

Volume 5, Issue 4-2008

April 2008

NW Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

How will you celebrate Earth
Day?

Gardening with NW Natives

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

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

Regular Features

About this Journal.....	3
On the Cover.....	4
Rare Plant Puzzle	
<i>Name this plant!</i>	5
Garden chores to do now.....	6
Sparky's Corner.....	8
Native plant resources online..	26
Notes from Jennifer.....	29



In This Issue

Nifty Northwest Natives

By Lane Greer.....11

Alternative Planting

Kick the invasive plant habit.....14

The other 3 R's

It's not "readin', writin' & 'rithmetic"....18

Good landkeeping

Land protection and restoration.....23

Jennifer Rehm--Editor, author, webmaster for
The Wild Garden: Hansen's Northwest Native Plant Database
website: www.nwplants.com
e-Mail: chillipepper6@comcast.net



All rights reserved. This entire publication Copyright © 2012 The Wild Garden: Hansen's Northwest Native Plant Database. No part of this work may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means--graphic, electronic, or mechanical--without the written permission of Jennifer Rehm, The Wild Garden, except for reviewers who may quote brief passages. Any request for photocopying, recording, taping or information storage and retrieval systems of any part of this publication shall be directed in writing to the publisher: Jennifer Rehm, The Wild Garden: Hansen's Northwest Native Plant Database.

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.).



Spring Queen
(*Synthyris reniformis*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

My green thumb came only as a result of the mistakes I made while learning to see things from the plant's point of view. ~H. Fred Ale

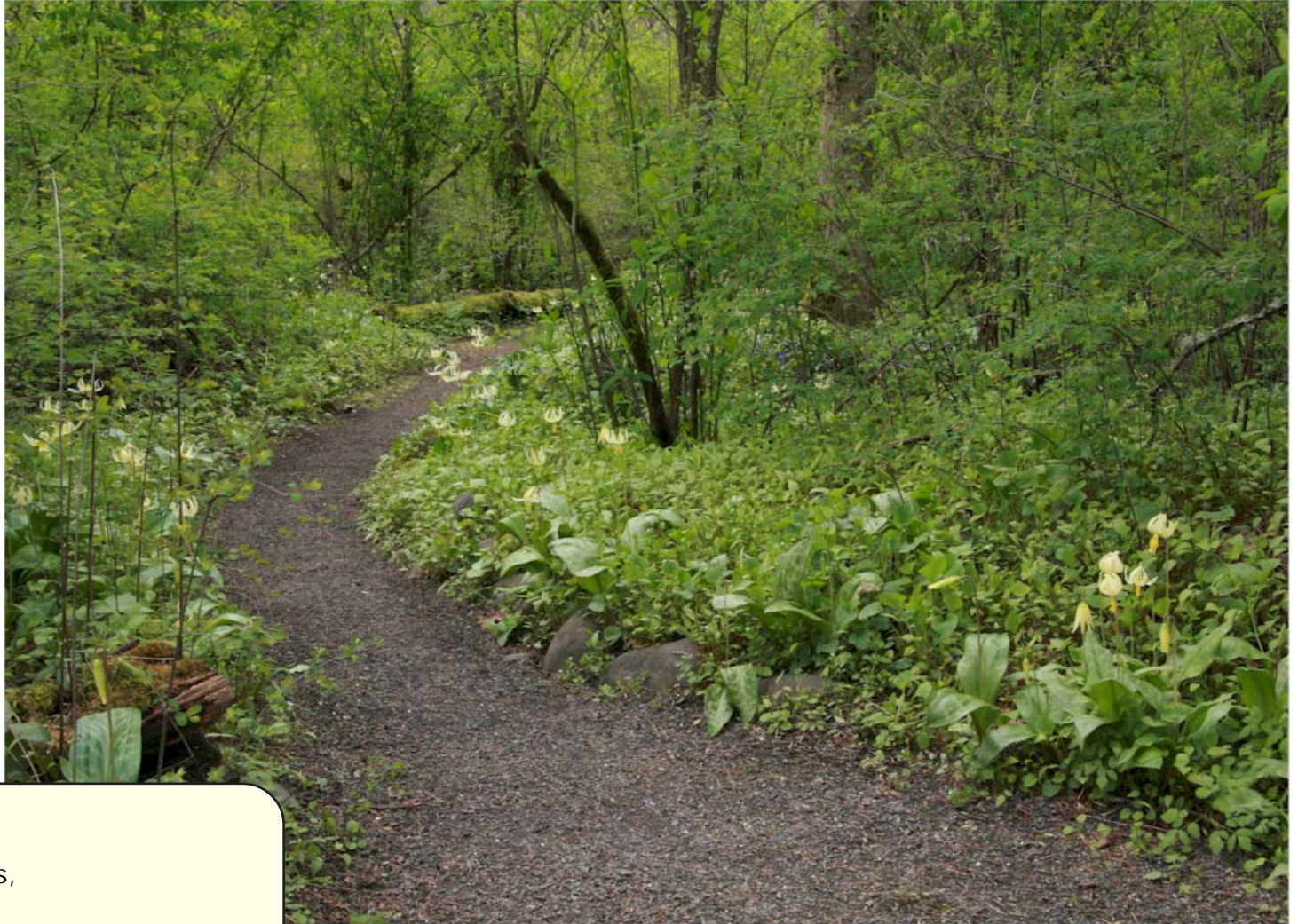


On the Cover

Fawn Lily Path (*Erythronium oregonum*)

Bush's Pasture Park in Salem offers this enticing path to enjoy springtime up close and personal.

Photo by JoAnn Onstott



Garden Sanctuary

You who walk,
Maybe with troubled thoughts,
Come, enter here and rest;
And may the sweet serenity of growing things,
And the heavenly, peace
Be mirrored in they soul.

-Doxis M. Palmer



Native plant puzzle



Photo by Jennifer Rehm



*The greatest gift of the garden
is the restoration of the five
senses. ~Hanna Rion*

Name this plant!

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

A woodland flower in the company of Fawn
Lilies, my name is not known. One thing is
certain, it's not "Spring Queen!"

Send me an email with the correct botanical
name of this plant. As a reward, take 5% off the
plant of your choice.

Good luck!
Wally

Answer to last Journal's puzzle:

Vancouveria hexandra

**Congratulations to all who correctly
answered!**

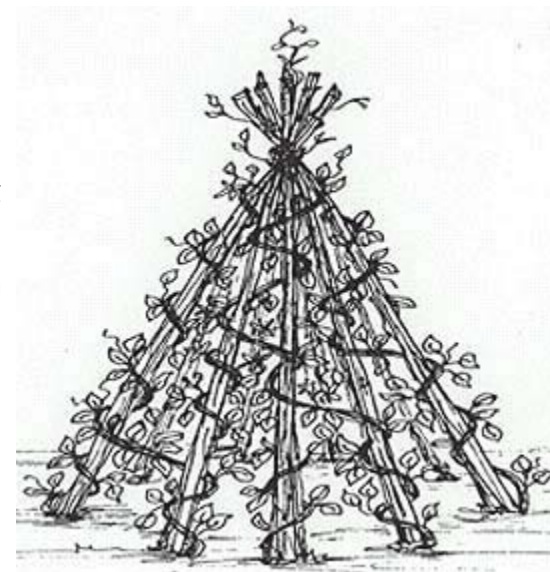


To Do List: Caring for your NW Native Garden

Celebrate Earth Day--make gardening a family affair! It's never too soon to introduce children to the delights of the garden. Even babies like to see birds and butterflies. When they're toddlers, kids are ready to have a hands-on experience. Here are some suggestions by age groups:

Ages 2-3: Kids this age love mucking with soil – just digging a hole and filling it with water is an adventure. While it's too early for them to handle plants, kids at this age are enthralled by worms, bugs and butterflies. Maybe a toad house?

Ages 4-5: Gardens make great playgrounds. Secret hide-a-ways, forts made from giant sunflowers, a teepee enclosed with climbing vines. Let them pick some flowers and dismember them - try bleeding hearts or asters. Give them their own kid-sized tools and a spot to dig and water. Show how plants start from sprouted seeds. Help them sow some large seeds in pots so they can experience the birth of a plant close up.



Ages 6-7: Kids this age are ready for their own small garden where they can grow flowers and things to eat. Let them

choose the plants. Huckleberries and strawberries are good choices and will have a few fruits the first year. Let them give the plants nicknames. Veggies are always fun. Give them wooden plant tags and pencils to make plant labels. As bees, butterflies and insects visit the plants, show kids that these too belong in the garden.



Lonicera hispidula vacillans
Pink Honeysuckle

Good native vines for a green teepee:

Pink or Orange Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula* or *ciliosa*)

Wild Grape (*Vitis californica*)

Western Clematis (*Clematis ligusticifolia*)

Drawing by Marci Degman

[⇒More⇒](#)

To Do List, continued

Ages 8-10: Kids' involvement in the garden can be more sophisticated now. They can pore over catalogues or visit the nursery with you to make their own choices. If you're doing an outdoor project, like building a patio or an arbor, you may even be able to press your kids' friends into service. This is also a good age to learn about invasive plants. Ivy and Himalayan blackberries are easy to recognize and can be fun to rip out of the ground.



Ages 11-12 and beyond: Kids this age may be budding chefs who like to cook with home-grown produce, or they may be emerging naturalists or florists. Good projects for this age are theme gardens. Gardens are the perfect living laboratory for school projects on nature and ecology. By donating plant starts they've propagated themselves, you introduce kids to the satisfaction of helping others and you encourage a habit of community involvement. Kids who learn to appreciate plants and cared-for landscapes from a young age will mature into teens that are respectful of people, trees and properties in the community. Some kids even start their own summer garden businesses, mowing neighborhood lawns, selling homegrown flowers, or taking care of flowerbeds. If your kids are not into



gardening, don't push it. They can still help with composting or crafting or maybe just bring you a nice glass of water!

Toadhouse. Simple, easy and fun. One toad can eat 86 flies in 10 minutes, several thousand insects in a month and 2,000 cutworms during a summer. Total cost of one toad: less than 1 square foot of space in your garden.

Thanks to Kaboose for these family gardening tips. See their website at
www.family-fun.kaboose.com/gardening-ages-stages.html



Sparky's Corner

A special message from our frisky contributor



Sparky's Song

(sung to the tune of the Beatles' She Loves You)

I'm so happy, yeah, yeah, yeah!

We're helping gardeners, yeah, yeah, yeah!

Bring your pots to Wally's, yeah, yeah, yeah!

I'm oh, so jolly, yeah, yeah, yeah!

Beginning on Earth Day, April 22, 2008, you can bring your used plastic pots to Wally's! Just about every gardening two-legger has a collection of leftover plastic nursery pots somewhere around someplace. Every year they buy at least one plant and usually several. They plant them in their gardens and yards and then they're stuck with those pots. Big ones and little ones, square ones and round ones, single plant pots and tray packs. They're black or grey or green or sometimes red or orange. Sometimes a store or nursery or recycling center will take the big round ones but not always. Nobody seems to want the little ones or the square ones and certainly not the tray packs. It's the curse of the flower pots!

Here's how this happened. Jennifer and Diana got together a couple of weeks ago and were trying to figure out what the nursery could do to celebrate Earth Day. They thought about offering a discount, one day only. They thought about pony rides. (Ok, they really didn't think about that but it would be really cool to ride a pony--can squirrels ride ponies?) Then they decided to set up a plastic pot recycling center and invite all the gardening two-leggers to bring their old pots. That's when they got really silly.

ROSING, ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA L

[⇒ More ⇒](#)

Sparky's Corner, continued



Those two crazy two-leggers! They were giggling and laughing and dancing around. The more ideas they had the sillier they got. I can't tell you what they said. They made me and my buds promise not to tell what they are going to do. They said they'll put it on the nursery's web site the week before Earth Day. All I can say is, watch that web site!

After this native groundcover is planted in the garden, the pot can be re-used many times and finally recycled into durable landscape timbers
Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

Landscape timbers made entirely from used black plastic nursery pots. From the Missouri Botanical Garden



This past week, Mother Nature went nuts. Maybe it's just the time of year or something. Or maybe it's a game Mom N. was playing. It was bright sunny morning but colder than usual. We were playing in the trees.



Suddenly it started snowing. Run for cover! We jumped into the nests. It wasn't regular snow though. It started with just a little bit and then BAM! a whole bunch and then a few flakes and then BAM! again.

Some wind, no wind, a lot of wind, mixed up making the snow float and go sideways and belt down.



Then it stopped. The sun came out. No wind, no snow, just warm sun. We looked around and ventured out, starting to play again.



Then it hailed. Little bitty pellets coming like they were poured out of a big old bucket. Run for cover! Those little sky rocks hurt! The sun was still out all through the hail.

[⇒More⇒](#)

Sparky's Corner, continued

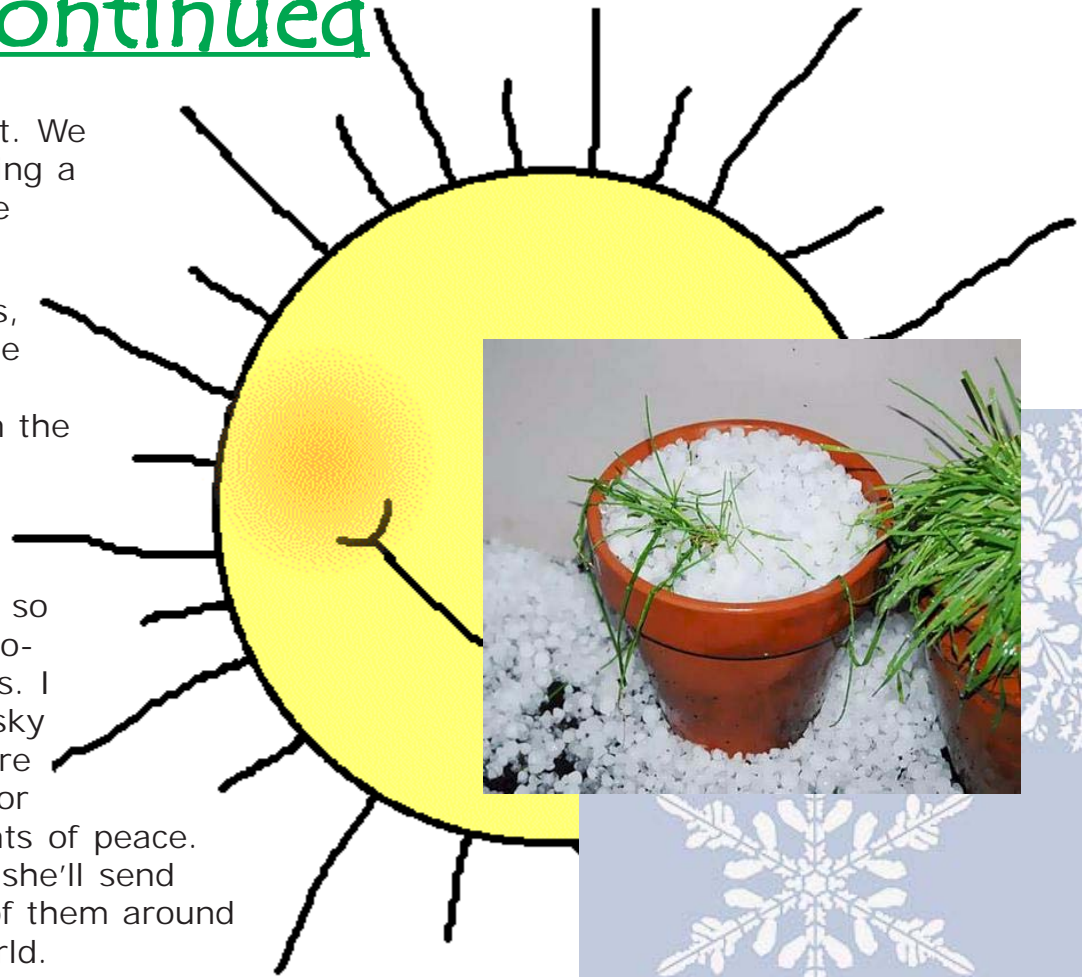
Then nothing. We waited. Finally we came out. We played. We were feeling pretty smug and having a great time. And then, snow again! Back to the nests!

It was not just confusing for furs and feathers, though we were plenty well flabbergasted. The two-leggers were doing just about the same things we were (except they didn't jump up in the trees, they ran and stood under them).

I learned one thing I never knew before: sky rocks hurt two-leggers just as much as they do real people. I think Mother N. makes them so everybody will go to the shelter of the trees together and admire the world for a few minutes. I guess sky rocks are really for moments of peace. Maybe she'll send some of them around the world.

Well, that's enough out of me. Time for some nice dinner and a warm sleep.

*Your friend,
Sparky*



Nifty Northwest Natives

By Lane Greer

When I moved to Portland two years ago, I was looking forward to taking lots of hikes and seeing wonderful native plants. And I wasn't disappointed! There are lots of great natives here, and lots of great native plant nurseries – so you can see nature's beauty on a morning hike and then buy them in the afternoon.

It's too difficult to pick two or three plants as my favorites, since there's such an abundance. Instead, I have some favorite groups. My first are the penstemons. I was so inspired by what I saw in the wild, that I'm now growing seven species in my yard.

Penstemons are primarily dark pink, blue or purple and range in size from 4 inches to 3 feet tall. Here in the Northwest, penstemons bloom from spring through fall, depending on the variety and their elevation. Perhaps my favorite is azure penstemon (*Penstemon azureus*), with its electric-blue flowers. The plant grows 12-18 inches tall. Like most penstemons, *P. azureus* needs full sun. Many of the native penstemons have been hybridized to create types with larger flowers. I like to grow them beside each other, but they also combine well with late spring and early summer bloomers.

In my garden there is a large place for sentiment. My garden of flowers is also my garden of thoughts and dreams. The thoughts grow as freely as the flowers, and the dreams are as beautiful. ~Abram L. Urban

[⇒More⇒](#)



The nodding pink flowers of this *Erythronium* make the plant a real charmer.



The shockingly blue flowers of azure penstemon are a welcome sight in early summer.

Nifty Northwest Natives, continued

Another favorite group includes the *Erythroniums*, called dog tooth violets, trout lilies and fawn lilies. There are white ones, like *Erythronium oregonum*, and pink ones, like *E. revolutum* and *E. hendersonii*. They grow 12-15 inches tall and need a shady spot. *Erythroniums* flower early in spring and are easy to tuck into a shady spot beside bleeding hearts and pansies. After the flowers fade, their mottled foliage creates interest throughout summer.

The group of pink, orange and white lewisias (*Lewisia cotyledon*) is another favorite of mine. These were named after Meriwether Lewis, of Lewis and Clark fame. In the wild, lewisias grow in rocky places, and they appreciate the same treatment in the home garden. Place them in an area with full sun and excellent drainage. Lewisias flower in late spring and early summer, reaching about a foot tall and wide. In the garden center, they're usually found with other rock garden plants.

There are so many other wonderful spring-flowering plants, like the tall spires of bear grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), which grow 3, 4 or even 5 feet tall. The flowers of Western trillium (*Trillium ovatum*) announce spring and fade from white to dark red as they age. Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*) has huge flowers and won't grow anywhere but the West Coast.

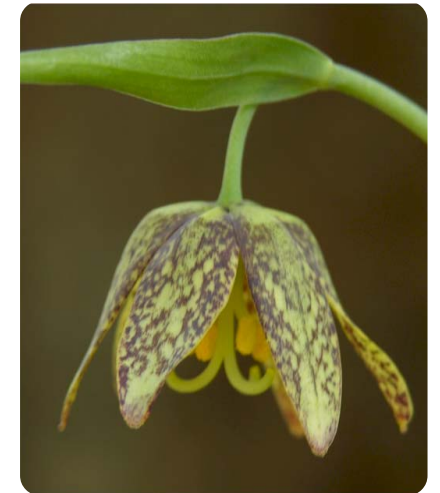
It is good to be alone in a garden at dawn or dark so that all its shy presences may haunt you and possess you in a reverie of suspended thought. ~James Douglas, Down Shoe Lane

[⇒More⇒](#)



Bear Grass
(*Xerophyllum tenax*)

Photos by JoAnn Onstott



Chocolate Lily
(*Fritillaria Affinis*)

Nifty Northwest Natives, continued

And who could miss the blue spires of camas lilies (*Camassia*), which grow everywhere; or the sunny yellow faces of balsam root (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*); and the many types of checkered lilies (*Fritillaria*)? And although I don't want to own any skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*), I'll admit that it's nice to see the large leaves and huge yellow "flowers" in boggy places in the wild.

Favorite summer plants include the tall, pink spires of fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) – considered by many to be a weed, but a beautiful one nonetheless; huckleberries (*Vaccinium*), which yield delicious fruit; and the airy flowers of ocean spray (*Holodiscus*). As you can see, it's hard for me to pick favorites. So go out and discover your own!

This article is from Learn 2 Grow. See their website at www.learn2grow.com/gardeningguides/wildflowersnatives/featuredplants/NiftyNorthwestNatives.aspx



Camassia

Photos by JoAnn Onstott

Fireweed
(*Epilobium angustifolium*)



God made rainy days so gardeners could get the housework done. ~Author Unknown



Alternative Planting

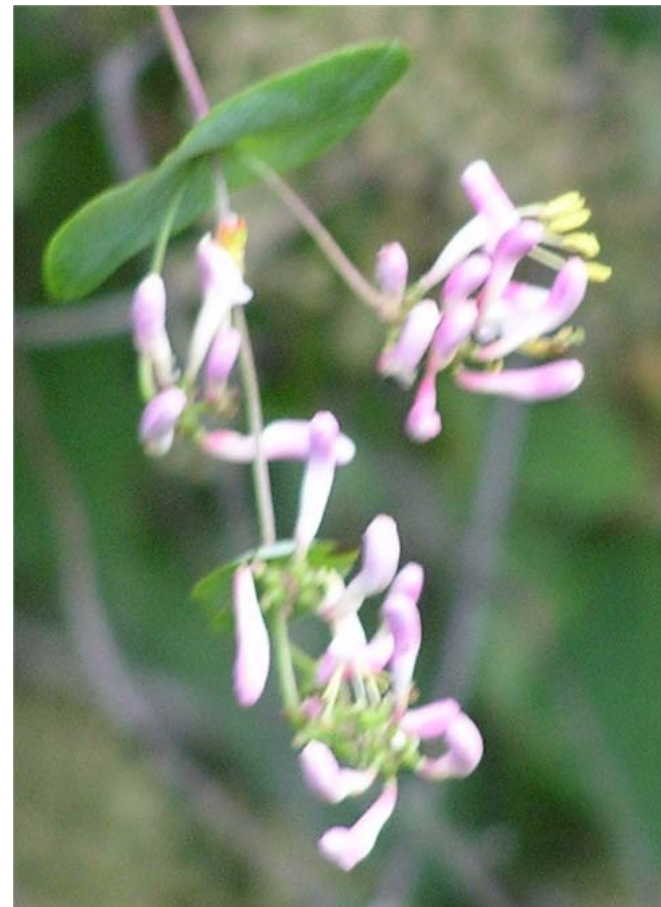
Kick the invasive gardening habit!

*Adapted from the U.S. National Arboretum,
www.usna.usda.gov/Gardens/invasives.html*

It's time to eradicate those unruly invasives from your garden and add some new choices to your plant inventory. Famous for stepping beyond garden boundaries, invasive exotics wreak havoc on natural areas. We have all seen how English ivy smothers wildflowers and topples shade trees or how Old Man's Beard and Silverlace Vine (*Clematis vitalba* and *Polygonum albertii*) literally strangle shrubs and small trees. Leaving old garden standards behind is difficult but necessary if our natural parks, forests, and fields are to have a future.

Invasive plants turn into landscape thugs by out-competing the surrounding natives. In the northwest, they tend to put their leaves out earlier in the spring and lose them later in the fall than their native counterparts. This extended growth period gives them a significant advantage over the native species. In addition, these plants have no natural enemy—neither insect nor disease—and quickly produce abundant offspring. Many invasive plants are unpalatable to deer and quickly take over where deer are abundant.

Before choosing a native plant alternative, first think about the characteristics of the invasive plant you are replacing. Using Japanese honeysuckle (not to be confused with native honeysuckles) as an example, its sweet fragrance or vining habit might be the desired characteristics. So, get rid of the invasive honeysuckle and replant with fragrant summer bloomers like Pink Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*) or Orange Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*) if you like the vine habit. The new combination gives you everything you liked about the invasive Japanese honeysuckle without its devastating weediness.



One of the 'good'
honeysuckles!
Northwest native
Pink Honeysuckle
(*Lonicera hispidula*)
Photo by Jennifer
Rehm

⇒ More ⇒

Alternative Planting, continued

We offered some native choices to pick instead of the non-native invasives last month from the Portland Bureau of Environmental Services. This month, we bring some other suggestions, this time from The Nature Conservancy. See their website at www.nature.org/.

Invasive: English Ivy (*Hedera helix* and cultivars)

Alternatives: Crinkle Leaf Creeper (*Rubus pentilobus*), Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea anomala* subspecies *petiolaris*)

Invasive: Knotweed
(*Polygonum* species: Giant, Bohemian, Himalayan and Japanese)

Alternatives: Goat's Beard (*Aruncus dioicus*), Fothergilla (*Fothergilla major*), Clumping Bamboo (*Fargesia robusta*)



Two native alternatives to non-native invasives. Top, Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)
At left, Goat's Beard (*Aruncus dioicus* var. *acuminatus*)
Photos by JoAnn Onstott

[⇒More⇒](#)

Alternative Planting, continued

Invasive: Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

Alternatives: Japanese Iris (*Iris ensata*), Laevigata Iris (*Iris laevigata*), Siberian Iris (*Iris sibirica*)

Invasive: English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)

Alternatives: Meserve Hybrid Hollies (*Ilex x meserveae*), Tall Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), Holly-Leafed Osmanthus or False Holly (*Osmanthus heterophyllus*)



Native plants
to use instead
of non-native
invasives.

Right, Tall
Oregon Grape
(*Mahonia*
aquifolium).

Left, Wild
Flag (*Iris*
setosa).

Photos by
JoAnn
Onstott



[⇒More⇒](#)

Alternative Planting, continued

Invasive: Yellow Archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*)

Alternatives: Euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei*), Heucheras and Heucherellas, Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)

Invasive: Butterfly Bush (*Buddleja davidii* and cultivars)

Alternatives: California Lilac (*Ceanothus* 'Victoria,' 'Dark Star,' 'Julia Phelps,' 'Blue Mist,' *C x vetchianus*), Chaste Tree (*Vitex agnus-castus*), Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus* and cultivars)



Natives to plant instead of non-native invasives. Top, Blueblossom (*Ceanothus thrysiflorus*). Left, Monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*)
Photos by JoAnn Onstott



The Other 3 R's



It's not "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic!"

What do the 3 R's have to do with native plants?

Nothing directly. But folks who prefer to use native plants in their gardens are usually concerned with saving three things: labor, money and our heritage. It's a natural partnership. Practicing these three R's saves the same things as using native plants in the garden.

From Fact Monster at www.factmonster.com/ipka/A0775891.html

Every year, Americans throw away 50 billion food and drink cans, 27 billion glass bottles and jars, and 65 million plastic and metal jar and can covers. More than 30% of our waste is packaging materials. Where does it all go? Some 85% of our garbage is sent to a dump, or landfill, where it can take from 100 to 400 years for things like cloth and aluminum to decompose. Glass has been found in perfect condition after 4,000 years in the earth!

We are quickly running out of space. It's time to learn the three R's of the environment:

**Reduce,
Reuse,
Recycle.**

Then practice what you preach: don't buy things you don't need or items that come in wasteful packaging or that cannot be recycled. Reuse and recycle whatever you can.

One ladybug can eat 50 aphids a day! Indian Plum (*Oemleria erasiformis*) with ladybug. Photo by Jennifer Rehm

[⇒More⇒](#)

The Other 3 R's, continued



Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)--grow them in your garden--no packaging at all! Beautiful in the landscape, delicious in the tummy.
Photos by JoAnn Onstott



Reduce

Reducing the amount of waste you produce is the best way to help the environment. There are lots of ways to do this. For example:

Buy products that don't have a lot of packaging. Some products are wrapped in many layers of plastic and paperboard even though they don't need to be. You can also look for things that are packed in materials that don't require a lot of energy or resources to produce. Some products will put that information right on their labels.

Instead of buying something you're not going to use very often, see if you can borrow it from someone you know.

Cars use up energy and cause pollution. Some ways to reduce the environmental damage caused by cars include carpooling with friends, walking, taking the bus, or riding your bike instead of driving.

Start a compost bin. Some people set aside a place in their yard where they can dispose of certain food and plant materials. Over time, the materials will break down through a natural process called decomposition. The compost is good for the soil in your yard and means that less garbage will go to the landfill.

[⇒ More ⇒](#)

The Other 3 R's, continued



Another no-packaging gourmet delight:
Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium
ovatum*). Grows in sun or shade, likes
acidic soil and can tolerate salt spray and
strong winds. Native to the Pacific Coast,
USDA zones 6-9.

Wally's most favorite!
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

You can reduce waste by using a computer! Many newspapers and magazines are online now. Instead of buying the paper versions, you can find them on the Internet. Also remember that you should print out only what you need. Everything you print that you don't really need is a waste of paper.

Save energy by turning off lights that you are not using.

Save water by turning off the faucet while you brush your teeth.

Lots of families receive a large amount of advertisements and other junk mail that they do not want. You can stop the mailings and reduce waste by writing to the following address and requesting that they take your name off of their distribution list:

Direct Marketing Association Mail Preference Service
P.O. Box 9008
Farmingdale, NY 11735-9008

⇒ More ⇒

The Other 3 R's, continued

Reuse

Instead of throwing things away, try to find ways to use them again! For example:

Bring cloth sacks to the store with you instead of taking home new paper or plastic bags. You can use these sacks again and again. You'll be saving some trees!

Plastic containers and reusable lunch bags are great ways to take your lunch to school without creating waste.

Coffee cans, shoe boxes, margarine containers, and other types of containers people throw away can be used to store things or can become fun arts and crafts projects. Use your imagination!

Don't throw out clothes, toys, furniture, and other things that you don't want anymore. Somebody else can probably use them. You can bring them to a center that collects donations, give them to friends, or even have a yard sale.

Use all writing paper on both sides.

Use paper grocery bags to make book covers rather than buying new ones.

Use silverware and dishes instead of disposable plastic utensils and plates.

Store food in reusable plastic containers.



Voted most delectable of fruits. Wood's Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) is a beautiful groundcover in the garden and has many more times the flavor of cultivated strawberries. Photo by JoAnn Onstott

[⇒More⇒](#)

The Other 3 R's, continued



If you only have one fruit in your garden, the Serviceberry is probably the best choice. However, it is recommended you plant two of them (one for the birds and one for you). The flower is fluffy and prolific. Unfortunately we have no photos of the fruit: maybe the photographer could not resist eating them all?

Recycle

Many of the things we use every day, like paper bags, soda cans, and milk cartons, are made out of materials that can be recycled. Recycled items are put through a process that makes it possible to create new products out of the materials from the old ones.

In addition to recycling the things you buy, you can help the environment by buying products that contain recycled materials. Many brands of paper towels, garbage bags, greeting cards, and toilet paper, to name a few examples, will tell you on their labels if they are made from recycled materials.

In some towns you can leave your recyclables in bins outside your home, and a truck will come and collect them regularly. Other towns have recycling centers where you can drop off the materials you've collected. Things like paper and plastic grocery bags, and plastic and aluminum cans and bottles can often be brought to the grocery store for recycling. Whatever your system is, it's important to remember to rinse out and sort your recyclables!



Good Landkeeping

Protecting and restoring public and private lands

Undoing the damage that bad land management can cause is harder than protecting the land in the first place, but once the deed is done there are few choices left. Fortunately, we've learned a lot since we realized what happens when a disregard for the earth causes serious destruction of the quality of our lives.

There are several types of reclamation that can occur, depending on the ultimate goals. Likewise, there are several types of activity that can result in the damage to our environment. Proactive legislation and governance to help us help ourselves be better keepers of the land deal with the latter. We'll concentrate on the former and illustrate opportunities we can take advantage of right in our own back yards.

Some months ago I noticed a new sign along Highway 99E just north of Corvallis. It was in a field that had lain fallow for years. The sign proclaimed that this was a "wildlife habitat restoration project." Interested, I observed this

Photo by Jennifer Rehm

[⇒More⇒](#)



Good Landkeeping, continued

area as I passed it every day. It seemed nothing was happening. Then one evening I saw some egrets and a couple of herons hanging out and I realized there was standing water in the lowest part of this space. The water did not drain away as the weeks passed. The egrets were there for a couple of days and then I didn't see them anymore but there were ducks swimming around. I've watched for the herons and egrets, hoping to snap their photo but so far I haven't seen them.



If you build it.....
Photo by Jennifer Rehm

The property is the Owens Farm and the restoration sign on the site is from the Greenbelt Land Trust. Their website, www.greenbeltlandtrust.org, describes who they are and the plan for restoration is given there in detail.

First there is cleanup and wiping out the alien wildlife and invasive plant species that have taken over such as Reed Canarygrass, Armenian Blackberry, False-Brome, English Hawthorn and Sweet Cherry. This is to be done partially with hand pulling. Along with that is reintroduction of the native plants that once grew here.

Some of the plants specifically identified to be brought back are native grasses and forbs, including Nelson's Checkermallow, Kincaid's Lupine, Bradshaw's Lomatium, Willamette Valley Daisy.

[⇒More⇒](#)

Good Landkeeping, continued

As the habitat becomes well along in restoration, the plan calls for controlling alien wildlife species and reintroducing native wildlife that have disappeared from the area. Two wildlife species to be reintroduced (provided the habitat can be restored appropriately) are Northwestern Pond Turtles, and Fender's Blue butterfly. Control of Eastern Bullfrogs, exotic fish, European Starlings, wild turkeys and other introduced species is planned.

The plan for restoration of this historic farm is well crafted and documented. It is of interest to note that as the land is brought back to it's former state, neither wildlife or plants have gaps where new non-native individuals can find a toehold. This is a critical aspect for successful reclamation projects. Removal of the bad guys coincides with their native replacements.

All these heroic efforts are adaptable in bringing nature back to our own landscapes. And the careful establishment of plants native to the Northwest is key.

Next month we will take a look at other local projects aimed at recapturing the environment Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery found when they first saw our great western lands.



Nelson's Checkermallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*)

Photo by courtesy of the Center for Plant Conservation, taken by Ed Guerrant
See their website www.centerforplantconservation.org/



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

Birdchick

<http://www.birdchick.com/>

Hundreds of photos of birds, bees, butterflies and other friendlies. Sharon Stiteler shares the joys of birding as well as insights on rabbits.

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.



⇒ More ⇒

Useful Plant Databases on the Web, Continued

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.

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.

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."

ModernBackyard

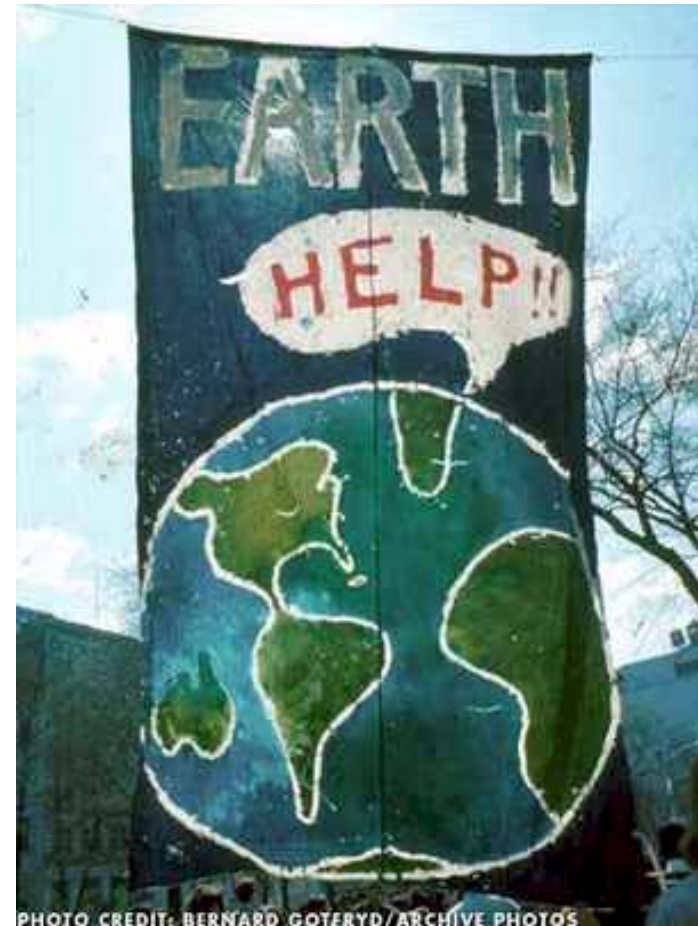
<http://www.modernbackyard.com>

Landscape architecture provides exceptional, affordable landscape design online.

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

Portland Bureau of Environmental Services

<http://www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=29323>

Oregon's Clean River Agency website full of wonderful information about caring for our earth. Download their Native Plant Poster, plant list and brochure on removing invasive plants at

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.

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.



This & That

Notes from Jennifer

Green is not just the color du jour.

Green living is not a passing fancy.

I remember decades ago when people began to realize we were outnumbering our lifestyles. Littering became a crime. Trails were made in wilderness areas in order to preserve the natural beauty we went there to experience. Burning trash was not conscionable--it reduced the garbage to ashes but often seriously damaged those who breathed the smoking fumes. Lead was no longer added to gasoline when we discovered it was getting into our bloodstreams. New phrases entered our language:

acid rain	endangered species
air pollution	environmental impact
biodegradable	global warming
deforestation	solar energy
ecosystem	sustainability

The use of native plants in our landscapes has become the 'green' thing to do. What was old has become new again. We have come to the realization that plants native to where we live are complimentary to the 'easy living' we once aspired to. Funny, native plants were once considered weeds. Now the greenery we used to cherish have stepped into that category and the 'weeds' are the good plants. Aren't we a delightful species?

On the next few pages are some contemporary artist's expressions I find appropriate for this Earth Day issue of our journal.

And here's a website that may give some fresh insights into the whole 'green' thing and how some businesses are interpreting it. It is from a private party, not a government agency, and quite interesting. <http://www.freewebs.com/greenwashing/>

⇒More⇒



Photo by Jennifer Rehm

This & That, continued

Thirst for Knowledge

*Contained within a single dewdrop
tear is a world of education. Mother
nature dips her hands into the pool of
learning, and as she opens them a
mother is revealed bestowing the
most precious of gifts to her child –
knowledge. The young have a thirst
for information which must be fed,
and lessons that we learn in youth
will map our route through life.*



Painting by
Josephine Wall

⇒ More ⇒

This & That, continued

Painting by
Jim Warren



Don't mess with Mother Nature

Uh-oh. Caught sweeping it all under the 'rug.' Offhand I'd say that Mother Nature is not amused.

Barbara L, on her blog Snippets and Snappits or Slippits and Slappits, says: Growing up in Long Beach, California, I discovered at an early age the impact technology was having on the environment. Many years ago, hundreds of offshore oil wells were constructed and placed on islands a few miles out from the Long Beach coastline. Each one, beautifully decorated to appear as condominiums, was pleasing to the eye. But the fact remained that damage was being done. The water surrounding the refineries had lost its splendor. The crystal blue waters that had once crashed upon the shoreline were now gone. Even though they tried to hide it, the truth was, "You can't fool Mother Nature."

⇒More⇒

This & That, continued

Earth: Love it or Lose it.



← Number 1.
Number 2. →

One small
child in an
uncertain
world.

Appearing on
billboards,
magazine
covers,
posters, and
prints, these
paintings
became a
visual
representation
of the
environmental
movement of
the early
90's.

Paintings by
Jin Warren



Description by Barbara L from her blog, [Snippets and Snappits or Slippits and Slappits](#)

⇒More⇒

This & That, continued



Call of the Sea by Josephine Wall

Sometimes a little fantasy is good when reality is all too present. Josephine Wall's art is sometimes thought of as children's but the perfectly mystical quality is appealing to me, especially when I'm feeling dreary. She paints nature in a perfectly beautiful guise.

When I despair, I remember that all through history the ways of truth and love have always won. There have been tyrants, and murderers, and for a time they can seem invincible, but in the end they always fall. Think of it—always. ~ Mahatma Gandhi



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!



Western Trillium
(*Trillium ovatum* ssp. *ovatum*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott