



the **HPSO**
quarterly
WINTER 2017

A PUBLICATION
OF THE HARDY
PLANT SOCIETY
OF OREGON

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front cover photo by Tom Fischer: winter-blooming
Crocus malyi 'Sveti Roc' — page 11

photo this page: parsley seedheads in the December 14 snowstorm

2017 HPSO calendar

JANUARY

SUNDAY 1st
HPSO Grants Application available online

SUNDAY 22nd
Winter Program: "Foliage First" with Karen Chapman (see page 3)

FEBRUARY

SUNDAY 12th
Gen(i)us Program: "Selecting Conifers for Size, Site, Sun, Soil" with Norm Jacobs

WEDNESDAY 15th
Open Garden Book Deadline

MARCH

SUNDAY 26th
Gen(i)us Program: "Ferns" with Thomas Johnson

FRIDAY 31st
HPSO Grants Application Deadline



APRIL

SAT 15th – SUN 16th
Hortlandia 2017 Plant & Garden Art Sale

THURSDAY 20th – FRIDAY 28th
HPSO Garden Tour: "Gardens of Savannah & Charleston"

MAY

TUESDAY 2nd
Gen(i)us Program: "Carnivorous Plants" with Jacob Farin

JUNE

SATURDAY 3rd
HPSO/Garden Conservancy Open Garden Day Tour

FRI 23rd – SUN 25th
Study Weekend 2017: "Flourish: Celebrating People, Plants & Progress" Victoria, B.C. (see page 4)

JUNE-JULY

SAT JUNE 24th - THURS JULY 6th
HPSO Overseas Garden Tour: "The Ultimate Tour of Northern France Part 1: Bonjour Normandy"

WED JULY 5th - SUN JULY 16th
HPSO Overseas Garden Tour: "The Ultimate Tour of Northern France Part 2: Bonjour Bretagne"

JULY-AUGUST

SAT JULY 22nd - FRI AUGUST 4th
HPSO Overseas Garden Tour: "Southwest England: Cornwall & Devon"

SEPTEMBER

SATURDAY 16th
Fall PlantFest
Speaker Program with Sean Hogan and Plant Sale

OCTOBER

SUNDAY 8th
Gen(i)us Program: "Hardy Cylamen" with Robin Hansen

NOVEMBER

DATE TBD
Annual Meeting & Marvin Black Memorial Lecture with guest speaker Allan Mandell

Foller's Manor, one of the gardens visited during the 2016 tour to England.



PLUS MORE!

HPSO After Hours will continue in 2017. Locations and dates are being lined up, but watch for One Green World in the Spring and Little Prince of Oregon in the Fall.

Watch for more information about added programs, and the **Open Gardens Book** listing approximately 100 member open gardens.

Interest Group activities for members include programs for the Travel Club, Seedy Characters propagation group, Crafters, and more. Find out more about these groups on the website.

Dear Readers:

I know you will be as pleased as I am when you take the time to enjoy this issue of the *Quarterly*.

As we move into a new year, I want to offer a hearty thank you to the regular writers who have volunteered their time and energy to create an article for every single issue of the *Quarterly* this past year (and some before that)—Amy Champion, Tom Fischer, Lisa Fuller, Carol Gaynor, Claudia Groth, and Bob Hyland have been dedicated, diligent and delightful to work with and produce gems for your reading pleasure.

Thank you also to all of the individual writers who have taken time to write and photograph for us, such as those in this issue—Sharon Streefer (a founding member), Jim Gersbach (known to many during the HPSO Bulletin days), and so many others. They all have my deepest gratitude for their willingness to participate.

Finally, Linda Wisner makes this publication glow with her brilliant layout in every issue! And the amazing editors and proofers—Jolly Butler, Rod Dinman, Tom Fischer, and Bruce Wakefield—save the day every single issue!

Thank you from all of us!

Annette Christensen
Editor HPSO Quarterly

ERRATA: In the Fall 2016 issue of the *Quarterly*, the open garden photos on page 1 were not attributed correctly. They were taken by Loree Bohl, www.thedangergarden.com. Loree, we apologize!

Photo at right and on inside cover by Linda Wisner, Wisner Creative



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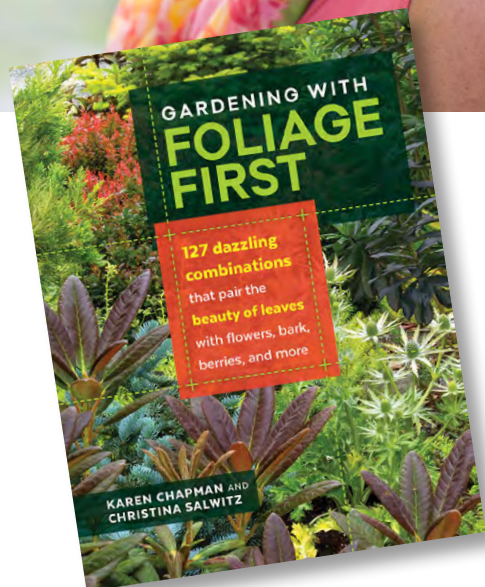
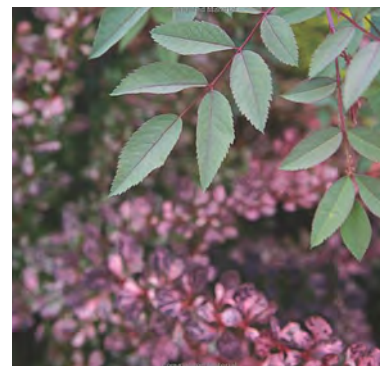
Annette Wilson Christensen, managing editor
Jolly Butler and Tom Fischer, copy editors
Linda Wisner, designer
Rod Diman and Bruce Wakefield, proofers

To view a pdf of the *Quarterly*, please
visit our website.

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www.hardyplantsociety.org

HPSO WINTER MEETING



Join us the afternoon of Sunday, January 22, for much-needed inspiration at our HPSO winter program

featuring guest speaker
Karen Chapman:
Foliage First

Sunday, January 22, 2017, 1:00 PM

Hoffman Hall at Portland State University

Doors open at 12 noon; program starts at 1pm

HPSO Members \$10; nonmembers \$20

Does your garden look exciting even when nothing is in bloom or does it just become a muddled sea of green? Learn to establish a framework using interesting foliage before layering in additional elements such as bark, berries, flowers and more to breathe new life into your landscape and containers. Award winning author and landscape designer Karen Chapman will offer inspirational ideas for all four seasons while celebrating the release of her latest book, *Gardening with Foliage First* (Timber Press, 2017)

Karen Chapman's love of gardening led her to establish her container and landscape design business, Le Jardinnet, in 2006. She writes garden-related articles for online and print publications and her work has been featured in national magazines, including *Fine Gardening* and *Better Homes & Gardens*. Karen is also an instructor for Craftsby.com and a popular speaker at garden clubs, nurseries, and garden shows across the United States. She lives on five rural acres in Duvall, Washington, where she is trying to create her dream garden—despite the deer. Her website is lejardinnetdesigns.com.

Parking Structure 3, 1631 SW 12th Avenue.

NOTE: PARKING FEES ARE NOW IN EFFECT:

\$6 per day (no longer free on Sunday)

2017 STUDY WEEKEND IS IN VICTORIA, B.C. JUNE 23-25



Study Weekend rotates on an annual basis around the Pacific Northwest.

This year, if you want to have a flourishing garden, you would do well to sign up for the Victoria Hardy Plant Study Weekend planned for June 23-25, 2017. With the provocative title “Flourish: Celebrating People, Plants and Progress,” it will be held at the Mary Winspear Centre in Sidney, B.C., just outside Victoria.

HPSO will again be hosting the event in 2019.



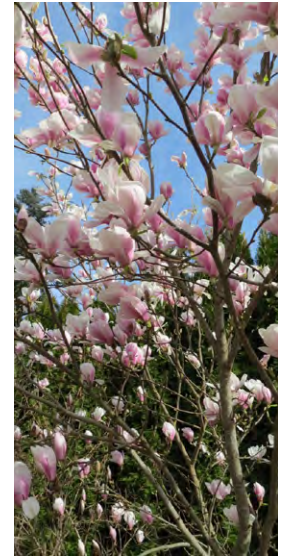
left: Paulownia tomentosa blooming with orange azaleas and geum in a Victoria garden in May. right: Lilies in a summer border.



Intense blue of the hydrangea is set off by a planting of hosta in a formal border.



Study Weekend keynote speakers Joe Swift and James Alexander-Sinclair at the 2015 Chelsea Flower Show



Saucer Magnolia in full bloom in a spring garden in Victoria.

GREAT SPEAKERS

Keynote Speakers

James Alexander-Sinclair — One of the foremost garden designers of the United Kingdom, James Alexander-Sinclair will be a keynote speaker. Alexander-Sinclair is an award-winning writer and provides a regular column in *Gardeners' World Magazine*, writes blogs for *Crocus* and for *Fine Gardening* in the USA, and contributes features to *Gardens Illustrated*, *the Daily Telegraph*, *Financial Times*, *The Garden*, and many other well-known garden publications. He has appeared on television as part of the BBC coverage of the Chelsea Flower Show and was presenter for series three of *Small Town Gardens* for BBC. Most recently he was a judge in the new BBC2 series, *The Great Chelsea Garden Challenge*.

Joe Swift, another renowned gardener from the United Kingdom, will also be a keynote speaker. Swift is a garden designer who has been a presenter for *Gardeners' World* since 1998 and has a long list of TV credits to his name. He was the host of *The Great Chelsea Garden Challenge* on BBC.

Other well-known speakers:

Tony Spencer — A writer by profession and planting designer by passion, Tony Spencer is the creative force behind *The New Perennialist*, an award-winning blog exploring the frontiers of naturalistic garden design. Deeply inspired by the work of Dutch plantsman Piet Oudolf and others, Tony currently is at work on experimental planting design projects at his country property in the rolling hills of Mono, Ontario. See www.thenewperennialist.com. Tony's talk is “**Bringing the High Line Home.**”

Egan Davis — Egan Davis is an award-winning gardener with a lifelong passion for horticulture. His diverse background includes garden design, landscape construction, botanical garden operations, and greenhouse and nursery production. He managed collections at VanDusen Botanical Garden and was the foreman at Park & Tilford Gardens. Through his outreach activities such as television, radio, print, and lectures at conferences and garden clubs, Egan has been a strong advocate for the horticulture industry. He is a well-respected horticultural educator and brings the same passion and infectious enthusiasm for gardening to his teaching. Egan will speak about “**Nurturing Gardens and Gardeners.**”

Shirley Rock — Shirley Rock has been growing hardy fuchsias for over 15 years. Shirley became a fuchsia judge in 2008 and is now the chair for the NW Fuchsia Society's Judges Group. Shirley grows over 500 hardy fuchsia varieties—all planted amongst her husband's large Rhododendron collection. Shirley will share her knowledge on **"Hardy Fuchsias to Know and Grow in the Pacific Northwest."**

Cyril Hume — Immersed in garden design and writing, Cyril Hume continues to advocate for personal spaces that connect gardener to garden to landscape. His considered response to memory, site, neighborhood, and region creates personal and individual gardens that evolve over time while continuing to honor their history. Involved in the preservation and restoration of Abkhazi Gardens, he has also consulted on garden restoration at local national historic sites including Point Ellice House and Craigdarroch Castle. His talk title is **"Downsizing: Some Double Digging in a Smaller Garden."**

Rebecca McMackin — Rebecca attended school in Victoria and is now the Director of Horticulture at Brooklyn Bridge Park in New York. Rebecca is an ecologically obsessed horticulturist and garden designer. She is the Director of Horticulture at Brooklyn Bridge Park, overseeing 85 acres of ornamental beds, forest ecosystems, meadows, wetland, green roofs, and turf areas. All Brooklyn Bridge Park landscapes are managed organically and with the aim of encouraging biodiversity. Her talk title is **"Post-Sandy Lessons in Management & Vegetation Performance."**

MARKET PLACE

As well as all these excellent speakers, there will be a Market Place with plants for sale by several local specialty nurseries. Our out-of-country visitors will be able to have Phytosanitary Inspections done on their purchases on Sunday morning. There will also be a variety of unusual garden art for sale.

The weekend will provide an opportunity for attendees to visit several special Victoria gardens. The organizing committee is working on the selection of distinctive gardens that will showcase different garden styles. Victoria is famous for its many beautiful private gardens and sharing these with visitors is one of the main attractions of the study weekend.

Selecting the gardens to be toured is the most fun for local organizers. The call has

gone out to members of both the Hardy Plant Group and the Victoria Horticultural Society for gardens that might be part of the tour. The organizers will make the decision on which gardens to include based on the number and types of gardens available.

A highlight of the three-day event will be the Festive Saturday Evening Garden Party to be held at the Horticulture Centre of the Pacific (HCP) in the Couvelier Pavillion, www.hcp.ca. Guests will enjoy an array of appetizers and be able to visit the Hardy Plant Borders in the gardens as well as the rest of the 10 acres of gardens while mingling with other garden enthusiasts. Plants and other garden items will be for sale.

This annual study weekend rotates among the Hardy Plant Groups of the Pacific Northwest, hosted by one of the groups

each year. Victoria takes its turn only once every eight years, so you don't want to miss out on this opportunity.

REGISTER EARLY!

Novice and seasoned gardeners alike are welcome to attend this much-anticipated event. Registration opens on February 1, 2017, and the cost will be \$190.00 Cdn. These study weekends are so popular that most sell out within a month after registration opens.

Registration information, updates on speakers, open gardens, workshops and suppliers at the Market Place will be available on the Hardy Plant Group website www.victoriahardyplantstudy-weekend2017.org



All photos by Joanna Drewry

welcome! TO THESE NEW MEMBERS

September-November, 2016

Many of you recently joined our ranks. We hope HPSO offers you the same gardening inspiration, guidance, and camaraderie that has sustained so many of our longtime members, and we look forward to meeting you at programs, plant sales, and open gardens.

Rachel Arjavac	Heather Hardin	Karen Pierce
Gregory Baesler	Dan Hostert	Ann Rad
Elaine Benedict	Lindsey Kerr	Rose Rushbrooke
Julie Branford	Susan Lawrence	Whitney Salas
Lisa Brooke	Carl Levin	Susan Schouten
Daniel Brown	Cynthia Mahlau	Cathleen Smith
Martin Buel	Larry Mahrt	Cindy Smith
Linda Callahan	Kristopher Marks	Elizabeth Sorensen
Dennis Carver	Fran Matson	Leslie Spencer
Mary Anne Cassin	Jadene Mayla	Jim Huffman
Jim Corcoran	Pamela McAlpine	Otto Spring
Betsy Crist	Judy McConathy	Eileen Stark
Corrine Crothers	Paula McGinity	Ken Swyt
Patt DeRousie	Sherri Melson	Anna Tong
Peg Falconer	Ken Meyer	Alvin Tong
Kathy Fisher	Elise Meyers	Sharon Vos
Pat Freeman	Brian Misso	Jaymes Walker
Jil Freeman	Shirley Morris	Elizabeth Winterbourne
Chrissy Gardiner	Steve Mullinax	Laura Zalent
Bill Gardiner	Roxanne Nakamura	Lorrie Zeller
Theresa Gilmore	Elizabeth Neish	
Daniel Goodspeed	Peggy Nelson	
Lori Goodspeed	Carol Newcomb	

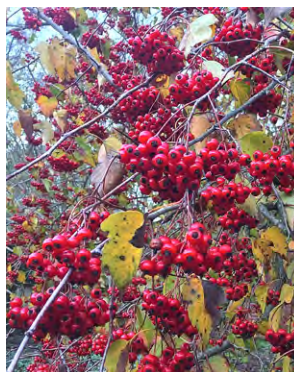
HPSO now has over 2,500 members!



Camellia sasanqua 'Yuletide'



Cornus sericea 'Cardinal' with 'Bud's Yellow' behind



Crateagus phaenopyrum



Winter wreath with *Ilex verticillata* 'Winter Red' and *Rhus typhina* fruits

Red

fires up the winter garden

by Bob Hyland

Red is commonly associated with heat, activity, passion, sexuality, anger, love, and joy. It is the universal color for stop, pay attention — “Look at me!” During winter, holiday poinsettias (in traditional red without glitter!) and *Camellia sasanqua* 'Yuletide' are quintessential “look at me” plants.

In planting design, red and its many hues can immediately focus attention on a particular element or view. With less color competition in the winter garden, chestnut bark, cardinal stems, garnet fruits, bronzy red foliage, and burgundy flowers really zing.

I am a big advocate of bold red, coral, orange, and yellow winter stem color in my garden designs. I lived for a good chunk of time in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions surrounded by a predominantly gray-brown, deciduous winter landscape for close to five months of the year. In Portland (thankfully!) winter is now a few months shorter, generally benign, and much more evergreen than back East.

A simplistic (but compelling!) winter planting that I left in the Hudson Valley consisted of copses of *Betula nigra* 'Heritage' (river birch) surrounded by thickets of *Cornus sericea* 'Cardinal', a vibrant red-twig dogwood with cardinal-red stems. I immediately understood the cultivar name after watching a male cardinal perched for hours on this dogwood's twiggly silhouette in a snowy white landscape at our former nursery—it was the perfect color match between flora and fauna! Other spectacular winter red twig dogwoods include *Cornus sericea* 'Baileyii' with bright red (carmine) winter stems (green foliage in season) and *C. sericea* 'Hedgerow's Gold', with deep garnet branches covered in season with spectacular bright golden-yellow variegated foliage.

Acer palmatum 'Sango Kaku' (coral bark Japanese maple) is a small tree standout that tones up gardens in winter with its brilliant scarlet bark. After leaf drop, the bark and twigs take on a coral-red tinge that grows deeper as winter advances. Another is *Acer rufinerve* 'Erythrocladum' (in the snake bark maple group) that shines with winter bright coral-orangey red bark. And, of course, there is *Acer griseum* (paperbark maple) with its textured, peeling, papery sheets of chestnut bark that reveal cinnamon-brown underneath. In the same vein is *Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei* 'Natchez',

which, as it ages, shouts out in the winter landscape with a bark mosaic of cinnamon-brown.

Winter fruits play heavily in my winter gardens. I favor trees and shrubs producing red fruits that don't mush and ferment quickly in cold weather, persisting well into winter as a food source for resident birds (and a source of enjoyment for us humans). A good example is the crabapple, *Malus x 'Donald Wyman'*, a small, but spreading tree that produces lots of bright red, persistent crabapples (to 3/8" diameter). A few other red-fruited crabapples with the same qualities are *Malus sargentii* and *M. 'Jewelberry'* (both better suited for small gardens) and *M. 'Sentinel'* a narrow, upright tree for tight spaces.

On Portland streets, *Crataegus lavalleei* (Lavalle hawthorn), *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (Washington hawthorn), and *C. viridis* 'Winter King' turn my head in December and January. All of these hawthorns produce abundant, showstopping clusters of red to orange-red fruits that ride well into winter. A bonus is their toughness and adaptability to our summer dry climate.

Evergreen English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) produces the quintessential holiday red berry in Pacific Northwest gardens. While here to stay, natural resource managers and gardeners alike are concerned about this holly species spread in natural areas, parks, and national forests. In my own garden, I see the pervasive germination of seedlings from a female English holly that came with our northwest Portland house five years ago. But how I love this spiny evergreen laden with red, look-at-me fruit from November through March and the birds that slowly peck away at them.

Truth be told, I much prefer deciduous hollies like *Ilex verticillata* 'Winter Red', 'Red Sprite', and 'Sparkleberry'. Small white blooms mature into vivid red fruit after leaf drop in the fall. Deciduous hollies need a late-blooming male variety planted nearby in order to produce berries and they grow best in soils that retain moisture.

Viburnums are versatile, garden-worthy shrubs and consistently in my arsenal of winter red-fruits. In our garden *Viburnum opulus* 'Exuberant' displays bunches of red fruit

around our front deck after the most glorious fall foliage display. Another favorite is *Viburnum setigerum* known as the tea viburnum because its leaves were used by Chinese monks to make a sweet medicinal tea. While I'm not steeping its leaves, I do delight in this viburnum's fat clusters of bright red berries that often weigh down branches.

Let me not leave out another red knockout for winter gardens. *Nandina domestica* (heavenly bamboo) in its many forms provides lacy evergreen foliage turning brilliant shades of red in autumn, topped by clusters of red berries. My new favorite selection is Sienna Sunrise ('Monfar') with its intense fiery red new foliage and red highlights through winter.

Lower to the ground, I patiently wait for hellebores to pull me from winter into spring. Among my favorites is *Helleborus* Winter Jewels 'Cherry Blossom' with its luscious large, semi-double blooms of rich pink with deep, cherry red centers

Towering above, dark red varieties of *Camellia japonica*, always remind of Alice in Wonderland and the Queen of Hearts. A sign of promise...just in time for Valentine's Day!



Bob Hyland is a Portland-based plantsman, garden designer, and vice president of HPSO. hylandgardendesign.com



spray-painted *Allium schubertii*

Photos by Bob Hyland, Hyland Garden Design



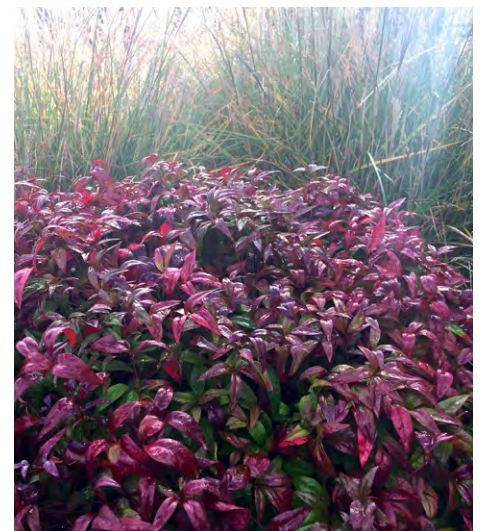
Hamamelis x intermedia 'Diane'



Ilex verticillata 'Winter Red'



pots with *Anemanthele lessoniana*



Nandina domestica cultivar

My Mother, the Gardener

article and photos by Sharon Streefer

Some of my earliest memories include my mother on her hands and knees weeding the primrose bed. We had rhododendrons, roses, and peonies; but she claims she was never a gardener until much later in life. Now she is 95 years young, and her new helper, Gary, has just expanded her flower beds.

This was a backyard garden planted 16 years ago when she, recently widowed, moved from Auburn to Longview, Washington, to be closer to her sister and me. One of her first projects was to have the lawn dug up around the perimeter. Soil was delivered, tilled in, and a transformation began. The frame was a standard six-foot wooden fence on three sides, her first ever, since she had lived on larger properties before where fences tended to be wire or hedges – nothing that acted as a backdrop to her plantings. She had sold a house with a view of Mt. Rainier. Her new view would be her garden.

In that old Mt. Rainier garden she held annual plant sales. My dad and aunts and uncles pitched in to help set up sawhorse tables in the driveway, then stayed around to kibitz with the buyers. She sold most everything and made enough at those sales to support her habit. The new Longview garden, with small shrubs, trees, and perennials, was a long way off from having enough material to divide for selling. Mom figured she would kick the bucket before she had to worry about such things. But she stuck around.

The plants grew, and suddenly she found herself potting things up. A large covered deck provides space for her to divide and pot small plants, dry the seeds she has collected, and connect with the process of gardening. But she no longer had a crew to manage a sale in the driveway. By that time, I was living in the Woodstock neighborhood of southeast Portland, and participating in the annual plant sale to benefit the Woodstock Community Center. Mom's plants filled my Subaru and made the trip to Portland. Eventually there were too many, and I was weary of finding a place to dispense with all those plants. There had to be another way.

One fall day she called a number for the local garden club. Yes, they would be interested in selling her plants. They would contact her the following spring. The garden club, accustomed to selling small starts for vegetables and annuals, was not prepared for truckloads of gallon pots filled with lush perennials. Once the club leaders recovered from shock, they set a date for their sale and happily removed the product of Mom's labors from her yard. The sale brought in a lot of money. Mom joined the garden club, the club continued to have annual sales, and my mother had an outlet for her fever. She had never been able to throw a plant away. Why start now?



annual plant sales





Plants were crowding each other out, or reaching for the sun. It was time to expand the beds. "At my age?" she said, laughingly, when I proposed the idea. "Just slice out a little of the lawn, curve it to match the bed across the way, and you'll have a bit more space for planting," said I. But when it came the day to mark out the new edge, she had already graduated to bigger schemes. This would not just be a slice of lawn or a small curve to match the bed across the way. This became a major expansion, yielding a good two feet to her longest sunny bed and expanding others for "balance."

We started by dribbling white flour to mark the proposed edge. Once satisfied we had it right, we sprayed a line of Day-Glo orange paint that Gary would have no trouble following. There was a day when I would have removed that turf. No longer. We are both grateful to have help. This

Years of digging, tossing bark dust, and dividing plants has taken its toll. Bone-on-bone shoulders make it nearly impossible for Mom to be digging around in the soil. Balance not being quite so good as it used to be, she uses a rolling walker to get around, and she manages to deadhead and even plant a few small things here and there. She leaves the big jobs to my sister, her increasingly important garden helper, Gary, and me.

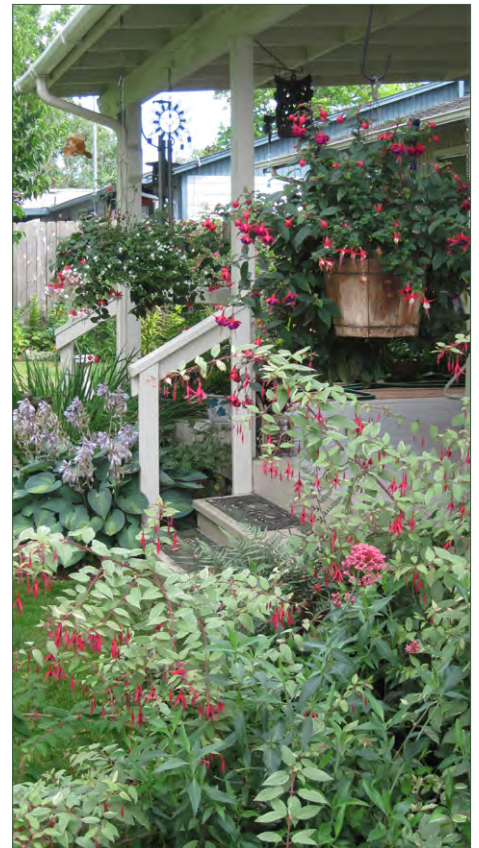
But years also turned those small shrubs and trees into large ones. The space for perennials became limited. Too much of the space had become shaded.

winter a mature sweet gum was removed from the parking strip out front. Gary proposed that the turf be used to fill in where the tree stump had been removed. It's done. He removed and replaced the turf, tilled in new soil, and the expanded beds are now ready for planting. It's a joy to behold.

When my mother rises in the morning, one of the first things she does is to walk out onto her covered deck. She surveys the garden (always more work to do, she fusses), notes whether the bird feeder needs topping up, and checks to see which pots on the deck need watering. Her small dog, Lucie,

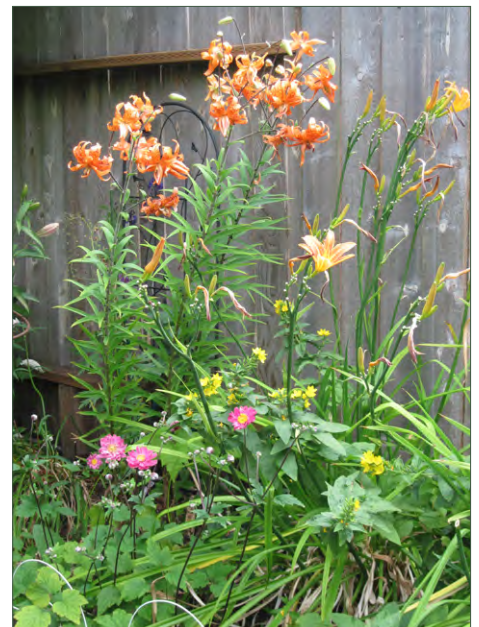
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a spaniel-Pekinese mix about the same age as Mom, most often joins her in this ritual. Hostas, hellebores, and large showy ferns emerge from carpets of pulmonaria. Fuchsias and lilies are dominant features, and, with workhorses like *Lychnis calcedonica* (Maltese Cross) and *Monarda*, make sure she has non-stop hummingbird activity.

The garden gives a reason for being. It is her way of keeping track of the seasons, and sharing with others of her ilk. Her "ilk" is people like us who have never seen a garden we couldn't love. Or one we couldn't make just a little bit bigger, no matter what birthday we're celebrating.



Species Crocus



Crocus sieberi subsp. *atticus* 'Stunner'



Crocus corsicus



Crocus malyi 'Sveti Roc'



Crocus chrysanthus 'Blue Dream'

Don't get me wrong—I have nothing against the fat, hybrid Dutch crocuses that pop up in mid-spring, brightening lawns and borders with their cheerful cups of silky violet, vivid lavender, or egg-yolk yellow. But my heart belongs to their wild, more delicate kindred, which can begin blooming as early as January and really hit their stride in February, just when we desperately need a dose of color. I've been experimenting with these gems for over a decade, and have yet to encounter one that failed to charm.

The most protean—and the easiest to find in catalogs—are the many forms of *Crocus chrysanthus*, which occurs in the wild throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Although chrysanthus means golden-flowered, there are cultivars in every possible variation of yellow, white, and lavender. Personally, I lean toward the pastels, such as 'Cream Beauty' and 'Blue Pearl' (I grow an exquisitely pale form called 'Blue Dream'), but I can't deny the appeal of those selections in which the exteriors of the sepals are marked with a contrasting color. In 'Zwanenburg Bronze', the markings are a warm brown against bright yellow, while in 'Prinz Claus' they're dark violet against white.

Crocus sieberi hails from Greece, Macedonia, Albania, and Bulgaria, and has been divided into three subspecies: *atticus*, *nivalis*, and *sublimis*. The selection of subspecies *atticus* called 'Stunner' is the first crocus to flower in my garden, always appearing before the end of January. A prolific bloomer, it bears mid-violet flowers veined with darker violet. Flowering just a bit later—but every bit as prolific—is 'Bowles' White', which takes only a few years to spread into an extensive carpet.

With its narrow, elongated white petals and sepals, *C. malyi* is intriguingly different from its more cuplike cousins. But the wow factor with this species is entirely due to its large, golden anthers and feathery red-orange stigma. The selection I grow is called 'Sveti Roc', after the location in the Croatian Velebit mountain range where it was found.

Crocus corsicus (guess where it comes from?) is practically off the charts when it comes to charm. The three inner

petals are a pleasant, if not extraordinary violet; the outer sepals, however, bear dark violet zebra stripes against a white background. Even when the flowers are tightly closed, it's a stunner.

If you have a taste for the exquisite, try growing *C. abantensis*. A peerless jewel from northwestern Turkey, it's the only species I'm familiar with that (in its best forms) approaches a pure, pale blue. Quite ravishing. It's a wee thing, though, so plant it where you can easily see it.

As you may have surmised, many of the species I've described are native to the Mediterranean basin. This works in our favor, because the plants thrive in a winter-wet, summer-dry climate. I grow all my species crocuses in a raised, south-facing bed mulched with crushed quarter-ten stone and they seem to like it—most of them have increased significantly with minimal attention. The only pests I've had to contend with are slugs and cutworms. The former are kept at bay with repeated applications of Sluggo; the latter meet their doom during nocturnal forays with a flashlight and a pair of scissors. Snip! It's disgusting, but effective. Fortunately, our local squirrel population has never developed a taste for crocus corms. I don't know if they're overfed or just plain dumb.

It might be objected that, Oregon winters being what they are, crocuses rarely get to display their full beauty, since they open only during sunny weather. To which I would reply, many of the species are as gorgeous when tightly furled as when open. And when those rare bright days do come around, well, it's as though all of nature is smiling.

■■■
*Note: For more information about species crocuses, consult *Crocuses: A Complete Guide to the Genus*, by J nīs Rukš ns (Timber Press, 2010), or visit the Alpine Garden Society's Crocus Pages: <http://www.alpinegardensociety.net/plants/Crocus/>. A good source of some of the rarer species and cultivars is Rare Bulbs Nursery in Latvia (they ship to the U.S.): <http://rarebulbs.lv>.*

A GARDEN PERSPECTIVE

The Garden in Adolescence

by Jim Gersbach

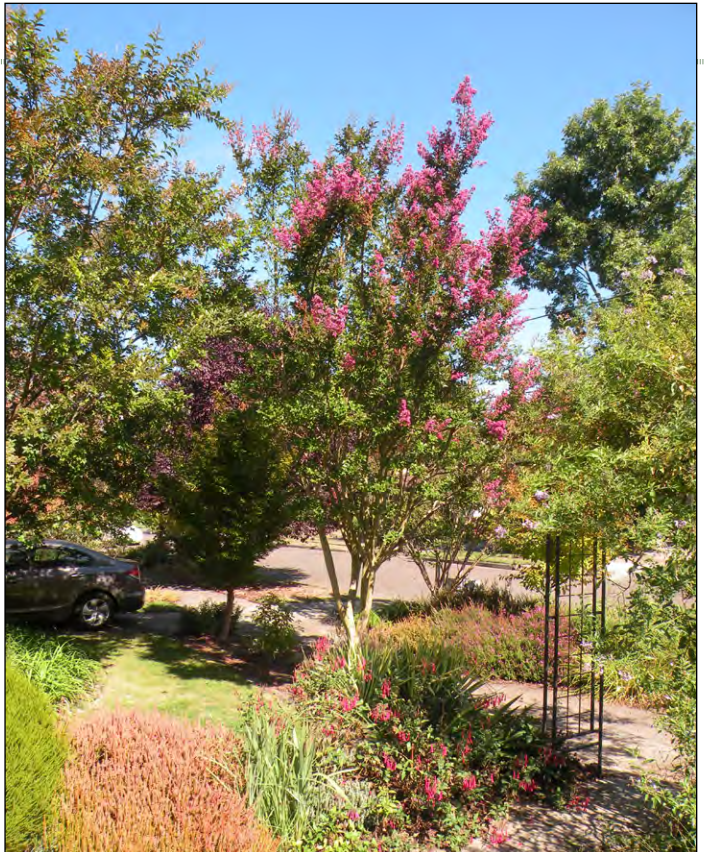
There are scads of magazines, TV programs, and websites geared to planning and conducting your wedding. Far fewer media advise on how to keep that marriage vibrant years after the honeymoon. So, too, the horticultural world is bursting with advice on how to plan or start a new gardening project but offers little on what to do when your garden is long past its infancy and is heading into adolescence.

After 15 years of living with a garden I created around my home in northeast Portland I find myself in exactly that situation. Here are some of the insights I've gained from wrestling with issues presented by the teenaged garden.

1. You get to reap what you sowed.

Years after brilliant brainstorming was directed at turning that blank slate of a back yard into a dream garden, one can now—for better or for worse—see how well one's vision worked out. For example, when I moved in I removed a poorly maintained deodar cedar because it buried the yard and roof gutters in an unrelenting cascade of discarded needles and sharp seeds. Sweltering through my first shadeless summer, I resolved to restore some of the missing shade with new but tidier trees, inclining to exotic rarities, such as *Poliiothyrsis sinensis*, *Euptelea pleiosperma*, *Meliiodendron xylocarpum*, and *Eucryphia x nymansensis* 'Nymansay'. A decade and a half later, there is enormous satisfaction in standing on a hot afternoon in the cool shade of those uncommon trees as they reach above the roofline.

The exuberance of early plantings may need to be toned down in the adolescent garden with a bit of pruning and careful editing.



One of the most pleasing parts of the maturing garden is the growth of saplings into trees, like this Zuni crape myrtle.

Likewise, the spindly little hebes, heaths, and heathers I paired to provide contrasting foliage effects have filled in and now flow together pleasingly.

2. Success can fade

Some ideas turn out great. However, plants are living things. Time takes its toll, turning triumphs into overdue curtain calls. The more short-lived the plants, the sooner their replacement becomes necessary. One example has been my rock roses *Helianthemum nummularia*. I love the cultivar 'Henfield Brilliant' for its burnt-orange flowers and gray foliage. With gratifying speed 'Henfield Brilliant' filled a hot corner of the front planting strip. To my chagrin, it proved to be the James Dean of the floral kingdom, living fast and gloriously but dying out after all too short a time. Although I replace it every few years, ongoing obligations like that should be weighed against the cost and effort. If the rewards don't balance out the replacement responsibility, find something you like that will last much longer.

One plant that was once perfect for where I planted it but is no longer is *Helienium autumnale* 'Moorheim Beauty'. Originally as tall as everything in the same garden bed, I could easily see its late summer reddish-brown blossoms while 'Moorheim



Beauty' could bask in the sun like a good prairie plant yearns to. As the years have sped by, however, it has been overtopped by taller plants. What few flowers it can put forth these days given the limited sunlight reaching it are almost completely hidden. A humane extirpation awaits.

Another plant that performed superbly for years was *Erica arborea* 'Estrela Gold'. New growth on this slow-growing tree heather is a soft gold that contrasts nicely with the older chartreuse foliage. Originally densely branched to the ground, the inner foliage has died out, leaving more icky gray dead matter than living leaves, spoiling the shrub's look. It's finally time to bid a fond farewell and consider what to replant in its stead.

3. Mistakes get amplified

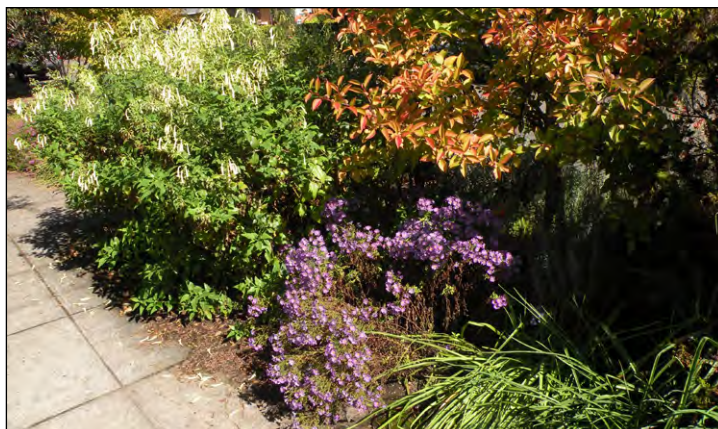
The flaws in some of my more exuberant ideas have become more painfully obvious with time. Like letting the rampant spreader *Crocasmia* loose in a garden bed. Before long, I saw how they overran everything around them and even threatened to invade the neighbor's yard. I spent many a weekend digging up thousands of crocasmia bulbs that proliferated from the few I planted years earlier. I had to sift every last bulb out of the soil with a colander to finally eradicate these rampaging South Africans. Beware – if the literature says something may "freely reseed" or "spreads easily," it WILL.

4. You turn into an editor

Planting a garden is like being a writer cranking out first drafts – we want to create so much, to explore all the possibilities our gardens might have in store. But caring for a garden that has been under way for some time is all about paring down what's already there so it doesn't become a tangled mess competing for space and light.

Aster 'Tonga' in front planting strip. As plants have time to grow to fill their allotted spaces they give the garden a fuller look.

Far right: Individual plants tend to merge into pleasing contrasts of color and form as a garden matures.



As perennial clumps multiply, they create denser flower displays, such as this autumn-blooming *Kniphofia* 'Yellow Cheer'

It's tough to stand over a treasured plant and act as the avenging angel, banishing it from your Garden of Eden. But becoming judge and executioner at times is crucial to helping an adolescent garden transition into a well-proportioned maturity.

An example from my own garden is Golden Spirit smoke tree (*Cotinus coggygria* 'Ancot'). I spent far too much on a one-gallon pot of this must-have plant about eight years ago. I stuck it into the sunniest spot left in my back yard. Its yellow foliage looked great against my purple-leaved heucheras and *Eucomis* 'Sparkling Burgundy'. And it flourished. So much so that eventually the golden leaves were so far above the purple perennials that the exciting contrast in leaf colors was no longer apparent. Catching sun all day, the leaves now scorched. Worse yet, it grew to block the view from the house of my beaked stewartia (*Stewartia rostrata*) when it was flowering in spring or flaming into fall color. Perfect as a three-foot plant, at 12 feet Golden Spirit was just a lanky,

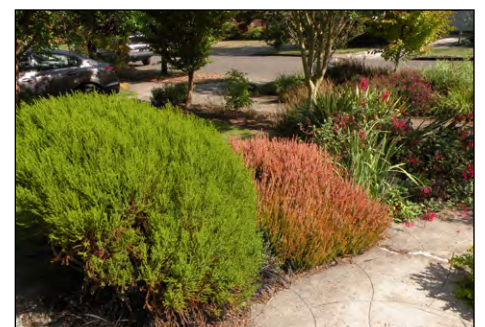
fumbling Golden State Warrior causing havoc in the garden. So out came my saw and down it came.

Removing problematic plants is not the only form of editing a 10- to 15-year-old garden could benefit from. If you are lucky enough to have a tree that forms beautiful bark, such as my *Stewartia pseudocamellia* and *S. monadelphica*, you'll want to prune off the lower limbs as the tree grows taller so you can reveal the lovely exfoliating trunk. The same is true for Persian ironwoods and kousa dogwoods. Many tall shrubs, such as beauty bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*) and elderberry (*Sambucus*), need old stems cut to the ground as they become old and woody, allowing newer, healthier shoots to rejuvenate the plant.

With those tasks accomplished, one can sit back in the maturing garden and admire how one's early dreams have awakened into today's pleasant reality.



Jim Gersbach tends a teenaged garden in northeast Portland where he cultivates trees and other plants hailing from six continents.



Gossler Farms: Not Your Average Nursery



Roger Gossler in front of one of his favorite witch hazels, 'Jelena'.



'Grace' smokebush aglow in the Gossler Farms Nursery display gardens.



"Here's something you've got to see." It was a cool, cloudy October day at Gossler Farms Nursery in Springfield, Oregon, and I was taking photos in the lush display gardens there. Earlier, Roger Gossler had given me a tour of the grounds; now our paths crossed again, and he'd thought of something else that he didn't want me to miss. We ducked into a hoop house. There inside the door sat a crop of Plump & Plentiful Purple Giant beautyberries with shocking, fuchsia-colored autumn foliage. Beautyberry (*Callicarpa*) is grown solely for its metallic purple berries—or so I'd thought. I'd never seen a *Callicarpa* with stellar fall foliage, let alone one in this flamboyant shade of raspberry-pink.

Clearly this wasn't your average beautyberry, but then again, Gossler Farms isn't your average nursery.

Over the years, the Gosslers have amassed an exquisite collection of out-of-the-ordinary plants, making them available to local customers at their nursery and to customers across the country through their mail order business. For example, Gossler Farms was the first to introduce the incomparable, English-bred 'Grace' smokebush (*Cotinus*) to an American audience, in 1993. 'Grace' was aglow in the display gardens when I visited, its paddle-shaped leaves the color of hot coals. "I don't think

it gets much better than that," Roger said, as we paused to admire the blazing shrub. I had to agree. I'd fallen hard for this plant long ago and had bought one for my new garden at PlantFest 2015.

From its earliest days in the ornamental nursery business, Gossler Farms has earned a reputation as a source of choice, uncommon plants. Roger's grandparents bought the property in 1948 to grow peppermint for Wrigley's gum and sweet corn for Agri Pack, and while they continued to grow these crops until 1985, the family began to dabble in nursery stock in the 1960s, and from the very beginning the Gosslers' woody plant palette proved to be quite sophisticated. Roger showed me the one-page listing of their first mail order offerings, which even in 1968 included such gems as *Magnolia sieboldii*, *Acer rufinerve*, *Davidia involucrata*, *Franklinia alatamaha*, *Parrotia persica*, and four species of *Stewartia*.

The Gosslers' catalog became more expansive as they met other avid gardeners and nursery owners. One person who profoundly influenced them was the late Jane Platt of Portland. Jane got the gardening gene from her father, Peter Kerr, whose grand garden you may know by its current name, the Elk Rock Garden at the Bishop's Close.

Jane was a passionate plant collector, and when she heard of a new nursery two hours south of her home in the West Hills, she went down to Springfield to check it out. Happy with what she saw, she asked

the Gosslers if they delivered. They hadn't considered making deliveries, but said yes, and in Roger's words, "The best thing we ever did was to deliver to Jane Platt." The Gosslers were amazed when they saw Jane's

garden, not just because of the diversity of plants it contained, but because Jane had such a good eye for putting plants together. They learned from each other and became great friends. *Fothergilla gardenii*



'Jane Platt', named and introduced by Gossler Farms, is an enduring tribute to that friendship.

The late J.C. Raulston was also a friend of the Gosslers and supplied them with countless new plants to trial. Dr. Raulston was the director of the arboretum at North Carolina State University until 1996, when a car accident cut his life short at the age of 56. He was a tireless champion of plants, always searching for new plants and working to get the best ones made available to the public. He lectured and traveled extensively and led many garden tours.

Roger recalled one Raulston tour that visited Gossler Farms. "J.C.'s tours were intense," he told me. "They started at 6:00 a.m., and it was one garden after another. When the bus pulled up here, people got out and took off in every direction. J.C. yelled, 'Hold it! Get back here! I haven't introduced the owners!'" Roger said that when he later visited North Carolina, Raulston warmly invited him along on a garden tour that he was leading there. "I got to race around Chapel Hill-Durham like I was one of the group," he said. The extremely fragrant *Abelia chinensis* is one of Raulston's gifts that you can find in the Gossler Farms catalog.

Today Gossler Farms Nursery is best known for its magnolias (the 2016–17 catalog lists 65 varieties). Rhododendrons (57 varieties) are another specialty, and the witch hazel, or *Hamamelis*, collection (43 varieties) is among the most extensive you'll find anywhere. An assortment of other choice trees and shrubs, along with an array of mostly shade-loving perennials rounds out the selection. I noticed their *Epimedium* section has grown to 25 taxa. Might another obsession be developing?

I got to do a little shopping before heading back to Portland, and the first thing I picked up was a signed copy of the Gosslers' excellent book, *The Gossler Guide to the Best Hardy Shrubs* (Timber Press, 2009). Written by Roger, his brother Eric, and his mother Marjory ("Marj"), it's a goldmine of information based on their 40 years of growing experience in the Willamette Valley.

I also nabbed an intriguing blueberry-like shrub called *Zenobia pulverulenta* 'Blue Sky', which I've never seen offered anywhere else, a threadleaf nandina I'd been



The uncommon *Disanthus cercidifolius* lights up a shady border with a rainbow of fall color.



Purple Giant beautyberry surprises with fuchsia-colored autumn foliage.



This katsura tree (*Cercidiphyllum magnificum*) is Roger's favorite tree in the entire garden.

hunting for, and a 'Jane Platt' fothergilla. And I certainly couldn't leave without one of those crazy Purple Giant beautyberries.

If you're a diehard gardener and you're going to be in the Springfield/Eugene area, Gossler Farms Nursery is a must-see. Just be sure to call ahead at 541-746-3922 to make certain that

someone will be around to help you. Roger also brings a sampling of his wares to many local plant sales, including Hortlandia and PlantFest. Of course, you can always order online at <https://secure.gosslerfarms.com>.





Ragged edges of slug or snail feeding



Neat, clipped edges of cutworm feeding



Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*)

Claudia Groth is an HPSO member, technical writer, and horticultural lecturer on soils, integrated pest management, and beneficial insects.

Slugs and Snails Take Blame for Winter Cutworm Damage

by *Claudia Groth*

The cold weather is upon us. Leaves were raked up and mulch was spread. If we notice holes in our winter interest plants, slugs and snails get the blame. After all, they are the cool-season pests. Right? Frequent warmish periods in colder winter weather allow them the freedom of the garden, while the rest of the garden critters—pests and beneficials alike—are asleep. Enter the Winter Cutworm, competing for the cool-weather territory of the slugs and snails.

Also called the Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*), this relatively new pest was first discovered in Oregon in 2001. It is named for a golden set of wings, not seen when the adult moth is at rest but flashy when it is in flight. A strong flyer, it may have flapped its way from Europe to Canada in about 1979, then headed west.

However, it is not the moth that is the destructive form, but the 1½-inch, grey-green larvae. On its trip across the continent, this cutworm has become a pest of agricultural crops, including wheat, alfalfa, and rye. For Oregon home gardeners, damage has been seen on ornamentals, late-season vegetables, and lawns.

With these quite different pests active in our fall and winter months, how do we protect garden plants? The first job is figuring out who the enemy is. Slugs, snails, and the Winter Cutworm are all active at night. We can certainly grab our flashlight and rain gear to turn over leaves and root through mulch after nightfall in order to capture the culprit.

There may be an easier way. These two types of critter leave very different damage behind, and by understanding that damage we can often figure out which pest is the problem.

Cutworms are chewers. Their mouths are designed to clip off pieces of vegetation and swallow them. They frequently grasp the edge of a leaf between their front legs and start to eat. Unlike our own up-and-down biting, the cutworm jaws move from side to side, in a toddler's clapping motion. This action leaves a somewhat scalloped, clean edge, as the cutworm eats.

Slug and snail feeding relies on a rough "tongue." This tongue, or radula, extends out to scrape the surface of a leaf, and some of the material comes loose. The hundreds of sharp "teeth" on this tongue are arranged in such a way that the food moves to the back of the mouth and down the throat. The scraping action is not the neat biting of the cutworm. The damage slugs and snails leave behind is ragged, making the holes or the entire leaf look a bit tattered.

The characteristic slime left behind by slugs and snails is certainly telltale, though it may not always be visible, especially on winter-wet leaves.

The first step is determining which garden marauder is doing the damage. Now you can decide to take control measures or remove the vulnerable plant. Check with local nursery staff or a Master Gardener for help in choosing a strategy that will work in your yard.



VOLUNTEER PROFILE *by Lisa Fuller*

Some of our members come to HPSO through fascinating and complex paths, bringing with them rich and vital talents and passions that can bring sunlight into some of the darkest corners of the forest.

Catherine Trzybinski's fascinating journey into the magic of nature, by her reckoning, began while trekking multiple times along the Appalachian Trail in her youth with her father. Perhaps wary at first, she soon embraced the intimacy with the unaltered environment and the abundant wildlife. As you will see, this has become a theme to live by.

Fast forward to a Master in Fine Arts at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in 2002, where a concentration in sculpture (clay and fiber arts) led to intensive exploration in paper-making and a stunning six-year grant project between 2002-2008 called the "Open Book Peace Project." Catherine created and spearheaded the effort to bring more than 25 non-profit organizations and others, previously unheard, into a dialogue about peace. The result was the hand making of a sculptural book with the common denominators of the natural world and the seeking of peace. Catherine cited that her experience with the Elders of the American Indian Center of Chicago and their

garden was a "most memorable and profound" experience during this time.

The project involved countless workshops, discussions, and field trips, and the gathering of all manner of natural materials to make paper, which became a continuous book of peace ideas inspired by nature herself. In turn, this work engendered a continuing fascination with the inner workings of plants and planted the seed for her future career. The book project led to a stint as the community leader of the Chicago Conservation Corps and then a move to the west coast for an artist residency program in a remote part of the Olympic Peninsula.

Catherine relocated to Portland to join her husband Chris in 2010 and began classes at PCC Rock Creek in landscape design, focusing on permaculture and healing gardens. Activism, community-based experience, social and environmental responsibility, and volunteerism all informed her studies and choices in career development. As a member of the Association of Professional Landscape Designers, she is part of its sustainability committee and is an active advocate in the business community to bring these topics to the public. We discussed the pivotal studies done on "nature deficit disorder" and ways she reaches people

to raise awareness and participation in horticulturally focused programs.

In August 2015 she launched her landscape design business EIA Studio, which concentrates on residential landscape design and sculptural, ecologically-integrated arts. Her practice is focused on creating viable habitats of low-maintenance native plants, bio-diverse meadows, and edible urban farms.

On their own one-third acre in southwest Portland, she and her husband Chris have accomplished a great deal, solving drainage problems by installing rain gardens and practicing the tenets of permaculture with natives, edibles, herbs, and a fine assortment of chickens and rabbits. Catherine's sculptures link spaces and plants. Their garden has been designated a "silver-certified" backyard habitat and is on its way to "gold"! Their garden is a cherished laboratory of study and provides the ongoing satisfaction of practicing a passionate desire to improve public perception of the true value of our landscapes. "Plants offer us so much," is her clear and focused mantra, "and a place for all species to be at peace."

Catherine and Chris joined HPSO in 2015. She has found the Open Garden season a great opportunity to meet dedicated gardeners and to study their landscape solutions and challenges. Her first volunteer assignment with HPSO was working with the botanical display committee for the Fergus Fair lecture; and Catherine has joined the Library committee to offer her talents and interests in vintage garden books and restoration. We certainly welcome her enthusiasm for reaching out to the community, especially youth, and we hope that she'll find many opportunities to share her skills with us!



Catherine Trzybinski



GRANT PROJECT:

Create a Green Roof

by Thomas Keaton Whittaker,
a senior at Wilsonville High School

The Green Roof Outdoor Classroom originated as my Eagle Scout service project at the CREST garden in Wilsonville. CREST is the Center for Research in Environmental Sciences and Technology, an environmental education center operated by the West Linn-Wilsonville school district and serving students in grades K through 12, as well as teachers and members of the community.

The project started in the fall of 2014. I had finished my Boy Scout Board of Review for the rank of Life Scout, and I needed to cast around for an Eagle Scout project. I knew that I wanted the project to be done at the CREST center—I had done a lot of volunteer work there and the center has always been important to me.

I also wanted the project to reflect the outdoors and the natural world of Oregon. Finally, I wanted the project to be big. I am ambitious, and I wanted the project to make a lasting impact on the community.

The first step was to call Bob Carlson, the director of CREST. Bob said he needed a covered structure by the garden in order to explain the projects of the day to all the classes that came out to volunteer. He also needed a covered area because the CREST garden had no space for classes to gather while avoiding heavy rain or harsh sun.

Completed structure with Green-roof planted atop



Green roof structure under construction

The idea was perfect. But there was one other element I wanted to incorporate: earlier in the school year, my class had taken a field trip up to Portland, where we looked at green roofs and other eco-friendly designs. If I put a green roof on the structure, it would meet my goal of having the project reflect my love of nature. And it was undeniably ambitious.

Next, I had to secure permission, so I went to the city planning department. I met with Martin Brown, Blaise Edmonds, and Chris Neamtzu, and learned that the only building restriction for pole barns was that the dimensions could not exceed 10 feet by 12 feet from pole to pole. Those parameters made it easy to determine the dimensions of my structure. Bob Carlson agreed that that size would be perfect to cover a class of students.

There was also the question of how to pay for such an ambitious project. My grandmother, Kit Whittaker, suggested that I apply to HPSO, because the project seemed to align with their mission. I applied for an educational grant of \$1,500 for the green roof portion of my project, and the society graciously awarded me the grant.

From there, I had to create a structural design. I drew up a plan, but I knew I would need professional guidance if I wanted to put a green roof on my structure. So through connections from my grandfather, Tom Whittaker, I met Jim Betonte, a structural engineer at M&W Building Supply Company. Mr. Betonte agreed to draw up a pole barn that followed my initial drawing and dimensions, but also accounted structurally for the excess weight that the green roof would add. He also generously supplied the lumber at cost.

We broke ground on December 2, 2015. It was wet, windy, and cold, but we persevered. Four posts were cemented in place, then the structure was framed. Finally, the plywood roofing was

GRANT FUNDS AVAILABLE:

added. Throughout the process I called on a lot of different people for help: friends, family, scouts from my Boy Scout Troop #194, and contractors all lent a hand.

Next, the green roof had to be installed. Fortunately, I had guidance from a green roof expert, Jon Crumrine. He directed me to all the essential materials and through all of the processes of the installation. Premade panels of green roof turned out to be too expensive, so Mr. Crumrine suggested that I construct my own green roof from scratch.

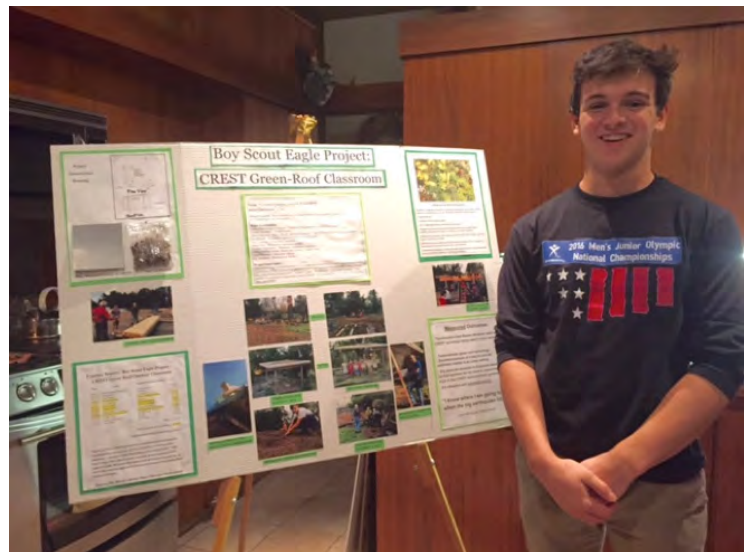
We constructed a 4-inch-deep lip around the edge of the plywood roof; then we added a layer of TPO (Thermoplastic Polyolefin), provided at a discount by Roofline Supply, to keep the wood dry and mold free. Next came the drainage layer, generously donated by Jon Crumrine. Finally, I enlisted the help of my scout troop to haul two and a half cubic yards of soil mix onto the roof.

The project was almost done, but the most important part was missing: the plants! My grandmother recommended a mixture of sedums and succulents. I was able to buy the succulents from our Boy Scout troop's annual plant sale, and my grandmother provided the sedums. She bravely climbed onto the roof with me to plant them.

Since the completion of the project, volunteer gardeners have commented on how nice it is to have a covered structure right next to the garden to provide a shady spot for breaks. Bob Carlson has also already used the structure as a classroom, gathering kids for his summer camps under the roof. The plants on top of the roof can be seen from the main road, and we can monitor their growth every time we drive by. It's comforting to know that I was in charge of creating something that will be used by kids to learn more about the outdoors for years to come.



Boy Scout Troop 194



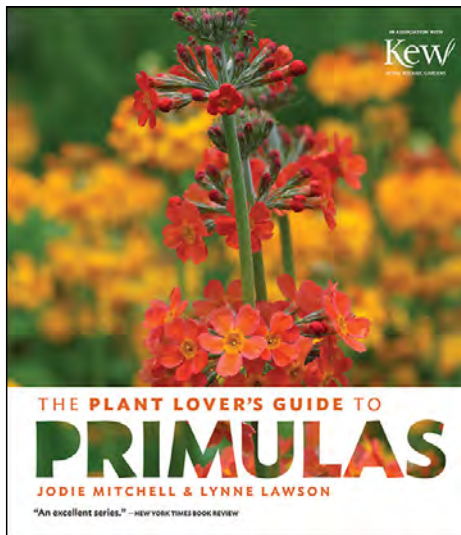
above: Keaton presents his project at HPSO Annual Meeting

left: Keaton digs the first hole; supporters help

Non Profit Organizations and Schools May Apply for Grant Funds

The HPSO Grants Committee is soliciting applications for our 2017 grant program. Applications open January 1, 2017 and are due in the HPSO office March 31, 2017. Projects must further the mission of HPSO to promote education and understanding of herbaceous perennial plants. Grant awards this cycle will be capped at \$1,500. Applications are accepted only from school groups and IRS-qualified 501c3 not-for-profit organizations located in Oregon and Clark County, Washington. Previous grantees have included horticultural, environmental, education, beautification, historical preservation and food-production projects. Access detailed information and submission requirements at <https://hpsomemberclicks.net/grants>.

As always, the HPSO library has new books for member enjoyment. And now, so that more members can visit the library and have access to all our wonderful gardening books, the library committee is planning to have open hours on Saturdays. More information will be available later.



The Plant Lover's Guide to Primulas

by Jodie Mitchell and Lynne Lawson

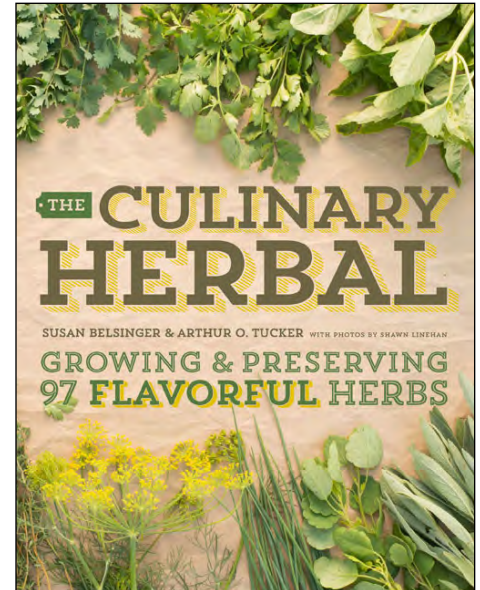
The Plant Lover's Guides series offers a rich source of information on both new and classic garden plants. Written by enthusiastic experts, they recommend the best varieties for different situations, inspire ideas for new plant combinations, and are packed with resources for the home gardener. These gorgeous guides celebrate the beauty of each plant and form a comprehensive library that every plant lover will want to own. (Timber Press)



The Professional Designer's Guide to Garden Furnishings

by Vanessa Gardner Nagel

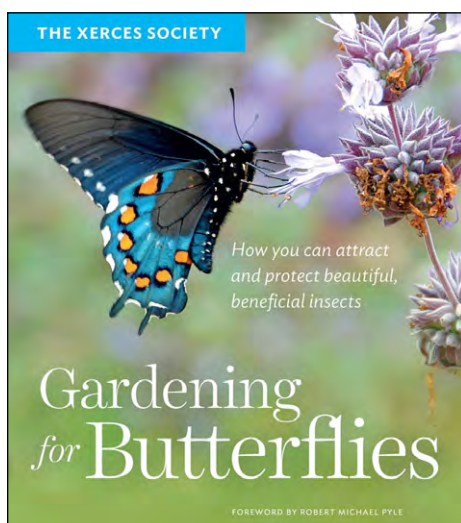
Gardens don't need just plants, paths, and walls; they need chairs, benches, cushions, arbors, containers, and artwork, too. But finding and choosing these accessories can be a challenge. The Professional Designer's Guide to Garden Furnishings helps you meet the challenge by providing both visual inspiration and practical information about how to choose and where to find just about every kind of accessory a garden might need. (Timber Press)



The Culinary Herbal, Growing and Preserving 97 Flavorful Herbs

by Susan Belsinger and Arthur O. Tucker

In this gorgeously photographed guide, home cooks will learn which herbs offer the most flavor, how to grow them at home, and how to put them to use. Plant profiles are organized alphabetically by herb type and include basic growing information, flavor notes, and culinary uses. Additional information includes step-by-step instructions for harvesting, preserving, and storing, along with techniques for making pastes, syrups, vinegars, and butters. (Amazon.com)



Gardening for Butterflies

by The Xerces Society

Protect and nurture the best-loved of garden guests: butterflies, nature's kaleidoscopes with wings. The Xerces Society introduces you to a variety of butterflies who need our help and provides suggestions for native plants to attract them, habitat designs to help them thrive, and garden practices to accommodate all their stages of life. Join the effort to conserve butterflies and moths and learn proven strategies for welcoming these extraordinary visitors. (Timber Press)



This katsura tree (*Cercidiphyllum magnificum*) is Roger Gosler's favorite tree in the entire Gosler Farms Nursery garden.





The Hardy Plant Society of Oregon
828 NW 19th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209

www.hardyplantsociety.org

The Hardy Plant Society of Oregon is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization whose purpose is educational and whose mission is to nurture the gardening community.

UPCOMING EVENTS

WINTER PROGRAM
with Karin Chapman
Sunday, January 22
(see page 3)

GEN(I)US PROGRAM
Conifers
with Norm Jacobs
Sunday, February 12

OPEN GARDEN BOOK DEADLINE
Wednesday, February 15

GEN(I)US PROGRAM
Ferns
with Thomas Johnson
Sunday, March 26

GRANT APPLICATION DEADLINE
Friday, March 31

HORTLANDIA PLANT & ART SALE
Saturday & Sunday
April 15-16

GEN(I)US PROGRAM
Carnivorous Plants
with Jacob Farin
Tuesday, May 2

OPEN GARDENS will begin in April. Watch for news about the deadline to be listed in our Open Gardens book.

For more program information visit www.hardyplantsociety.org



Cornus sericea 'Cardinal' — page 6



Purple Giant beautyberry surprises with fuchsia-colored autumn foliage — page 15



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