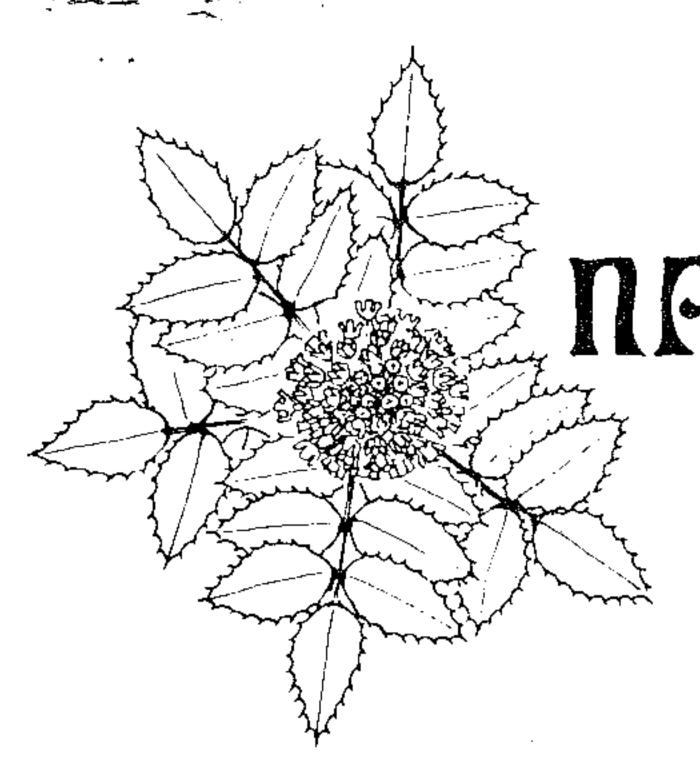
THE BULLETIN OF THE



native plant society of oregon

• OBJECTIVE •
Jo increase the knowledge of members and public in identification and conservation of the native plants of the Pacific Northwest.

Vol. XV No. 8

August 1982

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Memorial Day Weekend brought nearly 100 members of the Native Plant Society of Oregon and guests/visitors to south-eastern Oregon. The idea of using the Malheur Field Station proved to be little short of brilliant; we all appreciated the convenience of the setting. Three cheers to the Denzel Fergusons (now retired from the position) for their service to our crowd, and to Harry Oswald, the Urbans, and the Blue Mountain Chapter for pulling this off.

The highpoint of the meeting itself was the entertaining and informative talk given by Dr. Pat Packard of the College of Idaho in Caldwell, Idaho. She discussed the endemic plants found in south-eastern Oregon and adjacent Idaho, and some of the evolutionary processes which might have brought them into being.

There was business carried out at this meeting. The main thing which was voted upon was (sadly, to be sure) a raise in dues. The NPSO will go into the red if it continues to publish its Bulletin monthly without additional member support, so the dues were raised to \$7.50 for students, \$10.00 for individuals, and \$15.00 for family. The new membership forms being made for 1983 will have the new dues structure, when they will take effect. (The membership report indicated that we have 544 paying members at the time of the meeting.) At the brief board meeting plans were laid for putting out a membership roster, to be copy righted so that unscrupulous advertisers couldn't legally steal it for a mailing list.

On Sunday and Monday were well-planned and thorough fieldtrips, the one around the Steens Mountains on Sunday being the thing which led people to many plants they normally wouldn't encounter in their daily perambulations. It was the representation of dryland plants, the members of the Chenopodiaceae and the locoweeds (genus Astragalus), which held the day in this area. The participants were enlightened to the notion that this corner of the state deserved several days worth of plant exploration and study at this time of the year. Monday's trip to Diamond Crater revealed many new plants and gave the members participating a special treat to some of the finest volcanic geology examples of the state. Another three cheers to the leaders! A stamped, self-addressed envelope and a 20¢ stamp (token for copying charges) will get anyone a copy of the list of plants seen on the trips

EIGHT DOLLAR MOUNTAIN - A BIT OF GOOD NEWS

The Nature Conservancy has recently aquired property on Eight Dollar Mountain. Paul Lutus, a local computer genius, has donated two ten acre tax lots to establish a preserve on the mountain. The site contains populations of large-flowered rush lily (Schoenolirion bracteosum) Waldo gentian (Gentiana bisetea), Vo er's tigerlily (Lilium vo eri), Siskiyou butterweed (Senecio hesperius), Howell's mariposa lily (Chalochortus howellii), and Waldo rockcress (Arabis aculeolata). There are two creeks and a small Darlingtonia (California pitcher-plant) bog on the property, which is in excellent condition. The Conservancy is attempting to enlarge the preserve with conservation easements and purchases of adjacent property to include a good population of Oregon willow herb (Epilobium oreganum) and a wet tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia caespitosa) meadow.

In the March <u>Bulletin</u> an alert was raised about the possibility of mining in the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. This possibility has not waned in the least, and intrusions are just around the corner unless legal challenges are immediately successful. This is the most imminent threat to a wilderness area in the United States, so our issue is of critical importance. Many rare plants are not being considered for threatened or endangered status because they are protected (presumably) by being in a wilderness area.

The Obsidians, Inc., a hiking organization in Eugene, is sponsoring a benefit hike to raise money for the legal challenges to the mining claims, coordinated with the Friends of the Three Sisters Wilderness. The immediate past president of NPSO, Dave Wagner, has agreed to participate in this 75-mile, one-day benefit hike. Sponsors are being sought who will pledge a specific amount per mile for the distance he can cover in that day (4 September 1982). All proceeds will go to the Rock Mesa Fund. You can send your pledge for any per-mile amount directly to Dave at Box 30064, Eugene OR 97403. He will let you know if he finishes the 75-miler, or how many miles he gets on that day. If a person wishes, they may sponsor the lead hiker (whover finishes first or goes the farthest).

If anybody would like to participate in the hike, please write immediately. Pledges should arrive before the day of the hike.

EMERALD CHAPTER

Meetings:

Monday, September 13, 7:15 p.m. NOTE:
THIS THE SECOND MONDAY OF THE MONTH TO
AVOID THE LABOR DAY HOLIDAY.
Rockcress of southwestern Oregon. Linda Vorobik,
doctoral student at the U. of O.. will show
us slides of rockcress (Arabis) and associated
plant species from Hellsgate, Eight Dollar Mtn.,
Pilot Rock, and Mt. Ashland. Linda is studying
sites where more than one Arabis species bloom
at the same time, and is trying to find out
what prevents the different species from
hybridizing.

Field Trips:

August 7. Lane County Coast/Siltcoos
Outlet. Expect to see late summer
native plants of wet places deflation
plains, foredunes, brush thickets and
beach. Margaret Markley, Emerald
Chapter member and resident of Florence,
leads this trip. Meet at South Eugene
High School parking lot, 8:00 a.m., or
in Florence at the Junction of Highways
126 and 101, at 9:30 a.m. Call
Margaret (Florence 997-8552) or Charlene
(Eugene 686-1094).

August 13. Composite Field Trip, with Dave Wagner. Field trip to the Mt. Pisgah Arboretum on a Friday afternoon with picnic dinner to follow. We'll be looking especially for members of the Compositae. Meet at 2:00 for a trip to the top of Mt. Pisgah to see the NPSO instigated Aster vialis Protection Area. Picnic at 5:00 in the Arboretum, and composite hunting from 6:00 until dark. Pre-register by calling Dave at 686-3033.

August 15. Composite Workshop. A continuation of Friday's field trip.
Laboratory and microscope examination of collected specimens in the U of O Botany lab. Meet at the UO Herbarium at 1:00 p.m.. Pre-register by calling Dave Wagner 686-3033. Hitchcock, etal, Vol 5, or Hitchcock & Cronquist Flora required.

LANE COUNTY FAIR - AUGUST 17 - 22.

Come see us at the fair! The Emerald Chapter will sponsor a display and membership promotional in the garden section. This gives our society high visibility as the Lane County Fair draws thousands. Call Charlene Simpson, 686-1094, if you can take an aftern on or evening "shift" at the table.



WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAPTER

Meetings:

No meetings until September 20th.

Field Trips:

August 7. Woodpecker Ridge. Easy trip. Doris McDougall, leader (581-2885).

August 21. Papoose Lakes. Moderate effort trip. Wilbur Bluhm, leader (393-2934).

CORVALLIS CHAPTER

Meetings:

No August meeting.

Field Trip:

Saturday, August 14, fieldtrip to Mt. Hebo, Hebo Ranger District, in the Coast Range. This area has many diverse and interesting babitats. There is a possibility that a van will be obtained for the trip. We will meet at the Cordley parking lot across from Wilkinson Hall on Orchard Street at 8:00 a.m. Please bring lunch and appropriate clothing. Contact Esther Gruber McEvoy if you plan on going on this exciting field trip. Work phone: 757-4716. Home phone: 754-0893.

PORTLAND CHAPTER

Meetings:

We have no meeting in August. The next meeting will be Sept. 22, 1982. Mike Houck of the Portland Audubon Society will talk to us about the Urban Naturalist Program that he is working on.

Field Trips:

Saturday, August 7. <u>Barlow Butte</u>. Ann Whitmyer, leader. Carpool 8:30 a.m. at the Dept. of Motor Vehicles parking lot, N.E. 60th and Glisan, or meet 9:45 at the rest stop in Government Camp.

Saturday, August 14. <u>Multorpor Bog</u>. Glenn Walthall, leader. Carpool at 8:00 a.m. at the DMV lot as above, or meet 9:15 at the Ski Bowl parking lot.

Saturday, August 21. Olallie Butte.
Louise Bodfrey, leader. Round trip 190
miles driving, 8 miles hiking. The
elevation 7,215 ft. Meet 7:30 a.m. at
the K-Mart off the Milwaukie Expressway
(Johnson Rd. exit). If approaching
from S.E. 82nd Ave., take the Highway
224/Milwaukie exit.

Saturday, August 28. Reid Ridge via Ramona Falls trail. Jean Siddall, leader. Carpool 8:30 a.m. at the DMV lot as above, or meet 9:30 at the Zig Zag Ranger Station.

Saturday, September 4. No trip scheduled on Labor Day weekend.

Saturday, September 11. Mt. Hood Meadows. Annie Kowalishen, leader. Carpool 8:00 a.m. at the DMV lot as above, or meet 9:30 in the ski area parking lot.

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CHAPTER NEWS, continued

HIGH DESERT CHAPTER

Meetings:

No meetings until September.

Field Trips:

Mesa in the Three Sister Wilderness.
This area has been claimed for a possible open-pit pumice mine. We will make the 6-mile round trip hike to botanize and search for several T/E plants which have been or should be found there. Meet at MacDonald's parking lot at 8:30 a.m. for carpool.

SISKIYOU CHAPTER

Meetings:

No meetings until October.

Field Trip:

7 August. Crater Lake Wildflower Path. This will be an easy stroll through the picturesque path near the park's administration headquarters. Meet at the Ashland Bi-Mart at 8:30 and the Medford K-Mart at 9:00 a.m. For more information, call Marylou Schnoes at 770-5519.

The Ecology of Sitka Spruce and Coastal Forest Canopy: Eiphyites of the Forest.

Monday, August 23 - Wednesday August 25. 8:00 a.m. through 2:00 p.m. Meet at Sitka Center - \$50. Bill Dennison

We will be looking at epiphytic (plant inhabitants) lichens and the role they play in Forest nutrition and as a primary source of nitrogen. Organisms that live in the Forest canopy including lichens, mosses, ferns, invertebrates and vertebrates, will be explored and cataloged as to their interaction with epiphytes of the forest. It is likely that during this workshop we will discover new species and records that have not previously been reported in the Pacific Northwest ** U.S. Abundant informational handouts will be available to class members. Students are encouraged to bring their binoculars and magnifying glasses.

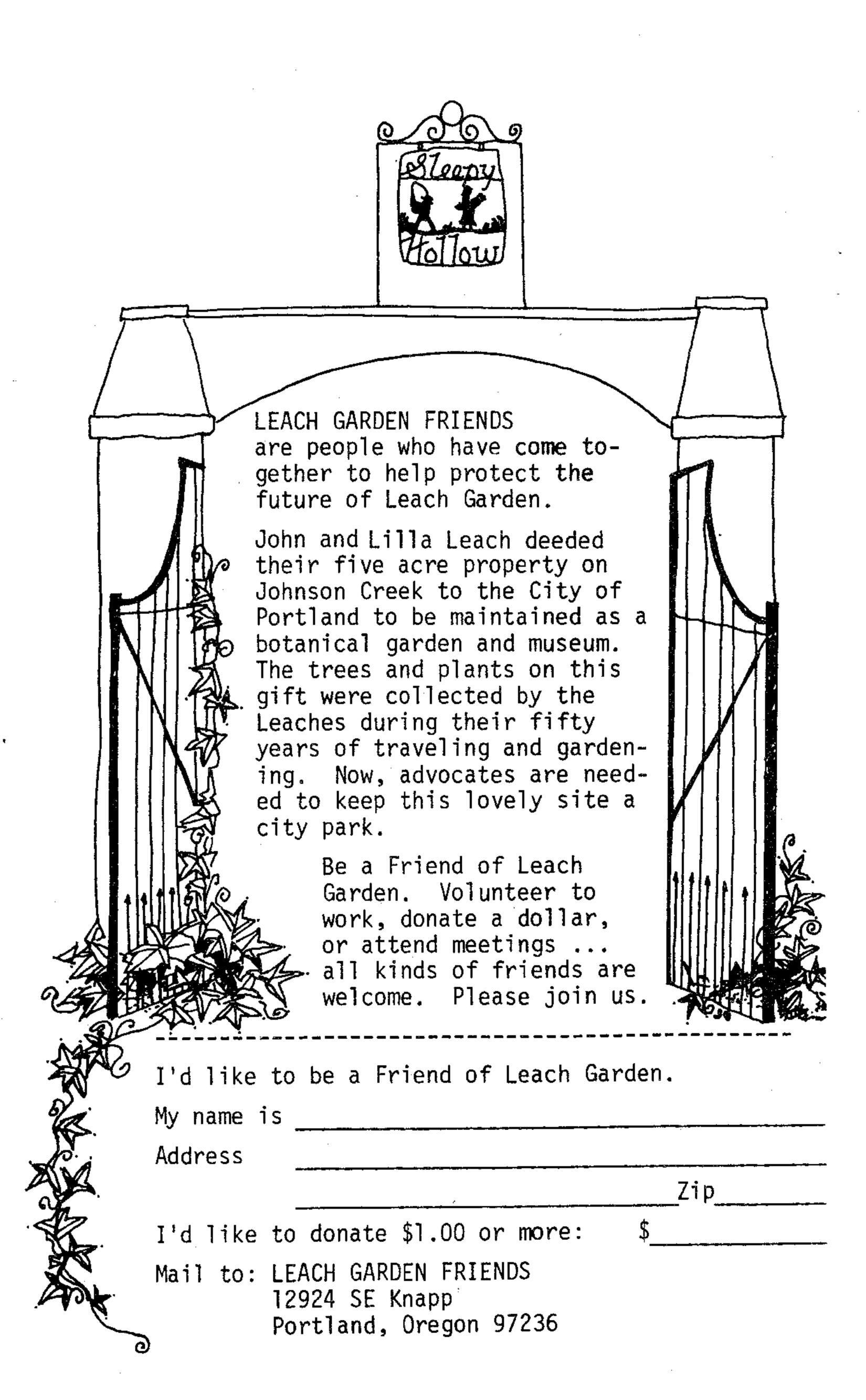
Bill Dennison has taught biology and mycology at Swartmore and Oregon State University for the past 27 years and is well known for his studies on the relationship of forest epiphytes to the worldwide control of the air quality.

The SITKA CENTER FOR ART AND ECOLOGY is dedicated to the expression of the strong relationship between art and nature. Situated on the slopes of Cascade Head, near the Nature Conservancy, SITKA offers a summer session of learning and experiencing; a combination of classroom techniques and the expansion of the senses which comes from out-of-doors activities. The program is partially sponsored by a grant from the Oregon Arts Commission, The National Endowment for the Arts, and Oregon Council for the Humanities. For more information, write or call:

SITKA CENTER for ART & ECOLOGY P.O. Box 65 Otis, Oregon 97368 503-994-5485

LEACH GARDEN

The Leach Botanical Park was accepted by the Portland City Council, June 23, 1982. We begin a plan to memorialize Lilla and John Leach, providing meeting places in S.E. Portland, and secure a place to see the Northwest native plants. Leach Garden Friends has acquired the services of a retired librarian and neighbor, Mrs. Harriet Hall. She has agreed to keep any articles, pictures, or books donated to our new library in her home until the renovations are finished. Saturday walks continue at 10 to 11:30 a.m. through the summer. The last two Saturdays each month will be workparties from 10 to 12 noon with a walk through the residence as a reward. For more information or suggestions about this exciting new endeavor write: Bette Streitmatter, 6961, S.E. 122nd Drive, Portland 97236. (760-6618). Friends meetings are the fourth Monday night, 7:30 p.m. each month in the Leach House at S.E. 122nd and Johnson Creek (So, of Foster), Portland.



BOOK REVIEW

Desert Wildflowers(:) Drylands of North America by David Winegar Beautiful America Publ. Co., Beaverton, Oregon \$8.95

Here is a book for people who love the wildflowers of eastern Oregon. It is not, however, a book of desert wildflowers covering the bulk of western North America as the map on page six would have you think. The map includes all of Mexico north of Mazatlan and goes north to about Edmonton, and goes east to include the states from North Dakota to Oklahoma and 80 % of Texas. The publisher is trying to hoodwink the buyer into thinking the book represents more than it does, and is to be berated for such an attempt. Such a sham is all the more unfortunate since the project was worthy of publication in its original scope.

David Winegar took most of the photographs in the Clarno area while he was associated with OMSI's Camp Hancock. The photography project became a consuming program for him over two field seasons; it came to an abrubt end when an automobile accident took his life late in 1974. That the book ever became published is a tribute to the devotion of the young man's mother. How many of us in NPSO would befit such a memorial?

Notwithstanding the fact that this book is a wonderful tribute to a young man's passion for flower photography, how does it rate as a botanical enterprise? Sadly, this does not meet the standards set by others of similar ilk. The reproduction of many of the plates is shoddy, with the greens often appearing spotty and muddy. Some, like the yarrow, are totally out-of-focus. The editing leaves much to be desired. In another of its series, Beautiful America published Elizabeth Horn's book on coastal wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest. She has a good knack for pointing out critical and distinctive features of the plants she includes. This book has mechanical, technical descriptions which are entirely inappropriate for a book of this type. A beginner is not going to learn to use this terminology from the crude illustrations at the front, nor the long but often innaccurate glossary. ("gametosepalous" is a purely fictional term to be encountered only in this book!) I am also extremely leery of books which say things like, "believed to have value in allaying anger and madness" or "used for sore throat." Such pronouncements border on quackery. I wonder if a publisher would be liable for poisoning due to someone's following instructions from such a book?

What makes this book worth buying is that most of the plates are beautiful, and mostly properly identified. The only gross error I noted was the Plagiobothrys scouleri on p. 126 which is supposed to be an Elatine. You who like pictures should get this book, but let it not be your first or only wildflower book.

(David Wagner, Eugene)

THE NPSO WELCOMES ITS NEW MEMBERS

Emerald Chapter

Melora Burkhart Bill Burton Leighton Ho Mary O'Brien Thomas K. Seddon Ruth E. Vorobik

Siskiyou Chapter

Fred G. Dorman

High Desert Chapter

Betty Cook Francis Eakins

Willamette Valley Chapter

Portland Chapter

Mary C. Couch, RSM Roby D. Eaton Pat Erigero Marge Gardner Floyd G. Hendren III Mr. & Mrs. W.R.McClung Mrs. Mary H. McKeown Anne Morgan Frank & Carolyn Smith Kathy M. Werner Deborah E. Wilson

Mid-Columbia Chapter

Mary Jean Sargent Krista Thie David Lewis

FIELD TRIP REPORT - BLUE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER

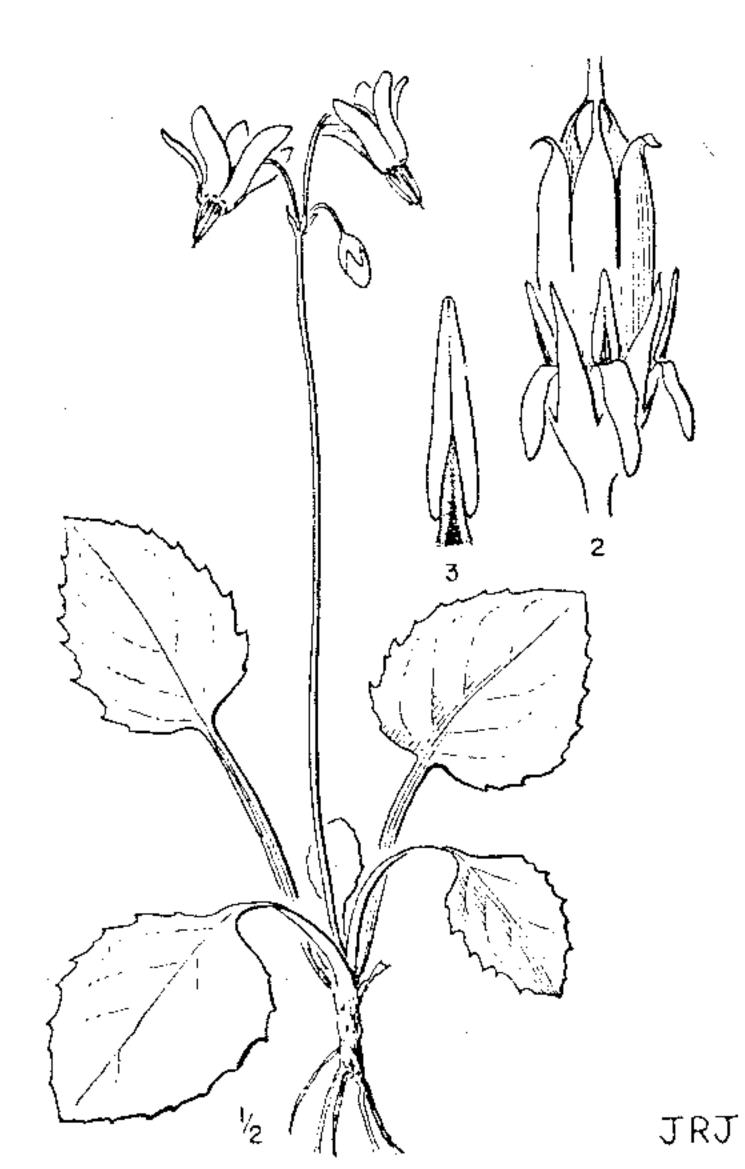
Yes, Virginia, there is Dodecatheon dentatum in Oregon's Wallowa Mountains.

The Blue Mountain Chapter has had excellent botanizing this summer despite the unpredictable weather, heavy snowpack, and last minute schedule changes to accomodate nature. Notable "finds" are reported below.

On June 6 we traveled to Sheep Creek in Wallowa County. Our trip leaders, Roy and Rachel Sines, had promised to show us Primula cusickiana. Although it was blooming a month late, we managed to find several hundred plants in prime photographic condition. We also found Steer's Head Bleeding Heart (Dicentra uniflora) both in flower and fruit. On the open slopes within view of snow-laden Wing Ridge we found Wyethia helianthoides (white Mule's Ears) in full bloom.

Because Ice Lake was (and still is) buried in snow, the itinerary for our Fourth of July trip to the Wallowas was changed a bit. The weather was threatening from the first but we didn't actually get wet until Monday. However, the botanical "finds" far outweighed all of the discomforts of season inversion (i.e., winter in summer).

On Saturday, July 3, we set up camp in Wallowa Lake State Park and then took the gondola to the top of Mount Howard. Amidst the snowfields we found the following noteables: Greenmann's Lomatium (Lomatium greenmannii); Blue Kittentails (Snythris missurica), and the Cliff Anemone (Anemone multifida tetonensis). The panoramic views of Wallowa Lake, the Hurwal Divide, Bonneville Mountain, and Royal Purple Creek were dramatically accentuated by the storm clouds which conveniently waited until evening to do their thing. That evening Karl Urban showed slides of the rare plants of the Wallowas.



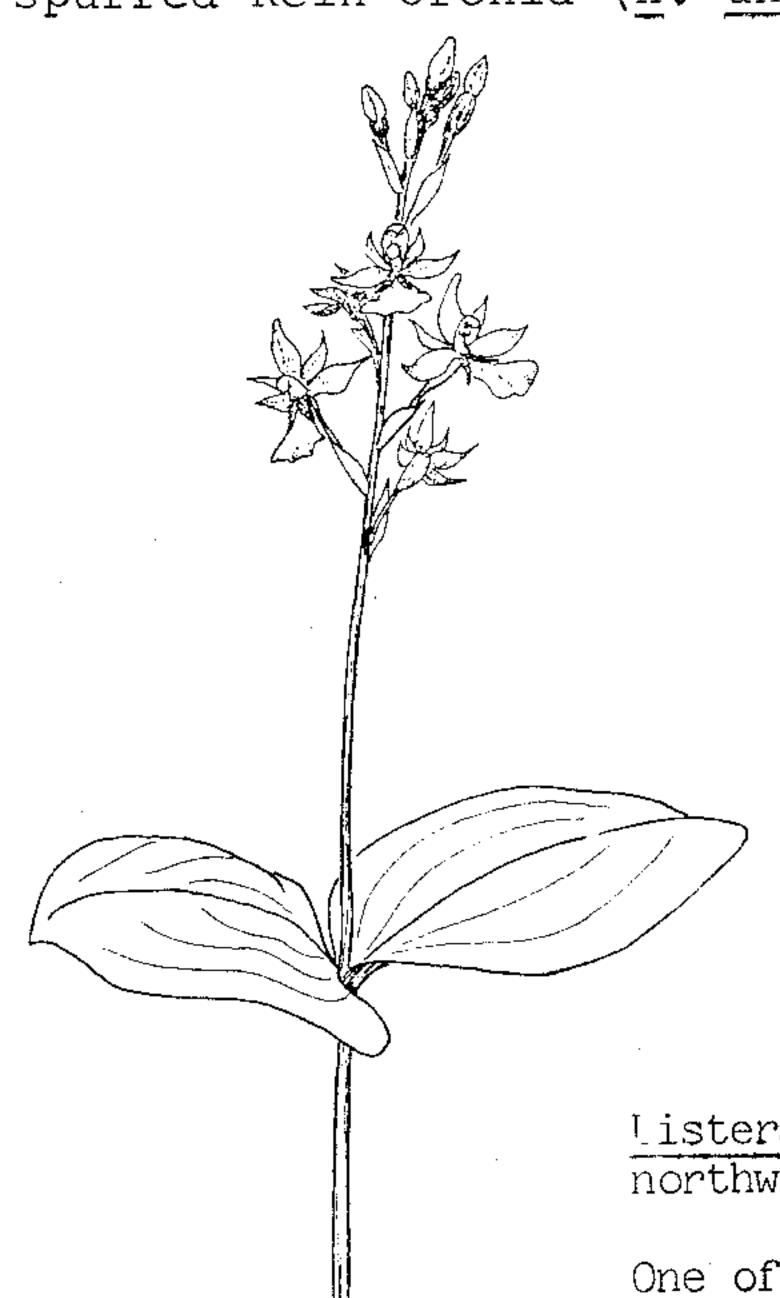
[from Hitchcock et al, Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest]

Dodecatheon dentatum

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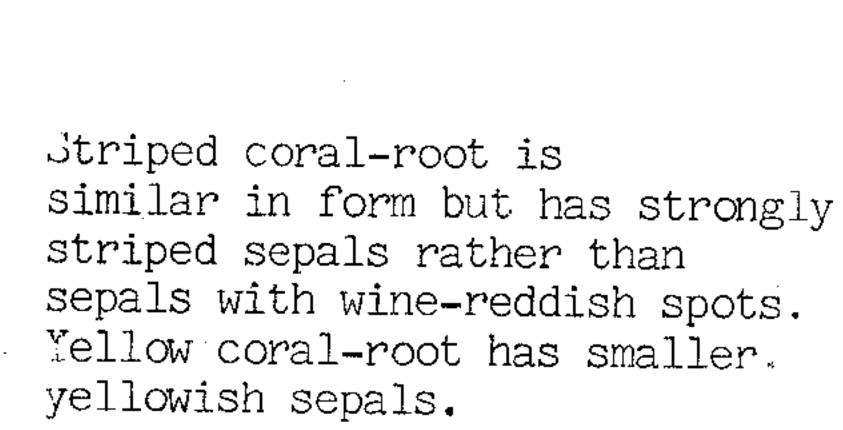
On Sunday, July 4, we hiked five miles up Hurricane Creek to Slick Rock Creek. "Sensationals" from that 100-plant day included: Artic Dryas (Dryas drummondii); Northern Sweet Vetch (Hedysarum boreale); Sacajawea's Harebell (Campanula rotundifolia sacajaweana); Yellow Columbine (Aquilegia flavescens); Striped Coral Root (Corallorhiza striata); Wood Nymph (Pyrola uniflora); Lady Slipper Orchid (Cypripedium montanum); Butterwort (Pinguicula vulgaris); Small-Flowered Anemone (Anemone parviflora); Alp Lily (Lloydia serotina); and King's Crown (Sedum roseum). Most of us had never seen the Spearhead Mustard (Chlorocrambe hastata) which lived up to its common name and was in full bloom along the trail. That evening Joe Duft showed slides of "Alpine and Subalpine Plant Communities." His presentation included slides of unusual plants of the Beartooth Mountains, Teton Mountains, numerous ranges in Idaho (notable the White Cloud Range), and Steens Mountain.

On Monday, July 5, we decided to do the Wallowa Loop Road (Joseph to Halfway) in caravan style. Our trip guides were Rou and Rachel Sines who lived in the Wallowa Country for many years. The weather was terrible but our botanical finds kept out spirits warm, dry, and high. THERE IS DODECATHEON DENTATUM IN THE WALLOWA MOUN-TAINS! All ten of us waded into Lick Creek Meadow as Richel Sines led us to the site where she had previously found the white shooting star. And there it (one plant) was -- petiolate leaves, sinuate margins, correct corolla measurements, and beautifully white! Several orchids were also blooming along Lick Creek: Slender Bog Orchid (Habenaria saccata) and Shortspurred Rein Orchid (H. unalascensis).



listera caurina northwestern twayblade

One of four species of twayblade in Oregon. This species has an entire lip that is declined at about a 45° angle to the stem.



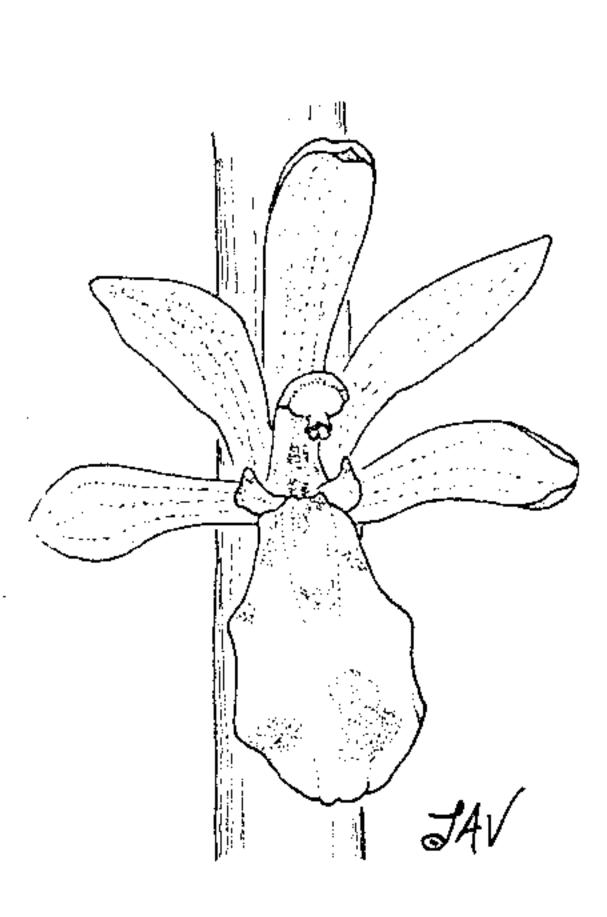


The Fairy Candelabra (Androsace filiformis) was profuse in the moist meadow.

Later in the day we found Cusick's Camas (Camassia cusickii) and Short-flowered Monkeyflower (Mimulus breviflorus) along the road in the Imnaha River Drainage. In a downpour we drove to Duck Lake Campground and then hiked a short distance to the Lake. We had little difficulty in finding the object of our trip, the Tall Sundew (Drosera anglica). Blooming around the little insectivorous plant were Menyanthes trifoliata (Bog Buckbean) and Nuphar polysepalum (Wakas). Another special reward for enduring the foul weather was finding three different coral roots orchids in bloom simultaneously. The Yellow Coral-Root (Corallorhiza trifida) Merten's Coral-Root (Corallorhiza mertensiana), and the Spotted Coral-Root (Corallorhiza maculata), were all found within a distance of a quarter of a mile. Along the shore of Duck Lake we also found the Northwestern Twayblade (Listera caurina) in bloom. The downpour continued as our wonderful field trip came to a close. We were thrilled that everyone had elected to leave the plants as we found them so that the single Dryas drummondii and Dodecatheon dentatum could be seen on future trips and, hopefully, by future generations.

Karl Urban

Corallorhiza maculata, spotted coral-root



FIELD TRIP REPORT: EAGLES REST TRAIL AND ASH SWALE TRAIL

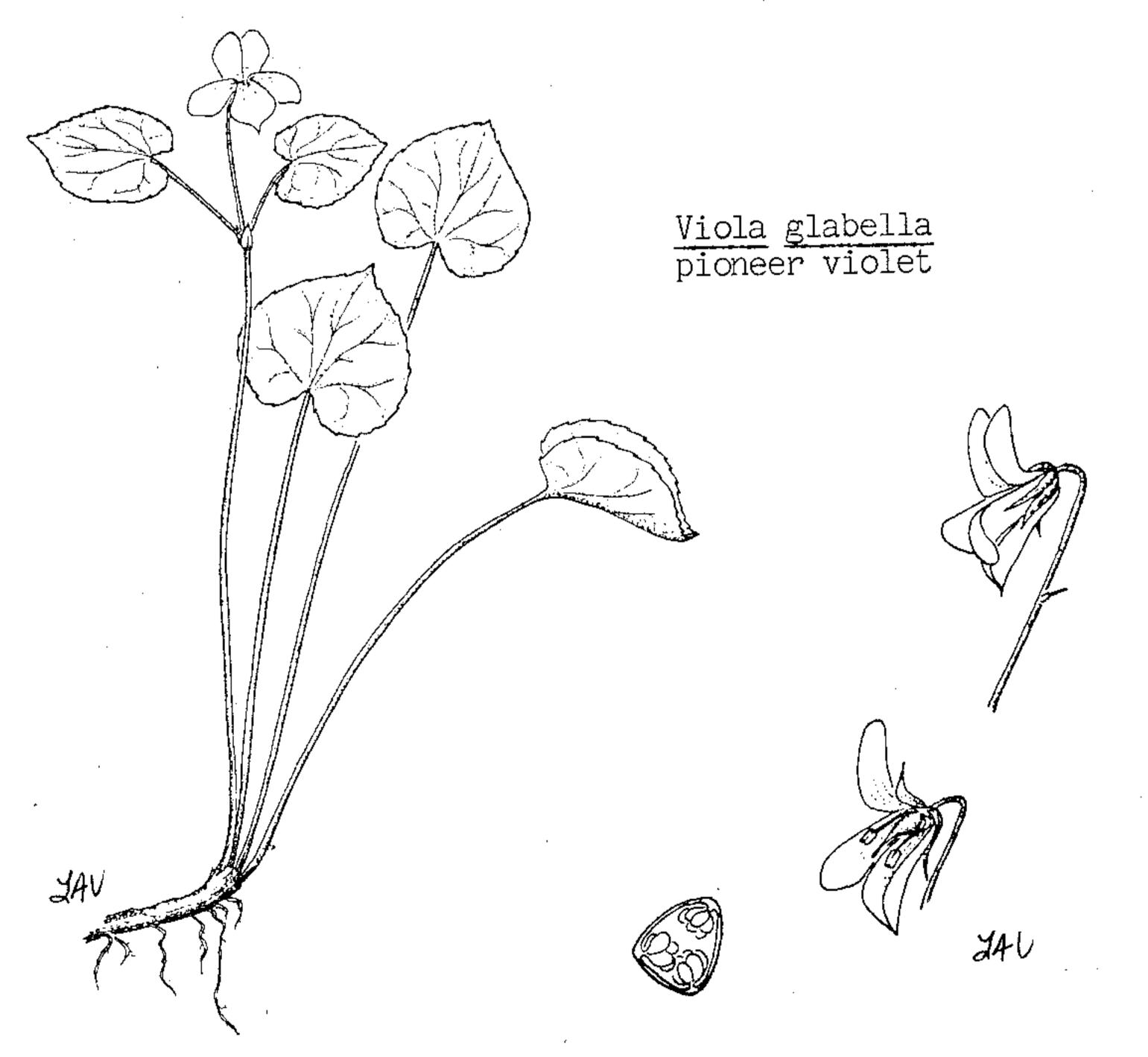
Eagles Rest Trail is part of the Hardesty Mountain area within the Lowell Ranger District of the Willemette National Forest. This is a massive basaltic outcrop with a flattened to sloping top and sheer cliffs below. The mountain structure consists of rocky shelfs with lenses of shallow soil. Four Emerald Chapter members and I hiked along the one and two thirds mile trail through secondary and old growth forest up onto the wet meadow-rocky outcrop habitat. On top the paintbrush (Castilleja hispida), larkspur (Delphinium menziesii), daisy fleabane (Erigeron compositus), Oregon sunshine (Eriophyllum lanatum), and much to our suprise the onions (Allium acuminatum and A. crenulatum) were either just finishing or being very slow this year.

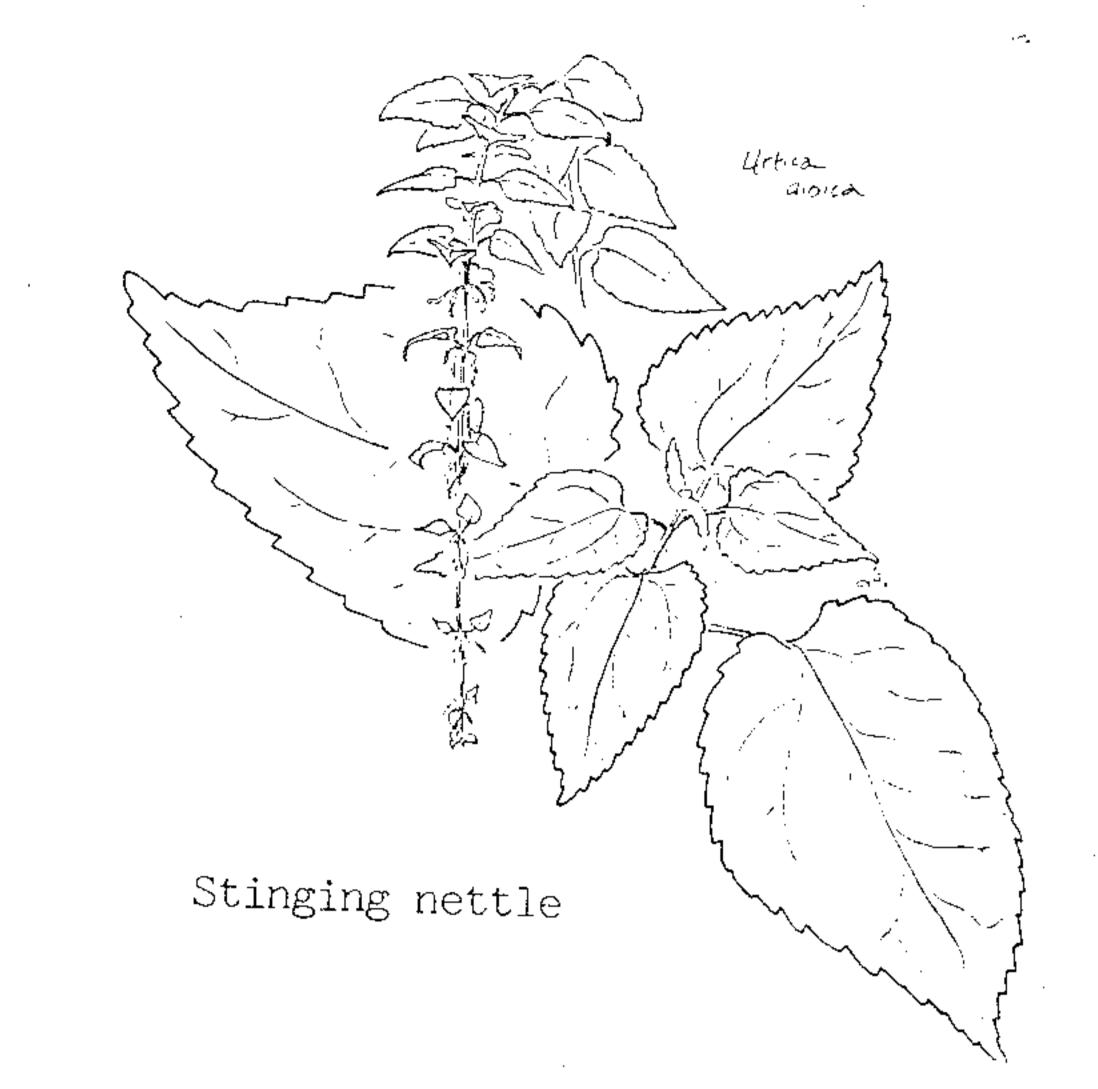
Thickets of purple (Allium) and yellow hues from the parasitic broomrape (Orobanche) were a big change from last year. In return for our only finding one broomrape species, we found what we feel is the R&T Sierra cliff brake, Pellaea brachyptera, along with other cliff dwelling ferns. We looked closely for the rare spring phacelia (Phacelia verna), which was also last reported seen on Eagles Rest by local Lowell District botanists. We did see woodland phacelia (Phacelia nemoralis), but this species was not in full bloom.

After descending Eagles Rest Trail, we decided to go down the road to Ash Swale Trail. This trail was a gentle walk less than a mile. It descended toward a small pond which was full of gigantic skunk cabbage (Lysichitum americanum), and surrounded by stinging nettle (Urtica sp.), angled bittercress (Cardamine angulata), pioneer violet (Viola glabella), Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia), and other wetland plants. While waiting for another rain spell to clear, we began our walk back up the trail passing by twayblade (Listera caurina), wind anemone (Anemone deltoidea), and vine maple (Acer circirnatum).

Our day's hiking was concluded after one last stop along Lost Creek Road, where we hit the jack-pot by finding the R&T roadside Cusick's checker-mallow (Sidalcea cusickii). At this site we also saw long-leaved phlox (Phlox longifolia), columbine (Aquilegia formosa) owl's clover (Orthocarpus sp.), and yellow parentucellia (Parentucellia viscosa). A day well spent, rain or shine:

Botanically yours, Linda Johnson, Emerald Chapter





FIELD TRIP REPORT: FINLEY NWR

On the 26th of June members of the Portland Chapter NPSO visited the Finley National Wildlife Refuge, located 12 miles SW of Corvallis on Hwy 99W. We had light rain until 11:30, with partial sun and temperature up to the mid 70's. Whenever someone in Oregon makes a decision to not go on a field trip because of the weather, most of the time they just made the wrong decision.

What are some of the things you missed? Excellent displays of the fish-net lichen, Ramalina menziesii, giving one the impression of being in a gulf-coast situation. An exciting grass find was Briza minor, the little quaking grass. We saw beautiful displays along the roadside of Agoseris grandiflora (large-flowered false-dendelion) and along the dike road beside Cabell Marsh were hundreds of Downingia elegans. Long-billed marsh wrens, house wrens, american goldfinches in full summer plumage, and Swainson's thrushes entertained and serenaded our walk for the first two hours. Here were profuse stands of western water hemlock (Cicuta douglasii).

Along the Trail of Discovery were excellent displays of meadow sidalcea (Sidalcea campestris) and rose checkermallow (Sidalcea virgata). This trail used to be called "The Poison Oak Trail." which discourages visitation, and that is unfortunate because the Rhus diversiloba is a beautiful shrub in its own right. It is in full berry formation right now, and completely avoidable if you stay on the trails. We found one lone oregon geranium (Geranium oreganum), lots of Centaurium muhlenbergii (muhlenberg's centaury). On a small pond near where we had lunch was a blooming carpet of Potamogeton natans, a marvelous stand of burreed, Sparganium simplex, and a very showy zone of spike-rush, Eleocharis palustris. The fragrant popcorn-flower, Plagiobothrys figuratus, was almost finished.

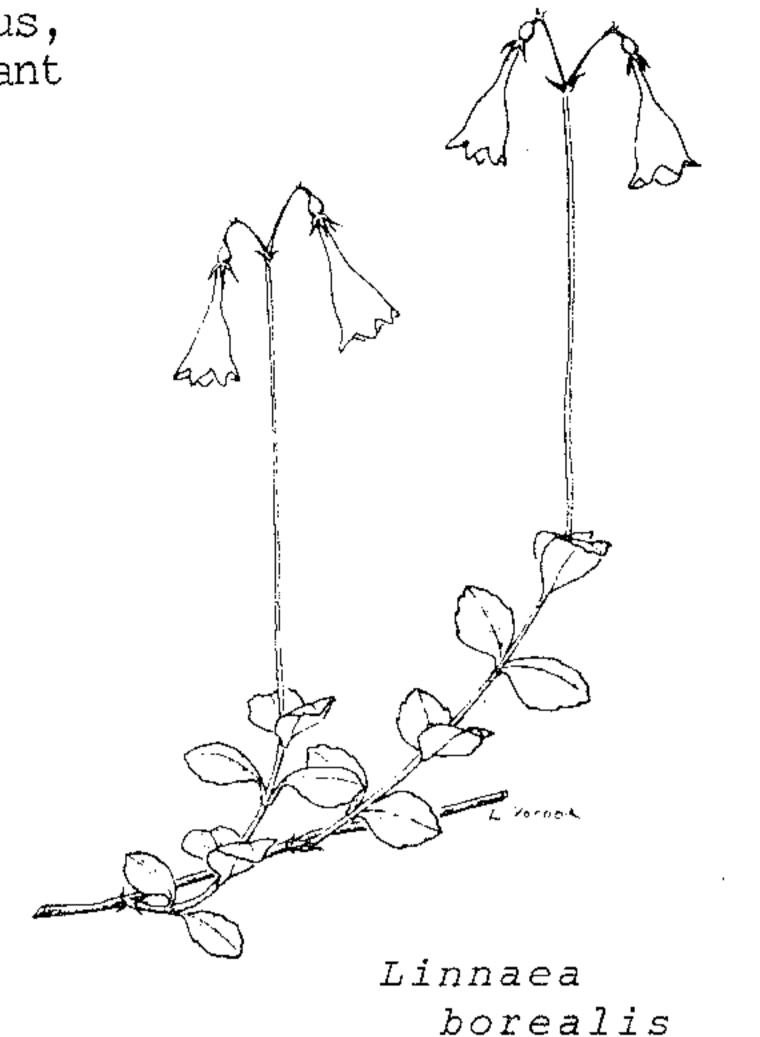
This was an especially good day for viewing grasses at the height of their bloom. Cynosurus echinatus echinatus (bristly dog-tail), Polypogon monspeliensis (rabbitfoot grass), and Elymus glaucus (blue wild rye) are essential browse and cover for the visiting waterfowl that over-winter here, especially the Dusky Canada Goose.

The service-berries, Amelanchier alnifolia, provided us with tasty "walking fruit." What a crop this year! We contemplated the distribution story of Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana) and its mistletoe associate, Phoradendron villosum; noticed the tube lichen, Hyopgymnia physodes, decorating old fence posts, Pseudocyphellaria anthraspis clinging to the rough bark of Quercus, and the beautiful plumes of the tree-moss, Dendroalsia abietina.

Glenn Walthall Portland

- 7 -

Twinflower is the only plant named for Carlos Linnaeus, the "father of plant taxonomy."



PLANT FAMILY PROFILES By Herm Fitz (C) 1982

The column PLANT FAMILY PROFILES was started in November of 1979 as a monthly contribution to the NPSO Newsletter. Since that time 24 flowering plant families have been discussed according to the following record:

Nov 1979 - Primulaceae (Primrose) Dec 1979 - Ranunculaceae (Buttercup) Jan 1980 - Liliaceae (Lily) Feb 1980 - Scrophulariaceae (Snapdragon) Mar 1980 - Labiatae (Mint) Apr 1980 - Orchidaceae (Orchid) May 1980 - Ericaceae (Heather) Jun 1980 - Umbelliferae (Carrot) Jul 1980 - Rosaceae (Rose) Aug 1980 - Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage) Sep 1980 - Grossulariaceae (Gooseberry) Oct 1980 - Leguminosae (Pea) Nov 1980 - Onagraceae (Evening Primrose) Dec 1980 - Iridaceae (Iris) Jan 1981 - Lentibulariaceae (Bladderwort) Feb 1981 - Betulaceae (Birch) Mar 1981 - Cruciferae (Mustard) Apr 1981 - Nymphaeaceae (Water Lily) Sep 1981 - Violaceae (Violet) Dec 1981 - Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort) Feb 1982 - Portulacaceae (Purselane) Mar 1982 - Caryophyllaceae (Chickweed)

While I have been fairly regular in submitting articles, I have not always met the deadline, and a few months have been missed. Readers may wonder about my intentions for future use of this material, and I thought I'd spend a little time telling about that.

May 1982 - Berberidaceae (Barberry)

Jul 1982 - Polemoniaceae (Phlox)

Many people know that I have been collecting in the McKenzie River Drainage area for 11 seasons. I have created an herbarium of about 1100 species to date as a reference collection and voucher specimens. Based on my own field work (and my primary helper, Sue McAlister) and the work of previous collectors (I will acknowledge them all someday; they are too numerous to mention here) plus the help of many botanists, I have compiled and revised several times a checklist of about 1200 vascular plant taxa in the drainage.

This work is toward the end result: An Illustrated, Descriptive Key to the Vascular Flora of the McKenzie River Drainage, Cascade Range, Oregon. The "Key" will include the PLANT FAMILY PROFILES essentially as family descriptions, along with dichotomous keys to all species. Many illustrations will also be included.

There are 82 flowering plant families represented in the McKenzie River Drainage, so many more months will pass before enough material is written (as a full time High School Teacher, I find very little time to write!). When I have completed the 82 families here, I will turn to the other families represented in Oregon and discuss them in turn. Following that, it will be possible to collect all PLANT FAMILY PROFILES (I haven't counted the families in Oregon - likely about 100) and print a booklet called PLANT FAMILY PROFILES FOR OREGON (or something like that). It is easy to see that this is still many months away!

First rights of publication of monthly articles on individual families are granted to the NPSO news-letter; I have retained copyright to the material for any other future use such as the suggested compilation.

I enjoy writing this series, and I hope it is of benefit to all the readers. My primary sources are listed below:

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NATIVE PLANT SEED PROGRAM

Due to last year's overwhelming response, the New England Wild Flower Society is offering for sale once again freshly collected seeds and spores of over 100 native plants.

This program, an adjunct of the Society's world-wide botanical garden seed distribution, is intended to further the use of native plants in the home landscape. The program will continue on a year-to-year basis as long as the demand for seed remains strong.

Members of the New England Wild Flower Society will receive in January, 1983, a list of seeds available, and all orders most be received by March 1, 1983.

Non-members wishing to receive the Seed Sales List should mail a stamped, self-addressed business (#10 size) envelope by February 1, 1983, to SEED SALES, New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701.

 $\underline{\text{NO}}$ requests for lists will be honored without the stamped envelope.



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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.

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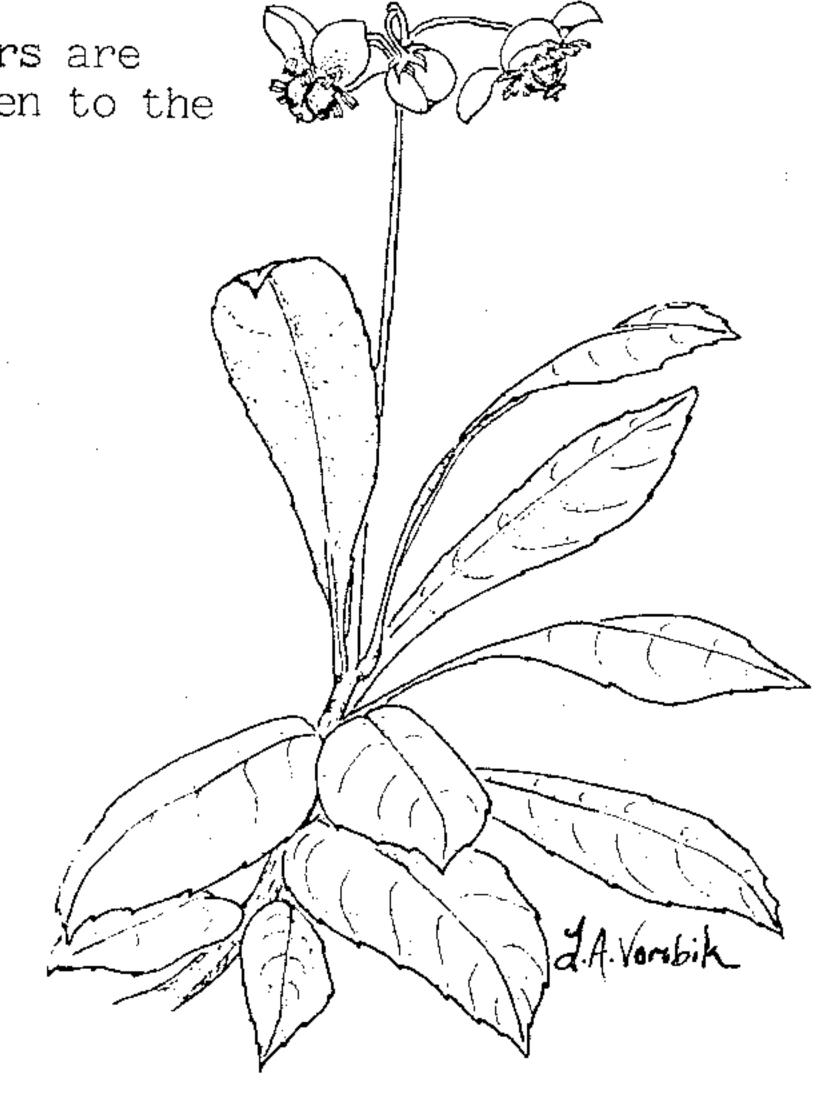
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Chimophila

little prince's pine