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Northwest Native Plant Journal

A Monthly Web Magazine

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Feature Articles

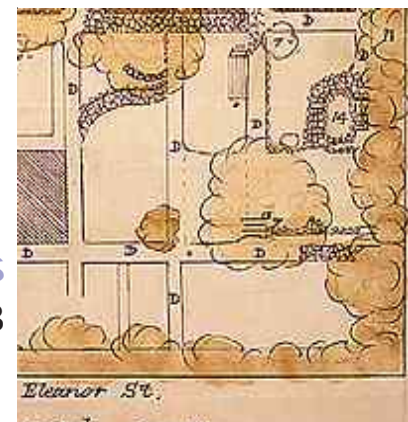
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Native garden plans

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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.).



Fawn Lily (*Erythronium oregonum*)



On the Cover: Fawn Lily

Fawn Lily (*Erythronium oregonum*)

From broad leathery leaves, distinctly mottled with spots and streaks of brown or gray, come lovely lily-like blooms coloured creamy white with yellow bases on each petal which bob and nod with the slightest breeze, graceful as ballerinas, their faces shyly facing the ground while the recurved petals reach toward the sky.



This wildflower grows in open coniferous forests, on rocky outcrops, in oak woodlands and in meadows from British Columbia through Washington, Oregon and California. The show starts in March and lasts into May.

Plant the bulbs deeply in well drained soil that dries out after spring rains. Fawn Lily multiplies readily and will carpet the earth beneath native shrubs.

The springtime sun peeping through the trees onto these lilies glow from within, spotlighting their pale yellow petals. Photographer JoAnn Onstott captured this elegant moment.



April in the native garden

To do or not to do? That is the question.

1 – Carol Savonen's Garden Advice column in today's Statesman Journal newspaper takes on repairing damage to trees and shrubs resulting from high winds and soggy snow in recent weeks here in Oregon's Willamette Valley. From broken major limbs to bent or fractured branches, she urges action now to prevent even more problems later on. The bigger the wood that is damaged, the more critical is the need to fix.

A "widowmaker" or "fool killer" refers to broken limbs or tops that get hung up in the canopy of a tree. OSHA describes this hazard as "Broken off limbs that are hanging freely in the tree to be felled or in the trees close by." Foresters are ever on the alert for the loud cracking, popping noises from overhead that announce an incoming widowmaker. Aside from the health of the tree, the beauty of the landscape, or the danger to hearth and home, it is the responsibility of each gardener to take action pronto to make their little corner of the world safe.

Carol recommends removing a broken major limb by sawing back to the trunk or major side limb. She says, "Make the cut as clean as possible to help prevent rot diseases from becoming established in the area of the cut." She does not advise applying any coatings to the cut. When cut back to healthy wood, the plant will provide its own natural coating. Bent but not cracked limbs may respond to removing any extraenous branches and either leaving it alone or, if you're impatient, a crutch can be propped beneath the limb to remove any stress while it heals. Surprisingly, this often works.

The main things to remember are:

- Trim back to healthy wood
- Make a clean cut
- Do not leave a nub

Another example of a widowmaker tree from Cranberry Morning Blog at www.cranberrymorning.blogspot.com/2012/03/visit-from-city.html



Great illustration of a widowmaker tree from Jeff Joseph. See his beautiful creations at www.jeffjosephwoodworker.com/



April in the native garden, continued

2 – Mulch--here's on of those "to do or not" dilemmas. But it is simple. If you need a jacket outside, so do your plants. If it is comfortably warm outside, nobody needs a jacket. But when it gets hot out, giving the plants a good watering then mulching keeps plants moist and discourages things you did not plant (aka weeds) from coming up.

3 – Fertilizer--this is kind of wilderness-or-civilization, city-or-country flavored topic. In the wilderness, nature is in charge of fertilizer which amounts to composting and animal waste. Stuff that falls on the ground is composted naturally. Animal waste is a compost booster and a fertilizer. Worms and bugs and small animals that dig are continuously stirring the composting materials as well as adding to it. Where humans take over care of the earth, choices are made to either follow nature's plan using matter from plant, animal or mineral, or to use manufactured mixtures of created substances and/or tinctures combining man-made substances with some form of organic parts. I don't know much about the civilized/city gardening mode. But I do know a bit about the other kind. Every gardener must make this choice for themselves. For my part, it's natural all the way.



4 – Bulbs and corms--when your Fawn Lilies (*Erythronium oregonum*), Common Camas (*Camassia quamash*), or other spring bulbs and corms finish flowering, do cut back the flower stems close to the ground but do not cut the leaves. Once the flowers are gone the bulb will first try to change the blooming part to seeds and, if the flower stem is gone, the bulb will soak up nutrition and make itself bigger, healthier and probably produce some pups as well.

5 – Containers--plant 'em now! Stuff them full of native perennials or shrubs (or even a tree), water well and keep an eye on them throughout the summer.

Newly planted container in the Lewis and Clark garden at Oregon Garden with *Manohia nervosa* (Cascade Oregon Grape), *Mimulus lewisii* (Pnk Monkeyflower), *Ribes sanguineum* (Red Flowering Currant), *Vaccinium ovatum* (Evergreen Huckleberry).



Mystery plant puzzle



No doubt about it: the mystery plant is for sure dogwood! Which kind remains to be determined but that's a dogwood 'flower' bud (profile and full face views) and the other shot is a leaf bud. Congratulations to two new Official Plant Detectives, **Jacki (no last name)** and **Elainer Sawyer**! Good sleuthing! I'll post more photos when the leaves and 'flowers' open up. Look for a new mystery plant next journal.

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

Send me an email (chillipepper6@comcast.net) 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

Elaine Sawyer

Jacki



Wildlife Corner

Out back with the animals

Everybody in the neighborhood has been to our feeders at least once, just getting acquainted I think. I plan to put a couple of shrubs in the two as-yet empty whiskey barrel halves to provide some fresh interest for the wildlife. The suet block, corn holder and feeders are well appreciated but diversification is key for a successful habitat.



Squirrel, photo from Birdchick, Sharon Stiteler. See her website www.birdchick.com

Feeders can be fun and whimsical garden art as well as purveying critter food. Here's a couple of ideas for feeders made from recycled materials:

Big can and old plate--the idea here is to invert the can and fasten it to the plate. The plate must be a couple of inches (or more) bigger than the diameter of the can so the birds can perch on it. Cut a hole in the bottom of the can for adding food. Cut a hole near the top of the can for food to spill out onto the plate. If you want a hanging feeder, cut three or four small holes around the can bottom and fasten chains or wire or something similar through the holes and gather the loose ends into an S hook. Decorate the can as desired (but keep the inside plain). Glue the inverted can into the center of the plate, fill with appropriate seed and hang or place on a pedestal. This can be as plain or snazzy as you want. Use your imagination--go wild! I got this idea from Gerald Hopkins at iSnare.com.

Old pan lid, holiday tree stand, hub cap, platter, you get the idea--simple and fun. Use only non-toxic item for the feeding platform. Decorate as desired. This would be a smashing family project to be admired for years.

Get bunches of other ideas (317 at this moment) at Etsy.com. Incredibly versatile,

these designs are fantastic ways to repurpose old items in surprising ways. Think of all the free stuff people throw away or pay to have removed that an agile mind might re-invent! How very appropriate for an Earth Day celebration.



Native Plant Sales

Good news for frugal gardeners

The spring native plant sales are in full swing. Almost every weekend brings more opportunities to learn about new natives and get some to add to your own garden. Here are some coming this month:

Kirkland Washington--Eastside Audubon Annual Spring Fundraiser Pacific Northwest Native Plant Sale.

Mark the date! Our spring plant sale is set for Saturday, April 30, 2011 from 9 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Location is at Kirkland Children's School, 5311 108th Avenue N.E. in Kirkland. All proceeds go directly to the Chapter, <http://www.eastsideaudubon.org/calendar/2011/spring-plant-sale>

Portland Oregon--Hortlandia, the Hardy Plant Society of Oregon's Plant & Garden Art Sale, April 7th & 8th, 2012, Saturday, 10am - 4pm & Sunday, 10am - 3pm, EXPO Center, 2060 N. Marine Dr, Portland, OR. FREE admission. Parking is \$8 (charged by the City of Portland). <http://www.hardyplantsociety.org/hortlandia>

Lynden Washington--Whatcom Conservation Districts 19th Annual Native Plant Sale and 5th Annual Expo.

Open Sale

Saturday, March 24, 2012 9am-2pm on the Campus of Whatcom Community College. http://www.whatcomcd.org/plant_sale.

Also happening at Whatcom are 2012 Gardening

Workshops. The WSU Whatcom County Master Gardener program is offering gardening workshops taught by local experts, starting March 4 through August 26 at Tennant Lake Interpretive Center and Hovander Homestead Park in Ferndale. They are free and open to the public. No registration is required. <http://www.whatcomcd.org/2012-master-gardeners-events>



Fawn Lily (*Erythronium oregonum*)

[⇨More⇨](#)

Native Plant Sales, continued



Fawn Lily (*Erythronium oregonum*)

Portland Oregon--Audubon Native Plant Sale Apr 28, 2012 10:00 AM to Apr 29, 2012 04:00 PM. Far more reliable than Oregon weather, the Audubon Native Plant Sale is scheduled for Saturday, April 28 and Sunday, April 29, at Audubon House, 5151 NW Cornell Road, 10 AM to 4 PM on both days. Native Plants for Native Birds. Spring is sprouting and blooming, once again, at the Audubon Native Plant Sale! All gardeners are welcome as we are eager to help you celebrate the growing season. Over 100 species of Oregon wildflowers, shrubs, and trees will be available to enhance your yard, woodland, or stream bank. Special shopping lists for shade, sun, butterflies, and hummingbirds are available as well as on-site plant experts to answer your questions.

This year, several Education Sessions will once again be available covering:

- Why Native Plants Benefit Habitat
- How to Design a Native Plant Area
- Planting and Care of Native Plants

These events are free and open to the public. All proceeds benefit Portland Audubon programs such as nature education, wildlife sanctuaries, and wildlife rehabilitation. For more information: 503.292.6855 x 106 <http://audubonportland.org/sanctuaries/plant-sale>.

This sounds like a lot of fun and a great opportunity to polish up those wildlife habitat skills. If you're planning a special bird or butterfly garden, the shopping lists will be of great benefit. And getting answers to your questions right there from expert plant lovers. Wow!



Native Plant Sales, continued

Sherwood Oregon--Tualatin River Native Plant Sale. Mark your spring calendar for May 5, 2012 at Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge (19255 SW Pacific Highway, birdfest@friendsoftualatinrefuge.org, 503-625-5944 x227).

Landscape with native plants, avoid watering and pesticides, and entice birds, bees, and butterflies into your yard. Plants will be supplied by Bosky Dell Nursery of West Linn which specializes in Oregon natives. Reappearing favorites from last year will be: wood violets, pink checker mallow, wild ginger, star-flowered sedum, evergreen strawberry, purple penstemon, evergreen huckleberry, mock orange, and low Oregon grape.



Enjoy presentations on: "Flowering Natives of Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge," at 10:00 am by Ginny Maffitt and "Plants and Fungi of Oregon's Varied Ecoregions" at 11:00 am by Jake Hurlburt. Both presentations will be held in the Visitor Center's Riparian Room.

Visitors may park at the Refuge and there is no entry fee. All purchases are cash and carry.

This event is hosted by the Friends of Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Beginning in February 2012, follow these links for more information:

www.tualatinriverbirdfestival.org/
and www.fws.gov/tualatinriver/.

[Sidalcea \(Checkerbloom\)](#)



[Philadelphus lewisii \(Mock Orange\)](#)



Native Plant Sales, continued

Beaverton Oregon--Green Gardening Fair and Native Plant Sale returns April 28. The Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District hosts its annual Green Gardening Fair and Spring Native Plant Sale on Saturday, April 28, at the Tualatin Hills Nature Park Interpretive Center, 15655 SW Millikan Way, Beaverton. The free event will take place from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Shoppers browse at the Green Gardening Fair and Native Plant Sale, which returns to the Tualatin Hills Nature Park Interpretive Center on Saturday, April 28, from 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

Native plants are an excellent feature to help attract more birds, butterflies, pollinators and other wildlife to a garden. Once established, native plants offer greater benefits to wildlife and require less care, water, fertilizers, and pesticides than non-native, ornamental plants.

"We are lucky to have such a beautiful array of native plants in our region," said Karen Munday, program coordinator at the Interpretive Center. "We will have a wide variety of trees, shrubs, and perennials available to help visitors find the right native plant for any spot in the garden."

At the Green Gardening Fair, visitors can learn about sustainable gardening techniques through activities and information booths. Gardening experts will be on hand to provide information on how to conserve water, choose native plants, install a rain garden and improve their garden habitat.

For more information about the event, call the Interpretive Center at 503/629-6350 or send an e-mail to event coordinator Renee Gabriel (rgabriel@thprd.org).

Sponsored by Friends of the Tualatin Hills Nature Park. Proceeds will support environmental education programs and future park improvements. www.thprd.org/



Aquilegia formosa (Red Columbine)
Best to attract hummingbirds!



Native Plant Sales, continued

Hillsboro Oregon--Native Plant Sale & Fair. Preserve Your Roots! Saturday April 14, 2012 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. The Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve invites you to support its mission of "Connecting Water, Wildlife and People" through a Native Plant Sale & Fair.



Camassia quamash
(Common Camas)

- Native plant sale, educational workshops, kids' activities, info booths, trail walks
- Where: Covered deck at Jackson Bottom Education Center

Uncommon plants like this Common Camas (*Camassia quamash*) will be for sale

- A large assortment of common and hard-to-find native plants in a variety of sizes
- Hardy native plants - perennials, shrubs, trees that can survive our weather
- Plants will be arranged by habitat with experts available to assist in selection
- A list (PDF) of the native plants for sale by common name can be downloaded
- Pictures of plants found at Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve can be viewed

www.home.comcast.net/~carrolldjc/

Kingston Oregon--Stillwaters Environmental Education Center Native Plant Sale. Shop by appointment. 26059 Barber Cut Off - Kingston — 360-297-1226. Hundreds of plants — native & friendly non-natives — priced \$ 5 — \$ 25. Also Rain barrels available, only \$50. Store the rain when you can! Saves lots of water—easy to use hose bib for hand watering your garden or landscape plants. Proceeds fund Restoration Projects & Environmental Education at Stillwaters Environmental Center. www.stillwatersenvironmentalcenter.org/documents/Flyer-PlantSale.pdf

Milwaukie Oregon--Native plant sale fund-raiser. If you're looking for a nearby plant sale with an excellent selection, drop by Seth Lewelling Elementary School in Milwaukie. The famed Bosky Dell Natives nursery in West Linn has donated bulbs, perennials, shrubs and trees. A master gardener will be on hand to give planting advice. The sale is from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, April 19, at the school, 5325 S.E. Logus Road. Proceeds from the sale will benefit environmental learning programs at the elementary school. For information, call 503-353-5440.



What would Indians do?

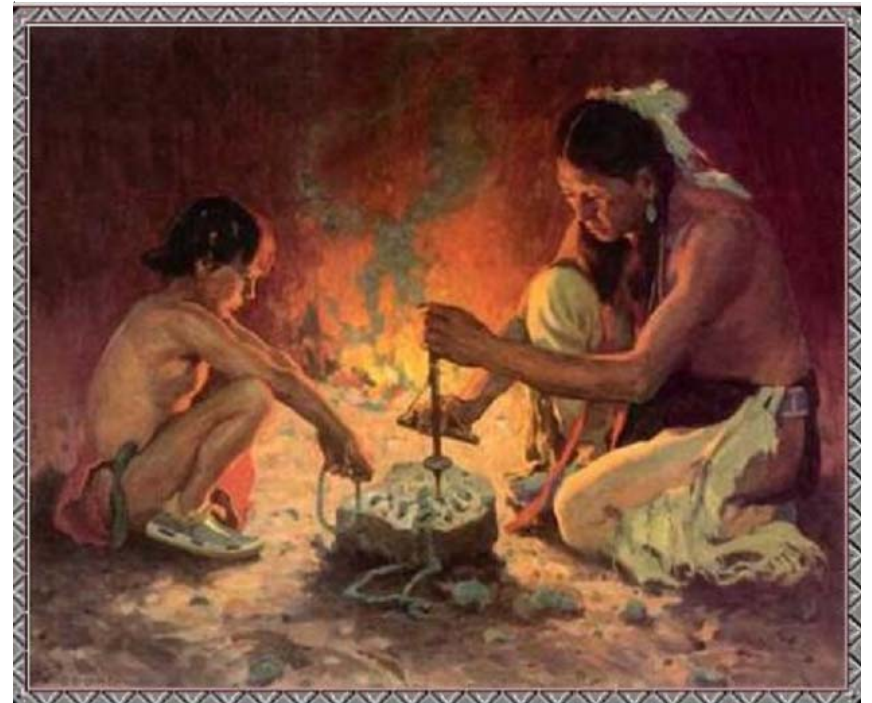
Back in olden times, say the early 1800's, life here in the Pacific northwest was just about the same as it had been in the 1700's and centuries before. Traditions for everything in human existence had been developed by those who came before--the forefathers. Oh sure, new ideas were popping up all the time--that has not changed. But for the most part, everyday life was much like that of earlier generations.

Every nation, tribe, clan or family had their own ways. Some are similar from group to group, some were very different and some were mostly the same. Today we are not isolated and there is much blending of the ways. This is blessing and curse: we are blessed to understand the ways of nations around the world; losing the traditions and ways of our heritage is not a blessing.

Camas fields were set afire when necessary to clear out the encroaching plants, making harvest of the deep growing camas bulbs much easier.



The Wild Garden: Hansen's Northwest Native Plant Database



Native Americans used fire in many ways.

1. Hunting
2. Growing Food
3. Insect Collection
4. Pest Management
5. Range Management
6. Fireproofing
7. Warfare and Signaling
8. Economic Extortion
9. Clearing Areas for Travel
10. Tree Felling
11. Clear Riparian Areas

www.na.fs.fed.us/fire_poster/nativeamer.htm



WWID, continued

When the Corps of Discovery arrived on the west coast during their Expedition, they found that native peoples took advantage of the treasures the earth provided. Clothing, food and shelter, the basic necessities of life, came from the earth, the waters and the sky. Plants and animals were used to the fullest. Nothing was wasted. And each plant, each animal, were revered for the gifts they gave.

The sun was appreciated for light and warmth. Rain provided fresh clean water for the people, the plants and animals, the earth. The wind cleansed the land and dispersed seeds, helping to spread plants to other areas. Fish and other creatures came from fresh water, and where available, salt water. Buffalo, deer, rabbit, snakes, all manner of fauna lived in woods, meadows, coastal regions.



But gathering correctly identified raw materials was only part of the process. How to best use the items was part of the legends and lore passed from one generation of native peoples to the next. This wealth of information was shared with members of the Expedition as they pointed out the flora and the fauna to be used for each purpose. To better understand the native peoples who walked the same paths that we do today, let's study our everyday, common and ordinary ways and compare them to what the original people did.

Picking huckleberries



Treat the earth well.

*It was not given to you by your parents,
it was loaned to you by your children.*

*We do not inherit the Earth from our Ancestors,
we borrow it from our Children.*

~ Ancient Indian Proverb ~

*Honor the sacred.
Honor the Earth, our Mother.
Honor the Elders.*

*Honor all with whom we share the Earth: -
Four-leggeds, two-leggeds, winged ones,
Swimmers, crawlers, plant and rock people.
Walk in balance and beauty.
~ Native American Elder ~*



WWID, continued

Native American legends are a way to teach younger generations the traditional beliefs. In this Cherokee legend, How Coyote Stole the Fire, the People (this is how animals are referred to) did not need fire, but the humans did. One spring, Coyote passed a village and heard the women singing a song mourning babies and old ones who had died the previous winter when it was cold. The women wondered if there was a way to make it warm, the way the sun warmed their backs. Coyote heard their song and felt sorry for them. He also thought he could help them. He travelled to a faraway mountain top where the three Fire Beings lived. The Beings kept the fire to themselves and took turns guarding it. But Coyote saw a hole in their guard and set up to steal some of the fire. He explained to some of his friends among the People how the hairless man feared cold and death of winter. He told them about the Fire Beings. The People agreed that man should have fire and promised to help Coyote. When the moment came, here's what happened:

Coyote lunged from the bushes, snatched up a glowing portion of fire, and sprang away down the mountainside.

Screaming, the Fire Beings flew after him. Swift as Coyote ran, they caught up with him, and one of them reached out a clutching hand. Her fingers touched only the tip of the tail, but the touch was enough to turn the hairs white, and coyote tail-tips are white still. Coyote shouted, and flung the fire away from him. But the others of the People had gathered at the mountain's foot, in case they were needed. Squirrel saw the fire falling, and caught it, putting it on her back and fleeing away through the tree-tops. The fire scorched her back so painfully that her tail curled up and back, as squirrels' tails still do today.

The Fire Beings then pursued Squirrel, who threw the fire to Chipmunk. Chattering with fear, Chipmunk stood still as if rooted until the Beings were almost upon her. Then, as she turned to run, one Being clawed at her, tearing down the length of her back and leaving three stripes that are to be seen on chipmunks' backs even today. Chipmunk threw the fire to Frog, and the Beings turned towards him. One of the Beings grasped his tail, but Frog gave a mighty leap and tore himself free, leaving his tail behind in the Being's hand—which is why frogs have had no tails ever since.



Coyote in Arizona.
Photo by Marya
(emdot) of San Luis
Obispo.



WWID, continued

As the Beings came after him again, Frog flung the fire to Wood. And Wood swallowed it.

The Fire Beings gathered round, but they did not know how to get the fire out of Wood. They promised it gifts, sang to it and shouted at it. They twisted it and struck it and tore it with their knives. But Wood did not give up the fire. In the end, defeated, the Beings went back to their mountain-top and left the People alone.

But Coyote knew how to get fire out of Wood. And he went to the village of men and showed them how. He showed them the trick of rubbing two dry sticks together, and the trick of spinning a sharpened stick in a hole made in another piece of wood. So man was from then on warm and safe through the killing cold of winter.

www.na.fs.fed.us/fire_poster/nativeamer.htm

If you've ever tried to start a fire by rubbing two dry sticks together or spinning a sharpened stick in a hole made in another piece of wood, you know these are two reliable methods and they actually work! So this story teaches how to make fire and explains some qualities of the People: Coyote's white tipped tail, squirrel's curved tail, chipmunk's three stripes down the back and what happened to frog's tail. And, there is the life story illustrating why promising gifts, singing, shouting, twisting, striking, and tearing with knives are not effective means of persuasion.



Amelanchier alnifolia
(Serviceberry) From clusters of white flowers in spring, to dark blue/black luscious berries (so good they are raised as a cash crop in Canada), to golden yellow fall leaf color.

[⇒More⇒](#)

*Humankind has not woven the web of life.
We are but one thread within it.
Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves.
All things are bound together.
All things connect.
~ Chief Seattle, 1854 ~*

WWID, continued



Returning to our WWID comparison, we know there were no markets and grocers and butcher shops, no clothing stores, no hospitals. But each group knew where the best herbs, fruits, nuts, greens and grains could be found. They learned how to hunt and fish from their own people. They had tribal methods for curing hides, using bone for sewing and making buttons, preserving the meats. They had traditional ways to use certain trees or shrubs for bows, arrows, tools, poles for tipis or suspending meat above fire to roast it.

Medicine men or shamans studied herbs and concoctions and were honored for their knowledge and expertise. They provided higher level of medicine for unusual problems. Today we have doctors and hospitals and pharmacies. Just as we keep small amounts of medicinal items in first aid kits or medicine cabinets today, each family had their own stash of remedies they used regularly.

Traditional shelters, community areas, religion, folklore, warfare, languages, crafts, music and modes of transportation--customs were tribal or national, for nomadic tribes or tribes who stayed close to ancestral lands. The nomads travelled to warmer areas in winter and colder climes in summer. Tribes whose diets were based on buffalo or deer were known to pick up and move to be near the protein. Other tribes preferred primitive 'gardens' and found protein in beans and other grains rather than primarily animal protein, so they tended to stay in the same area rather than moving about.

In today's America, our nomads use giant recreational vehicles or 5th wheels pulled by large trucks. Like turtles that carry their homes on their backs, today's "snow birds" have all the modern conveniences in their moving homes. Often the mobile home has more technology and fancy stuff than stationary homes. But that is how the nomadic people of today go south when it is cold and come back north when the weather here is more to their liking.

Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta latifolia*) Photo taken 10 years after the Yellowstone fire of 1988 by Jim Peaco, a National Park Service employee.



WWID, continued

Just for fun, I did some investigating and turned up a few facts you might enjoy hearing about. For example, comparing a very common food item in the USA, a baked potato. The comparable native American food, traditionally, is *Sagittaria latifolia*, commonly called Duck Potato. Here's what the Plants For A Future database has to say about this native plant:

Excellent roasted, texture somewhat like potatoes with taste like sweet chestnuts. Remove skin after cooking. Can also be dried and ground into powder, use as gruel or mixed with cereal flours, use to make bread. American Indians sliced boiled roots into thin sections and string them ropes to dry. A poultice of leaves used to stop milk production. A tea made from roots is used as digestive. A poultice of roots is used to treat wounds and sores.

Where nowadays we have few uses for a potato outside of eating it, in the native culture every single item carried multiple uses and usually there were choices of plants that could be used for any purpose. Searching for plants native tribes used for a sweet, the equivalent of candy, turned up 18 different plants that provided a sweet:

Abies sp. (Fir trees)	Chew hardened pitch
Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry)	Mash berries, form into cakes, sun dry
Aquilegia formosa (Red Columbine)	Flowers sucked on
Asclepias speciosa (Showy Milkweed)	Boil juice until thick or allowed to dry, chew
Calochortus nuttallii (Sego Lily)	Fill raw roots sugar
Juncus balticus (Baltic Rush)	Gather sugar along tops of plants
Larix occidentalis (Western Larch)	Chew hardened pitch or sap
Lonicera ciliosa (Orange Honeysuckle)	Tubes sucked by children
Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)	Pitch chewed like gum
Pinus contorta (Lodgepole Pine)	Pitch chewed like gum
Pinus lambertiana (Sugar Pine)	Pitch is sweet like candy
Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine)	Chew pitch or green buds
Pinus sabiniana (California Foothill Pine)	Gum chewed
Polypodium glycyrrhiza (Licorice Fern)	Rhizomes chewed for pleasant taste
Populus sp. (Cottonwood)	Fruit seeds and berries chewed as gum
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)	Pitch or young sprouts chewed
Shepherdia canadensis (Russet Buffaloberry)	Mash berries into juice, make frothy confection
Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock)	Chew pitch from outside of crevice
Typha angustifolia (Narrowleaf Cattail)	Mature heads chewed with tallow as gum



Polypodium glycyrrhiza
(Licorice Fern)



WWID, continued

A couple of other comparisons:

For shampoo, *Achillea millefolium* (Common Yarrow)--mix leaves and stems with white clematis and witch's broom branches; *Clematis ligusticifolia* (Western White Clematis)--dried powdered root or make decoction of mashed leaves and branches and rub into scalp; *Shepherdia canadensis* (Russet Buffaloberry)--decoction of branches; *Thalictrum* sp. (Meadow Rue)--dry roots and powder.

For a bandage: *Betula papyrifera* (Paper Birch)--poultice of outer bark good to bandage a burn; *Picea glauca* (White Spruce)--poultice of raw or boiled cambium applied to sores and infected areas or used to bandage cuts; *Shepherdia canadensis* (Russet Buffaloberry)--poultice of hot water softened bark and pin cherry bark used to make broken bone plaster or bandage.



Shepherdia canadensis (Russet Buffaloberry) Photo by Walter Siegmund. *Betula papyrifera* (Paper Birch)

*Only when the last tree has died
and the last river been poisoned and the last fish
been caught will we realise we cannot eat money.*
~ Cree Indian Proverb ~

Clematis ligusticifolia (Western White Clematis),
Achillea millefolium (Common Yarrow)

*I do not think the measure of a civilization
is how tall its buildings of concrete are,
But rather how well its people have learned to relate
to their environment and fellow man.*
~ Sun Bear of the Chippewa Tribe ~



[More](#)

WWID, continued

Learning about the ways American Indians used native plants can be fun and even exciting. As we look at the plants in our gardens, we can see them in a different light, and we realize that the plants native to the Pacific northwest are the same plants that grew right here for hundreds of years.

Pioneers crossing the continent from the east coast came to an unknown land where they discovered what trees could be used to make cabins, they found which berries were delicious to eat, herbs that eased pain or made tasty salads. Their battles were, hopefully, made easier after the Expedition of the Corps of Discovery with Meriwether Lewis' botanical specimen and journals.



Although Archibald Menzies' journey in 1792 preceded the Expedition, his direction came from the British President of the Royal Society and was in competition with the Spanish and freshly independent Americans to colonize the western coast of the continent. Much like the American President's instruction to Captain Lewis for America, Menzies was tasked to make learn as much as possible about the plants here, collecting new and rare species with an eye to British colonization.

As pioneers made their way west, other botanists also came to investigate the flora here. Thomas Jefferson Howell donated his massive personal botanical collection from 1875 to 1904 to the University of Oregon. David Douglas set sail for New York in June 1823 sharing knowledge during his endeavours with such esteemed botanists as William Jackson Hooker, Frederick Pursh, Thomas Nuttall. But though Menzies and Lewis and Clark got here first, Douglas realized their findings overlooked thousands of plants. He could not get enough of the west and ultimately died here in 1834 doing what he loved most: tramping through the wilderness looking at plants.

NOTE: See new entries in the website list at the end of this journal.

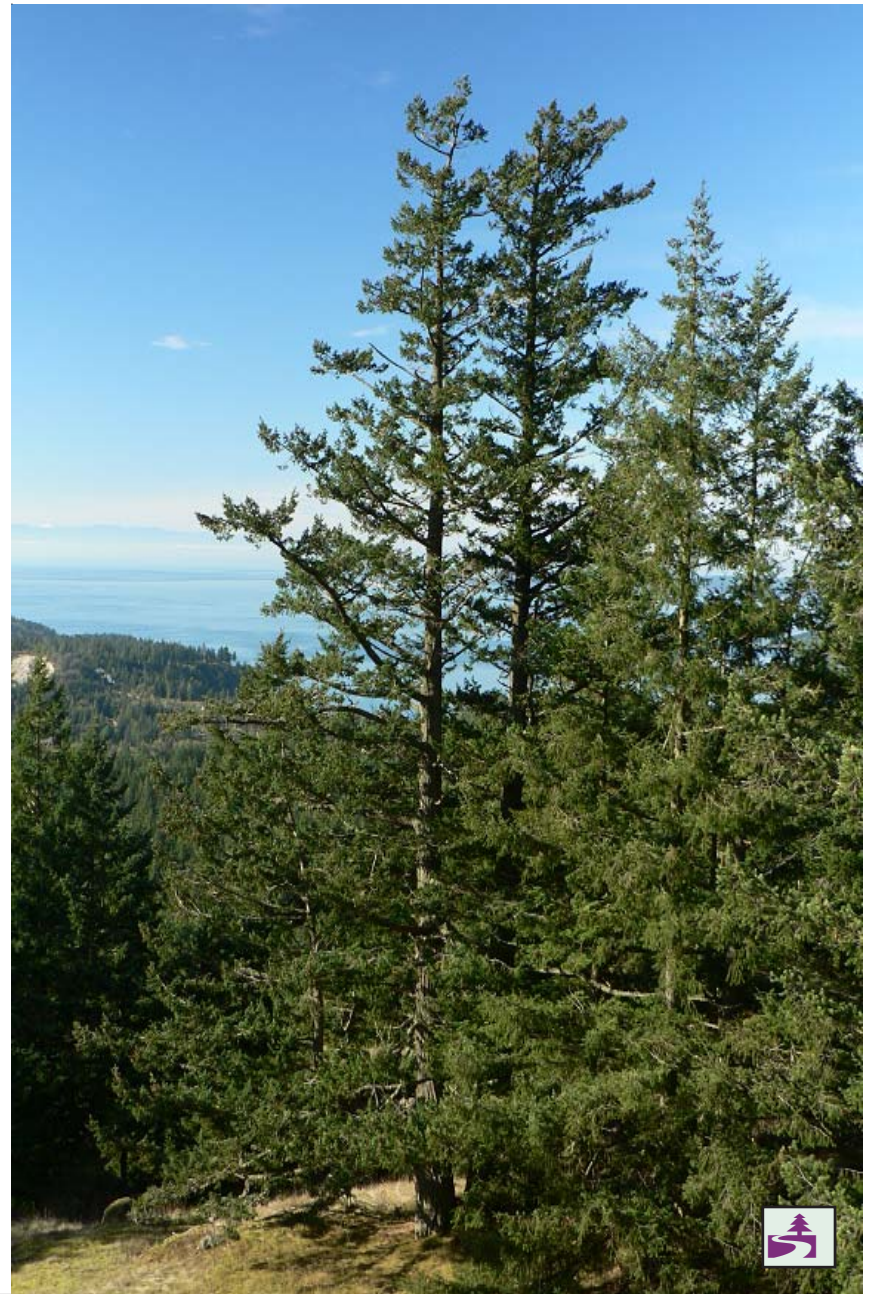
Asclepias speciosa (Showy Milkweed)



WWID, continued

*There is a road in the hearts of all of us, hidden and seldom
traveled,
which leads to an unknown, secret place.
The old people came literally to love the soil,
and they sat or reclined on the ground with a feeling of
being close to a mothering power.
Their teepees were built upon the earth
and their altars were made of earth.
The soul was soothing, strengthening, cleansing and healing.
That is why the old Indian still sits upon the earth instead of
propping himself up and away from its life giving forces.
For him, to sit or lie upon the ground is to be able to think
more deeply
and to feel more keenly. He can see more clearly into the
mysteries of
life and come closer in kinship to other lives about him.
~ Chief Luther Standing Bear ~*

Pseudotsuga menziesii var.
menziesii (Douglas Fir)
Photo by Walter Siegmund



Native Garden Plans

Ideas for gardens featuring northwest native plants

Originally published in a suite of gardening books created as a gift to visitors to Wally's nursery website, these plans are designed to fit many different styles of gardens and of gardeners.



Plan 1: Year-round interest, easy care

Plan 2: Asian style fern garden

Plan 3: Green garden for relaxing

Plan 4: Country style garden with Lewis & Clark plants

Plan 5: Perennial wildflower garden for cutting, will attract birds and butterflies

Plan 6: Secret garden wildlife habitat, provides privacy plus food and shelter for wildlife year round

Plan 7: Romantic garden with birdbath focal point



Bird feeders and baths do not have to be ordinary. Give your garden the gift of beautiful things. These two examples were created by two amazing women who let loose their spirit to create one of a kind pieces worth of the finest galleries. At left is the bath/feeder of found glass pieces by Shelleigh Goodwin at [Etsy.com](https://www.etsy.com/shop/ShelleighGoodwin). Right is a freeform clay bath with recycled glass by Susan Mikkelsen. See her website <http://mikkelsen6.fineartstudioonline.com/>



Native Garden Plans, continued

Plan 1: Year-round interest, easy care

1. Three Rhodies underplanted with Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*) and Woodland Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

2. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*).

3. Maidenhair Ferns (*Adiantum pedatum*) with Twin-flower (*Linnaea borealis*) and Wild Ginger and a Devil's Club (*Ophopanax horridum*).

4. Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*).

5. Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) and Creeping Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus* v. *lavigatus*) groundcovers.

6. Giant Arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*) hedge.

7. A Douglas Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*) surrounded by Western Redbud (*Cercus occidentalis*), Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*) with Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) in between.

8. Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*), surrounded by Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*) and Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) with more Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) in between.

9. Oregon Boxwood (*Paxistima myrsinites*) with Bear Grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) in the front and Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium douglasii*) behind.

10. A split-rail fence along the edge woven with Snowberry (*Symphocarpos albus*) and Wild Roses on either side. To soften the edges of this, some Indian Hyacinth (*Camassia quamash*), Colorado Columbine (*Aquilegia coerulea*), Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*) and Oregon Iris (*Iris tenax*).

11. Finally, a Brewer's Spruce (*Picea breweriana*) gracefully arching toward the fence.



[More](#)

Native Garden Plans, continued

Plan 2: Asian style fern garden

1. Rhodies, pruned to expose their branches with Maidenhair Ferns (*Adiantum pedatum*) and perhaps a few Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*).
2. Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) in the corner with large Lady Ferns (*Athyrium filix-femina*), then small Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*) in front and some large rocks.
3. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) with Licorice Fern (*Polypodium glycyrrhiza* [vulgare]) growing in the moss at it's feet. A Bhudda or other statuary would be nice there.
4. Giant Arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*) hedge with more Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*) in front.
5. Big-Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). Could also use a Quaking Aspen (*Poplar tremuloides*) or a Birch (or three).
6. Large clump of Sword Ferns (*Polystichum munitum*) with more rocks.
7. Oregon Boxwood (*Paxistima myrsinites*) trimmed into
8. Log or root with Coastal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris arguta*) and should be fine at this more exposed area.



Native Garden Plans, continued



Plan 3: Green garden for relaxing

1 & 9. Rhodies underplanted with Maidenhair and Deer Fern (*Adiantum pedatum* and *Blechnum spicant*) and Wild Ginger (*Asarum caudatum*).

2, 10 & 3. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) with Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) underplanting as ground cover. Bench with Maidenhair Fern behind and some Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*) under the Vine Maple. Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) fills in the corner and has very nice red berries in winter. This is a quiet and private place to sit out in the garden.

4 & 11. Giant Arborvitae (*Thuja plicata*) hedge with Lady and Deer Ferns (*Athyrium filix-femina* and *Blechnum spicant*) in front.

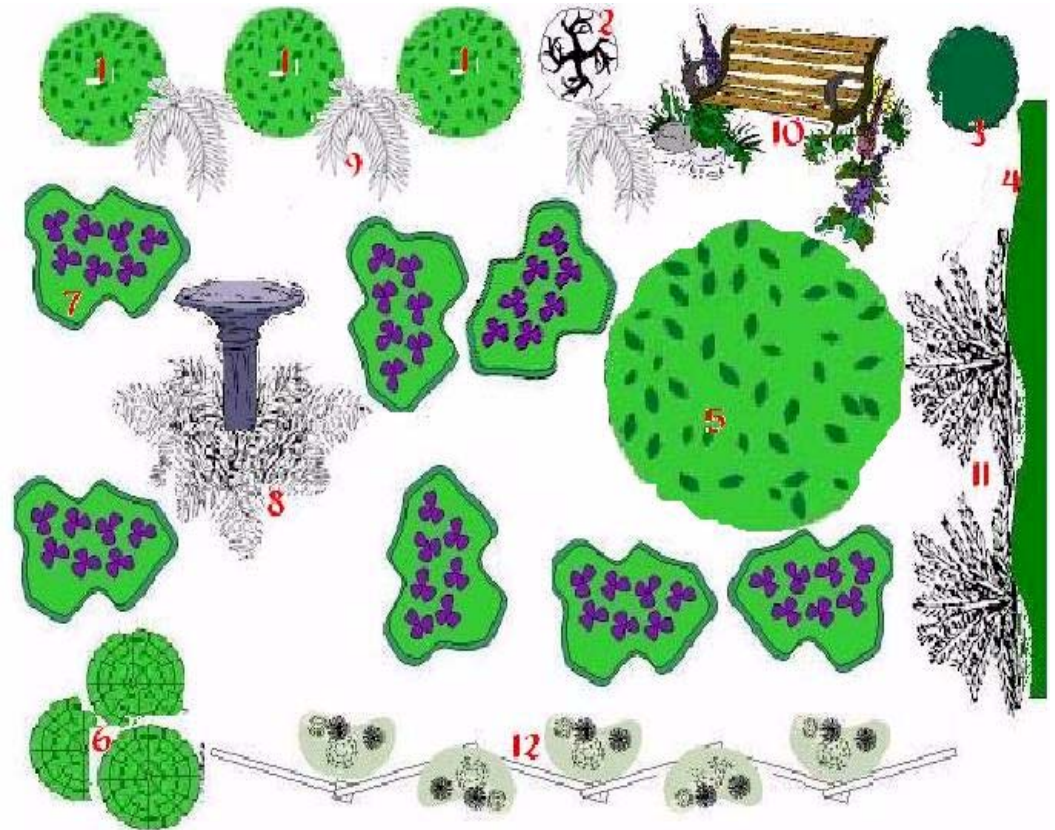
5. Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*) or Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) would work here. If you desire flowers, one of the Hawthornes would be a good choice.

6. Oregon Boxwood (*Paxistima myrsinites*) trimmed into clouds.

7. Woodland Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) and Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) ground covers.

8. Sword and Deer Ferns (*Polystichum munitum* and *Blechnum spicant*) surrounding the birdbath.

12. Twig fence with Wild Roses and Snowberries (*Sumphocarpos albus*), perhaps a few Coastal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris arguta*) tucked in between.



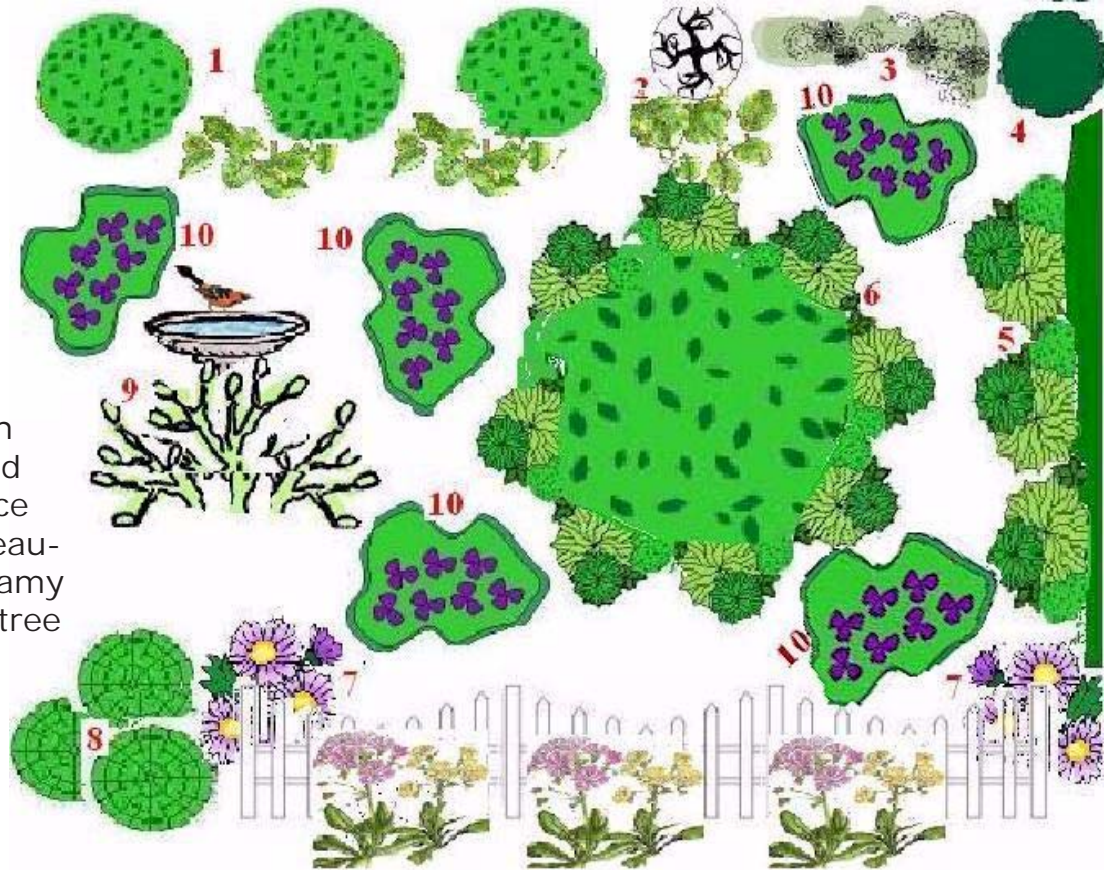
[More](#)

Native Garden Plans, continued



Plan 4: Country style garden with Lewis & Clark plants

1. Rhodies underplanted with Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) and Wild Ginger (*Asarum caudatum*).
2. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*).
3. Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*), Monkeyflower (*Mimulus lewisii*).
4. Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*).
5. Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium* and *nervosa*) in front of Giant Arborvitae hedge.
6. Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*) underplanted with Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Western Iris, Camas and Monkeyflower (*Mimulus lewisii*). Another fine choice instead of the Maple is the Pacific Madrone. The beautiful redish bark, glossy green leaves, fragrant creamy flowers and the dark fruit make this an appealing tree for people and wildlife. When the bark peels, the underplanting will mask it and allow it to compost in peace.
7. Picket fence with Aster at each end and Lewisia along the edge. A few flat rocks would be included here for butterflies as this is the sunniest spot.
8. Oregon Boxwood (*Paxistima myrsinites*) trimmed into clouds.
9. Birdbath surrounded by Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*).
10. Kinnikinnik ground cover (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*).



[↔More↔](#)

Native Garden Plans, continued



Plan 5: Perennial wildflower garden for cutting, will attract birds and butterflies

1. Rhodies underplanted with Wild Ginger (*Asarum caudatum*) and some Red Columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*) tucked in.
2. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*).
3. Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*).
4. Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*).
5. Vanilla Leaf (*Achlys triphylla*).
6. Giant Arborvitae hedge (*Thuja plicata*) underplanted with Sword Ferns (*Polystichum munitum*).
7. Merten's Coral Root (*Corallorhiza mertensiana*).
8. Camas and Blue Columbine (*Aquilegia coerulea*) around a birdbath, some Red Columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*) interspersed.
9. Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), Blue Columbine, Douglas Aster (*Aster subspicatus*) along a split rail fence. Additional plants for this area: some wild roses and Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*).
10. Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*) underplanted with Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Western Iris, Camas and Monkeyflower (*Mimulus lewisii*). Douglas Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*) is a good substitute for the maple and will give flower as well as fruit.



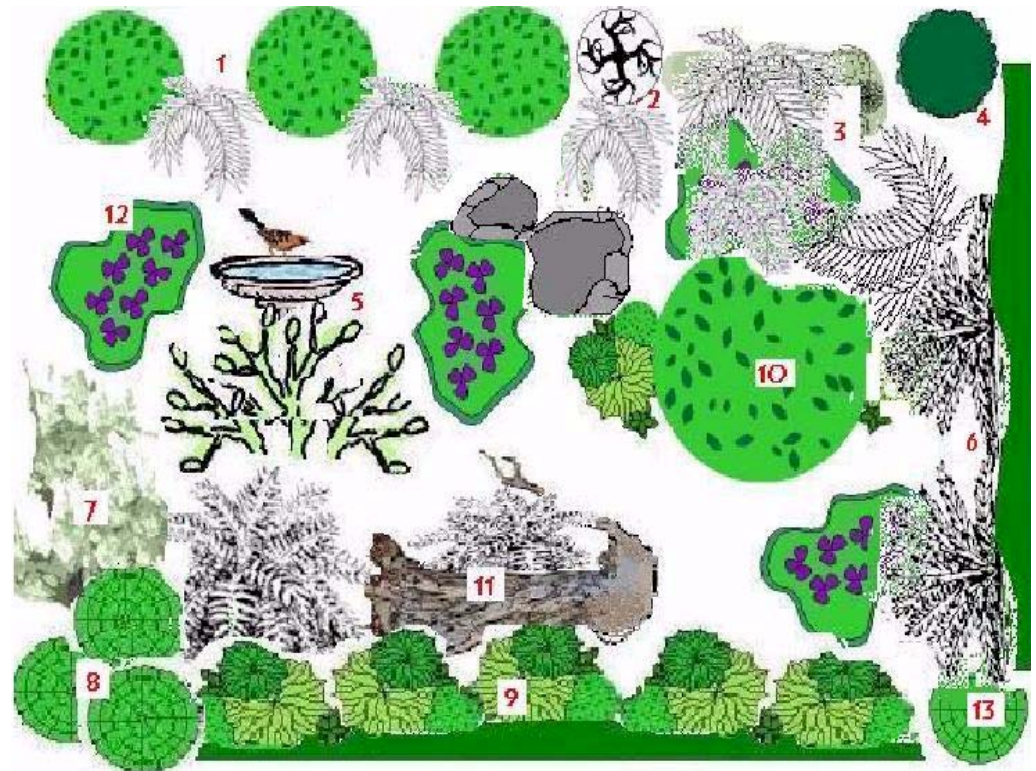
[More](#)

Native Garden Plans, continued



Plan 6: Secret garden wildlife habitat, provides privacy plus food and shelter for wildlife year round

1. Rhodies underplanted with Wild Ginger (*Asarum caudatum*), various ferns tucked in.
2. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) underplanted with more ferns.
3. Ferns and with Tall Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) and Creeping Oregon Grape (*Mahonia repens*) beneath.
4. Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) marks the southwest corner.
5. Birdbath with Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) and Wild Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*) surrounding.
6. Giant Arborvitae hedge (*Thuja plicata*) with Sword Ferns (*Polystichum munitum*)
7. Hairy Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana*).
8. Oregon Boxwood (*Paxistima myrsinites*) cut into clouds.
9. Giant Arborvitae hedge (*Thuja plicata*) with ferns, Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), Mountain Bloom (*Ceanothus velutinus*), and Fremont Silk Tassel (*Garrya fremontii*). A few Tiger Lilies (*Lilium columbiana*) and Red Columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*) will be interspersed here and there.
10. Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*) underplanted with Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Western Iris, Camas and Monkeyflower (*Mimulus lewisii*).
11. Old craggy log with Licorice Ferns (*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*).
12. Mahala Mat (*Ceanothus prostratus*) and Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) as groundcovers.
13. Weeping Spruce (*Picea breweriana*) is a curtained transition between the Arborvitae hedges.



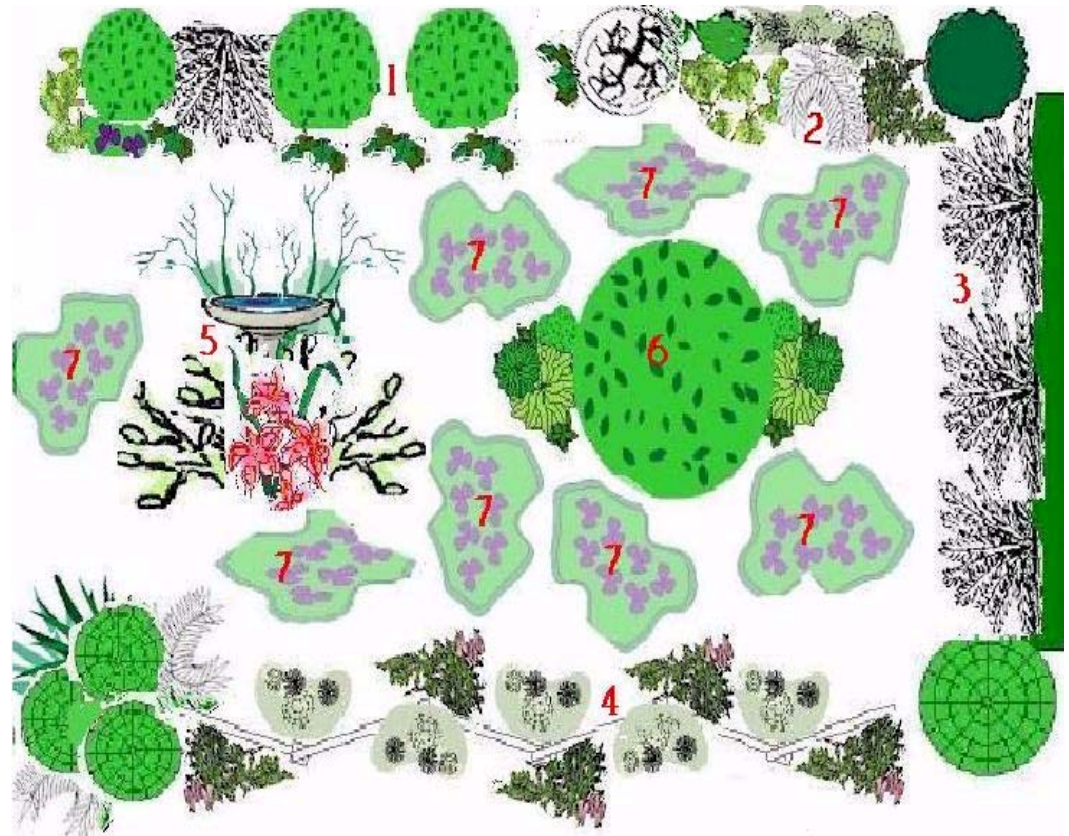
[More](#)

Native Garden Plans, continued



Plan 7: Romantic garden with birdbath focal point

1. Three rhodies underplanted with Wild Ginger (*Asarum caudatum*) and a Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*) between the first and second Rhodie, a Piggy-back Plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*) with some Western Long Spurred Violet (*Viola adunca*).
2. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*), Devil's Club (*Ophopanax horridum*) and Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), all underplanted with Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*), Twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*), Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), Vanilla Leaf (*Achlys triphylla*) in the corner, Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), Fringe cup (*Tellima grandiflora*).
3. Giant Arborvitae hedge (*Thuja plicata*) fronted with Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*) and Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*). A Silk Tassel (*Garrya elliptica*) planted at the end of the hedges softens the corner.
4. Twig fence laid in tradition of old time split rail fences with Snowberry (*Symphocarpus albus*) and Wood's Rose (*Rosa woodsii*).



Mixed in with the Snowberry and Roses are Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*), Oregon Iris (*Iris tenax*), Blue-Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium douglasii*), Indian Hyacinth (*Camassia quamash*), Douglas Aster (*Aster subspicatus*), Hooker's Onion (*Allium acuminatum*), Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*), Cat's Ear (*Calochortus uniflorus*), Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolia*), Penstemon digitalis.



Native Garden Plans, continued

Plan 7: Romantic garden, continued

Oregon Boxwood (*Paxistima myrsinites*) trimmed into clouds" of leaves with Bear Grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) and Coastal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris arguta*) beneath, brightened by *Lewisia columbiana* and Cliff Maids (*Lewisia cotyledon*). A solar light tucked in with the ferns will light the plants.

5. Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) with bird bath beneath, underplantings of Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), Indian Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Scarlet Monkeyflower (*Mimulus cardinalis*), Tiger Lily (*Lilium columbiana*), Panther Lily (*Lilium pardalinum*), and Washington Lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*). A hazelnut could join these plants, growing unfettered in it's natural multi-stemmed fountain, mingling with the Elderberry in harmony.

6. Existing Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum*) surrounded by Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*) with Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon hendersonii*) Trillium *ovatum* or *parviflorum*).

The bare branches in early spring will encourage the Trillium to bloom and break the winter dormancy of the Shooting Star.

7. Groundcovers Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Coastal Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*), Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*), Creeping Oregon Grape (*Mahonia repens*), Mahala Mat (*Ceanothus prostratus*), Grouseberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*) with little surprises sprinkled among them like Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera oblongifolia*).

NOTE: These plans were all designed in accord with the orientation of the garden with typical Willamette Valley Oregon weather. If your space is hotter, cooler, more sunny or shady, select plants to fit your environment. Improvise! Make the design your own.



Rhodie with
Sword Fern,
Fringecup and
Violets. A nice
combination for a shady spot.



This & That

Notes from Jennifer

I should have paid more attention to Dulcy Mahar's column! One single plant sale, I told myself. Just one. And only stay for 30 minutes. So 30 minutes later with 35 plants, 3 bags of organic soil, 5 hanging planters lined with cocoa fiber and a potting bench I headed for home. That was a major life lesson for me: listen to the brain instead of the imagination when attending plant sales.

There are still three half whiskey barrels that are empty, though....

Elsewhere in the garden--

- Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*) leaves are filling in the space beside the Arborvitae, no flowers yet.

- A small sort of viny thing is coming up in two or three places. The leaves are paired, round and a yellow-green color. Must be a perennial. Looks kind of like Creeping Jenny. It bears watching.

- Bulbs are sprouting everywhere. Some have put up grassy blades in various shades of green. Some are striped. One group is obviously coming from a corm about the size of a salad plate, several sprouts, and they are large, strong looking. Not at all like the little grassy bulbs.

- So far there are five different unidentified clematis vines. So that's what those trellis's are for!

- The birches are beginning to leaf out also.

Yep, every day is another surprise. And so far there has been only one weed.

Until next time,
Jennifer

P.S. Earth Day 2012 is April 22. Celebrate!



Useful Native Plant Resources on the Web

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

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

www.birdchick.com/

CalPhotos

Over 33,000 plant images from the University of California, Berkley

www.calphotos.berkeley.edu/

Clean Water Services

Monthly newsletter. Sign up on their home page. Also available here is information about invasive plants

www.cleanwaterservices.org

Coastal Invasive Plant Committee

Subscribe to E-News via link at the bottom of the home page under Take Action

www.coastalinvasiveplants.com

Columbia Land Trust & Portland Audubon Society

Use the form to receive updates by email at the left side of their pages, near the bottom.

www.columbialandtrust.org

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

<http://www.news.cornell.edu/releases/Dec02/GraftingCourse.bpf.html>



Erythronium americanum by
Bigelow, 1817

[↔More↔](#)

Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

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/

Earth 911

Weekly newsletter features news, events and ways you can be kinder to our planet.
www.earth911.com/signup/

Earth Day Network

Learn what the EDN is doing right now, educate yourself and your family. To stay in tune, enter your email address in the box provided at the top right on their pages.
www.earthday.org

East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District

Register at the website address below for emails about:

- Annual native plantsale reminder
- Naturescaping and rain garden workshops and tours
- Small landowner workshops and tours
- Weed watchers/invasive weed identification and control trainings

www.emswcd.org/contact-us

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/

Flora of North America Web Site

Taxonomic relationships, distributions, morphological characteristics of all plants native and naturalized found in North America.
www.floranorthamerica.org/



Erythronium Dens Canis
by James Sowerby, 1700

[➔More➔](#)

Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

Forest Types of the United States

Maps of the most common forest types.

www.forestry.about.com/library/tree/bltypdex.htm

UCDavis Plant Sciences Rooting Database

Extensive information on rooting methods of woody plants, organized by botanical name.

www.rooting.ucdavis.edu/Pchome.htm

Julie's Backyard Journal

Blog by insightful gardener

www.backyardjournal.wordpress.com/

Marion Soil & Water Conservation District

Subscribe to the quarterly newsletter, Conservation Insider

www.marionswcd.net/index.html

ModernBackyard

Landscape architecture provides exceptional, affordable landscape design online.

www.modernbackyard.com

Native American Ethnobotany

University of Michigan - Dearborn

www.herb.umd.umich.edu/

Native Plant Journal

Cooperative effort of USDA Forest Service, University of Idaho, USDA Agricultural Research Service and Natural Resources Conservation Service, now published by University of Wisconsin Press providing technical and practical information on growing and planting North American native plants for restoration, conservation, reforestation, landscaping, roadsides.

<http://npj.uwpress.org/>



Erythronium grandiflorum dated
1786, artist unknown

[More](#)

Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

North Coast Gardening

Subscribe to the newsletter right at the top of the pages

www.northcoastgardening.com

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/

Plants For A Future

Edible and medicinal plant database

www.pfaf.org/user/default.aspx

Portland Audubon Society

Download the monthly newsletter, The Warbler, in PDF format. Sign up to receive BirdWord in email:

www.audubonportland.org/

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/



Erythronium dens-canis by
Johann Hegetschweiler, 1826

➡More➡

Useful Native Plant Resources, continued

Soil Science Society of America

Website for soil science professionals. Offers information and links.

www.soils.org/



Dodonaea viscidiflora
(Shooting Star, Mosquito Bill)

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

This week in the woods

Free journal written by Rob Sandelin, Naturalist, Writer, Teacher (and occasional musician) in Snohomish County.

Find a link to his email at

www.share3.esd105.wednet.edu/rsandelin/NWNature/NWNature.htm

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/



Erythronium montanum by
Mary Vaux Walcott, 1925

