

# American Rhododendron Society

## EUGENE CHAPTER

September Newsletter 2010

### Contents

September Program	1	<i>Please join us for coffee, cookies, &amp; conversation at 7:00 p.m. Thursday Sept. 9 at the Celeste Campbell Community Center, 155 High St., Eugene, for our first scheduled 2010-2011 season chapter program.</i>
Editor's Byte	2	
Yakkin' at the Tool House	3	
Places to Go	4	
From the President	5	
Historic NW Garden	6-7	
Chapter Calendar	8	



*Rh auriculatum* Photo by F. Burns

## Exploring the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area With Wilbur Bluhm

Wilbur Bluhm, a retired horticulturist from the Oregon State University Extension Service, will take us hiking and botanizing in the unique Kalmiopsis Wilderness area of southwest Oregon. It promises to be a delightful excursion and a rare opportunity.

He will discuss the geology and the nature of the soils of the Siskiyou and Kalmiopsis areas, with a primary emphasis on the plants supported by the soils. Known as a fine photographer, Mr. Bluhm will show us samples of the unusual plant flora that grow in this area which has one of the most diverse plant communities in North America. The talk will specifically include the Ericaceous plants found in these areas.

Though he worked with nursery and greenhouse growers as well as with professional landscapers in his career, Mr Bluhm is now the State Coordinator of the Oregon Flora Project at Oregon State University - a project that aims to site Oregon's native and non-native plant species that grow in the wild. It is projected that the end result will be a publication of the flora for the state of Oregon. For a number of years Mr. Bluhm led field trips over Memorial Day Weekend to the Siskiyou Mountains including the Kalmiopsis Wilderness to find, observe, and photograph the native trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals of the region.

Prior to the meeting you are invited to join us and Wilbur Bluhm for a no-host dinner at 5:30 p.m. at McMenamin's North Bank Restaurant at 22 Club Road (telephone 541-686-1123) overlooking the river in Eugene. **Please let Helen know if you are coming by Tuesday, September 7, so that we can notify the restaurant. Call her at 541-461-6082 or e-mail at [gallen.baxter@comcast.net](mailto:gallen.baxter@comcast.net)**

# OFFICERS

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## NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Frances Burns      541-896-3216  
rebfeb@gmail.com  
P O Box 663  
Walterville , OR 97489

NL MAILING  
JoAnn Napier  
WEBMASTER  
Ted Hewitt

746-0828  
687-8119

## EUGENE CHAPTER WEBSITE

<http://www.eugene-chapter-ars.org>



This harmless little katydid nymph and a sibling appeared in a baggie of cuttings at our August picnic. Well-camouflaged to sit on trees, with visible veins, resembling a green leaf, they repetitively call, "Ka-ty-did". Related to crickets and grasshoppers, they now reside in container plants on the porch. When they are adults, perhaps they reveal themselves vocally..

It's wise to inspect all plants and cuttings received from friends for fellow travelers who may not be as innocuous as these katydids, whether they be insects or weeds. Prevention is much easier than removal i.e., herb Robert, alias "stinky Bob"!

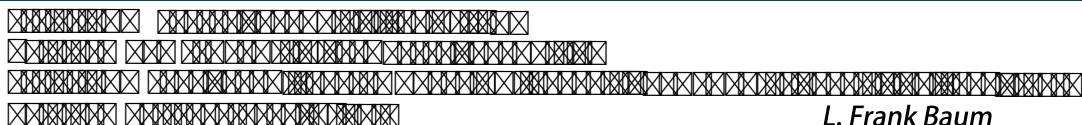
# EDITOR'S BYTE

FRANCES BURNS

While "scoping out" katydids, I found the following website, from which I learned a lot about some other bugs – it's a cruel world out there!

<http://insects.about.com/od/insectpests/tp/top10beneficialinsects.htm>

1. **Green Lacewing** larvae (alias "aphid lions,") devour aphids by the dozens, stabbing their victims with curved pointed mandibles.
  2. **Lady Beetle** larvae and adults consume scads of aphids, scale insects, thrips, mealybugs, and mites – pests gardeners love to hate. The larvae "look like tiny, colorful alligators...learn to recognize them, so you don't mistake them for pests."
  3. **Assassin Bugs** as a group feed on everything from beetles to caterpillars. Trickery, camouflage and brute force are their *modus operandi*. Fun to watch, they bite hard!
  4. **Praying Mantids**, generalist predators, feed on most insects, even the largest, and are as likely to eat a lady beetle as a caterpillar. When the nymphs hatch, they're so hungry they sometimes gobble up their siblings. Endowed with perfect camouflage of coloration and shape, PMs are difficult to sight. Rumors fly that it is illegal to harm a praying mantid – not true! But why would one want to?
  5. **Minute Pirate Bugs**, "usually measure a mere 1/16th inch long," manage to dine away on scads of aphids, mites, and thrips. Their black bodies with a white chevron pattern on their backs can be located in the garden with a hand lens.
  6. **Ground Beetle** larvae feed on pests in the soil, preying on slugs, root maggots, cutworms, and other pests on the ground. Some species will crawl up plant stems in search of caterpillars or insect eggs.
  7. **Syrphid Flies**, also known as hover flies, tend to hover over flowers. Their bright yellow-orange and black markings often cause them to be mistaken for bees. They will pollinate flowers, but unlike bees, have just two wings. Their larvae (maggots) dine heavily on aphids by "squeezing up" in leaves where aphids hide.
  8. **Predatory Stink Bugs** are mostly "generalist feeders". Some are plant pests themselves, but some predatory stink bugs keep pests in check. The spined soldier bug feeds on caterpillars, sawfly larvae, grubs – and sometimes lady beetles and their own kith and kin. Stink bugs have shield-shaped bodies, and a pungent odor when disturbed.
  9. **Big-Eyed Bugs** are "tiny big-eyed bugs", but despite their 1/8 inch length, both adults and nymphs "eat their weight" on mites, aphids, and insect eggs. They can be distinguished by their large bulging eyes. Their bodies are rather flat and oval shaped.
  10. **Damsel Bugs** look similar to small assassin bugs but are smaller. They use thickened front legs to grab aphids, caterpillars, thrips, leafhoppers, and other soft-bodied insects. Nymphs are predators, too, and will feast on both small insects and their eggs. Damsel bugs blend in to their environment quite well, thanks to their dull brown coloring.
- After all that, and viewing close up and personal online pictures of garden spiders, I am not sure I will walk so blithely among them hereafter!



L. Frank Baum

I thought I had retired from bucking hay until a friend needed help putting up about 1200 bales during our little July heat spell. Rather than working in the cool of the morning, we had to wait until the morning dew evaporated. The crew was evenly split between those under thirty and us old timers who were all well past fifty. By the time the last bale hit the barn floor, the old timers were still standing, and the 30 somethings were sitting in the shade with their heads between their knees.

Also during the heat spell--with the temperature closing in on 100° F--problems developed here at home. We had a go-around with the irrigation system and, like the scarecrow in the Wizard of Oz, it turned out it didn't have a brain. So we scurried around to make a back-up system, i.e., hoses looped over, around, and through the gardens. MIL kept the newest plants watered, and Mary kept our vegetable garden alive. One of the local water repairmen replaced the brain and, with several sighs of relief, the hoses were put away until another day.

One wonderful thing about all of the rain earlier in the year and then the thermometer pushing the mercury up so high: Lots and lots of strawberries.

About this same time in July, I noticed a little rhodie that MIL had pulled up and tossed on the burn pile. It had completely dried up, so I shook the dirt off of the roots and thought of the possibilities. It now sits behind my desk, like the Phoenix rising from the ashes, waiting to morph into a lamp!

**QUESTIONS? COMMENTS? CHOCOLATE BISCOTTI RECIPE?** E-mail me, Douglas Furr, at [garden.projects@hotmail.com](mailto:garden.projects@hotmail.com)

Tips from the old tool shed: Here at the tool shed we mulch with just about anything organic, including cardboard, and also non-organic such as rocks, bricks, and concrete. We also use pine needles, which is referred to by the trade as pine straw. I use grass clippings and pine needles to sheet-mulch our young hazelnut trees, and they seem to have survived. They are perfect for rhododendrons and azaleas, since it is slightly acidic, breaks down slowly and termites won't touch it. I looked for a good internet site for a low cost bale of pine straw and found [www.pinestrawdirect.com](http://www.pinestrawdirect.com). They sell a 40 pound bale for \$30.

### SOURCES FOR THE DUNN GARDEN ARTICLE, PAGES 6 & 7

Valerie Easton, "A Mutable Feast: With Skilled Freshening, the Dunn Gardens Are Aging Gracefully," *The Seattle Times*, April 30, 2004;

Cathy McDonald, "Dunn Gardens Trail," *The Seattle Times*, June 22, 2000;

Jan Kowalczewski Whitner, "A Garden Legacy -- The Dunn Gardens Were Designed by the Olmsteds and Destined to be Saved," *The Seattle Times*, January 8, 1995;

Beth Dodrill, "Dunn Gardens: Preservation of an Evolving Landscape," Historic Seattle Website accessed July 20, 2004 (<http://www.cityofseattle.net/commnty/histsea/preservationseattle/preservationenv/defaultmay2.htm>);

Dunn Gardens Website accessed July 20, 2004 (<http://www.dunngardens.org/history.html>);

Cassandra Tate interview with Tanya DeMarsh Dodson, July 20, 2004;

Cassandra Tate interview with Glenn Withey, July 21, 2004. HistoryLink.org is also a source.

By Cassandra Tate, July 22, 2004

Editor Frances Burns added some details on the location of Cape Vincent and the lineage of **Rh. Edward Dunn** as shown in Greer's Guidebook to Available Rhododendrons, third edition.

## **PLACES TO GO ~ PEOPLE TO SEE**

### **PLANTING A BIRD-FRIENDLY HEDGEROW**

The Willamette Valley Hardy Plant Group will present **Kali Robson** on Tuesday, September 14, 2010, at 7 p.m. at the University of Oregon, Agate Hall, Agate Street at 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Eugene, OR.

Botanist Kali (Dr. Kathleen) Robson owns **NOTHING BUT NORTHWEST NATIVES NURSERY** in Woodland, Washington. She has taught at the college level and spent ten years as a consulting botanist. With A. Richter and M. Filbert she authored the *Encyclopedia of Northwest Native Plants for Gardens and Landscapes*, a comprehensive reference for annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs native to our area. Copies of the book will be available for sale.

Kali's talk will survey shrubs and small trees useful in the creation of hedgerows, plantings that can be used to mark property lines, screen unwanted views, or attract birds. Composed of deciduous and evergreen plants that flower and set fruit at different times of the year, hedgerows provide great garden interest while improving habitat for songbirds.

Annie Donahue, Master Gardener / Compost Specialist will present a mini-clinic about compost tea – what it is and how to make it. She will also have a microscope to show you the micro-organisms in the finished tea. Doors open at 6:30 for book sales and viewing botanical samples. Admission is \$6 for non-members and \$3 for members. Membership in the Hardy Plant Group is \$20 annually. There is ample parking next to Agate Hall. For more information about the group or this event, visit the website at [www.thehardyplantgroup.org](http://www.thehardyplantgroup.org) or contact Pam Perryman at (541) 344-0896.

### **THE FALL WESTERN REGIONAL ARS CONFERENCE, FRIDAY OCT. 8 ~ SUNDAY OCT. 10, 2010**

Two years in the planning, this conference will be held on the scenic Central Oregon Coast in “The City of Rhododendrons” – Florence Oregon – at the Three Rivers Hotel & Native American Casino. \$79 a night plus tax, is very reasonable. Phone 877-374-8377 and tell them you are coming to the Fall 2010 ARS Western Regional Rhododendron Conference. Time to register now!

See the ARS Summer Journal for programs, registration form. Or check the conference website [web.me.com/siuslawars/WRC2010/](http://web.me.com/siuslawars/WRC2010/), for PDF registration form and information on lodging, transportation, schedule, speakers, and tours. This is the “10-10-10 Conference” for Siuslaw Chapter – (tenth ARS WR Conference on October 10, 2010! With that experience, they know how to plan a conference that’s educational (bonsai class), entertaining (Harold Greer Program), and all very reasonably priced. Golf courses, dune buggy bus rides, fresh sea food, wineries – all on the beautiful Oregon Coast. Plan it with a vacation to explore all of the the entire Oregon Coast at a leisurely pace!

### **BUILDING FOR GROWING: HOW TO CREATE DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS IN THE GARDEN FROM DESERTS TO BOGS, FEATURING PETER KORN**

Thursday, October 14, 2010 at the Eugene Garden Club, 1645 High St.. Eugene, OR

Peter Korn is a talented and obsessive gardener from Sweden. He'll be here as part of the North American Rock Garden Society Speaker Tour. For more about Peter and his truly amazing garden, visit <http://peterkornstradgard.se/english/eindex.htm>.

The talk is free and open to the public. Door prizes and refreshments follow. Contact Tanya president@nargsemadal.org or (541-937-1401) for more information.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

This summer may become known as the summer of the hummingbird in our garden as we have a number of the little hummers zipping around the open areas from morning until dusk. Though intensely territorial, these little birds seem to be playing more than fighting as they chase, dive, and chatter at each other. Searching for nectar they visit many of the plants that bloom from mid-summer to late fall including the fuchsias hanging in baskets on the deck and the hardy fuchsias in the borders around the sunny part of the garden. Next in preference to the fuchsias are the *Impatiens balfourii* or Poor Man's Orchid with its lavender-pink and white flowers. This is an annual, native to the Himalayas, that seeds profusely so every spring we have to pull a good number of seedlings but like to leave several that come up in good places for color around the garden and nectar for the hummingbirds.

As for plants that do well in front of the rhododendrons, my favorite for late summer color are the hardy fuchsias that vary from small plants at the front of a border to the 5 or 6 foot *Fuchsia magellanica*s with their multitude of small, dangling ballerina blossoms farther back in the border. One of my favorites is Fuchsia 'Chillerton Beauty' a 4-foot, upright plant with larger blossoms having light rose-pink sepals and a darker mauve-lavender corolla. Though it froze to the ground this past winter, it is now 4 feet tall and does well in a significant amount of shade. Most hardy fuchsias like some sunshine and bright light when planted in the ground rather than pots. The colors range from whites through pinks, reds, and purples with some having corollas of almost blue or nearly black and offer good garden color later in the season when many perennials have finished blooming.

Now back to rhododendrons. The first cuttings that I rooted two years ago are doing well in gallon pots or in the ground and the ones from last year are either still struggling to gain size in four inch pots or doing well in six inch or gallon pots. Watching these plants develop is certainly an enjoyable thing to do, allowing one to study the development of the plants more closely. For many chapter members this is something that you have done for years but for newer members, I urge you to take the step to try it.

If you have a digital camera, I would like to challenge you to use it this fall to take photos of the rhododendrons in your garden that have indumentum or hairs or some interesting aspect that will show the all year interest of rhododendrons. Try getting a close up that will show these features well. Then e-mail them to me or burn them to a CD so that I can feature members' gardens on the chapter website. Thanks.

Finally, a thank you to Harold and Nancy for hosting our August picnic in their beautiful garden and thank you to those of you who put in so much work to make it happen. A good time was had visiting with our chapter members and many from other chapters. Ted

## TIME TO REGISTER FOR 2010 CONVENTIONS !

**Oct. 7-10 ARS Western Regional Conference, Florence, OR** <http://web.me.com/siuslawars/WRC2010>

**Oct. 17-20-2010 Australian Rhododendron Society Golden Jubilee Conference, Dandenong Ranges near Melbourne,** <http://www.vicrhodo.org.au>

**Oct. 26-29-2010 New Zealand Annual Convention, Wanaka, NZ** [www.rhododendron.org.nz](http://www.rhododendron.org.nz)

**MAY 11 - 15, 2011 ARS National Convention**, in Vancouver, Washington, at the Heathman Lodge, which is a great new lodge built in the style of the grand hotels in the National Parks, on , hosted by District 4 and the Portland Chapter. More information will be added as it becomes available. Link to four photos of Heathman Lodge. [www.heathmanlodge.com/](http://www.heathmanlodge.com/)

**May 4 - 7, 2012 ARS National Convention**, Asheville, North Carolina, Crowne Plaza Golf & Tennis Resort More information will be added as it becomes available.

# **AN HISTORIC NORTHWEST GARDEN & ITS LEGACY**

Editor's note: When I visited this garden in the early nineties, it seemed the ghost of a once lovely garden. Much has happened since then; following is the story of Dunn Gardens (See credits pg 3), summarized to fit our space:

Dunn Gardens, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was designed in the early part of the 20th Century, and is one of the finest examples of a summer estate created by the famed Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm for wealthy clients in the Pacific Northwest. Located in Seattle's Broadview neighborhood, it is the only Olmsted residential garden regularly open to the public in Washington state.

The Olmsted firm, established in 1858 by Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), designed Central Park in New York City, the capitol grounds in Washington D.C., and Boston Commons. By the early 1900s, Olmsted landscape designs were sign of "civic maturity", lending great prestige to the young, rapidly growing cities of the Pacific Northwest. City parks were developed by the Olmsted team in Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, all of which hired the firm to develop comprehensive plans for their city parks.

In their urban planning, Olmsted and his partners worked with the natural topography, rather than bulldozing and flattening it. native plants were used when possible to integrate the planned landscape into its larger surroundings. The parks often featured broad lawns, punctuated by stands of native trees and shrubs, suggesting both the expansiveness and the shelter of nature.

Using these same guidelines for their residential clients, the Olmsted designers created almost 200 private gardens in the Northwest [one being the noted Bishop's Close in Portland] primarily for "entrepreneurs with freshly made fortunes." Projects included formal estates for year-round residents, as well as summer estates for those desiring a break from busy city life. Arthur G. Dunn Sr. (1861-1945) was one of the latter. A childhood friend, Elton Ainsworth, encouraged him to come West and make his fortune. At age 28 Dunn moved from Cape Vincent, NY [on Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River] to Seattle with a stake of only \$280. He joined into business with Ainsworth, and the two quickly made fortunes in the Northwest fish canneries industry. His second fortune was made investing in Seattle real estate.

In Seattle, Dunn became friends with John Agen, another wealthy entrepreneur. Agen owned a 20-acre parcel of land just north of what were then the city limits. The property consisted mostly of gently sloping, newly logged forest, with panoramic views of Puget Sound and the Olympic Mountains. Dunn, who lived on First Hill with his wife and five children, wanted a summer home "in the country." Offered property in the Highlands, he found the neighborhood covenants too restrictive to allow him to keep chickens at his retreat. In 1914, he bought half of Agen's property and the two friends hired the Olmsted firm to landscape their adjoining estates simultaneously (for a slight reduction in fees).

The project was assigned to James Frederick Dawson, who worked closely with John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920), stepson and nephew of Frederick Law Olmsted, on many of the firm's projects in Seattle. Dawson produced a plan that reflected both the spatial relationship of the two properties and the social relationship between the two families. Architect Charles Gould, of the Seattle firm of Bebb and Gould, designed the residences on the two estates, working with Dawson to ensure that the houses took advantage of the available views. Both were placed on the eastern edges of broad lawns, looking west toward Puget Sound and Olympic Mountains. (The view has since been obscured by maturing trees).

## **THE GARDEN - STAGE 1**

In keeping with the Olmsted style, Dawson's plan retained and enhanced the property's natural features – stands of tall, second-growth Doug-firs and cedars and a wooded ravine winding down to Puget Sound. An area of undeveloped forest served as a buffer between the two estates and the public roadway to the east. A shared entry road wound through almost a mile of forest before splitting into two long and gently curving driveways, culminating in grand loops in front of each house. According to Tanya DeMarsh Dodson, a board member of the E. B. Dunn Historic Garden Trust, which now manages the garden, "It was about half an hour from the city, and then when you got to the edge of the property, you drove through a forest. It was like entering another world".

A centerpiece of the design was the Great Lawn, which began at the terrace. The lawn functioned both as a place for social gatherings and, when viewed from the surrounding woodland, as an open meadow. Selective thinning of trees helped tame the woodlands on the edge of the lawn and create room for smaller, more intimate spaces. Curving paths and angled view corridors around the lawn and through woodlands made the 10-acre site feel more like 100 acres.

Besides a garage and caretaker's cottage, the only other amenities on the Dunn estate were a vegetable garden and a croquet lawn. The planting plan, delivered in the spring of 1916, included irregular groupings of shrubs, specimen flowering trees, and large drifts of bulbs. Planning reserved many of the property's existing native evergreens, but it also added sugar maples, oaks, beeches, and other non-native deciduous trees. Dunn had specifically asked for them because they reminded him of his childhood home in upstate New York.

*Continued on pg 7*

Dunn purchased the plants, continually refining the plant list to suit his own style. supervising their installation himself. An expert gardener, he took great pride in his garden, and it remained a summer retreat for his family until his death in 1945.

## **THE GARDEN STAGE 2**

A number of changes were made to the estate over time, but the “bones” of the Olmsted plan remained intact. When his daughter, Dorothy, became engaged to Emery Bayley in 1940, Dunn built the young couple a house on the property. (Dorothy lived in the house until her death in 2003.) The original family summer home was replaced with a sturdier house in 1949. Like the original, it was low-slung and gray-shingled.

After Dunn’s death, the property was divided among four of his five children and split into four parcels. One of these (1.8 acres) was sold to a developer in the 1950s. The rest, amounting to about eight acres total, remained in the family and constitute the Dunn Gardens today.

Dunn passed on his love of gardening to his children, particularly to his second son, Edward Bernard (1904-1991). The younger Dunn converted the former garage to a three-bedroom home and began living there full-time in 1947. He spent the next 45 years, until his death in 1991, turning his 2.7-acre portion of the property into a woodland haven, with winding trails, hundreds of species and hybrid rhododendrons, and a carpet of trilliums, ferns, bleeding hearts, and native groundcovers. E. B. “Ed” Dunn became a respected authority on regional native plants. He served as president of the Seattle Arboretum Foundation from 1957 to 1960, where, among other things, he guided the development of the Japanese Garden. A prolific garden writer, he was also known for his collection and propagation of erythroniums (native lily species) and rhododendrons. He served as president of the American Rhododendron Society from 1965 to 1969, and was awarded that organization’s Gold Medal in 1971. The Society honored him by bestowing his name on the apricot-colored hybrid Rhododendron ‘Edward Dunn.’, [(*neriflorum* x *dichroanthum*) x *discolor*] Ostbo 1958.

Dorothy Dunn Bayley, too, put a personal stamp on her part of the estate. As a child, she had hated the time she had to spend pruning and otherwise caring for the prickly roses that once edged the small croquet lawn. After her father died, she ripped them out and replaced them with heather. The heather berm, pierced with tall lilies, is a striking feature in the southwestern corner of the property. Dorothy Bayley also commissioned a water feature designed (and installed in one day) by Fujitaro Kubota (1879-1973), founder of the Kubota Gardening Company and designer of the much-loved Kubota Garden in southeast Seattle. A Japanese immigrant, Kubota was known for his use of stone and mature plants, which gave a timeless look to new installations. His Dunn Gardens creation included a fountain, pond and sundial set into a rock, with an inscription reading: “It’s time to slow down and watch the garden grow.”

## **THE GARDEN TODAY**

When Ed Dunn died in 1991, he left an endowment to preserve and maintain his portion of the estate. The E. B. Dunn Historic Garden Trust, established in 1993, now owns and manages the property. Dunn family members granted conservation easements to the other two parcels. The entire tract has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Charles Price and Glenn Withey, prominent garden designers (best known for their work in developing the Bellevue Botanical Gardens Perennial Border), live in Ed Dunn’s former house and serve as resident curators. Part of the house has been converted to a classroom and lecture hall, named in honor of Dorothy and Emery Bayley’s daughter-in-law, Barbara Leede Bayley. A number of special events were held there during July 2004 in honor of the centennial of Ed Dunn’s birth on July 31, 1904.

In 1993, the Portico Group, a Seattle landscape architecture firm, developed a master plan to guide the renovation of the garden along lines faithful to the original Olmsted plan. The plan concentrates on restoring neglected areas, replacing aged plants, and removing invasive species such as English ivy, holly, and laurel, especially from the wooded ravine. “There’s no easy or quick fix,” says Withey. “The wheel turns slowly in gardens, and we have to think long term here. We have a small budget and a large property.” (The Seattle Times, 2004).

The curators are also mindful of the legacies of two generations of Dunns, who added their own interpretations to the plan created some 90 years ago by the Olmsted firm. “We’re making only subtle changes,” says Withey. “We’re trying to do more of what Ed did. He had a pretty good idea of what grew well here” (Withey interview).

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has designated Dunn Gardens as one of 12 “Restore America” sites for 2004-2005, in a program co-sponsored by Home and Gardens Television (a cable network). A crew from HGTV filmed the gardens in early May 2004 for a program that aired sometime in 2005.

The gardens are open to the public on guided tours on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from April through July and September through October (closed in August). The Fall Foliage Festival, will be held Sunday, October 10 2-4PM. – an annual opportunity to see the Gardens in their Fall finery. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$7 for senior citizens and students. Since private residences are still located on the grounds, admittance is by reservation only, and directions to the site are mailed only after reservations have been made. Children under 12 and pets are not permitted in the gardens.

**Sources:** See bottom of page 3.

## NEW ZEALAND SPRING



*Helleborus x hybridus* double white



*Cornus mas 'Aurea'*

PHOTOS BY ALAN Trott

## Rhododendron Calendar

**Sep. 9** Chapter meeting and Program: *The Kalmiopsis Wilderness*. Wilbur Bluhm  
Campbell Center 7:00 P.M. Speaker Dinner 5:30 P.M. McMenamin's North Bank Resaturant

**Sep. 14** Willamette Valley Hardy Plant Group: *Northwest Natives*, Botanist Kali (Dr. Kathleen) Robson 7 P.M. at the University of Oregon, Agate Hall, Agate Street at 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Eugene

**Oct. 7-10** ARS Western Regional Conference, Florence, OR  
<http://web.me.com/siuslawars/WRC2010>

**Oct. 14** **NO CHAPTER MEETING** Planned Speaker unavailable

**Oct. 14** Eugene Rock Garden Society: Peter Korn: "Building for Growing: How to Create Different Environments in the Garden from Deserts to Bogs"; Eugene Garden Club, 1645 High St. Eugene

**Nov. 18** (3rd Thursday) Chapter meeting & Program: *The Dirt on Dirt*, Douglas Furr ; PLANT AUCTION

**Dec. 9** Holiday Potluck

**Jan. 13** Chapter Meeting & Program: *Rhody Insights*, Jack Olson