

Volume 5, Issue 3-2007

March 2007

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

Oregon's Easter Lily

Go Wild This Spring!

Living Green, Part 3

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

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

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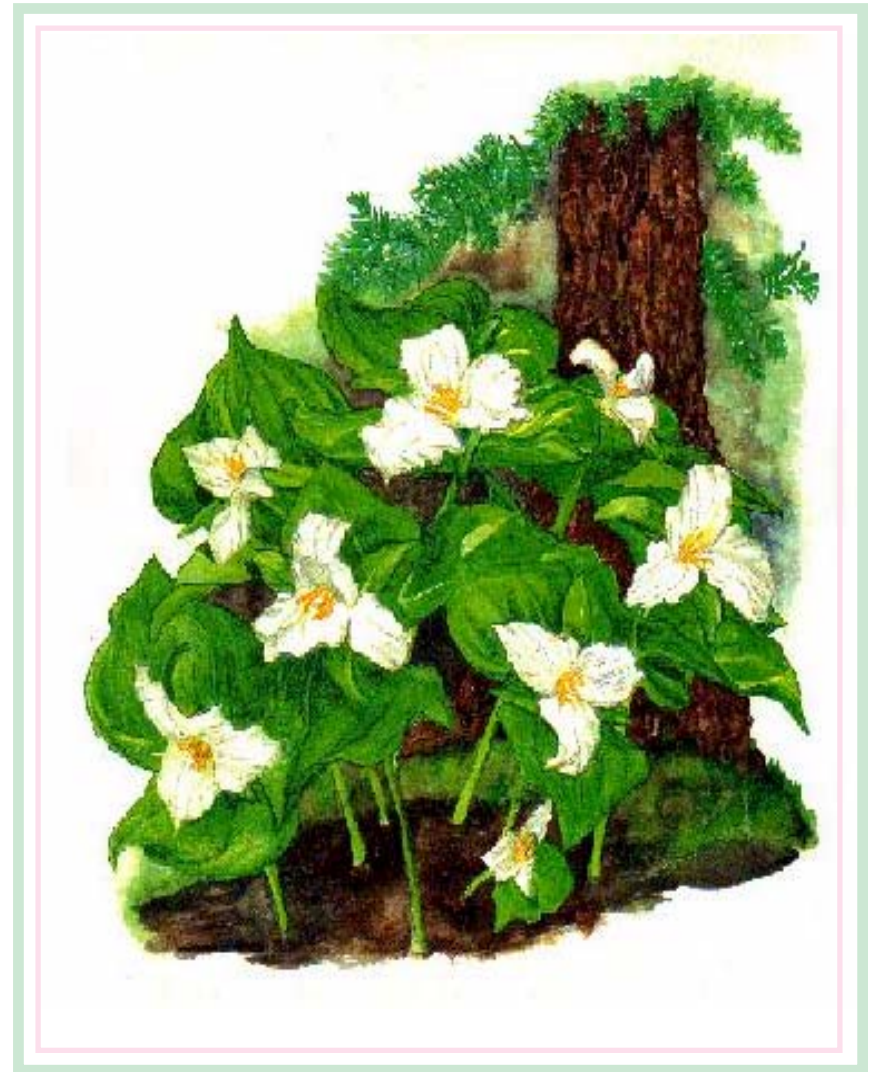
About this Web Magazine

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.).

This painting was done by my daughter, Heidi D. Hansen, several years ago. She feels her work is much better now but I still love this one.



On the Cover

Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)

Oregon's Easter Lily is shown in its native habitat in this painting by my daughter, Heidi D. Hansen. I am so proud of her and thankful she shares her wonderful talent in painting my beloved Northwest Native Plants.

The most common of the Northwest's native trilliums, Western Trillium has large leaves and the three petals open from a small stem at the junction of the leaves. As it ages, the flower becomes purple.

Trilliums require seven years to grow from seed to flower. They reproduce freely (though slowly) and gradually form large colonies in the right environment. They grow at low elevations, often along streams or seasonal waterways. They require shade and rich soil.

Painting by Heidi D. Hansen



Rare plant puzzle



Photo © Donald C. Eastman

Name this plant!

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

“Some members of my family have very cool names--kinds of snakes or birds or even Greek gods. But don't bundle me with the commoners, I have special protection!”

Send me an email with the correct botanical name of this plant. A small prize to those who correctly identify by March 10.

Good luck!
Wally

Answer to last Journal's puzzle:

Epilobium oreganum
(Oregon Willow-Herb)

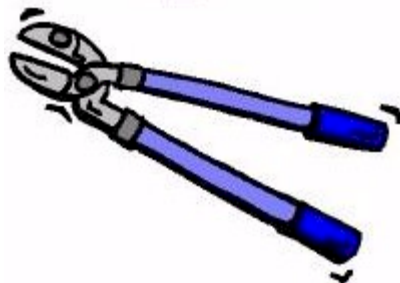
Congratulations to all who correctly answered!



To Do List

Caring for your NW Native Plant Garden

Wally first penned these tips in March 2002.



1 – While it is getting late, you can still do some pruning of trees and shrubs. Shrubs can be pruned hard to stimulate new growth and restore shape. Be careful with trees – do not prune the leader by accident.

2 – Clean up gardens, both large and small, early in the Spring. Compost what you can. If some plants had disease in the stems or leaves, consider burning this trash. Especially in new or crowded native plant gardens, control disease by cleanliness.

3 – If you have Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus* [*Libocedrus*] *decurrans*), spray once in March and again in April to prevent a disease that often shows up in a wet April. It seldom kills the Incense Cedar but it looks bad and weakens trees. The disease is called Broom Rust. It forms sticky orange blobs, almost over night, Use Bayleton as a preventive spray.

4 – Bordeaux and Lime-Sulfur

If you have Native Crabapple (*Pyrus* [*Malus*] *fusca*), Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) or Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), I suggest you make one or two applications of one of two old fashioned fungicides – Bordeaux or Lime-Sulfur. 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 must apply before bud break.

5 – Start mulching now to conserve water around plants for summer need. Mulching helps you grow better plants.



Sparky's Corner

A special message from our frisky contributor

Mama says my enthusiasm is only equal to my energy and that's one thing she loves about me. I don't mean to be so excitable, it's just that there is so much to do and so much to see and it's practically spring!!!!!!!

There are a bunch of little birds around the nursery lately and if you think I'm frisky, you should see these little guys! They jump around on the shrubs and trees, pecking at the bugs. Then they flit up to the trees and taste the bugs there. Then they jump to the ground and investigate the crawly bugs. I don't know what kind of birds they are (Grandma calls them flibbertigibbets) but they stick together. Blue Jays are more independent, they go off by themselves and in fact they get into big arguments if very many end up in the same space. Not like these little ones. They seem to think the more the merrier. They fly together, too. Swooping and flitting and suddenly landing on a wire or a bush or even the roof of the greenhouses.

The crows have been active and so have robins. I guess this is just because it's spring (almost).

I saw some baby lambs the other day. They were so cute! They follow their mama around the pasture but sometimes a group of the babies gang up together and play. They have so much fun running around together. They don't jump up trees the way we do. Instead they sort of scamper and skip. They'll stop and turn their heads around to look behind them and then the mama tells them to hurry up so they get back in line. So adorable. They are messy though. Little rascals--they spill water all over and then walk around in the puddle until they get covered in mud. They don't seem to care. After all, they're just babies.

[⇒ More ⇒](#)



Sparky's Corner, continued

I think it's almost time for the geese to have babies also. They lay eggs and pretty soon the eggs start cracking and little geese climb out. They are called 'goslings.' They are sort of naked when they get out of their shells but before long they are covered with soft down. A mom and dad can have 8-10 babies at once! The parents mosey around looking for some grain or bugs and the little ones follow them. When they find a good patch of food they all stop and gobble it up. They rest in sunny spots for a while and then go looking for more stuff to eat.

The Indian Plums are starting to bloom right now. Won't be long before they'll make some fruits for us. Too bad two-leggers don't like them but then that means we get them all--yum! We still have a lot of food cached from last fall so we have plenty to eat. It's nice to have fresh things though. The deer



Little gosling photo JoAnn Onstott took last year.

are especially enjoying the new leaf buds. They don't put food away in the ground like we do so when spring comes along and the fresh greens start popping out, the deer are really glad to see them.

Oh, I do love the springtime. And though it rains a lot we we have days with no rain. Every day is a brand new adventure! Time to go-- Wheeeeeeee!

See you next time.

Your friend,

Sparky

Baby lambs photo by Jennifer Rehm



Gardening Organically

Our third feature on living green

10 Organic Tricks To Keep Your Garden Happy by Emma-Lisa Raffo

1. Give your garden a java fix.

Did you know coffee grounds are a great source of nitrogen? The used grounds can be mixed with compost or regular garden soil to make a super cheap organic and slow release fertilizer for your planter boxes, hanging baskets and other containers. So next time you stop for an espresso or go to your favorite café, ask for their leftover grounds. Your garden plants will love you for it!

2. A dose of vitamin C.

An upturned rind of grapefruit or any other citrus can serve as a very inexpensive slug trap. The acidity of the citrus juice will deter or kill slugs when they seek shelter under the sweet smelling, cup-shaped rind. Make sure to check daily and keep clean. This is a great environmentally friendly way to involve the kids in the garden and help with pest control.

3. Recycle and reuse.

In this day and age of environmental consciousness and recycling, a practical use can be thought up for almost everything we throw away. To save the dump from one of the most challenging products to recycle—plastic—why not put these durable containers to good use in the garden. An old milk jug or other large, clear container can easily be used as a great mini greenhouse once the bottom has been cut off and the lid removed. Placed over hot season crops such as young tomato, pepper or squash plants, these weatherproof containers will protect tender seedlings from unexpected late frosts and cold winds. During sunny days, however, the temperature inside can reach very high levels and wilt plants, thus it is very important to remember to remove or prop open the mini greenhouses.



Indian Plum (*Oemleria erasiformis*)
Painting by Heidi D. Hansen

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Gardening Organically, continued



Indian Plum (*Oemleria erasiformis*)
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

4. Weed season.

Get rid of weeds in driveways and pavement by sprinkling the unwanted seedlings with salt. For tough weeds like dandelion, pull the leafy head, pour a few teaspoons of salt on the exposed root and then douse with boiling water. Do not use near desirable plants.

5. Cheap trick for mildew.

Mix one part vinegar to three parts warm water and spray on the leaves of plants susceptible to powdery mildew and black spot. The acidity of the vinegar helps to deter these diseases by altering the PH level without harming the plant. The best defense against powdery mildew is to make sure plants, especially roses, have good air circulation between bushes.

6. Mulching cuts down on labor.

Spread a seasonal layer of organic mulch on your garden borders to smother weeds, improve the soil, aid in drainage and increase fertility. Use readily available organic materials such as sun-bleached grass clippings, straw, fully composted manures, finely chopped leaves, ash sweepings, pine needles (acidic), composted kitchen scraps and processed coffee grounds. Make the layer of organics no thicker than 2-inches. Can be turned under the soil at the end of the season and top-dressed again for autumn.

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Gardening Organically, continued



7. Pantyhose make great garden ties.

Use old pantyhose for the veggie garden when you are in need of flexible ties for soft stemmed plants such as tomatoes, peppers and vines. The stretchy fabric is very gentle on plants stems and delicate branches where twine would cause damage. If you cut and open the hosiery up, the breathable fabric also makes a great hammock for heavy maturing fruits such as melon or squash vines.

Another tip for old pantyhose: Snip off the wasteband--it is just perfect to use like a large rubber band!

8. Kelp for your borders helps supply

minerals.

An application of BC kelp applied to your flower borders during the growing season will supply a free and organic source of many trace minerals needed promote blossoms. Apply with a balanced, all-purpose fertilizer to ensure equal levels of all nutrients.

9. Deadhead your flowers and yield better blooms.

Deadheading is the simple act of pinching out spent flower blossoms and weak growth. This will encourage the plant to produce a subsequent flush of blossoms. Repeating this throughout the growing season along with a good fertilizing program prolongs the life of annuals and will extend the flowering season of most perennials.



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Gardening Organically, continued

10. Earthworms are a sign of a healthy garden.

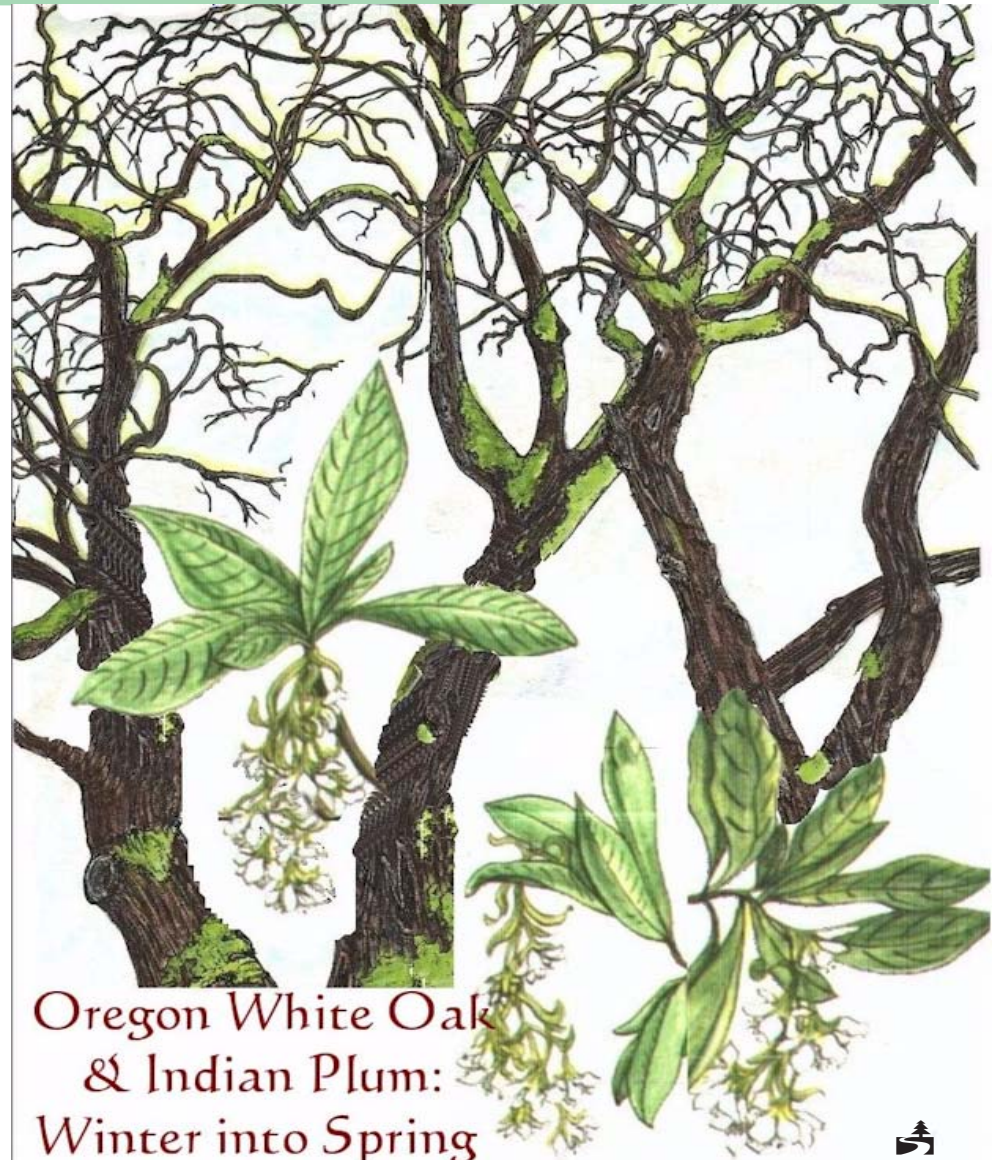
To encourage earthworms apply a rich mulch of organic material to borders. This will provide an enticing food source and help retain the moisture needed for the worms to survive the seasons.

Emma-Lisa Raffo owned and operated a landscape design and consulting company on Vancouver Island for over 10 years. She has appeared on Get Up & Grow (CHTV), contributed to several publications and continues to share her passion for garden design as a Realtor coaching her clients on the value of curb appeal and how to use organics. Emma-Lisa Raffo now resides in Vancouver, BC.

This article is from Go For Green's Gardening for Life website. www.goforgreen.ca



Painting by
Heidi D. Hansen



Oregon White Oak
& Indian Plum:
Winter into Spring

NW Native Easter Lily

Adorable Early Spring Surprise

One of the ways we celebrate spring is with an Easter Lily and, in Oregon, that means the Trillium. Take an early spring walk through the woodlands and you may be fortunate enough to find a clump of these Northwest Native perennials growing beneath the trees in moist, mossy areas.

These plants are such a delight with their three leaves and three-petalled flowers. Dappled sunlight winking through the canopy of trees catches the bright white blooms. We love our 'wild Easter lilies!'



Possibly Brook Trillium (*Trillium rivale*)
Photo taken in a private garden by Jennifer Rehm

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NW Native Easter Lily, continued



Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*) flowers appear on a little stem above the spring green leaves.

The bloom is so appealing it is a temptation to pick them but DON'T. Per the Newmarket Horticultural Society in Ontario:

Trillium flowers should not be picked, since in order to pick the flower, the leaves which also provide food for the plant must also be picked. It takes approximately 7 years for a Trillium to recover from picked flowers.

They love to grow in clumps and reproduce well here in their native habitat. Where there is one single plant, in a few years there will be a dozen.

Western Trillium or Wakerobin (*Trillium ovatum*) Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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NW Native Easter Lily, continued

The Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*) bloom begins sparkling white and gradually turns pink and then more purple (as shown in this photo) before finally drying out into little crispy wisps.

The seeds develop after the bloom has gone by and are covered with a sticky sweet gelatinous substance which ants are fond of. The ants carry the seeds to new spots and in a few years another trillium is born.

As you see in this photograph taken in a private garden in Oregon, the Western Trillium is happy in company with Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*), Fringecup (*Tellima grandiflora*) and woodland violets (*Viola adunca*, v. *glabella* or v. *sempervirens*).



Western Trillium or Wakerobin (*Trillium ovatum*)
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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Giant Purple Trillium (*Trillium kurabayashi*)
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

NW Native Easter Lily, continued

The Giant Purple Trillium (*Trillium kurabayashi*) is beautiful and striking in the landscape. The bloom sits directly on the large mottled leaves and has a musty or fetid odor which is not its most endearing feature for gardeners.

However, this aroma serves to attract bumble bees who hunt dead meat and decaying matter. They come to the *kurabayashi* and then carry the pollen to other plants and thus further propagation. Unlike the white flowered trilliums, the Giant Purple stays open at night to attract night-flying bees.

[⇒More⇒](#)

NW Native Easter Lily, continued

Another of our Northwest Native trilliums, the *Trillium parviflorum* has large leaves which are sometimes mottled. The word 'sessile' means "attached directly by the base, not raised upon a stalk or peduncle."

"This species is easily recognized in the field. The narrow-petaled flower rests atop the large mottled leaves.

The flower has a pleasant clove-like fragrance. T. ovatum occurs in the same range as t. parviflorum but the flowers are sessile on t. parviflorum and not on t. ovatum."

From Field Guide to Selected Rare Vascular Plants of Washington, Washington Natural Heritage Program and USDI Bureau of Land Management



Sessile Trillium (*Trillium parviflorum*)
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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NW Native Easter Lily, continued

This trillium is native to the Southeastern United States and often found along the Great Smoky Mountains. It has been known to grow as far west as Ohio and north up into New York and Minnesota. It has a lemon-y scent. The specimens shown here illustrate the mottling of the leaves on the older plant at left.

Since this particular trillium is not native to the Northwest, it begs a discussion of introducing non-native plants into an area. True, they may grow well in their new environment. But then the Himalayan blackberry positively thrives here as we are all woefully aware. Will this lovely trillium crowd out the northwestern natives? Or perhaps more important, will they dilute the purely native strains and aid in their eradication?

We cannot answer these questions but it is wise to consider the long-range ramifications of bringing exotic* plants into our gardens. Think carefully before you plant.

**The word 'exotic' according to Webster: introduced from another country : not native to the place where found <exotic plants>.*

Yellow Trillium (*Trillium luteum*)
Photo by Jennifer Rehm



A 'Happy' Accident

A different kind of gardening

This gardener had a traditional, non-native landscape which she had tended into submission for years through carefully selecting just the hybrids she wanted, chemically amending the soil and spending hours molding her garden into the picture-perfect yard. See what happens when she is forced to let nature take it's own course. And imagine how wonderful this garden could have been had she begun with native plants!



Hairy Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana*)
Painting by Heidi D. Hansen

A garden gone wild

Betty Jakum, Adams County (Pennsylvania)
Master Gardener



An automobile accident in mid March caused major trauma to my neck, chest and legs and, to say the least, put a serious damper on any plans for this year's gardening season. These many months later, I am still unable to bend and kneel easily or do many of the things necessary to keep a garden going during the growing season.

At first, I looked glumly toward a summer without the beauty and comfort of watching things grow in the garden. Even though my husband gave what time he could, there would be no day-long trips to nurseries to find new varieties and old favorites of flowers and vegetables, there would be no crisp, weed-free borders in the flower

beds, there would be no well-tended tomatoes or crowded rows of slender green beans. Truth be known, I wasn't sure just what there'd be. All I knew was that I was in no shape to make any meaningful difference about it anyway.

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A 'Happy' Accident, continued



One of our NW Native ferns with edible parts, Coastal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris arguta*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott

Like a parent letting a child do for itself for the first time, I sat back (or more appropriately laid back) and watched with much apprehension to see what the garden would do. To my delight, there developed a garden as diverse and surprisingly beautiful as any I ever planned. Maybe not the garden I would have purposely designed and surely wilder and more haphazard than in previous years, it nevertheless has a specialness that makes it truly memorable.

No doubt a large measure of thanks goes to the good graces of Mother Nature in supplying us with barrels of rain this year that kept everything growing profusely. As a result, the perennials had no trouble growing quickly and abundantly and oftentimes smothering or, at least, hiding the weeds that grew right alongside of them. The rain also provided ideal growing conditions for plant volunteers that came from hardy varieties that successfully overwintered and from wild plants in the surrounding fields that found a place to grow in the untended gardens.

Nodding heads of cleome, not seen since their original planting five years earlier, appeared in the garden once again, blooming profusely without the competition from the more practical vegetables usually planted there. There was one enormous, towering sunflower proudly displaying over 50 shining seed heads. Had this been a normal gardening season, it would have been weeded out as a tiny seedling, misplaced in an area usually reserved for cabbages. Where it came from, I am not sure; but many afternoons it was a moving image of vivid yellow flashes as the goldfinches visited for their midday snacks.

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A 'Happy' Accident, continued

The flower bed at the end of the driveway is usually home to some carefully-tended daylilies. This year they had to share their space with some errant dill plants and a dozen or so opportunistic milkweed. The latter more than paid for the real estate provided for them by filling the air with their intoxicating scent and attracting beautiful butterflies. The dill heads bobbed and weaved in the slightest breeze; and, when needed, added their unique flavor to this summer's cucumber and potato salads.

A sheltered nook between a rose bush and an abelia bush next to the sidewalk became a wonderful miniature garden of portulaca and petunias that had managed to overwinter in this protected spot. Had I been my normal hundred percent, the area would have been neatly weed and mulched, and I would have wiped out this tiny piece of nature's own design.

And there were other surprises as well: a white nicotiana appeared at the edge of an herb patch as did a clump of bronze fennel from who knows where. Even a grape tomato seedling managed to make it through last winter, coming along late in the season but still in enough time to produce plenty of small delicious fruit for summer salads. Several cantaloupes ripened on a vine that grew at the base of the compost pile.



NW Native Strawberries: Superb perennial blooming ground cover. Plant extras to share with birds and other wildlife.

Wild Strawberries with Butterfly
Painting by Heidi D. Hansen

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A 'Happy' Accident, continued



"Wild Violets" by Elizabeth Cameron, an artist who first learned to paint from her governess and later received more formal teaching. In 1939 the Royal Academy and the Royal Scottish Academy accepted landscapes and portraits by Mrs. Cameron. See more of her fine work at www.allangrange.co.uk/

Mirabel Osler in her great gardening book, *"A Gentle Plea for Chaos,"* echoes her appreciation for this kind of gardening serendipity when she writes: "Random seeding can sometimes be a godsend. What gardener doesn't make a mental genuflection on discovering a self-sown group of violas by the doorstep, or on finding a spire of deep blue Jacob's ladder under the blackish-crimson blooms of a rose?" I couldn't agree more; and I hope in years to come, even when I can, I won't weed everything clean or arrange the garden just the way I want it. There's too much joy to be found in a garden gone wild!

Violet Freezer Jam

Pick a full cup of violet blossoms (approximately 200 blossoms), with stems and green parts removed.

Put blossoms into a blender with 3/4 cup of water and the freshly squeezed juice of one lemon and blend briefly. You should now have a purple paste, into which you add 2 1/2 cups of sugar and blend until it is dissolved, about 1 minute. Stir with one package of powdered pectin (Sure-Jel) into 3/4 cup water and boil hard for one minute. Pour this mixture into small glass or plastic jars and put on the lids. Store in the freezer until ready to use.

This recipe is from Jim Long for the Violet Society who got it from a friend. One of our readers told us he loved violet jam as a kid. He said his mom and a friend of hers used to make it after 'us kids' collected all the wild blooms down in his dad's lower field along the river. What a great idea. I've never tried this but you can be sure I will do so as soon as possible!

Before her accident, Mrs. Jakum was following the gardening path that has become the norm in the US since the 1950's when nurseries on the eastern seaboard found there was much money to be made by producing seeds by the ton and sending colorful catalogs to everyday gardeners with fantastic promises of perfect blooms and blemish-free fruits and vegetables. When the plants emerged a little less than hoped for, plant cosmetics seemed just the ticket to get that picture-perfect result. With enough chemical enhancement, everyone grew a green thumb.

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A 'Happy' Accident, continued

On the face of it, this commonly accepted gardening dream doesn't seem like such a bad deal. But in the grand scheme of things, it has turned out to be perhaps not the best choice. It's the combination of non-native plants and harmful chemicals that are problematic, and the two go hand-in-hand. Let's do a little comparison between native and non-native plants and organic vs. non-organic gardening.

Native Plants	Non-Native Plants
Drought resistant	Constant watering (expensive and wasteful)
Compost	Chemical fertilizers (run off into lakes/rivers causing excess algae, depleting oxygen which harms aquatic life)
Good bugs, birds and wildlife	Chemical pesticides (run off contaminates rivers and lakes, makes people and pets sick or dead)
Occasional trim if desired	Lawns must be mowed regularly (40 million lawnmowers consume 200 million gallons of gas a year. One gas-powered mower emits 11 times the air pollution of a new car for each hour of operation. Excessive carbon from burning fossil fuels contributes to global warming)
Attract birds, butterflies and other wildlife	Must provide feeders and other attractions for wildlife
Promote biodiversity and stewardship of our natural heritage	200 million acres of lawn are cultivated in the US, covering more land than any single crop.
Cheap to buy, cheap to maintain. Over a 20 year period the cumulative cost of maintaining a prairie or wetland costs \$3,000 per acre.	Over the same time period, non-native turf grasses coast \$20,000 per acre

Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) Evergreen groundcover

There are a lot more differences between native and non-native gardening but this gives the idea. And imagine how this story would have turned out had this garden been full of native plants in the first place!

The point we want to make with this story is this: if you give your garden a chance you will be astonished at what it will become. And if you start with native plants, I promise there will be, as Marion D. Hanks surmised, "wonderful surprises."



The Other Trilliums

Other faces of this NW native perennial

Now that you've seen our photographs of Trilliums, let's look at some other views of Oregon's Easter Lily.

Trillium's purity of form has long served to inspire artists in a wide variety of venues. The camera is a natural and these two shots show the beauty of our flower to good advantage. Both are from the Toronto Field Naturalists website: www.torontofieldnaturalists.org/



Toronto Field Naturalists photos

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The Other Trilliums, continued



The name, Trillium, has found favor in commerce, government, religion and philanthropy. It has been used as a label for real estate development, computer software, children's educational schools, retirement communities, health care centers, asset management companies, employment services, book printers, environmental consultants, and automobile dealers.

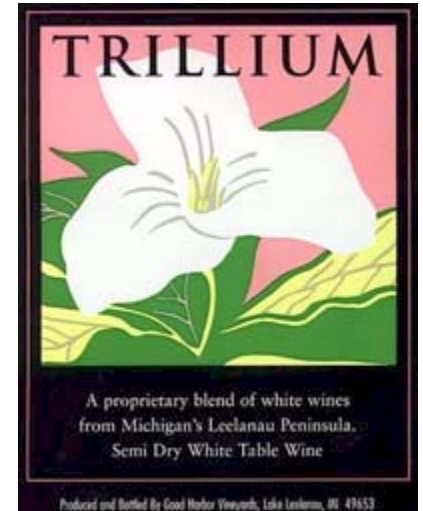
You can find a trillium car washing brush, a heated traveling blanket, a group of Girl Scouts, a Trillium Lake.

Trillium is the symbol for Ontario, Canada.

You may be the recipient of a Trillium award for college, for literary advancement, for lumber, for landscape harmony, for swimming, for interior design or for plumbing.

And, if you 'demonstrate, in the finest tradition of management, a complete lack of understanding, skill, knowledge, fairness or competency,' you may be awarded the Withering Trillium Award.

Hand-coloured engraving by George Cooke , 1832



Good Harbor Wines



The Withering
Trillium Award
(not a good thing
to receive)

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The Other Trilliums, continued



It's not just the name of this plant that is appealing. So many different forms of media have been used to interpret the actual trillium plant, the list is positively endless. The repeating form of petals and leaves is perfectly balanced, its simplicity is clean and soothing. Nature has illustrated the feng shui essence in the purity that is unaffected yet distinguished.

Suncatchers from Ontario Stained Glass have no extra embellishment in the white flowers. The backgrounds are muted so the sun will shine brightly through the petals.

Handmade stoneware tile by Kuilema Pottery is stained to highlight the carving but the only colors in this work are white and green. Additional colors are not needed.



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The Other Trilliums, continued



Other artists have used clay to form three-dimensional works as shown in this exquisite pottery vase. The flowers are so realistic one expects them to be soft to the touch. Even the underside of each petal is painted green to mimic the actual bloom.

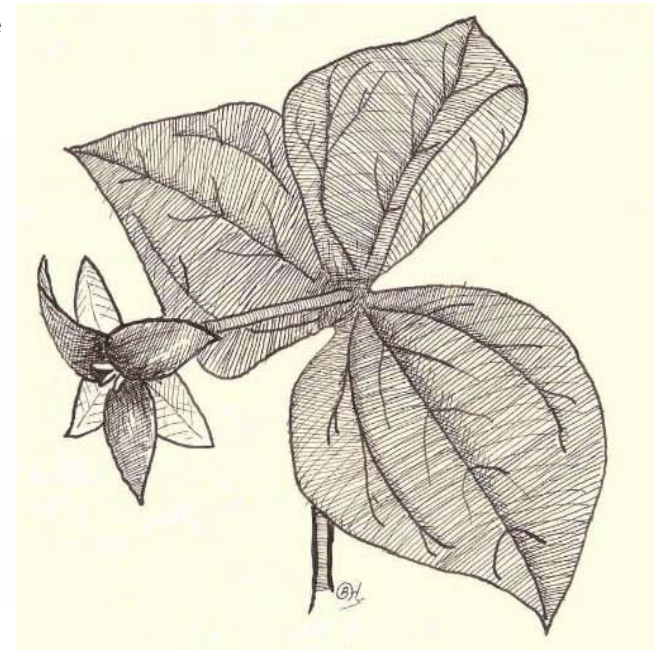
There are metal dimensional renditions of trillium formed as decorative elements such as candle holders and chandeliers.

Sometimes the name 'trillium' indicates three repeating elements instead of the actual form of the plant, a logical use of the word since the plant is the epitome of trinity.



Stained glass chandelier by
Beautiful Stained Glass

Ephraim PotteryVase

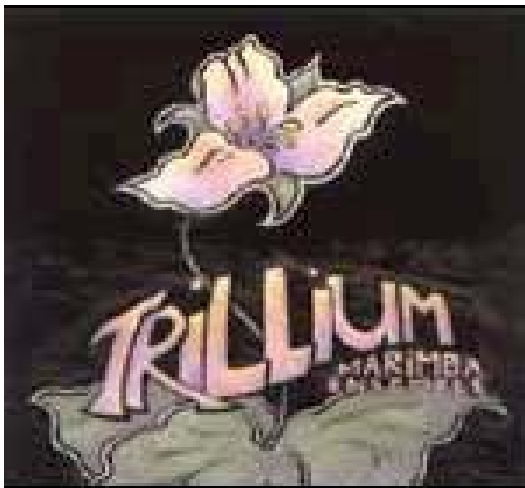


Pencil drawing done by Brad Hurley in 1980

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The Other Trilliums, continued

An unusual illustration of the trillium plant is this beautiful quilted fabric panel showing a forest scene. The background gives the illusion of trees with perhaps a shrub along the upper right corner. The forest floor inhabited by trillium and fern are more clearly depicted as the focus of this work of art.



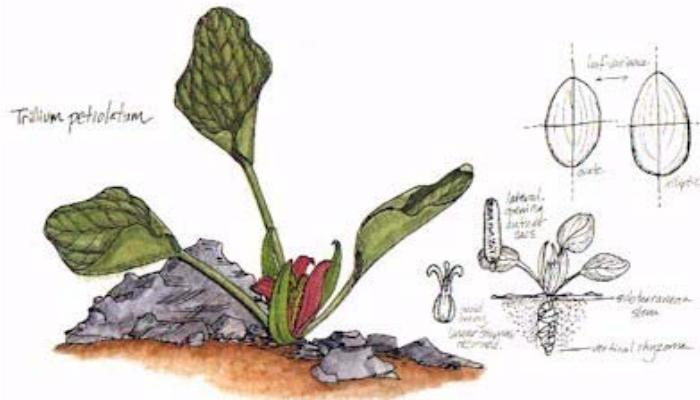
Another unusual use of the name 'trillium' is by the Trillium Marimba Ensemble who used the plant to decorate their album cover. The label is rather graffiti-like but the leaves and bloom are nicely done and retain the traditional triple elements.

Trillium Marimba
Ensemble album cover



Quilted panel by Susan C. Holland
Actual size of this work is 6 x 6 feet.
See her website at
www.wellmadeobjects.com/index.html

Trillium petiolatum
Botanical drawing by
Heidi D. Hansen



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The Other Trilliums, continued

Jewelry designs are sometimes fashioned to resemble trillium. These may be silver or gold or enameled or even forms of mosaic with precious or semi-precious stones forming the pictorial. They may be dimensional or flat, rather like paintings or photos.



Trillium painting by Waterose. This style is soft and somewhat reminiscent of Monet or perhaps Van Gogh.

In the pendant shown at lower right we see an embroidered bloom done on birch bark which is quite unique.



Trillium pendant, cloisonne by Christopher Palko



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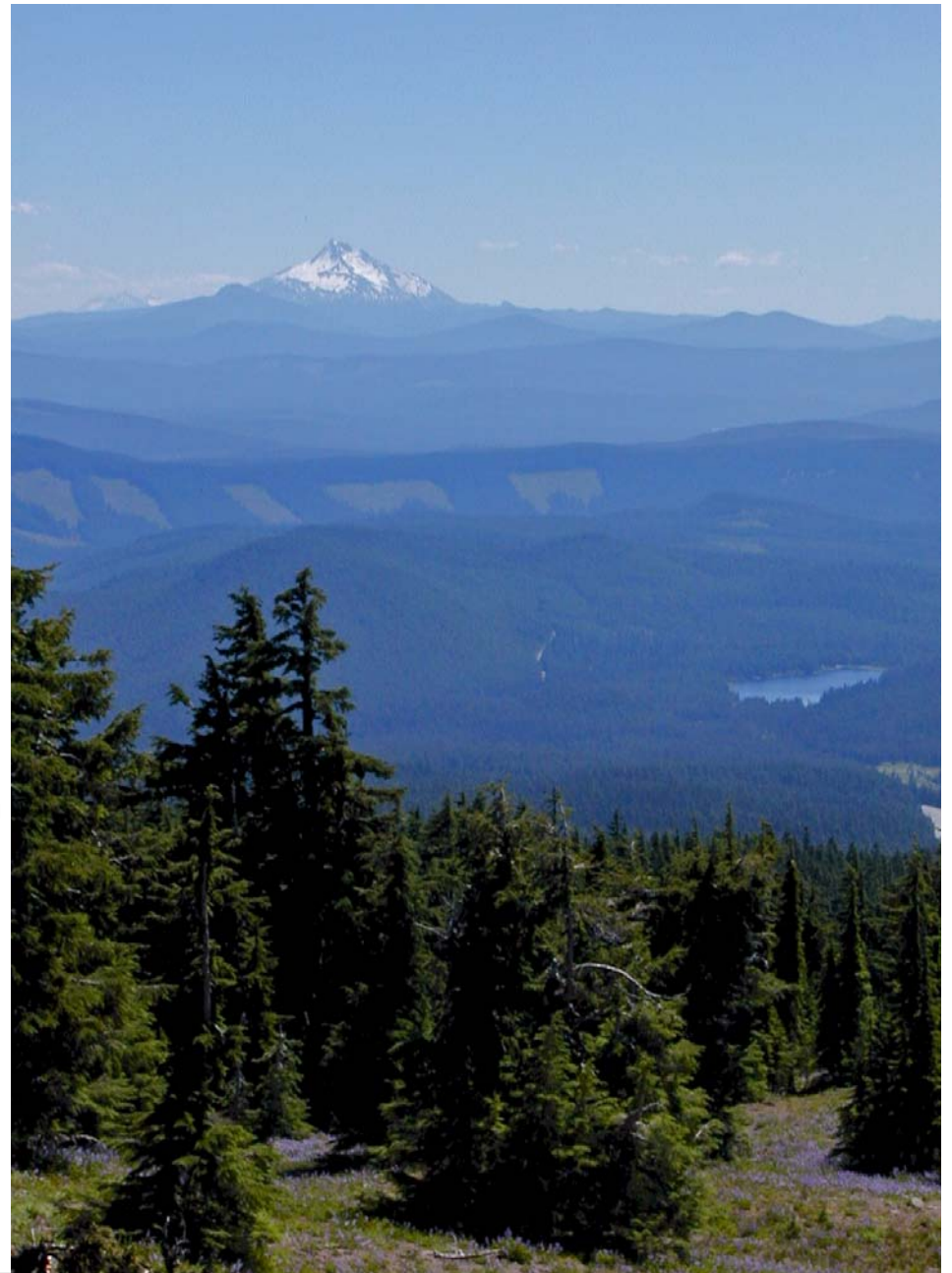
The Other Trilli- ums, continued

It should come as no surprise to find a lake here in Oregon named after our Easter Lily. Trillium Lake, possibly named for its roughly triangular shape, is in the Summit Meadow region just southwest of Mt. Hood. It is a man-made lake that was created by damming Mud Creek and now fills two-thirds of the original alpine prairies.

Once part of the Barlow Road piece of the Oregon Trail, to gain access across this meadow pioneers put logs side-by-side to make a road with a rather corduroy-like texture. It was bumpy but it worked. Summit Meadow was a tollgate from 1866-1870. There is a small graveyard there, and the National Forest Service has placed interpretive signs telling stories and tales from those long ago times.

We often see photographs of Trillium Lake with Mt. Hood in the background and reflected in the lake. This shot by Adam Schneider is an unusual vantage point showing the meadow basin and Mt. Jefferson in the background. Our thanks to Mr. Schneider for allowing the use of this photo.

Mt. Jefferson and Trillium Lake
Photo by Adam Schneider
See his website at <http://adamschneider.net/>



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

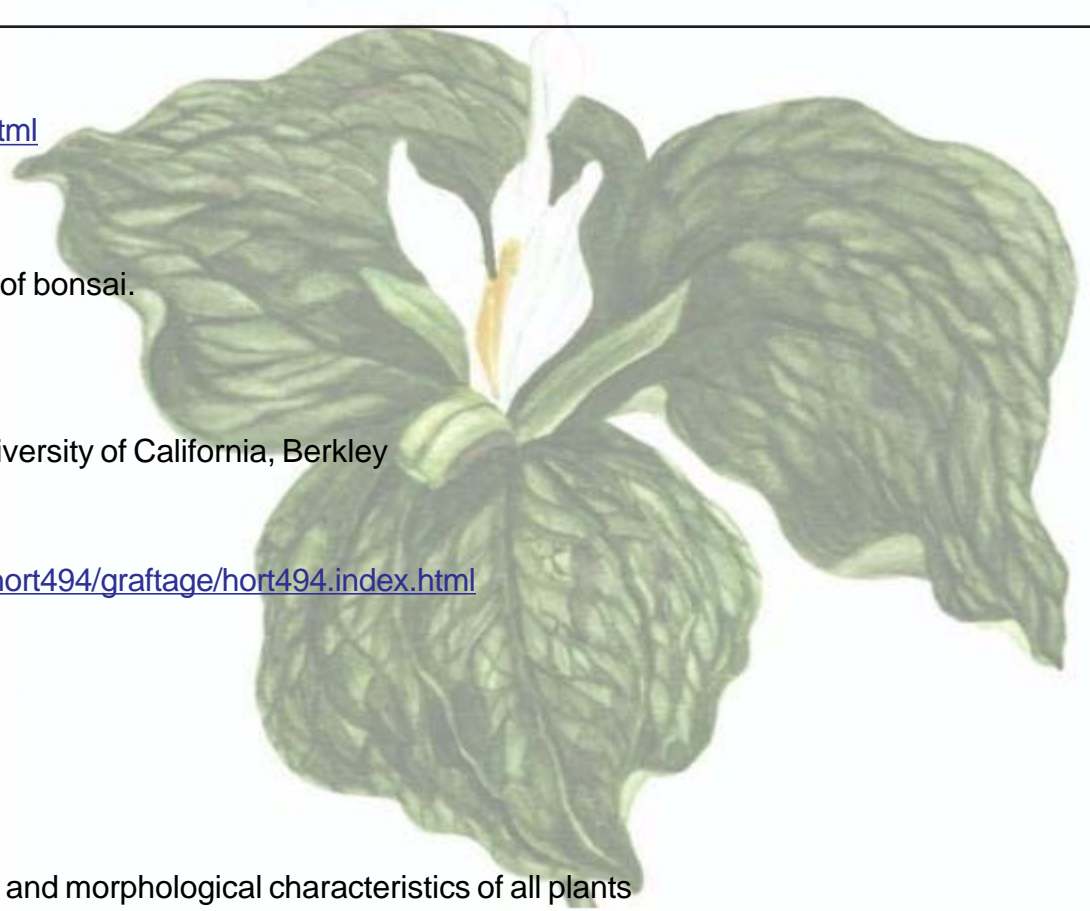
<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>

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.



⇒ 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."

Landscaping with PNW Native Plants

http://extension.oregonstate.edu/yamhill/pages/gardening_natives.html

Oregon State University's Extension Service website developed by Dr. Linda R. McMahan, Associate Professor at the OSU Department of Horticulture.



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Useful Plant Databases on the Web, Continued

The Native Plant Network

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

Information on how to propagate native plants of North America.

Northwest Native Plant Landscape Guide

<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/gonative/>

From King County, Washington's Water and Land Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, this website had photos, landscape plans and a tool to make your own custom native plant list.

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

Our custom of watching the groundhog come out of his hole after a long winter sleep to look for his shadow is a quaint tradition observed each year on February 2. It is said that if the day is sunny and the groundhog sees his shadow, we'll have six more weeks of winter. But if the day is cloudy and the shadow is not seen, spring will be coming soon.

This year, the day was cloudy and even Phil (the Punxsutawney Groundhog) did not see his shadow. Even so, it is difficult to imagine spring weather's arrival is imminent. Today the wind has been blowing--a veritable gale--and the rain is pelting everything not under cover. Last week we even had snow here in Oregon's Willamette Valley. But though the snow came in a most respectable flurry that morning, by afternoon we were favored with strong sunshine. Funny how just an hour or two of the sun's rays will brighten the spirit deep within each of us.

*Excerpt from **A Day of Sunshine**
by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

*Through every fibre of my brain,
Through every nerve, through every vein,
I feel the electric thrill, the touch
Of life, that seems almost too much.*

Good luck!

Wally



Painting by Heidi D. Hansen

NOTICE: NURSERY IS CLOSED

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



**Tall Oregon Grape
(Mahonia aquifolium)**

- * Evergreen foliage *
- * Bright yellow blooms *
- * Delicious fruit *

**Oregon's State
Flower**



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!