



The Arboretum Bulletin



VOL. IV. No. 3.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

MARCH, 1941

You and the Arboretum

ARE you a citizen of the Pacific Northwest, "pulling an oar" in half of the University of Washington Arboretum?

Immense Opportunity

Your membership in the Arboretum Foundation will help to make possible one of the grandest, most idealistic and altruistic developments that man's hand is privileged to create. Doesn't the fact that your efforts in furthering such a creation bring to you a gratifying feeling in the knowledge of constructive work done towards a constructive end—a monument of lasting worth?

Visualize the pleasure to be derived by you, your children, your children's children, by future generations, from this work of yours. You should be, you must be, inspired by the immensity of this opportunity which is now presented to you!

These visions of future worth comprise the fundamentals upon which the Arboretum Foundation was established. They explain why many men and many women have given unstintingly of their time and their strength to this cause. They explain why many more men and women will cheerfully ally themselves in the future with the movement.

Cash Returns

Possibly you are so-called "hard-headed" business men who must see early returns. If so, what about the influx of visitors to see the vast displays of rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias, magnolias, and flowering cherries that have been or are now being planted? Reflect for a moment upon the part that the Butchart Gardens play in bringing people into Victoria—to spend money. Consider the 25,000 visitors who go to Arnold Arboretum annually just to see the lilacs in bloom.

Yes, the development of a colorful, beautiful arboretum here can have exactly the same effect—and to even greater degree if present plans are realized.

There are other potentially economic aspects, too. Perhaps you did not know that the one most fruitful field in ornamental horticulture is in genetics—plant breeding. The production of superior strains of common, native, as well as exotic plant species, holds tremendous possibilities simply because the field has been so largely neglected. New types of plants—better commercial and ornamental trees, more beautiful flowering shrubs and annuals—these are our goals. We confidently expect to offer these new things to the public—a definite contribution of practical worth to the people of the Pacific Northwest.

If you endorse the idea of a greater Northwest, you cannot help but feel kindly toward the work of the Arboretum, organized to give the greatest possible return to the public.

Please Join Now

All of you can take part in this fine work. We need assistance—much more assistance. Won't you acquaint your-

selves with our work and take a more active interest in it by joining the Arboretum Foundation now? In order to reach the goal we have set, we need the support of thousands more. Please consider this invitation seriously, and now.

1 1 1

Notification to Members of Arboretum Plant Distribution

THIS is your formal announcement of the 1941 plant distribution. The event is scheduled for Monday, April 7, 1941 at the Arboretum nursery. Distribution will begin at 9:00 a. m. and will be under the charge of Arboretum Unit No. 2. If you have any questions to ask regarding it please address either Mrs. George T. Williams or Mrs. H. H. Fordyce at the Arboretum Foundation office, 5532 White Building, Seattle.

Following is a list of species and varieties and the number of each kind that will be available:

Aethionema grandiflora	10	Juniperus hibernica	
Amorpha Lewisii	100	tastigiata	25
Azalea spp.	50	Juniperus sabina saltuaria	10
Berberis Lecomtei	30	Larix leptolepis	150
Berberis species	250	Myrica cerifera	75
Berberis virescens	30	Osteomeles Schwerinae	75
Calluna vulgaris Beale.....	100	Papaver pilosum	6
Calluna vulgaris rosea	100	Penstemon acuminatus	10
Campanula persicifolia	30	Penstemon arizonicus	20
Caragana Boisii	50	Penstemon cardwellii	35
Cassiope mertensiana	25	Penstemon corymbosus	20
Chamaecyparis pisifera		Penstemon diffusus	10
filifera aurea nana	50	Penstemon gracilis	30
Chamaecyparis pisifera		Penstemon menziesii	15
filifera nana	100	Penstemon pubescens	40
Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana		Penstemon sp.	50
Fletcheri	10	Phyllodoce empetrifomis	50
Cistus albidus	10	Picea Engelmanni	100
Cistus crispus	15	Pinus Jeffreyi	20
Cistus laurifolius	40	Pittosporum sp.	105
Cistus villosus	75	Polemonium campanulatum....	20
Clematis tangutica		Rhododendron Fortunei	
obtusiuscula	50	series seedlings	75
Cryptomeria japonica nana	10	Rhododendron sp. mixed	50
Cryptomeria japonica pygmaea	40	Sanguisorba minor	15
Cupressus sp.	50	Sanguisorba verrucosa	10
Cystisus purgans	15	Sedum farinosum	10
Cystisus sessilifolius	20	Sedum murale album	10
Daboecia cantabrica	75	Sedum mixed	40
Dianthus Delenorskii	10	Spanish Pine	50
Dianthus Freynii	10	Taxus baccata	50
Dianthus sp.	5	Thuja orientalis	50
Dryas octopetala	15	Thuja plicata	300
Erica stricta	150	Thymus herba barona	50
Erigeron sp.	100	Thymus lanuginosus	50
Escallonia macrantha	20	Thymus rotundifolius	50
Genista dalmatica	50	Thymus Serpyllum roseus	10
Hippophae sp.	170	Umbellularia californica	70
Hypericum olympicum	10	Verbena arborea	50
Itea virginica	150	Zauschneria californica	25
Juniperus horizontalis			
Douglasii	15		

Primroses

By IDA SCHIBIG

THERE are nearly seven hundred known species of *Primula* and as many, if not more, hybrids and varieties which are their offspring. Most of the primroses that you see on display in our local gardens are known as the Polyanthus, which were originally developed by crossing *P. acaulis* with *P. officinalis*. There are many species and varieties that are equally as lovely as the Polyanthus but have not as yet been as profusely grown as this type of primrose in the Northwest.

Primroses from Seed

To grow seedling primroses of the Polyanthus type, fresh seed should be sown in the spring in pots to be placed in a cold frame as soon as the weather permits. A good seed compost consists of one-third each of finely screened sand, leaf mold and fibrous loam. The seed should be thinly sown, and a light covering of the soil mixture, or sand should be sprinkled over the seeds and gently firmed. The soil must be kept moist at all times. When the seedlings have formed a sturdy, compact tuft of leaves they can be transplanted into flats where they should remain until they have grown strong enough to fend for themselves in the open border. This final transplanting must be done early enough for the young plants to become established before winter.

Propagation by Division

When the roots of primrose plants become crowded and old they should be divided immediately after flowering. Vigorous primrose plants are possible only by having an abundant growth of new roots, the old roots are superfluous and a hindrance to the health of the plant. Cut away all the old root growth on the plants to be divided, leaving on the individual divided section only the tiny new rootlet close to the crown, and trim the leaves to within an inch or two of the crown. Reset these crowns in well cultivated soil and water well.

Cultivation

Primroses prefer a situation that is moist and partially shaded from the hot sun and protected from the cold wind in the winter. They do best in a moderately rich garden loam that is slightly acid. If the soil is poor and contains little nourishment, humus in various forms should be added along with well decayed manure. They want sufficient water at all times to keep them continually moist but they resent stagnant water that is caused by improper drainage.

Of all the vast array of worthy plant material that thrives in this climate, it is difficult to find any more enthralling than primroses. This fact, coupled with the natural beauty that abounds for creating a background for gardening, makes the Pacific Northwest an ideal situation for growing this fascinating flower.

✓ ✓ ✓

New Bait for Cutworms

AN INTERESTING note appearing in the January 15th issue of the *American Nurseryman* presents a new formula for a cutworm bait.

The ingredients are wheat bran, sodium fluosilicate, blackstrap or stock molasses and sodium benzoate in specified amounts. The addition of a red or green dye to the mixture helps the gardener to identify the areas that have been treated. Before ingredients are mixed together evenly, water is added and then the bait is spread out and dried. When dried, it can be placed in flex-lined bags for storing.

It is expected that the material will be on the market shortly.

Rules for the Horticultural Exhibit of the 1941 Arboretum Primrose Show

THIS year, for the first time, the University of Washington Arboretum is sponsoring a Primrose Show, to be held in the garden of Dr. and Mrs. Don H. Palmer, 6956 55th Ave. South, Seattle, Washington, April 19th and 20th. In connection with this there will be a non-competitive horticultural exhibit of choice *Primula* specimens of all available species.

1. There will be an amateur and professional division. State specifically your classification.
2. All exhibits are non-competitive.
3. The committee reserves the right to pass on all entries.
4. The chairman of the horticultural committee must be notified of intention to exhibit on or before April 10th.
5. No responsibility will be assumed by the committee for plants left with anyone other than the official attendant at the horticultural exhibit. A receipt for same will be given as the plants are checked.
6. Owner's name must be written on each pot.
7. All exhibits must be at the Palmer garden in the hands of the committee between 9 a. m. and 12:00 o'clock noon, Friday, April 18th, the day before the show. For exhibitors living at distant points special arrangements can be made with the committee at the time of notification of intention to exhibit.
8. All exhibits must be removed from the garden between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Monday, April 21st, the day following the show. Special arrangements for out-of-town exhibitors can be made with the committee.
9. All plants must be potted. Be sure to soak plant in water thoroughly before bringing to the show to insure a fresh condition.
10. Specie *Primula* must be correctly labeled.

The committee wishes to assure everyone that the plants will be properly cared for while in its custody.

Horticultural Exhibit Committee

MRS. WALTER J. SCHIBIG, *Chairman*,
1016 Seaboard Building, Seattle, Wn.

✓ ✓ ✓

Arboretum Notes

WORK at the Arboretum is going along very satisfactorily this spring. There is still a great deal of large plant material in the nursery that must be placed in permanent position in the Arboretum proper. It is expected that at least another two months will be necessary to accomplish this work. At the end of that time large parts of our area will have been planted to the various trees and shrubs that are expected to grow and flower there permanently. We now estimate that approximately 1,500 rhododendrons will have been planted in the Glen; some 30 varieties of magnolias will have been placed in the Fabi collection; some 4,000 trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants will have been planted in Woodland Garden; and great quantities of miscellaneous types will have gone out to various parts of the Arboretum.

Just as soon as the nursery is clear of this larger material, work will be started immediately on lining-out the thousands of small trees and shrubs that are now located in our greenhouses, lath-houses, cold frames, and outdoor seed beds. We anticipate filling the nursery up completely again with this small stock.

A portion of the lagoon section just outside the north entrance of Broadmoor has been dredged and from it we have taken approximately 10,000 cubic yards of peat which is being incorporated into the soil in those areas that are being planted. Other sections are being mulched heavily as they need it.

A New Flower-Spot Disease of Cultivated Azaleas

CIRCULAR No. 556 of the United States Department of Agriculture reports the work of Dr. Freeman Weiss and Dr. Floyd F. Smith on a new disease that attacks the blooms of cultivated azaleas.

The purpose of this note is to acquaint our azalea growers with the nature of the disease, so that they can recognize it as soon as it appears in plantings here in Northwestern United States. Thus far it has been confined entirely to certain azalea species that have been used in the southeastern part of our country. However, since we are importing a number of species from that area, it would not be surprising to have it appear here.

So that our gardeners may be able to recognize the symptoms of this new disease, the following quotation from the original article referred to above is included:

"The first symptom is the appearance of from one to many small pallid spots, about 1 mm. in diameter, of circular form and smooth margin. They may occur on any part of the open flower but typically appear on the inner surface or face. In natural infections they are most numerous on the two lower and broader petals, and frequently they first appear at the sides of the opening into the corolla tube. Under favorable conditions they enlarge rapidly, reaching a diameter of 5 to 10 mm. in 24 hours. In rapidly enlarging lesions the margin becomes irregular with rootlike branching extensions, and the invaded tissue is soft and discolored. Copiously infected flowers have a freckled appearance when the spots are small, or blotched as the lesions enlarge and become irregular. The spots or blotches are brown or rust-colored on white flowers and dirty white or gray on colored flowers. The loss or change of color due to disorganization and precipitation of the flower pigments can be readily seen.

"As the lesions enlarge further the tissue softens to the point of collapse, a stage appropriately designated as limp blight. Sometimes only a single petal collapses, but frequently the whole flower loses consistency and form, appearing to "melt" down and adhere like a wet blistered skin to the foliage. When all the flowers of a profusely blooming branch are simultaneously affected, a most unsightly effect is produced."

Special Notice

The members of the Arboretum Foundation should keep in mind the Orthopedic Garden Sale to be held in Seattle on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 1, 2 and 3, 1941. The usual list of reliable and rare trees, shrubs and flowers will be available to you at this time.

Arboretum Exhibit at the National Flower Show

THE Arboretum has been awarded one of the Class I areas in which to place an exhibit at the National Flower and Garden Show to be held at the Civic Auditorium March 23-30 inclusive. Our space is very prominently located to the right of the stage on the upper level. The exhibit will occupy 1,000 square feet and we shall attempt to reproduce a modified Arboretum scene using one of the artistic stone pillars with a rustic sign and one of the boulevard lamp posts. Behind a bay of grass in the foreground there will appear groups of laburnum, flowering cherries, genista, flowering currant, western dogwood, rhododendrons, and azaleas, grouped in an interesting way.

We hope that all of the members will make a point of visiting the display during that week.

~ ~ ~

Gardening East of the Cascades

By ELIAS NELSON

DIFFERENCES in climatic and soil conditions between the arid region of Central Washington and the humid western portion of the state require particular garden treatment and somewhat different choice of garden materials. The purpose of this article is to discuss gardening east of the Cascades and the limitations that climate and soils impose.

The dissimilarity in climatic conditions needs to be clearly understood for the differences are the determining factors. Intense sunlight, dry air and slightly alkaline soils are the outstanding characteristics of the arid country.

The interior region has 15 to 25 per cent more sunshine than the coastal section, and not only does the sun shine more hours in the year but the sunlight is more intense. As to humidity, Eastern Washington has but one-third to one-half as much as Western Washington. Meteorological records show that while moisture in the air in Seattle during July and August is around 70 per cent it is generally 40 per cent in the interior and may go below 20 per cent on some days in summer.

Obviously plants suited to the humid region do not fare well in an arid country. However, most plants adjust themselves to dry air conditions if watered, but some, due to their nature, do not withstand the climate east of the Cascades. With some exceptions, that is true of broad-leaved evergreens, virtually all of which have leathery leaves. The pores in such leaves are bordered by corky cells which cannot function by closing the minute openings (stomata) and so adjust the outgo of moisture to outside air conditions, which soft-leaved plants can do.

ARBORETUM MEMBERSHIP BLANK

The Arboretum Foundation,
5532 White-Henry-Stuart Bldg.,
Seattle, Washington.

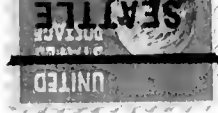
- Associate Membership \$2.00
- Participating Membership 5.00
- Active Membership 10.00
- Sustaining Membership 25.00

I hereby apply for membership in the Arboretum Foundation and remittance for same is enclosed to cover dues for the next succeeding twelve months.

Name.....

Address.....

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



MRS. HENRY JOHANSON
5014 BULLMAN AVE.
SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE
Arboretum Foundation, 5532 White Building
Published by the

THE ARBORETUM BULLETIN

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

