

THE **BULLETIN** OF THE
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON

•OBJECTIVE•

To increase the knowledge of members and public
in identification and conservation of the native
plants of the Pacific Northwest.

VOL. XIV No. 7

JULY 1981

SPECIAL PLANT SPECIES LIST ADOPTED BY STATE OF OREGON

On June 22, 1981, Oregon Governor Vic Atiyeh signed a bill passed by the current legislature which formally adopted the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan prepared by the Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council. This event has considerable significance to rare plant work in Oregon, for included in the Plan is the first official state list of rare plants defined by statute. The defined purpose of this list, called "Special Plant Species", is to aid the Council in selecting and setting boundaries of a state-wide system of natural areas (called Natural Heritage Conservation Areas in the Plan). The list consists of plants which are so rare or of restricted distribution (or subject to extra-ordinary disturbance) that they would likely be under-represented in natural areas defined by the general system of community classification which forms the core of the Plan.

The list of plants included in the Natural Heritage Plan rests mainly on Rare, Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants in Oregon -- an Interim Report (Siddall, et al., 1979) published in 1979 by the State Land Board. That report was a working document of the Oregon Natural Area Preserves Advisory Committee, predecessor of the Natural Heritage Advisory Council. The Plan list was made more current through a review of new information collected since the 1979 report. The Council has been mandated by the state to maintain a data bank with up-to-date information on special plant species (as well as other ecosystem data), but to date has not provided funds to carry out this activity. The Council presently depends on the information kept by the regional Endangered Species Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy, and especially by the Oregon Rare Plant Project spearheaded by Jean Siddall in Lake Oswego.

The plants on the list of Special Species are mostly placed into Priority categories. The first two priorities are roughly parallel to, but not equivalent to, the federal categories "Endangered" and "Threatened." The remainder are plant species of state concern only, although some may appear on other state lists, also. For instance, the Plan includes a few rare mosses, liverworts, and lichens, classes of plants not recognized by the federal Endangered Species Act. Some of our rarest plants in Oregon are in Priority 3, wide-ranging plants with few, or even only one, known populations in the state.

The Plan list of Special Plant Species was formally adopted as the Native Plant Society of Oregon Rare Plant List at the February 28 board meeting of NPSO in Salem. A copy of the list, separate from the Natural Heritage Plan and with an index, is being placed in the hands of each chapter president and the chairperson of the NPSO Endangered Plant Committee, Anne E. Kowalishen. It is to this list that the NPSO Code of Ethics (adopted in 1978 and reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin) should particularly be applied. These are the plants to watch for, and care for, and to keep careful records about.

A NOTE FROM YOUR NEW EDITORS:

Beginning with this issue, the Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon will be produced in Eugene (although mailed from Ashland until we get our mailing permit changed.) According to the new by-law amendments, the President will appoint an editor with approval from the Board of Directors. Linda Vorobik, a doctoral student at the University of Oregon (studying *Arabis*), has been so named. She will be assisted by Dr. Dave Wagner and other members of the Emerald Chapter. The arrangement and editorial policy will remain little altered from that of our previous editors. (Vern Crawford and Dr. Frank Lang deserve a round of applause for a job well done!) Please follow the guidelines they prepared in the June, 1979 issue of the Bulletin. We will send a copy of these upon request to any potential contributor who lacks that issue. As always, we need copy by the 15th of each month, and we want lots! Either written or graphic material is welcome. Send all correspondence regarding the Bulletin to:

Linda Vorobik, NPSO Editor
Department of Biology
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAPTER

Field Trips:

Carpool at South Salem K-Mart, north side of parking lot, 8:00 a.m., except as noted. Contact trip leader for details.

Sat., July 11. Iron Mountain (with Salem Audubon). Irma Bunnell, leader (393-6159)
Meet at K-Mart at 7:30 a.m.

Sat., July 18. Cascades. Wilbur Bluhm, leader (393-2934). Met at K-Mart at 7:30 a.m.

Sat., July 25. Cascades. Lois Eagan, leader. (393-2131).

Sat., Aug. 1. Jefferson Peak. Lois Eagan, leader (393-2131).

Sat., Aug. 8. Three Creeks-Tam MacArthur Rim. Clint Urey, leader (743-2802).

Sat., Aug. 15. Dwarf Mistletoe with Peter Paquet. Mariana Burnholdt, leader (585-2057).

Next regular meeting Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m.
Details in August Bulletin.

EMERALD CHAPTER

Meetings:

Monday, July 6. "Ferntastic Ferns and other Pteridological Trivia." A program of fern things; fern biology; fern identification; and fern varieties, with fern expert, David Wagner. Meet at the Natural History Museum, U of O Campus, 7:15 p.m. THIS IS A CHANGE IN LOCATION FOR ONE MEETING.

Monday, August 3. Gaylee Goodrich, Master's Degree student at the University of Oregon, Dept. of Biology, will present a program on several species of rare delphiniums that grow in western Oregon and Washington. Slides and discussion of some rare habitats as well as some of the flora of the original Willamette Valley will also be included. Meet at 7:15 p.m., Eugene City Library.

Field Trips:

Saturday, July 11. Fairview Mountain - Bohemia Saddle in the Calapooya Mountains above Cottage Grove. Met at the South Eugene High School parking lot, 8:00 a.m. Call Dave Wagner, leader, 686-3033 for additional details.

Saturday, July 18. Blair Lake Meadows. In the foothills of the old Cascades above Oakridge, elevation 4,900. Meet at the South Eugene High School parking lot, 8:00 a.m.. Leader, Charlene Simpson (days) 686-3221.

HIGH DESERT CHAPTER

Field Trips:

July 4. Nature Conservancy Metolius River Preserve plant survey (Portland Chapter has expressed a desire to join us). Meet at McDonald's at 9:00 a.m., and at Sisters Ranger Station at 9:30 a.m. Bring sack lunch.

July 11-12. Overnight field trip to Steens Mt. Carvan leaves Bend at 7:00 a.m. Lunch in Frenchglen. Camp at Fish Lake Campground at the 7,000 ft. level. Leaders, Joyce Bork and Barbara Robinson.

PORTLAND CHAPTER

Meeting:

Tuesday, July 14, 7:00 p.m. PLEASE MAKE NOTE OF DAY CHANGE. Central Library, 801 S.W. 10th, Portland. Flowers of the Berry Garden. The program will be presented by Vern Marttala, Biologist, Photographer and member of the board of the Berry Garden.

Field trips:

Sat., 11 July. Badger Creek Roadless Area. Louise Godfrey and Ken Love, leaders. Carpool at State Motor Vehicles Department parking lot (NE 60th at Glisan) at 8:00 a.m., or the parking lot at Government Camp at 8:30 a.m. Prepare for a 3-4 mile hike into one of the few remaining unprotected roadless areas in the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Mr. Love and his wife Ruth are authors of a new book titled The Trails of Badger Creek, and longtime proponents of wilderness designation for this landscape.

Badger Creek will come before Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System within the next year. Come see it and let your opinion be heard.

Sat., 18 July. Multorpor Bog. Dr. John Hammond, leader. Carpool at Handyman/Tri-Met's Park and Ride Lot (15550 SE McLaign Blvd.) in Oak Grove at 8:30 a.m. This marsh, recently acquired by Nature Conservancy, is unmatched in its sheer variety of flora. Dr. Hammond recommends galoshes or wading boots for those who have them. Expect a day of easy flat walking around the edge of the bog and many, many plants.

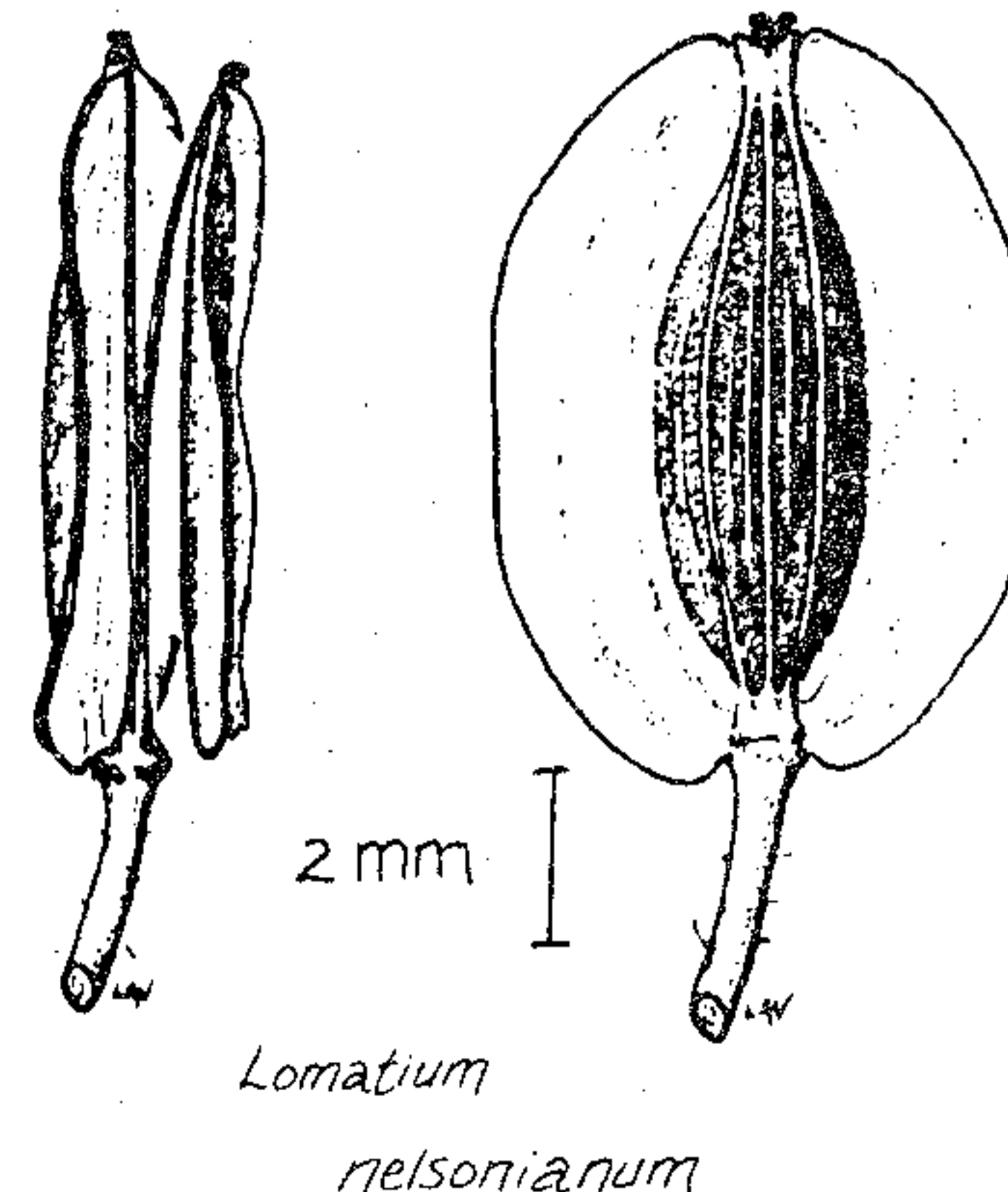
Sat., Sun., 25-6 July. Sycan Marsh. Lynn Cornelius, leader. Meet at The Nature Conservancy cabin at Sycan Marsh at 12:00 a.m. on Saturday. Take State Highway 31 to Silver Lake. Proceed south from Silver Lake on gravel Forest Service road past Thompson Reservoir to the marsh. The cabin is reached via a signed left turn about 5 miles south of the junction of 2 forest service roads at the NW corner of the marsh (easier to find than to describe).

This trip is a logical followup to the excellent program Notes on The Plant Communities of Sycan Marsh, which Lynn presented at our April meeting. The marsh will be relatively dry by late July and the flowers should be at their best.

Lynn recommends rubber boots, mosquito repellent and tents with long netting. The driving distance is 300 miles one way. Allow 6-7 hours. Camping is possible at Thompson Reservoir. Specifics of the Sunday trip are dependent upon your interests.

Sat. 1 Aug. Mt. Chinidere. Dr. George Jeffcott, leader. Carpool at State Motor Vehicles Department parking lot (NE 60th & Glisan) at 8:00 a.m., or the Charburger at the first Hood River exit at 8:30 a.m. The summit of 4900' Mt. Chinidere is an easy 1½ mile hike which offers open views to Wahtum Lake, Benson Plateau and Mt. St. Helens. Bring mosquito repellent.

Sat., 8 Aug. Elk Cove. Leader undesignated. Carpool at Handyman/Tri-Met Park and Ride Lot (address above) in Oak Grove at 7:00 a.m., or at Cooper Spur Junction on Highway 35 at 8:30. This is an 8 mile round trip hike through magnificent alpine scenery on the north side of Mt. Hood.



ECOLOGICAL NOTES

Limpy Rock Research Area has High Diversity
of Epiparasites

Between 1975 and 1978, I was involved with Jeanne Moore, Yvonne Knouse, Alice Parker, Dorothy Terry, and other members of the Limpy Rock Botanical Committee in an ecological survey of the proposed Limpy Rock Research Natural Area. This unique and valuable botanical area is located in the Umpqua National Forest, Steamboat Ranger District, on the North Umpqua River in Douglas County. I am happy to be able to report now that, after over 5 years of effort on the part of the Committee and other interested botanists, 1800 acres of forest has been set aside as a Research Natural Area at Limpy Rock. Incidentally, this is the only such area within the entire Umpqua National Forest.

The Limpy Rock area possesses an extremely high diversity of non-green flowering plants in the families Ericaceae and Orchidaceae. On July 12, 1976, during a short time and within a relatively restricted area I saw Ericaceae: Pyrola aphylla (leafless pyrola), Pleuricospora fimbriolata (sierra sap), Hemitomes congestum (gnome plant), Allotropia virgata (candystick); Orchidaceae: Eburophyton austinae (phantom orchid); and Corallorhiza maculata (spotted coral root). The Pleuricospora and the Hemitomes are on the Oregon R. & E. Review List.

All of the species listed lack chlorophyll and thus are dependent upon some source of organic material outside their own systems. At one time these plants were described as "saprophytes", but it is now known that they must establish a close relationship with one or more other species of living plants in order to survive. Research has shown (see Björkman (1960) Physiol Plantarum 13, 308-329) that some species of non-green Ericaceous plants are actually epiparasites--part of a complicated ecological relationship in which 3 different plants, including a fungus and a conifer, are interconnected, with flow of nutrients passing among all 3. As for the orchids, it is well known that all species thus far investigated possess an obligate mycorrhizal relationship with a fungus.

The Limpy Rock area must have an unique combination of physical and biological attributes which has fostered the development of these complicated and relatively rare relationships. Thanks to years of effort on the part of the Limpy Rock Botanical Committee and others, a Research Natural Area has now been established in this important area, and ecological investigations of these unique conditions can begin without the threat of disturbance due to forestry activities.

For more information about the Limpy Rock Research Natural Area, contact Yvonne Knouse, 1662 Whistlers Lane, Roseburg, OR 97470.

By Rhoda Love
Emerald Chapter

H E L P W A N T E D

The Portland Park Bureau volunteers have initiated a project to plant five acres on the east slope of Mt. Tabor Park with wildflowers. The area is semi-shady, located under a stand of native Douglas Fir. It is hoped that the display will focus on the native flora of the Willamette Valley, although some Washington and California species will be acceptable. The committee is seeking donations of seed from private gardens for planting in the fall.

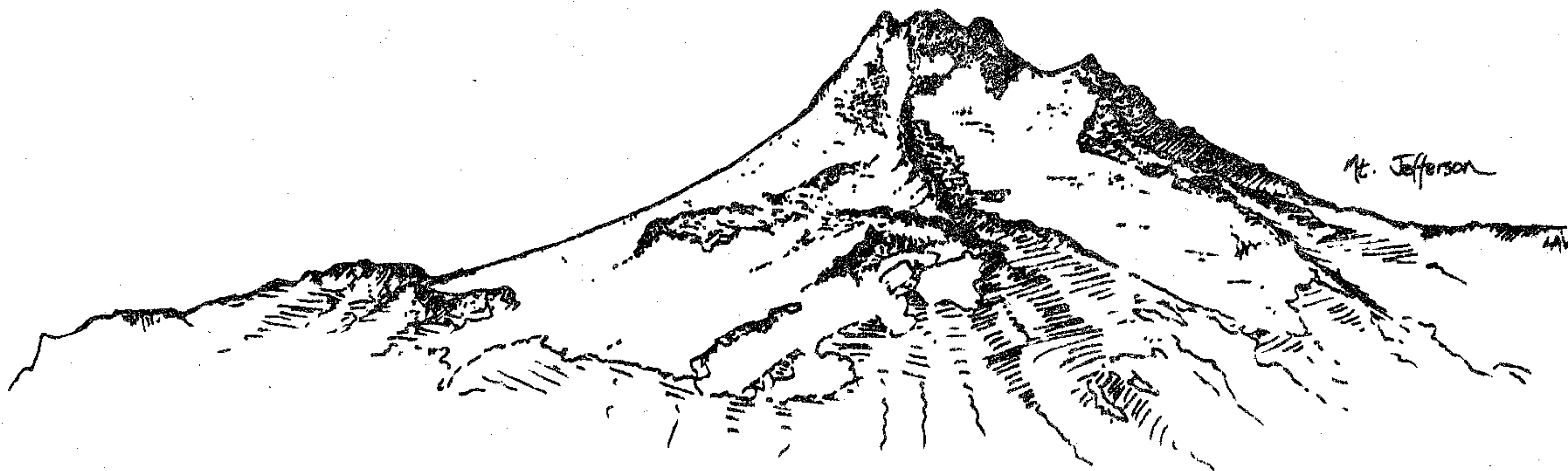
If you can help, please send labeled seed to:

Anne Kowalishen
Mt. Tabor Par, Portland Park Bureau
6437 SE Division Street
Portland, Oregon 97206

Include the following information with your seed:

- Botanical Name of Plant
- Where collected
- Date collected
- Name, address, and telephone number of individual collector

If you have any questions about the Mt. Tabor Wildflower Project, please contact Anne Kowalishen at 248-4397.



WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Emerald

- Linda A. Beach
- Abraham H. Blank
- Marjorie M. Colpitts
- Sharon Lee Dederer
- Gaylee Goodrich
- Helen Hughes
- Yvonne M. Knouse
- Evelyn Ruth Lee
- Nels H. Osterberg
- James Burch Powell
- Jim Rudolph

High Desert

- Lawrence C. Thomas

Mid-Columbia

- Mildred L. Chapin

Portland

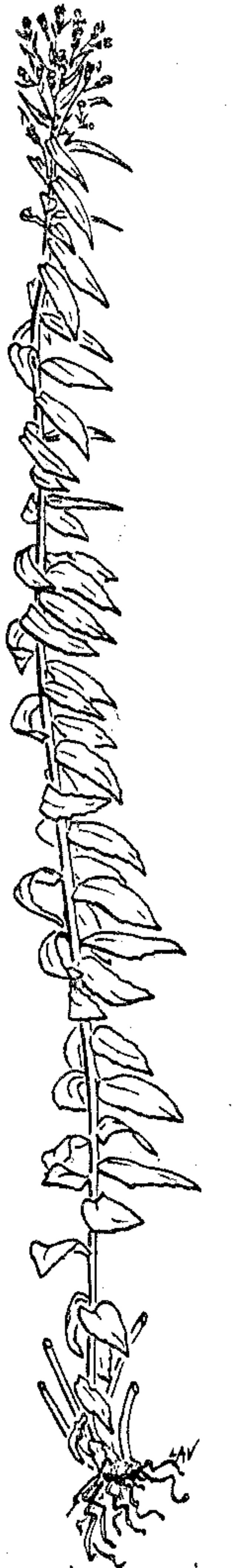
- Barbara Ann Becker
- Stephen Brown
- Barbara Fox
- Charlotte Gafton
- Ruby C. & Lewis R. Gibbs
- John R. Gibson
- Charlotte Graydon
- Charlie Green
- Mr. & Mrs. Harold K. Hanson
- David Heatlie
- Phillip N. Jones
- Stephon N. Kasch
- Wanda Loutzenhiser
- Joe Mealey
- Sandy Meyer
- Leslie J. Swope
- Frederick Turner

Siskiyou

- Barry Goldfarb
- Vivian Lake

Willamette

- D. L. Callicrate
- James H. Conley
- Margie J. Fromherz
- Kethryn Gearheard
- Doris R. McDougall
- Florence C. Manning
- Don J. Mason
- Frank & Winifred Moore



Aster vialis

5 cm

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

This past year I have seen several publications that are of special interest to those concerned with plant conservation. I would like to share them with you.

Rare Plant Conservation: Geographical Data Organization. Publication Office, The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y. 10458, \$26.25. This is the proceedings of Geographical Data Organization for Rare Plant Conservation Symposium sponsored by the U.S. National Park Service and held at the New York Botanical Garden in 1977. It consists of 24 papers based on lectures and discussions at the symposium. It deals with such topics as sources of information on rare or endangered plants and strategies for data organization.

The Sinking Ark, by Norman Myers, Pergamon Press, 1979. \$9.95. This book is a thoughtful and well informed discussion of the rapidly increasing rate of extinction of species. It deals with the issue on a world-wide basis and is a thought provoking book.

Endangered Plant Species of the World and their Endangered Habitats: A Compilation of the Literature. Publications Office, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y. 10458. \$3.50.. This is a comprehensive bibliography of literature available up to 1978. For 10¢ a page, the publisher will send you reproductions of articles included in this bibliography.

Endangered Species Technical Bulletin. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Program, Washington, D.C. 20240. No cost. This bulletin comes out every two months and has information on many of the activities happening nationally with USF&WS programs. Write the above address to get on their mailing list. Yearly indexes are available, also.

A. E. Kowalishen

ENDANGERED PLANTS ON TELEVISION!

You may have been surprised recently to have seen a short commercial on KGW (Channel 8) TV on endangered plants, sponsored by NPSO. This 30 second public service commercial was accomplished entirely through the efforts of Mrs. Jean Huffstutter, who single-handedly selected slides, music and the message. She worked with KGW and the result has been a beautiful message about our endangered flora. Thank you, Jean, for your persistence in getting this public service announcement aired.

A. E. Kowalishen



GUIDELINES AND ETHICAL CODE,
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON
(Adopted 1978)

GENERAL GUIDELINE: Think twice. Use discretion. A plant in place is worth two in the hand. Love thy flora.

I. Chapter Guidelines

1. Know your rare, threatened and endangered species. Know your fragile environments and unique biotic communities.
2. Be alert to threats to native plants and their habitats. Appoint watchdog committees to keep aware of these threats and inform the chapter.
3. Take action to protect native plants. Work with all groups and the general public to protect native plants and their habitats. Be prepared to salvage plants where they are threatened by outright destruction. Help eradicate particularly aggressive and successful exotic plants that threaten native plants. Take responsible outings.
4. Educate your members and the public about native plants, and encourage them to use good judgment in the study, enjoyment, and use of native plants.
5. Encourage your members to grow native plants only from seeds or cuttings.

II. Out There Among the Plants

1. Outings for whatever purpose must never endanger a plant population. Encourage non-destructive modes of learning and enjoyment: photography, artwork, scientific description, esthetic prose and poetry, and so on.
2. On group outings (field trips, conservation activities, class field studies), group leaders must take responsibility for protecting native plants from the activities of the group. All participants should understand the goal of plant protection, the purpose of the outing, and the means by which they can make the least impact on plants and the natural habitat.
3. Know where endangered species are growing and plan outings with this knowledge in mind.
4. Respect private and public property. Do not trespass. Know the regulations for use of the land and natural resources--public or private--your group is entering.
5. Respect the habitat as a whole. Avoid disturbing wildlife, such as nesting birds and nesting hornets.
6. Be sensitive to the human foot as a threat to plants. Visits to fragile environments should be carefully planned. Students should be given adequate direction by their instructor, and excessive collecting should be discouraged. Better one person enter a fragile area to identify a plant than the whole group.

5

7. Collecting should be considered only when identification cannot be made in the field or when it will contribute significantly to educational or scientific objectives. Collecting for whatever purpose should be done as inconspicuously as possible. Casual observers may not understand the reasons for collecting and may feel license to do likewise.
8. Collecting must never endanger a plant population. Collect seeds or cuttings in preference to whole plants. Do not collect underground plant parts except for identification purposes. Avoid excessive collecting: this calls for exercise of good judgment by the collector. Consider the use of rules of thumb for judging whether to pick or not to pick. Encourage group study of one specimen. Consider using weeds, garden species, or lab-grown specimens for educational purposes.

III. Using Native Plants

1. Use of native plants--in wildflower shows, plant sales, and horticulture--must never threaten their populations.
2. Native plant species for sale should be obtained by salvage, seeds, or cuttings--in that order of priority--and whole plants should never be dug up, except for salvage. Seeds should not be sold. Growers must exercise discretion in collecting seeds and cuttings to avoid endangering plant populations.
3. Native plants for sale should state on the label how obtained or grown. Chapters should consider certifying commercial growers who follow good ethical practice, and should urge the public not to buy unless plants were obtained or grown according to these guidelines.
4. The sale and use of particularly aggressive and successful exotic plant species, such as gorse, broom, and pampas grass, should be discouraged.
5. Salvage of native plants should be encouraged when their destruction is certain: at quarries, mines, dams, building construction sites, road construction sites. Salvage is not necessarily called for, however, on logging sites, some recreational areas, and rangeland. Salvaged plants should be kept potted long enough before sale to ensure that they will survive the shock of transplant.
6. Wildflower shows should make maximum use of their educational potential. Inform the public of the goals of NPSO; explain the guidelines your chapter follows in studying, enjoying, and using native plants--including guidelines followed in collecting for the show; consider using all other educational options (slides, artwork, publications, herbarium collections, news media, etc.); and continue the educational "life" of display materials after the show by donating them to schools, libraries, or other constructive uses.

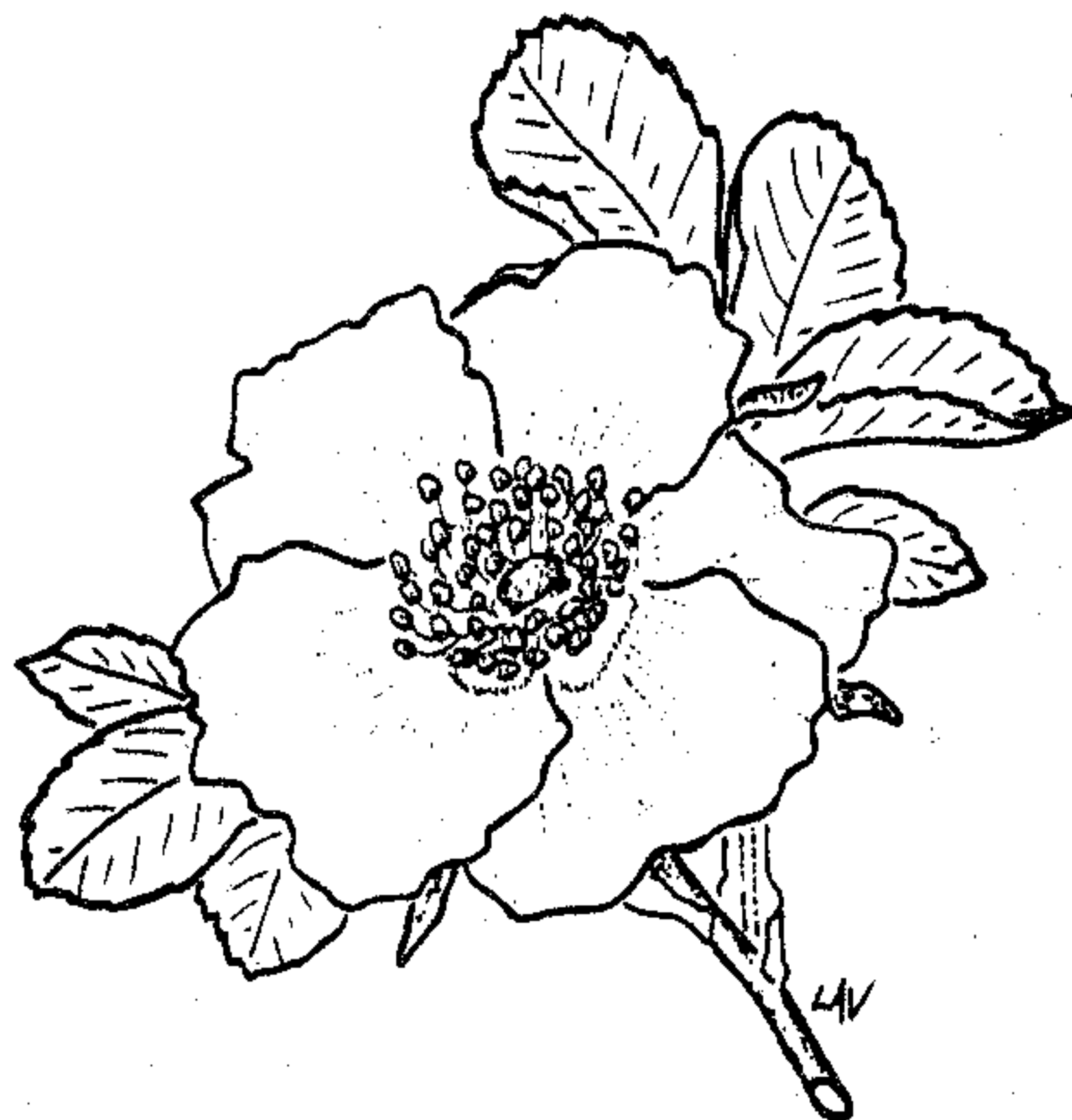


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Contributions to the NPSO BULLETIN or non-delivery notice should be sent to the editor. Others are welcome to use material from the NPSO BULLETIN. Courtesy pleads, however, that credit be given to the author and to the BULLETIN. Copy deadline is the 15th of each month.



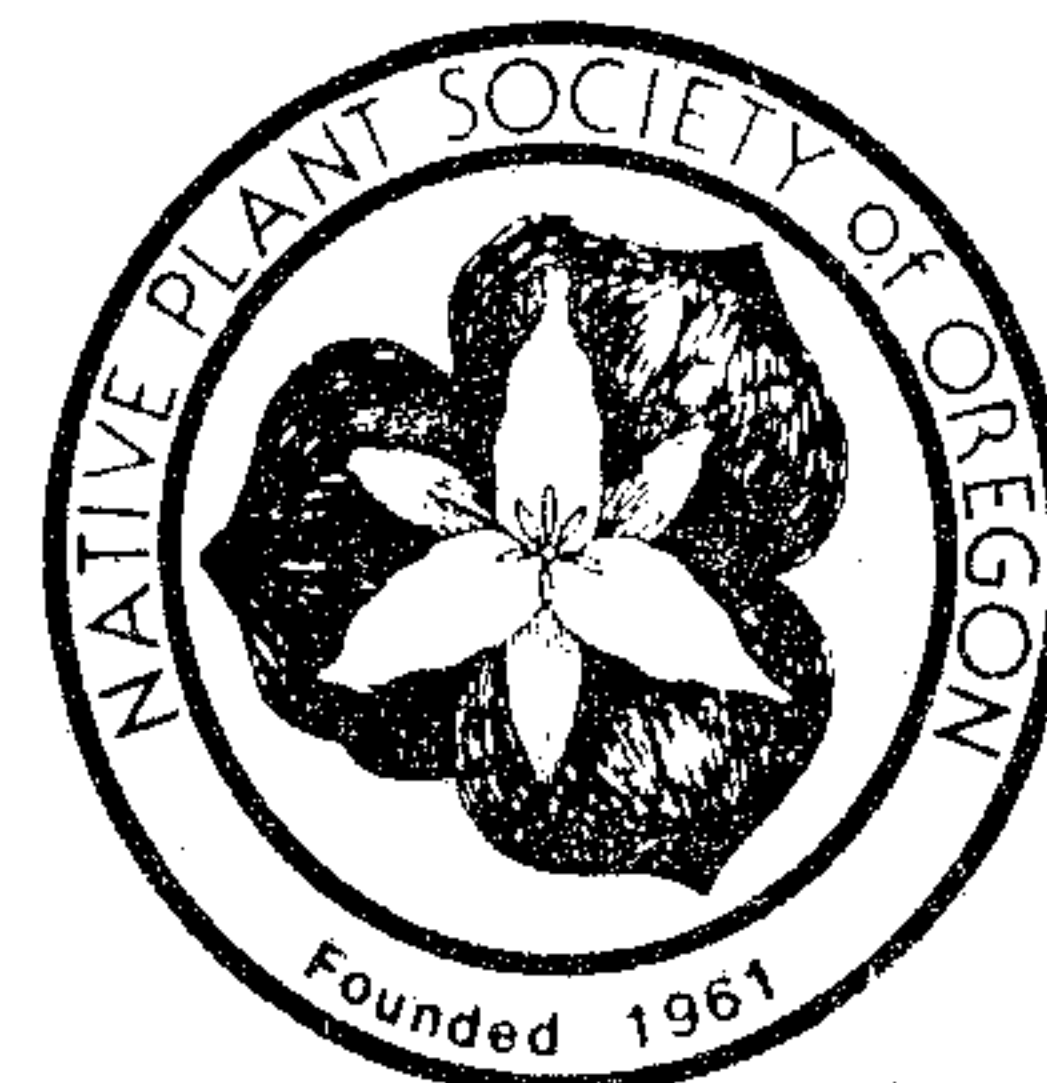
Rosa nutkana Presl
L.A. Vorobik © 1981

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON

Application for membership

Address change

- Student 5.00
- Regular member 7.50
- Sustaining member 25.00
- Patron 100.00
- Life member 500.00



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