

Volume 5, Issue 1-2007

January 2007

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine



2007: Living Green

Go wild in the
garden with
NW Native
Plants

Make
a gifting
garden with
Bare Root Plants

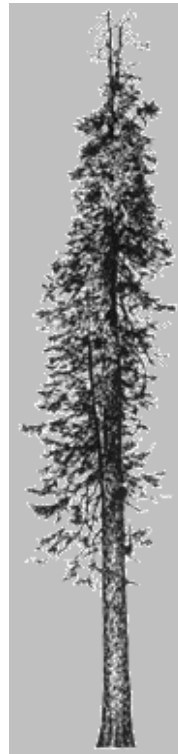
Published by The Wild Garden: Hansen's Northwest Native Plant Database

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.).



Juniperus communis
Common Juniper

Drawing by Marci Degman



On the Cover



Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta* [latifolia])

The Lodgepole Pine grows straight and tall and was named for its common usage by First Nations peoples, as a pole for building lodges.

Its sister plant, the Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*) is virtually the same plant but it grows in bogs.

Lodgepole is an excellent choice for group plantings where its straight stature allows the members of the group to grow closely together without interfering in each other's space. The spacing should be as Kahlil Gibran describes marriage:

And stand together, yet not too near together:

For the pillars of the temple stand apart,

And the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow.

Lodgepole is found from the Yukon to the Rockies, and west to the Cascades, in USDA zones 5-10.

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:

"I'm a desert plant, tried and true
some like me for tea--
would you?"

Send me an email with the correct
botanical name of this plant. A small
prize to those who correctly identify by
January 8, 2007

Good luck!
Wally

Answer to last Journal's puzzle:

**Zauschneria latifolia or
Epilobium canum spp. latifolia**

Congratulations to all who correctly answered!



To Do List

Caring for your NW Native Plant Garden

- 1 – In the northwest, we have had some extremely wet days causing drainage problems. You may need to dig a trench through areas that do not drain properly. This can be just a temporary situation but if it happens often, consider a French drain or tiling. If you're not up to digging a trench, you can try aerating the ground with a spading fork. This won't fix a permanent problem, but it might alleviate immediate standing water.
- 2 – Clean up any debris from wind damage. Cut broken branches below the break. Take down any "widow makers" before they fall on their own.
- 3 – Inspect mulch around trees and shrubs for rodent infestation. Rodents will sometimes burrow into mulch and make a little cave where they can feast on the soft bark of the plants in a cozy environment.
- 4 – Keep a close eye on bird and squirrel feeders. Water will often be frozen this time of year and our little friends will have a hard time finding a drink. Consider a bird bath warmer for your wildlife garden.
- 5 – Weeds grow well in the most hostile conditions. It's much easier to pull them out when the ground is moist and they are young. A little weeding now will save hours later in the year. But careful identification is key. A lot of desirable plants look just like not so nice ones. Make sure you're pulling the unwanted plants instead of newly emerged perennials.
- 6 – Bare root plants can be planted as long as the ground is not frozen. Stake trees and shrubs if they are in an area where the wind can damage them. 🌲



Coastal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris arguta*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott

Sparky's Corner

A special message from our frisky contributor

Two leggers are so crazy! Last night they went racing around outside making fire and big booms! I don't know what that was about but they did it in the summer, too. Woke everybody up and scared us all. Things were zipping all around in the air and the two leggers were yelling. We couldn't tell if they were yelling at each other or what but they were all doing it, jumping around and some of them were making very odd noises. Grandma said it was singing. They didn't do that part in the summer. Everyone was watching this--the deer and raccoons and opossum and owls and of course all my friends and family. My buds and I were snuggled up in one of the big nests because



it was cold and we watched from the nest. We didn't dare go down where the two leggers were doing all this stuff. They might have jumped on us or set us on fire. We were really glad when they went back in their nests.

It's been pretty quiet up here at the nursery for the last few days. Nobody came to fiddle with the plants or take any away. Wally was inside most of the time. I think maybe the two leggers were snuggling in their nests also. We rather like it that way because we can go anywhere we want without having to watch out for them.

But it is a little boring when the interesting stuff is not happening. When it's cold and wet we like to snuggle up and watch the action. Not that fire and yelling action, just the usual stuff. Sometimes Ignacio brings a magic box that makes music. Come to think of it, sometimes he makes that same noise Grandma said was singing. But it sounds different when Ignacio does it. We like it then. Maybe he's better at it than those two leggers last night.

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Sparky's Corner, continued

We had a new visitor the other day, a young deer. She still had spots so I know she wasn't very old. She came after the apples from the old tree. JoAnn was here and took her picture--she got her with an apple right in her mouth! Too cool!

We like the apples a lot but there's enough for everybody. I think that's why Wally keeps the apple tree around, especially for us.

One of my buds said the new deer is from the next hill. He talked to her I guess. That was Snappy. He talks to everybody. The deer's family told her not to go that far away from their hill but she smelled the apples and couldn't stop herself. She was hungry for apples. I bet she'll go back and tell her family about them and they'll come over for a taste. Hope there's not too many of them because they might eat all the apples.

Oh well, that's a worry for tomorrow. Time for a nap. See you next time!

Sparky



This is the deer that came to visit and eat the apples.
Good picture, JoAnn!



Go Wild!

by Lorraine Johnson

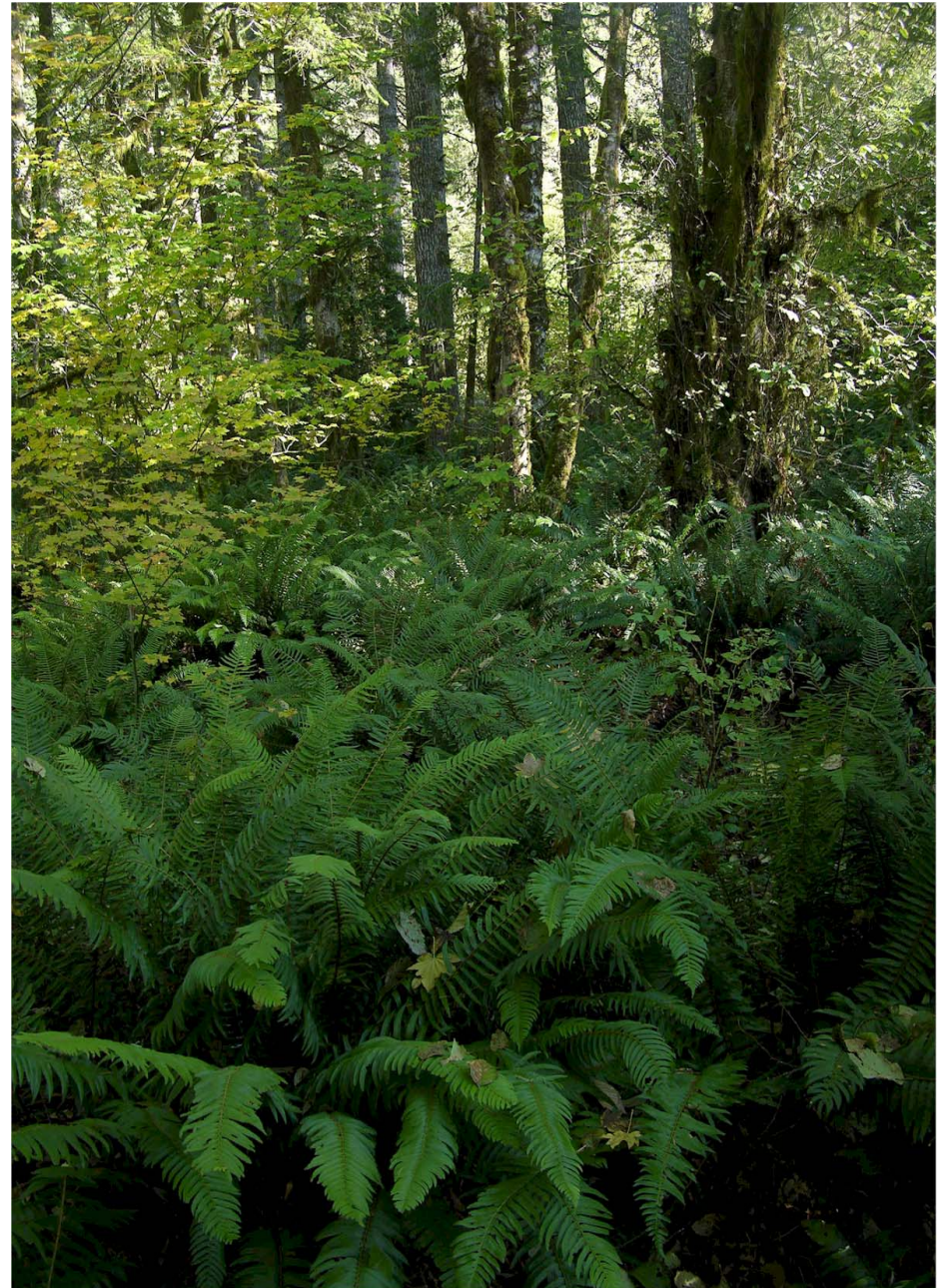
Are you looking for a gardening approach that's good for the environment, beneficial for wildlife, low maintenance for you, and attractive for everyone? If yes, consider native plant gardening.

Native plants have evolved over thousands of years and thus are adapted to the conditions in their home range. When you match the plants to your own garden's habitat—woodland plants in a shady garden, meadow or prairie plants in a sunny garden, for example—you'll find that your garden requires much less work than a conventional landscape: less watering, less fertilizing, and no synthetic chemicals at all. Plus, native plants offer beautiful blooms, interesting textures, nectar for butterflies, food for birds, and they contribute to biodiversity.

The key to native plant gardening is to base your garden on a habitat model found in nature, and to match the plants to that habitat. This may sound complicated but it is in fact what all successful gardeners do: evaluate the garden's conditions and grow plants that thrive in those conditions.

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Ferns at Silver Creek Falls Park, a beautiful woodland
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



Go Wild!, continued

While the specifics may vary from place to place, the broad categories of habitat models for the native plant garden are: woodland, meadow, prairie and wetland. If you have shady conditions, the native plants to choose from are the native woodland plants that grow in the forests in your area. If you have sunny conditions, look to native meadow or prairie species for your garden. And if you have very moist conditions, consider the native wetland plants that grow in local wild areas.



Meadow grasses with Camas. Note the bare branches in the background.
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

Learning about the plants native to your area takes a lot of work, but it's part of the great pleasure of native plant gardening. Even the simplest exploration of a local wild area will yield all kinds of information useful to the gardener: you'll discover what plants grow together as part of a healthy plant community; you'll see when plants bloom and when they produce seed; you'll notice what wildlife the plants attract; and you'll see which plants tend to create colonies and which plants are more restrained in their growth. All of this information will help you to design your landscape.

Along with exploring local natural areas, there are also many sources to help you determine what plants are native to your area: field guides (such as Peterson's or Audubon's), local naturalist groups, national organizations (such as the North American Native Plant Society—www.nanps.org), specialty native plant nurseries, university botany departments, botanical gardens and arboreta.

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Go Wild!, continued

At the same time as you are learning about what plants are native to your area, you'll need to evaluate your garden's conditions. Considerations include: how much sun or shade your garden receives, the soil type (sand, clay, loam), soil pH (acidic, neutral, alkaline), soil moisture (wet, dry or in-between), soil drainage, etc.

All plants have specific preferences and requirements, but there are many adaptable natives suited to a broad range of conditions within each habitat type (woodland, meadow, prairie, wetland). For the novice gardener, it's best to start with easy, adaptable plants—the common natives that you see growing throughout your region, for example. As you become more confident and experienced, you may want to consider expanding your gardening palette to include more unusual and exacting species.

Once you have determined your garden's conditions and learned about plants native to your area, you're ready to begin the design of your garden. Don't be afraid to experiment! This is the joyous realm of creative expression, after all—design your garden in a way that is pleasing to you and, of course, in a way that is attuned to the plants' needs.



Late September landscape, Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) as ground cover beneath Rhodie (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*). Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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Go Wild!, continued



Remember, too, that a garden is forever a work in progress. There's always next year to refine your design, to fix any miscalculated combinations, to marvel at the ways that the plants themselves wander from one place to another finding the niche that suits them best—and most of all to revel in the resilience and beauty of your native plant garden.

*This article is the third in **Go for Green's Gardening for Life series**. For more information on the health and environmental benefits of gardening, please contact Go for Green toll free at 1-888-822-2848.*

Lorraine Johnson writes books about native plant gardening. Her most recent books are *100 Easy-to-Grow Native Plants* and *The New Ontario Naturalized Garden*.

About Go for Green



Active Living and Environmental Solutions

Go for Green is a national not-for-profit, charitable organization encouraging Canadians to pursue healthy, outdoor physical activities while being good environmental citizens.

www.goforgreen.ca

Creek Dogwood (*Cornus sericea* [occidentalis]) gives bright winter color in the corner of this yard. The leaves have been left for mulch around the shrub.

Photo by Jennifer Rehm



How Green Are You?

Living Green is our goal for 2007. But just exactly what does that mean?

It's a whole lifestyle choice. It doesn't have to be hard or expensive, though you can do it that way if you so desire. It's mostly refusing to be a member of a throw-away society. It's considering each area of your life and selecting the methods and goods you use which have a positive impact on the earth. So thinking is really the hard part.

This year we will give you ideas and tips to help you learn how to do it. You'll find it is fun and exciting to have new ways to do the same things you do today and in the process you will change the world, one life at a time.

The first step is to find out how green you are right now. There is a quiz put together by the Earthday Network: Redefining Progress on the web at <http://myfootprint.org/>. It is quick and it is free. After you have your results to the quiz you will see what areas you can work to improve.

First you choose your country and your language and then follow the directions on the screen. This warning is on the first page of the quiz:

CAUTION: THIS QUIZ MAY SURPRISE YOU, SHOCK YOU, OR MAKE YOU THINK. PLEASE REMAIN CALM...BUT NOT TOO CALM!!



Douglas Spirea (*Spirea douglasii*) is invaluable in wetland restoration projects as it spreads rapidly to prevent erosion and tolerates seasonal flooding. Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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How Green Are You?, continued



Western Wild Grape (*Vitis californica*)

This Northwest Native shrub is useful in restoration projects as it is easy to establish. It is resistant to phylloxera aphids that nearly destroyed the wine industry in the late 19th century. Nowadays, most commercially grown grapes have been grafted on to *V. californica* rootstock. Photo by JoAnn Onstott

Here's the quiz introduction from the website:

Earth Day Ecological Footprint Quiz

Ever wondered how much "nature" your lifestyle requires? You're about to find out.

This Ecological Footprint Quiz estimates how much productive land and water you need to support what you use and what you discard. After answering 15 easy questions you'll be able to compare your Ecological Footprint to what other people use and to what is available on this planet.

This set of questions offers you an instant survey of how green your lifestyle is. It also suggests some simple Green Choices you might wish to make to improve your rating. For more such suggestions and information on any of the topics covered in the questions below, click on the relevant "more info" link.

Note: you may well not have a baby, garden or loft - choose "not applicable" from the list, rather than yes/no in such cases. Your score will be calculated as a percentage of the answers which you do complete.

If you would like to go more deeply into how green your lifestyle is, you can do Earthday's "Ecological Footprint" questionnaire, or check out the excellent Open University site.

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How Green Are You?, continued

The results!

Now that you've seen your own results, we turn to those of other people who have taken the quiz.

NOTE: We suggest you print your results and save them for later. We'll take this quiz again on Earth Day (April 22) and you can see how green you've grown.

Here's more from the website:

How Green are GreenChoices' Users?

For the last few months, we've been looking at your responses to our online "How Green are you?" quiz. Researcher Emma Chapman presents a peek at some of the trends we've noticed in the results. We hope you find them enlightening! We've organised the article by category area for easier reading.

Category area

Broad general observations

Recycling

Composting

Food

Holidays

Finances



Oregon Myrtle (*Umbellularia californica*)
Outstanding evergreen riparian tree, superb
for wetland restoration projects.
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

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How Green Are You?, continued



White Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) A fast growing deciduous tree, another riparian species that is invaluable for wetland restoration.
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



RECYCLING



General Observations and Demographics

- About 81% of respondents don't have children
- Around 10-15% are non-homeowners
- 50% or so don't have a garden
- Car dependency seems high - but perhaps 54.4% is actually rather low for the population as a whole. It also implies that most respondents are city dwellers, as car dependency is rather higher in rural areas.
- The number of respondents who said that they buy environmentally friendly paint is very surprising. Do people mean just the (somewhat suspect) new emulsion paints, or are there 60 respondents who go to the trouble and expense of buying full-on eco paints? The latter would suggest 60 respondents who are rather well-off householders committed to eco and/or health issues: a somewhat rarefied lot!
- There seems to be a bias towards personal health issues rather than altruistic wider environment ones. Plus a relatively high take-up of household energy saving options.

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How Green Are You?, continued

Recycling

Basic recycling has a very high take-up rate, which encourages me to think that a lot of people would share our curiosity to know more about what exactly happens to the things that they collect for recycling. If the urban myths about “Oh it’s just all dumped” aren’t true, it could help convince a lot of cynical doubters out there. Plus if people better understand the process that they’re part of, they may be able to help it run better by keeping the recycling streams “clean”, e.g. by sorting different materials themselves before recycling, rather than depending on others to do it.

Composting

Composting is relatively lower take-up. Not surprising, considering it tends to mean extra household chores, plus finding space for the system. But maybe the reluctance is partly down to lack of information about e.g. rat-proof worm bins and the benefits of adding paper and cardboard to the home system. Equally, there needs to be more pressure on local authorities to provide centralised composting systems for people unwilling or unable to devise them at household level. Composting is one of the most urgent domestic recycling issues in Britain, and many otherwise well-informed people are surprisingly ignorant about it - the basic message that landfill does **not** mean burying waste in a live soil system (so it isn’t just returning naturally to the ecosystem), and that biodegradable waste is a problem not an asset in landfill management, is one that hasn’t yet got through.



Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) Roots of Red Alder fix nitrogen at rates of 4-300 lbs per acre, compared to 105 lbs per acre for soybeans.
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

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How Green Are You?, continued



Mountain or Thinleaf Alder (*Alnus incana* [tenuifolia]) As are other Alders, this one is symbiotic with nitrogen fixing bacteria and therefore improves the soil for future and neighboring plants.

Food

The percentage buying locally produced food is quite high; does this reflect an interest in food production issues over and above the personal health issues? Or is it all about "Food you can trust"? There are endless angles on food production and attitudes to food... witness the Archers mentioning how irksome it was having to produce a harvest festival's worth of locally-produced dishes, instead of reaching for the usual exotic ingredients! And do GreenChoices users support farmers who are organic-in-conversion, or are they more like the shopper who couldn't see any value in buying in-conversion produce, until someone pointed out to her that that's the only way that more farms can become fully organic!

Holidays

Concern about holidays is relatively low; it kind of suggests that care for the environment is seen as a chore rather than a delight, something you'd rather leave behind when you want to relax. I always remember the shock I felt after a conversation on the bus from Oxford to London. By chance I was on the same coach as someone I knew as a very active local green campaigner. I mentioned that I was going to Hungary for my friend's wedding - by coach. He was quite keen to point out that the air fares were very cheap at the moment. Nonplussed, I replied that that was all very well, but obviously I wanted to avoid causing all that air pollution, given that the coach took an affordable 24 hours and gave the added advantage of the experience of actually being in the countries I was passing through. My acquaintance - in other ways a committed Green - just didn't seem to have made the connection.

Do we, as Emma suggests, have a collective "blind spot" towards air travel?

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How Green Are You?, continued

Finances

Green finances are also low on the agenda. It would be interesting to know why. Cynicism about the claims of “green” financial organisations is one possibility. Or is the issue more that finances are so fundamental to an individual's sense of security in this society, and that few people feel that they have the leeway to mess with such a basic means of support? Alternatively, does this just show how effective all that expensive advertising by the major institutions really is? This is a bit of a dilemma for an impartial information provider, as writing promotional articles for other organisations is not in GreenChoices' remit.

Investment in specific green projects can give a real sense of interconnection and common purpose with distant ventures, a “We're making a difference” feeling. At the same time, it can seem a risk. In my own case I once decided that the interest I “lost” through deciding to belong to a green building society could be counted as an annual membership fee.



Black Cottonwood, Balsam Cottonwood or Western Balsam Poplar (*Populus trichocarpa*) This is the largest poplar in America. It can grow up to 5 feet a year and will reach 180 feet at maturity. It is very attractive to birds and butterflies and is helpful in wetland restoration as it takes up excess nitrogen and prevents erosion.

Photo by JoAnn Onstott



Plastic recycling logos show the grade of material

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How Green Are You?, continued



Red Stem Ceanothus (*Ceanothus sanguineus*) An attractive small shrub that will thrive on a site that has been burned, disturbed or has low fertility. All members of the *Ceanothus* genus are symbiotic with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and improve the soil for future and neighboring plants.

Photo by JoAnn Onstott

Now what?

Don't be discouraged if your results are less than you'd hoped for. Some things you are rated for in this quiz are not the direct result of your lifestyle. The website explains this:

If you already live a sustainable lifestyle, do not be discouraged by your results. There are some portions of your Footprint that are not the direct result of your consumption habits. For example, each resident of a city is 'responsible' for a portion of the city's infrastructure, such as roads, schools, and government offices, regardless of whether the resident uses those services. In addition, some options that could make your Footprint smaller are not available to you as a result of choices on the part of local decision makers, such as reliable and efficient public transportation as an alternative to driving. Therefore, an important path to reducing your Footprint is to advocate for more sustainable decisions at all levels of government. This will make it easier for you and many others to reduce Ecological Footprints.

[⇒ More ⇒](#)

How Green Are You?, continued

There are lots of very enlightening ideas on this website, specific action items you can use right now. Some you may not agree with and some you will subscribe to wholeheartedly.

The point is to do what you can. Learn to live better this year by building a green lifestyle. You may be surprised how much difference just a few little changes will make. There is always room for improvement and we can each make the adjustments needed to give us all a better life now and in the future.

Maya Angelou said this about change: You did then what you knew how to do and when you knew better you did better!



NOTE: Both JoAnn Onstott, our staff photographer, and Jennifer Rehm, our webmaster and head writer, are Master Recyclers since 1995 when they completed the first Master Recycler Program of Oregon's OSU Extension Service.

Western Redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) A deciduous shrub, there are few plants that can match this one for astounding spring bloom. It is another of the Northwest Natives that are symbiotic with nitrogen fixing bacteria. Instead of leaching the life from the soil, these trees and shrubs improve it for itself, it's neighbors and for future plants. Photo by Jennifer Rehm



Gifts to Grow

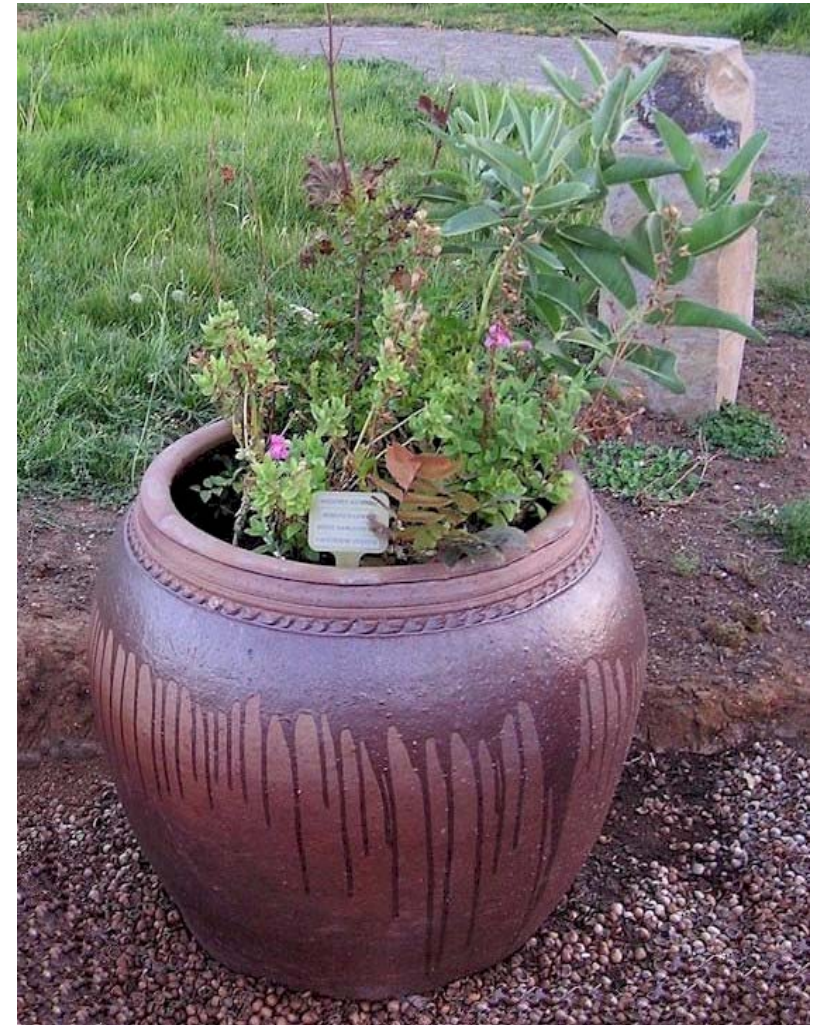
A new idea for a year's worth of gifts

Almost everyone appreciates a beautiful plant. An addition to the landscape, a plant can memorialize a special occasion, it can be in a patio pot or a living holiday tree.

All of these make perfectly lovely gifts and you can grow them yourself very economically from bare root plants. With very little investment you can give your sweetheart a Wood's Rose (*Rosa woodsii*), your mother a Subalpine Spirea (*Spirea densiflora*), your father a Whitebark Raspberry (*Rubus leucodermis*), a Red Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*) for a friend's birthday, a Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) for a special anniversary. Every one will be unique and they'll all be grown by you.

A classic Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) is a great choice for a living holiday tree--plant now and when the holidays come around, decorate with a string of lights and a few ornaments for a divine gift. After the holidays, the recipient can keep it in the pot for next year's tree or plant it out in the landscape.

By picking the plants now from the many bare root sales, you will have a ready stock of gifts for any occasion. With just a little preparation you won't even have to work hard at keeping your gift plants healthy. You don't need a green thumb or a botanical degree to do this, either. A little common sense will do as long as you're willing to get your hands dirty.



A newly planted container at the Oregon Garden in the Lewis and Clark Garden area. It has a lot of plants--Cascade Oregon Grape (*Mahonia nervosa*), Pink Monkeyflower (*Mimulus lewisii*), Red Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), and Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*). Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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Gifts to Grow, continued

When you get your plants, choose a plastic pot to fit the size they'll be in a few months. A gallon size pot will work for most plants in their first year.

Use a bit of styrofoam in the bottom of the pot for drainage, put in your plant and fill the pot with good soil. Be careful to sift the soil around the roots so there are no air pockets. Tapping the pot gently on the ground will help settle the soil into the nooks and crannies of the root ball.



Juniper in a galvanized pail. This one is in bonzai training and has a wire wrapped around the main stem.

Once your plants are potted, they are ready to put into the ground.

Designate an area of your yard for your gift nursery. Select an area that is partially shaded and protected from harsh weather. Remember these are baby plants.

Dig a hole the depth of your pots and wide enough to allow each plant to develop their branches. Giving them enough room now will allow you to keep them in your gift nursery until it's time to present them to the lucky recipients.

Water well and then fill in the hole all around the pots with dirt.

Water some more to get the dirt well saturated and let it sink down around the pots. You want the dirt to come just up to the top of the pots.



This little spruce seedling is planted in a silver baby cup and has a ribbon around it's trunk. Its price tag at the retailer is \$35. You can find the bare root plant for around \$5 and the container at a yard sale for around \$2.

[⇒More⇒](#)

Gifts to Grow, continued



Because bare root plants are available while the weather is still rainy, your plants probably won't need watering until true spring, but watch them to make sure they are getting all the water they need.

Keep an eye on your gift nursery also for marauding raccoons or other wildlife.

Because you are growing potted plants for gifts, you might want to trim them on occasion to encourage branching or to improve their shape. We don't usually encourage this in landscape plants but it is sometimes necessary even there.

When the time comes to finish one of your gifts, pull the pot up from the ground (you may have to give it a twist or two or even use a sharp hand spade to loosen it).

Clean off the outside of the pot, wash the leaves and do any tidying up that it needs to make it "presentable."

You can slip the pot into any suitably sized container--a clay or glazed pot, an enamel bucket, a brass cache pot, etc.--or cover the clay pot with paper or foil or fabric.

Finish it off with a ribbon and a card with the plant's common and botanical names, a description of the plant and its growing requirements (you can copy that from our catalog).

Another way to present your gift plant. The cement urn will cost 2-3 times the price of the plant but if you shop carefully you can find a bargain.

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Gifts to Grow, continued

A few more ideas for gift plant containers. Some of the most interesting “pots” are found items or tag sale discoveries. This is where you can use your imagination and there is nothing off limits. If you find a sale at a farm, look in the barn. Often you’ll see something that may not even be identifiable but will make a very attractive planter. If the shape is nice but it won’t hold dirt, line it with screening or mesh or even old fabric. This sort of find is usually very cheap or even free.

Put on a ribbon and you’re all set. Don’t forget the card with the details of the plant!

Here’s how your gift nursery might look.



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.



⇒ 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

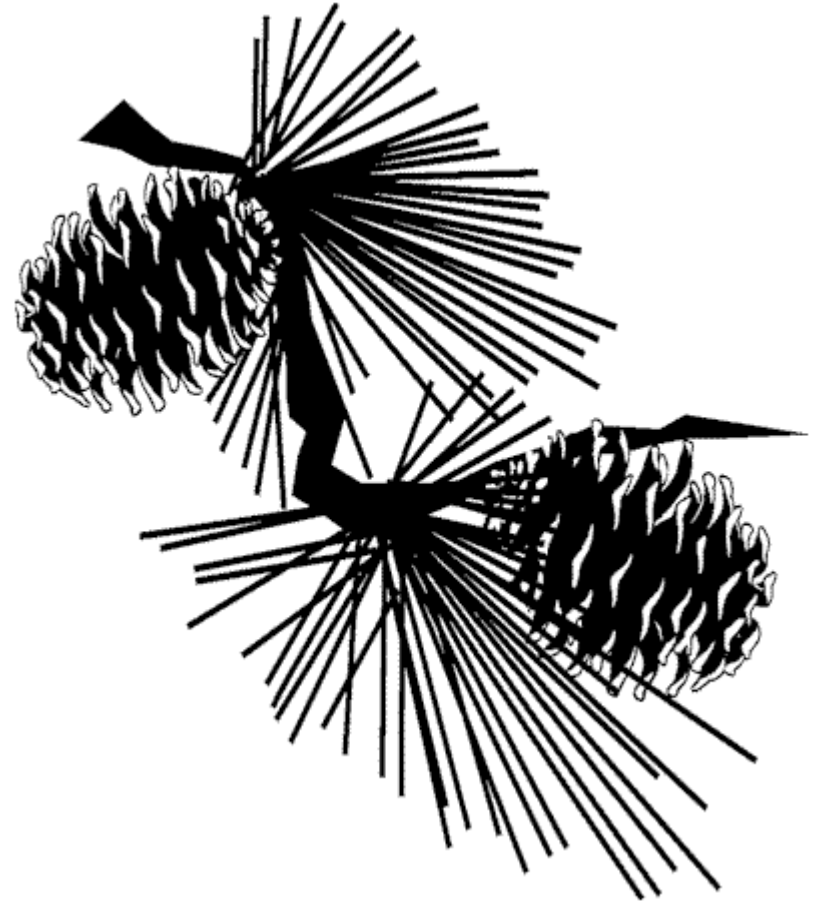
<http://homepages.which.net/~fred.moor/soil/links/10102.htm>

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.



Personal notes from Wally

Reprinted from our first journal in 2003

I have a beautiful Native Plant Garden here in Oregon. But the words “beautiful Garden” are rather trite, inappropriate, sterile, lifeless. I look out my office window and see life – movement – vitality. A handsome Incense Cedar is crowding against my window, gently caressed by a soft breeze. Splashes of golden sunlight play everchanging patterns against the tall Garry Oaks and Douglas Fir trees. Understory native shrubs fill the lower areas with intricate patterns which continually change as the day progresses. As the panorama fades into the evening, I leave my desk, take my Mt. Fuji stick and walk the garden paths. The air is cool, invigorating, stimulating - there is a bonding, a connection that is inexplicit. However, I found an explanation in an article in the Wall Street Journal, Aug 26, 2003, “Flower Power: How Gardens Improve Your Health.” This fine article describes an emerging new practice of horticulture therapy. “Studies have found that simply viewing a garden . . . can quickly reduce blood pressure and pulse rate and even increase brain activity that controls mood lifting feelings.” That is a start but there is plenty more – all gardens help but native plant gardens are especially good – I know!

Rudyard Kipling, one of my heroes, identified this same kinship in his poem “The Glory Of The Garden” about 100 years ago - note the following excerpts.

*Our England is a garden that is full of stately views,
Of borders, beds and shrubberies and lawns and avenues,
With statues on the terraces and peacocks strutting by;
But the Glory of the Garden lies in more than meets the eye.*

*There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
But it can find some needful job that's crying to be done,
For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth every one.*

*Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees
That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees,
So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray
For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away!
And the Glory of the Garden it shall never pass away!*

**Good luck!
Wally**



**I think this is my favorite of all
Heidi's paintings.**

NOTICE: NURSERY IS CLOSED

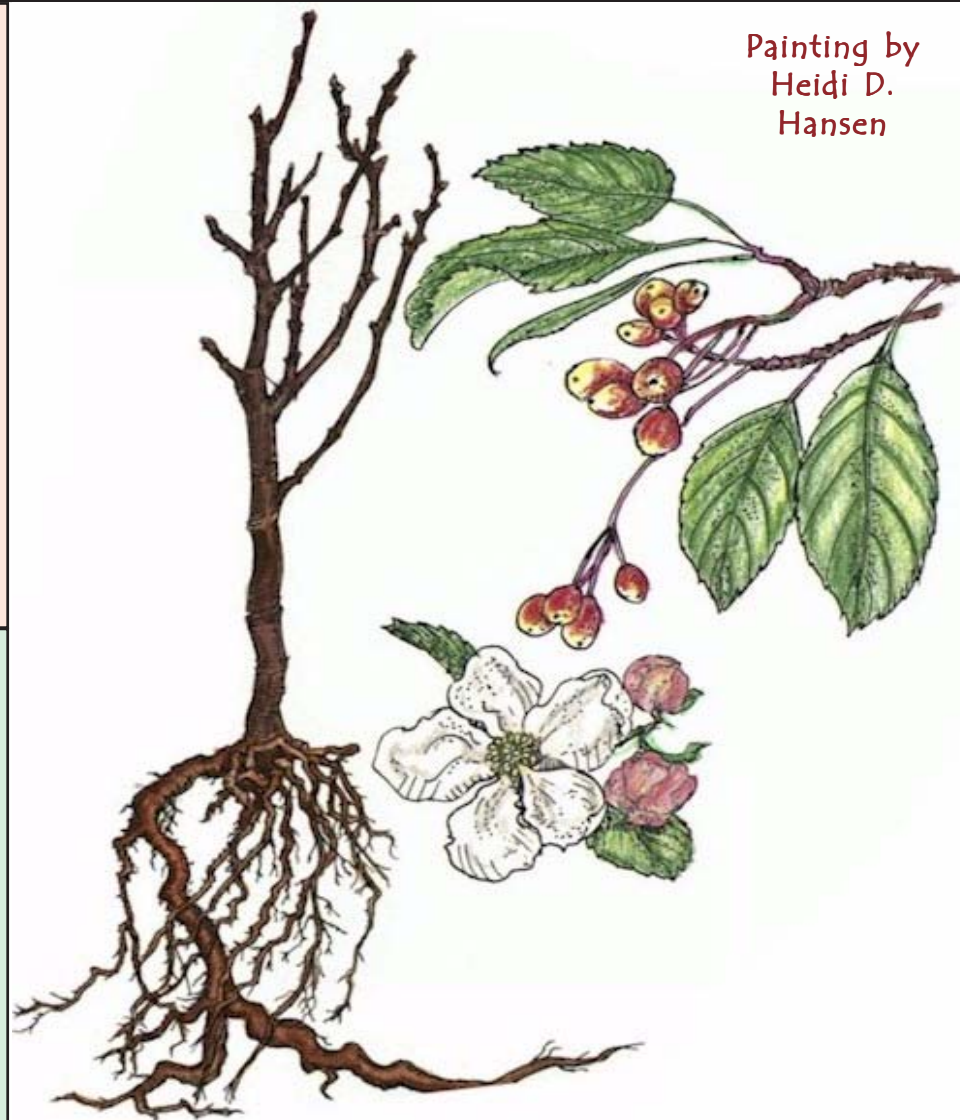
**In November 2010,
Wallace W Hansen NW Native
Plants
Native Plant Nursery and Gardens
closed permanently.**

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!



Painting by
Heidi D.
Hansen

Western Crabapple
Bareroot & Berries