



# Heritage Gardens... in Chelan County



Photo: WA State Conservation Commission (WSCC)

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<https://cascadiacd.org>

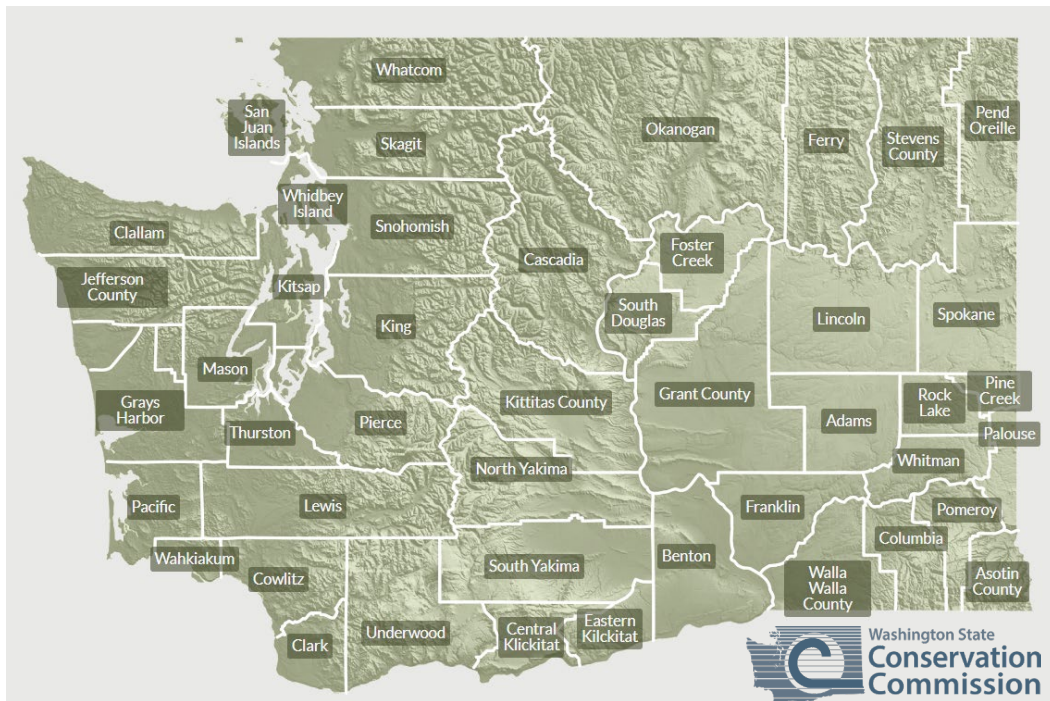


**CASCADIA**  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



# Conservation District

- ▶ 45 in Washington (39 counties)
- ▶ Governed by five board members (farmers, landowners, local citizens)
- ▶ Engage people with voluntary actions that keep our air, water, soil, habitats, and farmland healthy for all.



# NRCS

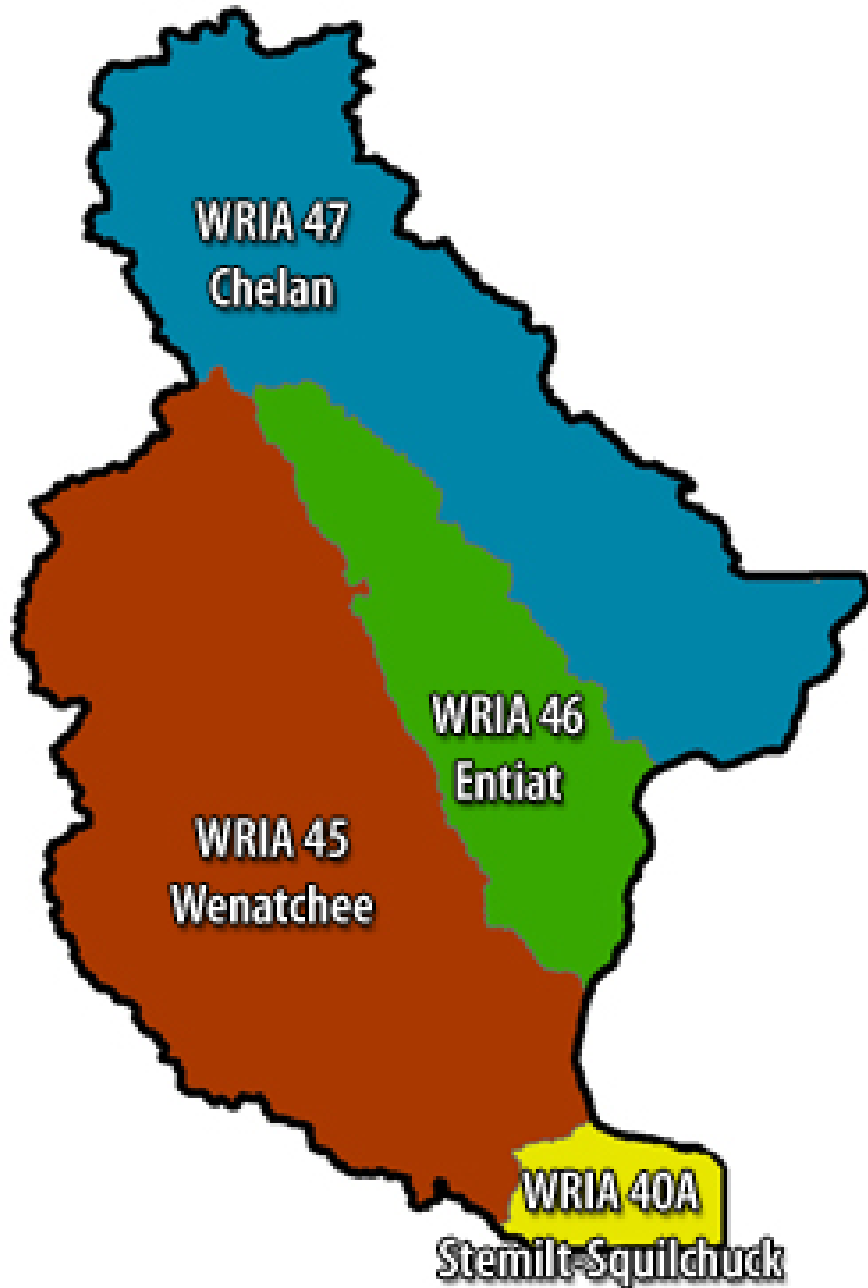


- ▶ “Helping People Help the Land”
- ▶ Offices in Wenatchee, Waterville, Ellensburg, Ephrata, & Yakima





**CASCADIA**  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



## Celebrating 75 Years of Conservation! 1948-2023

Check out the interviews below from some of the people who were instrumental in getting Cascadia where we are today!

More content to come throughout 2023!

Can you think of a project or program that feels like it changed the history, or future, of Chelan County?



Peggy Entzel

Employed at Cascadia  
from 1986-2020

During a water quality project DOE and NRCS discovered the soil survey were not working for farmers as expected in Chelan Basin. We worked with NRCS to re map the soils in the basin, which improved the way producers were able to manage their crops, water, and nutrients well into the future. One example is all the pumice in the soils from Glacier Peak volcanic deposits made for very unique water holding capacity in different areas in the basin. Remapping the soils helped individual farmers better conserve water, and better understand where crops should be located in the basin.

Once we finalized the Entiat plan implementation started and it set in motion 30+ years of conservation implementation.

The best part was watching how interested the landowners in the Entiat Valley were in getting the work done in the plan. It wasn't just to check a box, people wanted to get the work done so that the resources were improved. People really wanted to make sure farming remained sustainable in the valley, to bring fishing and healthy salmon populations back, etc.

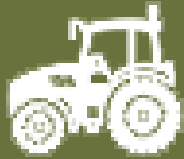
[Full interview HERE](#)

What was the district like when you started? Main focus of projects/programs/resource concerns, etc?

Primarily an administrator of state funded programs. Watershed planning and fish habitat restoration work was just getting started.

Larry Cordes

# Our Services



Farm  
Planning



Habitat  
Improvement



Forest  
Health



Education  
& Outreach



# *Creating Gardens that Inspire*

## ▶ Heritage Gardens

▶ WATER-SMART LANDSCAPING

▶ *Honoring the Heritage of the Columbia River Basin*

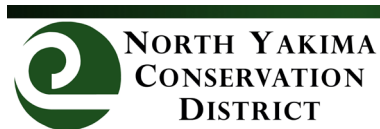
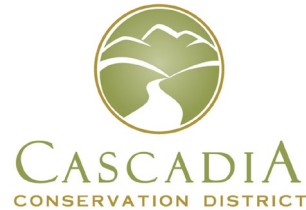




- ▶ The Heritage Garden Program was created by the Benton Conservation District in partnership with the Columbia Basin Chapter of the Washington Native Plant Society (WNPS).



# Where are Heritage Gardens found?



- ▶ In the Summer 2022, the Program expanded into Chelan County in partnership with Cascadia CD and the Wenatchee Valley Chapter of the WNPS.
- ▶ Funding for Heritage Gardens in Chelan County is provided by:
  - ▶ Washington State Conservation Commission
  - ▶ National Association of Conservation Districts - Urban Ag Conservation grant



# What are Heritage Gardens?

- ▶ Heritage Gardens are landscaped areas designed to honor the cultural and natural heritage of the Columbia River Basin while utilizing sustainable gardening practices.



# What is the purpose of the Heritage Garden program?

- ▶ Promote the use of native plants, especially those of cultural significance.
- ▶ Promote low-water-use landscaping & efficient irrigation methods.
- ▶ Educate our community about the history and biodiversity of the Columbia River Basin.



By Kmusser - self-made, based on USGS and Digital Chart of the World data., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3844725>

# Heritage Garden Process

## ► Elements of creating a Heritage Garden:

- Flora
- Fauna
- Geology
- Cultural

## ► Certification Checklist

- Required Practices
- Recommended Practices (technical assistance)
- A landscape meeting the minimum requirements will receive a yard sign.



## Heritage Garden Certification Checklist

*Heritage Gardens are landscaped areas designed to honor the cultural & natural heritage of the Columbia River Basin while utilizing sustainable garden practices.*



Dear Homeowners and Garden Enthusiasts,

The Benton and Franklin Conservation Districts (CD) in partnership with the Columbia Basin Chapter of the Washington Native Plant Society want to invite you to display your commitment to water-smart landscaping and your appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by certifying your garden as a Heritage Garden.

Use the certification checklist below to document relevant features of your garden. The Benton and Franklin Conservation Districts will use this information in conjunction with a visit to your property to evaluate your garden for certification. Certified gardens will receive a yard sign. Heritage Gardens that exceed the minimum requirements may also be featured on the *Heritage Garden Wall of Fame* on the FCD or BCD website.

### Garden Information

This Section to be completed by the Homeowner. You are encouraged to provide supporting information as an attachment (please reference the practice number). This will assist in the evaluation. Be sure to provide us with at least one contact method, phone or email address.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email \_\_\_\_\_ (print carefully)

Location of garden if different than the address above:

### Required Practices

The following practices are required to obtain a Heritage Garden Certification. Check "Yes" if your garden meets the practice. If the practice does not apply mark not applicable (NA) and provide a brief explanation following the table as to why this practice does not apply.

Yes	NA	Required Practices - To the best of my knowledge, my proposed Heritage Garden:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Does not contain any <u>prohibited plants</u> . See Washington State-listed Noxious Weeds on the USDA Plant Data website at <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Contains at least 5 different species of plants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Places plants in locations that match their requirements for water, light, soils conditions, etc.

# Heritage Garden Process

## Objectives

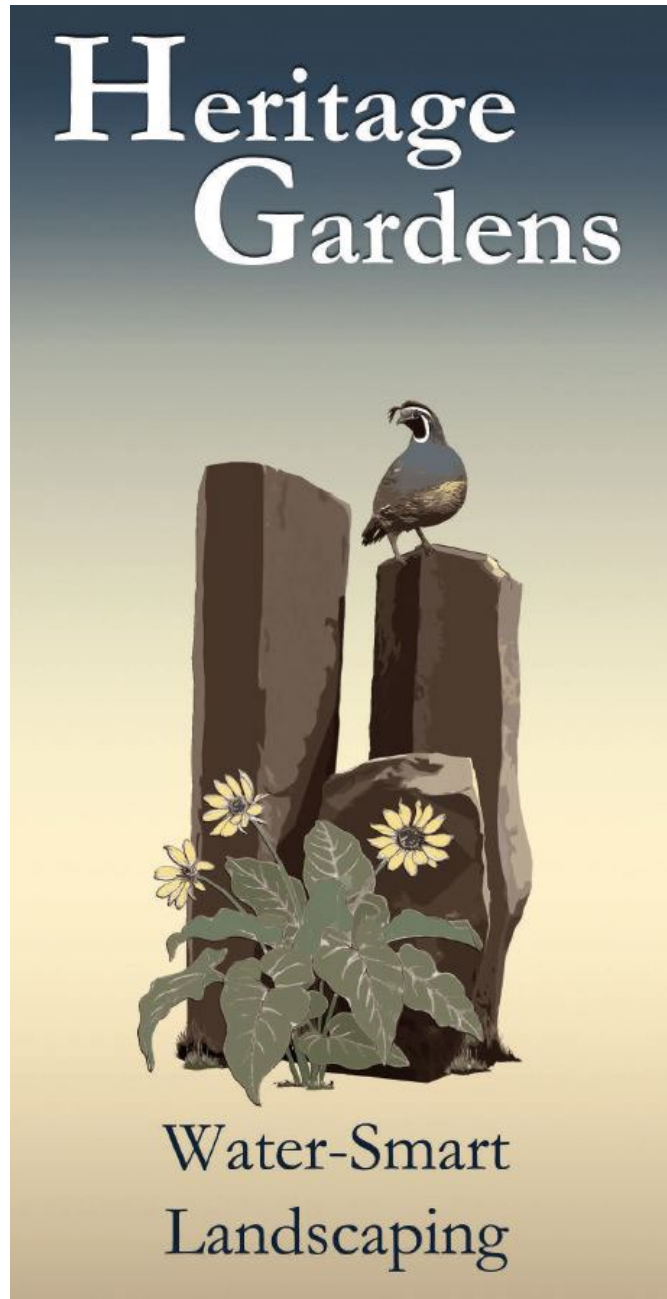
- ▶ Goals
- ▶ Maintenance
  - ▶ Short & long-term
- ▶ Square footage
- ▶ Level of difficulty
- ▶ Availability
- ▶ Formal vs. Informal
  - ▶ Themed
  - ▶ Paths, access points
- ▶ Site preparation
- ▶ Timeline

## Site Conditions

- ▶ Sun exposure or shaded
- ▶ Wind exposure
- ▶ Soil type
- ▶ Sloped or level, elevation
- ▶ Wildlife or pets
- ▶ Busy or quiet street
  - ▶ Location - neighbors
- ▶ Access to water
- ▶ Non-natives you wish to keep



Questions?



# Heritage Garden Criteria

## *Flora*

- ▶ At least 5 different species of plants
- ▶ 75% native to Washington State
- ▶ 30% needing less than 10 inches of water annually
- ▶ No more than 10% needing more than 30 inches of water annually
  - ▶ Customize planting designs to microclimates throughout Chelan Co.
- ▶ Blooming throughout the growing season



Photos: WA State Conservation Commission





# Heritage Garden Criteria

## *Fauna*

- ▶ Include at least 2 plant species having wildlife value





# Heritage Garden Criteria

- ▶ At least 1 plant species of cultural significance

- ▶ ***Cultural Significance*** -

- ▶ *Indigenous Peoples*

- ▶ Incorporate the ethnobotany of the tribes into your Heritage Garden by including plants used for food, shelter, and medicine



- ▶ *Explorers and Botanists*

- ▶ Species noted in Meriweather Lewis' journals or by other early explorers & botanists



# Munro's Globemallow

## *Sphaeralcea munroana*, SPMU2

- ▶ Wildflower
- ▶ < 10 inches annual precipitation, Sun
  - ▶ Overwatering causes stems to lie flat
  - ▶ Susceptible to powdery mildew and fungal rust
- ▶ Native to WA and iconic to the Columbia Basin
- ▶ 32" H x 30" W
- ▶ Blooms May-August
- ▶ Easy to maintain, drought tolerant, reseeds itself



Photo: Bob Kolowith



Photo: WSCC

# Golden Currant

## *Ribes aureum*, RIAU

- ▶ Shrub
- ▶ < 20 inches annual precipitation, Sun - light shade
  - ▶ Prune to keep shape & fruit production
- ▶ Native to WA & entire US except the Southeast
- ▶ 8' H x 6' W
- ▶ Spring bloom
- ▶ Rhizomatous but not aggressive, easy to grow, "Acid-tasting golden"



*"I find these fruits very pleasant particularly the yellow currant which I think vastly preferable to those of our gardens."*  
~Meriwether Lewis, 1805

# Snow buckwheat

## *Eriogonum niveum*, ERNI2

- ▶ Sub-shrub
- ▶ < 10 - 18 inches annual precipitation, Sun
- ▶ Native to WA, OR, ID
- ▶ 30" H x 30" W
- ▶ Fall bloom
- ▶ Easy to grow, drought tolerant, low maintenance, allow reseeds to grow for ever-expanding colony



Photo: Wenatchee Outdoors

*Niveum* in Latin means “snow-white”

# Bluebunch Wheatgrass

## *Pseudoroegneria spicata*, PSSP6

- ▶ Graminoid
- ▶ < 10 - 20 inches annual precipitation, Sun - light shade
- ▶ Native to WA, OR, ID, Great Basin
  - ▶ Official State Grass of Washington & Montana
- ▶ 36" H x 12" W
- ▶ Dominant species in native shrub-steppe
- ▶ Fast-growing, easy maintenance, cut back last year's remnants to enhance vigor



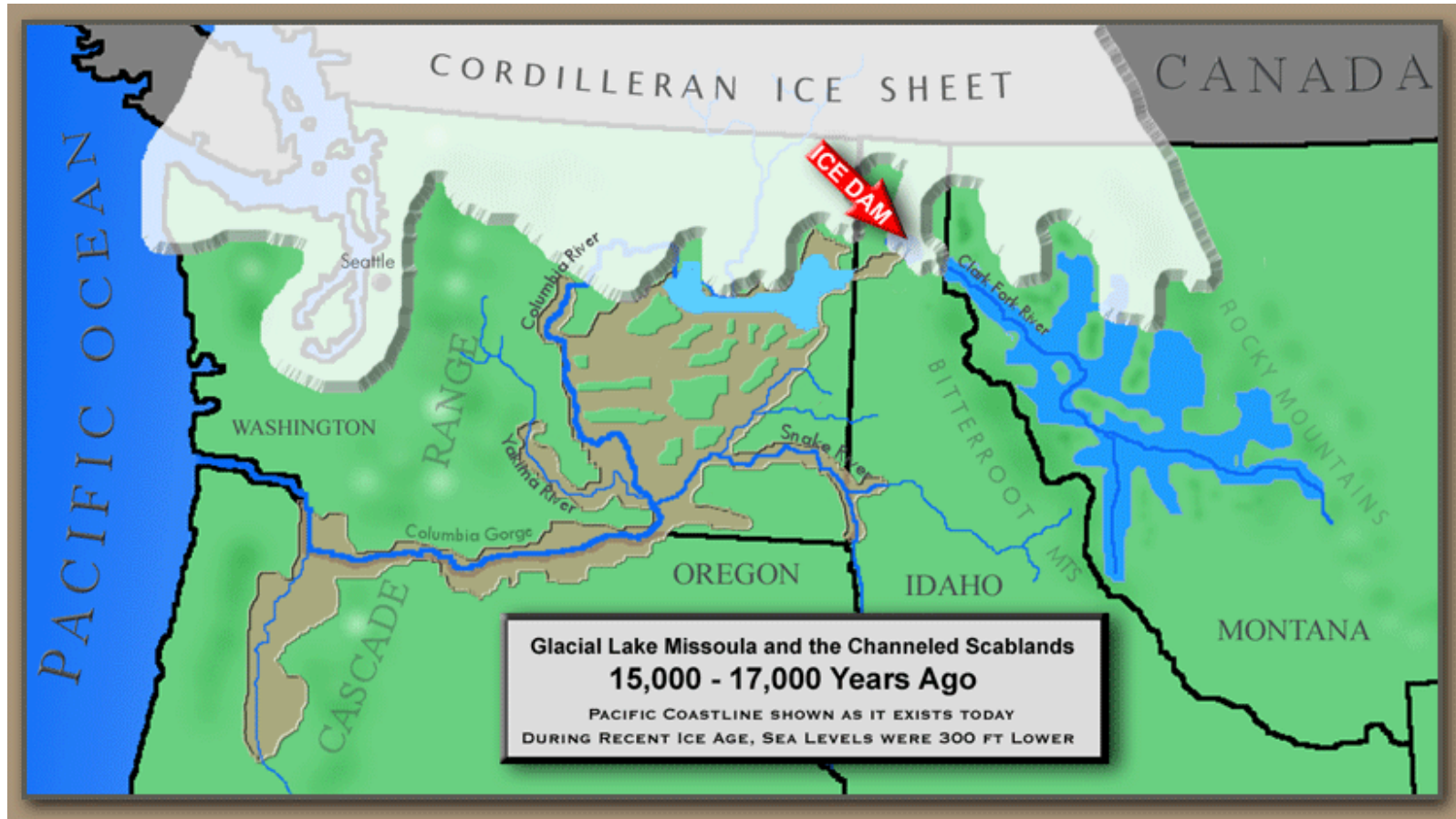
Important food for deer, elk, and cattle  
Larval host plant for woodland skipper butterfly

Several million years ago, one of the largest basaltic lava floods ever to appear on the earth's surface engulfed a large portion of the Pacific Northwest. Lava flows accumulated to a thickness of more than 6,000 feet.



Flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group  
Source: HUGEfloods.com

Glacial Lake Missoula impounded behind “Ice Dam”.  
Another blockage occurred to the west where the Okanogan Lobe plugged the Columbia River’s course creating Glacial Lake Columbia



Glacial Lake Missoula  
Source: HUGEfloods.com

# Heritage Garden Criteria

## *Geological Features*

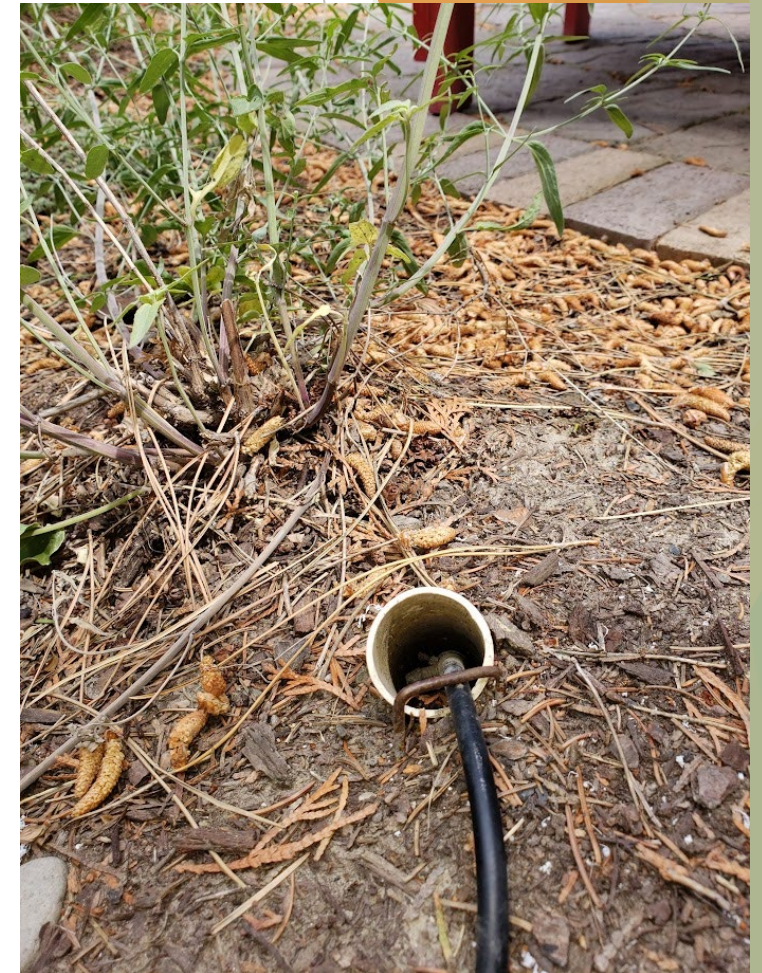
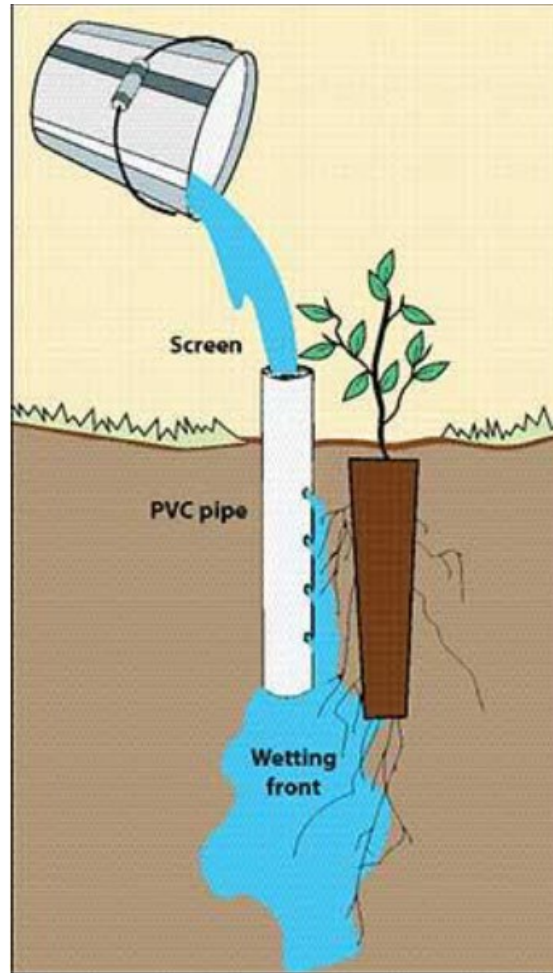
- ▶ Basalt flows and ice-age floods shaped the predominate geological features of the Columbia River Basin.
- ▶ At least 1 geological feature.
  - ▶ Basalt columns
  - ▶ Large basalt for mulch and small crushed basalt for mulch and foot paths
  - ▶ Ice-age flood deposited erratics
    - ▶ Small to large boulder-sized granite carried on ice during the Montana floods. Dropped when the ice melted.
  - ▶ River rock
  - ▶ Basalt used as a bench





# Other Required Practices - Irrigation

- ▶ Irrigation system designed to apply appropriate amount of water to each planting zone.
- ▶ Initial watering to establish plants for gardens that do not require supplemental water.



# Other Required Practices - Weed Control

- ▶ Does not contain any prohibited plants in Washington.
- ▶ See Washington State-listed Noxious Weeds on the USDA Plant Data website at <http://plants.usda.gov>

The screenshot shows the USDA PLANTS website interface. The header includes the USDA logo and the text 'United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service'. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, Topics, Team, Downloads, Partners, Related Tools, and Help. The main content area shows search results for 'Abies grandis'. The search criteria are 'Scientific Name' and 'Go'. The results show 2379 records, with the first page displaying 1 through 25 records. The search results table has columns for Symbol, Scientific Name, Common Name, and Photos. The first two results are:

Symbol	Scientific Name	Common Name	Photos
ABAM	<i>Abies amabilis</i> (Douglas ex Loudon) Douglas ex Forbes	Pacific silver fir	16
ABGR	<i>Abies grandis</i> (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindl.	grand fir	12

## WASHINGTON STATE Noxious Weed Control Board

**Class C Weeds**

absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>
babystreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
cereal rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullorum</i>
curlyleaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
English hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
English ivy - four cultivars only	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Ballota', 'Pittsburgh', and 'Star', and <i>H. hibernica</i> 'Hibernica'
Eurasian watermilfoil hybrid	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> x <i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>
evergreen blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
fragrant waterlily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
heavy whitecap	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus bifrons</i> ( <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> )
hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>
Japanese eelgrass	<i>Nanozostera japonica</i>
jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
lawweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
meadowhead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
nonnative cattail species and hybrids (reminder, does not include the native common cattail, <i>Typha latifolia</i> )	<i>Typha</i> species
old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>

**Class C Weeds continued**

Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
scentless mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
smoothseed alfalfa dodder	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>
spikeweed	<i>Centromadia pungens</i>
spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
Swainsongpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
white cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
wild carrot (except where commercially grown)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
yellow foxtail	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

To learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Washington State, please contact:

**WA State Noxious Weed Control Board**  
P.O. Box 42560  
Olympia, WA 98504-2560  
(360) 725-5764

Email: [noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov](mailto:noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nwcb.wa.gov>

Or  
**WA State Department of Agriculture**  
(509) 249-6973

Or  
**Your County Noxious Weed Control Board**

Please help protect Washington's economy and environment from noxious weeds!

Cover photo of Turkish thistle by Mark Porter, Oregon Department of Agriculture

## 2021 Washington State Noxious Weed List



Turkish thistle, *Carduus cinereus*, is a new Class A noxious weed for 2021. This annual thistle is found close to Washington in northeastern Oregon and the adjacent area in Idaho. Eradication is required of Turkish thistle when found in Washington.

List arranged alphabetically by:  
**COMMON NAME**

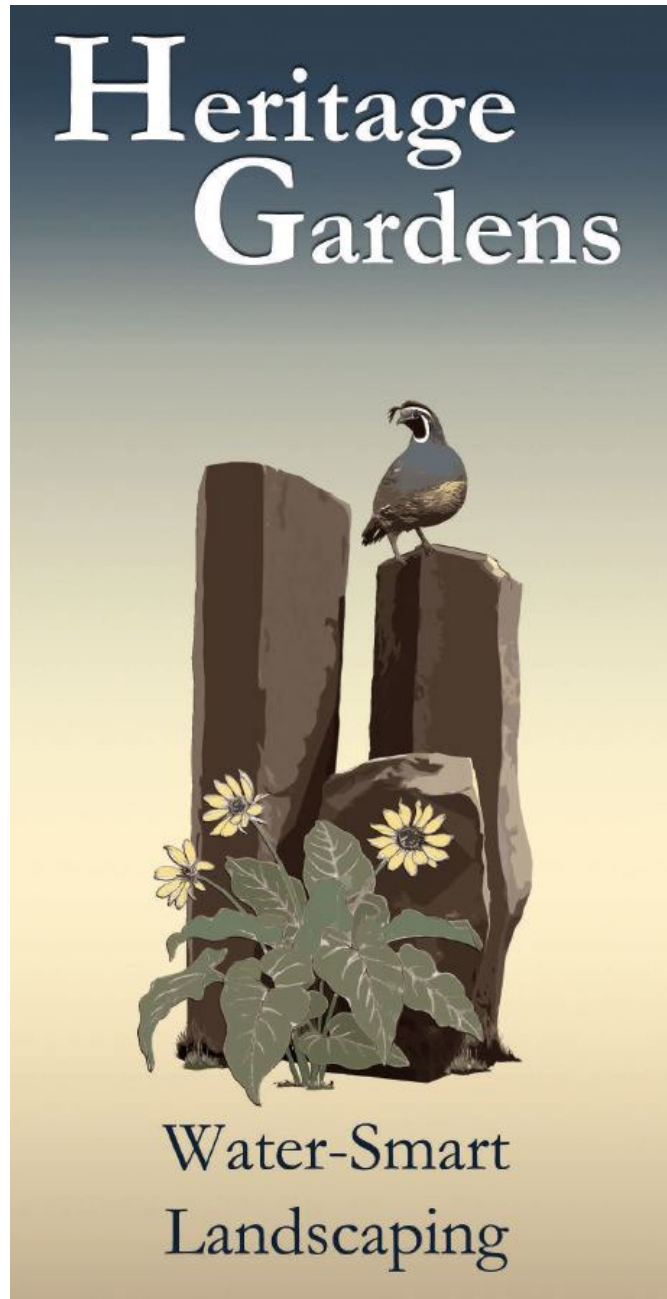


# Other Required Practices - Compliance

- ▶ Complies with all County / City Codes, Laws, Ordinances, and HOA Rules (if applicable).



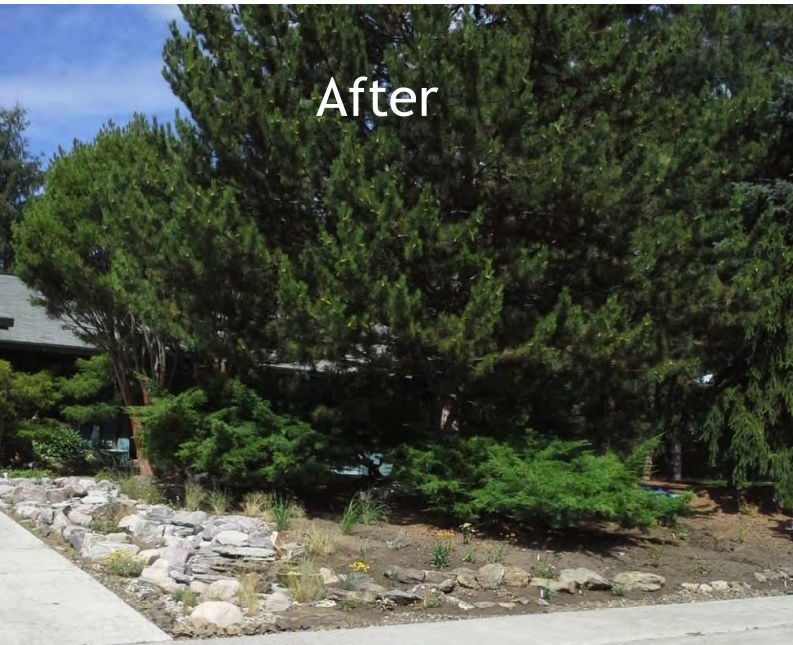
Questions?



HG's come in all sizes & shapes!



# Cheryl's HG, Richland



# Reg & Sheila's HG, Kennewick



# Marten's HG, Pasco



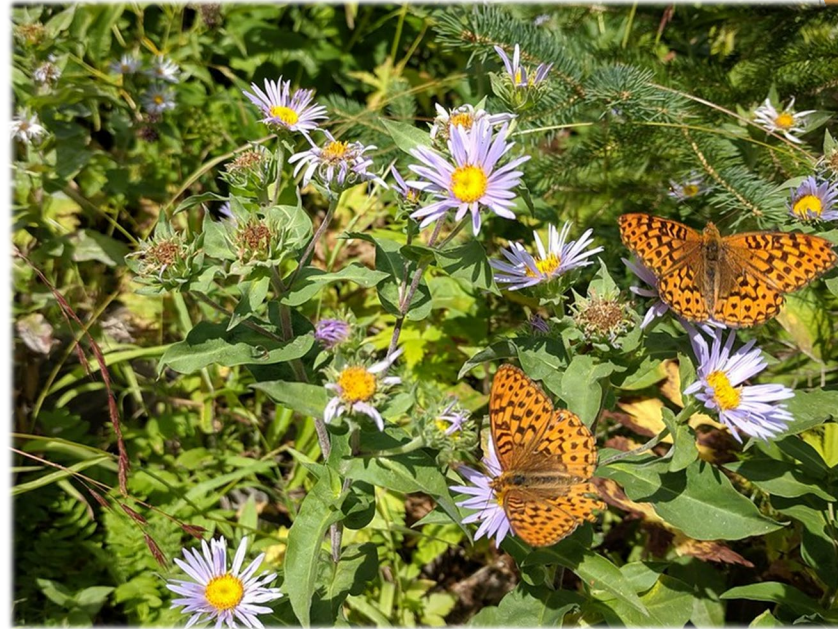


# Municipality - Kennewick Hansen Park



# Current Clients

- ▶ Demonstration gardens
  - ▶ WSU Ext. Master Gardeners
  - ▶ WNPS - Wen Valley Chapter
- ▶ Landowners in Leavenworth
- ▶ Landowners in Wenatchee
- ▶ Rotary Clubs
- ▶ Non-profit organizations
  
- ▶ Technical assistance.
- ▶ No cost-share. No plant sale.



# Rotary Clubs - Pollinator Highway

## British Columbia to Washington



# Saddle Rock TH Native Plant Garden, Wenatchee

- ▶ Volunteers wanted! Minimal commitment.



# HERITAGE GARDENS OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN

WELCOME / ABOUT / TOUR HERITAGE GARDENS / **RESOURCES** / THE COLUMBIA BASIN / CALENDAR / BLOG / CONTACT US



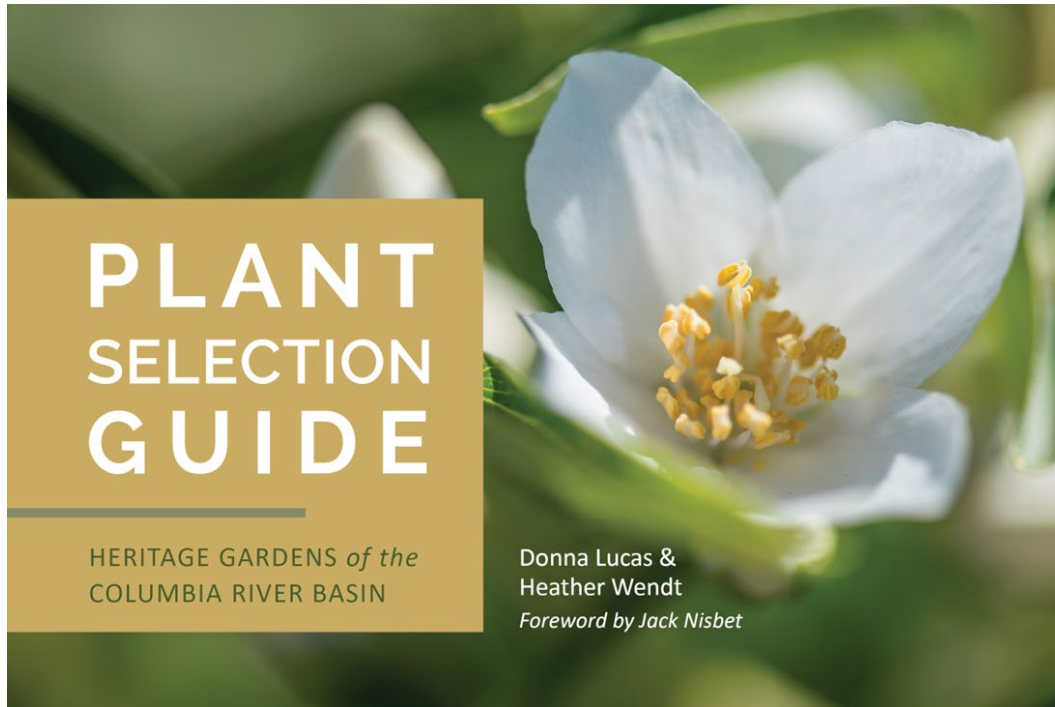
## Our Services

Changing your landscape involves committing your time and financial resources. We recommend the following steps as you research whether a Heritage Garden is right for you.

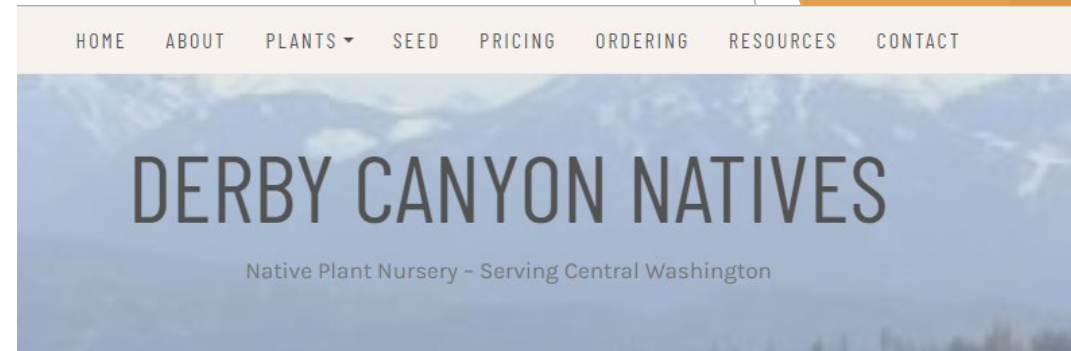
- Visit existing gardens - take a virtual tour as provided here or visit one in person. Its important to determine whether you like the look and feel of a low water-use landscape. Keep in mind Heritage Gardens can take on many different looks depending on the plants and materials you select.
- Research the plants - most native plants that we recommend are readily available from native plant nurseries but you are going to have to do some research to determine what plants you like.
- Determine your gardening aesthetic - do you like lots of rock mulch or do you prefer a more informal look to your garden where plants are planted into the soil and allowed to re-seed.
- Consider the amount of time and financial resources you are willing to expend - Heritage Gardens can be fairly low maintenance but

Website  
hgcd.info

# Plant Selection Guides



<https://www.wnps.org/store>



[Derbycanyonnatives.com](https://derbycanyonnatives.com)



[burkeherbarium.org/imagecollection/](https://burkeherbarium.org/imagecollection/)



# Contact Us



**CASCADIA**  
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Elizabeth Jackson  
[elizabethj@cascadiacd.org](mailto:elizabethj@cascadiacd.org)

**Hgcd.info**

[www.facebook.com/HeritageGardenProgram](http://www.facebook.com/HeritageGardenProgram)

April 1<sup>st</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> - Pybus Public Market

# Audience Poll: Question #1 Color

Blue

Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)




Cream

Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)

Cream  
fade

Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)

Green  
fade

Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)

White  
fade

Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)



# Audience Poll: Question #2 Layout

Vertical



Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)

Horizontal



Cascadia Conservation District

*Certified*

# Heritage Garden

This landscape displays cultural and natural features of the Columbia River Basin and uses sustainable gardening practices



[www.hgcd.info](http://www.hgcd.info)



Questions?

