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Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

Fall Color: NW
Native Shrubs, pg. 8

Distinctly Extinct, pg. 20

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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.).

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.



Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



On the Cover: Great Fall Color



The American Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*) is a fine northwest native shrub with outstanding fall color.

The edible berries are rich in vitamin C and are well appreciated by wildlife.

Use this shining example of native beauty as a feature plant where the soil is moist and there is full to partial sun.

Very hardy in USDA zones 2 to 7.

American Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott



To do now in your native plant garden

- 1** – Put the compost pile to bed for winter. Give it a good stir and then cover to keep rain from leaching out the good stuff.
- 2** – Prune for winter. Any trees or shrubs with branches that flap about in the wind should be cut back or protected in some measure.
- 3** – Move any container plants that are very exposed to a more protected location. Roots are the least hardy part of a plant. Plants that would be perfectly hardy in the ground can be killed when planted in pots.
- 4** – November through March in western Washington provides ideal weather for transplanting, installing new plants, and generally making garden changes. Roots thrive when transplanted in damp, cool weather and all installations of new plants will settle in well. Don't transplant when the ground is sodden and saturated with water, or when temperatures drop below freezing.
- 5** – If you've purchased plants, protect them rather than letting plants sit around exposed to freezes. Gather up the orphans in black pots and get them into soil. If you can't do a permanent installation, sink the plant, pot and all, up to its rim in soil. The soil blanket will insulate and provide winter protection so that roots don't freeze. A last alternative is to set up a temporary bed by putting the pots side by side in a rectangle and snuggle them all with compost, leaves or straw or hay. Look in the livestock section of the paper to see who has hay for sale. They'll sell a bale or two for not much money.
- 6** – Be proactive--gather up some supplies to protect tender plants during very cold spells. Burlap or old sheets can be laid over rhododendrons and winter-blooming camellias. Take it off during the day if the temperature rises. Reserve some leaves in plastic bags to make a loose pillow that can be placed around container plants for insulation when needed. Styrofoam peanuts work well for this also.
- 7** – Drain and coil hoses.
- 8** – Put some insulating material around faucets. Those styrofoam covers work surprisingly well and they are cheap.



Mystery plant puzzle



Test your native plant knowledge--identify this northwest native discovered along highway 99E. The reward is simple but very satisfying: You will be included in our list of Official Plant Detectives.

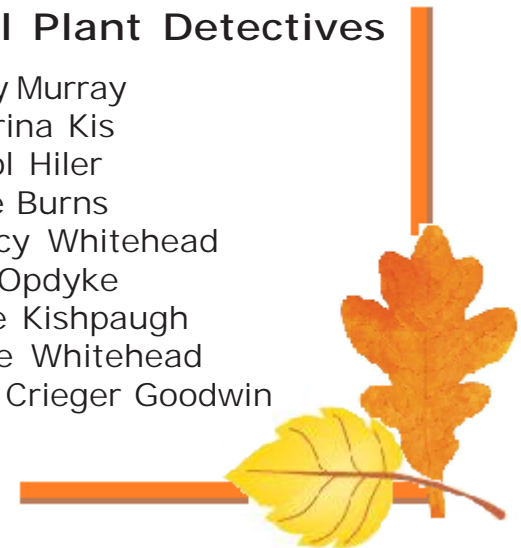
Send me an email
(NativePlantLady@nwplants.com) with the
correct botanical name of this plant.

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
Kim Criegee Goodwin



The answer to our last plant puzzle: *Trientalis europaea* (Northern Starflower)



Sparky's Corner

A special message from our frisky contributor

While gathering up more food to store I thought maybe you would like to see what foods are high on the squirrel hit parade. So here goes:



Western Hazelnuts (*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*) De-e-e-lishious nuts!

Wild tree fruits and nuts are tops in fall and early winter.

Acorns, hickory nuts, and walnuts are favorite fall foods.

Tree buds are a preferred food in late winter and early spring.

In summer, fruits, berries, and succulent plant materials.

Fungi, corn, and cultivated fruits are good, too.

We require some salt in our diet.

The basics (nuts, seeds and fruit) are always welcome.

Bird eggs and bugs will do in a pinch.

That just about covers it. Now if everyone will plant

just one of our favorite foods, we'll be the happiest squirrels forever.

Your friend,

Sparky



Native Shrubs for Fall Color



Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)



The best time to pick out plants for fall color is right now while the autumn show is happening.

Each species has a color range but no two plants are exactly identical. You may find a Vine Maple that glows with orange and another that tends toward deep scarlet.

To get just the fall color you are looking for, an in-person inspection in the fall is required.

Here are just a few of native shrubs showing their autumnal faces.

We start with Vine Maple, the epitome of smashing fall coloration. *Acer circinatum* is one of those plants that can be a tree or a shrub, depending on how much sun it gets and whether it has been pruned or not.

The examples here give a little hint of the color variations available in this plant.

Vine Maple
(*Acer circinatum*)
Photos by JoAnn Onstott

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Native Shrubs, continued

Serviceberry, Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)



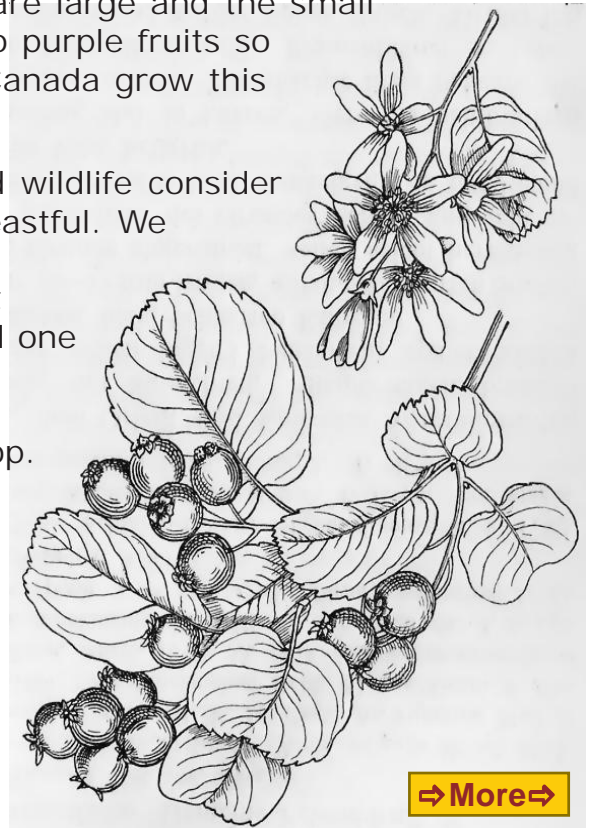
A shrub for all over gold color is the Serviceberry, or Saskatoon as it is sometimes called.

Reaching 6 - 10 feet at maturity, this is a very hardy shrub that does well in USDA zones 3 - 10. In the wild, find Saskatoon in sunny, well drained areas.

The blueish green leaves are large and the small flower clusters give way to purple fruits so delicious that farmers in Canada grow this plant just for the berries.

Needless to say, birds and wildlife consider the fruit to be perfectly feastful. We suggest planting two Serviceberries several feet apart, one for humans and one for the birds. Hang bird repelling tokens in the branches of the human crop. If you find something that works in this application, please share your findings with our gardening community.

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *stolonifera*)



A shrub for brilliant fall color is Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *stolonifera*). It is a rapid grower to around 15 feet, not particular about lighting--sun or shade are equally suitable.

The leaves begin to turn colors sometime in September, taking on golden shades which progress into red and wine tints.

Timing of the color change is random. Often there will be gold and red leaves, white flower clusters and clumps of greenish white berries all on the same branch. The berries are not edible by humans but wildlife feeds on them.

This native shrub is found across North America in USDA zones 5 to 10.

Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *stolonifera*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

Oceanspray, Creambush (*Holodiscus discolor*)



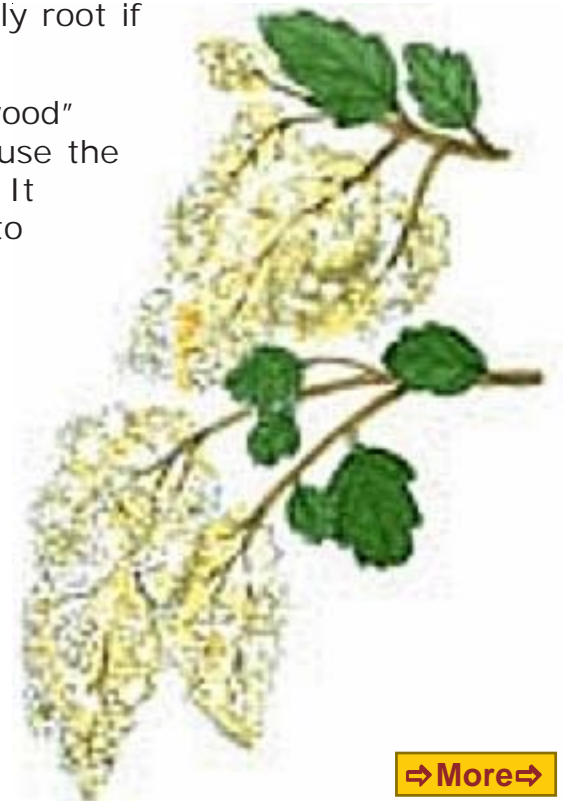
Oceanspray flower clusters remind one of a bride's bouquet. Tiny cream-colored flowers with delicate stamens sprouting from the center cascade in a frothy inflorescence.

The average mature height of Oceanspray is 20 feet but it can be trimmed down if a shorter shrub is desired. The cuttings are pleasing in flower arrangements and will readily root if kept in water.

The common name "Ironwood" was given this plant because the wood is incredibly strong. It was sometimes carved into spikes for woodworking.

Provide full sun and good drainage. Oceanspray is found from southern British Columbia to California and east to Montana in USDA zones 5 to 10.

Oceanspray
(*Holodiscus discolor*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)



Extremely valuable in the landscape, Salal is evergreen but it has beautiful fall color--most unusual in an evergreen plant.

Its low stature of 3 to 6 feet provides appropriate use as a ground cover beneath evergreen and deciduous trees.

Pink and white flowers attract hummingbirds. Later in the season, the fruits ripen for a plentiful and valued harvest suitable for humans and wildlife.

The lustrous foliage is widely used by commercial florists.

Salal adapts to almost any environment. Sun, shade, humus, infertile, dry or moist soils--all are acceptable to this hardy shrub.



Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

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Native Shrubs, continued

Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)



Fall colors of Pacific Ninebark begin with gold and gradually change to reds and oranges.

A rapid growth to mature 12 feet, this is a good choice when speed is desired.

Leaves shaped similar to maples, but smaller are deeply veined.

White flowers cluster closely together in a posy shape, very attractive and long lasting.

The bark of this shrub is thin and shreddy, an interesting texture and pleasing to the eye.

At home from Alaska to California, ninebark is hardy between USDA zones 10.

Pacific Ninebark
(*Physocarpus capitatus*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

American Plum (*Prunus americana*)



A good native shrub of some size (20 feet tall and about 20 feet wide at maturity), *Prunus americana*'s autumn display is soft and warming in hues of rose-gold. In fact, the leaf color can range from pale yellow to "electric red."

Rather large white flowers with red sepals occur before the leaves in spring. They are followed by fruit which reaches the ready-to-eat stage of shiny, bright red around late August or September.

American Plum is often the ring leader in thickets. Use this natural proclivity to make a very successful living fence with other natives with this same habit. For example, Whitebark Raspberry (*Rubus leucodermis*), Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), and Pacific Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) are all comfortable thicket plants.



American Plum
(*Prunus americana*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott

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Native Shrubs, continued

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)



The brilliant scarlet fall leaf color is strong enough to warrant including this native shrub in the landscape.

Growing to 9-12 feet at maturity, Smooth Sumac is exceptionally drought and heat tolerant, nor does it need rich soil to thrive in USDA zones 2 to 10.

The bright red clusters of seeds grow erect above the leaves. These long lasting seed clusters remain on the plant through winter, offering nutrition to birds and other wildlife. In fact, the berries make a very refreshing beverage long used by Original Peoples. Simple to make and quite delicious:

To a handful of berries add 2 cups cold water, let sit overnight in cool place, do not heat or liquid will become bitter and astringent. Strain and sweeten to taste.

Smooth Sumac
(*Rhus glabra*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

Nootka Rose (*Rosa nutkana*)



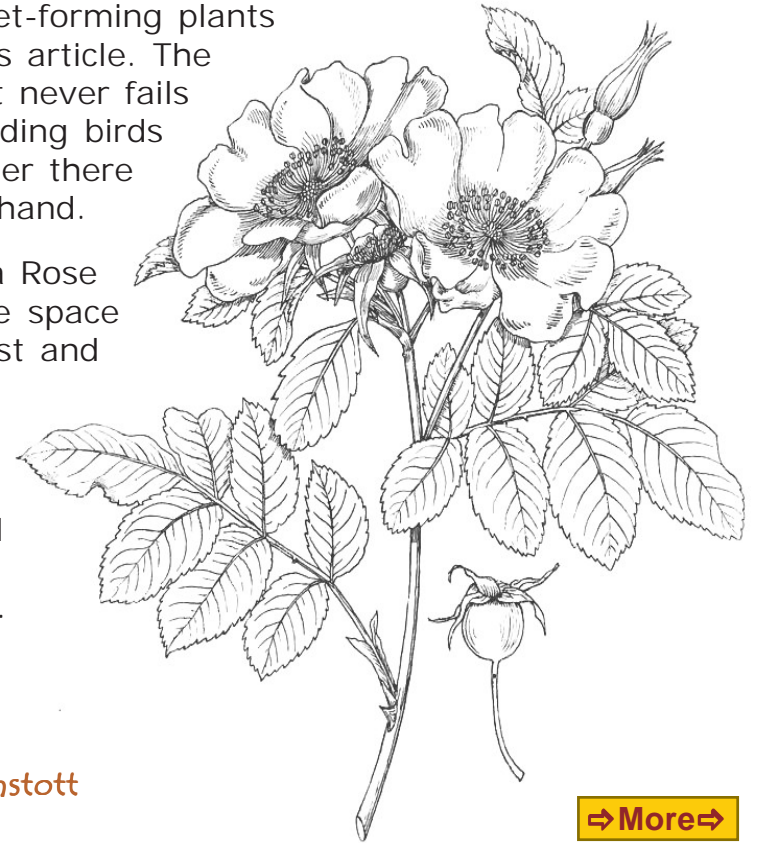
Ordinarily when the subject of fall color comes up, native roses are not at the top of anyone's list. The fact is, the leaves of the plant can put more famous autumn stars to shame. And when this wonderful color is combined with the plentiful bright orange-red hips, the lowly wild rose immediately gains stature.

Nootka Rose is a fast grower, another of the native thicket-forming plants noted earlier in this article. The dense growth habit never fails to attract nest-building birds who find safe shelter there with food close at hand.

In the wild, Nootka Rose often populates the space between deep forest and field, road or sea shore.

Give this rose a moist, well drained sunny location in USDA zones 4 to 9.

Nootka Rose
(*Rosa nutkana*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

American Cranberry Bush, High-Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*)



Highbush-cranberry is a 6-12 ft. shrub which can reach 16 ft. Dense upright or arching branches create a round outline.

Maple-like, deciduous glossy and attractive foliage is colorful in fall. The leaves change color, ultimately attaining brilliant scarlet overall.

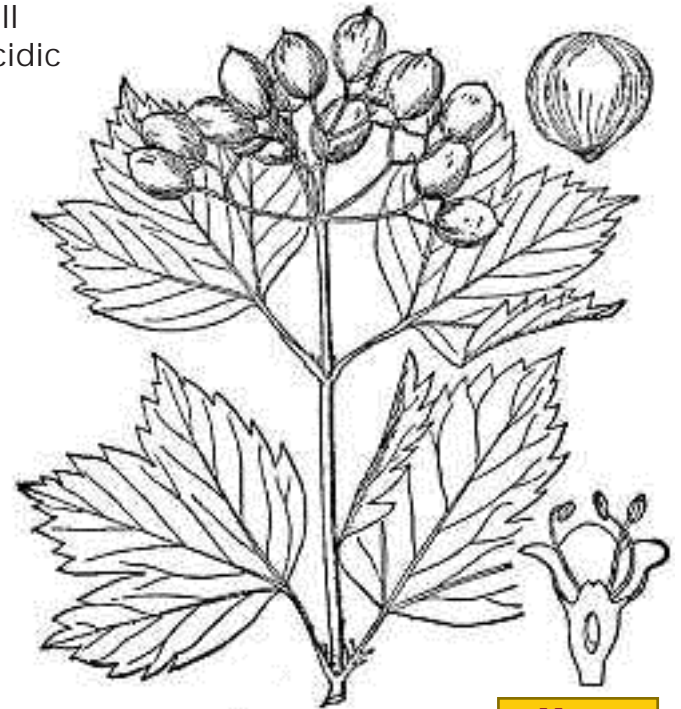
White, flat-topped lacy clusters of flowers are followed by persistent red berries sought out by many wildlife species.

The fruit is edible in small quantities, with a very acidic taste; it can be used to make jelly. It is however very mildly toxic, and may cause vomiting or diarrhea if eaten in large amounts.

This native does well in a moist site with full to partial sun. It is native from Oregon north through Canada and very hardy (USDA 2-7).

American Cranberry Bush
(*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*)

Photo by JoAnn Onstott



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Native Shrubs, continued

Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)



This small leaved native huckleberry has more fall color than most of our other native hucks.

The juicy sweet to tangy red fruits are more tart than the darker varieties but they are tasty just the same. Delightful in muffins or pancakes.

The planting location governs the shape and size of each plant. Grown in full sun, the plant will have an upright, columnar form and will bear repeated harvests throughout the summer.

Grown in full shade, the plant is layered and spreading to catch the most light.

Be prepared for visiting birds taking much of the harvest.

Red Huckleberry
(*Vaccinium parvifolium*)
Photo by JoAnn Onstott



... And then there were none

When a plant is gone for good

What causes a plant or animal to become threatened or endangered?

This is an important question we must each answer before we allow ourselves to pass into the state of 'adult.'

Such a statement may sound a little peculiar, but on careful reflection, petals of knowledge will unfold, revealing layers upon layers of common sense and ancient lore until we reach and understand the core.

The reason we must answer the question is simple: unless we know what causes a plant or animal to become 'gone,' we cannot consciously avoid the actions at the root of the cause. So, this issue is really about education. When we know better, we do better, as Maya Angelou so succinctly phrased it. And now we circle back to the key question we began with.

There are many things that can cause a species to become threatened or endangered. Some problems, such as pollution, can affect many plants & animals at the same time. In other cases, perhaps the loss of a wooded area for new construction, a problem might threaten only one particular species in that one area.

We gathered answers from various groups or information repositories. Each returned with valid answers, viewpoints reflecting their realms and frames of reference.



Western Lily (*Lilium occidentale*) a rare species native to southern Oregon and northern California where it is known from 28 locations, all within six miles of the coast. Photo by Jennie Sperling

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FROM WIKIPEDIA

We started with a search on Wikipedia, the online encyclopedia: "What causes the extinction of animals and plants?" This is the answer:

"As we all know, animals and plants are interrelated!! They are very important to one another. so, if one of them became extinct, most probably, the other one will also get extinct and if you think more deeply,

1. People's consumption of plants and animals is much faster than their production
2. The animals cannot produce as much as they could because their habitats are being abused. For ex: the forest, and if their habitats are being abused, it will become hard for them to live.
3. Destruction of habitat also aids in extinction."

See the website here: http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_cause_the_extinction_of_animals_and_plants



Bradshaw's Lomatium or
Bradshaw's Desert-Parsley
(*Lomatium bradshawii*)
Endangered in Oregon



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...none, continued

FROM "PROJECTS BY STUDENTS FOR STUDENTS"

See the article at <http://library.thinkquest.org/5736/causes.htm>

Mission: Endangered Species

We are fourth and fifth grade students at North Bend Elementary School in Jarrettsville, MD. We enjoyed working on our web site and hope you will enjoy learning about endangered species as much as we did. Our coach was Mrs. Webb, our Enrichment Teacher.

Plants are endangered for three main reasons.

1. The first of these is that man is cutting down and destroying rain forests and other habitats.
2. Another is that human activities like mining, road construction, off road traffic and pesticide use reduce habitat.
3. The last reason is because of human beings need for medicines. Most medicines come from plants. Gathering plants for medicine reduces their numbers.



Sand Dune Phacelia, Silvery Phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*) Endangered in Oregon. Photo courtesy of Stan Shebs

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FROM PROJECTS BY STUDENTS FOR STUDENTS

<http://library.thinkquest.org/5736/causes.htm>

Habitat Loss: The Greatest Cause of Species Being Endangered:

A habitat is the ecosystem a species needs to live in - a swamp, rainforest, woodland, limestone bog, desert etc. Construction of homes, buildings, roads, timber harvesting, loss of farmlands and the creation of farmlands (more likely outside of the U.S., as in the rainforest of South America) threatens many ecosystems large and small.

Pollution:

Pollution can take many forms. Water, air and ground pollution are all related. Toxic substances dumped in a wooded area will destroy the soil and the species that live in it (from bacteria, to insects and the birds & animals that eat them) but it will also get into the groundwater below it. that water may lead to the same source of water that comes out of your faucet!!

Siskiyou Phacelia (*Phacelia leonis*)
Rare or Endangered



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Compensation From Other Species:

Sometimes there are just too many animals living in an area that compete for the space, water and food that is found there. For example, in NJ, a large population of raccoons (which turned out to have a parasitic disease) threatened the last remaining population of woodrats in NJ.

Disease:

By our definition, diseases occur naturally. We are not talking about diseases that animals get because of pesticides or pollution. It is a part of nature that animals get diseases. But sometimes humans introduce diseases and problems into a species. The most publicized example is DDT. An insecticide that was used all over the U.S., it was found in water & soil and eventually worked its way up the food chain from small water feeders to the fish who ate the plant life in the water and the animals and humans who ate the fish! When DDT was left into the water it eventually broke down and became DDE. These toxic substances (along with others like PCB's) caused eagles and peregrine falcons to produce eggs that had shells so thin that they broke just from the mother sitting on them.

Predation:

Predators are species that hunt other species as their way of getting food. For example, a peregrine falcon will kill small rodents (like mice & voles) and even kill other birds to get food. This is natural and expected. There are no predators that cause extinctions in NJ and none that we could find in our research - unless humans had changed the predators or introduced other predator species.



Photo by Andy Robinson, USFWS

Kincaid's Lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus* ssp. *kincaidii*) Threatened

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Unregulated or Illegal Killing:

People were once predators that hunted and killed to get their food. In some parts of the world people still need to do that. But, in most parts of the United States that is no longer true. For us in New Jersey, our food comes from a store. But many people still enjoy hunting or fishing, and when they are successful they will use it to supplement their food.

Hunting and fishing is strictly regulated in the United States. In New Jersey, the agency in charge of it is the Department of Environmental Protection. Their Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife makes the regulations that protect species from being over hunted. When people disobey those laws, the state's law enforcement officers' job is to arrest them and make sure they are prosecuted by the courts and forced to pay fines or go to jail. Sometimes this killing is due to ignorance about species - as in the case of bats and snakes. The bobolink's story is a good example of unregulated killing, as is the better publicized story of whale hunting.

MacDonald's Rockcress (*Arabis macdonaldiana*) Threatened or endangered



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Introduced:

Plants and animals are sometimes introduced by people to areas where they never existed before. Sometimes it happens accidentally. Seeds may catch on people's clothing or on their car and then be carried to another area where they begin to grow. Birds may carry seeds in foods they eat. This process is very natural. But what happens if people introduce new animal species into an area? What is some fisherman decide it would be great to have largemouth bass in a lake in their area - so, they get a bunch of them and dump them in the lake, hoping they will grow for next season. That action upsets the balance of nature and changes that pond! The bass might eat the same food as another fish that already lives their - now they will compete for food. The bass might even eat another fish that lives in the pond. If the bass reproduce they could end up threatening other species. Sometimes people might but a pet, such as a snake or reptile, perhaps a bird that does not live in their area. After a while they get tired of caring for it, or it gets too big - for some reason, they decide to "release it into the wild." Again, they will upset the ecosystem that they put it into. That snake could easily threaten the existence of a native snake.

When the state of New Jersey RE-introduces a species, such as the wild turkey, bald eagle, or bobcat, they do so after careful scientific studies. They also will monitor that species to make sure it does not endanger other animals. The wild turkey is a good example of a species that NJ has successfully re-introduced into the state as a game species and the bald eagle is a good nongame species example.



Scalloped Moonwort or Dainty Moonwort (*Botrychium crenulatum*) Endangered.

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The Agriculture Quarterly

Issue 378, Summer 2010

Save the plants—A look at ODA's Plant Conservation Program

A better way to keep rare plants from extinction while promoting habitat restoration

By Bruce Pokarney

Up to 10 percent of the approximately 3,500 native plant species known to occur in Oregon are in serious decline, including dozens that face potential extinction. Some people may wonder why it's important for these species to survive. Well-known American biologist and naturalist E.O. Wilson offers an answer in his book, *The Future of Life*:

"Each of these has a name, a million-year history, and a place in the world. Each species, when examined closely, offers an endless bounty of knowledge and aesthetic pleasure. It is a living library."

See the entire article at http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/pub_1006aq.pdf?ga=t



Point Reyes Bird's-Beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *palustris*), Endangered in Oregon

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NATIVE PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

<http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/CONSERVATION/index.shtml>

NPCP oversees the conservation and management of Oregon's listed plant species. The program assists state and local government agencies manage state protected plant populations on their land, issues permits for research and habitat restoration involving listed plants, conducts research to enhance protected species recovery.

Mission Statement

To work with the people of Oregon to protect and conserve the state's native plants.

Organization

The Native Plant Conservation Program works with governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses and individuals to conserve Oregon's rich natural heritage of native plant diversity. This program is directed by the Oregon legislature to protect those native plants facing the greatest threats to their survival. This is achieved through two avenues: research and regulation.



Bensoniella (Bensoniella oregana) Endangered in Oregon

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Research focuses on the development of conservation protocols for rare vascular plants through (1) taxonomic investigations of poorly known populations or species proposed for legal protection under the Endangered Species Act; (2) developing methods for re-introducing and recovering populations of critically endangered species, by integrating life history studies in the field and greenhouse; and (3) evaluating the roles of pollination and floral predation in limiting rare plant species. On the regulatory side, the program is responsible for setting the guidelines on listing, reclassification and delisting plant species as threatened or endangered species and for developing and administering a permit system for commercial transactions and scientific taking of threatened and endangered species.

This website provides information regarding Oregon's rare plants, their legal listing status and the listing process, listed plant permits and consultations, and the research being done to assist conservation efforts. Links to publications and other useful websites give further information about these important members of Oregon ecosystems.

Overview

Currently, there are 60 plant species that are administratively protected in the State of Oregon. Of these 60 species, 30 are listed as endangered and 28 are listed as threatened. Two species, [*Arabis macdonaldiana*](#) (pdf, 399 KB) and [*Howellia aquatilis*](#), have been federally listed, but the Oregon Administrative Rules ([OAR 603-073](#)) have not been updated to reflect the state protection that is conferred by federal listing. All federally listed plant species occurring in Oregon are administratively protected by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. In addition, Oregon has 76 candidate species.



Clustered Lady Slipper (*Cypripedium fasciculatum*) Listed as candidate in Oregon

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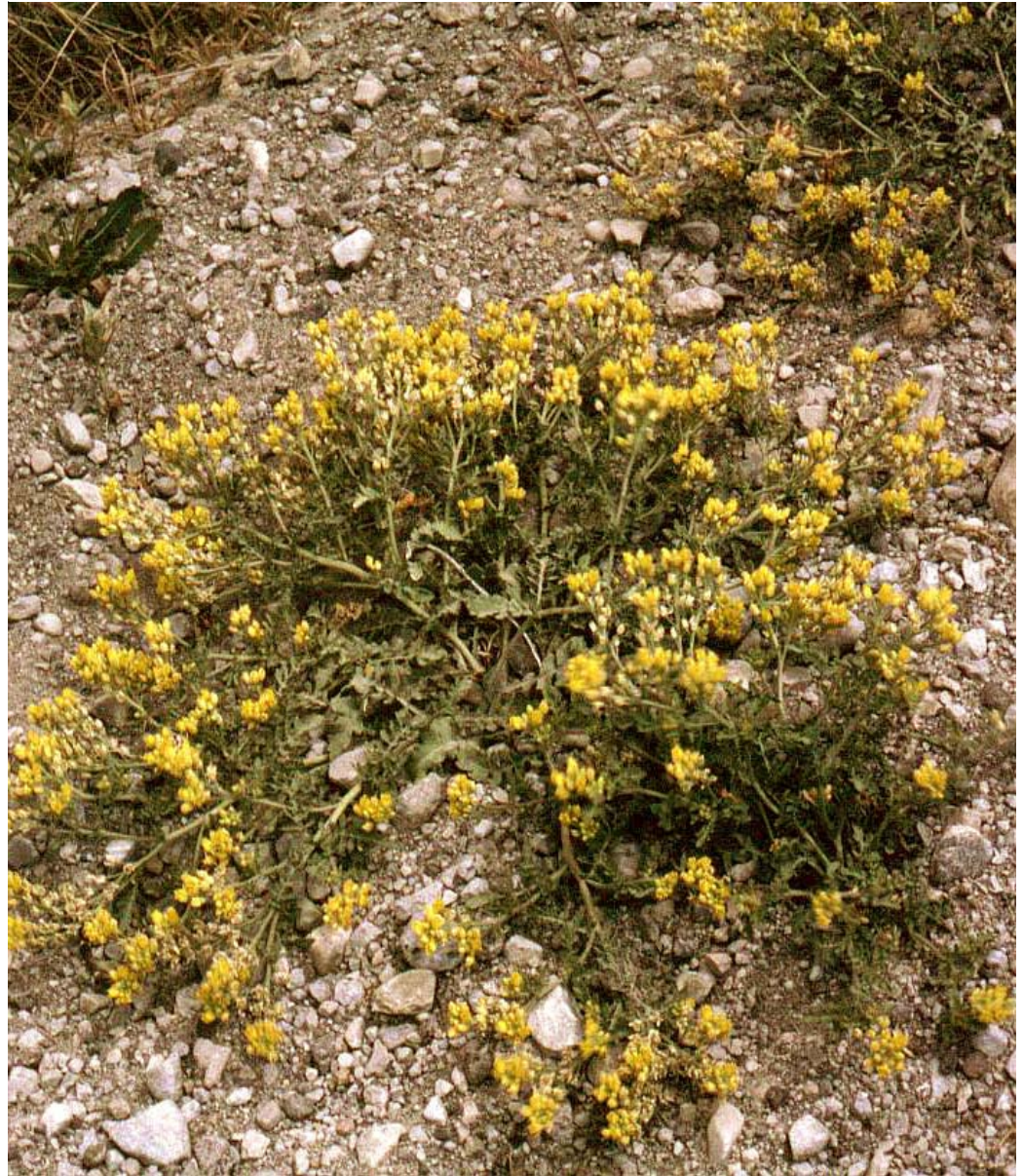
Criteria for Listing

In order to be considered for listing as threatened or endangered in Oregon , a plant species must meet all of the following criteria:

- Name and description validly published or accepted for publication.
- Native to Oregon
- Likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or any significant portion of its geographic range
- Natural reproductive potential in danger of imminent or continual failure

In addition, any listed species must also face at least one of the following threats:

- Most of the species' populations are undergoing imminent or active deterioration of range or habitat
- An over-utilization of the species or its habitat is likely to occur
- Existing state or federal programs and regulations are inadequate to protect the species or its habitat



Columbia Cress (*Rorippa columbiae*) Listed as candidate in Oregon

[⇒More⇒](#)

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Our planet's rich diversity of plant life is currently at risk. Ecosystems are changing rapidly, and more than 20% of the world's flora is threatened with extinction. In most cases, plants become endangered due to human activities, and human efforts will be needed to reverse this trend.

Scientists are racing to gather information on known plants and to document the estimated 50,000 plant species that have never been scientifically described. Botanical artists work alongside them to capture plant diversity for future generations and remind us about our own vanishing botanical wealth.

Losing Paradise? Endangered Plants Here and Around the World, a traveling exhibition developed by the American Society of Botanical Artists (ASBA), explores the conservation efforts of scientists and illustrators around the globe. The exhibition will be open to the public at the National Museum of Natural History, First Floor, from August 14 - December 12, 2010. Visitors to the exhibit will see 44 botanical illustrations, live plants, and specimens of rare and endangered plants from the Museum's collection.

This traveling exhibition is organized by the American Society of Botanical Artists (ASBA), a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting public awareness of botanical art, its traditions, and its growth into the new millennium.

Learn where this exhibit can be viewed: http://www.mnh.si.edu/exhibits/losing_paradise/calendar.html

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Resources for further information

[PLANTS Threatened & Endangered](#)

<http://plants.usda.gov/threat.html>

The USDA PLANTS database, the recognized authority for plants in the United States, has a page where you can search for threatened and/or endangered plants by various search criteria such as:

Scientific or common name

Category (dicot, fern, monocit, etc.)

Duration (annual, biennial, perennial)

Growth habit (forb/herb, shrub, etc.)

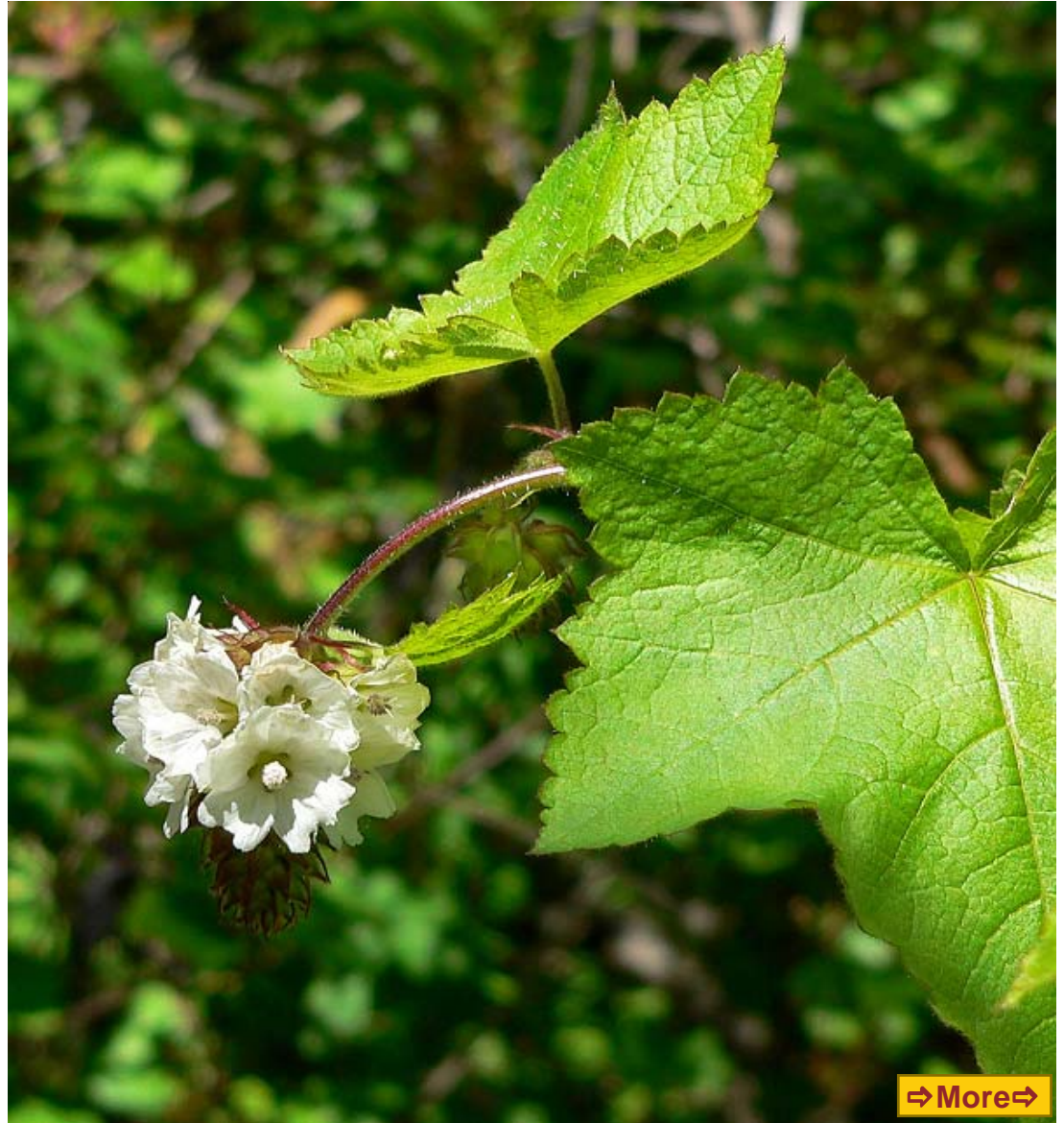
Wetland status

Jurisdiction

Geography (state, territory or protectorate)

Mapleleaf Checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malachroides*)

Photo courtesy of Stan Shebs. Threatened.



[⇒ More ⇒](#)

...none, continued

Oregon Flora Project & OSU's Herbarium

OSU's Herbarium and The Oregon Flora Project are partners in one of the greatest botanical undertakings Oregon has ever known.

One of the goals is to make the information available to everyone. The opening page of their Rare Plant Guide presents a large group of characteristics that can be used in locating data about specific plants.

Try it! Go to

<http://>

www.oregonflora.org/rareplants/index.php

The screenshot shows the 'Oregon Flora Project' website header with a logo and contact information. Below is a navigation bar with links: Home, Atlas, Checklist, Flora, The Rare Plant Guide (highlighted), Photo Gallery, Newsletter, About Us, and Support OFP. The main section is titled 'Rare Plant Guide' and contains several search filters: Family (dropdown menu with Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Boraginaceae, Brassicaceae, Campanulaceae), Taxon (dropdown menu with Abronia umbellata ssp. breviflora, Achnatherum wallowaensis, Agrostis howellii, Amsinckia carinata, Anemone oregana var. felix), Common Name (dropdown menu with Arrowleaf thelypody, Barrett's penstemon, Bartonberry, bog anemone, coast anemone, Boggs Lake hedge hyssop), County (dropdown menu with Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia), Federal Status (dropdown menu with (none selected)), Best Survey Time (dropdown menu with (none selected)), Habitat Category (dropdown menu with Cliff, Dry meadow, Forest, Oak savanna, Riparian), and Elevation (input fields for range in meters). Each filter has a 'Find' button. At the bottom are 'Search' and 'Reset' buttons.

Oregon Flora Project
Dept. Botany & Plant Pathology
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331-2902

Home Atlas Checklist Flora **The Rare Plant Guide** Photo Gallery Newsletter About Us Support OFP

Rare Plant Guide

Family:
Taxon:
Common Name:
Case Sensitive
Case Sensitive
Case Sensitive

County:
Federal Status:
Best Survey Time:
Habitat Category:
Elevation: to (meters)

Search Reset

[➔ More ➔](#)

...none, continued

Rare, threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon Oregon Natural Heritage Program

<http://orbic.pdx.edu/documents/2001tebook.pdf>

A Cooperative Project of The Nature Conservancy,
Division of State Lands and Oregon State University

With assistance from:

The Native Plant Society of Oregon

The Nature Conservancy

The Oregon Department of Agriculture

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Oregon Division of State Lands

The Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council

Oregon State University



Northern Spleenwort, Forked Spleenwort (*Asplenium septentrionale*) Photo courtesy of Michael Becker

⇒ More ⇒

...none, continued

Extinct and Extirpated Plants from Oregon

By JIMMY KAGAN and SUSAN VRILAKAS

Oregon is one of the most diverse states in the U.S., containing between six and ten nationally recognized ecoregions, depending on various ecoregion classifications. The state includes habitats which range from the moist and mild coast redwood forests of Curry County to the extremely dry playas of the Alvord Desert. Elevations range from coastal salt marshes at sea level, to alpine peaks over 9,000 feet. Each habitat provides unique opportunities for plant evolution.

http://www.npsoregon.org/kalmiopsis/kalmiopsis03/kagan_vrilakas.pdf

Common Moonwort (Botrychium lunaria)
Threatened, endangered or extirpated in Oregon, secure elsewhere



⇒ More ⇒

...none, continued

Worldwide Endangered Plants List from Earth's Endangered Creatures

[http://www.earthsendangered.com/
plant_list_html.asp](http://www.earthsendangered.com/plant_list_html.asp)

Total endangered plants on this list
(updated daily): **5746**

Plants listed in *italics* have no common
name. A scientific name for the plant is
listed in its place.

This list only includes plants. View the
worldwide [list of endangered animals](#). A
combined list of all endangered plants and
animals is also available.

Only certain plants from a [specially
selected list of official endangered species
lists](#) are listed here.

Longhair Sedge (*Carex comosa*)
Threatened, endangered or extir-
pated in Oregon, secure elsewhere



Glossary

Extinction levels and what they mean

Candidate Any plant species designated for study by the director (of the Oregon Department of Agriculture) whose numbers are believed low or declining, or whose habitat is sufficiently threatened and declining in quantity and quality, so as to potentially qualify for listing as a threatened or endangered species in the foreseeable future.

Rare A taxon that is narrowly endemic to a specific geographic feature (e.g., mountain range; geologic outcrop) or subset area of a phytogeographic region (e.g., southern Rocky Mountains, northern Chihuahuan desert). It can be locally abundant within its narrow range, but typically will not extend more than 100 miles in length of range; or

A taxon that is more widespread, but is numerically rare - never locally common - throughout its range (e.g., *Peniocereus greggii*) or is numerically abundant only in a few small, widely scattered habitats (e.g., *Puccinellia parishii*, *Helianthus paradoxus*).

Threatened Any native plant species the director determines is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or any significant portion of its range; or

Any plant species listed as a threatened species pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (PL 93-205, 16 U.S.C. § 1531), as amended.

Willamette Valley Flea-Bane (*Erigeron decumbens*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott



⇒ More ⇒

Glossary, continued

Endangered Any native plant species determined by the director to be in danger of extinction throughout all or any significant portion of its range; or

Any plant species listed as an endangered species pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (PL 93-205, 16 USC § 1531), as amended.

Extirpated Extirpated is similar to extinct, but only applies to a localized area - bald eagles, gray wolves, American bison, etc. have all been extirpated from parts of their original range, but still exist in others (and can be making a comeback, thanks to intervention by humans).

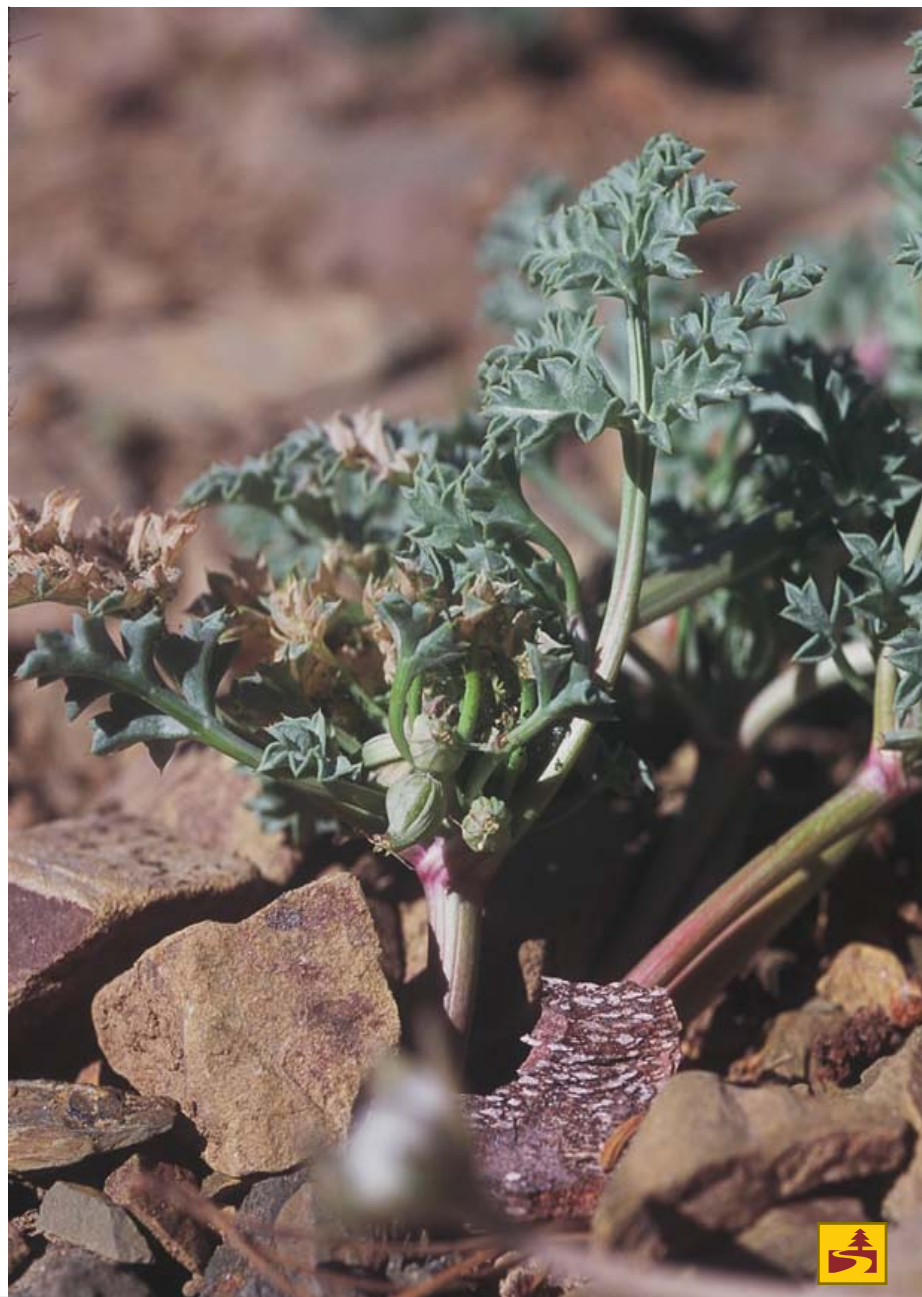
Extinct No longer existing or living: an extinct species. If an organism is extinct, all of the members of the group are dead (as in dodo bird, passenger pigeon, and T-Rex).

One last level of extinction is a joyful noise:

Delisted Any plant species, previously listed as threatened or endangered by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, which has been removed from list. All delisted species are placed on the candidate species list.

A reprieve from the edge of the cliff does happen. It usually takes a long time and a lot of work. But then, it took a lot of actions and usually hundreds of years before the plant got on the list in the first place.

Howell's *Tauschia* (*Tauschia howellii*) Listed as Candidate



This & That

Notes from Jennifer

As you may recall, I retired from my 'day job' as a Computer Programmer/Analyst in February. From all I've gathered about retirement, it seems to be very different for each person.

I had my bucket list, of course, but what I had planned and what actually happened are at opposite poles. It did not take long before I threw out the plans and decided to take it day by day. And that has been quite successful so far.

I miss seeing the folks I worked with. I do not miss awakening to an alarm. I miss the job--digging information out of databases. I do not miss even one single bit clothing myself according to the dress code.

Surprisingly, what I miss the most is the one thing I expected to be happily done with: driving up and down the Willamette Valley. I had favorite routes. I knew where native plant specimens grew. I kept my digital camera at the ready and pulled over to take pictures at every opportunity. I've decided to take those drives again, maybe once a week or so. Now that I have no schedule, I can take advantage of those 'kodak moments' whenever I want. Oh happy day! I am delighted with this decision. I'll share photos when I catch some good ones.



Roadside flower: I found this plant 5 years or so ago and have not seen it since. It is a mystery how I see a plant like this one and then it is gone. What happened and why? Looks like I have a new activity--tracking missing plants. What fun!

Until next time,
Jennifer



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 Flickr 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/



Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott

⇒ More ⇒

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.fna.org

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/



Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) Photo by
JoAnn Onstott

⇒ More ⇒

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/

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/



Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) Photo by JoAnn Onstott



Wallace W Hansen Native Plants of the Northwest

2158 Bower Court SE ~ Salem OR 97317-9216
Phone 503-581-2638 ~ FAX 503-549-8739

www.nwplants.com
eMail: nwplants@gmail.com

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)

This graceful tree likes to live in a group. That is how they grow in the wild. Their bark is whiter than cultivars and in most cases native trees retain this trait their whole life.

If you need plants native to the Pacific Northwest, please contact us. We CAN help you—any quantity, anytime, anywhere! We are flexible, and we have successfully responded quickly to emergency requests. And we ship throughout the USA, and beyond.



Photo by JoAnn Onstott

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Website: www.nwplants.com

2158 Bower Ct SE
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Phone 503-581-2638
FAX 503-549-8739

E-Mail:
nwplants@gmail.com



Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

Once considered extinct, a small stand of this fast growing deciduous member of the redwood family was discovered in China in 1941. Seed was brought back to America and this tree is now grown in nurseries for today's gardeners.

Come visit us at the nursery! We have over 300 different plants in stock. Special orders welcome! Restoration, wildlife habitat, native plants for every garden.

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Grower – Pacific Northwest Native Plants

NATIVE PLANT NURSERY & GARDEN

TREES – SHRUBS – PERENNIALS

Over 200 Species Available Year-Round Including Wetland & Restoration Plants
A UNIQUE RESOURCE OF NATIVE PLANTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

I offer a unique resource – probably the largest collection of native plants in one location in the Northwest. Over 200 species in containers are available 12 months of the year, plus Bare-Root and “Balled & Burlapped” plants in the Fall & Winter. You can create a wonderful native plant garden on a small city lot or on a larger acreage. Use natives for specimen and demonstration gardens in parks and around schools and large buildings. Natives are tough, often drought resistant – this is their home – they love it here! Many have delicious fruit – many attract wildlife – animals, birds, and butterflies.

A NURSERY TRIP – WELL WORTHWHILE!

This delightful, peaceful Native Plant Nursery/Garden is located about five miles East of Salem, Oregon, on five acres of Doug Firs, Cedar, Pine, and ancient Garry Oaks. This central Willamette Valley location is an easy drive from anywhere in the Northwest. If you are interested in Natives, a tour of the Nursery/Gardens is well worthwhile (improve your plant identification skills). My nursery and gardens have often been referred to as an “Arboretum” of plants of the Pacific Northwest. You will be inspired and encouraged in your own gardening.

- VISA, MASTERCARD, CHECK ACCEPTED
- SHIPPING VIA USPS PRIORITY MAIL
- PHONE & MAIL ORDERS OKAY
- SEE HOME PAGE FOR DAYS & HOURS OPEN

WALLACE W HANSEN

2158 Bower Ct, SE

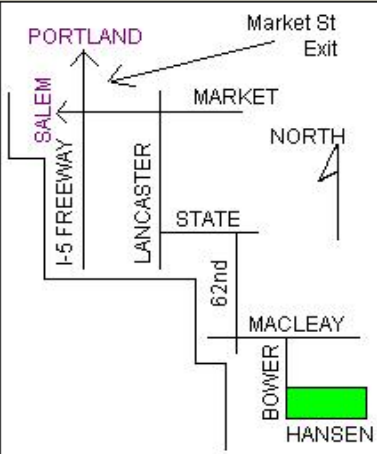
Salem, OR 97317-9216

Phone: 503-581-2638

Fax: 503-549-8739

eMail: nwplants@gmail.com

Website: www.nwplants.com



To drive to my Nursery,
Take I-5 to Salem, OR,
Get off at the Market Street
Exit & follow above map.

**ALL BUYERS WELCOME,
GREAT AND SMALL**

Home Gardeners, Landscape
Architects, Designers,
Contractors, Government
Agencies & Nurseries. Large
buyers request wholesale list.