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Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

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Introducing The Wild Garden, 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. We honor him by continuing his dream.

Just as is our website, 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.).



Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)



On the Cover: Grand Fir

Grand Fir *Abies grandis*

The fastest growing of all fir species, Grand Fir can grow as much as 3' in one year. At full maturity, it may reach heights of 200.'

The branches are low and abundant, with dark green to bright green, glossy needles. New growth needles are lighter green.

The tree gives off a slight citrus scent.



January in the native garden



Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

The leaves of this beautiful tree are soft as feathers. In autumn, they turn golden yellow and drop to the earth below. The softness allows them to compost quickly.

1 – Review your garden journal--plan this year's garden.

2 – Take cuttings of deciduous hardwood shrubs and trees.

3 – Clean mulched areas and reapply where the weather has blown or washed the mulch away.

4 – Check shrub and tree trunks and low hanging branches for damage from mice, opossums or other garden raiders.

5 – Please use caution against premature pest and disease action. Identify problems and act accordingly, but try to resist chemically treating plants if no signs are present.

6 – If your wildlife garden is too sparse to carry birds and furry friends over this winter, keep feeders full and water sources available. If your shrubs or trees are not thick enough to provide shelter and nesting, try loosely weaving branches into them. My rhodies benefit greatly by the twiggy branches the winds take from the Paper Birches. Although most of the rhodies are quite mature, these little droppings naturally augment the protection large shrubs offer. In fact, there is a hummingbird nest inside the framework in one of the largest rhododendrons. It looks to be a few years old but still serviceable.



Squirrel Watch

A new squirrel family

Since the nursery closed a year ago November, we had to say goodbye to our old friend, Sparky, and all the squirrels who lived in that wonderful place full of nuts and berries and giant Garry Oaks. But, the good news is: there is a squirrel family living right here in our yard! Their nest is apparently in the Doug Fir though I have not seen it yet. In fact, I have never seen a real squirrel nest. So that's the first thing I am going to look for now that the leaves in the surrounding Paper Birches are gone.



"Grey Squirrel" by Richard Bateman

I am not sure how many squirrels are living here. So far they all look alike but I expect when we become better acquainted in a while I will start recognizing them as individuals.

They seem to thoroughly enjoy jumping through the birches and rhodies. My little doggie realizes they are friends, unlike her attitude about the three mauling cats who insist on passing through the back yard on their way to who knows where. She cannot stand those felines and I feel the same way, especially since one of them killed one of our little birds. I don't know which cat did it, all that was left were a few feathers. At least I didn't have to see the poor dead bird.

I will take some photos of the birds and squirrels so you can see them. And I'll let you know what they are up to--maybe we'll have baby squirrels!



Winter Native Landscape



Beauty and interest, naturally

After the colorful autumn leaves have fallen, our gardens may change drastically. Much is said about fall color, often overshadowing the pure native beauty that continues through winter and into spring. Oddly, the same factors we find attractive during the rest of the year can abound unrealized in the quietude of winter. Color, texture, shape, even aromatic qualities are still present in the conifers, broad-leaf evergreens and in the deciduous plants that are valued from spring to autumn.

For example, the long favored native *Arbutus menziesii* (Pacific Madrone) changes dramatically as the seasons go by. Although it is considered evergreen, it does drop leaves--but at its own time line.

The US Forest Service explains this unusual tree's schedule:

Pacific madrone typically bears flowers in May, but may flower in March and April at low elevations. It flowers from April to May on the Willamette, Mt Hood, and Siuslaw National Forests of western Oregon. In June, the second-year leaves turn orange to red and begin to fall shortly after the new crop of leaves has fully grown. Bark is shed all summer. Berry clusters ripen in autumn and persist into December. On the Challenge Experimental Forest, Pacific madrone berries mature from mid-September to mid-October. The table below gives generalized seasonal development of southern and northern populations of Pacific madrone.

Madrone and maple stand side by side creating this unique feature in the wild. Consider a planting such as this for an eye-catching display definitely out of the ordinary.

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Winter Native Landscape, continued



Madrone's southern range spans southwestern Oregon and California, in dry foothills, wooded slopes and canyons. California elevations range from 300 to 4,000 feet with the southernmost end between 2,000 to 3,500 feet.

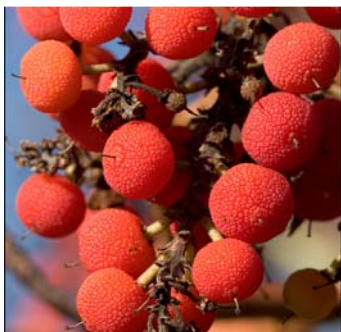
The northern range encompasses areas at or near sea level to 3,000 feet in more communities than down south, possibly due to the increased rainfall in the regions north to British Columbia. This chart illustrates the vagaries in this very interesting native tree.



Archibald Menzies (1754 – 1842), Scottish surgeon, botanist and naturalist. Pacific Madrone was named *Arbutus menziesii* in his honour by Friedrich Pursh.

Generalized trends in the phenological development of Pacific madrone

	Southern range	Northern range
Leaf bud swelling begins	February	late March
Flower bud swelling begins	March	May
Flowering begins	March	May
Full bloom	April	June
Second-year leaves fall	June	June-July
Bark exfoliates	June-July	June-September
Fruits mature	September-October	October



See the US Forest Service's website for more details: www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/arbmen/all.html.

The photo at left showing Pacific Madrone's fruit was taken by Mary Sanseverino, used here with her permission. See her website: <http://webhome.csc.uvic.ca/~msanseve/>.

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Winter Native Landscape, continued

Another evergreen native is the *Mahonia aquifolium* (Tall Oregon Grape aka Hollyleaved Barberry), a member of the Berberidaceae family. Other 'grapes' native to the Pacific north-west include *Mahonia nervosa* (Cascade Barberry), *M. pinnata* (Wavyleaf Barberry), *M. pinnata* ssp. *pinnata* (California Barberry) and *M. repens* (Creeping Barberry).

As does the Madrone, the Oregon Grapes undergo various seasonal changes, but the leaves remain on the shrub. And here again we see the flowering-fruiting cycle and changes in leaf color.

The Mahonias are excellent low-maintenance garden plants, they are drought tolerate, can survive poor soils and do not make a mess in the garden. The berries are edible, the flowers are sweet smelling and are considered quite attractive by hummingbirds and butterflies.

A bonus: the Tall Oregon Grapes are superfine for hedges. Their pointy leaves serve to deter invasion of a garden surrounded by these all-weather plants.

The Creeping Barberry similarly makes an on-guard cover plant with its low silhouette of branches adorned with the same type of leaves-- a utilitarian plant that squirrels, raccoons, opossums and stray cats usually avoid.



Mahonia aquifolium (Tall Oregon Grape) fruit and flower. Note the leaf shadings near the top of the branch.



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Winter Native Landscape, continued

About the Oregon Grape

from the Oregon Bluebook: <http://bluebook.state.or.us/kids/symbols/teach/flower.htm>:

The Oregon Grape was designated as the state flower by the legislature in 1899.

It is an elegant ornamental evergreen shrub somewhat resembling English holly. In the wild state it grows to two to three feet high. Under cultivation, it makes a showy plant six to eight feet high, with finely cut, polished leaves. In spring, the Oregon Grape bears small yellow flowers that are followed in the late summer and fall by dark, purplish-black berries. It is found growing mainly in the western areas of Oregon. The berries are edible.

The Native Americans used a "decoction" (an extract obtained by boiling Oregon Grape as a tonic and medicine. The berries are slightly acid, but the early pioneers reported that they make a "fine beverage, good pies, and preserves.

The root can also be used to make yellow dye.



Mahonia aquifolium (Tall Oregon Grape). Closeup of the flower photo by Aelwyn

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Winter Native Landscape, continued

The bark of many trees and shrubs often presents colorful and/or textural features in the landscape during winter months. In fact, there are some native plants that are considered to be at their best when they are viewed without the competition of flowers or leaves.

Pacific NW native birches are prized especially for their interesting bark. Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) is very showy against the winter sky. As the outer bark withstands the rain, wind, and other winter hardships, it begins to peel off the tree, revealing fresh new bark beneath. I love this tree. I find the peeled bark pieces to be interesting as they drop on the understory shrubs and the ground-covering mulch which, by the way, the trees have provided. The small yellow leaves of fall are interspersed with the papery bark droppings and small twigs. Together, the twigs and bark peels keep the fallen leaves from smothering the sleeping perennials beneath so they awaken refreshed come spring.

Other northwestern birches include Resin Birch (*Betula glandulosa*), Dwarf Birch (*B. nana*), Water Birch (*B. occidentalis*), European White Birch (*B. pendula*) and Bog Birch (*B. pumila*). Alaska Birch (*B. neoalaskana*) which originated at the Pacific coastal region of Canada is sometimes found growing in the wilderness in Washington and northern Oregon.



Betula papyrifera



Birch types (from left): Scrub, Dwarf, Water, Weeping

Winter Native Landscape, continued

Trees in the genus *Populus* vary from 50 to 165 feet tall with trunks of up to 8 feet in diameter. The appearance of each species' bark is also very varied. To illustrate, below we have (left to right) Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), White Poplar (*Populus alba*) and Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*).

Quaking Aspen's leaves are heart-shaped with light veins showing on the leaf top. It is a smaller tree, lovely in the urban or suburban garden. It is deciduous. In spring and summer, nothing beats a comfortable chair or hammock pitched beneath this tree and listening to the faint rustling sound of the breeze passing among the leaves.



White Poplar is another of the smaller poplars. Its claim to fame is the distinctly diamond shapes on the trunk.

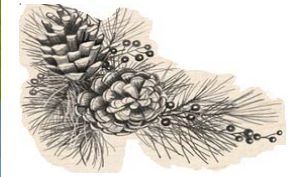
The Black Poplar is often used as a windbreak in farming country because it is a rapid grower and reaches for the stars with relatively blinding speed.



Winter Native Landscape, continued



This set of four images shows the same poplar in April, September, October and February. What a fantastic way of illustrating the seasonal changes of any plant species.



The photographic artist responsible for the lovely views is Cherubino. The photos are used here under the Creative Commons Licensing.

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Winter Native Landscape, continued



Physocarpus capitatus (Pacific Ninebark) showing off its winter face.

Physocarpus capitatus (Pacific Ninebark or Tall Ninebark) is native to the western part of North America. It ranges from Alaska to southern California and eastward to Montana and Utah.

In winter after the leaves have fallen, the flaky peeling bark provides textural interest and its dark cinnamon color is quite attractive.

When spring comes round, the maple-like leaves begin to unfold, followed by large clusters of white flowers. After the flowers have gone by, this plant's unusual fruit appears--glossy red puffy pods that dry and the red color fades to brown. When they are dry, they split open and scatter their seeds, ensuring the species will survive through nature's plan.

This ninebark prefers wetlands along rivers and moist forest habitats. Once established it will grow quickly as long as there is plentiful moisture in the soil. However it will still thrive in drought conditions, though growth will be slower.

Pacific Ninebark is an excellent choice for wildlife gardens as well as for winter beauty.

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Winter Native Landscape, continued

Many northwest native willows have colorful bark that brightens the garden after the leaves fall. The little furry 'pussies' appear along the bare branches, taking the coloration to new heights with their individually lovely growth.

Indeed, the catkins change colors as they mature. Some begin as kitten-soft gray, then burst into a fluffy halo of anthers in varying yellows, pinks and light gray.

Right, the Arrowwo Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) flaunts its natural bright yellow branches.

Below, Sitka Willow (*Salix sitchensis*) shows off its deep red-brown bark.



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Winter Native Landscape, continued



One of my favorite native shrubs is the Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea* ssp. *stolonifera*).

I especially enjoy it in winter when the boisterous leaves have fallen, the spanking white blossoms have faded and the tight clusters of green-white berries have disappeared into the bellies of fortuitous birds and small wildlife.

This photo was taken during a magical cold day when the tiny moisture droplets of fog froze solid so that the very air sparkled. I hope you get to see that some day. Incredible!

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

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Winter Native Landscape, continued

Savvy gardeners often rely on the native snowberries for their small shrubby shape, the bright green leaves along the stems, their little pink and white bell shaped flowers and especially for their snow-white berries which jazz up the winter landscape and attract birds by the bunch.

This shrub is well behaved, rarely wanting a trim or even a drink of water once firmly established. Even a healthy snowfall will not phase the stick-to-it-iveness of this hardy native.

Other deciduous trees and shrubs can be your garden's winter stars. Some, such as Devil's Club (*Oplopanax horridus*), has sharp thorns of irregular sizes along the bare winter stem.



The Western Crabapple (*Malus fusca*) has a lovely cluster of flowers in spring which turn into small (1/2 inch) tart fruits which are very nice for jelly and much appreciated by feathered friends.



Western Crabapple (*Malus fusca*) by James Gaither.



Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus* var. *laevigatus*). Flower photo at left by Walter Siegmund, used here under the Creative Commons licensing structure.

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Winter Native Landscape, continued

Deciduous Pacific northwest native *Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum* (American Cranberry Bush) is a very fancy appearing shrub with white lacy flowers, really rambunctious red leaves in fall and bunches of little bright red berries that persist through most of winter, depending on how many bird or human customers partake of the bounty.

Debbie Teashon writes "You can let the birds feed on the bright red fruit or make jam for the family or just enjoy the berry ornaments all winter long." Read her article at www.rainyside.com/plant_gallery/shrubs/Viburnum_trilobum.html. Rainy Side Gardeners' website is always worth a visit, highly recommended.

An old landscape idea recently returning to favor is the bird hedge. Using native plants with pointy leaves or thorns along a fence,



around a "garden room" or gazebo will act as a deterrent to bird predators. Cats, racoons, dogs, etc. tend to avoid naturally prickly plants, making these specimens safer for birds. I read about a gardener who planted this type of shrub beneath bird feeders with excellent results--she had no further cat-kills there.

I have long recommended utilizing the thorny aspect of shrubs to provide safer regions under windows to discourage peepers or other would-be invaders in those areas.

Viburnum opulus var. *americanum* (American Cranberry Bush) in late winter. Imagine how this plant looked before the scarlet leaves fell in autumn! Photo by Francois le jardinier de Marandon.



Wild rose

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Winter Native Landscape, continued



Metasequoia glyptostroboides
(Dawn Redwood) male catkins.

Many deciduous native trees and shrubs bear catkins over the winter before the green growth starts in spring. One such is the Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*). This tree has an astounding history (see the dawn Redwood page on our website at www.nwplants.com/business/catalog/met_gly.html for the story). The most recently discovered member of the genus *metasequoia* is remarkable in that its leaves turn golden in the fall, drop to the earth where they naturally compost quickly, then these catkin-like strings of cones appear, adding an extra bit of zing before the soft, feathery leaves begin to sprout in spring.

Another catkin bearing deciduous tree is the Western Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*). This plant can be groomed to a single trunk or allowed to form its natural clump. Whichever style is grown, long catkins come in spring which give the branches a graceful flowing appearance.

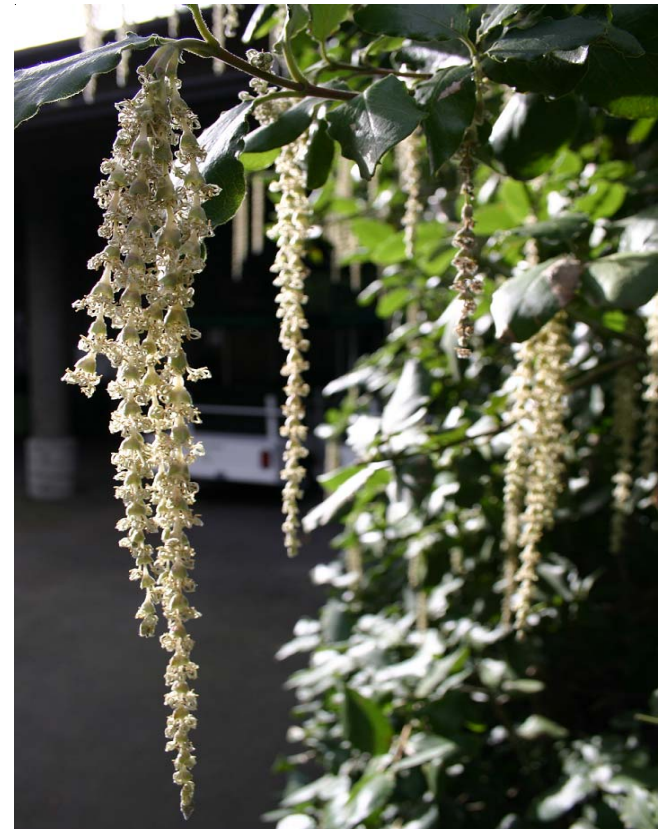
If bare branches are not to your fancy, there are evergreens with winter features to delight the observer. The native silk-tassels are

case in point. The deep green leathery leaves of the male plants are accompanied in winter by long grey-green catkins, so unusual and so welcome a change in the garden. (Catkins on female plants are much more subdued in appearance.

Final word: do not overlook winter for garden beauty and wildlife interest!



Garrya elliptica Photo by
Codiferous at Woodland Park Zoo,



The Wild Garden

Meet a new friend!

If you've recently visited our website, www.nwplants.com, you've no doubt noticed that we've shifted focus from a commercial website selling northwest native plants to a purely educational resource. The following letter from Wally's daughter, Diana Hansen-Young, explains:

To our Gentle Customers, Dear Friends, and Fellow Native Plant Enthusiasts:

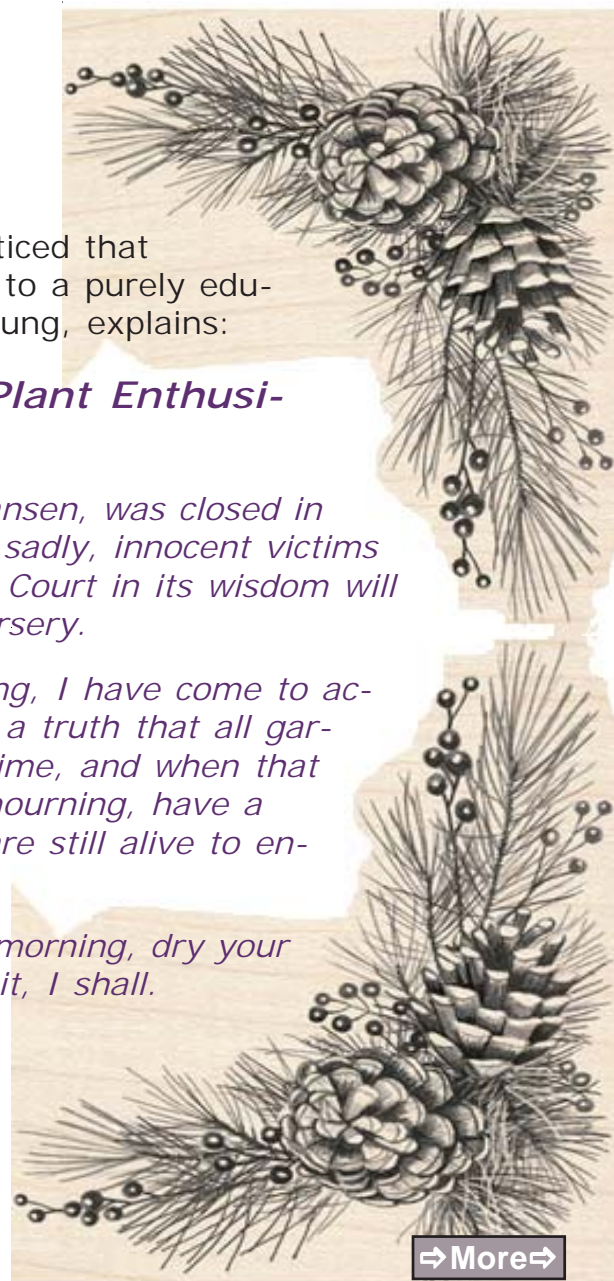
NW Native Plant Nursery, started twenty years ago by my dad, Wally Hansen, was closed in November 2010. The nursery and the tens of thousands of plants were, sadly, innocent victims of an ongoing divorce. I will spare you the details; suffice it to say, the Court in its wisdom will eventually determine the status of the remaining living plants at the Nursery.

While it is sad, and difficult to personally comprehend why it is happening, I have come to accept the impermanence of all things – plants, marriages, life itself. It is a truth that all gardeners, especially my father, knew and accepted. All things have their time, and when that time is over, we accept that passing with dignity and grace, and after mourning, have a greater appreciation of our children, our families, and the fact that we are still alive to enjoy them.

My father would have said: "Shed a few tears tonight, Diana, but in the morning, dry your eyes. The nursery had a good run. Now, get on with it." So get on with it, I shall.

So what's happening with the website?

You may have noticed it has a new look – it's the work of Jennifer Rehm, our "native plant lady" and web mistress for the nursery website for years (she and Dad worked closely together on the native plant journals, etc).



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The Wild Garden, continued

It was my father's dream to have his website become more than a portal to a retail operation. He wanted it to become a major resource center and database for all Northwest Native Plants. To that end, I've given permission to Jennifer Rehm to change and expand the website in that creative direction, adding her own name "The Wild Garden," but still linking to Wally Hansen's NW Native plants for awhile. Jennifer is a tremendous resource; if you have questions about native plants, email her directly. She'll keep expanding the site – she'll put in regular links – I daresay there may even be a Wild Garden Native Plant Journal - and I've given her permission to use my Dad's thousands of photographs of native plants to establish a massive library of images online for people to use under a Creative Commons license.

We can no longer sell plants, unfortunately, but as we go forward, we'll post links to places we recommend for you to get your native plants! Meanwhile, my personal email is dianahy@aol.com, if you have leftover nursery business. Just remember that because of the ongoing divorce, I no longer have access to the house, the nursery at Bower Court, and can't sell or ship you anything; we'll just wait until the Court sorts it all out. For any other nursery related business, I have Skype, at 503-549-1033.

Finally, in order to get through the divorce with some degree of sanity, I am blogging about the great divorce adventure: <http://dianahansenyoun.typepad.com/blog/> if you're interested.

For the time being, I'm staying in New York, to be near my daughters. I come back and forth to Salem; eventually, I'd like to re-establish my own small residence here.

I thank you for your years of friendship and shared love of plants with my father.

God bless, and good gardening.

Diana Hansen-Young



This & That

Notes from Jennifer

A new year, new website, new house, new roommate, new doggie, new garden--it's all good! ..and it is all related I think.

Last year I began the scheduled revamp of my life. I retired in 2010, giving myself the remainder of that year off from all non-essential business and, for the most part, doing just what I wanted. When 2011 dawned, I began the work of downsizing, purging and general cleaning. I sorted, reduced, re-purposed, recycled, released, reused, and recovered. It was during this phase that I discovered I was missing the website that had been a large part of my life. I write about many things but native plants are, hands down, my favorite subject.

This was the epiphany I needed to jump the humdrum fence and get myself on the road to real change. Who knew that taking on such a massive project would be inspiring--a soul-searching refocus to bravely walk into the spotlight and state my piece, speak my mind, share my love of plants native to the Pacific northwest. The job continues every day. I find answers to my questions and write about them, and there are questions at each turn. I observe and learn, I search my library, the internet, asking why does this plant do that? what makes this happen? what is that plant's name? It has been said there is nothing new in the universe. That may be a fact, but not one day goes by that does not present a new truth, a new fact, a new idea.

As for the other new things? Well, my mother reached a point in her life where she needed me to be closer, more accessible. We had a family pow-wow, decided ultimately I would move across the street from mom. Except that home was not available (we thought it was). We went looking for another spot, driving around and considering our options. Then we came to a home that was for sale and loved it at first sight. We were walking through the place viewing the living room, the dining room and when we got to the kitchen mom said, "Maybe I'll move in here with you." She wasn't kidding! I agreed and by the time we got to the last bedroom it was a done deal.

Well, the decision part was done. Combining two houses into one home was not easy. Discovering my best pal for 7 years (dog Jody) was not allowed to come was a heartbreaker and almost a deal-breaker. However, when it came to choosing between my mother and my dog, I chose mom. Jody has a new forever home. I have a new very small best pal who helped both mom and me get over the hard part and who is a delight most every day.



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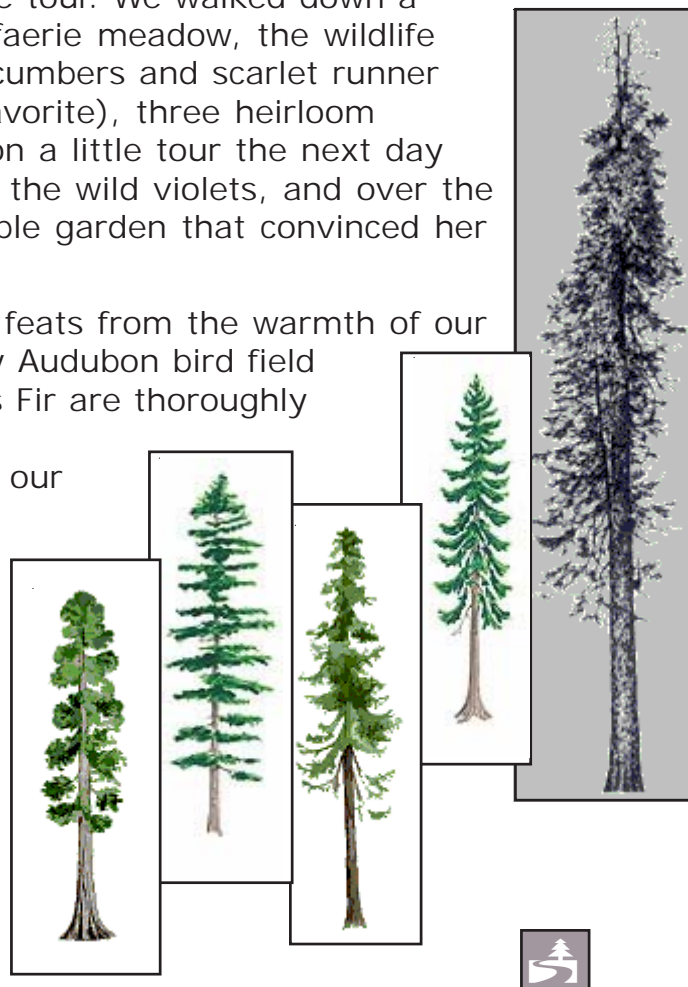
This & That, continued

Now, about that garden. It is astounding to all who know us that we did not even look at the outside of our new home before we bought it. Mom's mobility is not as great as it once was, so our focus was entirely on the indoors. The day we took possession was the first time we saw the very spacious (and accessible) back porch, the lower deck and THE GARDEN! Mom waited while the previous owner gave me the tour. We walked down a path of moss past the hexagonal rose garden (still in development), the faerie meadow, the wildlife garden, finally arriving at the small raised bed where tomatoes, lemon cucumbers and scarlet runner beans grew in vibrant health. There were little yellow tomatoes (mom's favorite), three heirloom tomatoes and mint growing in a pot. With stars in my eyes, I took mom on a little tour the next day when she was rested. She was enchanted with the native rhododendrons, the wild violets, and over the moon when she saw the dogwood tree but it was that little raised vegetable garden that convinced her beyond doubt we had made the right decision.

We watch the birds flitting and singing, the squirrels performing acrobatic feats from the warmth of our den. I bought a small pair of binoculars for mom and introduced her to my Audubon bird field guide. Our 19 Paper Birch trees (*Betula papyrifera*) and very large Douglas Fir are thoroughly enjoyed by the wildlife and we adore the show. I have not counted the birdhouses yet--there are many--but we keep the feeders well stocked for our little friends.

Next year, we will add some huckleberries, a filbert, some wild strawberries and other food sources so the wild ones aren't dependent solely on the feeders. We will, of course, continue feeding them so we can watch the show. Can't wait to see what the rich, humusy soil will produce when springtime comes! Did I mention the plentiful ferns?

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/



Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)

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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.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 categorized 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

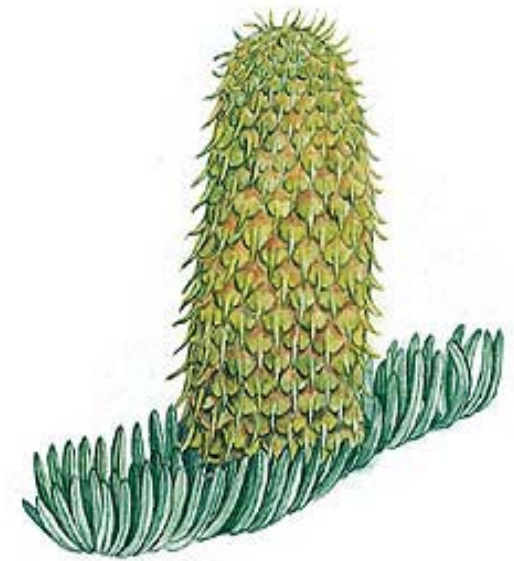
Invasive list, how to report invasives

www.oregon.gov/OISC/

Portland Bureau of Environmental Services

Information about caring for our earth.

www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=29323



Noble Fir (*Abies procera*)

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Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

Rainy Side Gardeners

We are all about gardening on the rainy side--west of the Cascades in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

www.rainyside.com

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/



Alpine Larch (*Larix lyallii*)

