



NORTHWEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

GARDENnotes

SUMMER 2022



Coreopsis verticillata 'Zagreb'
Image by Rick Peterson

SOUTH AMERICAN CACTI FOR PNW GARDENS

Words and Images by Daniel Sparler

Cleistocactus strausii



Oreocereus celsianus



The author with *Echinopsis spachiana*



Echinopsis spachiana

Hats off to South America for its vast horticultural endowment, from *Alstroemeria* to *Zephyranthes*, that graces gardens all around our Salish Sea. Fuchsias and petunias, brugmansias and nasturtiums, abutilons and salvias: This botanical bonanza bedizens beds and borders in chromatic exuberance that endures for months. And that's just a portion of our neighboring continent's vegetative generation: Let's hear three cheers for Chile's flowering trees (*Azara!* *Embothrium!* *Eucryphia!*) and belt out bravos for Bolivia's begonias. Often overlooked among this abundance is an arena no less commendable although rather more prickly: South American cacti, many of which are relatively easy to grow (in containers) and surprisingly eager to reward us with fetching flowers.

A cactus is a curious thing, perhaps earning a gardener's begrudging respect as a spiny, stalwart, solitary survivor, but rarely engendering the affection or passion of rose enthusiasts, despite the latter's thorns. In this country, the concept of cactus often conjures images of Arizona, perhaps of soaring saguaros in the Sonoran Desert lifting their strong arms in defiance of the searing summer sky. This was the case for me, if I thought of cacti at all, before the turn of the millennium. But then my terminal case of PAA (Plant Acquisition Addiction) shifted its focus to succulents, and I began to collect agaves and aloes, pachypodiums and cactus. I learned to admire my spiny friends for the austere beauty of their form. When my cacti began to bloom, it dawned on me that the most reliable — which also boasted the flashiest flowers — were those with South American roots.

While today Mexico and adjacent portions of the US Southwest host the highest concentration of endemic cactus species, this wasn't always the case. The "core cacti,"



Echinopsis huascha hybrid



Echinopsis huascha hybrid

members of the botanical family Cactaceae that have strongly succulent stems, are thought to have emerged and evolved in the central Andes of South America (Peru and Bolivia) about 25 million years ago. It would be another 10 million years before they migrated north across the water into what is now Mexico (North and South America were not yet joined by the Central American land bridge).

Before we spotlight my favorite South American cacti for Pacific Northwest gardens, let's indulge in a brief overview of Cactaceae. Of its approximately 1500 species, about 99% belong to one of two "core" groups mentioned above: subfamily Opuntioideae (opuntias) and subfamily Cactoideae (prototypical cacti, which may be globular, columnar, arborescent or epiphytic). The handful of oddball remainders includes one distinctive, easy-to-grow tropical species that is commercially available, *Pereskia aculeata*, the lemon-vine plant, whose large succulent leaves in various shades of yellow, pink, orange and green don't give off any sort of cactus vibe — until your fingers find the clustered spines protruding from the stems.

Apropos opuntias, commonly called prickly pears, the enormous genus of around 180 species is the most far-ranging



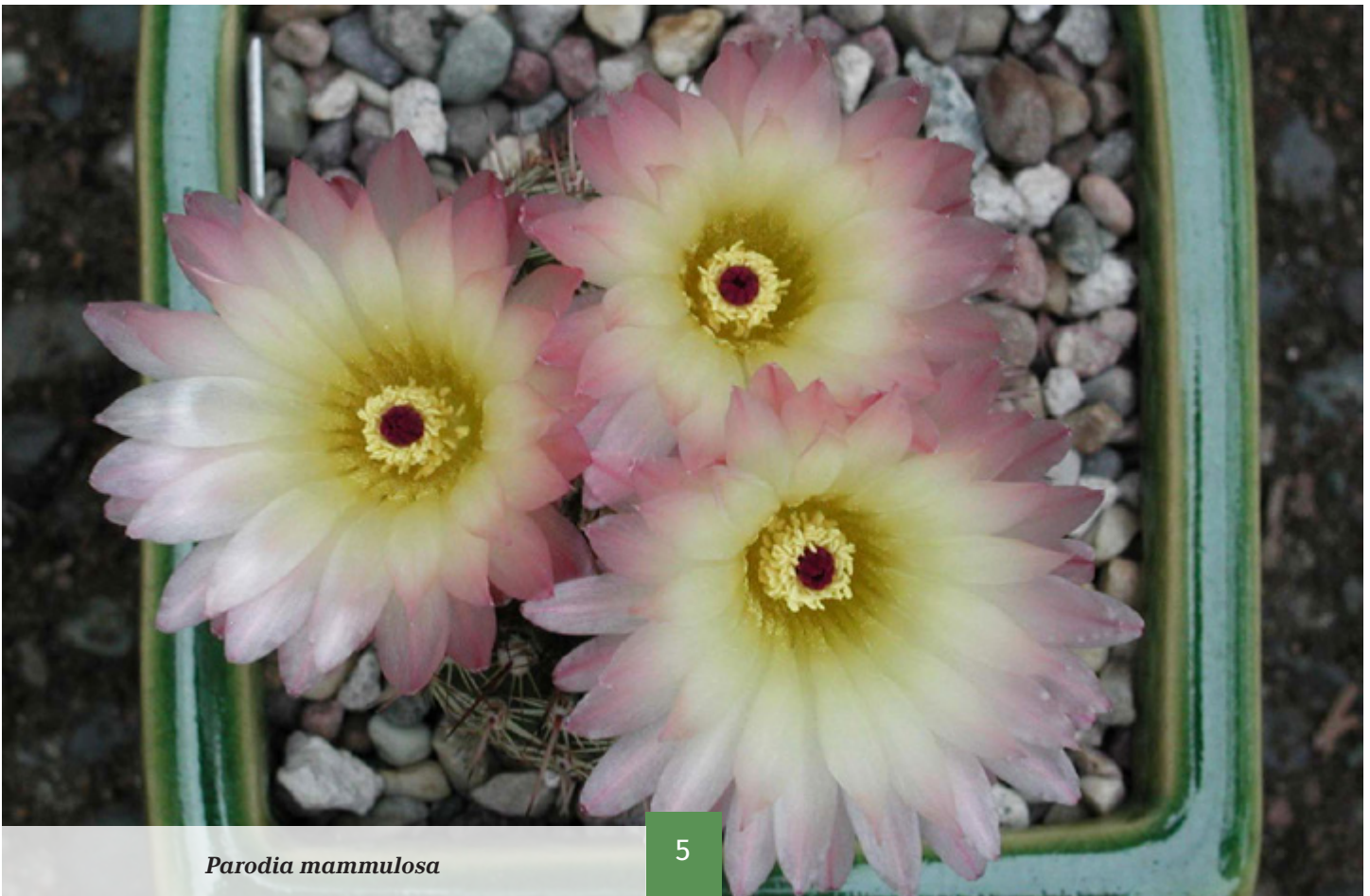
Parodia erubescens



Echinopsis huascha hybrid

and cold hardy of all cacti, endemic to most of the Western hemisphere from the interior of British Columbia down to the southern tip of Patagonia. The rather homely *Opuntia fragilis* is the only cactus native to our wet west side of the Cascades (although several additional species call Eastern Washington home). It can be found on a few sandy bluffs of Whidbey Island, in the San Juans and in several spots near Sequim. I've tried growing it and a few other cold-hardy opuntias in the ground on several occasions, but each time they've rotted due to winter wet even though I'd given them an elevated bed loaded with gravel and grit. Clearly, container culture is the way to go.

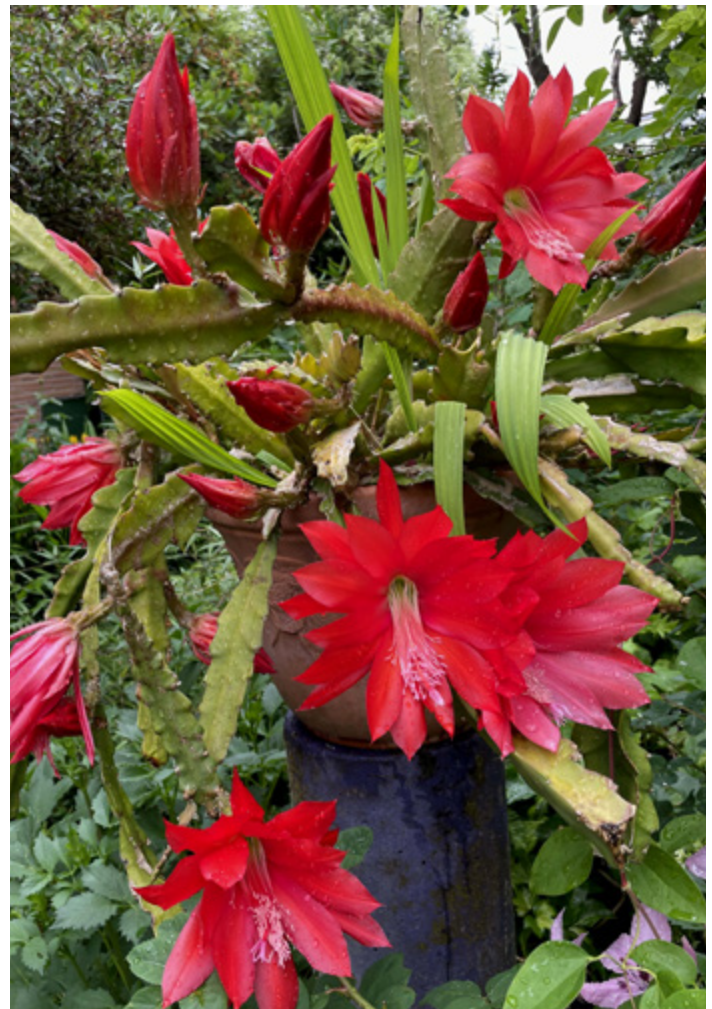
South American cacti abound in nearly all habitats of their native continent except the wetter portions of southern Chile and parts of the Amazon basin. Of potential interest to Pacific Northwest gardeners are plants from three distinct climate zones: 1) chilly Andean slopes of Peru, Bolivia and Argentina; 2) hot, rocky outcrops on winter-dry plains of northern Argentina and Paraguay; and 3) humid tropical coastal areas from Brazil north to the Caribbean. Let's explore examples from each zone, all of which adapt well to container culture and provide many years of pleasure if their basic needs are met: Keep them dry in winter and water liberally in summer.



Parodia mammulosa



Epiphyllum with white flowers



Epiphyllum with red flowers

1) Two cold-hardy genera worth seeking out are *Cleistocactus* and *Oreocereus*. Both are reported to endure temperatures down to -10°C (14° F), although I schlep mine inside an unheated garage during a protracted deep freeze. My favorites here are *C. strausii*, commonly called "silver torch", which sends up several architecturally handsome, tall and slender columns, and two *Oreocereus* species, *O. celsianus* and *O. trolli*, both of which are aptly called "old man of the mountains" due to the thick white wool that covers their stout, 15-inch frames.

2) Tolerant of light frosts (high 20's F) are species and their many hybrids in the generously blooming genera *Echinopsis* and *Parodia*. The former, commonly called "hedgehog cacti" (the botanical name is composed of Greek elements meaning "like a hedgehog"), produce lusciously large blossoms on compact bodies. *E. spachiana* graces me in July with several showy snow-white flowers atop a 20-inch column, while *E. huascha* hybrids (usually marketed as *Trichocereus grandiflorus*) produce on their squat columnar bodies a bevy of enormous blossoms in a zany array of hot colors. In contrast,

the compact and globose *Parodia* species (often marketed as *Notocactus* or *Wigginsia*) generate more demure but equally attractive funnel-shaped, satiny yellow or pinkish flowers that frequently sport a tiny red button (the stigma) in the center.

3) From the humid tropics come the most flamboyant flowers of all: the epiphytic (growing on trees) orchid cacti, usually marketed as "epiphyllums" even though they bear little if any heritage from the genus *Epiphyllum*. The scores of named cultivars in circulation today are hybrids so complex their parentage is lost in the mists of time but most likely hail from species of *Disocactus* and *Selenicereus*. These stunning beauties, which throw out gargantuan blossoms in a dizzying range of hues, require regular water, rich soil that is freely draining, and protection from full-on summer sun. Bright, indirect light is ideal. Although I've found they tolerate an occasional light frost, it's best to overwinter them in a cool, sunny room. ☺

Daniel Sparler creates the Horticulturally Yours column (www.northwesthort.org/horticulture) and serves on the NHS board.

This Seattle garden was planted just before last year's heat dome, so this is its first real spring, but the (mostly) native meadow border planting for dry shade is starting to knit together.



The Dry Northwest Garden

Words, Images & Gardens pictured by Jonathan Hallet

When I think of the Pacific Northwest, I think of fern gully. Big leaves, mossy trees, ferns, iridescent shades of green. It is our iconic look. But really, that's a very specific part of Washington. Much of Washington, including the Puget Sound, is quite dry in the summer. I think our collective knowledge of native plants is skewed towards these moist woodland settings, and we need better working knowledge of native plants that thrive in the summer-dry. I'll share a bit of what I've learned here.

Carex tumulicola, *Carex pachystachya*, and *Iris douglasiana* create an evergreen matrix for ferns and flowers to emerge through.



Spring presents verdancy that looks like it will stretch on forever. Lawns are green and everything is flowering at once. I'm out weeding in early May and big clods of soil come up, rather than just the weed roots. April had record-breaking rainfall this year. The lushness is confusing. This long period of relative wetness lulls us into a false sense of "We are in England," and we often end up planting gardens that are too thirsty. Or we plant gardens that look great in spring but turn lifeless in summer. Or some of our gardens do look good in summer but require major irrigation to prop them up.

Plants that wear summer well

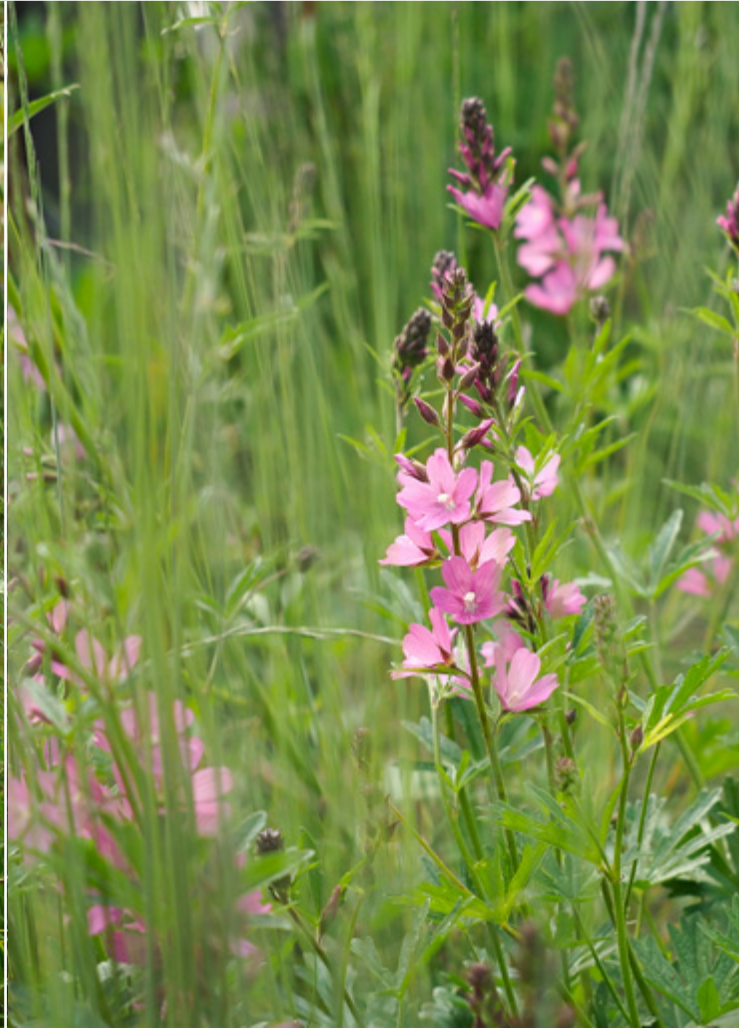
Out of ecological values, practicality, and laziness, I aim to design gardens that require little to no supplemental summer irrigation. Native plants can help us here. They know the Pacific Northwest better than anyone else. And some of them wear all the seasons well — shrugging off both hot dry summers and long wet winters.

Incorporating a large proportion of native plants into gardens is a win-win. Native plants are adapted for here and thrive with little to no care. They aesthetically connect our gardens to this region. If you choose a lot of native plants, the garden will look more like it belongs here. There is an inherent homey feeling in this. And native plants, having co-evolved with pollinators and wildlife here, are the best servants and hosts for PNW fauna. I typically try to incorporate 50% or more native plants in a design. Win for us, win for other creatures.

Evergreen native plants do the work

But before I start, I'm dialing in the specificity further to evergreen or nearly evergreen native plants. These plants hold weeds back, cover the ground (to keep water in), and require less cutback, all while providing wildlife habitat. A matrix of evergreen grasses, perennials and shrubs can hold together

Wildflowers in a native meadow, with *Festuca roemerii* as the primary matrix plant. All were planted as bare roots in the last couple years. Wildflowers pictured are *Balsamorhiza deltoidea* (deltoid balsamroot), and *Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *virgata* (rose checker mallow).



your garden. This allows you to be more adventurous with flowers and ephemerals, not depending on them for structure or to cover the ground.

Succession planting is another approach for keeping the ground covered with a series of flowering and leafing plants. It is a relay race of plants trading off roles that can be amazing but is also hard to get just right. For most people, an evergreen matrix of planting with seasonal bursts coming out of it is easier to achieve and is also very rewarding.

Native plants for sun

I look to the mountains and prairies as the most analogous to our urban summer – dry situations. Native grasses are stars in this regard. Most of these, with a bit of summer irrigation, will stay green. Or they will turn golden if left fully unirrigated in the summer. They will keep a structural presence, hold back weeds, and resume growing in the wet season.

The grasses I'll mention in this paragraph are all cool season, meaning they grow and flower before the hotter summer temperatures. They are also clump-forming, meaning they grow where you put them and don't run like lawn grasses do. *Festuca roemerii* (Roemer's fescue), a blue-green airy grass, is a staple of our Puget Sound prairies. *Carex pachystachya* (Chamisso sedge) is another great performer, being somewhat evergreen with bright yellow-green tufts to about 16". Cut back in fall and it will grow back for an almost year-round presence. *Carex tumulicola* (foothill sedge), makes a fountain of dark green to about 18" wide. *Koeleria macrantha* (prairie Junegrass) grows upright to 24" tall and 12" wide with fluffy flowers around June.

If you'd like a lawn that stays green with much less water, look to *Carex pansa* (sand dune sedge). This sedge can be mowed to be turf-like or left unmowed for a low meadow effect. Northwest Meadowscares and Pro Time Lawn Seed, a

Berberis (Mahonia) nervosa (low Oregon grape) and *Dicentra formosa* (western bleeding heart) intermingle in this Seattle garden. When the bleeding heart dies back in summer, the low Oregon grape will keep the garden looking full.



couple of our wonderful native meadow seed providers, can give you more information on native meadow grass species to replace a lawn.

Let us not forget about the native evergreen herbaceous perennials. *Erigeron glaucus* (seaside daisy) forms a blue-green mat with fairly continuous purple blooms over summer. *Eriophyllum lanatum* (wooly sunflower) carpets a space in silver, with yellow daisy blooms through summer. *Epilobium* sp. (California fuchsia, synomous *Zauschneria* sp.), an honorary native, flowers exuberantly into late fall when most other plants are getting tired. In part sun, *Iris douglasiana* (Douglas iris) performs reliably, creating a coarse evergreen grassy tuft about 24" tall and wide; the texture makes a nice foil to finer grasses.

For sculpture in a dry, sunny, well-drained spot, look to *Arctostaphylos* (manzanitas). *Arctostaphylos* 'Pacific Mist' is a silvery spreading groundcover, up to 3' tall by 6' wide. *Arctostaphylos* × *media* (media manzanita), a tidy groundcover, is a cross between our natives *A. uva-ursi* (kinnikinick or bear berry) and *A. columbiana* (hairy manzanita). California's sculptural *Arctostaphylos* shrubs or (in time) small trees, are so beautiful. Oregon State University has a helpful study on which cope best with our winters. *Arctostaphylos* 'Howard McMinn' is a good choice and readily available, more spreading than tall.

Native plants for shade

In shady areas that dry out in summer, many native plants are summer deciduous, preferring to conserve energy when

Festuca californica (California fescue) with *Iris douglasiana*. This image is of a Lutsko Associates' Garden in Northern California. I've had great luck with *Festuca californica* in Seattle and in Pierce County in dry light shade. It grows to 24" wide with an evergreen presence. Until nurseries here start growing it, you can start it from seed.



water is scarce. But a number of plants keep their leaves during the hot dry time. *Mahonia* (now *Berberis*) *nervosa* (creeping Oregon grape) grows up to a couple feet tall, and spreads well. It's a bit scratchy along a narrow path. The driest/hottest tolerant *Mahonia* is *M. aquifolium* (tall Oregon grape, now *Berberis aquifolium*), growing 5 – 15' tall. The compact selection, *Mahonia aquifolium* 'Compacta', maxes out at around 3' tall. *Carex obnupta* (slough sedge), a large 3' x 3' evergreen sedge, prefers wetness but wears summer drought without apparent complaint. *Asarum caudatum* (wild ginger) carpets the ground with dark glossy green leaves, holding a lush look through relative drought.

This is just a start

Look on your hikes and in gardens and parks for native plants that might have a place in your garden, especially look in the

summer and winter. Where are they growing? How do they look during these stressful times?

This is just the tip of the iceberg in terms of native plants for sunny and dry gardens. Working with native plants need not be limiting. And for the old staples (lookin' at you, sword fern) it can be a fun challenge — how can we use the same frequently used plants in a new way? Or if not in a new way, we can aim to plant in such a seamless way that nobody knows where the garden ends and where the wider world continues. ☺

Jonathan Hallet is a Seattle-based landscape architect, and his practice, Beautifier, aims to make ecologically-beneficial gardens with feelings. www.beautifier.us

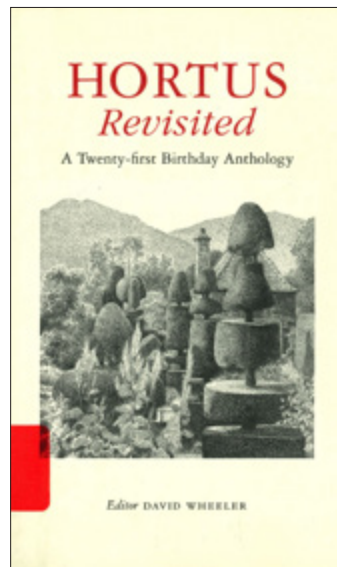
LITERARY NOTES from the Miller Library

Brian Thompson

I find summer to be a great time to catch up on my garden reading, heading for a comfortable chair in my cool basement or the air-conditioned Miller Library. My attention span is short this time of year, so articles from my favorite gardening magazines are the perfect fit.


At the top of that list is *Hortus*, a Welsh quarterly magazine with the appropriate sub-title: *A Gardening Journal*. This is a magazine for "lively-minded" (according to hortus.co.uk) gardeners who are keen on good writing. Illustrations are few. Photographs are rare and always in black and white.

Like most horticulture publications, there are articles about specific plants or gardens. What makes *Hortus* different are the engaging biographies, histories and even works of fiction, poetry, and humor. As a librarian, I especially appreciate the in-depth book reviews, including those of older books, an important guide for additions to the Miller Library.



David Wheeler is the founder (in 1987), proprietor, and publisher of this successful publication, well-respected and enjoyed around the English-speaking world. He is also the editor and has been very successful at getting some of the best writers in Britain, North America, and elsewhere to contribute over the years, including such horticultural stars as Beth Chatto, Penelope Hobhouse, and Noel Kingsbury.

Simon Dorrell is the art editor, and creator of most of the simple yet elegant drawings. Together with Wheeler, they spent nearly 30 years revitalizing the Arts and Crafts garden at Bryan's Ground, just across the border in England, before moving to southwest Wales last year. These efforts are chronicled in each issue. They also offer a small number of select garden tours, this year to Morocco and southwest Scotland.

While the magazine is available to read at the Miller Library, for something to borrow, I recommend *Hortus Revisited: A Twenty-first Birthday Anthology*, published in 2008, which includes nearly 50 favorite articles from the early years of the publication. Wheeler sums up why he began *Hortus* in the introduction: "There seemed no natural home for the well-turned garden essay, writing that favoured aesthetics over practicalities, and was a pleasure to read for its own sake." 

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

NEW MEMBERS

Donna Armitage	Judith A Malmgren
Joann L Ater	Lois Moss
Thomas Bell-Games	Richard & Jana Nelson
Olga Bonilla	
Ellen A Bratovich & Kathy Vogel	Dana Niblack
Janet Cathcart	Rachel Mary Persing
Elizabeth M Chenoweth	Doug Pugsley
Susan Christoferson	Reetta Raag
Danielle DeBellis	Kathryn Remijan
Virginia P English	Lalie & Carlo Scanduzzi
LISA Ferrell	
Kelly R Forsythe	Chelsea Shipp
Virginia Hand	Michael J Spurzem
Teri Jones	Sandra Starbuck
Susan Kese	Cindy Widmaier
Kristina Kielbon	Kathy Yerke
Erin M Mahan	

GARDENnotes

Editor

Rick Peterson
rickp@millergarden.org

Designer

Mary Gogulski
mary@gogulskidesign.com

Contributors

Laura Blumhagen
Jonathan Hallet
Karin Kravitz
Daniel Sparler
Richie Steffen
Brian Thompson



Thank you to our Patrons!

The Lecture Program would not be possible without the tremendous support of our Patrons. Their generosity helps NHS provide an outstanding educational program for Northwest gardeners. With the great success of webinar lectures over the past two years, which has reached an even wider audience than in the past, NHS will continue to provide fine speakers online as our organization opens for in-person classes and lectures on a limited basis.

2022 PATRONS

Hiroko Aikawa
 Kathleen Archer
 Larry Arndt
 Mary Ellen Asmundson
 Joan Baldwin
 Carolyn Pauw Barden
 Karen A Benson
 Bonnie Berk
 Jim and Suzette Birrell
 Kim Bishop
 Rhonda Bjornstad
 Elaine Brogdon
 Delaney C Brummet
 Brenda Buras-Elsen
 Whitfield Carhart
 Marianna Clark
 Anne Clarke
 Ilsa Coleman
 Pam Coney
 Patricia Crockett
 Stacie Crooks,
 Crooks Garden Design
 Barb DeCaro
 Tanya DeMarsh-Dodson
 Emily Dexter
 Tina Dixon
 Anita Louise Dunn
 Diane G Elliott

Dominique Emerson
 Janet Endsley
 Sue Ewens
 Marie Flynn
 Gwyn Fowler
 Anne Fox
 Kathy Fries
 Marilyn Glenn
 Bonnie Schrader Godfred
 Sue Goetz
 Greg Graves & Gary Waller
 Laurie Grier
 Mollie Groendyke
 Judith Hance
 Terry Hayes
 Ellen Hecht
 Deborah Heg
 Justin B Henderson
 Hugues Hoppe
 Judy Isaac
 Jason Jorgensen
 Sharon & Robert Jangaard
 Suzanne Kalish
 Karin Kravitz
 Raymond J Larson
 Terri Lausten
 Alex LaVilla
 Ann LeVasseur

Janet Lewinsohn
 Barbara Lycett
 Mark Lyke
 John MacKean
 Jennifer Macuiba
 Hans & Tina Mandt
 Susie Marglin
 Gillian Mathews
 Linda McDonald
 Marcia L Miller
 Renee Montgelas
 Rebecca Z Murlless
 Susan R Nelson
 Sue Nevler
 Chuck Ogburn
 Lucinda O'Halloran,
 Spirit Garden Design
 Sue Olsen
 Virginia Park
 Camille Paulsen
 Betsy Piano
 Susan Picquelle
 Terry Pottmeyer
 Debra Prinzing
 Sashi Raghupathy
 Katherine Read
 Stephanie Rodden
 Jo Anne Rosen

Nita-Jo Rountree
 Marilou Rush
 Meg Ryan
 Kathleen Sabo
 Elizabeth Scott
 Daniel Sparler & Jeff
 Schouten
 Elaine Mae Starz-Brown
 Richie Steffen & Rick
 Peterson
 Brian Thompson
 Walter Thompson
 Toni Tully
 John van den
 Meerendonk
 Eileen Van Schaik
 Margaret E Watson
 Jean Weaver
 Robin Webber
 Linda Wells &
 Keith Kriebel
 Jackie White
 Roz Williams
 Sherri Wilson
 Glenn Withey &
 Charles Price
 Woodinville Garden Club
 Carolyn Yund

ELISABETH C. MILLER MEMORIAL LECTURE: 27 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

By Richie Steffen



Rebecca McMackin - www.rebeccamcmackin.com



Brooklyn Bridge Park – Wikimedia Commons

When Elisabeth Miller founded NHS in 1966, the seeds of environmental awareness were already developing in her mind. As she grew as a gardener, the value of western North American native plants became apparent and essential in the development of her own garden. In her many civic beautification projects around Seattle, she was instrumental in advocating for plants that tolerated our climate as well as the vulgarities of urban areas. Experience taught her that plants were only part of the answer to successful urban landscapes. Soil conditions, drainage issues and future maintenance could make or break the good efforts of any project. One lesson well learned was that gardening is not static. There is always something new to learn and it was important to be open to new ideas. With this in mind, the Elisabeth Carey Miller Memorial Lecture was created in 1995 to continue Mrs. Miller's vision of horticultural education and serve as a long-lasting gift to the horticultural community to share information and inspire the gardening community.

Run by the Elisabeth C. Miller Botanical Garden and co-sponsored by the Northwest Horticultural Society and the Elisabeth C. Miller Library, this free lecture will be an online presentation which will be available through Zoom on September 28th, 2022 and feature the remarkable work of Rebecca McMackin.

Rebecca McMackin is an ecologically obsessed horticulturist and garden designer. She has spent the last decade as

Director of Horticulture of Brooklyn Bridge Park where she manages 85 acres of diverse parkland organically and with an eye towards habitat creation for birds, butterflies, and soil microorganisms. The park was created in 2010 and is on the shoreline of Brooklyn, New York overlooking the Lower Manhattan skyline. The Park has become a haven not only for Brooklyn Heights residents but also an oasis for nesting migratory birds and pollinator insects. Rebecca's efforts have been a driving force for the continued development of the land from an industrial site to a vibrant urban habitat for all living organisms.

The Miller Garden is pleased to have Rebecca speak for this lecture. She represents how younger horticulturists are implementing progressive ideas into public landscapes and will be the youngest person to have lectured for this prestigious event. In Mrs. Miller's day, urban horticulture was a new and exciting idea — a way to transform how we interact in our cities. Rebecca McMackin shows us how these past ideas have grown and what can be done to make our urban spaces beautiful and alive. ♪

An email will be sent on September 28th containing the link to this lecture. This lecture is free with the costs underwritten entirely by the Pendleton and Elisabeth Carey Miller Charitable Foundation as a lasting gift to the horticultural community.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear NHS Members,

The support and increased participation of NHS members over the last few years has been a source of inspiration for me during these years of figuring out how we continue through the pandemic. This year, as we moved cautiously toward a hybrid program, I appreciate the enthusiasm from the membership to come to in-person classes and participate in garden tours. These have always been popular, and I am glad to see they will continue to be so. What truly pleases me is the tremendous participation in our webinar program. Already this year people have signed up in the thousands to watch a wide variety of lectures present on an equally diverse range of topics. This continued strong support shows that webinars must remain a strong focus well into the future. The ability to have so many people from all over the region as well as other states and Canada enjoy quality lectures is a surprising gift that has come from a dark and, at times, frightening disease.

This amazing participation in the webinars has also led NHS to expand its ability to give back to the community. Our scholarship and grants programs have long been a tradition and we are in the delightful position to increase this giving. Earlier this year, NHS provided the Elisabeth C. Miller Library, a valuable source of horticultural knowledge to the Pacific Northwest, a gift of \$10,000. NHS has always valued the library and has provided support since the creation of this institution. Another incredible result of the increased revenue of NHS is the development of a partnership between NHS and the Pendleton and Elisabeth Carey Miller Charitable Foundation to create a new scholarship program for students studying horticulture in the regional community colleges. We hope that this scholarship program can lead to a new generation of inspired horticulturists for the PNW.

Since Mrs. Elisabeth Miller founded the organization over 50 years ago, NHS has often worked closely with the Miller Botanical Garden and the Miller Charitable Foundation. We are pleased to continue this tradition by co-sponsoring with the Miller Library, the Elisabeth C. Miller Memorial Lecture which will be presented as a recorded Zoom lecture (link to be sent on September 28th). This year's lecturer will be Rebecca McMackin. Rebecca is an ecologically focused horticulturist and garden designer who has a dynamic approach to how our landscapes should be developed.

Another incredible webinar, lined up by NHS board member Linda McDonald, is a Saturday morning with Sue and Thomas Stuart-Smith on October 1st. They will each be presenting a lecture followed by a joint Q & A session. This event will be recorded and available for two weeks. Sue is the author of *The Well-Gardened Mind* and her husband, Thomas, is a celebrated garden designer. These lectures are not to be missed. Thank you, Linda, for making this exceptional webinar possible.

I hope you will join us for these webinars as well as the rest of our fall webinar programming, and I am looking forward to seeing you, if not in person, then through our on-line programs.

All the best,

Richie Steffen
NHS President



NORTHWEST HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY
PO Box 4597
ROLLING BAY, WA 98061-4597

Non-Profit
Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Seattle, WA
Permit No. 4842



*"Everything that slows us down and forces patience,
everything that sets us back into the slow circles of nature,
is a help. Gardening is an instrument of grace."*

—May Sarton

Heliopsis helianthoides var. scabra
'Bleeding Hearts'
Image by Richie Steffen