

NORTHWEST
ORNAMENTAL
HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 2 - No. 1

Spring 1975

THE NEW ARBORETUM ON UNION BAY

James S. Bethel, Dean
College of Forest Resources

The building of a new arboretum on Union Bay presents an exciting challenge to the plant and soil scientists and the landscape architects on the University of Washington faculty. It is good to know that our interest in the opportunities inherent in this challenge is shared with the members of the Northwest Ornamental Horticultural Society. We welcome the chance to work with the NOHS in meeting this challenge.

This effort to build a beautiful arboretum from what started out as a rather unsightly landscape is in the tradition of arboreta, botanical garden and park development. Rubble Hill in West Berlin is a beautiful park that was built upon the residues of the torn buildings of Berlin destroyed in World War II. Indeed many people forget that the Washington Park Arboretum emerged from a piece of logged off land and an old city dump as a result of the investment of much time and effort and no small amount of money provided by people dedicated to a worthwhile goal. Indeed history is replete with good examples of this kind of horticultural transformation from the ugly to the beautiful for the benefit of society. The same kind of opportunity is presented by the project that we are currently sharing.

Progress in the development of this new Arboretum unit is progressing much more rapidly than we could reasonably have anticipated a year ago. The efforts of NOHS have been most significant in bringing us to this provising stage of development.

As you know, the Board of Regents of the University at its February meeting awarded Jones and Jones a formal contract to proceed with the initial design studies and environmental assessment for an Arboretum on the Union Bay segment of the University campus. This action and your role in it was critical. Certainly it was the most important step in our continuing efforts during the past year to dedicate this property as the center of an extensive arboretum program serving not only the University but the City, the State and the region as a whole.

I would like to review for you some of the undertakings that were necessary here at the University which culminated in the action by the Board of Regents.

(1) In June of 1974 I submitted to the Capital Construction Board at the University a report recommending the development of this facility. This report was prepared by the University Advisory Committee on Arboreta, chaired by Professor Cole.

(2) The proposal was reviewed by the University Committee on Landscape and Planning and was strongly endorsed by this committee in November.

(3) On December 19 the proposal was presented to the University Architectural Commission, a critical step in the internal process of the University. It was enthusiastically received and accepted by the commission.

It is clear that without the major contribution provided by NOHS we would not have been at this significant stage of development at this early date. The entire planning procedure for establishing an arboretum on this site has undoubtedly been accelerated by many months through the generous action of your organization in providing the financial support for the formal planning exercise.

In our long-term projections for the University Arboretum Program, this facility plays a dominant and indeed central role. It is our plan, as you know, to focus on this site most of the operational functions of the Arboretum, including propagation and outplanting and physical facilities essential to a vigorous arboretum program. This will include meeting rooms, a lecture hall, an excellent library, and offices and research space for the staff and faculty of the arboretum. It is our intention to provide within this central facility the space and services necessary for the activities of supporting lay organizations.

Appreciative as I am of your past efforts and contributions to this common objective, I look forward even more to your continued enthusiastic support and participation in the months ahead as we take the next critical steps in this major arboretum development. I would not like to minimize the work that will be necessary to see the successful culmination of this development. It will require the continued dedication of all of us to see this program through to the point where we can point with pride to a new and different Arboretum in Seattle built upon an unsightly refuse disposal area. This Arboretum, like all arboreta, will be a dynamic biological system and as such it will never really be completed. Soon, however, we will be able to give it the title arboretum even though it may be in the pioneering stages of a continuing development.



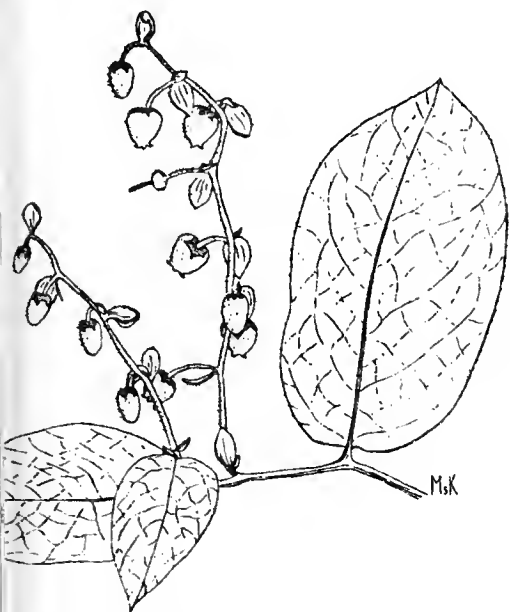
The Northwest Ornamental Horticultural Society this first quarter of 1975 can be described as enthusiastic, optimistic, active and growing in membership. The lecture series "Meet the Natives" was one of the most outstanding we've ever had the pleasure of presenting, with Jean Witt, Margaret Mulligan and Frances Roberson expertly stimulating interest in knowing and growing our native plant material. The lectures were well attended not only by our members but by many new and enthusiastic people who have now become members of the NOHS.

At the final lecture, Mr. Joseph A. Witt, Curator of Plant Collections for the University of Washington Arboreta, presented the 20 minute slide-tape program on the Union Bay Arboretum development. This presentation, sponsored by the NOHS is completed and ready to be shown to interested community clubs, specialized horticultural societies and garden clubs. Further information can be obtained by calling the Arboretum office.

The Board of Regents of the University of Washington at their February 28th meeting in Tacoma, officially accepted our check in the amount of \$35,000.00 for the initial site plan and environmental impact statement on the Union Bay Arboretum. Also accepted by the regents was the recommendation that the landscape architects, Jones & Jones, be commissioned to develop the master plan. Sincere appreciation was expressed by the regents for our contribution and our continuing interest in the University Arboretum program and our community. The NOHS has received warm letters of appreciation from Dale W. Cole, Director of Center for Ecosystem Studies, John R. Hogness, President of the University of Washington and James S. Bethel, Dean of the College of Forest Resource We are happy to report that the project is well under way.

The NOHS is at work on many stimulating educational programs and activities; garden tours and field trips incorporating our "Meet the Natives" theme, sponsored lectures and our annual plant sales. Please note dates to remember at the end of the Newsletter. Other meaningful projects are underway that will be beneficial to the Arboretum program and Ornamental Horticulture in the Northwest.

Sallie D. Allen, President



THREE NORTHWEST GAULTHERIAS

Sallie D. Allen, Seattle, Wash.

Salal, the name given to *Gaultheria shallon* by the Coast Indians, is probably the most familiar woodland shrub throughout its range from British Columbia to southern California. It grows abundantly in coastal forests up to about 2500' elevation in the Cascades, usually on the western slope. Because it is so plentiful we are inclined to dismiss it as "just a native" overlooking its potential as a highly desirable ornamental, both useful and beautiful in various landscape situations.

Gaultheria shallon

Gaultheria shallon is a much branched, handsome evergreen shrub, often growing in dense thickets from a few inches to as much as 7' tall depending upon its location and exposure. The ovate, prominently veined, leathery leaves are attractive all year. The pinkish urn or bell shaped flowers on one sided racemes appear in late spring, followed by edible black fruit said to have been an important part of the Indian's diet, either made into syrup or dried in cakes. I might add that they were also important in the diet of my children when they were small as they ate them by the handful. A delicious unique flavored jelly can be made of the fruit when combined with apple.

When allowed to naturalize beneath our native conifers, *Gaultheria shallon* is not only beautiful but provides large garden areas of little or no maintenance. It is extremely useful in problem areas such as difficult banks or along driveways, where it will thrive in either sun or shade. Care should be taken when attempting to combine it with other ornamentals, especially those of like or smaller size, as it suckers freely and can become invasive. Severe pruning can keep Salal low, compact and in healthy condition.

Attempts to collect mature plants (seldom found growing singly) or finely rooted suckers rarely succeed. However, small, compact plants are easily found as Salal seeds freely and these can be transplanted without difficulty to a desired area. They need to be watered frequently until well established.

Two lesser known gaultherias, *G. ovatifolia* and *G. humifusa* are also native to the Northwest; both are highly desirable for even the smallest of home gardens. As is the case of so many of our native plants, they are not often offered in the nursery trade, which probably accounts for their seldom being seen in local gardens. They also suffer from the unfortunate reputation of being difficult in cultivation, which is contrary to my experience in growing them for a number of years without any special problems or attention.

Gaultheria ovatifolia ranges in nature from Southern British Columbia to southern California on both eastern and western slopes of the Cascades. It is usually found in coniferous forests from about 2500' elevation to something over 5000'. It is a

spreading low, evergreen shrub with heart-shaped alternate crisp serrulate leaves, prominently veined. The leaves are convex, a distinguishing factor when trying to determine whether you have *G. ovatifolia* or *G. humifusa*; the two are often confused. The corolla is campanulate, small, white or pinkish, appearing singly in the leaf axils. The fruit is red. It is very similar in form and habit to the Japanese species, *G. adenothrix*.

When found in forests, *Gaultheria ovatifolia* forms an extensive ground cover. If pieces are collected, they seldom survive. Small seedling plants with compact little root systems can be found on logged-off land that has begun to restore itself with vegetation. This small *Gaultheria* is extremely adaptable to conditions other than the normal open woodland, and will grow in full sun, where the foliage will color attractively in fall.



Gaultheria ovatifolia

The Alpine Wintergreen, *Gaultheria humifusa*, is smaller in all of its parts and has a concave leaf. It is usually at or above timberline in wet peaty locations in mountain meadows, often near or bordering a stream or lake. The leaves do not have the shiny crisp texture of *G. ovatifolia* and are more densely arranged on short branches. The flowers are pink, borne singly in the axils of the leaves, campanulate, shallower and broader than those of *G. ovatifolia*, giving the impression of a very short, full, elfin ballerina skirt. The fruit is red.



Gaultheria humifusa

The geographic distribution of *Gaultheria humifusa* is southern British Columbia to northern California and eastward to the Rockies, where its range is Alberta south to Colorado. I have found it in the alpine areas of the Willowa and Blue Mountains of N.E. Oregon where it grows in the company of *Cassiope mertensiana* var. *gracilis*, *Kalmia polifolia* var. *microphylla*, *Vaccinium scoparium* and *Phyllodoce empetrififormis*, all delightful treasures of the *Ericaceae* family. Because it is so small *G. humifusa* can easily be overlooked; however if you see the lovely pink haze of the *Kalmia* across a mountain meadow or the sombre green patches of the native heather, literally get down on your knees and explore these specialized alpine communities. You will usually find this miniature *Gaultheria*.

In no way can we duplicate in our gardens the beauty, the sheer magic of an alpine meadow, with the pure rarified air, the expert combination of water and rock or the open natural mass plantings. However we can learn from nature, by planting these plants in association with one another where they thrive without special attention, just sufficient watering so that they are never allowed to dry out. Curiously though, instead of actual bog, or spongy wet conditions as found in their native habitat, these plants respond nicely to our natural acid well drained woody soil. If small, well shaped moss covered logs or gnarled roots (in proper scale) are planted among them a pleasing picture can be created with other delights cropping up in the landscape scene. Tiny mushrooms and colorful fungi appear here and there on bits of wood, lending a touch of imagination and "airy fairy" atmosphere to the garden.

Illustrations: *Gaultheria shallon* - Maren S. Kruckeberg

Gaultheria ovatifolia and *G. humifusa* - Thelma Chatfield



CHAMAECYPARIS NOOTKATENSIS

Alaska-Cedar

Alaska-cedar is also known as yellow cypress and yellow cedar. It reaches its best development north of Washington in British Columbia. The wood is used for boat building, interior finish, furniture and other lumber purposes.

Although this species is a mountain tree growing to timberline, it does well when placed at lower elevations. Its pendulous branches and tendency to produce several stems have made it a favorite ornamental.



Chamaecyparis nootkatensis

Leaves are scale-like, 1/8 inch long, closely appressed, blue-green, usually without glands on the back, and opposite in pairs. Tips of leaves are often free and sharp-pointed. Bark is grayish-brown, narrow, irregular, scaly ridges. Fruit is an upright, rounded cone, 1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter, reddish-brown, four to six shield-shaped scales with a pointed projection. Wood is yellow, hard, fine-grained, rather brittle, strong resinous odor, and durable in contact with the ground.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis is a medium-sized tree, 70 to 90 feet tall, 3 to 4 feet in diameter, forming a conical head with many pendulous branches and a fluted trunk. It grows on moist, rich soil at elevations of 2,000 to 7,500 feet. It is shade tolerant. We find it on both the Cascade and Olympic Mountains. It is most abundant on the west slopes of the Cascade Mountains.*

*Quoted from "Trees of Washington", Extension Bulletin No. 440, Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

Editor's note: An excellent reference booklet for adults and children alike, detailed illustrations, distribution maps and interesting facts.

Illustration: Maren S. Kruckeberg

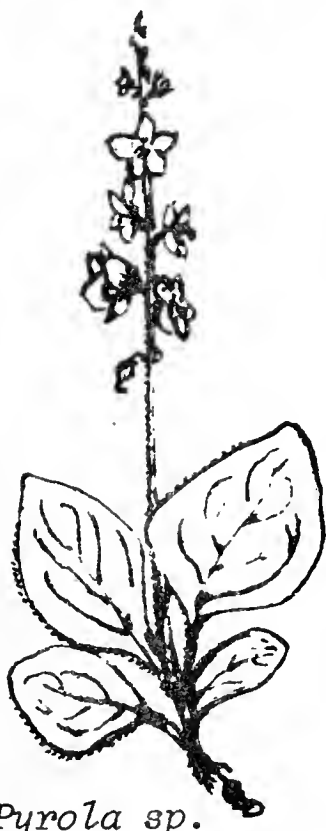


PYROLAS OF THE NORTHWEST

Altha Miller, Issaquah, Wash.

Pyrolas, members of the *Ericaceae* family, are principally found in North America and Eurasia, being plants of the forest floors from sea level to considerable elevations.

Pyrola uniflora (*Moneses uniflora*) has a single white approximately one inch bloom on top of a short slender stem with rounded basal leaves. It is a beautiful dainty plant and probably the best of the pyrolas and surely the most appealing. It is usually found at much higher elevations than any of our native species.



Pyrola sp.

Pyrola asarifolia, *P. chlorantha*, *P. dentata*, *P. elliptica*, *P. minor*, *P. picta* and *P. secunda* have smaller flowers in racemes at the end of the flower scape. All have basal leaves although *P. secunda* is somewhat different with the leaves distributed along the lower half of the stem and the pale green flowers borne on only one side of the 4 - 6" stem.

In bloom, *P. asarifolia* is a beautiful sight in the forest with its 10 - 16" stems carrying up to 24 waxy pink flowers. This grows well in a shady wooded area in our garden and spreads. It is the only one I've been able to move successfully.

Pyrola chlorantha is a greenish flowered and *P. dentata* has greenish-white to cream flowers. *P. elliptica*'s flowers are white, greenish-white, yellowish and sometimes pink flushed. *P. minor* is a small species with the white or pink one quarter inch wide flowers crowded on a short raceme. *P. picta* has the most showy leaves, deep green occasionally with reddish-purple tones and sometimes having white margins as well as white zones along the main veins. The flowers are yellowish to greenish-white or purplish-pink on 12" stems.

A strong style, straight or curved is a noticeable feature of the flowers and helps in identification. They all resent disturbance and should never be collected for this reason. It would be interesting to try growing them from seed.

Illustration: Roy Davidson, Bellevue, Wash.



STUDY, SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

Address to Annual Meeting of the Northwest Ornamental Horticultural Society

November 21, 1974

J. A. Witt

I would like to give you a pep talk - to encourage you to continue the progress you have made toward the establishment of a viable and active ornamental horticultural society based in the Pacific Northwest.

I do not have to explain to you that our area is blessed with climatic and soil conditions that allow us to grow as broad a spectrum of plants as anywhere in the North American continent. You know this very well from the impact you made on the International Botanical Congress in 1969 and the National A.H.S. meeting in 1972 with your tremendous displays of plant materials at the Science Center. You also know that the check list "Ornamental Plants Hardy in the Coastal Northwest" is a unique document that other sections of the country look on with great envy.

Did you know, however, the economic impact of ornamental horticulture in our area? In Washington State alone there is annually a 26 million dollar industry in raising ornamentals and this does not include retail sales nor the very important grass seed production. In our neighboring Oregon, surely a part of the Northwest, this figure is much higher. You can easily see that there is more to ornamental horticulture than the little old lady with a yard full of petunias or even the advanced amateur rhododendron enthusiast who considers only the rarest of species to be worth growing.

Despite the great interest and potential in ornamental horticulture there has been no organization until now that truly represents this field in the Northwest. The multitude of single plant societies and the numerous garden clubs all are oriented towards their specialty or too often tend to be social rather than serving the broader purpose of guiding and encouraging the development of ornamental horticulture. This is the challenge that you face - will the Northwest Ornamental Horticultural Society become just another club, involuted and selfserving, or will it expand to meet the obvious needs of the community by taking the lead in increasing the knowledge and expertise necessary to fully develop the potential of this field in the Pacific Northwest?

How can this best be accomplished? I believe you will continue to develop into a truly vital and useful organization by following the direction you already have started in two of the most important phases necessary for the success of a horticultural society - study (or education), and service.

What can I tell you about the education half of this dual function that you don't know or haven't been doing? I urge you to continue with your successful lecture series - there are numerous young people just "getting their heads into plants" that are searching for sources of information.

Who is best able to supply them with this information but you who have been in the field for many years? These young people have questions that need answers, some very basic and deep cutting questions. We are finding, for instance, that many socially conscious persons are concerned with the use of commercial fertilizers for ornamentals when there is a shortage of food in the developing nations and people are starving presumably because of the lack of these fertilizers. You must be able to justify the use of ornamentals and to explain that they are as important a part of our urban living as clean air and explain the host of other contributions that plants make. You also must recognize that they have a point well taken and be prepared to offer substitute means of plant fertilization such as use of sewer sludge, composted garbage and similar recycled products.

I feel that there is a great need for other socially oriented educational activities--sheltered workshops for the handicapped need encouragement to expand their activities into ornamental horticulture (and other forms of horticulture as well) since it is a well known fact that working with plants is an effective form of therapy; we need school programs aimed especially at the central district to acquaint those youngsters with the world of green plants. And what of the elderly - should not there be some way to assist those who are confined to sterile apartment complexes to have house plants and small gardens to soften their stark existence?

I could go on about other educational opportunities but I know that most have been discussed at length and some you are already implementing through your current activities. I am especially pleased to see that the Newsletter is becoming more than just a report on what has been done, and I am certain that your plans to publish booklets on native plants and similar subjects will be undertaken soon and well. I applaud the several study groups so successfully started and I know they will form the nucleus for future educational activities.

Education is a form of public service, but there are other facets that N.O.H.S. could engage in to the benefit of its members and the community. Again, I know that many of these are being considered. I will mention a few that really excite me and which I feel meet a need long felt in the Pacific Northwest.

Do you have any idea of how many plant societies there are in the Puget Sound region? Without really trying I can name at least a dozen and I should guess there are more than twice that many. Yet, have you ever tried to look one up in the 'phone book? What a boon it would be to have a central clearing agency where information on these societies was available - when they held their shows, their meetings, who to contact for joining. We in the Arboretum office know the problem because the public calls us with these questions regularly and we haven't the staff nor the resources to gather the necessary information. Here is a public service that could be implemented easily and quickly.

A program such as this would require office space and at least a part-time staff neither of which you now have. I believe that this is a goal for which you should aim. Once you have an office, then you could start on a small library or perhaps have access

to a larger one, and my guess is that it would not be long before the N.O.H.S. would be a prime source of horticultural information for the area. I can foresee the development of a major horticultural information center probably in conjunction with the University through its Arboretum system, but also including the horticultural departments of the community colleges. I can envision a network of plant societies, garden clubs, colleges, and the University with N.O.H.S. forming the core of a unique horticultural public service center. I might also envision that nurseries and state organizations such as the Extension Service would be brought into this extraordinary pool of experts offering a wide range of services.

Another facet of public service which, it seems to me, best utilizes the expertise of this group is that of advice and help in public plantings. A start has already been made along this line and I encourage you to continue within the limits of your membership. The advice, help, and encouragement you have given the University's Union Bay Arboretum is a case in point. Your proposal to grant substantial funds for early planning in this area is a great boost to our future program, and I would also say that I am made comfortable in looking at developments for Union Bay knowing you are willing to share your knowledge and skills (and plants as well) in helping to change a garbage fill into an arboretum.

I urge you to consider this as only one of several civic projects in which you might become involved. I have heard several others mentioned and I feel that you should within the limits of your membership, supply your advice and guidance where and when you can, be it the reconstruction of a rundown public garden or counseling a local garden club on a tiny entrance planting.

Many other service projects come to mind; how about a rare seed and plant exchange; a test program for new horticultural products and equipment based on their use and testing in members' gardens with reports and ratings in the Newsletter; development of an audio-visual center for horticultural films, photos and slides; and although I dislike flower shows, they are a service to the public and you might even sponsor and stage horticultural displays in cooperation with the local nursery industry.

I know very well that many of you feel that N.O.H.S. should remain a group whose primary aim is to help the Arboretum. Your By-laws even state this. I argue that while the Arboretum does need your help for its programs, you should broaden and expand your interests. In so doing you will create a much stronger base of support for all of your projects. You will become recognized as leaders in ornamental horticulture, you will find that you are sought out by those needing help and advice, and as this strength grows so will your political and civic "clout". The stronger you become the greater will be the spin-off for the Arboretum.

Let me recapitulate. I hope you will develop into a true horticultural society, that you will continue your strong lead in study and service because, selfishly, I see any widening of your influence as strengthening the University's Arboretum program. At the same time you will have gained the satisfaction of learning, of teaching and of serving.



CARL S. ENGLISH,

AT THE

HIRAM M. CHITTENDEN LOCKS

GARDENS NAMED FOR CARL ENGLISH



LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS © SEATTLE DISTRICT © DECEMBER 1974

The sun may not have been shining Tuesday, December 10, but Carl English, Jr. certainly was beaming. That was the day the gardens at the Hiram M. Chittendon Locks were officially dedicated as the Carl S. English, Jr. Gardens.

The ceremony was conducted by Colonel Eineigl amidst the gardens where Carl had devoted 43 years of his life before retiring last June. That devotion brought over 1000 varieties of plants and shrubs to the grounds acquired through his exchange with foreign botanical gardens and personal friends and from his private trips.

Before the ground's dedication and plaque unveiling, Mayor Wes Uhlman presented Carl with the City of Seattle's 1st Citizen Certificate. The bronze plaque bearing Carl's likeness has the following inscription:

"The Carl S. English, Jr. Gardens

In honor of the man who devoted 43 years of federal service to the development and care of these gardens. He gathered an extensive collection of plants and seeds from around the world. His landscape arrangements provide visitors a variety of texture and color throughout the year."*

*From the Information Bulletin, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, January 10, 1975, by permission of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.



1975 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - NORTHWEST ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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Mrs. John W. Ormsby, 833 34th Ave E, Seattle 98112

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Mrs. David Metheny, 2810 46th W, Seattle 98199

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Mrs. Pendleton Miller, The Highlands, Seattle 98177

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Mrs. Rodney B. Allen, 18540 26th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98155
Contributions of Ornamental Horticultural interest requested.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Stephen H. Herron, 3440 Evergreen Point Road, Bellevue, WA 98004. You are invited to join - annual dues are \$5.00, group membership \$10.00.
Any inquiries address to Membership Chairman.



N. O. H. S. EVENTS AND NEWS

Dates to remember:

April 8th - Tuesday - 8:00 P.M. - no charge - open to the public

Charles A. Lewis, Horticulturist, The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois.

Coordinator: American Horticultural Society People-Plant Program.

Lecture - Human Response to Plants: A Man-Environment Relationship.

(Mr. Lewis is an enthusiastic supporter of horticultural therapy, which is based on the concept that people respond to plants and benefit from their presence. Horticultural therapy has been part of successful treatment for persons who are mentally ill, retarded, physically handicapped, in prison or chronically ill.)

Place - 207, Architecture Bldg., University of Washington

Co-sponsored by:

University of Washington Department of Architecture & Urban Planning
and

Northwest Ornamental Horticultural Society



April 11th - Friday - 10:00 A.M. - Members only

BRING AND BUY PLANT SALE and TOUR OF MSK NATIVE PLANT NURSERY
20066 - 15th N.W., Seattle (Richmond Beach area)

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN DATE

Bring trees, shrubs, ground covers, etc. Mark each with name and price.
Bring a sandwich; coffee will be furnished.



April 18th - NO HOST DINNER in honor of Dr. Richard A. Howard, Director of Arnold Arboretum who will be in Seattle as a consultant on the Union Bay Arboretum Development. There will be informal discussion on this project with pertinent comments by Dr. Howard and Mr. Grant R. Jones of Landscape Architectural firm Jones & Jones, commissioned by the University of Washington to prepare the initial site plan and environmental impact statement for Union Bay.

Place: The Windjammer Restaurant

Time: Cocktail Hour 6:00 P.M. - Dinner 7:00 P.M.

Cost: Dinner - \$7.00

For reservations and information: Mrs. Page H. Ballard
2029 - 212th S.E.
Issaquah, WA 98027
Telephone: 392-3108

Reservations must be
received by April 11th.

May 8th - Thursday - 10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

GARDEN TOURS featuring native plant material

Members - No charge, Non-members \$2.00

You will be mailed further information.



May 20th - Tuesday - 8:00 P.M. Members \$1.00, Non-members \$2.00

Lecture - Mr. H. H. Davidian RHODODENDRONS. Sponsored by the N.O.H.S.

Mr. Davidian from Edinburgh, Scotland, will be in Seattle as a featured speaker at the Rhododendron Society annual convention. He is the undisputed dean of Rhododendron taxonomists and a recognized authority on species *Rhododendron*. His professional career has been with the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh.

Place - Student Union Building Auditorium, Univ. of Wash. Campus



USEFUL BOOKS ON NORTHWEST NATIVES

"Trees, Shrubs and Flowers to Know in Washington", by C. P. Lyons.

"Flora of the Pacific Northwest", by C. Leo Hitchcock & Arthur Cronquist.

"Washington Wildflowers", Larrison-Patrick-Baker-Yaich.

"Wild Flowers of British Columbia", by Lewis J. Clarke.

"Trees of Washington" (Revised Edition 1974), Washington State University Extension Service.

"Aquatic Plants of Pacific Northwest", by Albert N. Steward, LaRea J. Dennis, Helen M. Gilkey.

"101 Wildflowers of the Olympic National Park", by Sharp, U. of W. Press.

"101 Wildflowers of Mount Rainier National Park", Sharp, U. of W. press.

Handbook Series of the British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.

"Fern and Fern-Allies", "Heather Family (Ericaceae)", "The Lily Family",

"Orchids", "Mosses", "Mushrooms", "Rose Family".*

*These are excellent, authoritative handbooks, extensively illustrated, distribution maps for British Columbia, interesting comments. They are very useful to us in Washington as most of the plants extend to our area.

"Wildflowers of Mount Rainier and the Cascades", by Mary A. Fries - Photos by Bob and Ira Spring.



FINANCIAL REVIEW: For the benefit of new members and members of long standing who may have forgotten:

The NOHS originally incorporated in the spring of 1966 as a non-profit organization under the name of the "Friends of the University of Washington Arboretum, Inc." In August of 1973 the "Friends" changed the name to "Northwest Ornamental Horticultural Society" (affiliated with the University of Washington Arboreta). The name change allowed us to participate in and support any part of a broadening program involving other properties to be incorporated into an overall Arboretum program, of which the Washington Park Arboretum is an important segment.

The membership has grown from 13 founding members in 1966 to its present 300 members

Corporation income is derived from memberships, plant sales, lectures, garden tours and contributions. Memorials go into a library fund to purchase books for the Arboretum Library. Given to the College of Forest Resources for specific Arboretum projects between 1966 - 1972 ----- \$56,940.09

Because of the uncertain status of the Arboretum (1972-1974) the major portion of the Corporation income was placed in savings and investments.

December 1974 - Union Bay slide-tape program ----- 500.00
February 1975 - Union Bay Initial Site Plan ----- 35,000.00
To the University of Wash. 1966-1975 ----- \$92,440.00

Educational purposes:

1972 - Book: "Ornamental Plants Hardy in the Pacific Northwest" prepared by members ----- \$ 2,596.65
1972 - American Horticultural Society Congress extensive horticultural display ----- 1,008.18
1974 - Arboretum membership in AABGA (Am. Assn. Botanic Gardens and Arboreta) ----- 200.00
1974 - NOHS membership in AABGA ----- 50.00
1975 - Arboretum membership in AABGA ----- 50.00
1975 - NOHS membership in AABGA ----- 50.00
\$ 3,954.83



STUDY GROUPS:

Refer to your yearbook for information on study groups already in progress. In addition a new group is in the process of origination.

House Plants - Those interested please call Mrs. Harry C. Olsen, Jr. 747-2998.



INFORMATION PLEASE!

A new service is being provided by the NOHS. Are you looking for a special plant, book, slide or information on how to grow certain plants? Do you have a question about or answers to horticultural problems? Please share your questions and answers with the membership.

Address your inquiries to: Mrs. Albert Brauss
Information Please
7515 196th N.E.
Redmond, WA 98052

Questions and answers will appear in upcoming Newsletters.



NOHS BOARD ACTION

1. Due to ever increasing costs of printing and postage, the newsletter will become a quarterly publication, Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.
2. Work has begun on the preparation of a Directory of Northwest Ornamental Horticulture. This will include names and addresses of all garden clubs and specialized societies, Arboreta, Botanic Gardens, Universities and Colleges that offer courses in Ornamental Horticulture. Chairman of this project is Mr. Marvin Black.
3. The NOHS is co-sponsoring the April 8th lecture of Charles A. Lewis, contributing \$150.00 toward his lecture tour expenses.
4. The NOHS is sponsoring a lecture May 20th by H. H. Davidian, noted species Rhododendron authority from Edinburgh, Scotland.
5. Mr. Ed Lewis is Chairman of the committee in charge of the slide-tape presentation to publicize and promote interest in the Union Bay Arboretum Development.



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

ADDINGTON, Judy	3641 134th NE, Bellevue 98005	885-3626
ALBRECHT, Mrs. Michael	5317 Lansdowne Lane, Mercer Island 98040	232-5317
BARBER, John F.	3421 E Superior, Seattle 98122	324-1548
BAYLEY, Mrs. Christopher	3337 E Ford Pl, Seattle 98112	
BREWER, Helen D.	3823 156th Ave SE, Bellevue 98006	746-2935
COLLINS, Ruth C.	3014 133rd Ave SE, Bellevue 98004	454-1409
DARTS, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.	1660 168th, Surrey, B.C., Canada	
DOUGLAS, Mrs. Percy L.	550 Park Ave, New York, NY 10021	838-8425
ECKLUND, Ralph E.	8310 32nd Ave NW, Seattle 98117	783-3903
FISLER, Barbara	535 N 80th, Seattle 98103	782-4404
FLOHR, Nancy	3623 43rd Ave W, Seattle 98199	282-5484
FROELICH, Patricia J.	21729 Cypress Way, Alderwood Manor 98036	778-1620
GRIGGS II, Mrs. Everett	22340 Jansky Rd E, Graham, WA 98338	893-2944
HANSON, Linda	5554 NE Penrith Rd, Seattle 98105	524-5554
HARVARD, Peter	2506 E Calhoun St, Seattle 98112	329-9142
HELSELL, Linda	3444 Hunts Pt Rd, Bellevue 98004	454-0708
HOARE, Susan	2415 82nd NE, Bellevue 98004	455-2516
JOBS, Susan	1216 Lexington Way E, Seattle 98112	324-9031

KAPELOWITZ, Mrs. R. F.	5652 132nd Ave NE, Bellevue 98005	885-7996
LAMEY, Mrs. Jack (Diane)	5518 NE Penrith Rd, Seattle 98105	525-1284
LEA III, Mrs. Richard	1750 N 122nd, Seattle 98133	365-8133
LeCOMTE, Mrs. James R.	Road 2, Ashdurton, New Zealand	
LYCETTE, Mary T.	8660 NE 19th Pl, Bellevue 98004	454-6803
LYLE, Mrs. J. T. S. (Anne)	8205 SE 24th, Mercer Island 98040	232-5814
MACK, Dr. & Mrs. Robert (JoAnn)	1717 NE 55th St, Seattle 98105	524-7212
McKINSTRY, Shirley	8322 84th SE, Mercer Island 98040	232-4431
NELSON, Elmyra P.	19016 Ballinger Way NE, Seattle 98155	
NEUMANN, Vicki S.	2005 Evergreen Pt Rd, Bellevue 98004	454-4288
OXARART, Ann	12825 NE 35th Pl, Bellevue 98005	883-1643
PARKS, Mrs. Richard E. (Mariella)	9207 NE 24th, Bellevue 98004	454-6240
PILKINTON, Hazel M.	P O Box 135, Edmonds 98020	
SHEPHERD, Mrs. Jack E.	8721 Dolly Madison St, Tacoma 98498	588-8113
STRAUCH, Carole	2118 29th W, Seattle 98199	284-7886
STEIN, Mrs. Leeroy E. (Helen)	1427 NW 205th St, Seattle 98177	542-3853
SULLIVAN, Mrs. Micheal (Rosalind)	1209 39th E, Seattle 98112	323-1212
THORNING, Martha G.	8035 NE 25th, Bellevue 98004	454-4615
WAY, Mrs. Griffith	1100 39th E, Seattle 98112	
WEBSTER, Charles D.	St. Marks Lane, Islip, NY 11751	516-581-0965
WOLFE, Carol A.	4645 88th SE, Mercer Island 98040	232-2790



YEARBOOK CHANGES

Please Make Note in Your Yearbook of these Changes

BALLARD, Mrs. Page	2029 212th SE, Issaquah 98027	
BLACK, Mr. Marvin	124 N 181st St, Seattle 98133	546-4285
BUNKER, Dr. I. Roger		365-5777
McGOWAN, Mrs. William	3121 Jackson, San Francisco, CA 94115	
ROBERSON, Mrs. Leonard		522-5680
SHUNK, Mrs. Jack F.	10918 325th Ave SE, Issaquah 98027	
SMITH, Mrs. Scott		284-4203



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