Volume 8, Issue 5-2010 September-October 2010

Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Web Magazine for Native Plant Lovers

Best natives for wildlife, p.28

Pictures of summer {Peep into our photo library -pg. 8}

Published by Wallace W Hansen Northwest Native Plant Nursery & Gardens

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About this Journal

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.).

Tall Oregon Grape (Mahonia aquifolium)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

Writers wanted: **If you have expertise for any species of Northwest plants and wish to write an article for pay for publication in this Journal, please contact us via e-mail at nwplants@gmail.com Some articles (and pics) might deal with propagation, culture, diseases, restoration, reclamation, fertilizers, etc.**

On the Cover: Nature's Mosquito Slayer

When a Dragonfly visits our garden it is a precious gift.

Besides mosquitoes, they eat flies, bees, ants and, sadly, butterflies.

Nonetheless, I still appreciate them when they swoop over my pond, especially when they hit shafts of sunlight, for few opals can imitate the glowing iridescence of sun upon a dragonfly's wing.

To do now in your native plant garden

Now it is time for harvest.

It is also time to sow seeds of wildflowers.

And it is a perfect time to plant trees and shrubs and perennials.

The garden is preparing for winter now. Seeds have been dispersed in whatever way their genetic calendar provides. Leaves of deciduous plants are beginning their descent to the earth where they are designed to give back what they have taken.

As each of our garden tools completes their job for the year, they are ready to be cleaned completely and tended to. I've heard it is good to rub each tool with light oil after they are scrubbed. Then hang them up or put them away. Hand tools can be shoved into a bucket of sand. Handles can be oiled or painted. Mark tools so you can recognize them if they get mixed up with someone else's.

Remember the feathered and furred who visit your garden. Clean out houses and feeders and baths. If you have planted those trees and shrubs that furnish food and shelter for wildlife, you likely will not have much extra to do.

But if you have not yet set up your wildlife garden, decide whether or not you want to offer food over the winter. Once you begin you really must continue until nature can take over those chores again next spring. It's a personal decision we must each make for ourselves.

There can be no other occupation like gardening in which, if you were to creep up behind someone at their work, you would find them smiling. ~Mirabel Osler

Mystery plant puzzle

Photo courtesy of Dave Whitehead

Test your native plant knowledge--identify this northwest native submitted by a gardening friend. The reward is simple but very satisfying: You will be included in our list of Official Plant Detectives.

Send me an email (NativePlantLady@nwplants.com) with the correct botanical name of this plant.

Good luck!

P.S. Do you have a plant you'd like to identify? Email it to us and we'll show it here on our Mystery Plant Puzzle page.

Official Plant Detectives

Jerry Murray
Sabrina Kis
Carol Hiler
Mike Burns
Nancy Whitehead
Pat Opdyke
Luke Kishpaugh
Dave Whitehead

The answer to our last plant puzzle: Prunus americana (American Plum)

Sparky's Corner

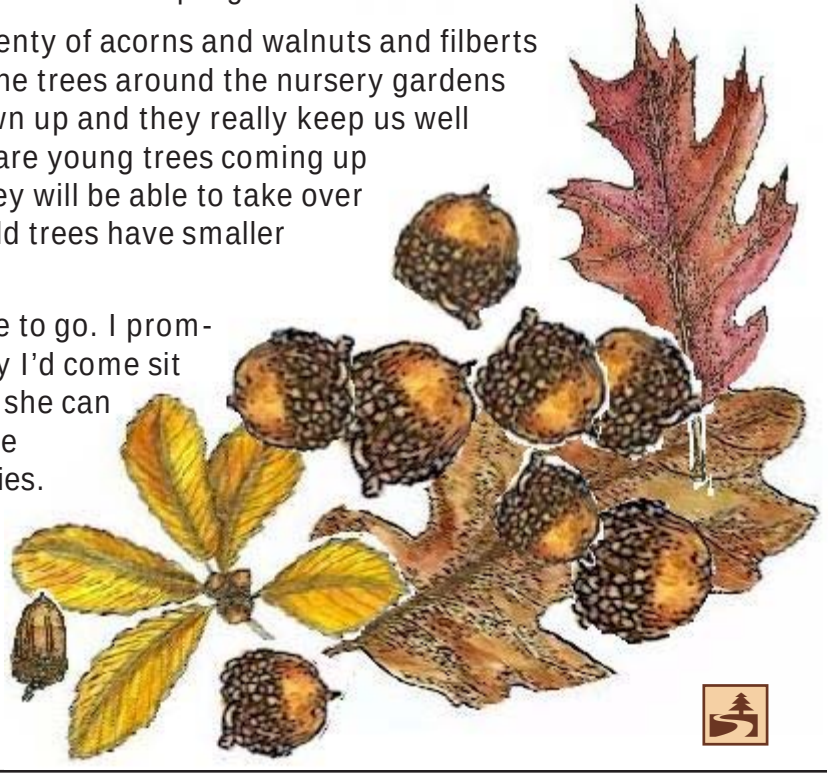
A special message from our frisky contributor

Hello everyone! Glad to be back home. Everybody in the neighborhood is in full gathering mode for winter provisions. Loving the sunshine--makes our work much easier than when it's wet.

We are doing lots of extra running around so we'll be strong and healthy when the winter gets here. Much easier to enjoy the time off when we're fat and sassy and we stay warm better, too.

Everybody is doing fine. So far we have not seen any of those invading squirrels but we keep a good watch out for them.

We have plenty of acorns and walnuts and filberts this year. The trees around the nursery gardens are all grown up and they really keep us well fed. There are young trees coming up nearby. They will be able to take over when the old trees have smaller harvests.



Time for me to go. I promised Granny I'd come sit with her so she can tell me some special stories. My buds and I are the now generation in the neighborhood so we have to be in on all the stuff that happens. We want to do good work while we help the old ones and the young ones--that's our job!

See you next time.

Your friend,

Sparky

Summer photos

New photographs of native plants

Recently JoAnn, our talented staff photographer, dropped off four new cd's filled with photos she's taken over the summer.

It's always fun to see how she's captured our old friends--the same species of trees and shrubs and perennials that adventurers discovered when they first set foot on our shores.

We rarely see brand new species of native plants, as not many are noticed as being different from their ancestors (although that does happen). But the face of each plant appears changed minute by minute as the earth rotates through phases of the sun and moon. And sometimes unsuspecting visitors in the gardens are caught in the camera's lens.

Here are a few of the new photos.

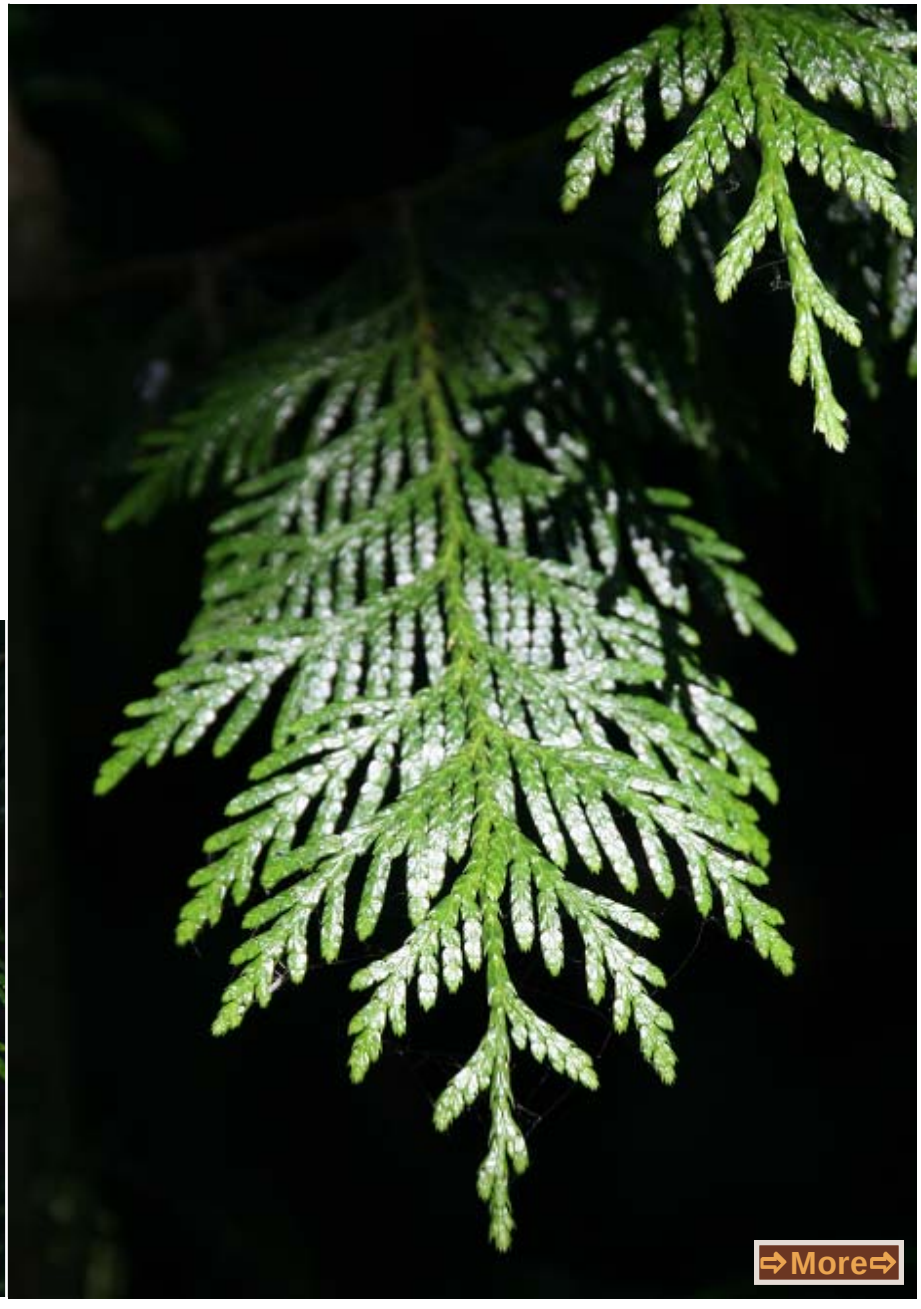
Sitka Alder (Alnus viridis ssp. sinuata)
This small tree performs an invaluable service to wildlife in its native habitat, providing shelter, safe nesting sites and a place to perch while waiting for unsuspecting bugs to fly by. In addition, Sitka Alder improves the soil wherever it grows by fixing nitrogen and giving its leaves each year to form rich compost and stabilizing steep slopes.

Photos, continued

Incense Cedar (Calocedrus decurrens) This sweet-smelling evergreen native usually grows to 90 feet tall. It's columnar form allows it to grace landscapes much smaller than wider trees of this height.

Planted at the back of the garden, it lures the eye upward and makes the yard seem larger than it really is.

Hardy to USDA zones 5-8, large native trees such as Incense Cedar planted in the landscape usually raises the value of the home.



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Photos, continued

Oregon Crabapple (Malus fusca) is a moderately large native tree, growing quickly to its mature 40 foot height.

It has a lovely spring bloom, fragrantly perfuming the air. Later, small fruits replace the blossoms. Wildlife enjoy these little apples and they make remarkably good jelly.

In autumn, the leaves turn red or orange before they settle on the ground.

Photos, continued

The native pedigree of Weeping Birch (Betula pendula) is not as yet finalized. However, the federal PLANTS database shows this species as either native or naturalized to some Oregon counties.

According to the U.S. Forest Service, birches can be tricky in the landscape but there are steps to make them a success:

"The challenge is to select a growing site where the soil will remain cool and moist, but where the tree will also receive full sunshine on its leaves for much of the day."

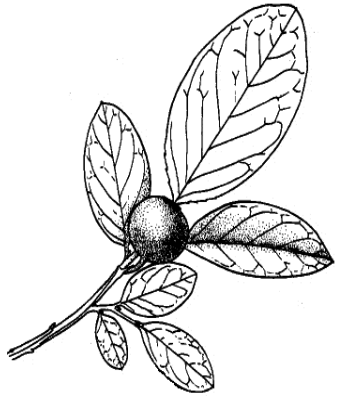
Such a site is generally on the east and north sides of a home where the building provides afternoon shade. See the entire article at http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_birch/ht_birch.htm

Photos, continued

Evergreen Huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum) is often the favorite plant in the landscape. Its pleasing form rarely grows out of shape. The glossy green leaves remain on the plant year round. Springtime brings clusters of pink bell shaped flowers with sweet nectar adored by hummingbirds.

Late summer or early fall sees small berries where once there were blossoms. These tasty fruits can be made into the best pies and jams you've ever tasted!

Gardening tip: Plant an extra huck to share with wildlife.



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Photos, continued

Clustered Rose (Rosa pisocarpa) Unlike other northwest native roses, this one blooms in bouquets instead of solitary pink flowers. It blooms from May-July and often for a second time in fall.

A riparian species, choose Clustered Rose if you have a moist area in your garden. It even grows in waterlogged soil.

This is a superior variety for crafters and lovers of rosehip jelly as the yield of rosehips are immense! Save some for the birds, though!

Photos, continued

Stink Currant (Ribes bracteosum) Locally common, late-spring-early summer, perennial, 4-9 ft. Erect shrub with long upright clusters of white flowers. Stems thornless, sparsely hairy. Leaf 2-7 in. across, palmately divided, with 5-7 lobes; top surface shiny; lower surface with yellow glands, Skunky-smelling.

Inflorescence consists of 20-50 flowers in upright spike 6-12 in. long. Flower saucer-shaped, with green sepals and white petals. Fruit bluish black with bluish waxy powder. Grows in moist to wet places along streams, in thickets and woods, below 4500 ft., mostly west of Cascade Mountain crest. Native.

This description from them the Wildflowers in Oregon section of Paul and Bernice Knoll's Window on the World at www.paulnoll.com.

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Photos, continued

Shrubby Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruitcosa) A knee-high sprightly ornamental for a sunny site. The small, downy leaves and large, yellow blossoms offer good contrast in a rock garden.

Excellent in backyard wildlife habitats, birds feed on the small berries that follow the long bloom period.

Requiring minimal care, hardy and drought resistant.

Photos, continued

Silk Tassel (Garrya elliptica) An unusual evergreen native shrub becomes thicker and fuller as it ages, reaching around 8 feet at maturity.

The glossy green have gray undersides but the most striking aspect are the long catkins and purple-gray flowers that bloom in winter.

Silk-Tassel is an excellent choice for coastal gardens, full sun and tolerates mild summer drought and salt spray.

It is found growing between western Washington and southern California, USDA zones 7-10.

Photos, continued

Rose Campion (Lychnis coronarius) This herbacious perennial is a stellar performer in the garden. The silvery furry leaves form a tight basal rosette from which strong branched stems arise which are adorned with bright magenta single flowers.

The fluted seed pods hold many hard black seeds. Simply collect the seeds and scatter them on the desired area. Nature will do the rest.

A very easy plant to grow. Give Rose Campion a sunny site with good drainage.

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Photos, continued

Fireweed (Chamerion angustifolium var, canescens) This northwest native perennial wildflower is an excellent plant for a cutting garden. The generous blooms resemble little fairies with their airy petals and delicate looking stamens. They are long lasting in a bouquet.

Set them in a sunny site. They require little watering and are not particular what soil they grow in.

After the flowers have gone by, the seeds are among cottony wisps. Cut the stems at the bottom of the spent flowers and you'll be rewarded by a second bloom.

Photos, continued

Showy Milkweed (Asclepias speciosa) This hardy perennial is native to the northwest. It's stout stems bear large oval velvety leaves of pleasing blueish green and spheres of star-shaped pink flowers with intricate detail.

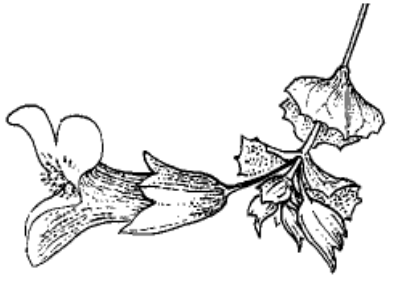
Often found along roadside waste places, this plant has an ambient relationship with Monarch butterflies for whom it acts as a larval host and nectar source.

This is the least toxic of the milkweeds.

Photos, continued

Yellow Monkeyflower (Mimulus guttatus) A fine perennial wildflower to 2,' with large, yellow flowers, like a roaring dragon, in the late Fall. Delightful patterns are sprinkled on the petal lips. Hummingbirds find the trumpet shape alluring.

I first spotted this native while driving in the mountains near Black Rock, Oregon. There was a patch of sunshine where a small clear stream traversed the rocky hill and splashed the edge of the roadside. The Monkey Flower's bright yellow face seemed to be delighted in its perfect home.



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Photos, continued

Cascade Penstemon (Penstemon serrulatus) Another colorful perennial native to the northwestern area of North America, Cascade Penstemon prefers a moist woodland setting but can be grown in full sun if watered.

This species of penstemon can grow into a cold hardy shrub in USDA zones 5-8.

The blue to lavendar flowers are attractive to butterflies.

See the June 2004 issue of our Northwest Native Plant Journal for an article by Professor Wilbur L. Bluhm titled Penstemons, Nature's Gift to Gardening. You'll find a link to our journals on our website, www.nwplants.com

Photos, continued

Sword Fern (Polystichum munitum) A magnificent evergreen fern, the Sword Fern is a full, rich fountain of deep green fronds. When a new frond emerges from the nest, it's color is bright green--a young version of the mature skirt.

I very much like these large beauties for softly filling in a shady corner. I believe little bunnies will find shelter there.

Sword Fern makes a large clump so keep that in mind when choosing its home. Fronds will be from 2 to 5 feet long. It is quite regal in the garden with up to 100 fronds in a grownup specimen.

The photo shows the sporangi or fruitdots as their are often called. These are covered with sporangia (little bags filled with spores. In our illustration most of the bags have already burst and flung the spores in the wind.

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Photos, continued

Douglas Aster (Symphyotrichum subspicatum)

An autumn charmer, our northwest native asters unfold their little petals and arch away from the golden eye to form a lavendar aura.

Naturally found from Alaska through northern British Columbia growing in meadows and clearings, along the coastlines of salt and freshwater.

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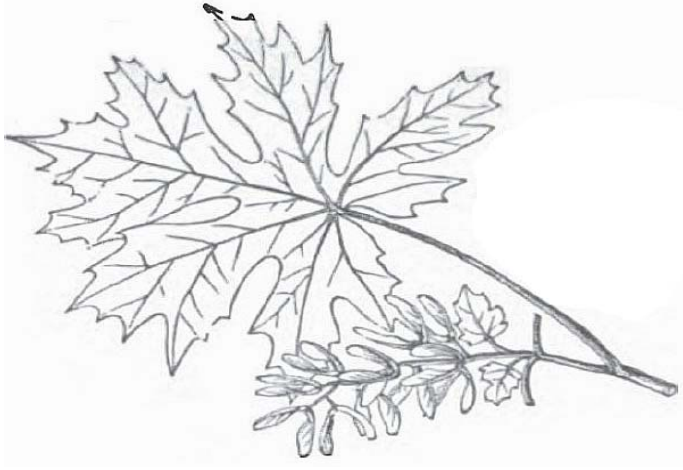
Photos, continued

Big-leaf Maple (Acer macrophyllum) Not only is this the largest of our native maples, its leaves are also big, commonly one foot long and one foot wide.

This is the best shade tree and the best hammock tree. Its beautiful fall leaf colors of sunny yellow to old gold keep all eyes focused on each magnficent specimen.

If you have space for a 50 foot shady spot, we highly recommend it for beauty as well as wildlife habitat.



Photos, continued

Douglas Spirea (Spirea douglasii) is a very reliable deciduous shrub native to the northwest. It's pleasant pink to purple flowers are jam packed and look almost as soft as powder puffs at the tip of the branches.

Along with the beautiful fall blooms, Douglas Spirea has a passable appearance when the leaves turn and the denuded branches stand on their own.

Alltogether a great landscaping plant that is gaining attention in public gardens.

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Photos, continued

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus var. laevigatus) The young plant shown at right is experiencing its first fruiting. In a year or two when the plant is fully mature, the snowberry yield will be much larger as we see in the photo below.

Snowberry is a superb plant for wildlife gardens and very nice in the landscape. Interspersed with one of the native wild roses along a fence, the little pink bell flowers of the Snowberry contrast well with the pink roses. In fall the red rose hips enhance the contrasting white berries. Snowberry can be grown successfully in sun or shade and does not demand much tending once established. USDA zones 4-10.

The Best?

Peter Haggard gives his ten best native plants for coastal Northern California wildlife

In the gardening community, merit is given the favored plants instead of who can stay off the “worst dressed list.” Here is one author’s native plant hit list for a wildlife habitat and the reasons he likes them. (He offers these notes: Choose native plants endemic to where you garden. For this list no wildlife (except Homo sapiens) was consulted.)

Red Alder (Alnus rubra) Young red alders provide food for leaf- and root-feeding insects and mammals. As they age they provide food for larger populations of leaf- and root-feeding insects and mammals and food and homes for cavity-nesting wildlife, including woodpeckers, sapsuckers, owls, and flying squirrels.

Willows (Salix spp.) Provide most of the same benefits as red alders but there is a large selection of species from which we can choose.

We agree! These two plants are many-faceted gems in the wildlife garden

Above Hooker’s Willow (Salix hookeriana), Upper right Red Alder (Alnus rubra), photos are from JoAnn Onstott

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The Best?, continued

Manzanita (Arctostaphylos ssp.) One of the first plants to flower in winter to early spring and as such it is extremely important to native bees and hummingbirds.

Good choice. Our illustration is Hairy Manzanita (Arctostaphylos columbiana) tall evergreen, quick grower, mature height of 8-10 ft. Very hardy. They provide shelter, fruit, flowers and very little attention.

Twinberry (Lonicera unvolucrata) Start blooming early and continue much of the summer if provided with water. Flowers provide nectar for hummingbirds and long-tongued insects. The berries are a much sought after food by fruit-eating birds.

We also like the Twinberry (Lonicera unvolucrata) for its duos of sweet little yellow bells (appreciated by hummers) and pairs of juicy black fruits for wildlife (too bitter for human taste)

Ceanothus (Ceanothus ssp.) Produce flowers in abundance for beauty, and the pollen, nectar and leaves are relished by insects and mammals.

This ceanothus is commonly called Buck Brush (Ceanothus cuneatus var. cuneatus). All members of the ceanothus family fix nitrogen in the soil in which they grow.

Photos by JoAnn Onstott

The Best?, continued

Clarkia (Clarkia spp.): Produce huge numbers of flowers when many native bees are active.

The USDA PLANTS database lists 89 clarkias, 33 are native to Oregon. We selected four examples of Oregon clarkias to illustrate the diversity of flowers in this genus. It should be noted that many clarkias are considered threatened or endangered.

Clarkia pulchella, Pinkfairies

Both these plants are Clarkia purpurea, Winecup Clarkia or Winecup Fairyfan.

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The Best?, continued

Aster (Aster spp.): Bloom mid-summer to fall when other flowers are scarce, and the leaves are larval food for butterflies.

The genus Aster (sunflower family - Asteraceae) is now generally restricted to the Old World species. The other species have now been reclassified as Almutaster, Canadanthus, Doellingeria, Eucephalus, Eurybia, Ionactis, Oligoneuron, Oreostemma, Sericocarpus and Symphyotrichum. The most common aster in the Pacific northwest is Symphyotrichum subspicatum (Douglas Aster).

Aster photo by JoAnn Onstott

Wild Buckwheat (Eriogonum spp.): Flowers and foliage are food for native bees and butterflies.

Wild Buckwheat (Eriogonum ssp.) is said to be one of the most difficult plants to distinguish. Adding to the confusion, there is another plant with the same common name (Polygonum conolvulus) which is seriously invasive in the plains areas. One of the good buckwheats is Sulfurflower Buckwheat (Eriogonum umbellatum).This photo is by Stan Shebs.

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The Best?, continued

California Wax Myrtle (Morella californica): Fruits last into the winter and provide food for local and migrating birds when other foods are scarce.

Also known as Myrica californica, we like this evergreen native shrub for its landscape value as well as its wildlife attraction. About 15 feet tall at maturity, it is hardy in USDA zones 7-10. An easy plant to grow, Wax Myrtle tolerates poor soil and in fact improves the ground around it by fixing nitrogen. Good for a specimen plant or use for hedging. Survives high winds.

Currant & Gooseberry (Ribes spp.) Flowers, fruit, and leaves provide food for bees, birds, and butterflies.

Choose Golden Currant (Ribes aureum), Red-Flowering Currant (Ribes sanguineum) or any of the 111 other currants native to Oregon. Fruit of the gooseberry species makes wonderful pies and jams. Others have fruit valuable for wildlife habitats but not for human consumption.

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Photos by JoAnn Onstott

The Best?, continued

Peter Haggard is the Garden Chair of the California Native Plant Society – North Coast Chapter, and co-author with Judy Haggard of Insects of the Pacific Northwest, published by Timber Press. His article, The Ten Best Native Plants for Coastal Northern California Wildlife, is from website North Coast Gardening, www.northcoastgardening.com, highly recommended for information and inspiration.

This beautiful and informative poster is available free of charge at the Renton office of Washington's King Conservation District.

If that's not you, you can purchase one at Good Nature Publishing Company website, www.goodnaturepublishing.com/hedgerows.htm

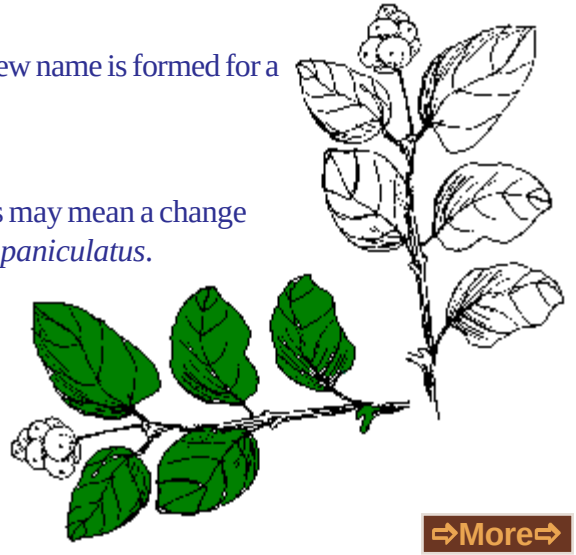
This & That

Notes from Jennifer

Doing research for my writings is very often an adventure all of its own. While working on this journal issue, I ran into yet another plant with two completely different scientific names. I was not at all familiar with this plant so I turned to the USDA PLANTS database which I consider the authority on the subject. But, instead of clearing up the issue, I got more confusion and no explanation.

Turning then to the overall question of botanical nomenclature I discovered, quite by accident, the following in Wikipedia, the free online enyclopedia:

> **Basionym** (with its roots in Greek elements meaning 'base' and 'name') is a term used in botany, regulated by the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*.
>
> It applies, for instance, when the binomial name of a species is changed (for taxonomic or nomenclatural reasons) and the new name is based on an earlier name. The basionym of the name *Picea abies* (the Norway Spruce), for example, is *Pinus abies*. The species was originally named *Pinus abies* by Carolus Linnaeus; later botanist Karsten decided it should not be in the same genus *Pinus* as the pines, but in a separate genus: he transferred it to the genus *Picea* (the spruces).
>
> The term basionym is defined by the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*[1] :
>
> "*basionym*. A previously published legitimate name-bringing or epithet-bringing synonym from which a new name is formed for a taxon of different rank or position (Art. 33.4, 49.1 and 52.3)"
>
> Notes
>
> --Where a name contains an epithet, the ending of this epithet follows the gender of the generic name; this may mean a change from the spelling in the basionym. For example *Acrocarpia paniculata*, the basionym of which is *Fucus paniculatus*.
>
> --Note an example of transfer from epithet to genus name where the basionym *Cactus opuntia* (L.) 1754 was renamed by Miller · *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill. 1768.
>
> --Where a so-called · *nomen novum* is created, the term *basionym* does not apply. · [1]
>
> --Bacteriology uses a similar term, basonym, spelled without an *i*, · [2]
>
> --The term is not used in zoology.[*citation needed*]



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This & That, continued

The phrase 'so-called nomen novum' drew my attention so I dug a little deeper and found:

> In biological nomenclature, a *nomen novum* (Latin for "new name"), new replacement name (or replacement name, new substitute name, substitute name[1]) is a technical term. It indicates a scientific name that is created specifically to replace another scientific name, but only when this other name can not be used for technical, nomenclatural reasons (for example because it is a homonym: it is spelled the same as an existing, older name); it does not apply when a name is changed for taxonomic reasons (representing a change in scientific insight).

Hmmm. Very interesting. Well, now I am looking for the trail of botanical name changes. It seems logical to me that with all the care being taken to get the names just right, at least as much care would be addressed to documenting the changes. It may take a while to run this one down but when I find the answer I'll let you all know.

Until next time,
Jennifer

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos) growing along the pasture fence. Rustic beauty. Photo by Jennifer Rehm

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Useful Native Plant Resources on the Web

Here is a good collection of web data bases and other gardening topics that will be useful to professional growers and all native plant gardeners. This list began from a flyer Lawyer Nursery published in 2002 grew from there.

American Bonsai Society
The bonsai organization for North America, including Mexico, the United States, and Canada.
www.absbonsai.org/

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

CalPhotos
Over 33,000 plant images from the University of California, Berkley
www.elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/

Cornell University online grafting course
From the Dept. of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture College of Agriculture & Life Sciences at Cornell U. Kenneth W. Mudge, Assoc. Professor of Horticulture
www.instruct1.cit.cornell.edu/courses/hort494/graftage/hort494.index.html

E-Flora BC: Electronic Atlas of the Plants of British Columbia
Beautiful site, volunteer-driven. "A comprehensive picture of the plant and fungal biodiversity of British Columbia." Many thanks to Mary Sanseverino for suggesting this site be included in our list of botanical web resources. (See her photos on Flicker and her website at www.webhome.csc.uvic.ca/~msanseve/)
www.geog.ubc.ca/biodiversity/eflora/

Fire effects on plant species
USDA, Forest Service site summarizes and synthesizes research about living organisms in the United States—their biology, ecology, and relationship to fire.
www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/

Bearberry or Kinnikinnik
(Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)
Native evergreen groundcover

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Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

Flora of North America Web Site
Taxonomic relationships, distributions, morphological characteristics of all plants native and naturalized found in North America.
www.hua.huh.harvard.edu/FNA/

Forest Types of the United States
Maps of the most common forest types.
www.forestry.about.com/library/tree/bltypdex.htm

Growit.com Rooting Database
"Extensive information on rooting cuttings of woody plants, organized by botanical name. Developed for commercial growers."
www.growit.com/Know/Rooting.htm

Julie's Backyard Journal
Blog by insightful gardener
www.backyardjournal.wordpress.com/

ModernBackyard
Landscape architecture provides exceptional, affordable landscape design online.
www.modernbackyard.com

The Native Plant Network
www.nativeplants.for.uidaho.edu/network/

Northwest Plants Database System
From Washington State University and WSU Clark County Extension PNW Plants, this database has 481 catergorized plants and 1458 images.
www.pnwplants.wsu.edu

Noxious Weed Control
Search function, can be shown in text only
www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/statelist2.shtml

Oregon Invasive Species Council
Invasive list, how to report invasives
www.oregon.gov/OISC/

Mahala Mat (Ceanothus prostratus) Blue-Purple flowers along winding stems with dusty green pointed leaves. Excellent northwest native groundcover.

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Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

Portland Bureau of Environmental Services
Information about caring for our earth. Download their Native Plant Poster, plant list and brochure on removing invasive plants.
www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=29323

River Corridor and Wetland Restoration
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) site
www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/

Soil Science Society of America
Website for soil science professionals. Offers information and links.
www.soils.org/

Starflower Foundation
Founded in 1996 by Ann Lennart to assist with creation, rehabilitation, and stewardship of Pacific Northwest native plant communities.
www.wnps.org/landscaping/herbarium/#starflower

USDA PLANTS Database
Searchable for common or botanical name, shows origin, range and status
www.plants.usda.gov/

Washington Native Plant Society
Appreciate, conserve and study our native plants and habitats
www.wnps.org

Wildflower Trails of the San Francisco Bay Area
Excellent photography and trail guides.
www.westernwildflower.com/

Bunchberry (Cornus unalaskachensis)
Dogwood family groundcover native to the northwest.

Woody Plant Seed Manual
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.
www.nsl.fs.fed.us/wpsm/