

The background of the entire page is a photograph of two Lazuli Buntings. One bird is in the foreground, perched on a horizontal wooden beam. It has a bright blue head and back, a yellow-orange breast, and a white belly. A second bird is partially visible behind it. The birds are surrounded by bare, brown branches against a blurred green background.

**Theme Gardens
2013 Calendar**

from

**The Wild Garden:
Hansen's NW Native
Plant Database**

www.nwplants.com

Cover photo
Lazuli Buntings
By Nona

Theme Gardens 2013 Calendar

from
The Wild Garden: Hansen's NW Native Plant Database
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Our Mission: *To generate interest, even passion, in the magnificent native plants of the Pacific Northwest through information and illustration.*

Continuing in the tradition of Wally Hansen, native plant gardener, we are pleased to provide this monthly calendar for 2013 featuring theme gardens using plants native to the Pacific northwest region of North America.

January - Zen Garden

February - Butterfly Garden

March - Faery Garden

April - Rain Garden

May - Edible Garden

June - Moon Garden

July - Patriot Garden

August - Rock Garden

September - Pond Garden

October - Tea Garden

November - Hummingbird Garden

December - Secret Garden

Please to enjoy.

Jennifer

Jennifer Rehm

Author, webmaster, native plant lover



2013

January						
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NOTES

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Zen Garden

"Zen" is the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese character "chan," which is in turn the Chinese translation from the Indian Sanskrit term "dhyana," which means meditation. Elements of a traditional zen garden:

--Stone, the structural basis of the hardscape design.

--Pebbles create fields, offer a base plane for art, outline pathways.

--Sand and fine gravel create a metaphor for water.

--Fences and/or panels for enclosures (traditionally of bamboo --but willows or other native branches work equally well).

--Ponds, streams and waterfalls add soothing sound and gentle movement.

--A basin of rock or other natural material with a dipper placed before the entry to cleanse the hands and center the spirit.

--A lantern, candle or oil lamp that can be lit for evening enjoyment.

--A figure of Buddha or other artistic enhancement gives visual delight.

--Plants such as native grasses, shrubs or trees with intriguing habits are the earth element of a Zen garden. A few low maintenance, drought resistant plants with year round interest to be appreciated whenever the garden is visited should be individually selected for their particular beauty, color and texture.

--Finally, a comfortable place to rest, either sitting, kneeling or even lying down must be included for relaxed contemplation, meditation.

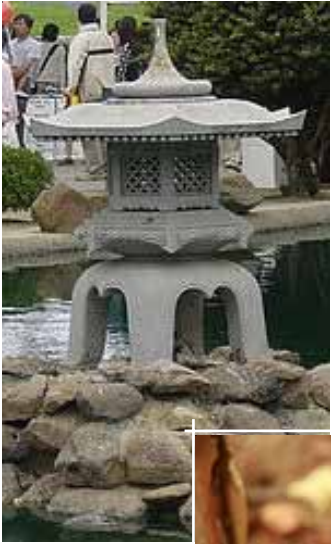


Ryoan Ji, Kyoto zen garden. Photo credit: Cquest



California Sweetgrass (Hierochloa occidentalis) Above photo Dr. Dean Wm. Taylor. Below photo Gordon Leppig and Andrea J. Pickart





Pacific Ninebark
(*Physocarpus capitatus*)
bark, flower and fall leaf.
Chinese rain lantern.

January 2013

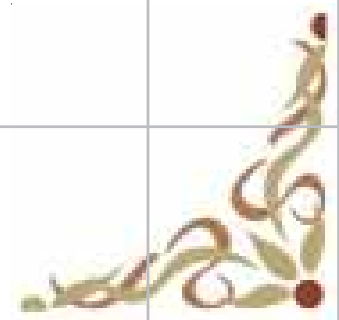


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Jan 01 : New Year's Day
Jan 13: Stephen Foster Memorial Day
Jan 21: Martin L. King Day
Notes: _____



Butterfly Garden

Attracting butterflies requires plants for the caterpillars and nectar plants for the transformed butterfly. Adult butterflies must be attracted first, but if you have host plants for the little ones to nibble, you can keep the winged lovelies in your garden. Decisions to create a perfect butterfly garden:

--Pick a target--which butterflies catch your fancy? Here in the northwest there are about 20 species commonly found.

--Pick a location--must have shelter from wind and rain, sunny spots for basking and puddles for water and nutrients. Situate the butterfly area for optimum viewing. Having a deck, patio or gazebo close at hand is very desirable.

--Sketch the design layout. Take advantage of existing structure and plants, put it into action. Don't forget the basking site. A large, flat rock, an old wooden chair, a small table or a tree stump will all suffice for the critical wing-drying that affords perfect flight.

--Put in the host plants for the youngsters.

--Finally, set the table with colorful, fragrant flowers. Take a seat and enjoy this wonder of nature.

Plant suggestions: Madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*), Lupine (*lupinus*), Monkeyflower (*Mimulus*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*), Pines (*Pinus*), Rhododendron, Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), Milkweed (*Asclepias*), Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*), Aster, Orange (*Aquilegia formosa*), Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva ursi*) Blueblossom (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*).

"Create a Butterfly Garden" by Lamb, Chambers and Allen is a great resource: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pdf/ec/ec1549.pdf>



Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) is the chosen host for Monarch Butterfly. Female at top, photo credit: Kenneth Dwain Harrelson. Male at bottom, photo credit: Derek Ramsey (Ram-Man)



Butterfly Garden

February 2013

Feb 1: National Freedom Day
 Feb 2: Groundhog Day
 Feb 10: Chinese New Year
 Feb 12: Lincoln's Birthday, Shrove
 Tuesday, Mardi Gras
 Feb 18: President's Day

Notes: _____

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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Faery Garden

This is something of a sticky wicket because some folks believe and some do not. So, making a faery garden might best be a personal endeavour.

Ready to fly? I have a book that can put you in the right frame of mind. I bought mine at Barnes & Noble many years back. It's titled *Lady Cottington's Pressed Fairy Book* by Terry Jones and Brian Froud. An excerpt written by Lady Cottington's own hand:

July 6th 1895. Nanna wuldnt bleive me. Ettie wuldnt bleivs me. Auntie Mercy wuldnt ~~ble~~ bleive me. But i got one. Now they've got to bleive me.

July 7th 1895. I showd my ~~fair~~ faerey to Ettie but she ~~sed~~ Nanna wuld be cross. bekaws my book is for pressing flowers in not faereys so i wont show it to anybody I am going to fill my Book up with faereys so then

Furniture & tiny props are used by some. I prefer a more magical theme--the glimpse of a wing, the sound of a tiny bell, something just out of sight. Appropriate plants: Mahala Mat (Ceanothus prostratus), Bleeding Heart (Dicentra formosa ssp. formosa), Twinflower (Linnaea borealis var. longiflora), Star-Flowered Solomon's Seal (Maianthemum stellata), Alpine Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis alpestris), Hooker's or Smith's Fairybells ((Prosartes hookeri or p. smithii), Dwarf Huckleberry (Vaccinium caespitosum), Evergreen Violet (Viola sempervirens), moss.



Fairy Lantern (*Prosartes smithii*) and Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*) are good for the shady faery garden, either in ground or a repurposed birdbath.





Faery Garden

March 2013



Mar: Read Across Amerida Day
 Mar 10: Daylight Saving Time Starts
 Mar 17: St. Patrick's Day
 Mar 20: March Equinox
 Mar 24: Palm Sunday
 Mar 29: Good Friday
 Mar 31: Easter Sunday

Notes: _____

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Faery garden au naturel with Mahala Mat (<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>), Alpine Forget-Me-Not (<i>Myostocis alpestris</i>) and Twinflower (<i>Linneae borealis</i>)					1	2
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	The Wild Garden: Hansen's NW Native Plant Database www.nwplants.com					

Rain Garden

Simply put, a Rain Garden transforms a low place in the garden into a filtration system that provides excess water to plants and shrubs situated to take advantage of this natural phenomenon instead of directing that extra water to a water supply such as reservoir or lake or stream. This simple idea of ecological engineering can give dynamic results for little capital outlay.

Water that runs off your roof, driveway, walkway or other hard areas around your home is collected like a sponge and slowly filtered into the ground before it becomes polluted stormwater runoff, resulting in healthier urban waterways and habitats.

Plants that work effectively include:

Sitka Alder (*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata*), Baldhip Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*), Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officianalis*), Dagger-Leaf Rush (*Juncus ensifolius*), Taper-Tipped Rush (*Juncus acuminatus*), Dense Sedge (*Carex densa*) and Slough Sedge (*Carex obnupto*), Coastal Strawberry (*Frageria chiloensis*), Common Camas (*Camassia quamash*).

See the Oregon Rain Garden Guide: A step-by-step guide to landscaping for clean water and healthy streams. <http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/sgpubs/onlinepubs/h10001.pdf>

Oregon Metro also has excellent information at www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=25102

The Low Impact Development Center offers Rain Garden Design Templates, www.lowimpactdevelopment.org/raingarden_design/whatisaraingarden.htm

The Better Living Show website, www.betterlivingshow.org/blog.choosing-plants-for-pacific-northwest-rain-gardens.htm, has lists of plants for various environments.

Common Camas
(*Camassia quamash*)



Well-healed rain garden at Balam Estate, photo credit: Rogersoh. Sitka Alder (*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata*).





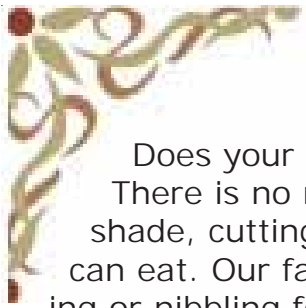
Rain Garden

April 2013

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Baltic Rush (<i>Juncus balticus</i>), Baldhip Rose (<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>), Dagger-Leaf Rush (<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>)	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Apr 15: Tax Day
Apr 26: Arbor Day

Notes: _____



Edible Garden

Does your garden bring good things to eat? It can, you know. There is no need to segregate plants into areas solely for eating, shade, cutting, or herbs. A wildlife garden usually has food humans can eat. Our favorite shade tree will probably serve as nesting, resting or nibbling for birds and small wildlife.

The main reason, I think, that we have a garden for eating separated from the rest of the landscape is that the chemicals and special treatments commonly used on lawns and shrubbery and other non-native plants are not desirable for our tables. We have suggestions here of plants that are beautiful as well as delectably edible when grown responsibly.

Here's a few:

Edible shrubs:

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), Western Redbud (*Cercus occidentalis*), Bunchberry (*Cornus unalaschensis*), Blackcap/Thimbleberry/Salmonberry/Blackberry (*Rubus leucodermis/r. parviflorus/r. spectabilis/ r. vitifolius*)

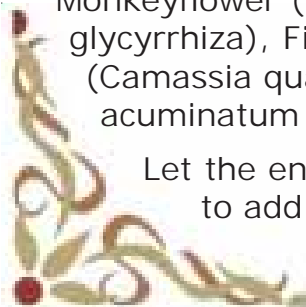
Edible trees:

Western Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), Gray Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*)

Edible perennials:

Monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*), Licorice Fern (*Polygonum glycyrrhiza*), Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), Common Camas (*Camassia quamash*), Hooker's or Nodding Onion (*Allium acuminatum* or *Allium cernuum*).

Let the environment in your garden help you decide which plants to add. There are scads of plants that fit this category.



Thimbleberry
(*Rubus parviflorus*)



Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*)
Photo credit:
Richard Sniezko
US Forest Service, Bunchberry
(*Cornus unalaschensis*)





Edible Garden

May 2013

May 1: Law Day, Loyalty Day
 May 2: National Day of Prayer
 May 5: Cinco de Mayo
 May 6: National Nurses Day
 May 12: Mother's Day
 May 15: Peace Officers Memorial Day
 May 17: National Defense Transportation Day
 May 18: Armed Forces Day
 May 22: National Maritime Day
 May 25: National Missing Children's Day
 May 27: Memorial Day
 Notes: _____

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Nodding Onion (<i>Allium cernuum</i>), Licorice Fern (<i>Polygonum glycyrrhiza</i>), Blackcap (<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>) photo credit: Zoya Akulova			1	2	3	4
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Moon Garden

Better Homes and Gardens says: "Nighttime is the right time to enjoy a garden of bright whites, fragrant blooms, and a comfortable seat" in the moon garden. Sound is another element to consider and it can come from wind chimes, a fountain or plants that rustle when touched by a breeze.

The moon garden is more comfortable if it is somewhat sheltered from the wind. A heat source can extend the time you will want to spend there. A soft throw is also good for keeping warm. A nice deck box or tightly woven baskets make attractive storage for throws, candles, etc.

A bonus: a welcoming moon garden can attract night pollinators. It may also catch the attention of mosquitoes, but a small pond stocked with ordinary gold fish, a bat house installed right under the eaves of the house or, if you prefer, invite some Barn Swallows, Wrens or Robins over.

Suggested plants for your moon garden:

White Fir (*Abies concolor*), Vanilla Leaf (*Achlys triphylla*), Buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus* var. *cuneatus*), Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Lemon Lily (*Lilium parryi*), Cascade Lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*), False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosa*), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), Bear Grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), Evening Primrose (*Oenothera elata* ssp. *hirsutissima*), Indian Tobacco (*Nicotiana quadrivalvis*).

Call it an evening garden, a night garden or a moon garden, it is a "backyard detox zone designed to be experienced and appreciated in the dark" per Anne Marie Chaker's article, "Midnight in the garden," published in the Wall Street Journal's Life and Culture section on July 2, 2010 (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703571704575341302065544106.html>).

Mock Orange
(*Philadelphus lewisii*)



White Fir (*Abies concolor*) Photo credit:
Geographer



Evening Primrose
(*Oenothera elata* ssp. *hirsutissima*)
Photo credit:
Stan Shebs





Moon Garden

June 2013

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Left, Indian Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana quadrivalvis</i>) Photo credit: Anthony Valois and the National Park Service. Above, Oceanspray (<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>)						1
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June 14: Flag Day
 June 16: Father's Day
 June 21: June Solstice
 Notes: _____



Patriot Garden

The official U.S. Patriot Garden grows in the town of Highlands, the home of West Point. It is a living memorial for the loss and devastation of September 11, 2001.

There are other Patriot gardens in the country that honor those who have served in the armed forces, those who love our nation and that remind us of our personal freedoms.

This garden design in the colors of "Old Glory," the flag of the United States, is the perfect space for celebrating our land.

There are native plants that flower in shades of red, white and/or blue:

Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), Red Columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*), Goatsbeard (*Aruncus dioicus* var. *acuminatus*), Great or Common Camas (*Camassia leichtlinii* ssp. *suksdorfii* or *c. quamash*), Blueblossom (*Ceanothus thrysiflorus*), Snowbrush (*Ceanothus velutinus*), Bunchberry (*Cornus unalaschensis*), Grand Hounds Tongue (*Cynoglossum grande*), Wild Strawberries (*Fragaria*), Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), Shasta Lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*), Red Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa* var. *arborescens*)

There are also native shrubs, trees and perennials that have fruit in this same color array:

Western Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), Sitka Mountain Ash (*Sorbus sitchensis*), Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Oregon Grape (*Mahonia*), Wild roses (*Rosa*), Red-Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), Pacific Yew (*Taxus brevifolia*).

Take your patriot garden over the top: install a flag pole and may the banner wave!



Red-Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*)



Blueblossom (*Ceanothus thrysiflorus*)

White Spirea (*Spiraea betulifolia*)





Patriot Garden

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus albus*), Tall Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) Photo credit: Jesse Taylor

July 2013



July 4: Independence Day

July 28: Parents' Day

Notes: _____

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Rock Garden

Not to be confused with the Japanese style Zen garden, a rock garden is not just a space filled with rocks. Rather, it is an area of rocks and plants and often a waterfall. It is meant to appear as though it grew naturally. Rocks are snuggled down into the earth with plants interwoven between and among the rocks.

Aside from the beauty of the rock garden, using this type of design to tame a wild spot that refuses to behave can be a real blessing. For instance, if you have an awkward spot that is hard to tend, a rock garden of drought resistant plants can live harmoniously with its fellows without herculean efforts of the gardener. Even the first year will need less attention than other styles of garden.

To be sure, this blending of rocks and plants can be done formally--the rocks marching like soldiers in straight lines, matching plants on either side, a royal promenade. The natural rock garden has no starched collars, and in no way resembles something from the Elizabethan age.

Plants for a natural rock garden may include:

Oregon or Broadleaf Stonecrop (*Sedum oregonum* or s. *spathulifolium* ssp. *spathulifolium*), Field Cluster Lily (*Dichelostemma congestum*), Birchleaf Spirea (*Spiraea betulifolia* var. *lucida*), Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis* var. *salebrosa*), Fremont Silk-Tassel (*Garrya fremonti*), Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum* var. *aureum*), Lewisia (*Lewisia columbiana* var. *columbiana*)



Lewisia (*Lewisia columbiana*). Rock garden at Chatsworth House, photo credit: Andrew Abbott. Field Cluster Lily (*Dichelostemma*)





Rock Garden

August 2013

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Rock garden at Widley, photo credit: Josie Campbell. Broadleaf Stonecrop (<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> ssp. <i>spathulifolium</i>). Rock garden at Bedrock Garden, photo credit: Zipity11				1	2	3
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Aug 19: National Aviation Day

Notes: _____

Pond Garden

Pond gardens come in various sizes from a table-top bowl to a lake large enough for canoes. A pond can be a big hole with a liner to hold water or a pre-formed enclosure. It may have multiple levels with waterfalls.

Ponds can be naturally self-sustaining: once the pond basin is set up, underwater plants are rooted in the bottom and free-floating native plants filter the water. Add some fish (small "feeder" fish are recommended to start with), to eat bugs, then their waste fertilizes the rooted plants. Adjust element ratios until a natural balance is reached. A fountain for movement and sound can be used but it will require some maintenance.

Surround the pond with native plants to blend with the landscape. Pacific Silver Fir (*Abies amabilis*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Hooker's Willow (*Salix hookeriana*), Pacific Bayberry (*Myrica Gale*), Clustered Rose (*Rosa pisocarpa*), Squashberry (*Viburnum edule*), Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina* var. *cyclosorum*), Wild Flag (*Iris setosa*), Leopard Lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) are all good.

In shallow water use Pacific Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum tenuipes*), Skunk Cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*), Wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), Marsh cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*).

At pond bottom, plant Yellow waterlily (*Nuphar polysepala*, sometimes sold as *Nuphar lutea*), Watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*).

Filter water and feed fish with floaters: Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), American waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*), Nuttall's waterweed (*Elodea nuttallii*), Water moss (*Fontinalis antipyretica*), Water purslane (*Ludwigia palustris*), Water nymph (*Najas flexilis*), White water-buttercup (*Ranunculus aquatilis*), Needle spike-rush (*Eleocharis acicularis*).

Marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*)
photo credit: kallerna



Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar polysepala*)
photo credit: Brocken Inaglory



Watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*)





Pond Garden

September 2013



Sept 2: Labor Day
 Sept 8: National Grandparents Day
 Sept 11: Patriot Day
 Sept 20: National POW/MIA Recognition Day
 Sept 22: September equinox
 Sept 29: Gold Star Mother's Day
 Notes: _____

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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29	30	Coontail (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>), photo: S Tanaka White water-buttercup (<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>) photo: Teun Spaans. American waterweed (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>), photo: Christian Fischer				

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Tea Garden

Many plants that are native to the Pacific northwest can be used for delicious and healthy teas. They can be gathered in the wild but by growing them in your own garden, you can be assured they are free from chemicals or wildlife offal.

You can plant these for landscape beauty--almost all have attractive form, leaves, flowers or bark. A selection of personal favorites can make a delightful custom tea garden. A small table and pair of chairs add charm. An old teapot is a fine vase for some native posies.

Compose a tea garden for a friend--2-3 plants tucked into a teapot with a tea strainer are an elegant gift.

Leaves: Wild strawberries (*Fragaria chiloensa*, f. *vesca*, f. *virginiana*), Labrador Tea (*Ledum glandulosum*), Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis*), Yerba Buena (*Clinopodium douglasii*), Wild Mint (*Mentha arvensis*), Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*, *Urtica urens*).

Fruit: Hairy Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana*), wild strawberries (*Fragaria chiloensa*, f. *vesca*, f. *virginiana*), Oregon Grapes (*Mahonia*), Western Crabapple (*Malus fusca*), Klamath Plum (*Prunus subcordata*), Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*), Currants (*Ribes aureum*, r. *cereum*), Wild Roses (*Rosa gymnocarpa*, r. *nutkana*, r. *pisocarpa*, r. *woodsii*), Wild Huckleberries (*Vaccinium caespitosum*, v. *membranaceum*, v. *ovalifolium*, v. *ovatum*, v. *parvifolium*), Wild Grape (*Vitis californica*).

Flower: Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), Wild Roses (*Rosa gymnocarpa*, r. *nutkana*, r. *pisocarpa*, r. *woodsii*), Yerba Buena (*Clinopodium douglasii*).

Wild strawberries



Labrador Tea (*Ledum glandulosum*)



Yerba Buena (*Clinopodium douglasii*), photo credit: docentjoyce





Tea Garden

October 2013



Oct 7: Child Health Day
 Oct 9: Leif Erikson Day
 Oct 14: Columbus Day
 Oct 15: White Cane Safety Day
 Oct 31: Halloween

Notes: _____

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
Clustered Rose (<i>Rosa pisocarpa</i>), Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), photo: H. Friese, Red Osier Dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>)			1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30	31			



Hummingbird Garden

"... a hummer garden is an excellent way to attract birds to your nearby feeder: since hummingbirds feed by sight on regularly-followed routes - called traplining - their inquisitive nature will quickly lead them to investigate any possible new source of food. A hummer garden is also a great way to capture the birds on film or video, and makes a much nicer backdrop for your photos than the typical plastic feeder. If you plan carefully and select a variety of plants that flower at successively later dates, you will be rewarded with happy hummers throughout the season." From www.hummingbirds.net/attract.html

A natural hummingbird habitat has shallow water or mists, shrubs for shelter and nesting, and native plants for nectar.

One very important rule is to refrain from using chemical tools, especially pesticides, when gardening for all wildlife. The insects are a critical part of many birds' diet. A natural garden free of poisons will bring the birds who will feast on bugs.

Plants need not be all red flowers. But Red-Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), Willows (*Salix*), Red or Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa* or *s. mexicana*), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), Columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*), Blueblossom (*Ceanothus thrysiflorus*), Oregon Grape (*Mahonia*), Wild Azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*), Checkermallows (*Sidalcea*), Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).

Orange Honeysuckle
(*Lonicera ciliosa*),
photo credit: Walter
Siegmund



Blue Elderberry
(*Sambucus mexicana*)



Red Columbine
(*Aquilegia formosa*)





Hummingbird Garden

November 2013



Nov 3: Daylight Saving Time Ends
 Nov 11: Veteran's Day
 Nov 28: Thanksgiving Day
 Notes: _____

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
Wild Azalea (<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>), Red-Flowering Currant (<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>), Checkermallows (<i>Sidalcea</i>)						
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
The Wild Garden: Hansen's NW Native Plant Database www.nwplants.com						



Secret Garden



Imagine a special part of your landscape reserved for your own personal use. It is a small 'room' carved out of the garden, entered through a small pathway that seems to go nowhere, but when you follow it takes you around a corner you didn't notice and suddenly you find yourself in a cozy spot, unseen by neighbors or passersby, that contains a few of your favorite things.

In a large garden, a small garden room somewhere off the main track for garden visitors is often successful. In a small garden, erecting a screen or planting a shrub that acts as a divider between the public and more private parts of the garden will suit as well.

By using elements found in the typical suburban landscape, such as arbors, garage walls, retaining walls, and even fences, you can create your very own secret garden.

The entrance to a secret garden is very important. This is not the place to put a pair of Fu dogs and a gong to announce your arrival. It is, however, the perfect spot to hang a small windchime or a few little silver bells that ring softly just before you enter the space. An arbor through which you pass, covered by Wild Grape (*Vitis californica*), Virgin's Bower (*Clematis ligusticifolia*) or native roses, perhaps a gate just wide enough to accommodate one person's passage can set the tone, can hint at mysteries and wonders found inside.

Mirrors work instant magic, their reflections multiply the space infinitely, especially when set within the garden's wall. A window or picture frame casts a similar spell, teasing the eye into believing the room is larger than it is in fact.

The 'floor' in your room must not be grass. Rather, beautiful paving stones with soft groundcovers that emit intriguing fragrances when stepped upon. Or moss covering the bare ground is divine, especially to bare feet.

So what do you want inside your private sanctuary? An escape (hammock, table and chairs), a focal point (statue, circular garden, etc) or a fantasy?



Virgin's Bower
(*Clematis ligusticifolia*),
photo credit:
Stan Shebs





Dec 7: Pearl Harbor Remembrance
 Dec 17: Wright Brothers Day
 Dec 21: December Solstice
 Dec 24: Christmas Eve
 Dec 25: Christmas Day
 Dec 26-Jan 1: Kwanzaa
 Dec 31: New Year's Eve

Notes: _____



Secret Garden

December 2013

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	A pebble path atop landscape fabric--economical, easy upkeep, softly announces approaching visitors; Wild Grape (<i>Vitis californica</i>); Pink Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera hispidule</i>) Photo: Walter Siegmund			

The Wild Garden: Hansen's NW Native Plant Database
www.nwplants.com

2014

January						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

February						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

March						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

April						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

May						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

June						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

July						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

August						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

September						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

October						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

November						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

December						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOTES

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