

Emerald Chapter Newsletter

North American Rock Garden Society

May 2010

President's Message, Inspiration From the Wild—Tanya Harvey

Spring is here and gardens are coming into their peak season. It's also time for plant sales and a chance to buy more choice plants to fill the spots left from the many plants that succumbed to the difficult weather this last winter. The one-two punch of a bitter cold December followed by a very mild January was too much for a number of my treasured plants. As you are cleaning up and replanting your gardens and possibly even rebuilding some of your beds, why not take a break and head up into the mountains for some inspiration?

Those of you who came to see our last speaker, David Sellers, are no doubt inspired by his fabulous photos and presentation on how natural rock formations are actually a combination of underlying pattern and structure with a dose of chaos. If you've followed the traditional rock gardening method, often espoused in books, of having all your rocks perfectly stratified, why not move a rock or two off kilter as you rework your garden. Add different size rocks to the grit mulch. A

little chaos really improves the look of the garden.

To see how nature does it, join us on our camping trip to



Natural Rock Garden on Coffin Mountain

— photo Tanya

Coffin and Bachelor Mountains in June (more info in this newsletter). Not only will you see beautiful wildflowers, have fun with fellow members, and get some exercise, you will see some great inspiration for your garden. While designing my largest and favorite rock garden bed for my garden, I frequently consulted a photo of the wonderful craggy ridge at the top of Coffin Mountain for my inspiration. You'll also see how the native plants grow in the wild and learn the best place to make them happy in your garden.

The new website for the Emerald Chapter is up and running! It has a calendar of our upcoming activities, a blog with reports on our recent

activities you may have missed along with some how-to articles, and lists of our library books, officers, nurseries, and more. You can also find an archive of newsletters from the last couple of years. For more inspiration, I would like to add a photo gallery of rock gardens. I would love to have pictures of all of our members' gardens.

Please send what you have to me at President@nargsemerald.org and check out the website at nargsemerald.org. Tanya

Upcoming Calendar

June 6, 1:00-3:00pm

Sebring work party

June 25-27

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Camping Trip to Coffin and Bachelor mountains, staying at the Marion Forks campground.

Fall Picnic—TBA

Tentatively **Aug 29th**

Announcement will be sent.

Oct 14th

Thursday, 7:00pm Peter Korn
"Building for Growing: How to Create Different Environments in the Garden from Desert to Bogs"

Trough Workshop date TBA

Dec 7th

Holiday potluck

2010 Camping Trip to Coffin and Bachelor Mountains—Tanya Harvey

Coffin and Bachelor Mountains stand right next to each other just west of Mt. Jefferson in Linn County. Loren Russell first introduced them to me about 7 years ago. They are both wonderful places to look at wildflowers although each has a slightly different character. Coffin Mountain is the site of an active fire lookout, and both mountains have a fabulous view of Mt. Jefferson and much of the Cascades.

Each trail is only about 3 miles or so round trip and about 1000' of elevation gain. It is quite possible to do both in the same day. I've done them the same day several times as a day trip from Lane County, but it will be much more relaxing since we'll be camping nearby. If some people aren't up to doing both, they can just do one. It will also be possible for people (from the Eugene and Corvallis areas anyway) to join us a day hike if they leave early or meet us for the second hike.

Both hikes are mostly open with only a few patches of woods. The trail at Coffin passes through huge sloping meadows largely filled with beargrass on its way up to the lookout. Large swathes of small-flowered penstemon (*Penstemon procerus*) should be peaking at the end of June. Little sunflower (*Helianthella uniflora*), the gorgeous bright yellow composite so common east across the Great Basin into the Rockies but quite rare on the west side of the Cascades grows in abundance on both mountains. The ridge is quite rocky and a great place to see rock plants like cliff penstemon (*Penstemon rupicola*) and sulphur buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*). Near the lookout, lingering snow patches may hold

some of the last snowmelt species like steer's head (*Dicentra uniflora*) and turkey peas (*Orogenia fusiformis*). On the humongous cliffs of Coffin grow Cliff paintbrush (*Castilleja rupicola*) and *Douglasia laevigata*, although they may be out of reach for closeup photography.

The trailhead at Bachelor is only a mile or so farther down the road. It begins in the woods but quickly opens up to reveal an even more stunning view of Mt. Jefferson. A large population of skyrocket (*Ipomopsis aggregata*) is the scene of frenzied territorial disputes among the local hummingbirds. As the trail reaches the ascending ridge, the landscape becomes more like a moonscape. This is home to wonderful patches of *Phlox diffusa* and more buckwheats. Beyond this is a relict forest of bleached trees from an old fire. The trail splits and goes up to the rocky summit to the left. To the right, with no more elevation gain, another trail crosses a floriferous south-facing slope on the east flank of the mountain. This is a wonderful place to watch butterflies.

For Sunday, we will check out some entirely different scenery. A little farther south is Parrish Lake Bog. Along the edge of this pretty lake is an amazing floating bog covered with both species of sundews (*Drosera rotundifolia* and *D. anglica*) and numerous other rare bog and aquatic plants. The trail is only a half mile down the hill to the lake, so it might be worth bringing rubber boots if you want to get a close look. Otherwise it is possible to walk carefully around the edges. A short ways away is Daly Lake, another small lake with a mile-long loop trail. If we're lucky, we may get a nice show of rhododendrons and

bunchberry, both abundant here. If anyone thinks they might show up early on Friday, I will be exploring the area around Park Creek (lots of wonderful flowers along a beautiful creek), just a couple of miles off of Hwy 22 even farther south but still north of Santiam Junction. Then I'll meet everyone at the Marion Forks Campground at the Fish Hatchery. There are two sections to the campground. I actually prefer the sites on the left just as you enter, as it is right on the creek. There are more sites beyond the Fish Hatchery if these are taken, however.

Anyone interested in coming for either the whole camping trip or just a day hike, please contact me at 541-937-1401 or Tanya@westerncascades.com, so we'll know who to expect. Bring food, water, good shoes, sunscreen, and so on.

Schedule

Friday afternoon:

Optional botanizing at Park Creek
Meet at Marion Forks Campground

Saturday morning:

Leave the campground by 9am to drive to Coffin Mountain. We'll spend the first half of the day up there and then head over to Bachelor between 1 and 2 pm. People can go as far as they like on the second hike. There is plenty to see all along the trail. We'll return to the campground for dinner and relaxing when we feel like it.

Sunday morning:

Pack up and leave the campground 9am (or so) and head south to Parrish Lake Bog and Daly Lake. Head home whenever you like. It's probably about 2 hours back to Eugene from here.

Directions for camping trip:

To Marion Forks Campground:

Travel on Hwy 22 to Marion Forks (15.1 miles north of Santiam Junction between milepost 69 and 70). Look for the signs for the Fish Hatchery. Coming from the south, if you see the restaurant on the west side of the road, you've just missed it.

To Coffin Mountain: Travel on Hwy 22 to Rd 11, Straight Creek Rd (12.4 miles north of Santiam Junction or 2.7 miles south of Marion Forks campground, between mileposts 69 and 70). Go 4.1 miles, then turn right at second junction of Rd 1168 (sign can be hard to read). After 3.8 miles look for small spur road 450 to the left. The parking pulloff and trailhead is just past this intersection.

From Coffin to Bachelor: Get back on Rd 1168 and continue another .7 mile. Turn left onto Road 430. In .5 mile the road deadends at the trailhead.

To Parrish Lake: Drive 7.6 miles south of Marion Forks (7.5 miles north of Santiam Junction) on Hwy 22. Turn west onto Parrish Lake Rd 2266. Follow this for 3.3 paved miles and then at the intersection of 2047, continue straight for 1.9 gravel miles to a trailhead and pullout on the left (south) side of the road. For Daly Lake, head back on 2266 for 1/4 mile to the intersection of Rd 450. Follow this north for .4 mile to the trailhead on the right.

The Caucasus and Its Flowers—by Panayoti Kelaidis



This book is available to chapter members to check out from our library.

Excerpted from a review by **Panayoti Kelaidis**, Denver Botanic Gardens, Colorado

... *The Caucasus and Its Flowers* has just been published in the Czech Republic, written by Vojtěch Holubec and Pavel Křivka, field botanists who have produced what can only be called a masterpiece. This weighty tome is unique . . . it is undoubtedly the most lavishly produced, beautifully illustrated rock garden book ever. Of course, it also serves as a general wildflower guide, with much valuable information for those unfortunate souls who have not discovered the joy of growing alpinists. But I doubt that there has ever been a book concerning rock garden plants with this much in the way of new information, new plants, and encyclopedic scope when it comes to capturing the many facets of this major and yet little-known floristic region.

First, the essentials. There are 390 pages, all but a few of them illustrated, often with 4 or more photographs to a page (do the math!). The bulk of the book is a detailed breakdown by principal families of the wildflowers of the Caucasus - 509 species, each illustrated with a crisp closeup (usually depicting the whole plant, but often with companion plants, rocks, and even scenery behind). The most spectacular Caucasus endemics, like *Daphne glomerata*, *Draba longisiliqua*, *D. ossetica*, *Gentiana oschtenica*, *Saxifraga columnaris*, or *S. dinnikii*, are often pictured in many different contexts—long

shots with scenery, masses of plants, or even plants in seed—to give you a full sense of the plant's habit and habitat. Not only is each photograph clearly numbered so you can quickly relate it to adjacent text, but there is full credit to the photographer and where it was taken (even the altitude), unobtrusively but clearly included at the bottom of each page (a unique and praiseworthy innovation). . . .

The reason why our . . . garden shelves are yearning for this book, however, is twofold. First is the front matter, 73 large pages filled with densely packed historical, geographical, ethnological, ecological, climatological, and other information about the Caucasus. The English may not be colloquial, but you will not find the pithy content of these opening essays in any other book in English, nor on the World Wide Web. Second, and above all, this is an extraordinary work of bibliographic and photographic art. Practically every picture in it is a prize-winner: hundreds and hundreds of beautiful, meticulously reproduced photographs of a myriad of unfamiliar plants (or plants long familiar but here shown in their native haunts), page after page of sumptuous information, lovingly designed and perfectly packaged.

I randomly open the book to *Jurinella subacaulis*. I have seen references to this in the past, but the lavish portrait (larger than life) is as rich and tantalizing as a French pastry. Turn the pages again: ten photographs of yellow-flowered saxifrages on page 128, one of which (*Saxifraga juniperifolia*) I have grown, but the other nine photos depict five species I have never even heard of before. I am chagrined to find so many plants I did not know, that have now shot to the top of my "must see and grow" list.

I have always suspected that the mountains of the Caucasus were equal to the Alps, Andes, or Rockies in terms of biodiversity and scenic grandeur. This magnificent tome makes it clear to me now that the Caucasus is second only to the

The Wandas—Robin Hansen

Other than the auricula and marginata hybrids, my favorite primulas are the juliana hybrids. They're the result of *Primula juliae* crossed with *P. vulgaris*, the low-growing British wildflower and also with *P. x tommasinii* which is itself a *P. vulgaris* x *P. veris* (British cowslip) cross. These three are in the same section of Primulaceae and cross easily. They like damp shade and bloom very early, which seems to be a characteristic of *P. vulgaris*, but not of the species *P. juliae*, which is always later by four to six weeks than its hybrids.



Primula 'Wanda'

P. 'Wanda' was one of the first crosses and is still available, although Jack Poff (formerly Head Gardener at the Berry Garden) has told me there are several 'Wanda' look-alikes you should avoid. 'Jay-Jay' has been around for twenty years or more. While superficially 'Wanda' and 'Jay-Jay' look similar, 'Wanda' is smaller and has one or more flowers on a stem while 'Jay-Jay' is a "jack-in-the-green" form. Its flowers appear to have sepals that look like very small green leaves cupping the petals, the flower is definitely larger and it is less purple in color than 'Wanda'. I also grow 'White Wanda' which stays smaller than 'Wanda' and whose flowers are more delicate. 'White Wanda' is good for larger troughs, stays small, and has the same roughly wrinkled and furrowed leaves as the others.

Primula juliae is so tiny that it is suitable for troughs and I have used it in several. It is stoloniferous and only 1-2 inches tall, with flowers smaller than 'Wanda' but a more pinkish purple in color. This species has never set seed for me, but is easily divided. The juliana hybrids I've mentioned are clump-forming and 3 to 4



Primula juliae suitable for troughs

inches tall. All of them are very reliable little primroses whose only pest seems to be root weevil, and that is primarily a problem only in containers, at least for me.

Because my front garden is sheltered and gets quite a bit of shade as well as retaining moisture, I plan to introduce julianas into the lawn as well as *P. vulgaris* itself. They are so low-growing that a mower set high will easily go over the tops without damaging them; this is also true of cyclamen, another member of the primrose family. I've already introduced violets and prunella into the lawn, and my goal is to force the grass out. A Plethora of Primulas in Vader, Washington is one of the best sources of primroses, including auriculas and marginatas, which are as hardy as the julianas on the west side of the Cascades. April's address is 244 Westside Hwy, Vader WA 98593. She does not have a website. Rick Lupp at Mt. Tahoma Nursery in Graham, Washington also has a very nice and uncommon selection, and he has a website: www.backyardgardener.com/mttahoma/



Primula 'Jay Jay'

June 6th

Sebring work party

1:00pm– 3:00pm

Bring a shovel, pruners, loppers, weed bucket, water bottle, gloves, trowel, all of your favorite weeding tools. Give a few hours of your time not just for the chapter but for the City as well. If you haven't weeded at Sebring you'll be amazed at how many people stop by to say thank you and how much they appreciate the garden.

A new bench has been purchased and will be installed by the city. Come help us assess what plants to grow or purchase for the fall planting party.



Campanula thrysoides at Sebring—photo Holly

Follow-up to “Chaos in the Rock Garden” —Loren Russell

David Sellars' talk was every bit the pleasure I had anticipated. David took us on an entertaining and informative romp as he invited us to see and think about mountain landscapes, where and how the most exciting rock plants grow in nature, and how we might incorporate this knowledge in designing and planting our rock gardens.

David presented classic alpine views: some to illustrate his idea of landscapes built as 'fractals' — that is, recurrent shapes and angles that are nested at successively smaller scales. Interesting idea, but perhaps not a direct clue for rock garden design—you might, as a famous 19th Century British Earl did, order up a garden-sized replica of the Matterhorn complete with fractal chalets and fractal chamois. More directive was David's presentation of the 'disorder' of alpine habitats. He showed us Pyrenean cliffs dotted with *Saxifraga longifolia*; massive moraines and tiny outcrops in the Dolomites with *Silene acaulis* and *Eritrichum nanum*; cliffs, rubble fields and road ballast in the Big-horns with such treats as *Aquilegia jonesii*, and rocky meadows in the Olympics. Here, David said, the best habitats for alpine plants (or, perhaps, the habitats of the best alpine plants) are in disturbed soil, at the disorderly (chaotic) end of an ordered landscape. Nature may, perhaps, tolerate straight lines, but saxifrages, androsaces, and campanulas are not drawn to them.

David moved on to discuss garden design by way of Reginald Farrer's beloved orderly limestone strata—here, we were shown the massive, stair-step rock gardens at Kew and RHS Wisley. These formations are almost hideous when juxtaposed to

the mountain scenes, but they have influenced our idea of where plants should grow. Like David, when I visited Utah's Tony Grove Lake, I ran toward the stair-step formation he showed us, to be disappointed by the plants, just a few common buckwheats. (What David didn't show—a few hundred yards away, there were big boulders covered with *Petrophytum caespitosum* and other choice rock plants.)

David ended with a project in his own garden—reclaiming a bank from an overgrown rhododendron. His rock work appears to be human-powered, using local rock—primarily rounded glacial granite boulders. He pointed out that his first approach after clearing the bank was almost brickwork, and almost back to what he'd done years before. His chaotic solution was imposed by using rocks of varying size, placing the largest more or less randomly. He finished the project with a tufa jewel-box for choice saxifrages, including *S. longifolia* grown from seed he collected in the Pyrenees.

In the end, whether we share David's dislike of Kew-like order or the precision of a Czech crevice garden, we should be comfortable in designing plant-friendly rock features with local stone and a personal touch.

Visit David's website to see fabulous photographs and his recommended wildflower hikes in many regions. www.mountainflora.ca

His photo of *Campanula speciosa* taken in the Pyrenees, was the grand prize winner and first in class 1, in the 2009 photo contest, in the NARGS spring quarterly.

Plant Sale Mothers Day 2010

Our thanks to Melody Clarkson

for all of her work organizing the plant sale and to all the members who donated plants and their time to help.

The sale was well organized and went well. Melody and Paula estimated that about 2/3 to 3/4 of the plants sold. We aim to have more rock garden/Kathy Allen type of plants at future sales. Blooming troughs caught everyone's interest. Having empty troughs available would be good. Loren took the remaining plants to Corvallis for a sale there.

The net profit from the sale is approximately \$800.

This is the largest source of income for the chapter each year. Your participation through donating plants or participating in the trough workshops, or working at the plant sale, go towards speakers, facility rental and mailings.

Start pots and troughs *NOW* for next year's plant sale!

Romancing the Rockies Guide Training—Tales from an Alpine Novice—Megan Bowes

Thirteen Januarys ago, when I left my childhood home in northern Virginia—with my eclectic collection of house plants, my dog, a stereo and a pair of ski pants and boots that I wore when I was eleven—you could have witnessed me driving along I-70 at a whopping 50 miles per hour. Never had I seen mountains like those in Colorado, nor had I experienced such a wealth of snow...and I began to wonder where it was I was heading. Many years later, I am still a novice of the alpine tundra. Instead, I've spent my time exploring Colorado's western grasslands, reveling in the heat and drought—and rattlesnakes. And so this winter's Romancing the Rockies guide training was a way for me to finally explore our alpine ecosystem, albeit through the pages of books and the web.

I offered to help lead the trainings last fall when the winter seemed endless (and my workload light), and I chose to arrange my slides around plant families. This organization offered a number of benefits (from my trained botanist perspective), including the ability to quickly recognize related taxa and then flip to the appropriate families in the simple, yet truly elegant *Alpine Flower Finder*. And “even though the names changed again” (a comment provided by a number of our guides), on some occasions, it also allowed us to explore the affinity of closely related taxa to specific ecological habitats. For example, our ranuncs, Latin for “little frogs”, tend to dominate moist habitats like snowbeds or meadows at base of snowbanks. Alternatively, saxifrage members are more likely to be found in rocky environments, hence the translation from Latin to “rock breaker”.

I should also mention that I believe strongly in Roger L. Williams' statement, from the preface to the 4th Edition of Ruth Ashton Nelson's *Handbook of Rocky Mountain Plants*, that “while drawings are, no doubt, helpful, the keys in any flora are fundamental, and the beginner is encouraged to become familiar with how they work. Besides, as Ruth Nelson pointed out, the *use of keys is a valuable exercise in observation* [emphasis mine].” Thankfully, we can all observe a cushion plant's ability to shape its environment by directing wind up and over it, thereby slowing the drying effects in the center of the bun while also allowing wind-blown soil and moisture to collect within the stubby branches. Likewise, we could recognize how the open “bowl” flowers of ranuncs (Ranunculaceae, locally including Helleboraceae and Thalictraceae), roses (Rosaceae) and other taxa (Caryophyllaceae/Alsinaceae, etc.)—most with numerous stamens, and pistils and petals—are open to a variety of pollinating insects since the pollen and nectar are plentiful and easily accessible to any accidental visitor. These types of flowers are commonly visited by beetles, flies, wasps, and some bees—all common pollinators of the alpine Rockies.

Fortunately for our group of rock gardeners, Rocky Mountain Rare Plants proprietress Rebecca Day-Skowron shared cultivation tips for 21 of our most easily grown species. Rebecca told us about a number of alpine species that she's found to be easily grown in cultivation, such as *Draba oligosperma* (especially var. *juni-perina* which can found at the lower elevations of Dinosaur National Monument), *Townsendia rothrockii*, and *Machaeranthera coloradoensis*. Perhaps the most useful tip she im-

parted was that she doesn't think that most of these plants are limestone obligates—despite what many of us were told about the “marriage of plant and stone”—since nutrient additions usually suffice to cultivate biodiversity in the garden. And one of the many, many perks of guiding was the free seed that Rebecca provided at our last training. An extra special thanks should go out to Loraine Yeatts, who donated a number of photos for the training—not to mention her expertise during the two herbarium sessions. I attended classroom trainings with Loraine back in 2002 when I was still working in DBG's herbarium, but left for other field work in North Dakota that summer and was sorry I couldn't participate in that year's NARGS annual meeting. Nevertheless, I learned much from Loraine then, and continue to learn much from her and the many other Rocky Mountain Chapter members. Experiencing and learning about plants—in the garden and in the wild—is a lifelong experience.

I hope we can all follow my good friend Lee Curtis' lead. Lee will be organizing the plant sale this meeting, yet joined our training “just for the fun of it!”

Join us for Romancing the Rockies!

See full description at www.rmcnargs.org under 2010 Convention (no need to log on) or call Randy Tatroe for information, 303-699-8958.—Ed.

Announcements and News

NARGS 2010 Annual Meeting

Romancing the Rockies

The Marriage of Plant and Stone

July 11-14, 2010

Denver & Salida, Colorado

Exploration and field study of the “edaphic factor”: how does limestone or granite substrate influence the flora and biodiversity?

Join the Rocky Mountain Chapter of NARGS for a trip to the *undiscovered* Colorado that is every bit as beautiful—but somehow more pristine and authentic—as the famous resorts that grab headlines. The meeting is scheduled to coincide with the peak of the alpine season: come dance with *Eritrichium* and *Primula* on the very backbone of America! More information at www.rmcnargs.org, including about coming to high altitude (please read). Questions to Randy Tatroe, Conference Chair, at saximon-tana@gmail.com or 303-699-8958.

This unique conference will take place at a historic, renovated steam plant in the picturesque town of Salida (elevation: 7,083 ft [2,159 m]), near the headwaters of the Arkansas River in a broad, U-shaped, glaciated valley. Salida is poised with the Collegiate Peaks soaring to the West and to the East, the Mosquito Range, with its own cluster of 14’ers. These two ranges are comprised of Leadville Limestone, which boasts the lion’s share of the Southern Rocky Mountain alpine plant endemic taxa.

If you have never attended a NARGS annual meeting and would like to go, contact Tanya regarding scholarship money that is available to first time attendees. Tanya@westerncascades.com Photos, an article for the newsletter, or if you would like, a presentation to the chapter is requested in return.

Are you going to Colorado for the national meeting?

Consider the following book recommendations from Jan Slater of the NARGS Book service.

“I went back to the Quarterly from Winter 2003 which was the year of the meeting in Breckenridge. If you have the copy look at page 61-62 for a list of books. (If you need a copy I can send it to you—Holly) Of those listed Mike and I particularly like;

Beidleman *Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park*. It has some color photos and dichotomous keys.

Secondly would be the 2 volumes by Guennel *Guide to Colorado Wildflowers*. They are arranged by color with photos and descriptions. All are available through Amazon.

I was also informed that each registrant will be getting a copy of *Alpine Flower Finder: The Key to Rocky Mountain Wildflowers Found Above Timberline* which is a basic little guide which is actually quite good. “



Please contact Tanya if you have interest in being the vice-president for the chapter.

The Board is also looking for a someone to fill the member-at-large position.

Preview the website of our speaker coming in October, Peter Korn

<http://www.peterkornstradgard.se/english/eindex.htm>

Thank you Tanya!

for getting the chapter’s new website up!

Bookmark this address:

<http://nargsemerald.org>

The website includes a blog titled “**News and How-To’s**” where you’ll find articles about our past events, how-to’s, plant profiles, and whatever anyone wants to contribute.

The **Newsletter** page has PDFs of all the newsletters from the last couple of years.

Information from the Members Handbook is in a section called **Resources**. Here you can link to nurseries, rock garden websites, and local businesses of use to gardeners.

The site will eventually have photo galleries as well. **If you have nice photos of your rock garden or special plants, please e-mail them to Tanya@westerncascades.com**

Most importantly, watch the **Calendar** page for a list of all the events planned for the rest of the year.

Thank you Joann Napier!!

For answering the call for handing out Raffle tickets at meetings.

Emerald Chapter Officers:

President-Tanya Harvey

Vice President-vacant

Secretary-Paula Hewitt

Treasurer-Robin Hansen

Librarian- Paula Hewitt

Newsletter- Holly Helton

Bookmark the chapter's website



WELCOME!

A new chapter of NARGS has been established in Oregon. **The Painted Hills Chapter** in the town of John Day.

Their chairperson Gail Kathryn writes: "We are very excited about our new chapter. We do have the perfect climate for many of our favorite rock garden plants! If any of your group is in the John Day area, please look me up. I own the Rock Garden Nursery and have lots of fun plants that are hard to find, also demonstration gardens on the John Day River where we live. Anyone in this small town can tell you how to get here! We hope to post some pictures on the web site."

Gail can be reached at:
gailkathryn9@hotmail.com

Emerald Chapter Newsletter

May 2010

Return to:

Holly Helton

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Painted Hills, Mitchell, OR – photo Holly