-native perennials under the Rhodies which may get to stay.

2. The Yew in the corner with large Lady Ferns (Athyrium filix-femina), then small Deer Fern (Blechnum spicant) in front and some of the large rocks.

3. The old Vine Maple with Licorice Fern (Polypodium glycyrrhiza [vulgare]) growing in the moss at it's feet. A Bhudda would be nice there.

4. The Giant Arborvitae (Thuja plicata) hedge with more Deer Fern (Blechnum spicant) in front.

5. The existing big Maple. This tree needs no pruning but would have the mulch tucked in around the old roots that are showing.

6. Large clump of Sword Ferns (Polystichum munitum) with more rocks.

7. Existing Box trimmed into "clouds" of leaves.

Sword Fern (Polystichum munitum)
Photo © 2004 Wally Hansen

8. Log or root with Coastal Shield Fern (Dryopteris arguta) at either end. This fern tolerates more sun than the others and should be fine at this more exposed area by the street.

⇨More⇨

The Transformation of a Garden, continued

This plan is more sophisticated than the one we studied previously. The ferns give continuity over the yard and still provide contrast of color and form. Each fern is unique but all are airy and serene.

Next time we'll see one more final plan and then the planting begins. I can't wait for that! It will be so nice to see it all growing.

Lady Fern (Athyrium filix-femina)
Photo © 2003 Wally Hansen

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
Mint compost, 5 yards @ $16 per yard plus distance fee for delivery	$98.00
Total Materials	**$181.50**

Labor:

Initial laying of plastic	$10.00
Spreading compost	Trade 4 hours of computer work
Total Labor	**$10.00**
Grand Total	**$191.50**

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

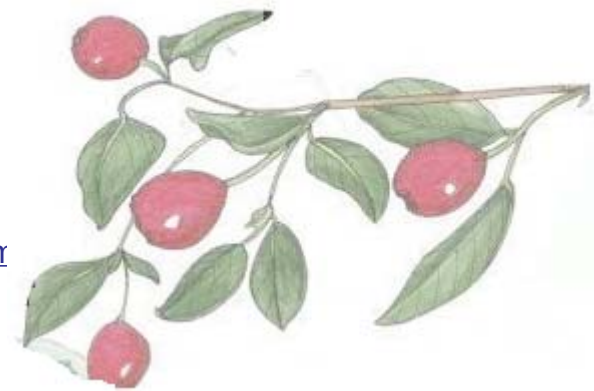
Bonsai web

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.htm

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.

⇨More⇨

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.

⇨More⇨

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

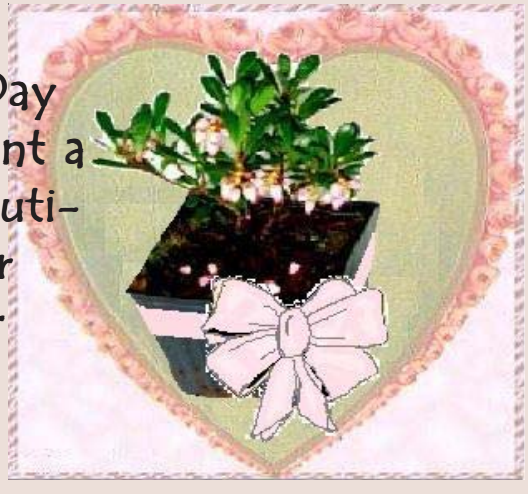
http://www.soils.org/
Website for soil science professionals. Offers information and links.

Coming next issue:

February Journal--plan now for spring planting

- Start a plant journal, keep notes of what's happening in your garden as the year goes by
- Teachers: bring your class out to the nursery and display gardens for an educational field trip
- Fresh photos of native plants in winter, a new look

Note: Valentine's Day is coming soon. Plant a few natives in a beautiful basket or pot for your sweetheart (or your mom!)



Trillium ovatum (Western Trillium)
Photo © Jennifer Rehm

Personal notes from Wally

"Winter Planning For 2005!"

Suggestion # 1

Winter can be an exciting time to plan your Gardens – Your Native Plant Gardens. To start, get at least one good reference book and perhaps several more. Get a copy of "Plants of The Pacific Northwest Coast" by Pojar and Mackinnon. Your bookstore can easily order this book for you. Also, get on the mailing list of Timberline Press in Portland Oregon. They have a good selection of books on plants including natives. Also check with the University of Washington Press in Seattle, WA, especially for a book "Gardening With Native Plants of the Northwest" by Arthur R Kruckeberg . Be sure and print out your copy of each of my monthly Journals – a valuable reference!

Suggestion # 2

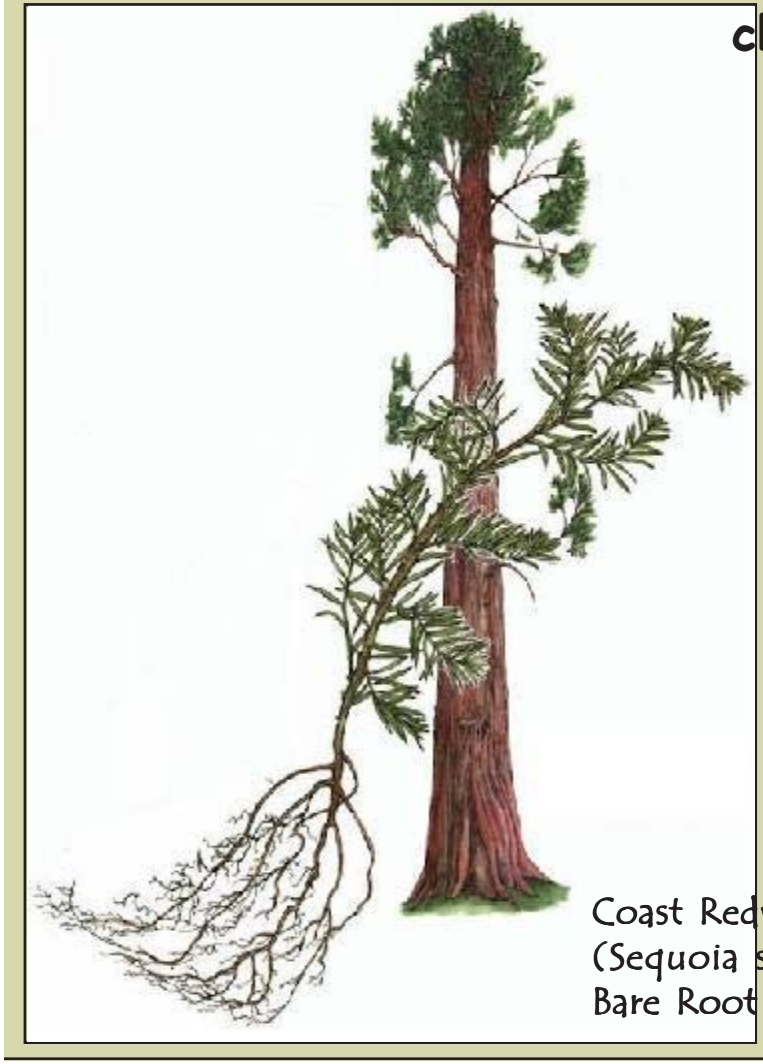
Here is a special goal I hope you will consider. Select a native plant that is not commonly available, which has some desirable characteristic such as unusual beauty. Then research and more research! Plan a trip or so to the natural habitat of these plants. Get permission in advance from the owner to collect a small amount of seed – this applies to Government and Private ownership. Start early in the year and take your camera always. Now the tricky part – you must gather a small portion of the seed just before they ripen. When you get the seeds home, another important phase begins – treatment of the seed to ensure germination – More research! You may need cold moist stratification – maybe other processes to get germination. Then this prize must be kept alive and happy – to continue to grow and stabilize and increase – a valuable resource for everyone!

Wally

A very unusual NW Native Shrub
Ophopanax horridum (Devil's Club)
Photo at the nursery © 2004 Wally Hansen

NOTICE: NURSERY IS CLOSED

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



Coast Redwood
(Sequoia sempervirens)
Bare Root & Mature Tree

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.

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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!