

GardenNOTES



NORTHWEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FALL 2008

NHS FALL PLANT SALE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, NOON TO 6:30 P.M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 9 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

ANN LEVASSEUR

FOR A GARDENER, there is nothing as uplifting as visiting a nursery. You can get quite lost looking at the latest varieties, the newest hot plants, and the creative container arrangements, and the next thing you know you're at the checkout spending more money than the weekly food budget.

The only thing better than visiting one nursery is attending a plant sale where many nurseries are lined up in a fantastic display of greenery. And that is just what you'll find at NHS's 2008 Fall Plant Sale on September 12 and 13 at Warren G. Magnuson Park in Seattle. Forty of this area's finest growers will offer a wide variety of plants suitable for fall planting, which, of course, is the best time for planting. Winter rains give the roots a good start, and by spring and warmer weather the plants are well on their way to becoming established.

Again this year, NHS is partnering with Great Plant Picks to help you select some of the best performers for your garden. GPP staff will be on site handing out brochures and advice, and vendors will make a special effort to label plants that are GPPs.

Now here is a part you can play (in addition to your big plant-shopping expedition): As you know, it takes



NHS president, Nita Jo Rountree, admiring plants she bought at last year's sale.

many people to put on a sale of this scale. Volunteers are needed to help with setting up and running the sale, as well as taking it down and cleaning up. If you haven't already signed up to work, it's not too late. It's as easy as contacting volunteer coordinator Lois Willman at merriam@scattercreek.com or 360-264-6683.

Be aware that there is a Husky football game on Saturday, Sept 13,

starting at 4:45. Even though the sale will be over by then, traffic in the University and Montlake areas will be heavy during the day. Directions to Magnuson Park via NE 65th Street are listed on page 2 and on the NHS website at www.northwesthort.org. You can also find additional information about the plant sale and the many activities of NHS at this site. ►

GROWERS AT THE 2008 PLANT SALE

- **Amazing Grasses LLC:** ornamental grasses and companions, plush perennials
- **Blue Frog Garden Nursery:** perennials, groundcovers, shrubs, azaleas, container trees
- **Botanica:** uncommon and under-used perennials
- **Bouquet Banque Nursery:** fat, juicy, healthy, 2-gallon perennials
- **Cascade Gardens:** hardy bamboos and more
- **Chimacum Woods:** beautiful healthy and unusual rhododendrons
- **Coldsprings Garden Nursery:** unusual and durable perennials and shrubs
- **DeGro Flower & Garden:** uncommon perennials and some temperennials
- **Edwards Nursery:** hardy perennials, trees, and shrubs
- **Fairmeadow Nursery:** evergreen oaks, perennials, NW native trees, and shrubs
- **Foliage Gardens:** ferns and related plants
- **Glenwood Gardens:** dwarf plants, perennials, shrubs, and conifers
- **Keeping It Green Nursery:** hardy orchids, unusual woodland plants and natives
- **Landwave Gardens:** hard-to-find specialty plants
- **Lee Farm & Nursery:** trees, shrubs, perennials, ornamental grasses, and hardy fuchsias
- **Madrona Nursery:** special perennials and some native plants
- **Mount Forest Farm:** hostas, ferns, and shade perennials
- **MSK Rare Plant Nursery:** native and rare plants
- **Munro Nursery:** shade-tolerant perennials, shrubs, and trees
- **Naylor Creek Nursery:** hostas, epimediums, asarums, and shade perennials
- **Northwest Perennials:** specializing in GPPs as well as tested and uncommon perennials
- **Old Goat Farm:** perennials for sun or shade
- **Overland Enterprises:** drought-tolerant perennials for sun or shade



The selection at the NHS plant sale will please gardeners of any age.

- **Pan's Garden:** sedums, sempervivums, and specialty perennials
- **Perennial Pleasures:** ferns, sempervivums, groundcovers, and other perennials

- **Ramble On Rose Perennials:** perennials
- **Rhododendron Species Foundation:** rare rhododendron species and companions
- **Robinwood Nursery:** eclectic selection of perennials and specialty shrubs
- **Steamboat Island Nursery:** uncommon perennials, shrubs, vines, and grasses
- **Swan's Trail Garden:** unusual perennials
- **The Desert Northwest:** desert plants, S. Hemisphere natives, subtropicals
- **The Greenery:** species rhododendrons, woodland natives, and companion plants
- **Walker Mountain Meadows:** trees, plants for water gardens
- **White Picket Gardens:** unusual perennials, drought-tolerant plants, herbs
- **Wind Poppy Farms:** grasses, sedges, rushes, water plants, and perennials

ANN LEVASSOUR

DIRECTIONS TO THE NHS PLANT SALE AT MAGNUSON PARK

NORTHBOUND I-5:

- Exit NE 65th St. (Exit 170)
- At stop sign, go straight (across Ravenna Blvd) onto 8th Ave. NE to NE 65th St.
- Turn right at NE 65th St.
- Go east on NE 65th St. for about 2 miles. At NE 49th St. the arterial bears right onto Princeton Way NE and curves back around to the left and onto NE 65th St. Continue on to Sand Point Way NE.
- Turn left onto Sand Point Way NE and go about 2-3 blocks. The park is on your right.
- Turn right into the park at the main gate. Look for signs to the plant sale. The sale will be in a large hangar on your left. There is a large parking lot just beyond it on the right.

SOUTHBOUND I-5:

- Take exit 171 for NE 71st/NE 65th Sts.
- At the stop sign at the end of the exit ramp turn left onto NE 71st St. and cross over I-5.
- You are now on NE 70th St. Go to Roosevelt Way NE (one way street going south).
- Turn right onto Roosevelt Way NE and go five blocks to NE 65th St.
- Turn left (east) onto NE 65th St. and follow directions above to Magnuson Park.

WESTBOUND ON 520 FROM THE EASTSIDE:

- As you approach I-5, get in the right lane and take the exit for I-5 toward Vancouver BC.
- On I-5 Northbound exit at NE 65th St.
- Follow directions for Northbound I-5 to Magnuson Park.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AFTER MONTHS of creating and fine-tuning, NHS has a new website design! (See the photo of the home page on the back cover). Not only is it beautiful and full of a variety of information, but it is so-o-o easy to navigate. With a quick click on any icon, the site takes you immediately to where you want to go. Our classes and events often fill as soon as they appear on the web, and in the future we will be using this site for even more postings because it's the fastest, easiest way to get information to you. Make sure to enter our web address, *www.northwesthort.org*, into your favorites menu for quick and easy access.

Also, watch for your NHS e-news for lecture announcements and event reminders. It's short, concise, and attractive. If you aren't receiving it, you may have a spam filter that doesn't allow it into your mailbox, or we may not have your correct e-mail address. To solve this, contact Karin at *nwhort@aol.com*.

Thanks go to Ciscoe and Mary Morris for generously sharing their beautiful garden in July to raise funds for the NHS endowment fund for the Miller Library. We enjoyed champagne, delicious food, and a personal tour given by Ciscoe of his exotic garden—oh-la-la! Thanks to everyone who contributed to this



Ciscoe Morris leading a tour of the exuberant garden he shares with his wife Mary to benefit NHS's endowment fund for the Miller Library.

wonderful way of supporting the library.

And thanks need to be extended to our board of directors who opened their gardens for another outstanding Meet-the-Board Garden Tour. It gives our members a wonderful opportunity to visit fabulous gardens, and it has become a fun social event where members can meet and interact with our board.

Every year I look forward to another great way to meet members—the NHS

plant sale. This event offers the opportunity to learn about and buy the most fabulous plants anywhere. My own garden is overflowing, but there's always room for one more. The best part is watching all of the glowing faces of those gardeners who have found new and favorite treasures. I hope to see you there! 🍷

Happy shopping,
Nita-Jo

~ WELCOME NEW MEMBERS ~

Martha Bargren
Ruth Bogle
Kathy Booker
Cindy Bucher
Sarah Clark

Linda Ernst
Mary Jean Gilman
Betsy Greenway
Diane Hatfield
Christy Ingle

Omie Kerr
Marcia Kindinger
Ken King & Sharon
Hempler
Nick Kristensen

Elsie Lufkin
Sally McMahan
Elaine McEnergy
Louanne Peyton
Becky Weinbaum

Julie Weisbach
Susan Wheeler
Katie Wigginton

VOLUNTEER PROFILE: WENDY WELCH

ROBIN FARRAR MAASS

MOST GARDENERS ARE aware that container gardening isn't just about petunias and geraniums anymore. But did you know that each pot we plant is a complete living system in itself, just like our gardens?

Garden designer and NHS board member Wendy Welch is passionate about planting containers organically. "Most of my containers are designed to have a good three- to ten-year life," Wendy says. In addition to the usual annuals and perennials, she likes to include a variety of trees and shrubs in the containers she designs.

"Pots are more sustainable when done this way because you're not continually buying new plants and new soil, which makes it possible to conserve the resources that go into them," she says. "Think about each plant from the time it was put into a plastic pot in a lit, heated greenhouse, watered and fertilized for months, and then shipped to you." While many of us are beginning to pay more attention to buying our food locally, Wendy believes it makes sense to buy ornamentals locally as well. She notes where plants are grown when she shops and favors locally owned nurseries which stock locally grown plants.

Wendy came to horticulture by way of theater, "looking for a more stable career," she laughs. Though she took classes at South Seattle Community College, she credits the years she worked at Swanson's Nursery with her real horticultural education. She started her own business, Wendy Welch Garden Design, in 1997 (www.wendywelchgardendesign.com). "I became obsessive about gardening pretty quickly," she says.

Wendy got involved with NHS in 2006 when Nita-Jo Rountree asked her to design a container for the NHS display "A Place to Take Root" at the Northwest Flower and Garden Show. She has been involved with the design of the NHS exhibit at the Flower Show every year since then, and became a board member in 2008. In addition, Wendy speaks regularly on gardening in containers and teaches a class on the subject at Edmonds Community College every winter.

So besides using organic soil, what does it really mean to garden organically in containers?

First (and Wendy knows many gardeners have differing views on this subject), it means not using high-numbered Miracle-Gro or other liquid fertilizers on your pots. "It's too much food for containers," she says. "It's like getting your plants hooked on steroids." The salts in these products not only dry out the soil more quickly, they also harm the microorganisms, which make nutrients available to the plant. "This leaves you with dead soil in rootbound pots which have to be watered constantly and redone every year."

Since pots are complete living systems in themselves, finding worms or the beneficial fungus, mycorrhizae, which looks like white spidery roots in the dirt, are good signs, Wendy says. She occasionally uses fish emulsion or a simple 5-5-5 organic fertilizer to perk up her pots. "But take your cue from the plants. If they look okay, leave them alone," she says.



ROCK KNIGHT

So what about the vexed question of replacing the soil in your containers every year? Not necessary, says Wendy. "You can always add fresh potting soil or organic compost to the dirt in your existing pots, but make sure it's really well mixed in."

One last word of advice. When you plant pots, use big ones. "As big as possible," Wendy says.

WENDY'S FIVE FAVORITE PLANTS

Agave parryi: My favorite rosette—beautiful grey blue—tough as nails and great in a pot. Needs to be carefully placed as the beautiful deep-red needles could be deadly.

Cedrus deodora 'Snow Sprite': Love this in the garden and in a container where it drips over the side—I discourage the leaders. Great in dry shade.

Helleborus argutifolius 'Silver Lace': A workhorse. I use this in the hottest of locations with great success.

Eucalyptus perriniana: Very blue and truly round juvenile leaves that, if allowed, become ovate when mature. Takes a full season to come back from coppicing, so I have three planted in a small circle and coppice just one or two a year.

All *Aeoniums*: Can't resist the rosette—use a lot as annuals in containers—they move inside in the winter with ease. 🌱

Robin Farrar Maass is a regular contributor to Garden Notes who enjoys writing, painting, and gardening.

GREAT FERN PICKS

SUE OLSEN



Dryopteris erythrosora, the autumn fern, is drought tolerant once established.

WHAT BETTER WAY to get started with fern gardening in the Pacific Northwest than with selections from the Great Plant Picks or the list of recommended choices from the Hardy Fern Foundation? Both offer top-of-the-line options that will give ornamental value, along with dependable weather tolerance customarily referred to as hardiness. I use this term here to include both cold resistance and heat resilience. (Not that we've had much heat as of this late June writing!)

It should be mentioned that for optimum performance, most ferns need filtered shade and good, composty, moist-but-well-draining soil. Essentially, however, they are an undemanding lot.

Polystichum polyblepharum, the tassel fern, was the first fern species to be selected by the Great Plant Picks committee. Chosen in 2003, it was a well-deserved honor as this fern offers year-round, ornamental glossy foliage that matures at 18-24 inches and easily adapts to the woodland garden. (ID hint—with only a few exceptions, all polystichums are evergreen.) When choosing a garden setting, note that this species emerges quite early in the season and prefers a consistently moist site. Other outstanding

polystichums include the dusky 18-inch *P. makinoi*, the prickly two-foot *P. neolobatum*, and the British *P. setiferum* and its many cultivars.

Dryopteris erythrosora, the autumn fern, is another highly recommended selection on both lists. It is special to me as it was the species that introduced me to the remarkable world of ferns. It, too, is an evergreen, reaching 30-36 inches. The new growth is notable for its glowing coppery-red foliage. Once established it is quite drought tolerant and can take some of our Northwest morning or late-afternoon sunshine, but, like most ferns, not that of the hot midday. Equally colorful but less common, the sunset fern, *Dryopteris lepidopoda*, is an excellent choice. The sturdy, evergreen, orange- and salmon-tinged two-foot fronds are produced throughout the summer and are especially pleasing in tandem with contrasting dark greens. In addition, there are tremendous numbers of assorted dryopteris, which, along with their cultivars, offer a multitude of options. From the dwarf *Dryopteris affinis* 'Crispa Gracilis' to the shiny two-foot *D. championii*, the sturdy 3-foot *D. crassirhizoma*, and the towering and colorful four-foot *D. wallichiana*—all are highly recommended evergreens.

Color is a special attraction on *Athyrium otophorum*, a relative of the popular Japanese painted fern. Here the 18- to 24-inch fronds present vibrant matte lime-green hues with wine-red structural venation from spring flush to autumn. Frequently considered deciduous, in mild weather the fronds spread evergreen warmth throughout the winter as well.

Woodsia polystichoides is a choice little 6-inch deciduous species for the

rock garden and is especially welcome in February when the unfurling fronds offer the promise of approaching spring. It will enjoy a modicum of sunshine so long as the roots are given a rocky run and good drainage. Other outstanding rock garden subjects include our 8-inch evergreen native, *Asplenium trichomanes*, and the creeping New Zealand alpine, *Blechnum penna-marina*, which makes a colorful rosy groundcover, especially in the sun.

Natives are, of course, inclined to be trouble free in our gardens. Imagine our woodlands without the tolerant sword fern, *Polystichum munitum*, which if rare would be greatly in demand. *Blechnum spicant*, our deer fern, is another excellent attraction, particularly suited for lime-free woodlands. Like the sword fern, it is evergreen. And most popular of all, the maidenhair, *Adiantum aleuticum*, is a well-known deciduous favorite, certainly deserving of a prominent spot in any moist woodland setting.

This is but an extremely modest sampling of the many hundreds of great ferns, native and exotic, common and rare, evergreen and deciduous, that are available for enriching our garden palette. For in depth information, visit www.greatplantpicks.org or www.hardyferns.org, or check your library or bookstore for the latest in fern books. 📖

Sue Olsen is a founding member of the Hardy Fern Foundation, the owner of Foliage Gardens in Bellevue (www.foliagegardens.com), and the author of the award-winning Encyclopedia of Garden Ferns (Timber Press, 2007). Her ferns will be available at the NHS Plant Sale in September.

AUTUMN MUSINGS

JIM FOX

FALL IS HERE—and it's about time. The bacchanal of spring is an exhausting memory. Summer's satisfying fullness is—well, passed. And now in the cool days of fall it's time to contemplate just exactly what it was the garden has done.

Being in the garden unburdened by chores, just looking at and evaluating each and every plant, is not a reward for good work. It is a just and necessary job. So fetch a notebook, sit, and note what you did or didn't like the past eight months. Perhaps the cryptomeria blocking the neighbors' backyard was the right choice after all. But that much-touted heuchera just sat, rusting like so much cheap metal—out with it! Maybe it's time to replace it with one of those two superb foliage geraniums, *Geranium phaeum* 'Samobor', with broad, soft-bristled leaves blotched by blackberry-stained spots, or *G. wlassovianum*, which has leaves that gather up all the colors of fall before it dies back.

Now is also the time to note where the evening sun sets, and to decide if there's room for an autumn-coloring tree between you and that sun. There's a *Nyssa sylvatica* tree I know, passed by hundreds of people each day, not much noticed in spring or summer. In winter a few do notice when its fine tracery condenses mists into sparkling droplets. Not until autumn does it make itself forcibly known, alive with glowing red-orange and purple colors backlit by the evening sun. People stop—to admire and to covet. Its fall show is longer and richer than any flowering cherry or

magnolia display and just as interesting as any of those beloved Japanese maples.

Asters, the epitome of autumn, had a boom and a bust in the past ten years. Colorful but troublesome, it is said. They flop. They get big. They attract mildew. True, but like friends and acquaintances, there are some with redeeming values. Four groups stand out: *Aster cordifolius*, *A. ericoides*, the *frikartii* hybrids, and *A. divaricatus*. *A. cordifolius* 'Chieftain', with broad leaves, produces an airy confection of pale bluish-lavender

flowers in full sun. The best-known ericoides are the dark-leaved cultivars 'The Prince' and 'Lady in Black'—with their good posture (no staking needed) and generous billows of small blushed flowers. The *frikartii* hybrids really belong in summer but continue flowering well into autumn, and are tough as nails given well-draining decent soils. For shady areas, *A. divaricatus* is a good

companion, with shiny, dark-colored, wiry stems lolling about holding up largish starry white flowers. An established plant won't mind droughty shade, making it a perfect companion for bergenias. (I cribbed that combo from Gertrude Jekyll. Very little is new under the *Helianthus*.) Dan Hinkley's last three or four Heronswood catalogs give a good listing of reliable asters for us, including a few of the showier New England types. To stop their flopping, trim to about one foot in early May, then, once it grows another foot, pinch off the tips. You should have a sturdier

plant. I say *should*—that is, if they got full sun and aren't fed like the Thanksgiving goose.

Chrysanthemums are inching their way back into our sights. An RHS article by Graham Rice this past year noted the better kinds. Go to the Miller Library some rainy day and read up. At nurseries and in catalogs (the only place many can be found), search for the Korean kinds for color, hardiness, and beauty, giving them the "aster cut" to make them less prone to sprawl. Japanese button types like 'Bronze Eyes' are sturdy and colorful in yellows, bronze, and warm pinks. I like the Korean type called 'Rhumba', which was bought locally, and Christopher Lloyd's 'Dixter Orange' and 'Dixter Pink' (in the production pipeline, so be patient). The elegant, narrow-petaled, pinkish, and very late-blooming 'Emperor of China' has followed me from apartment to apartment. It is floppy, but pinched and in a pot, I enjoy its late-November company and red-flushed fall leaves.

Ferns are marvelous plants for all seasons, coming into their own in fall, I think, especially the evergreen kinds which provide structure and stability to an otherwise retreating garden. I'm too ignorant about the various kinds, so on the next sunny autumn day get out your notebook and a copy of Sue Olsen's new book on ferns, pour up a rich brew of coffee or a jammy merlot, and go sit in the garden to ponder them. Perhaps you'll even realize that you've got some room for colchicums. If you do, find me and I'll recommend some wonderful varieties. 🍷

Jim Fox is a lecturer, writer, consultant, and works at an eastside nursery.



THE STORY OF PLANTS: SUGAR MAPLES

DANIEL MOUNT

IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF Michigan there is a forty-acre wood thick with sugar maples. I make a pilgrimage there as often as I can. Pilgrimages fueled by nostalgia. I have visited those trees on my parents' farm since childhood. A reverence also drives my visit, a reverence for the sugar maple itself. Sugar maples—the calendar girls of fall color—are lauded by poets, photographers, and nurserymen. They've even inspired a Canadian flag maker. But not, apparently, Northwest gardeners.

An adaptable tree, *Acer saccharum* is most abundant between the 43rd and 46th parallel, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. If you include the seven subspecies and three varieties, which some botanists retain as separate species, it has a far wider range, into the cloud forests of Guatemala and the sunny slopes of the Rockies. It is one of over 150 species of maples in Aceraceae, a family of only two genera. Most are found in China and Japan. In North America we have thirteen species, *A. saccharum* being the most famous. But Northwesterners are more familiar with this maple's sweet sap than any of its nearly forty cultivars.

The crop that needs no sowing or hoeing had been part of the native diet long before Europeans landed on this continent. According to Lenape legend, the Algonquin tribes learned to “drink” from the maple tree, *Axsinaminsbi*, from woodpeckers. Sugaring was a time of celebration called “Maple Moon,” beckoning the onset of spring. European settlers took quickly to this celebratory sugaring and the syrup's energizing effects. The high taxes on cane sugar



One of the sugar maples growing in the Washington Park Arboretum.

made the sugaring industry strong until the early 20th century. Since then production has fallen to nearly a fifth of what it was. The healthful syrup is high in potassium, manganese, and zinc. With a celebrity endorsement from Beyonce, who made the maple syrup diet popular, and the higher costs of importing, sugaring might make a comeback.

The wood, as highly valued as ever, is used for everything from flooring to musical instruments. The hard, fine-grained wood gets smoother instead of rougher with use. The Romans, who used the hard wood of their native maples for spear shafts, gave rise to the genus name *Acer*, meaning “sharp.”

So why is this tree, chosen by four states for their state tree, lauded by poets, and a perennial October calendar candidate, so seldom seen in the Northwest? Arthur Lee Jacobson lists only thirteen stately old trees, probably planted by nostalgic Yankees, in his *Trees of Seattle*. The Washington Park Arboretum has only four cultivars and three subspecies in its maple collection. Maybe the sugar maple, disliking air

pollution, compacted soil, and heat and drought, is over-shadowed by the tractable Norway maple (*A. platanoides*) and its innumerable cultivars as a street tree. Yet *A. saccharum* ‘Green Mountain’ and *A. s.* ‘Commemoration’, thick-leaved drought-tolerant cultivars with tight crowns, are ideal for street plantings. Maybe the elegant Japanese maple (*A. palmatum*) has eclipsed cultivars like ‘Brocade’, a small tree with long, red-petioled,

deeply dissected leaves. Or maybe the size is a deterrent. The record holder is 138' tall. Yet the slow growing cut-leaved ‘Sweet Shadow’ would fit nicely into a suburban lot. There are narrow forms like ‘Temple's Upright’ and ‘Newton's Sentry’, which A.L. Jacobson calls “ludicrously thin,” so why are you complaining you don't have room for another tree?

I found room and planted a seedling from my parents' grove at our farm in Carnation. I know we don't have a “sugaring” climate; yet, I look forward to watching our sugar maple spread out graceful branches and develop a dark furrowed bark. I look forward to the fog of chartreuse flowers in the spring, and a generous amount of shade come summer. But more than anything, I look forward to the legendary golds and oranges of fall and the short pilgrimage, just a glance out the bedroom window, to one of my favorite trees. 🌳

Daniel Mount writes regularly for Garden Notes, exploring the relationships between plants and people. He works as a gardener and designer in the Seattle area. You can reach Daniel at daniel@mountgardens.com.

NHS LECTURES 2

DATE, DAY & TIME	EVENT NAME	FEATURED SPEAKER	TYPE OF EVENT
<p>September 12 (Fri) Noon–6:30 p.m. September 13 (Sat) 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.</p>	<h2>NHS ANNUAL FALL</h2>		
<p>October 8 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>The Synergy that Creates Great Gardens</p>	<p>Richard W. Hartlage</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>November 12 (Wed) 6:30 p.m. Reception 7:00 p.m. Meeting Lecture immediately following the annual meeting</p>	<p>Classic Northwest Garden Gems: Japanese Maples and their Conifer Counterparts</p>	<p>Fran Sharp</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>January 14 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>My Life in Other People's Gardens</p>	<p>Steve Lorton</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>March 11 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>Mediterranean Garden Syle in the Pacific Northwest: Theory, Aesthetics, and Plant Palette</p>	<p>Tom Fischer</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>April 8 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>Landscape Lighting</p>	<p>Janet Moyer</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>May 13 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>Gardening and Sustain- ability: Natural Partners for a Stunning—and Environmentally Responsible—Landscape</p>	<p>Jeff Jabco</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>June 10 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>Success with Succulents</p>	<p>Saxon Holt</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>October 14 (Wed) 6:45 p.m. Reception 7:15 p.m. Lecture</p>	<p>What is a Garden?</p>	<p>Brooks Garcia</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>
<p>November 11 (Wed) 6:30 p.m. Reception 7:00 p.m. Meeting Lecture immediately following the annual meeting</p>	<p>Ferns for all Seasons and Reasons</p>	<p>Sue Olsen</p>	<p>Slides & Lecture Wednesday Evening Lecture Series No reservation required</p>

ELISABETH C. MILLER LIBRARY WILL BE OPEN FROM 5:00

DESCRIPTION	MEMBER /NON	LOCATION
PLANT SALE	FREE	Warren G. Magnuson Park 7400 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle
Richard Hartlage, manager of the Landscape Architecture Group at AHBL, will demonstrate how equal parts horticulture and landscape architecture create a synergy that makes for great gardens. His work crosses several styles—playful, serious, dramatic, tranquil, or exuberant—and is always unexpected. He uses materials ranging from the familiar to the newest on the market.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Fran Sharp, West Coast sales representative for Iseli Nursery in Boring, Oregon, was the sales manager of Brigg's Nursery for many years. Iseli Nursery is a wholesale grower of rare and beautiful dwarf conifers, Japanese maples, bonsai, and other ornamental trees and shrubs. Fran will show us how to use these wonderful plants in our landscapes.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Steve Lorton, the former Northwest editor and bureau chief of <i>Sunset</i> magazine, will share memories from his 33-year odyssey into gardens around the world, including those of an Eskimo on the Siberian Coast of the Bering Sea, Prince Charles, Queen Elizabeth, and many others. Steve is known for his engaging storytelling skills, so this should be an entertaining evening for all.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Tom Fischer, editor-in-chief of Timber Press and former editor of <i>Horticulture</i> magazine, will discuss Mediterranean gardening in the Northwest. When he moved to Portland in 2004 and became acquainted with the dry summers and wet winters, he developed a Mediterranean garden in his front yard. Tom will examine the origins and characteristics of "classic" Mediterranean gardening and explore how that style can best be adapted to a similar but slightly cooler and wetter climate.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Janet Moyer, nationally known lighting designer and author of <i>The Landscape Lighting Book</i> , will discuss how to anticipate and bring out the best in a landscape that is never static. Janet will show how lighting must adapt to the changes in a garden. She will demonstrate how your lighting plan needs to be responsive to both the changes that maturity and seasonal changes bring to the plantings and vignettes in your garden.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Jeff Jabco, horticulture director of the Scott Arboretum at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, will discuss how the many ideas of making a landscape more sustainable are relatively easy to incorporate into new or existing gardens. Based on the sustainable landscapes at the Scott Arboretum and in his home garden, Jeff will focus on projects and ideas that are attainable in the home landscape. Learn what many of these opportunities are and why gardeners are making a huge positive impact on the environment.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Saxon Holt, photographer of the book <i>Hardy Succulents</i> , will show a variety of succulents and talk about success stories from all parts of the country. He will demonstrate how gardeners, with a little care and understanding of how these plants grow, can overcome cold, humid, and even wet conditions to grow succulents in every zone. His beautiful photographs will demonstrate why our gardens shouldn't be without succulents.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Brooks Garcia of Fine Gardens in Scottdale, Georgia, will take you through the ideas that we call a garden. A garden is more than simply the sum of the plants. But, what is it exactly? Brooks Garcia believes "it is the experience of moving through time and space, but how we shape that space affects how we feel and the time we spend in it."	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle
Sue Olsen is the author of the award-winning <i>Encyclopedia of Garden Ferns</i> and owner of the oldest mail order nursery in the US for spore-grown temperate ferns, Foliage Gardens. Sue has been studying, photographing, and writing about ferns for more than four decades. She will share her expertise to help us select ferns for our own gardens.	\$5/\$10	NHS Hall / UW Botanic Gardens Center for Urban Horticulture 3501 NE 41st, Seattle

UPCOMING SPEAKERS

LOIS PENDLETON

October Preview

RICHARD W. HARTLAGE

THE SYNERGY THAT CREATES GREAT GARDENS

October 8, 2008

Synergy: from Greek *synergos* working together.



WHETHER IT'S THE DESIGNER and the client, the landscape design and the architecture, or the plants and the view, in a great garden all of the elements work together. At least that is true for gardens that have been created by **RICHARD HARTLAGE**, an associate principal at AHBL Inc. in Tacoma, where he manages the landscape architecture division.

Richard works with clients on the east and west coasts, designing gardens to work with each specific program. He lectures widely and his articles on gardening topics are often featured in the *New York Times*, *Horticulture* magazine, *Traditional Home*, *Pacific Horticulture*, *Garden Design*, *The Seattle Times*, and many other publications. Richard's photographs also appear in a number of publications.

In his first book, *Bold Visions for the Garden*, published by Fulcrum Press, Richard entices us to create high drama in our gardens. Through stunning full-color photographs and personal narrative, he shares his ideas on how to successfully marry horticulture and landscape architecture. Richard covers the elements of design: color, light, time, sequence, form, and texture. With humor and a dose of pragmatism, he tempts us to take a fresh approach to envisioning our gardens.

In his NHS lecture, Richard will demonstrate how equal parts of horticulture and landscape architecture create a synergy that makes for great gardens. He will draw from his diverse styles—playful, serious, dramatic, tranquil, and exuberant—to illustrate his message. He will describe materials he uses in his projects, ranging from the familiar to the newest on the market. 🌱

November Preview

FRAN SHARP

CLASSIC NORTHWEST GARDEN GEMS: JAPANESE MAPLES AND THEIR CONIFER COUNTERPARTS

November 12, 2008



FRAN SHARP, the dedicated West Coast sales representative for Iseli Nursery, will take us on a virtual tour of this fabulous nursery, and inspire us to use some of Iseli Nursery's signature plants in our Northwest landscapes.

Iseli Nursery, a pioneer in the production of dwarf and slow-growing conifers and Japanese maples, has as its slogan, "Where the beauty of nature meets the artistry of man." Known for superior quality and industry leadership, this wholesale grower provides dramatic plants for today's smaller gardens. The compact conifers, trees, and shrubs—available at independent, retail garden centers throughout the US and Canada—provide landscapes with distinctive structure, color, and texture year-round.

The Jean (pronounced "John") Iseli Memorial Garden at the Iseli Nursery headquarters in Boring, Oregon, is a tribute to the innovative plantsman who anticipated the shrinking of American gardens, started the nursery, and set it on course to produce outstanding options for smaller gardens. Jean Iseli was committed to educating others about the plants he loved. A recent expansion to the nursery's display garden showcases more than 1,500 plants—some tucked into interesting topography and water features.

Fran, formerly the sales manager of Briggs Nursery in Elma, Washington, and a long-time member of the GPP selection committee, will show us how Japanese maples and dwarf conifers can be added to our gardens to enhance their year-round beauty. 🌱

Lois Pendleton is an NHS board member and part of the education committee.

~ THANKS TO OUR 2008 PATRONS ~

The Wednesday Evening Lecture Series would not be possible without the tremendous support of our patrons.

Their generosity helps NHS provide a world-class educational program for Northwest gardeners. Thank you, patrons!

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BACKWARD BULBS

MARY GUTIERREZ

THE SEASON TO BUY BULBS is upon us. We busily frequent plant sales and nurseries to stock up on our favorite tulips, narcissi, and hyacinths; at night we study the colorful pictures in bulb catalogs. Our minds are occupied with visions of the spring display.

But don't miss the beautiful flowering bulbs that are putting on their show right now—in fall! One of the easiest, most rewarding of these “backward bulbs” is *Colchicum*, a genus known by the common monikers meadow saffron, autumn crocus, and naked ladies.

Colchicum flowers burst from the soil unaccompanied by foliage between August and October, depending on the species and microclimate. Much more dramatic than a crocus (I think), the blooms can reach four to five inches in height in shades of pale lavender, magenta, or white.

Like most bulbs (actually, it's a corm), colchicums perform best in full sun and well-drained soil. For the best display, scatter the corms through a bed of low perennials or groundcover. This technique sets off the flowers to their best advantage and hides the bare spot that remains between the time the foliage dies back in early summer and the arrival of flowers in fall.

While colchicum resembles the crocus, they are not related. Don't confuse their common name, meadow saffron, with true saffron (*Crocus sativa*), as colchicum is toxic.

Colchicum corms are available from late summer through September. In your quest for bulbs, don't forget the fall-blooming beauties! 🌸

RECOMMENDED SPECIES AND CULTIVARS

C. autumnale produces large, pale-lilac flowers in fall. Its sturdy foliage is attractive until it dies back in June—don't forget the groundcover plants.

C. 'Album' and *'Alboplenum'* have white flowers. *'Alboplenum'* has fluffy double flowers, sometimes with a pale pink cast.

C. 'Waterlily' has rosy-lilac flowers, but in a ruffly, double form. It offers extra “punch” to the fall border.

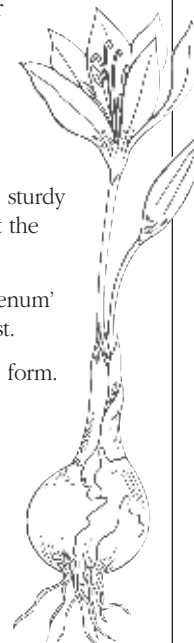
C. 'Giant' is very floriferous and the tallest of the species.

SOURCES

White Flower Farm: www.whiteflowerfarm.com

Odyssey Bulbs: www.odysseybulbs.com

Mary Gutierrez is the publisher and editor of Northwest Garden News. You can reach her at www.northwestgardennews.com.



POLITE SPREADER

KATHLEEN DEMARIA

GROUNDCOVER THUGS always seem to have similar descriptions at the nurseries: "This lovely groundcover in Phytophagaceae is sure to delight you with its soft flowers and even softer touch. This polite spreader will establish quickly in any conditions and requires minimal watering to thrive." Assuming the salesperson has seen this politeness in action, you take home a few plants, plant them in your new bed, and watch in horror as they engulf your entire garden. You spend hours freeing your shrubs and perennials from the amoeba, swearing you will never plant another groundcover. Then the weeds begin to flourish and you go shopping for a groundcover. The cycle continues.

Next time you are in the buying portion of this cycle, here are a few high-maintenance plants to avoid, as well as a few low-maintenance keepers to enjoy. Resist *Lamium galeobdolon* 'Variegatum', commonly called lamium or yellow archangel; I've seen entire ravines cloaked in this polite spreader. It roots anywhere it touches the ground, and has an amazing ability to root in the middle of another plant's crown. It currently sits on the state Class C noxious weed list, and established wild populations have been reported from Oregon to British Columbia.

Another groundcover worth second-guessing is *Pratia pedunculata* (also sold as *Laurentia fluviatilis* and *Isotoma fluviatilis*), or blue star creeper. Yes, I agree it looks cute in between your patio

stones, but once you see what unsupervised blue star creeper is capable of, you too will agree it is not fit to be released in the low-maintenance garden. It forms thick, impenetrable mats on top of other plants, choking out any light or water, causing ideal conditions for stem and collar rots of woody shrubs and perennials. In serious infestations, removal requires removing the top few inches of soil, often exposing roots of nearby plants.

A third thug worthy of warning is *Aegopodium podagraria* 'Variegatum', commonly called bishop's or goutweed. You would think the common names would tip-off the buyer, yet this voracious soil eater continues to fly off the shelves at my local nursery. If this weed's root zone is not restricted by a physical barrier, it will spread indefinitely, rooting right through anything in its way. Complete removal often results in stripping of the top layers of soil and hours of forking out remaining roots.

Many stores sell groundcover thugs that can be dangerous in our mild climate, but there are plenty of well-behaved groundcovers available. A groundcover-focused visit to your local nursery, plant sale, or garden tour will reveal several overlooked plants. *Waldsteinia ternata*, or barren strawberry, is one underused groundcover worth looking into. A member of the rose family, *Waldsteinia* grows four to six inches tall and slowly forms a mat of wedge-shaped dark green leaves that take on a bronzy hue in the fall. In early

spring, the clumps produce yellow strawberry-like flowers. *Waldsteinia* grows well in full sun to part shade and forms a dense carpet that weeds find hard to penetrate.

Another great groundcover for the Northwest is *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*, a deciduous mat-forming perennial that spreads by rhizome and slowly colonizes garden beds. *Ceratostigma* produces electric blue flowers from midsummer until frost, and its leaves turn a bright red hue not often found in a Northwest garden in autumn. One downfall to *Ceratostigma* is that it is dormant in the winter, but if interplanted with *Muscari armeniacum* (grape hyacinth) you get a year-round groundcover with two different flowering seasons: the *Muscari* begins to leaf out and form buds as the *Ceratostigma* goes dormant, and vice-versa.

Groundcovers play an important role in the health of our gardens yet are often ignored for instant-impact plants. Groundcovers protect the soil from extreme temperature fluctuations and keep weed seeds from finding spots for germination. They also prevent exposed soil from caking and becoming hydrophobic, and they abate soil erosion and compaction. In this era of resource conservation and downsizing, perhaps it is time to take a closer look at the garden from the ground up. 🌱

Kathleen DeMaria has been a professional gardener for over ten years and is currently a candidate for a Masters of Environmental Horticulture at the University of Washington. She is a Master Composter/Soil Builder and focuses her graduate curriculum on soil science and horticulture-related community education.

GOOD GROUNDCOVERS FOR SHADE

Vancouveria hexandra
Epimedium spp. and cvs.
Sarcococca bookeriana
Mabonia nervosa
Liriope spicata

GOOD GROUNDCOVERS FOR SUN

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi and cvs.
Waldsteinia ternata
Erica and *Calluna* spp. and cvs.
Helictotrichon sempervirens
Thymus lanuginosus

AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANICAL LATIN

The Philatelic Quartet

DANIEL SPARLER

AS AUTUMN APPROACHES, shadows lengthen and evenings grow ever cooler, thus signaling that it's time to head back to the classroom for a further look at botanical nomenclature. No groans, please; it won't be as tedious as you dear readers may fear, and it is bound to be more productive than succumbing to dismay at the sight of insidious blotches of powdery mildew taking their terrible toll on our hapless dahlias.

Sound educational practice mandates a brief review before delving into new material. Therefore, prior to our look at how to elicit patterns of meaning from generic and specific names of plants, let's recall where and how the names themselves are fixed. In past articles we have referred to the International Botanical Congress that meets every six years to hash out proper procedure for naming all plants. However, our little darlings are actually regulated by the International Commission on the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants, which operates under guidelines established by the IBC. The first Cultivated Plant Code was published in 1953 and most recently updated in 2004.

As to the big mama herself, the IBC has met only three times in the United States, most recently in St. Louis in 1999. The first such gathering on these shores was at Ithaca, New York, in 1926, but how many of us know that our own little corner of the world was the site of the Eleventh International Botanical Congress in 1969? Yes, thirty-nine years ago Seattle (more specifically the University of Washington) hosted 3861 international participants from 24 August to 2 September.

Seattle's moment in the spotlight was brief: *The New York Times* ran only a tiny, three paragraph article at the convention's close, its main point of interest being that the IBC voted—in the midst of the Cold War—to hold the subsequent meeting (1975) for the first time in the erstwhile Soviet Union's lovely metropolis then known as Leningrad. Even more relevant, not to mention more chilling, was the article's final sentence: "The botanists also voted to urge nations to adopt measures to control growth of population, adding that they believed there was no solution to the food problem without population control." What has changed in the intervening four decades?

On a cheerier note, in the summer of 1969 the US Postal Service issued four first-class (six cent!) commemorative stamps in celebration of the Seattle conference, and these shall provide the substance of today's introductory lesson. The quartet of stamps each featured a typical plant to represent each geographic quadrant of the country. For our beloved Northwest, it was the ubiquitous and towering Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The Northeast was dignified by the endangered showy lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium reginae*), the Southeast by the handsome but extinct-in-the-wild Franklinia tree (*Franklinia alatamaha*), and the Southwest by the spiny yet otherwise attractive shrub ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*).

A close examination of the botanical names of each of these regional natives

will shed light on themes we shall explore in subsequent lessons. The first, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, is a reminder that although generic and specific names are treated as Latin, the actual components come from a variety of sources: *Pseudo*, as we know, is Greek for false; *tsuga* is the Japanese word for hemlock trees; the specific name honors British botanist Archibald Menzies.

The name of the lovely orchid (Minnesota's state flower) derives as follows: *Cypri-* is for the island of Cyprus, where the goddess Aphrodite was especially revered, and *pedium* is Linnaeus' own translation into Latin of the Greek *pedilon*, or slipper; *reginae* means "of the queen," although which one is anybody's guess.

Franklinia is as American as apple pie: it honors Benjamin Franklin and the Altamaha (sic) River in Southeast Georgia, where it was originally found—then overcollected, resulting in its disappearance by 1803.

Our denizen of the desert favors French physician Pierre Edouard Fouquier; the generic "*splendens*" (splendid) poses no problem.

Next time we shall examine references to color, shape, habit, habitat, and other clues to be found in generic names of many of the plants we grow. 🌱

Daniel Sparler is an NHS board member who has gallantly taken on the task of un-muddying the waters of botanical nomenclature for the rest of us.



MILLER LIBRARY NEWS

BRIAN THOMPSON



World Class Horticultural Libraries

The Answer: The best horticultural library in the world.

The Question: What is the Elisabeth C. Miller Library?

RRRRNNNK! WRONG. Even in my wildest fantasy, I couldn't make that claim. Instead, the honor must go to the Lindley Library of Britain's Royal Horticultural Society.

I visited the Lindley Library this past January. Located near London's Westminster Cathedral, and not far from either the Houses of Parliament or Buckingham Palace, the RHS headquarters is much less imposing than any of these landmarks, and much younger—just barely past its first century.

Located off a modest entry hall, the library's principal public reading room is itself quite modest, certainly no bigger than the reading room of the Miller Library. Tall windows allow good natural light, and comfortable chairs are scattered amongst the bookshelves. But if your mind's image is something from *The Name of the Rose* or the University of Washington's Suzzallo Library reading room, think instead of a Carnegie Library, or any smaller, older branch of a public library.

The fun comes when you start looking at the shelves. Books on fruit trees reside here (my partner Jack was quickly absorbed with the section on bananas), along with books on other food plants. Around another corner you find what is called horticultural literature—gardening memoirs, if you

will—and even garden humor. Other shelves house more serious books, such as the floras of native plants from around the world.

But wait. I pick up a pamphlet about the library that claims over 50,000 books. Certainly not in this room! And where are the books on orchids? Or garden design? Or botanical art?

Ah-ha! There is a downstairs reading room, too. Slightly smaller and furnished with worktables instead of reading chairs, this is clearly for more serious research (you can also tell because the ceilings are lower and there are no windows). Here I find most of the subjects that were missing upstairs.

But this still can't be everything. I need more answers. So I introduce myself to the staff member at the reference desk, exchanging the secret horticultural librarian's handshake, and immediately am introduced to Barbara Collecott, the head librarian for the Lindley Library.

Barbara is delightful. Even though I hadn't made an appointment, she pulls over a couple of chairs and we are soon deep into conversation about the nuts and bolts of running a horticultural library. Like me, she's committed to making it easy for the general public to find the things they're interested in reading or researching and has



Name that library: Lindley or Miller? Submit your entries to bthomp@u.washington.edu. Winners will get an all-expenses-paid tour of the Miller Library before the next NHS meeting. (Please note: participants will need to pay their own way to and from the NHS meeting.)

developed some innovative strategies to achieve this goal. Even more exciting, she's familiar with the Miller Library and is impressed by some of our innovations!

In the course of our more than half-hour discussion, I learned that only books published after 1900 are in the two reading rooms—the rest are in backroom storage. Back there, too, are most of the nearly 500 runs of periodicals, 29,000 pieces of art, catalogs from over 7,000 nurseries and seed companies worldwide, and archives of the RHS and other papers from horticultural "luminaries" (Barbara's term).

Wow! This is a big library. You just can't tell it from the outside. After saying goodbye to Barbara, I browse the shelves some more. Almost everything is familiar. And I realize something. If you just take—say—books published after 1950, the contents of the Lindley and the Miller Libraries are very similar.

So—we do have a world-class horticultural library in Seattle. We just don't have all the backroom goodies. At least not yet. But who knows—some day!!! 📖

Brian Thompson is the curator of horticultural literature for the Elisabeth C. Miller Library.

**The Elisabeth C. Miller
Library is open:**

Monday 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.,

Tuesday–Friday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.,

and Saturday 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

(Closed Saturdays in August)

NHS BULLETIN BOARD

14TH ANNUAL ELISABETH CAREY MILLER MEMORIAL LECTURE

KATHRYN GUSTAFSON

Landscape in a Changing Environment

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2008

Lecture at 7:30 P.M., followed by refreshments
Meany Hall for the Performing Arts
University of Washington

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Kathryn Gustafson will discuss various elements that influence her world-renowned landscape designs. She will discuss well-known completed projects as well as current projects by her two firms—Gustafson Porter in London and Gustafson Guthrie Nichol in Seattle.

Invitations will be mailed out to NHS members in mid September. If you haven't received yours by the end of September, phone the Miller Library at (206) 543-0415 or email hortlib@u.washington.edu and put Miller Lecture in the subject line.

The lecture and reception are FREE, courtesy of the Pendleton and Elisabeth Carey Miller Charitable Foundation, and co-sponsored with the Elisabeth Carey Miller Botanical Garden, the Elisabeth C. Miller Library, and the Northwest Horticultural Society. A donation card for the Miller Library will be included with your invitation. 🇺🇸

Airline Miles Still Needed



IN CONJUNCTION WITH the fundraiser that NHS will sponsor at Dan Hinkley's Windcliff garden in September 2009, we hope to bring Roy Lancaster to Seattle to speak for us.

Roy has received numerous horticultural awards. Dan Hinkley calls him "one of the greatest plantsmen that has ever lived."

In order to provide business-class tickets for Roy and his wife, we are seeking a member or two willing to donate 240,000 frequent flyer miles from Alaska Airlines (for a flight on British Airways) or 200,000 frequent-flyer miles from Delta Airlines (for a flight on Northwest Airlines). In appreciation for your miles, you will be given VIP status at our events during Roy's stay.

For more information, please email Nita-Jo Rountree at nitajo77@comcast.net or call (425) 889-2023. 🇺🇸

— 2008 AUTUMN CLASSES —

September

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1:00 P.M. — 3:00 P.M.

Small Trees with Greg Graves

LOCATION: MILLER BOTANICAL GARDEN/HIGHLANDS/SEATTLE

FEE: MEMBERS \$25.00 NON-MEMBERS: \$35.00

ALONG WITH SMALL TREES, several large shrubs can be grown to cast shade or add a certain presence to the landscape. Stroll through the Miller Garden with head gardener Greg Graves to view examples of good choices for your own garden. Greg will discuss the criteria for choosing trees and shrubs for various garden locations, paying special attention to those that add interest to the garden in more than one season.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 10:00 A.M. — 12:00 P.M.

Hill-Crest Tour with Ray Larson

LOCATION: HILL-CREST/SEATTLE

FEE: MEMBERS \$25.00 NON-MEMBERS: \$35.00

NHS BOARD MEMBER RAY LARSON will be leading a tour of the gardens at Hill-Crest, the century-old residence of the University of Washington president. Ray, as head gardener for Hill-Crest, has directed extensive renovations of the 1.5-acre landscape over the last three years. During the tour, Ray will talk about some of his favorite plants and go over some of the challenges involved in renovating and refreshing a mature garden. 🇺🇸

For more information about these classes and events, visit www.northwesthort.org. To register, contact Karin Kravitz at nwhort@aol.com or (206) 780-8172.

SAVE THE DATE

2009 NHS SPRING SYMPOSIUM

Contemporary Gardening— New Garden Styles

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 2009

9:00 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

BASTYR UNIVERSITY AUDITORIUM/KENMORE

MEMBERS: \$45.00 NON-MEMBERS: \$65.00

CO-SPONSORED BY the Pendleton and Elisabeth Carey Miller Charitable Foundation and the Elisabeth Carey Miller Botanical Garden. 🇺🇸

**GARDEN NOTES
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NEW DESIGN FOR NHS WEBSITE!

Learn more about the new design and its features in the President's Message on page 3.

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