

Volume 4, Issue 9, 2006, November 2006

# Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

**Favorite native plant books**

**Remembering our Veterans**

**And more!**



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

# Northwest Native Plant Journal

## A Monthly Web Magazine

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Articles are by Jennifer Rehm unless otherwise indicated.	

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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.).



Heidi's Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)  
Painting by Heidi D. Hansen



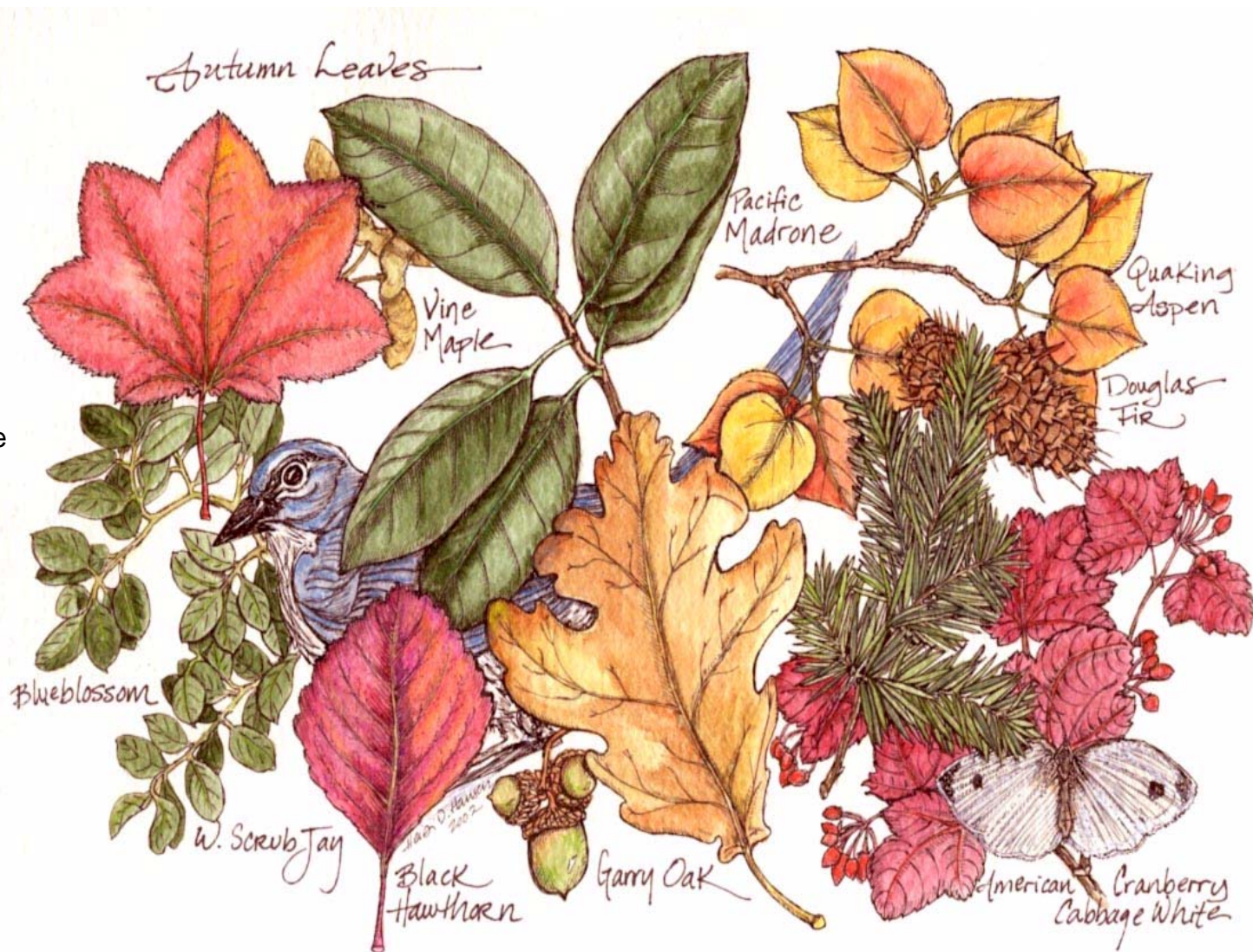


# On the Cover

## Autumn Leaves

By Heidi D. Hansen

Wally's daughter, Heidi, painted this poster a few years ago and we think it's the perfect cover for our November journal. Heidi has tucked in a bird and a butterfly among the Northwest Native shrubs and trees. A beautiful composition in Heidi's inimitable style of botanical paintings.



*Cornus sericea* [stolonifera]  
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



# Rare plant puzzle



Photo by Donald C. Eastman  
Copyright, all rights reserved

## **Name this plant!**

A clue to help you on your quest for the correct answer:

“Though my colors are autumnal, you won’t find me during Indian Summer. But there’s a slim chance you can find me in July if you’re lucky.”

Send me an email with the correct botanical name of this plant. A small prize to those who correctly identify by November 5.

**Good luck!**  
*Wally*

## **Answer to last Journal’s puzzle:**

**Lomatium columbianum**

**Congratulations to all who correctly answered!**





# To Do List

## Caring for your NW Native Plant Garden

Wally wrote these gardening tips in 2001 and they are still valid today!



**1 – Fall Leaves** - You probably have a nice crop of fall leaves about now. They are a precious garden resource – pile them up and COMPOST. The native woodlanders especially like soil made from native deciduous trees – humus! There is equipment and composting information available everywhere. I make piles of leaves about 18" deep and use plenty of nitrogen fertilizer. Then I periodically till the compost area with a tiller. If you do not have many fall leaves, consider buying a load of hardwood sawdust and let it decompose for a couple of years.

**2 – Bordeaux and Lime-Sulfur** – These old fashioned (several hundred years) “close to natural” herbicides are applied in early winter for many species. Make plans now and get materials early. This treatment can be used for many species. If you have Native Crabapple, Chokecherry or Bitter Cherry, I suggest you make one or two applications of these fungicides. Bordeaux is a mixture of copper sulfate and hydrated lime. It is rain-fast when sprayed on plants. Both are broad-spectrum fungicides and give protection against bacteria. Lime sulfur gives dormant season protection against insects and mites. You might apply early in the winter and later before bud break.

**3 – Divide Perennials** – Check all your perennials while there are still some leaves. Many native plant perennials can be divided and Fall is a good time. If you can find separate crowns with roots, you can divide off a new plant. Certainly plants such as Oxalis, False Lily-of-the-Valley, False Solomon Seal, Wild Strawberries, Red Columbine, etc., can be easily divided.

**4 – Pruning Deciduous Shrubs** – If some native deciduous shrubs grew too fast and are a bit leggy, you can prune back when the leaves are off. Shrubs can also be pruned to force bushiness. If you are going to take winter cuttings from the trim, wait until December. (Be very cautious in pruning young native trees—only to correct some improper shape, never cut the leader!).

**5 – Bulbs and Rhizomes** – Get your native bulbs and rhizomes in now. Sometimes it is tricky to hold bulbs in refrigeration. This may break winter dormancy too early and the bulbs and rhizomes will “think” the winter is over and start sprouting!



# Sparky's Corner

## A special message from our frisky contributor

Well, before I say anything else I have to apologize to old Mr. Snorters. Last time I talked about how he smells and how old he is and that was not nice. It was rude. Grandma was very upset that I said those things and explained how it makes folks feel bad when you say stuff about them that is not complimentary. (That means good. Derogatory means bad.) Grandma told me all about this because she said I needed to understand. She said she

knows I'm not mean on purpose but I'm just not very mature. (That means old but in a nice way.) I'm supposed to practice up my manners so I can grow up proper and not make folks mad at me or hurt their feelings. Hmm. I thought I was just being frisky. But Grandma says frisky is OK when you're little and don't know any better but when you get to be a young gentleman you need to be more responsible for what you say and do.

I said it was more fun to be frisky but she said I had nothing to complain about, that I should be glad we're not two-leggers. Boy, they have it hard. They have to say please and thank you and wait for older two-leggers to go first when they're going somewhere. They have to hold doors open for older ones. (Doors are those hatch things they have on their nests.) And when they eat--you would not believe it! They have to sit on stumps and they can't eat with their hands! Can you imagine? They have what they call utensils which are shiny metal pokers they stick their food with and then put it in their mouth. And they have to wipe their mouth with leaves all the time. I don't



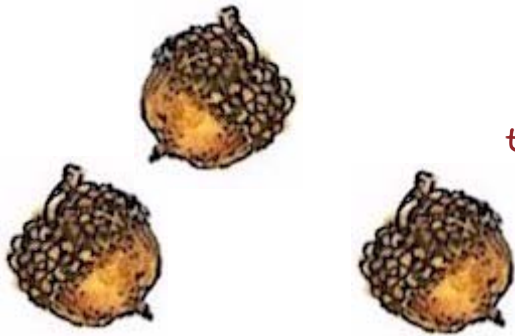
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# Sparky's Corner, continued

know how they do that. I mean, all that poking and wiping--how do they get the shells off the nuts? And the worst part is how they drink. They have these sort of scooped out shells they put water in and then pick them up and drink out of them. Eeew! Then they wash out all this stuff and use it again. What a waste of time. I am about crazy trying to imagine how all this goes on. Two-leggers have a very hard life. They brush the leaves and dirt out of their nests so the bottom is hard where they walk around. Bet that hurts their feet! No wonder they wear those interesting things on their feet. They probably do that because their nests are so hard. They should learn from us and bring in the leaves and moss and stuff instead of putting it outside. I guess that's just the way of two-leggers but I'm sure glad I'm a squirrel. The little two-leggers have more fun than the older ones though. They even climb trees! They eat berries right off the bush without all that poking and washing. And they stomp in puddles! That is fun, I know for a fact because my buds and I do that sometimes too.

Anyway, I am sorry for being rude. I told old Mr. Snorters I was sorry and he said it was OK, he wasn't mad. He said I should thank Grandma for teaching me better. So now I have to go tell Grandma thank you. Uh-oh, here it comes. I can see it already--please and thank you. I sure do hope Grandma doesn't take up eating with pokers. I wish Mr. Snorters and Grandma would tell each other about sorry and thank you and let me just be frisky. I'm going outside to play before they think up something else to improve me with. See you next time!

*Sparky*



This is a painting by David Miller. I think it's one of those French squirrels. Isn't she cute?





# Things we are thankful for

Begin the holiday season with thoughts of gratitude for the good things in your life.

This list was printed a few years ago in Ann Landers' column and we think it is a good start to making our own personal lists of things we are truly thankful for. Whether or not you celebrate the traditional holiday of Thanksgiving, perhaps you will notice at least one thing a day that makes you happy. If you share it with someone, it may make them happy too.

I am thankful for:

The mess to clean after a party, because it means I have been surrounded by friends.

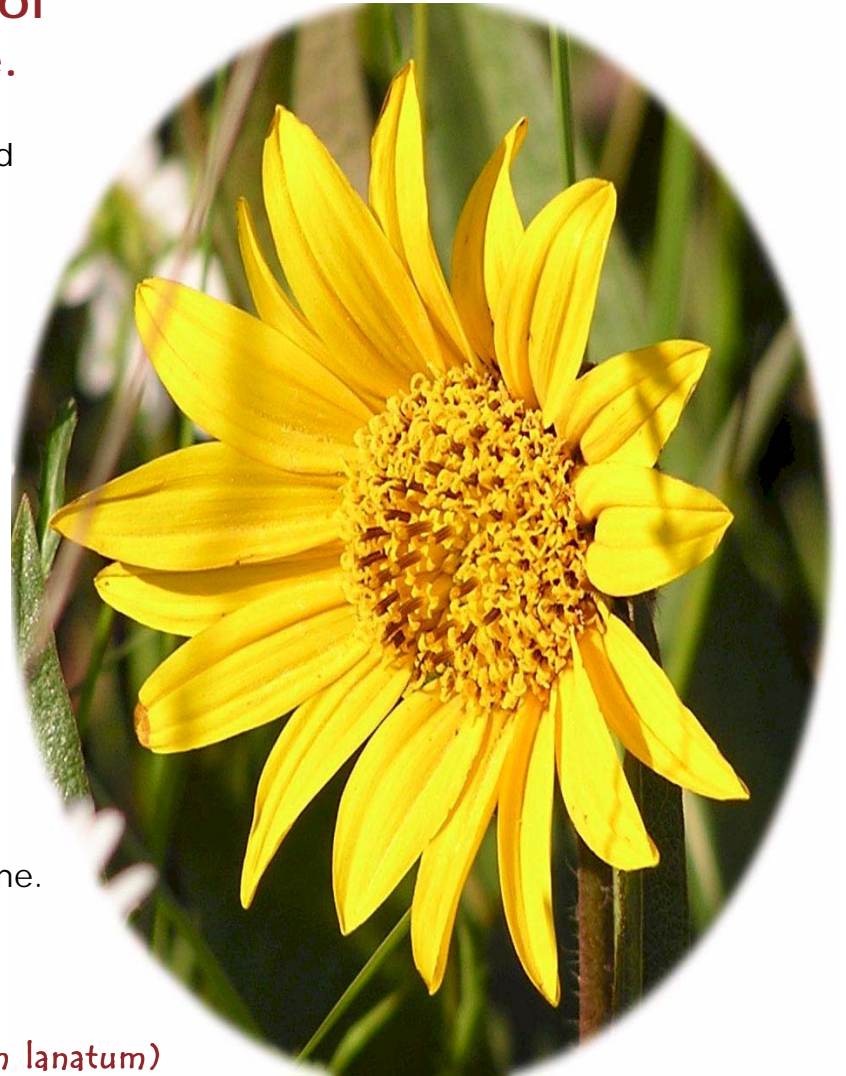
The taxes I pay, because it means that I'm employed.

The clothes that fit a little too snugly, because it means I have enough to eat.

My shadow who watches me work, because it means I am out in the sunshine.

A lawn that needs mowing, windows that need cleaning and gutters that need fixing, because it means I have a home.

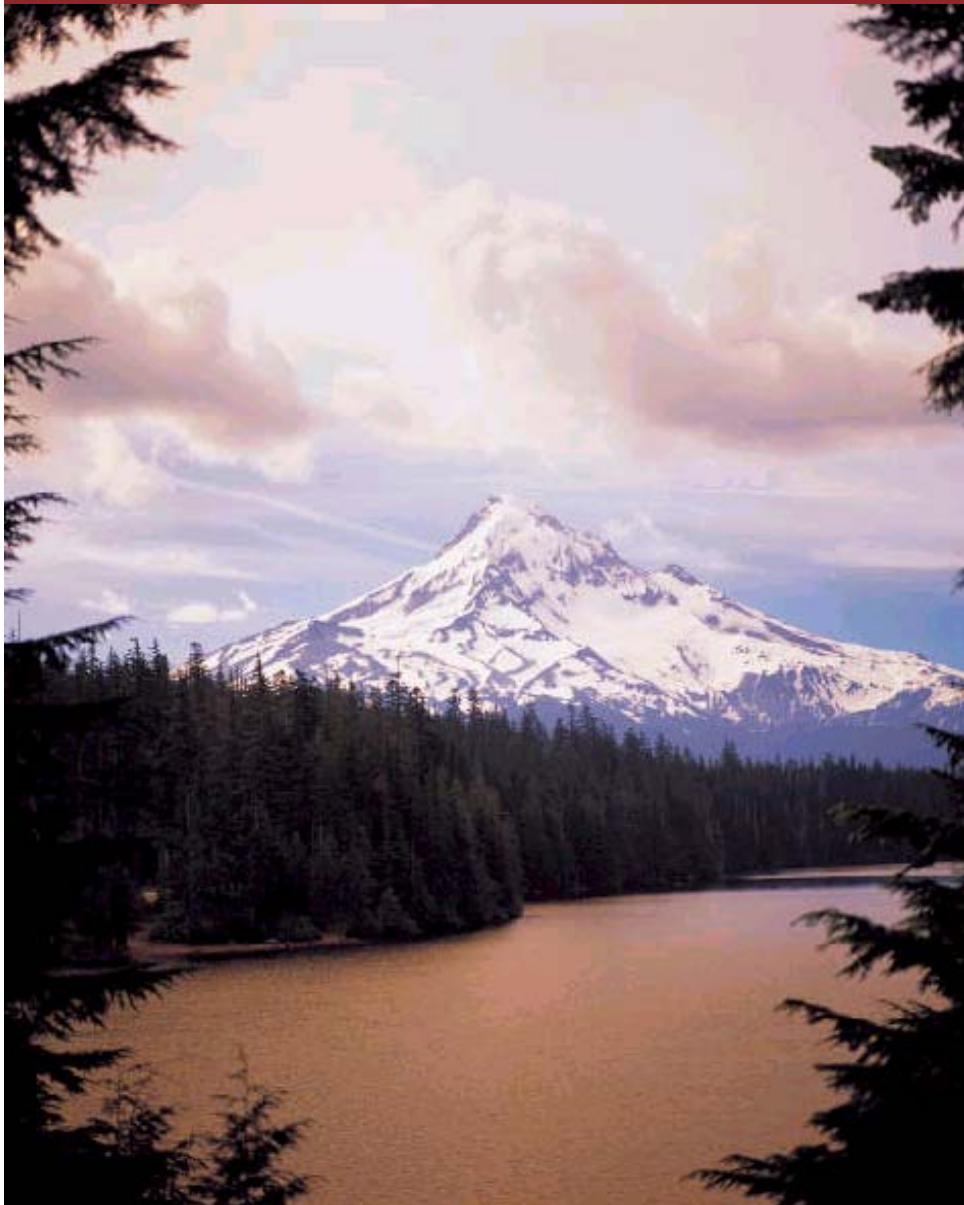
All the complaining I hear about our government, because it means we have freedom of speech.



Oregon Sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)  
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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# Things we are thankful for, continued



The space I find at the far end of the parking lot,  
because it means I am capable of walking.

My huge heating bill, because it means I am warm.

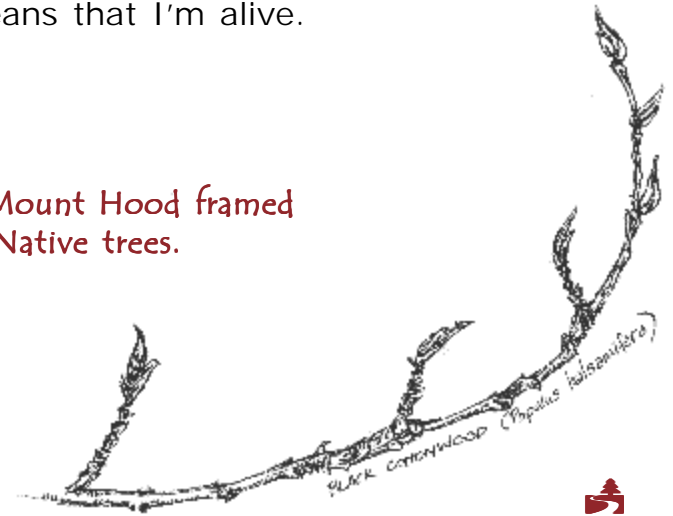
The lady behind me in church who sings off key,  
because it means that I can hear.

The piles of laundry and ironing, because it means I  
have clothes to wear.

Weariness and aching muscles at the end of the day,  
because it means I have been productive.

The alarm that goes off in the early morning hours,  
because it means that I'm alive.

Old photo of Mount Hood framed  
by Northwest Native trees.





# Natural beauty

Bring a little native beauty indoors!

Julie likes to cut a few branches of Northwest Native shrubs and trees to decorate the nursery desk.

The Vine Maples and Snowberries and Red Huckleberries are so festive in their rustic vase.



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# Natural beauty, continued



This wreath is made of wheat but native grasses would be just as nice. The yellow leaves of Pacific Ninebark (photos in the background) would be a very good color and texture with the grain.

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# Natural beauty, continued



Such rich colors! The Vine Maples are completely unpredictable. The colors vary even on the same branch but never dissappoint. The white Snowberry fruits are bright and the rounded leaves are a good color combination.

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# Natural beauty, continued



(Left) Here's what Julie put together for last fall's display. The grasses add an airy note to the bouquet and of course the little pumpkins are a traditional element. So simple and yet so elegant.!

Wouldn't these Creeping Oregon Grape branches at right be a nice addition?





# A Gardener's Library

**“A book is a gift you can open again and again.” Garrison Keillor**

I recently moved my home office from one room to another and, of course, that entailed moving all my native plant books. It was so much fun looking through all these books, I almost forgot the work at hand.

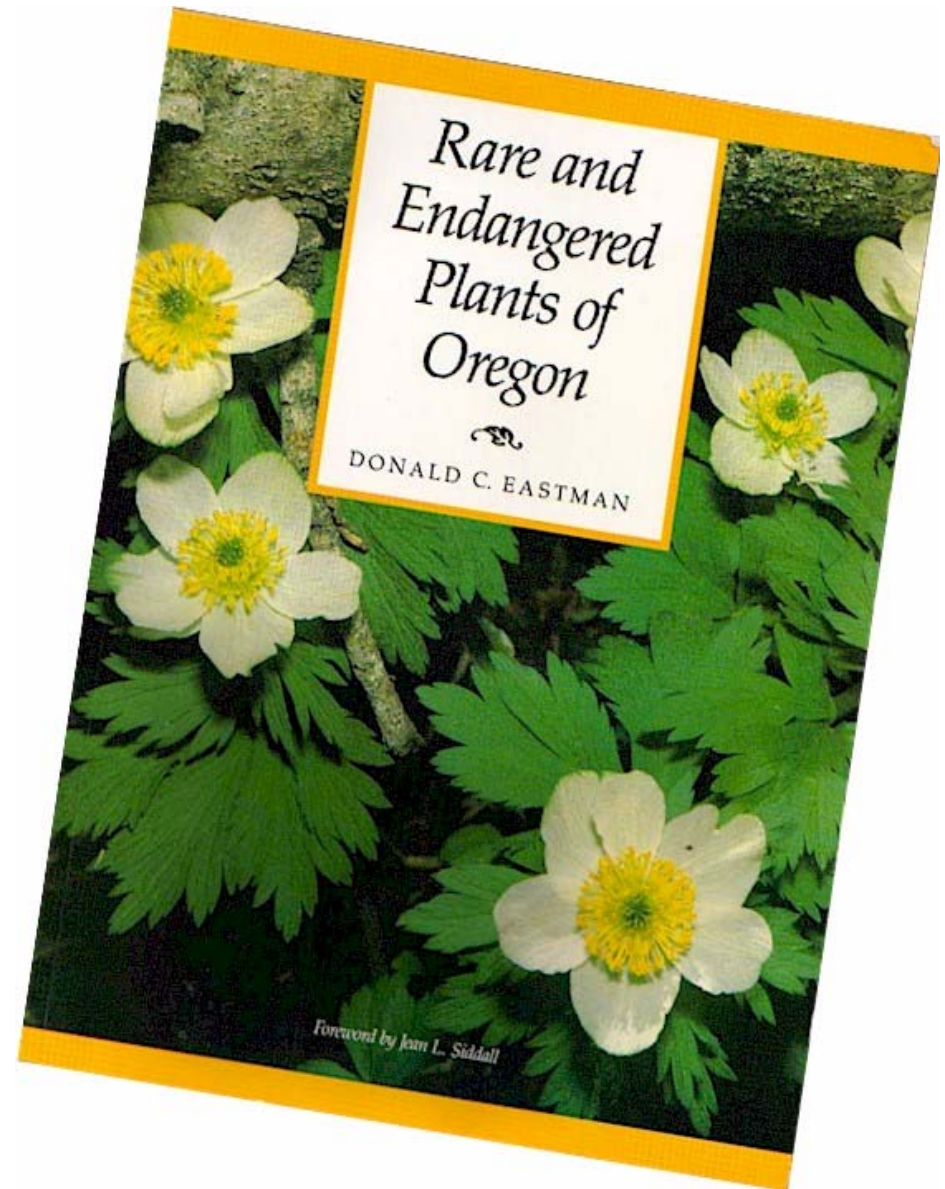
Here are some of my very favorites. A few are no longer in print but you might find a copy at a used book store such as Powell's in Portland, Oregon.

## Rare and Endangered Plants of Oregon

**Donald C. Eastman, Beautiful America Publishing Co.**

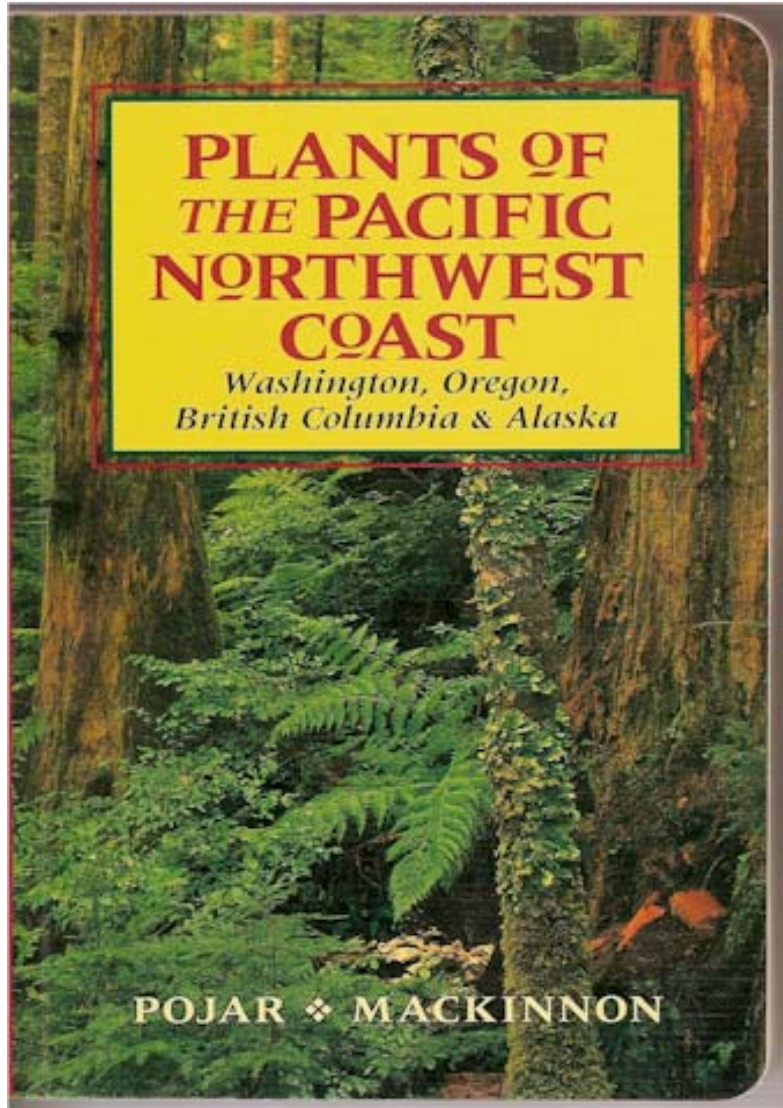
This is the first book I turn to when looking for information about a rare native plant is this one written by my friend, Donald C. Eastman. The photographs are absolutely stunning and Don's descriptions are perfect. He even includes a little map showing the general area in Oregon where he found each plant.

Don is an avid photographer and supporter of Northwest Native plants. He often writes for magazines and you may find him sharing some of his photos and knowledge in lectures and slide shows he periodically gives here in the Northwest.



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# A Gardener's Library, continued



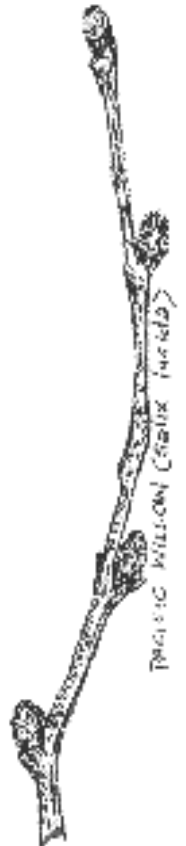
## Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast

Pojar & Mackinnon, Lone Pine Publishing

This is another must for every Northwest native plant fan's library. Whether your interest is gardening, photography or painting, the descriptions in this book are outstanding and the additional historical notes give a beautifully rounded idea of each of the plants included here.

It is available in most bookstores and sometimes you can find a used copy though that is rare. Once this book finds its way into your shelves it will not usually leave your collection.

Wally gave this book to me a few years back and I find myself referring to it often. It is one of the staples in my library.



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# A Gardener's Library, continued

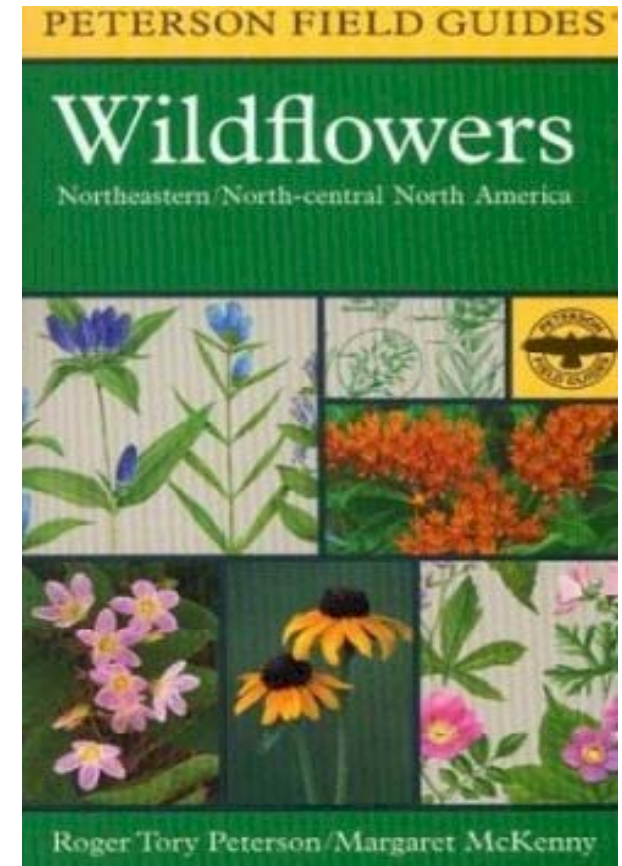
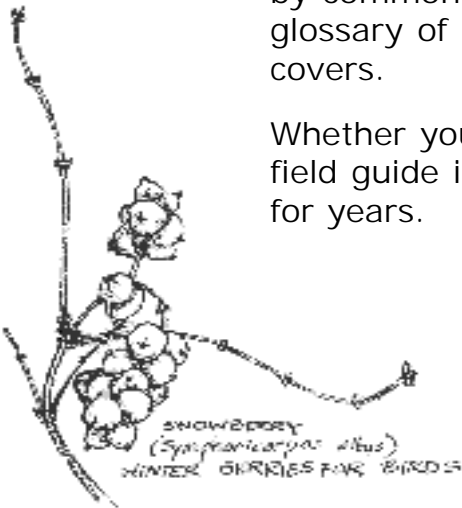
## Peterson Field Guides: Wildflowers

Roger Tory Peterson/Margaret McKenny

Any walker in the woods knows the field guides--birds and wildflowers and bugs and butterflies--just about anything you have an interest in identifying is represented in one of these handy books. Indeed, one can't imagine going out into the wild without one!

The copy I use was published in 1968, the second printing. It was well-used when I acquired it and I daresay it is more so today. As with the other field guides, it has a ruler printed on the back and is indexed by common and botanical names. It has a pictorial glossary of flowers and leaves inside the front and back covers.

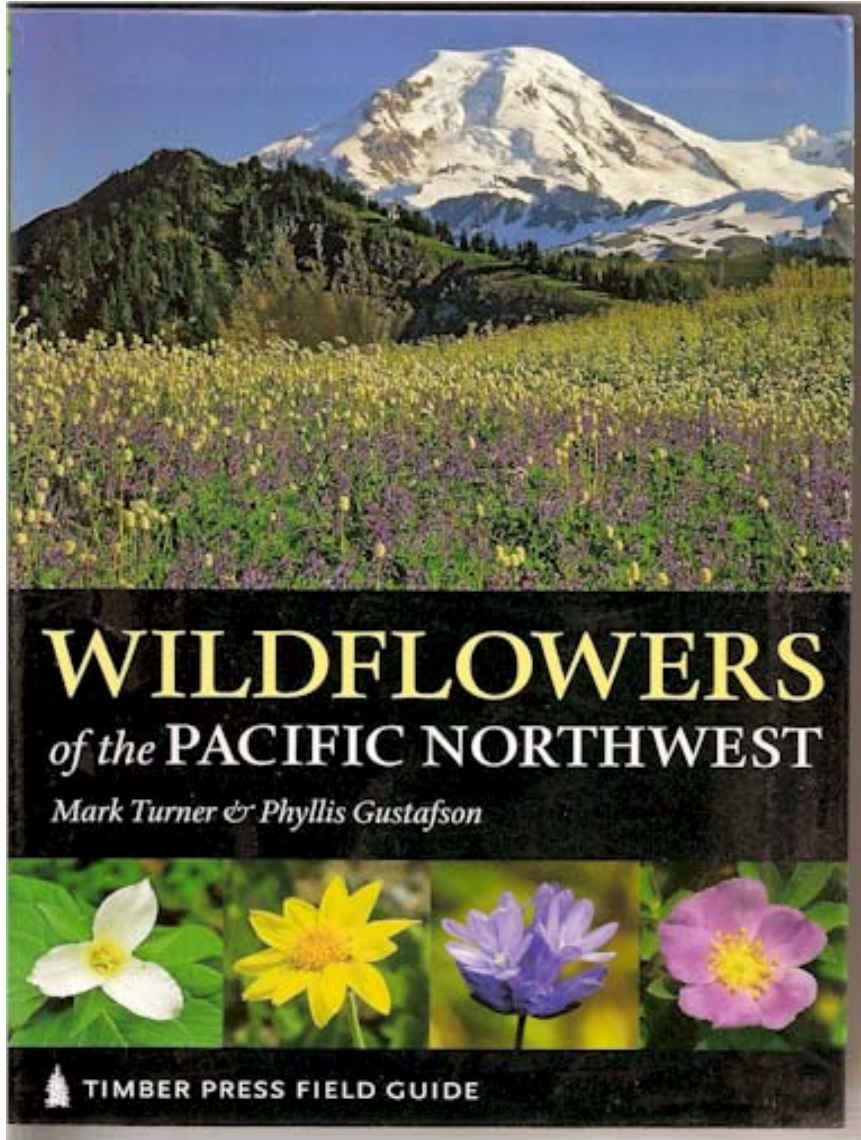
Whether you choose the soft cover or the hard bound, a field guide is sure to be a companion on many travels for years.



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# A Gardener's Library, continued



## Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest

Mark Turner & Phyllis Gustafson, Timber Press Field Guide

About twice the physical size of the Peterson/McKenny, this field guide is new in the bookstores, published in 2006. It is color coded on the edges of the pages for ease in finding the blooms. It has the ruler and the visual glossary in front and back covers, similar to Peterson/McKenny.

The major difference between this new field guide and the old standard is the photographs. They are outstanding and may help to identify plants better than the drawings.

I view this book as an addition to my library and my field guides rather than a replacement to the original. It is a beautiful book and well worthy of a space on your shelves.

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# A Gardener's Library, continued

## Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest

Arthur R. Kruckeberg, University of Washington Press

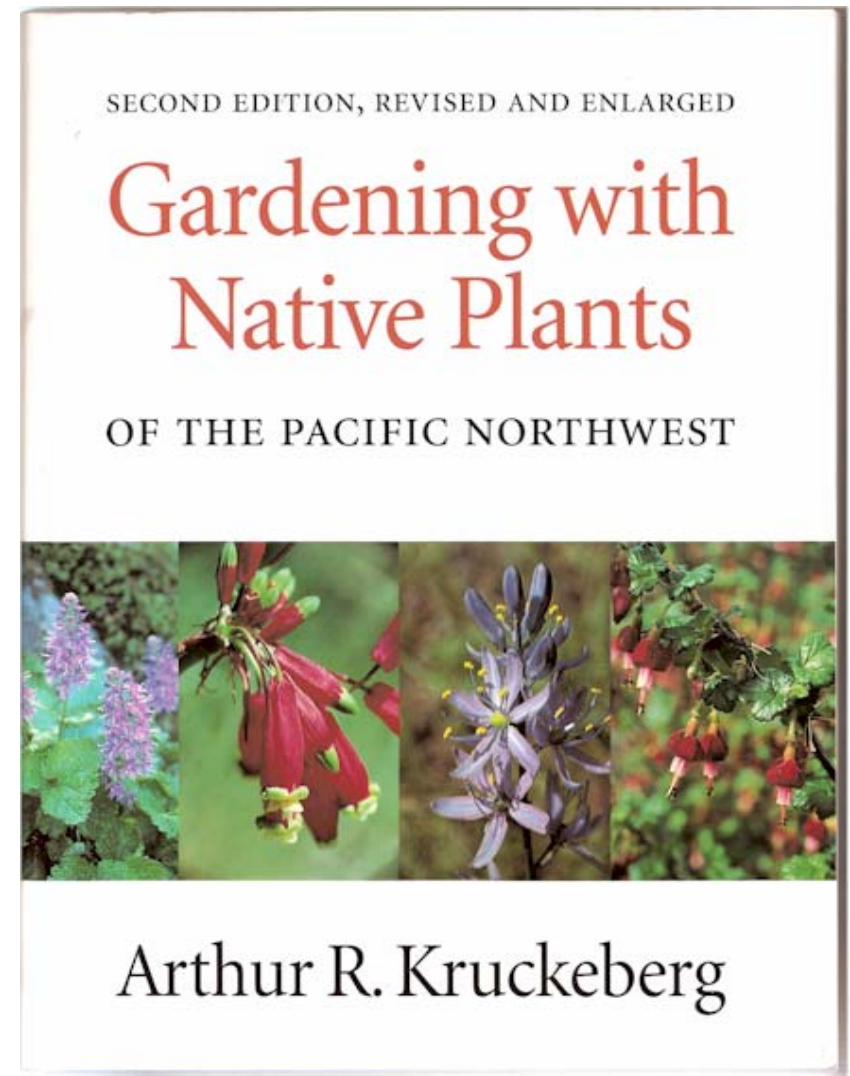
Originally printed in 1968, this second edition is an improvement--bigger and better as the saying goes. Another gift from Wally, I find much information in this book that is unique.

Sunset Magazine writes of the first edition:

"This book contains so much well-organized, well-written material that it should become a standard guidebook for anyone who gardens with Northwest Natives."

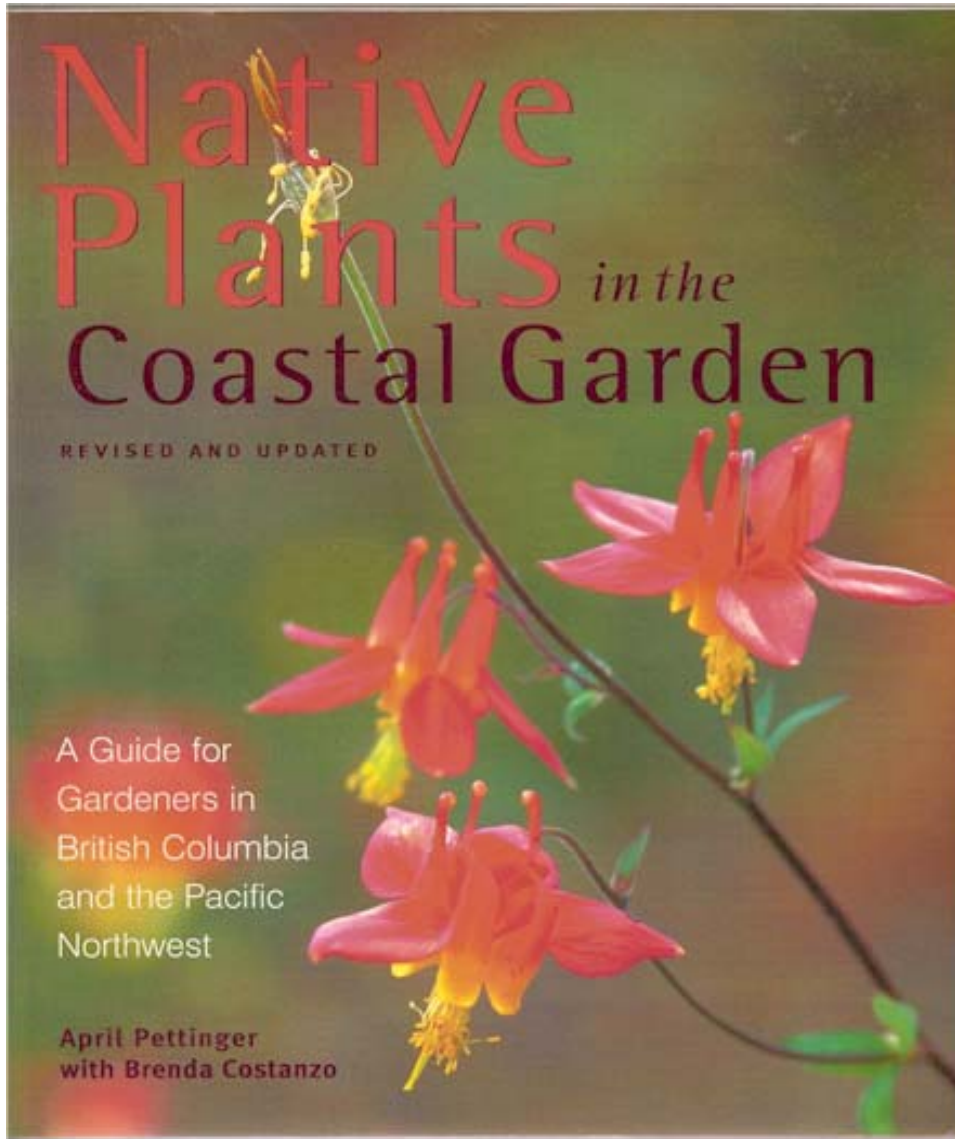
The photos are black and white and there are lots of drawings as well. Descriptions are detailed and written especially for gardeners as the title implies.

Arthur R. Kruckeberg is professor emeritus of botany at the University of Washington.



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# A Gardener's Library, continued



## Native Plants in the Coastal Garden

**April Pettinger with Brenda Costanzo, Whitecap**

This is the third book in my library that Wally gave to me. In addition to being an excellent reference, it is a delight to read. The illustrations are very nice, both drawings and photographs, but it is not a picture-book. This is a true gardener's manual for where and how to use native plants in the home garden. It even includes such tips as how and when to cut back native grasses to keep them neat and tidy!

Professor Kruckeberg says:

"The Pettinger book is timely and meritorious. More and more gardeners are turning to natural gardening, and wanting to use native plants. Get a copy of her book and be delighted!"

Now that is a glowing recommendation if ever I've seen one! And I am in complete agreement. This book is different than any other you may have in your library and truly is delightful.



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# A Gardener's Library, continued

## Wildflowers of the Pacific Coast

Leslie L. Haskin, Binfords and Mort

Written in 1934, this was the first native plant book in my library. I found it at a used book sale. Since then, I would not be without it. It has mostly black and white photographs with several pages of color plates. The style of the book definitely fits its age and that is part of its charm.

From the notes about the author in the back of the book:

Mr. Haskins died at Newport on June 29, 1949; his wife, on November 6, 1963. Two years after his death, The Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs gave him posthumous recognition for his horticultural achievements, citing this book, *Wildflowers of the Pacific Coast*.

My copy was printed in 1943 so it is likely changed a bit since then so if you find one you may not see exactly the same vintage photos and descriptions I enjoy.

This photo is my favorite in the book. It shows a person whom I presume to be the author's wife, left arm akimbo, posing with the leaf of an Umbrella-Plant. The description of this plant makes no mention of her presence in the photo. Absolutely precious and very 40's.



# Flanders Poppy

## A poppy of remembrance

Earlier in the summer we had an article about the Shirley Poppy, a little red poppy that appears here and there wherever it pleases. It is not a Northwest native plant. In fact it seems to grow all over the world. It's a very sweet little thing and I am fond of it.

In doing my research about Shirley I learned she has another name and a much bigger story than the one I originally found. The first time we talked about Shirley, I promised to tell the rest of this story.

You may have noticed people wearing a red poppy on Veterans Day. They are often sold by Veterans of Foreign Wars as a way to raise money and awareness of the brave men and women who offer their lives so that we may enjoy a free existence.

Following is the story of the Flanders Poppy as related by the RSA, the Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association, one of the largest and longest established ex-service organizations in the world. We quote directly from their website at [http://www.rsa.org.nz/remem/poppy\\_sig.html](http://www.rsa.org.nz/remem/poppy_sig.html).

This old botanical print is a beautiful illustration of this humble little poppy.



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# Flanders Poppy, continued

The association of the red poppy — the Flanders Poppy — with battlefield deaths as a natural symbol of resurrection and remembrance dates back to the Napoleonic Wars when poppies were the first plant to grow in the churned up soil of soldiers' graves in the area of Flanders.

This connection between the red poppy and war dead was renewed over a century later on the Western Front during the First World War.

It was verses by Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae (1872-1918), a Canadian Medical Officer, which began the intriguing process by which the Flanders Poppy became immortalised worldwide as the symbol of remembrance:



This is Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae  
and a photocopy of his poem.  
At left is one of the paper poppies which  
are still made today.

## *In Flanders Fields*

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields*

*Punch  
Dec 8, 1915*

*John McCrae*

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# Flanders Poppy, continued

The inspiration for the verses had been the death of a fellow officer, Lt Alexis Helmer, of the 1st Brigade Canadian Field Artillery on 2 May 1915, during the Second Battle of Ypres (Ieper) in western Belgium, for whom McCrae had performed the burial service. McCrae's verses, which he had scribbled in pencil on a page torn from his despatch book, were sent anonymously by a fellow officer to the English magazine, *Punch*, which published them under the title 'In Flanders Fields' on 8 December 1915.

## The Challenge

Three years later, McCrae himself died of pneumonia at Wimereux near Boulogne, France, on 28 January 1918. On his deathbed, McCrae reportedly lay down the challenge:



"Tell them this, if ye break faith with us who die,  
we shall not sleep."

## The Response

Among the many people moved by McCrae's poem a YMCA canteen worker in New York, Miss Moina Michael (1869-1944), who, two days before the Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918, wrote a reply entitled 'We Shall Keep the Faith':

"We Shall Keep the Faith"

*Oh! You who sleep in Flanders Fields,  
Sleep sweet-to rise anew!  
We caught the torch you threw  
And holding high, we keep the Faith  
With all who died.*

Poppy wreaths at the Menin Gate in Ypres

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# Flanders Poppy, continued

*We cherish, too, the poppy red  
That grows on fields where valour led;  
It seems to signal to the skies  
That blood of heroes never dies,  
But lends a lustre to the red  
Of the flower that blooms above the dead  
In Flanders Fields.*

*And now the Torch and Poppy red  
We wear in honour of our dead.  
Fear not that ye have died for naught;  
We'll teach the lesson that ye wrought  
In Flanders Fields.*



Moina Michael



Michael also originated the idea of the red poppy as a symbol of remembrance.

## Origins of the Memorial Poppy

The idea for the Flanders Fields Memorial Poppy, Moina Michael recalled in her 1941 book *The Miracle Flower*, came to her while working at the YMCA Overseas War Secretaries' Headquarters on a Saturday morning, 9 November 1918. The Twenty-Fifth Conference of the Overseas YMCA War Secretaries was in progress. During a lull in proceedings Moina glanced through a copy of the November *Ladies Home Journal* and came across McCrae's poem re-titled "We Shall Not Sleep". The last few lines transfixed her:

*To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.*

In the US, the VFW decided that the Red Poppies in America should be assembled by American disabled and needy veterans. By making the poppies, the veterans would be provided with some form of assistance that was not simply charity, but earned. The next year, 1924, disabled veterans began making Buddy Poppies at a factory in Pittsburgh.

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# Flanders Poppy, continued

Moina Michael hereafter made a personal pledge to ‘keep the faith’ and vowed always to wear a red poppy of Flanders Fields as a symbol of remembrance. Compelled to make a note of this pledge she hastily scribbled her response, entitled “We Shall Keep the Faith”, on the back of a used envelope.

When the Conference delegates gave Moina a gift of ten dollars in appreciation of her assistance, she went to a New York department store and purchased 25 artificial red poppies and, pinning one on her own collar, distributed the remainder to the YMCA secretaries with an explanation of her motivation. She viewed this act as the first group distribution of the Flanders Fields Memorial Poppy.

Moina Michael hereafter tirelessly campaigned to get the poppy adopted as a national symbol of remembrance. In September 1920 the American Legion adopted the Poppy as such at its annual Convention. Attending that Convention was a French woman who was about to promote the poppy — as a symbol of remembrance — throughout the world.



**“Poppy Widows” making  
the red paper poppies in  
Northern France.**

## **International Symbol of Remembrance**

French widows, many with children on their laps, began hand-making hundreds of thousands of poppies in the early 1920s for distribution to veterans organisations around the world, including the NZRSA.

Madame E. Guérin, conceived the idea of widows manufacturing artificial poppies in the devastated areas of Northern France which then could be sold by veterans’ organisations worldwide for their own veterans and dependants as well as the benefit of destitute French children. Throughout 1920-21, Guérin and her representatives approached veteran organisations’ in the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and urged them to adopt the poppy as a symbol of remembrance.

It was as a result of the efforts of Michael and Guérin — both of whom became known endearingly as the “Poppy Lady” — that the poppy became an international symbol of remembrance.

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# Flanders Poppy, continued

Source: RNZRSA Historian Dr Stephen Clarke

## References

- Dianne Graves, *A Crown of Life: The World of John McCrae* (London: Spellmount, 1997)
- Moina Michael, *The Miracle Flower: The Story of the Flanders Fields Memorial Poppy* (Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., 1941)

(Clockwise from right)

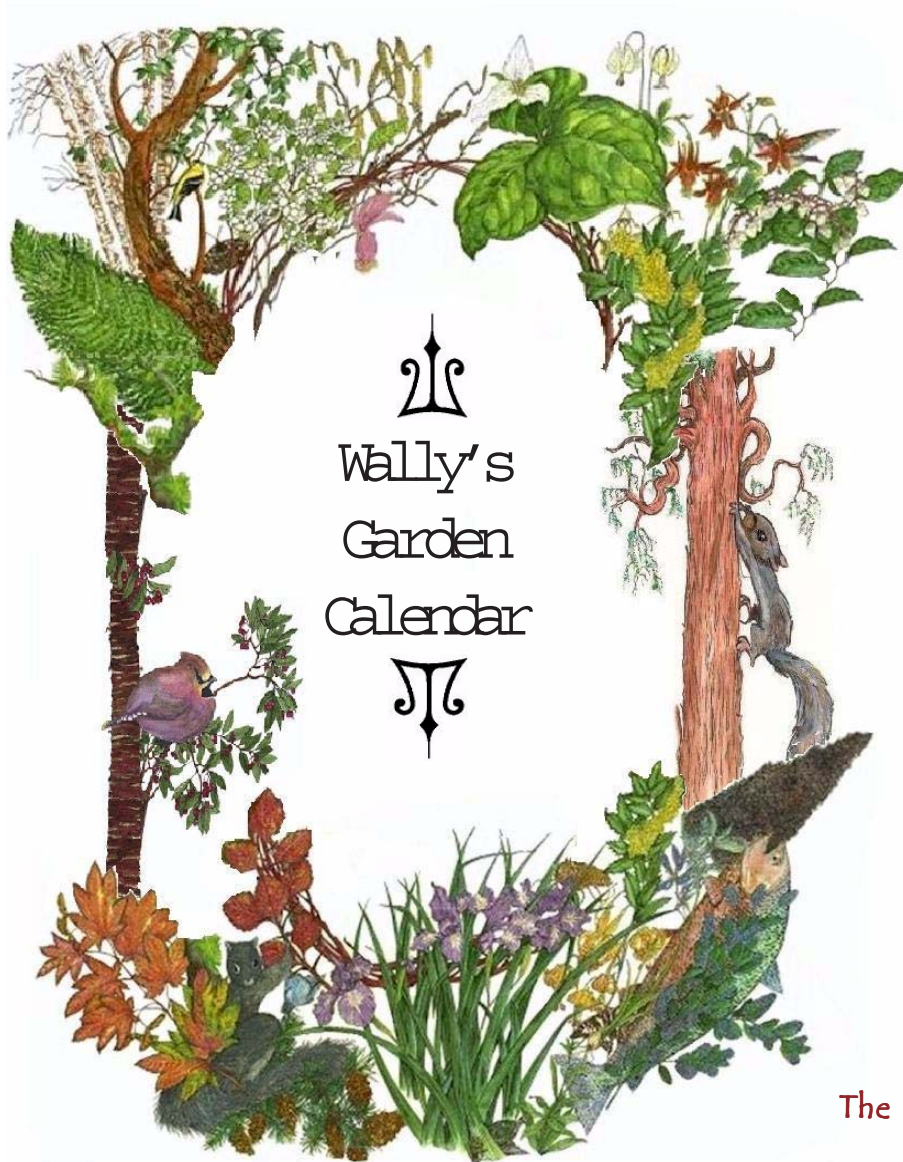
A poster from WWI  
"Lest We Forget."

The Australian War Memorial Roll of Honour. Each year poppies are pushed in beside names as a personal tribute to the memory of any of the thousands of individuals commemorated there. This practice

originates from a spontaneous gesture made by people waiting to pay their respects at the funeral of the Unknown Australian Soldier on 11 November 1993. After the main service the public were invited to file through the Hall of Memory and lay a single flower by his tomb. To do this they had to queue along the cloisters, beside the Roll of Honour, and at the end of the day hundreds of RSL poppies were found to have been pushed into the cracks between the panels. A similar outpouring of support and honor occurs continuously in the US at other Walls of Honor.



# A garden journal for you



## Keeping a journal of your garden is a very personal thing.

Because every gardener is unique, so every gardener's journal is unique. To make things easier for you, we've developed a journal you can customize to fit your needs perfectly.

I didn't intend to make a whole journal. It started as a gardening calendar with a few pages for notes. Then there were some quotes to include so there were more pages. And of course there should be a way to plan out new areas of your garden and some ideas and some sample plans. But if you're going to make a new area in your garden you'd want to keep track of what plants went where and when and where you got them. Well, you get the picture. Before I knew what was happening, what began as a few pages to inspire gardeners turned out to be a full-blown gardening journal/record/calendar/planner. Oh my.

After many hours of work it is now complete and we do hope you'll use it. It's intended to be put into a loose-leaf binder, one of those 3-ring types we used to have at school. I printed one for myself to test it and it worked well. In fact, it's quite handsome!

The first page of our Garden Journal!

⇒ More ⇒



# A garden journal for you, continued

Each part of the journal is in a separate file and to keep from overwhelming you, we're going to put a new part up on our website every week for the next four weeks (because there are four parts!).

The four parts are:

## A calendar

This is where the journal began. It has a page for each month with space to jot down reminders. The holidays are shown as are the phases of the moon. Each month has a special plant and a quote about gardening.

## A planner

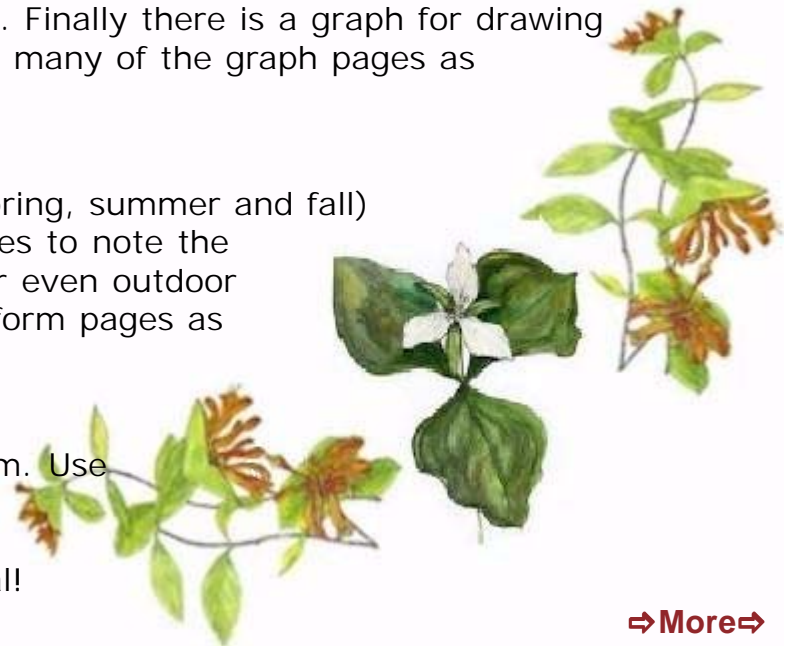
The planner has a section about how to choose native plants including a chart with the requirements of each plant and special features like fall color or fragrance. There are sample garden plans for different kinds of environments. There are some specialized garden tips for wildlife habitats and cutting gardens. There are also ideas for garden art and useful objects. Finally there is a graph for drawing out your plan which can be scaled to any size. You can print as many of the graph pages as desired.

## A record

The record piece has a divider page for each season (winter, spring, summer and fall) with some beautiful art and a poem. There is a form with spaces to note the specifics of plants. It can also be used for garden equipment or even outdoor furniture. As with the planner, you can print as many of these form pages as you need.

## A journal

The journal has lined pages with inspirational thoughts on them. Use these for writing down special events (the rhodie bloomed!) or notes about the weather (rain for a week!). You can even use these pages for a life journal if you like. After all, it's your journal!



⇒ More ⇒

# A garden journal for you, continued



Painting of Red and Blue Columbinas  
(*Aquilegia formosa* and *A. coerulea*) with a  
hummingbird by Heidi D. Hansen

Actually, it's more like a garden notebook than a journal. And it is free, no cost involved. Visit our website each week and you'll find a link to that week's journal piece right on our home page. You can save it to use year after year. The pages are set up to use regular letter-size paper, 8 1/2 x 11 inches. Instructions and printing tips are on our website to make it easy for you.

This is not a commercial adventure, it's just a tool for you to use, totally free, no strings attached, no purchase required.

We are giving this to you because we believe gardening is the highest task a person can do. By keeping a journal of your garden, you'll learn more about native plants and about life in general. Everything comes from the earth and by working with it you'll find a happiness you never believed possible.

Visit our website at [www.nwplants.com](http://www.nwplants.com) to get started with our garden calendar. Better pick up a binder, too! You can find the binders at department stores, book stores, even thrift stores for less than \$5.





# 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*

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## **American Bonsai Society**

[http://www.absbonsai.org/abs\\_home.html](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.



⇒ 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.



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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.



# Personal notes from Wally

On the threshold of the traditional time for thanksgiving, I wish to share with you this excerpt from the ballad "Maidenhood" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

*Bear a lily in thy hand;  
Gates of brass cannot withstand  
One touch of that magic hand.*

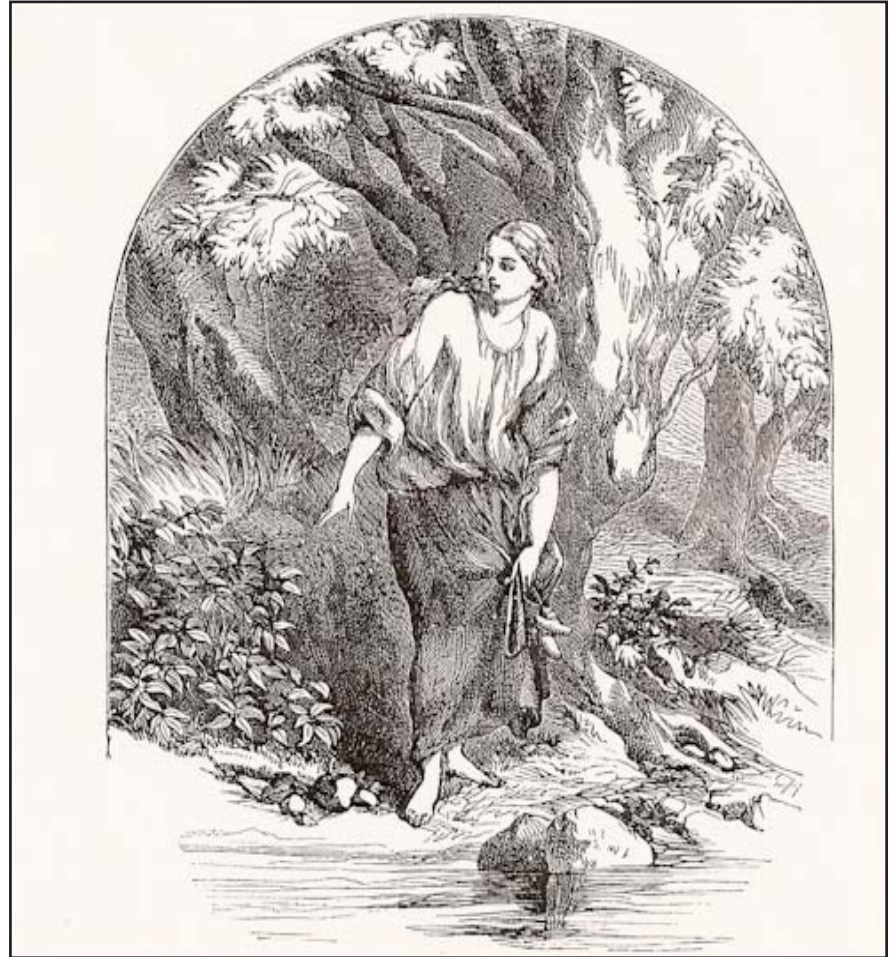
*Bear through sorrow, wrong and truth,  
In thy heart the dew of youth,  
On thy lips the smile of truth.*

This work was reviewed by the English Department of American Studies at the University of Virginia. Here is a part of that review:

"Its meaning seems simplicity itself. A maiden on the verge of womanhood hesitating to enjoy life (for which she has a strong appetite) through a false idea of duty, is bidden to fear nothing, having purity of heart as her lion of Una."

We can all strive to fear nothing, to enjoy life, to cherish each day as it comes and be thankful that we have the good fortune to be able to do so. Life is fleeting and we must not waste a single minute of it.

**Good luck!**  
**Wally**



*"Standing, with reluctant feet, where the  
brook and river meet."*

*This plate is from an old book of  
Longfellow's poetry, one I turn to often.*



**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](http://www.nwplants.com)**

**Our website,  
[www.nwplants.com](http://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!**



Photo by JoAnn Onstott

**Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum* [Douglasii])**