



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.

VOLUME XVI No. 3

MARCH 1983

BALLOT AND QUESTIONNAIRE ON GOLD INSERT!
PLEASE FILL OUT AND RETURN BY 15 APRIL 1983
RESULTS WILL APPEAR IN THE MAY BULLETIN

NPSO ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Native Plant Society of Oregon will be held May 14 on the University of Oregon campus, Eugene, Oregon. The Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon is coordinating the annual meeting and requests that reservations be made prior to April 29th. A reservation form will accompany the April Bulletin. Co-ed lodging and food service will be provided by the University Housing Department at reasonable cost.

The agenda for the annual meeting will be as follows. More details, including specific locations, costs and times, will appear in the April Bulletin in conjunction with the mail-in registration form.

Friday, May 13. Registration 5-10 p.m.
Lodging for early arrivals.

Saturday, May 14. Breakfast 6:45 p.m.
Registration 8-10 a.m. Field Trips
(a choice). More details in the
April Bulletin.

9:00 a.m. Mt. Baldy in the Coburg Hills providing a panoramic view of Eugene-Springfield, led by Herm Fitz, author of Plant Family Profiles.

9:00 a.m. Lane County Coast led by BLM botanists, Alan Curtis and Mike Kaminiski. Visit Darlingtonia Wayside, sphagnum bogs, dunes and deflation plains.

9:00 a.m. Finley Wildlife Refuge, along Hwy. 99W between Eugene and Corvallis, with Robert Meinke, OSU botanist and author of Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants of Oregon: An Illustrated Guide. See patches of native Willamette Valley prairie. Birders, bring binoculars.

11:00 a.m. Spencers Butte. A shorter, local hike to the top of Eugene's Spencer Butte with botany teacher and NPSO President, Rhoda Love. A favorite hike for Eugeneans, goes through Douglas fir forests to a basalt outcropping overlooking the Upper Willamette Valley from coast range to Cascades.

3:00 p.m. Willow Creek Wetlands, near where Eugene's west 18th Avenue intersects Bertelsen Road. The Nature Conservancy has recently put together an ownership package to save more than 100 unformed acres from development. Here is the home of three very endangered Willamette Valley endemics.

Participants on the two local field trips (Spencers Butte and Willow Creek) can do both the same day. Emerald Chapter field trip leaders will ask you to indicate your field trip preferences on the registration form. Next month: the names of native plant species special to each trip and write-ups by trip leaders.

6.00 p.m. Buffet dinner followed by the Annual Meeting and program speaker, Dr. Franklin "Herm" Fitz, McKenzie River High School biology teacher, author of "Plant Family Profiles", and a forthcoming Flora of the McKenzie Drainage. Sunday, May 15. Breakfast 8-11 a.m. Board Meeting 9-noon. U of O Campus. Mt. Pisgah Arboretum Wildflower Show 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Freeman Rowe, Lane Community College botany instructor, and his students will collect and label over 300 fresh living specimens of native Lane County wildflowers and will exhibit them in the Arboretum's Quonset hut.

Guides will lead tours along the Arboretum trails or use self-guiding maps and educational literature and walk the trails without assist.

Emerald Chapter members will be at the Arboretum to host, but the whole day follows an open house format. Car pooling will leave a U of O parking lot at 10:00 a.m. for the 7 mile drive with an Emerald Chapter car in lead.

See you in May.

Charlene Simpson
Arrangements Chairman

RENEWAL TIME!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Thanks to all of you who have sent in your renewals. Dues should be in by the first of the new year, and if not received by 1 March 1983, you will not receive your Bulletins from April on. Renewal forms were included with your November and December Bulletins, or are available from your local chapter.

MEMBERSHIP FORM IN BULLETIN

A membership form will now be included in every NPSO Bulletin. The form on page 9 of this issue may be used for new memberships, changes of address, or contributions. The form includes explanations of full and quarter memberships, and list dues categories. Use this form to invite others to join the NPSO, and to help support our native plants! Send form plus remittance to Mary Falconer, Membership Chair, 1920 Engel Ave., N.W., Salem 97304.

The NPSO will be awarding a scholarship to a worthy student in an Oregon college, with their major study in plant systematics or plant ecology. The scholarship is in the amount of \$1,000, and is to be used toward the student's tuition with the following academic year. Deadline for applications is April 1, 1983. The award will be made by May 1, 1983.

This would be a good time to remind all members that donations to the scholarship fund are tax deductible and would be welcome at any time. All interest earned from the donations will be apportioned out to as many scholarships as possible in the spring of each year, at \$1,000 each.

Any communication in regard to this fund should be addressed to Mary Falconer, Committee Chairman, 1920 Engel Avenue, N.W. Salem, Oregon 97304. A slight revision to the rules is being made that will affect graduate students. (see Rules, No. 2). Most colleges in Oregon will have rules and instructions for students to apply, also. Final date for receipt of applications is April 1st of each year.

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON

JEAN DAVIS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

Rules for Scholarship Awards

1. Scholarships are available to students in Oregon Colleges, planning their major study in plant systematics or plant ecology.
2. Scholarships are to be awarded in the amount of \$1,000 to worthy students who will be completing at least two years of satisfactory college work by July 1, of the year of receipt of application, and are full time students. Graduate students may be eligible if they meet all qualifications except that of "full time student."
3. Awards will be made in the following manner:
 - (a) a certificate to be presented to the recipient.
 - (b) a check in the amount of the award to be submitted to the school of his or her choice, as set forth in rule number 1, to be used toward tuition within the following academic year.
4. If a recipient of an award fails to enrol, changes his or her major, or leaves the school chosen before completing the period for which the award was granted, the full amount or unused portion of the money shall be returned to the Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship Fund.
5. Applicants will be required to submit:
 - (a) In their own handwriting, a statement of academic and career intent.
 - (b) Two (2) letters of reference from persons able to judge the student's ability to successfully complete study in the area of plant systematics or plant ecology.
6. All applications together with items listed in rule number 5 must be received by the Chairman of the Jean Davis Memorial Fund Committee not later than April 1. The award will be made by May 1.
7. Scholarships are not to be granted to members or relatives of any person currently serving on the Scholarship Committee.

Let me introduce myself: I am your next NPSO newsletter editor. I live near Portland with my husband, B. L. Reinwand, and divide my time between part-time work with the Nature Conservancy and free-lance botanical illustration.

My interest in Oregon's native flora began in 1973 through classes at Lane Community College in Eugene (where I also met Rhoda Love, NPSO president). After a lengthy undergraduate career I received a degree in botany from OSU and we left for Arizona (at least in part to get out of the rain). In Flagstaff I worked for N. Arizona University's Deaver Herbarium as associate curator, teaching taxonomy labs and completing an M.S. in biology. We returned to Oregon in 1981.

Though I grew up on the Oregon coast and have lived in the Willamette Valley since, most of my field work has been in southeastern Oregon and southern Idaho. I spent the summer of 1976 botanizing in the Alvord Basin, east of Steens Mountain; the flora of the Great Basin has been my favorite ever since.

I've become acquainted with NPSO through members who attend Oregon Rare and Endangered Plant Project conferences and I recognize many more of your names from the sighting reports you have filed. Over the next two years I would like to match those names to faces, and hear from the rest of you as well.

By the way, my mother Betty (Liz) Kierstead is a member of the Willamette Valley Chapter of NPSO. It must be contagious.

Julie Kierstead
Portland Chapter

NOTE: Julie will begin as your new Editor with the July 1983 Bulletin.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Blue Mountain:</u> | |
| Kane Hancock | R. Leslie Shader |
| <u>High Desert</u> | |
| Patty A. Hoke | Mark Goddard |
| <u>Mid-Columbia</u> | |
| Wilma Roberts | |
| <u>Siskiyou</u> | |
| Willard F. Beamer | David Imper |
| Fred G. Bowen | Robert Riehm |
| Nancy Ann Look | Lee Webb |
| Jack Hausotter | |
| <u>Emerald</u> | |
| Sam Bucher | Eleanor Payne |
| Anita K. Gibson | Charlotte Sexton |
| Wilbur Greenup | Valerie Sloane |
| John Hendrix | Daphne Stone |
| Lois Hopkins | Mildred Thiele |
| Sonna & Phil Ingallinero | Merry Wingfield |
| Jerry Oldaker | |
| <u>Willamette Valley</u> | |
| Susan R. Kephart | Betty Kierstead |
| <u>Portland</u> | |
| Sharon I. Blair | Mary B. Mason |
| Carol C. Goodmond | Ms. Jean Ann Olson |
| Julie Kierstead | Ted L. Swensen |
| Lawrence R. Lewton | Chris Topik |
| Elizabeth Marantz | Carol Weber |

NPSO NOTECARDS AVAILABLE NOW -- BUY TWO PACKS
ONE TO USE, ONE TO GIVE

Our beautiful new NPSO notecards were distributed to Chapter Presidents at the January 22 Board meeting in Salem. Hopefully, most of you have seen them by now. Linda Vorobik, our Bulletin editor, and one of the Northwest's finest scientific illustrators, drew the 8 lovely new designs and donated these to our organization. Sales of notecards to our members and others will finance our fund drive to protect Oregon's Rare and Endangered flowers and other plants.

The cards are beautifully printed on ivory colored, textured paper with matching envelopes. A pack of 8 cards (8 different designs) and envelopes costs NPSO members only \$2.50 when purchased through your chapters.

NPSO paid \$733.81 to have 1,000 packs of cards printed and matching envelopes supplied. Emerald Chapter volunteers met 3 times at my home to assemble and wrap the packets.

Naturally, we hope to sell enough cards right away to earn back the initial cost of printing; for that we need to sell 300 packets at once. However, we also hope to sell the full 1,000 packets during 1983. As this is a legislative year, we want lots of NPSO notecards used this year. Please try to buy 2 packets. Use one to write your friends (and please use a couple to write to your Oregon senator and representative about exploitation and possible extinction of your favorite species.) Give the second packet to a friend. These make lovely and much-appreciated gifts. If each of our members statewide would purchase 2 packets, we would account for the full 1,000 packets in the initial printing.

Thanks for your help. Flowers forever!

Rhoda Love, President

Chapters: to order more cards, please request these in lots of 20 packets. Send a check for \$40.00 to:

Charlene Holzwarth
2524 NE 34th
Portland, Oregon 97212
284-3444

Chapters sell packets for \$2.50 and keep the extra 50¢ for your chapter treasury. (Members wishing to purchase individual packets from Charlene Holzwarth please remit \$3.00 per packet. The extra 50¢ covers handling and postage.)

BOTANICAL ILLUSTRATION COURSE THIS SUMMER

Because of the enthusiasm of those who took part in a January botanical illustration workshop, Linda Vorobik is planning on teaching two courses this summer in Eugene. Look in future Bulletins for details, or contact Linda, Department of Biology, U. Of O., Eugene, OR 97403, if you are interested.

LAST REMINDER: SPRING BREAK PLANT WORKSHOP AT MALHEUR

Plant population biology of the plants of Eastern Oregon High Desert will be taught at the Malheur Field Station March 20 - 26. For more information see the February Bulletin, or contact Tammy Maurer, Department of Biology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; 686-4502.

TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR NPSO CHAPTERS

Thanks to the help given us by Salem attorney Jim Conley, our state organization has tax exempt status in the State of Oregon. This means that we can mail our Bulletin at a special third class rate, 5.2 cents per piece compared with the first class rate of 20 cents per piece. Also, all contributions to NPSO and to the Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship Fund are tax deductible.

Jim Conley's recommendation, communicated to the Board in January, 1982, was that each of our 8 chapters should also file By-Laws with the State and thus achieve individual tax exempt status. In October, 1982, each chapter president received from me a copy of Willamette Chapter By-Laws to be used as a model, plus a copy of the State form necessary for filing.

So far, I believe only 2 of our chapters have begun the process of registering with the State as tax-exempt organizations. Willamette Chapter and Emerald Chapter By-Laws have been approved by their memberships and are now in the process of being accepted by our State board.

I recommend that other chapters follow suit and begin this process. Hopefully, by the end of the year, all chapters may have completed this step.

Rhoda Love, President

NPSO ENDANGERED SPECIES COMMITTEE

The NPSO acknowledges the work of past Committee Chairman and committee members for all that they have accomplished. Anne Kowalishen, chair, Charlene Holzwarth, Cecelia Crater, Ruth Hansen, Jean Huffstutter, George Lewis, Janet Hohn, Steve Seevy, Dale Wagner, and Ann Whitmeyer have all put in hours of time and deserve a note of appreciation.

Jean Huffstutter has singlemindedly worked towards publicizing the problems of endangered plants. Some of you may have seen the beautiful 30 second public service announcement on KOIN (6 TV) on endangered flowers. This was the result of Jean's efforts. Undaunted by the work of the 30 second spot, she persisted in coordinating a 30 minute TV show, Bud Beachwood's "Impact" which portrayed the importance of preserving Oregon's habitats and flora. The program aired on January 15 and 16 of this year.

Charlene Holzwarth has been responsible for starting a central file of field trip notes and plant lists for all NPSO chapters. She has been an enthusiastic source of ideas, has been responsible for encouraging people with their responsibilities, and has accomplished numerous other tasks that have contributed greatly to the committee's efforts.

Cecelia Crater has been corresponding secretary for the committee. Without Cecelia, the committee wouldn't have been able to communicate so well with others.

Janet Hohn was the person who enabled a T&E map to be made. She acted as a technical expert, and as a resource of information on existing threats to our flora. Dale Wagner also helped with the map; she acted as the technical consultant.

All these people are thanked for their efforts. It is with such enthusiasm, energy, and teamwork that the NPSO accomplishes its goals.

DEATH VALLEY GREAT BASIN DESERT ADAPTATIONS TRIP

To be held in April. For information, see the February Bulletin, or call Continuing Education, Linfield College, 472-4121, ext. 269, or toll-free in Oregon, 1-800-452-4176, or call Lucile Housley at 472 6608.

CHAPTER NEWS

CORVALLIS CHAPTER

Meeting:

Thursday, March 10, 7:30 p.m. Collomia macrocalyx, a rare plant from eastern Oregon. Elaine Joyal will give a slide show and talk on the plant that she has been working on while studying for her Masters Degree. Note that the date of this meeting is a week earlier than we usually meet. We will meet in the same room, 2082, Cordley Hall, O.S.U.

Logo Contest:

The Corvallis Chapter is holding a contest to choose a logo. Please submit a black and white drawing by June 15th of a native species that can be used for letterhead and T-shirts. Send entries to: Cathy MacDonald, Department of Entomology, O.S.U., Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

EMERALD CHAPTER

Meetings:

Monday, February 7, 7:15 p.m., American Red Cross Building, 150 E 18th, Eugene. Steve Gordon, land use planner with the Lane Council of Governments, will make a presentation on the Willow Creek Natural Area. Steve is familiar with the unique land use planning history of this site which led to its protection as a natural resource area. He will explain the role of his agency, the City of Eugene, Lane County, LCDC, the Nature Conservatory, the property owners, and several citizen groups had in balancing urban needs and natural values. Future planning for the site will also be discussed. Slides, maps, and aerial photographs will assist our understanding of the planning history and the natural values of this site.

New Officers:

President: Leighton Ho, 1826 Lincoln, Eugene, 97401
Vice President: J. Coburn Lenfest, 3900 Coburg Road, Space 2, Eugene, 97401
Secretary: Teresa Maurer, Dept. of Biology, U. of O., Eugene 97403
Treasurer: Juanita Manley, 2550 Warren, Eugene 97405

CONGRATULATIONS!

HIGH DESERT CHAPTER

New President: Kathleen Cooper. She was born in Eugene in 1953 and grew up in Drain (pop. 1200), 40 miles to the south. She has a B.S. in Horticulture from O.S.U. She joined the High Desert Chapter when it was first formed in April, 1980. Her daughter Leah was born a month later on May 18, the same day as the Mt. St. Helens' eruption. She serves as a volunteer interpreter at the Oregon High Desert Museum, which opened in May, 1982. Last summer several people, including some members of the High Desert Chapter, labelled wildflowers on the Museum's nature trail. It was a popular exhibit that they plan to continue every Year.

During the winter Kathleen's botanical duties have included compiling information for the "Plants" section of the volunteer handbook. She also does hand-spinning in the homestead section and shows the birds of prey.

Kathleen's husband, David, is also very active as a volunteer. His specialty is Indian artifacts, especially arrowheads, which he makes out of obsidian using bone and antler tools as the Paiutes did. David and Kathleen have been married for six years. They met while at O.S.U.

Meetings:

March 29, 7:30 p.m., Cascade Natural Gas. Virginia Crosby, botanist with the Lakeview BLM office will speak to us about plant communities in the Christmas Lake area. This is in preparation for our June 18th field trip to this unusual area.

Tuesday, April 26, 7:30 p.m., Cascade Natural Gas. The flora of Steens Mountain will be the topic of our program. Everyone is invited to bring approximately ten of their best slides - especially those taken on our July, 1981, field trip to the area.

WILDFLOWER IDENTIFICATION CLASS

David Danley, head naturalist at Sunriver, will be teaching a non-credit course in basic wildflower identification. The class is sponsored by Central Oregon Community College and will be held at the Oregon High Desert Museum. The eight class sessions will be every Wednesday from April 20 to June 8, hours 10:00 to noon.

Two weekend field trips will be included. Registration for these will be separate, for those who cannot attend both class and field trips. The first trip will be April 23 and 24, to the Ashland area. A trip to the Metolius and Squaw Creek areas will be on June 4. Registration will be through COCC Community Education.

PORTLAND CHAPTER

We are trying out both a new time, the 2nd Tuesday, March 8th, and a new meeting place, to see how it works out. The new meeting place is the First United Methodist Church, 1838 S.W. Jefferson, room 202. To get there drive west on S.W. Jefferson, turn left on 17th, drive two blocks to Clay, turn right which leads into church parking lot and there will be NPSO signs directing to entrance.

From the Beaverton area, drive E. on highway 26, take Stadium exit, turn right on 18th, to two blocks and turn directly into church parking lot and follow signs to NPSO meeting. No more driving round and round for parking spaces! (Buses #59 & #57 leave from downtown every half hour and return also.)

Meetings:

March 8, 7:00 p.m., First United Methodist Church, The program will be the monkey flowers of Oregon, presented by Celeste and Vern Holloway. Celeste has been studying our native mimulus for several years, and Vern has been photographing them.

continued on next page

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAPTER

Grand Ronde Rafting Trip:

June 7, three days. A few spaces are left on this trip. Contact Charlene Holzwarth for more information. If the trip fills up, or if people want to take this trip on another date, chapter presidents have information as to special rates, dates, numbers of rafters, etc. These special rates are available only to Native Plant groups (and friends) as a 12-person group. Early June is the best possible time for flowers.

Field trips:

March 12 North Shore Columbia Gorge, Virginia Diegel, leader. Carpool 8:30 a.m. in the Department of Motor Vehicles parking lot, N.E. 60th & Glisan, or meet at the Skyline Trail facility directly south of the Bridge of the Gods at 9:45.

March 19. Rowena Crest/Tom McCall Preserve. Sara Barnham, leader. Carpool in the DMV lot as above, 8:30 a.m. or meet at the Rowena overlook at 10:00.

March 26. No trip scheduled.

April 2. McCord Creek. Ruth Hansen, leader. Carpool 8:30 a.m. in the DMV lot as above or meet at the trailhead in John T. Yeon State Park at 9:30.

April 16. Botanizing with Esther Kennedy and Doris Ashby. Meet 8:00 a.m. in the DMV lot as above. Bring your trusty Hitchcocks and hand lenses for a day of field botany at a likely spot to be selected.

April 23. Cascade Head. Shep Wilson, leader. Carpool in the OMSI parking lot at 8:00 a.m., or meet at the northern trailhead of the Nature Conservancy area at 10:00/ Depart the coast highway #101 3.4 miles south of Neskowin on forest road #1861 (S-61) to find the trailhead.

April 30. Mosier Area. Keith Chamberlain, leader. Carpool 8:30 a.m. in the DMV lot as above or meet near the Mosier exit off I-84 at 10:00. This is a joint trip with the Willamette Chapter.

SISKIYOU CHAPTER

Meetings:

March 10, Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Room 171, Science Building, SOSC. Carousel Luck Slide Show! Everyone's chance to bring your own favorite slides for all to see. Margaret Holman from Ashland Ranger District will also be there to do a short presentation and make a proposal to our chapter about Wagner Butte. For those bringing slides, please limit 10 per individual.

April 14, Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Science Building, SOSC. Oregon's Great Basin: Wildflowers and cultural past, by Ginny Crosby. Ms. Crosby is a professional botanist from BLM, Lakeview District. She led our chapter on a wonderful field trip to Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge in 1980. Southeastern Oregon is an unknown area for a lot of us so you don't want to miss this unusual program.

Meeting:

Monday, March 21, 7:30p.m. First Methodist Church, corner of Church and State Streets in downtown Salem. Program to be announced, or call George Schoppert, 859-2613, for information.

WANTED: PROFESSIONAL BOTANISTS

The Berry Garden is seeking a taxonomist for a two year position to start a cryogenic (frozen) seed bank. The position begins 15 March 1983. For information, contact David Palmer, director, Berry Botanic Garden, 11505 SW Summerville Ave., Portland, OR 97219.

The Garden was awarded \$36,000 from the Fred Meyer Charitable trust. This grant will be used to set up the cryogenic seed bank, which will include rare, threatened and endangered vascular plants of Oregon.

The Berry Botanic Garden is a small botanic garden located on the outskirts of Portland, Oregon. It was originally the private garden of an avid collector and contains a fine collection of species, many from plant expeditions of 40 and 50 years ago. It has a primary interest in the native plants of Oregon and an emphasis on plants of the Pacific Rim. Other major collections are Rhododendron, Primula, Lilium, and alpine plants.

The Whitman College Biology Department is seeking a professional botanist to teach systematic botany and other courses for one semester beginning in January 1984. For information, contact Dr. E.F. Anderson, Biology Dept., Whitman College, Walla Walla WA 99362.

ILLEGAL LANDFILL IMPACTS COASTAL MEADOW--

LANE COUNTY WILL CONSIDER APPEAL

On January 25, 1982, a citizens group filed a complaint with Lane County protesting a landfill development which occurred in violation of Lane County's Beach and Dune Ordinance and State Planning Goals 2, 17, and 18. Hundreds of tons of fill dirt was placed on a wetland dune meadow (deflation plain) in August, 1981 by Davidson Industries of Mapleton. Over a year later the County has agreed to schedule a hearing on the appeal to be presented before the Commissioners probably in late March.

In a previous letter to the County, Dr. Don Zobel of the Department of Botany at OSU wrote: "I believe that the fill may alter drainage patterns; and (have) the most significant effect on the natural processes in the area, the sand supply for the large dune to the southeast will be substantially cut off by the fill." Also, "I would not be surprised if nutrient additions from the fill were to alter the development of surrounding vegetation (on public lands) substantially." One state sensitive plant species that could be adversely affected is bog club moss, Lycopodium inundatum, which occurs immediately along the drainage patterns in line with the fill.

If you would be willing to attend a future hearing to show your concern for this destruction of coastal resources please call the Oregon Natural Resources Council at 344-0675. The results of this hearing could set a precedent for future coastal developments and their impact on native coastal vegetation.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

The good news is that we seem to be on the way to having a well-coordinated effort for endangered species legislation, with the support of a broad range of groups and the involvement of some very effective and hard working volunteer "lobbyists". The bad news is that we will have to wait until the next legislative session to actually have legislation introduced. I realize that this must seem very frustrating news, indeed, to those of you who have waited so long without seeing some tangible evidence of the Society's efforts. However, based on discussions with a number of people who have been working closely with the current Legislature, it seems clear that not only would our efforts this session be doomed to almost certain defeat, but that we could possibly do our cause more harm than good. After the initial sense of disappointment, I have come to view this as an opportunity rather than a defeat.

By continuing the momentum that has been generated during the last few months, keeping the involvement of the groups and individuals that have shown an interest, and further developing and refining our goals, I am confident that we will be in a position where there can be no question that we will have legislation introduced and favorably received in 1985.

In addition, there are some important pieces of proposed legislation where NPSO support or opposition can help heighten awareness of the plight of endangered plants. We will also be exploring some administrative avenues, such as requesting that the Department of Agriculture recognize additional species for protection under Oregon's 1963 Wildflower Act. This law has not been adequately enforced, but may provide some degree of protection for those species most threatened by collection for commercial purposes. More details on this in the April Bulletin.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Naturally, I am disappointed that we will not have an Oregon Endangered Species Act in 1983. However, I am far from disheartened. We have a fine Legislative Chairman in Rick Brown, and he will continue to be active in the next two years so we can be assured of a strong and early beginning in our campaign for a 1985 Bill. Meanwhile, we want to do what we can to curb the commercial exploitation of such rare and delicate Oregon wild species as Darlingtonia and Calypso -- both of which are dug and sold in local stores and thus doomed to almost certain death.

Chapter Presidents: Rick Brown has asked me to ask each chapter to prepare a list of native species which are subject to commercial exploitation in your area. Send the list (even if incomplete) to Rick Brown by April 1, and no later than April 15. This will be used when we petition the Department of Agriculture for increased protection for Oregon threatened species.

Thanks for your help.

Flowers Forever,
Rhoda Love, President

SB 195, OREGON NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

The 1979 Legislature enacted Oregon's Natural Heritage Program and placed it under the State Land Board (ORS 273.561-591). Senate Bill 195, at this writing before the Senate Energy and Environment Committee, would transfer the program to the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). This bill also includes "housekeeping" amendments and a tax incentive to encourage private landowner participation in the program.

It is inappropriate for this natural heritage land management program to be managed by a land regulatory agency such as LCDC. The other amendments of the proposed legislation are needed.

The Oregon Natural Heritage Program, successor to Natural Area Preserves, provides for the creation of a discrete and limited system of natural areas or natural heritage conservation areas. They are selected to represent the full range of Oregon's natural heritage resources, including special species of plants and animals. These areas will be used for scientific research, education, nature interpretation, and environmental museums for future generations to observe what Oregon was like before settlement. Provisions allow for public and private sector voluntary cooperation in the development of the system. A required Natural Heritage Plan, developed by the Natural Heritage Advisory Council, was approved by the Legislature and Governor in 1981.

The Council, which implements the Plan and Program, consists of nine voting members appointed by the Governor -- four recognized experts in the ecology of natural areas, and five citizens selected from various regions of the state who have an interest in conservation, management or commodity use of natural resources. In addition, five ex-officio, non-voting members represent the State Fish and Wildlife Director, State Forester, State Highway Engineer, the Chancellor the State Board of Higher Education, and the Director of the Division of State Lands.

The Natural Heritage Program, the Plan and the activities of the Council are not widely known, and funding has been inadequate. SB 195 may provide awareness of the Natural Heritage Program to the Legislature and public due to the issue of transfer of management to LCDC. Conversely, because of controversy surrounding LCDC and land planning, the Natural Heritage Program could, by association receive a negative image -- to its detriment, if that portion of SB 195 calling for the transfer is passed.

A copy of the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan may be ordered for \$4.00, payable to Division of State Lands, 1445 State Street, Salem, OR 97310. SB 195 may be obtained from the information and legislative services at the State Capitol, Salem 97310, phone 1-800-452-0290.

Yvonne Knouse, Legislative Chairman
Natural Heritage Advisory Council
1662 Whistlers Lane
Roseburg, Or 97470
Phone: 496-3835

YOUR HOUSEPLANTS ARE PART OF THE PLANT TRADE

Many people around the world collect plants for display in their homes and greenhouses. The variety and types sought for the horticultural trade are amazing - orchids, cacti, other succulents, ferns, bromeliads, cycads, and carnivorous plants are some.

The volume of trade in wild plants stimulated by this market is larger than most people realize. Analysis of U.S. trade data by TRAFFIC(U.S.A.) shows that in recent years we have imported between 137,000 and 415,000 orchids and up to 7 million cacti and succulents each year. U.S. exports are estimated at 280,000 live plants annually, about two-thirds of them cacti, plus thousands of orchid seedlings. There is little data on the domestic trade, but it is certainly larger. Membership in specialist plant groups dedicated to orchids, cacti, etc., exceeds 30,000, at least 40 nurseries specialize in carnivorous plants.

While a large proportion of the plants of some types have been propagated, many plants of wild origin are still traded. Included here are the up to 1 million cacti imported from Mexico annually and the native terrestrial orchids which, in addition to domestic sales, made up 20% of U.S. exports of mature orchid plants in 1980.

To prevent overexploitation from depleting these and other vulnerable plant species, the U.S. has adopted three programs: an international treaty, the Endangered Species Act, and the Lacey Act. These are described on the following pages.

CITES

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, called CITES, was negotiated in 1973. The treaty has been signed by nearly 80 countries. CITES regulates the export and import of wild species believed to be threatened by overexploitation to supply the international market.

Appendix I of CITES contains those species believed to be now threatened with extinction. Only scientific trade which will benefit the species' survival in the wild is allowed. To assure strict control, both the importing and exporting countries must issue a permit before the shipment may occur. As of 1982, 59 plant species were listed on Appendix I, including 9 tropical orchids, 7 Mexican cacti, 5 aloes, 1 genus and 1 species of cycads, and 4 pitcher plants.

Appendix II includes species that are not necessarily threatened at present, but may become so if trade is not strictly regulated. Commercial trade is allowed, but only after the country of export has determined that it will not harm wild populations. Only the exporting country issues a permit in this case. Now on Appendix II are all orchids, cacti, aloes, cycads, and Pachypodium not listed on the more protective Appendix I. Also included are all succulent Euphorbia; the exotic "feather flowers"; and numerous other species.

CITES seeks to promote propagation of plants to sell to collectors without harming wild populations. Therefore, conditions for trading propagated specimens are more lenient than those for plants taken from the wild, whether as whole plants or seeds, cuttings, rhizomes, etc.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT AND LACEY ACT

Two federal laws regulate collecting and sale of native American plants for the domestic or foreign markets.

Since 1973, the Endangered Species Act has prohibited the interstate sale or export of plant species listed as Endangered or Threatened under the Act. Seeds and cuttings of Endangered plants are also included under this ban; trade in seeds of Threatened plants is allowed. Nursery owners must obtain a permit to sell propagated stocks of listed species. In 1982, the Endangered Species Act was amended to prohibit collecting of Endangered and Threatened plant species from federal lands. This ban applies to hobbyists collecting for their own use as well as to commercial dealers.

Since 1981, the Lacey Act has prohibited interstate trade or export of native wild plants collected or possessed in violation of the law of the state of origin. The Lacey Act protects mainly cacti since Arizona, California, Texas, Nevada and New Mexico have laws regulating cactus collecting. Other states, including Florida and North Carolina, protect a variety of plant species, including orchids, bromeliads, woodland herbs, and carnivorous plants. Hawaii, Michigan, and other states forbid collecting of plant species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Lacey Act's heaviest penalties apply to commercial dealers who intentionally violate the state law. However, individuals who collect for their own use or to trade with friends must also comply or face penalties. Propagators approved by the appropriate state would not be affected.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The international and domestic plant trades flourish because of the large market for wild plants and the public's general lack of knowledge about the problem and legal measures accepted to control it. In order to correct these deficiencies, you should:

refrain from collecting plants from the wild.

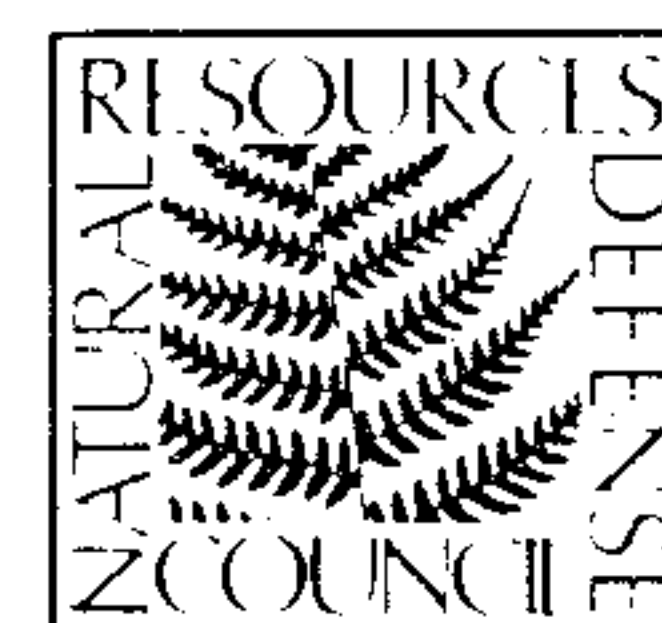
buy only from dealers who sell propagated plants.

persuade your plant society to discourage collection and display of plants of wild origin by adopting a code of ethics and show judging criteria that reward propagation.

keep informed about plant collecting problems at the local, national, and international levels.

learn about and support programs that regulate plant collecting and the trade.

For further information on all aspects of plant conservation, including the plant trade, contact:



Plant Conservation Project
Natural Resources
Defense Council
1725 I Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006

or



1601 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20009

CONSERVATION ALERT!

WREN PRAIRIE SCHEDULED TO BE SOLD BY THE BLM

Wren Prairie, a 10-acre parcel of land west of Corvallis, is scheduled to be sold by the Bureau of Land Management this fall.

We have had word from our friends at the Nature Conservancy that Wren Prairie probably qualifies as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in that it appears to be a valuable remnant of native Willamette Valley prairie-grassland habitat. The TNC report indicates the presence at Wren Prairie of various species of native grasses which have been extirpated throughout most of our Valley by grazing and by the introduction of European grass species.

I wrote to the BLM District Manager in Salem, Joseph C. Dose, about Wren Prairie and he replied: "... this parcel has been surveyed in order to determine whether there are any plants listed as threatened or endangered. None were (sic) found."

This is the BLM position, but we suspect it is based on incomplete evidence. We feel that a complete botanical survey of Wren Prairie is necessary. I plan to make a visit to Wren Prairie myself on Thursday, March 17. I would like to strongly urge other NPSO members -- especially from Corvallis Chapter -- to come along. Please call me at 345-6241 if you can come.

We must be very alert to the threat of allowing potentially valuable bits of habitat to pass out of public ownership without complete botanical and ecological surveys. Once Wren Prairie is plowed or opened to grazing, its uniqueness will be lost forever.

Please call me if you can contribute a few hours on March 17 to look at Wren Prairie. If you wish to remind the BLM that lands cannot legally be sold without full Environmental Impact Statements, write to: BLM, Salem District Office, 1717 Fabry Road SE, P.O. Box 3227, Salem, OR 97302.

Please send copies of your letters to Senators Packwood and Hatfield. Remember we can expect that under Interior Secretary Watt, such sales will become ever more frequent and more flagrant.

Thanks for your help and Flowers Forever,

Rhoda Love, President

HIDDEN RESOURCES: A VIABLE REASON
FOR RARE PLANT PRESERVATION

We become especially concerned with the preservation of a plant when it becomes threatened, rare, or endangered. It's easy to become sentimental with the possible loss of a plant having distinctive qualities.

There are many good reasons for preserving or conserving given species of our native flora. Aesthetic beauty, association with a dying habitat, and a variety of other reasons are frequently offered.

Among the most viable or salable reasons for the preservation of a germ plasm which may, in the future, have economic value for its food, fiber, medicinal, or other qualities. Two recent developments illustrate this well.

Just a few years ago, the seed of the Oregon and California native meadowfoam, Limnanthes alba Benth., was found to contain a very fine quality oil, which among other uses, could substitute for sperm whale oil. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) rated meadowfoam at the top of its list of high potential undeveloped plant resources. Considerable research and development for commercial production and uses followed.

More research is needed. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in its search for new crops complementary to the environment, is funding research at Oregon State University on meadowfoam, with the support of the Oregon legislature's joint committee on Trade and Economic Development. Now, other native species, including L. douglasii R Br., are being used to develop a crop plant with greater potential, a necessity for meadowfoam to be economically practical. Development of meadowfoam as an economic crop not only would provide a high quality oil for industry, and provide an environmentally sound crop, but also contribute to Oregon's economy. It would also help protect a threatened animal species, the sperm whale, if other synthetics had not since been developed.

More recently Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with Corvallis Plant Materials Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, released a new forage plant, Hederma. Also known as the sickle-keeled lupine, it is promoted as an erosion control for critical sites, a cover crop for reforestation, a wild-life cover and food, a green manure crop, and a native forb for landscape uses. Seed of the native Hederma sickle-keeled lupine, Lupinus albicaulis Dougl., was originally collected in Marion and Polk Counties of Oregon.

The nursery and landscape industries are showing an increasing interest in native materials, another economic consideration. The number of nursery growers producing native materials is ever increasing, as is the variety of material grown and offered. This is in reference to legitimate production in the nursery, not to the illicit collection of materials in their native habitats.

A number of cultivars of Oregon grape, Mahonia aquifolium Pursh, are readily available in the trade, as perhaps the most commonly produced of Oregon's natives. So many others are becoming available that they are nearly too numerous to list. Such a list would include not only the woody shrubs, but also ferns, herbaceous perennials, annuals, bulbs, and trees. It's interesting to learn that Limnanthes douglasii, mentioned above, has for many years been valued as a highly desirable garden annual, a beautiful edging flower and a good bee flower.

A growing demand for low maintenance plantings along roadsides, in parks and landscapes, and other places is spawning a new wildflower seed business. Both established and newly created seed firms are now producing and offering native plant seed, mostly of herbaceous materials, to the trade. More retail seed outlets, too, are making seed of native plants available to the American gardening public.

Wilbur Bluhm
Willamette Valley Chapter

WESTERN BLUE VIOLET AND
OREGON SILVERSPOT BUTTERFLY

The Oregon silverspot butterfly (Speyeria zerene hippolyta), or Hippolyta silverspot, is a Threatened subspecies of fritillary (silverspot) butterfly endemic to a few sites along the Washington/Oregon coastal zone. Of 17 historically known populations once distributed along the coast from Rock Creek/Big Creek, Oregon, to Westport, Washington, only 6 have been documented in recent years and 3 of these consist of only a handful of individuals on deteriorating habitat. Most of the field data on this butterfly have been collected by Dr. David McCorkle and Dr. Paul Hammond, who have been studying it for more than 10 years.

The Oregon silverspot is highly specialized and depends for its survival on salt-spray meadows, a habitat type that has never been common within the species' range. Due to habitat modification by human uses of the coastal areas, only three viable populations are still known to occur. One is at the mouths of Rock Creek and Big Creek in Lane County, Oregon. A second population is found at Cascade Head on a Nature Conservancy preserve, and the third is at the meadows of Mount Hebo; both the second and third populations are in Tillamook County, Oregon. (The third site is about 12 miles inland but has ecological characteristics that are analogous to the salt-spray meadows of the immediate coast.)

The habitat element most important to the Oregon silverspot is the western blue violet (Viola adunca), which is normally the only plant on which butterfly larva can successfully feed and develop. Although the salt-spray meadow is important as the nursery area for the butterfly, it is a rather harsh environment for the adults. Upon emergence as adults, they generally move out of the meadows into the fringe of conifers or brush where there is shelter for more efficient heat conservation and nectar-gathering flights. This sheltered area also may be used for courtship and mating.

The loss of suitable habitat is unquestionably the main reason for the current Threatened status of the Oregon silverspot. Seaside meadow sites have been used for residential and business developments, lawns, parking, and recreation, along with excessive grazing and off-road vehicle travel. Secondary impacts include the introduction of exotic plants and suppression of naturally occurring fires (which results in succession of the salt spray meadows to brush and stunted woodland).

Initial recovery efforts will be oriented toward conserving the current viable populations and rehabilitating their deteriorating habitat. Additional research on the ecology of the Oregon silverspot will be necessary in order to develop long-term management plans for the butterfly and its habitat. Determining the number of populations and/or the amount of habitat necessary to insure the long-term survival of the butterfly will be key parts of the overall recovery program. Existing habitat should be protected from further degradation, an objective that may involve habitat manipulation to prevent succession of the meadows to brushfields. Controlled burning, scarification, chemical treatment, or other land management techniques could be used if it is determined that they would not have any detrimental side-effects on the butterfly or its habitat. It is important that the use of herbicides and insecticides, which could have an obvious

potential impact on the butterfly and its habitat, be carefully regulated. Growth of the violet (V. adunca) and some of the desirable nectar plants should be encouraged, and exotic plants found harmful to the habitat should be controlled.

Once these objectives are achieved, re-introduction and establishment of additional populations on secure habitat can be explored. A major effort by all those involved in the recovery program, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Department of Defense, The Nature Conservancy, and other participants, will be necessary to insure consideration of the butterfly in resource planning for public lands. Although the long-term status of the species and its habitat on private lands is not well understood, these lands do hold promise as key butterfly habitat, and the cooperation of local private interests in development of management plans should be encouraged.

[from Endangered Species Technical Bulletin. The public may subscribe to this Bulletin through the Center for Action on Endangered Species.
175 W Main Street, Ayer, MA 01432, \$14 per year]

RORIPPA COLUMBIAE - A Threatened Species?

In 1982, Congress reauthorized the Endangered Species Act and added some new amendments. One of these amendments provides that an "interested person" can petition the Secretary of Interior to list a given species as threatened or endangered. Within 90 days after receipt of a petition, the Secretary is to decide "whether the petition presents substantial scientific... information indicating that the petitioned action may be warranted."

If the Secretary finds that the petitioned action may be warranted, he is to commence a review of the status of the species concerned and to decide, within 12 months after receipt of the petition, whether the petitioned action is warranted or not warranted, that is, whether the species should or should not be listed.

In January, 1983, a petition was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, seeking the listing of Rorippa columbiae as a threatened species (it is currently designated as a "Candidate Threatened"). The petitioner, NPSO member Russ Jolley, attached supporting information, including herbarium records, sighting reports, etc. The petition argues that in the 10 years since R. columbiae was proposed as a threatened species, there has been little improvement in the outlook for this species. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence that the species is threatened over a significant portion of its range.

Rorippa columbiae is found in two geographically distinct population classes. One is gravelly shores along the Columbia River (the type locality is Bingen, in the Columbia Gorge, where it is no longer found). The other is seasonally wet areas in the high desert near the southern Oregon state line. The several disparities between these populations indicate that either of the two classes could be of critical importance to the long-term survival of the species. The petition argues that the Columbia River population occupies a significant portion of the range of Rorippa columbiae and that this population, already severely diminished by developments, especially dam construction, faces further grave threats, including:

continued on next page

1. Proposed new dam construction.
2. Proposed excavation spoil deposition.
3. Radical changes in the flow regime of the Columbia River, such that all known R. columbiana sites are exposed for a much shorter season than before the river came under regulation by numerous dams.
4. Possible effects of rapid and random fluctuations in river level due to power-peaking releases of water at the dams.

The Secretary's response to the petition will appear in a future issue of the NPSO Bulletin.

Russ Jolley
Portland Chapter



A twig of Oregon Oak (*Q. garryana*) showing the pinnately-lobed simple leaves and the characteristic single-seeded nut subtended by the cupule.

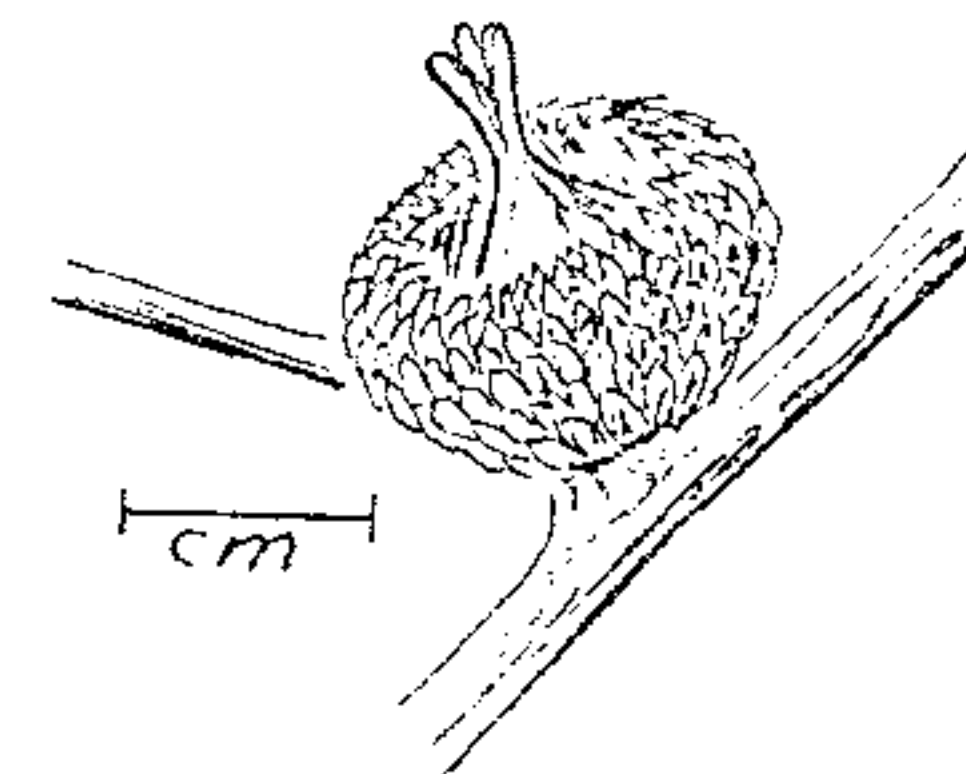
PLANT FAMILY PROFILES

By Herm Fitz

THE FAGACEAE - BEECH FAMILY

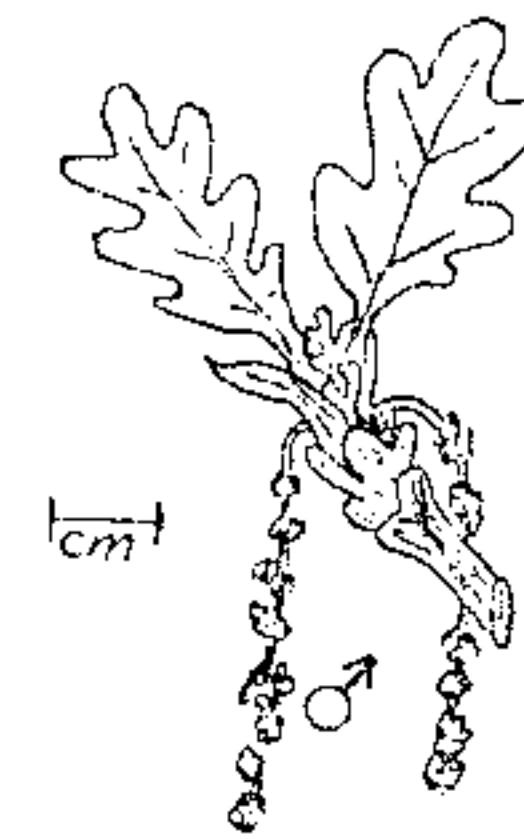
The Fagaceae is a small family of hardwood trees, or rarely shrubs, with about 1000 species in 8 genera, prominent, and often dominant, in temperate and tropical broad-leaved forests, especially of the northern hemisphere, but present in the southern hemisphere. The family consists of the North American and Eurasian Beeches (*Fagus*) and Southern Beeches (*Nothofagus*) of the Andes Mountains, the Oaks (*Quercus*) and Tanbark Oak (*Lithocarpus*), Sweet Chestnuts (*Castanea*) and Chinquapin (*Castanopsis*), and two lesser known genera, *Chrysolepis* and the recently discovered Southeast Asian *Trigonobalanus*. Together these few genera produce a biomass so great that it is exceeded likely only by the conifers.

Only 8 of these species are native to Oregon: 5 species of Oak, 2 species of Chinquapin, and a single species of Tanbark Oak. Of the Oaks, Oregon Oak (*Q. garryana*) is spread throughout the state in the valleys and foothills of western Oregon; California Black Oak (*Q. kelloggii*) on dry hills from central Lane County southward to California; and Deer Oak (*Q. sadleriana*), Canyon Oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), and Huckleberry Oak (*Q. vaccinifolia*) restricted to the southern portion of the state - Curry, Josephine, Douglas Counties - southward into California. Giant Chinquapin (*C. chrysophylla*) is widespread in open woods at low elevations in the Cascades and south coast mountains; and Golden Chinquapin (*C. c. var. minor*), a more shrubby form, may be found from south Curry County to California. Bush Chinquapin (*C. sempervirens*) occupies woods of southern Jackson and Klamath Counties southward to California. A single species of Tanbark Oak or Tan Oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) and its dwarf variety *echinoides* can be found in dry hills from southwest Douglas and western Josephine and Curry Counties on southward to California.



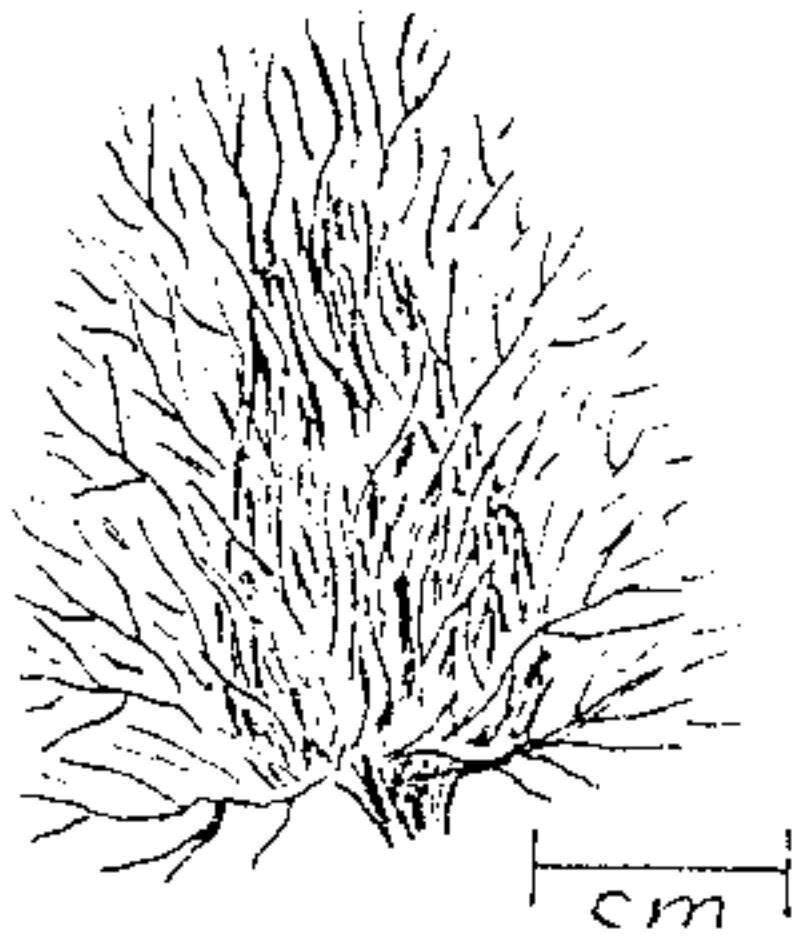
Female flower of the Oregon Oak (*Q. garryana*) showing 3 styles and the surrounding involucre which becomes the cupule.

Members of this family are deciduous or evergreen, with simple alternate, entire to pinnately-lobed, leaves. The plants are monoecious with unisexual flowers, in catkins or small spikes (*Quercus*), or with the female flowers at the base of an otherwise male inflorescence (*Castanea*, *Castanopsis*, *Lithocarpus*) - a condition considered more primitive. The perianth is bract-like, with 4-7 lobes, taken to be sepals. No petals are present. Male flowers may have as many or twice as many stamens (ours) as perianth parts, or even up to 40. Female flowers are in groups of 1 to 3, each group surrounded by a basal involucre. The ovary is inferior, with 3 (ours) or six styles and locules and 2 ovules in each locule attached by axile placentation.



The male inflorescence of the Oregon Oak (*Q. garryana*), pendulous catkins of tiny staminate flowers.

PLANT FAMILY PROFILES, continued



Fruit of the Giant Chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*). The 4 valves of the involucre are very spiny, enclosing a single seed.



A branch tip of Giant Chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*). Note the simple entire leaves and the inflorescences of staminate flowers with female flowers at the base.

One ovule aborts, resulting in fruits of single-seeded nuts, also in groups of 1 to 3 surrounded or enclosed by an often hardened cupule or involucre, which may bear spines. (The origin of the cupule has been poorly understood and controversial, but now appears to have been derived from a three-lobed extension of the pedicel below each flower which has been variously fused around single flowers or groups of flowers). These fruits have a slow and restricted capacity for dispersal, and the seeds have a short period of viability. Since the family is known from as long ago as the middle Cretaceous Period, about 90 million years ago, it becomes important in discussions of plant migrations throughout the geological epochs.

The strongly scented inflorescence suggests insect pollination as the ancestral condition, which is retained by most members of the family, as in Chinquapin, but wind pollination is employed as an "advanced" (actually, secondarily less advanced) condition in Beeches, Southern Beeches, and the temperate species of Oak. The family is well known for the production of excellent hard woods with a great variety of uses, the cork from Corkbark Oak (*Q. suber*) of the Mediterranean, tannin from the galls of some oaks, the large edible nuts of the Sweet Chestnuts, and as cultivated ornamental shade trees.

The floral formula has two expressions, one for the male:



and one for the female:



Members of this family are easily recognized as broad-leaved hardwood trees or shrubs with an inferior tricarpellate ovary, and the characteristic single-seeded nut subtended or enveloped by a cupule or involucre - these are the Fagaceae, the Beech Family.

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Chimophila
menziesii

little prince's pine