

Bulletin of the

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY of OREGON

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

Volume XVI No. 7

July 1983

CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

No chapter schedule submitted. Please contact Chapter President Harry Oswald, 276-2292, for information.

Corvallis

We have voted in our new officers. They are:

President: Dan Luoma

Vice-president: Esther McEvoy

Treasurer: Carolyn Wright

--- No meetings till October.

10 July, Sun. Field trip to WREN PRAIRIE, led by Esther McEvoy. Meet at the Cordley parking lot on Orchard Street, across from Wilkinson Hall at 9 a.m. Bring a lunch in case we want to have a picnic at the site.

30, 31 July Sat., Sun. Field trip to STEENS MOUNTAIN led by Carolyn Wright. Meet at Fish Lake campground at 10 a.m. on Saturday. This is an unusually wet year & the wildflowers will be magnificent!

Emerald

2 July, Sat. Field trip: RAINBOW FALLS in the Foley Ridge area with Ben Ross, leader. This moderate hike of about 5 miles will search for the Phantom Orchid. Leighton Ho will accompany as botanist. Leave South Eugene High School parking lot at 8:00 a.m. Ben's phone is 485-0857.

4 July, Mon. Field trip: BOHEMIA & FAIRVIEW MTS. in the CALAPOOYAS with the Lodewicks again as leaders. Pre-register at the Family "Y", 2055 Patterson or call the Lodewicks at 344-6533. This is an Obsidian sponsored trip with NPSO invited. Use Dr. Wm. Baker's Plants of Fairview Peak as a checklist.

9 July, Sat. Field trip: WILD ROCK POND (Blue River Reservoir area), SOUTH PEAK, ECHO PEAK & CONE PEAK with Herm Fitz, Emerald Chapter member. This is a Natural History Society field trip with trip sign-up required & preference given to NHS members. Call Dottie Conlon, 687-2318. Meet South Eugene High School parking lot at 9:00 a.m.

10 July, Sun. Field trip: HORSE ROCK RIDGE in the Coburg Hills with leader Harold Dunn. Meet at Mohawk Elementary School parking lot on Sunderman Road for this Sunday afternoon hike. Depart at 1:30 p.m. Call Harold Dunn, 746-3063, for directions.

11 July, Mon. Workshop: The ROSACEAE, with Rhoda Love. Meet at 7:15 p.m. in Room 33, Science II, U of O campus, kitty corner from the Herbarium. Bring your copy of Hitchcock & Cronquist, hand lens, razor blades, etc., & some challenging plants to key.

16 July, Sat. Field trip: MOON MEADOWS, Rigdon Dist., in the old Cascades with Warren Pavlat & six Forest Service rangers, staff assistants & foresters. A variety of habitats: bogs, lakes, etc. Call 687-6509. Depart 8 a.m. from SEHS parking lot.

- 25 July, Mon. Workshop: Keying the CRUCIFERAE, especially Rockcress, with Linda Vorobik. Meet at 7:15 p.m. in Room 33, Science II, U of O campus, kitty corner from the Herbarium. Bring Hitchcock & Cronquist, hand lens, razor blades etc. & plants to key.
- 29, 30, 31 July; Fri.-Sun. Field trip: GEARHART MTS. in Klamath & Lake Counties. In search of Penstemon glaucinus with Ken Lodewick. This is an Obsidian trip with required pre-registration. Call Ken, 344-6533 for information on departure, transportation & camping plans.
- 6 Aug., Sat. Field trip: CANYON MEADOWS. Jack Lake to Canyon Glacier on 3-Fingered Jack in search of alpine flowers with Charlene Simpson, leader. Call 686-1094. This will be a long day. Depart 7:30 a.m., SEHS parking lot.
- 8 Aug. (ten.) Workshop: NATIVE TREES & SHRUBS OF OREGON, with Alan Curtis.
- 13 Aug., Sat. Field trip: QUAKING ASPEN SWAMP - BEAR FLAT. This is a Natural History Society field trip with Herm Fitz. 50¢ for members; 75¢ for non-members. Pre-register with Dottie Conlon, 687-2318. Meet 9 a.m., SEHS parking lot.
- 22 Aug. (ten.) Workshop: NATIVE PLANTS NOT VISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE: the lesser known poor relatives of the morel, with Martha Sherwood.
- 12 Sept., Mon. Workshop: FUNDAMENTALS OF WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY, with Jack Hausotter.
- September & October OPEN: Call Charlene Simpson, Emerald Chapter Field Trip Chair, if you wish to organize & lead a trip. 686-3221 (days) or 686-1094 (eves).

High Desert

- 9 July, Sat. Field trip to IRON MOUNTAIN: A combination trip with the Audubon Society of Bend. We will meet behind McDonalds at 8:30 a.m. Moderate 3-mile hike to top. Marge Ettinger will lead. Bring lunch.
- 30 July, Sat. Field trip to GOLD BOG: We will explore this area with leader Jack Schwartz - our tree expert. Meet at McDonalds lot at 8:30 a.m. Bring lunch & be prepared to get your feet wet!
- 13 Aug., Sat. Field trip to BROKEN TOP: This spectacular alpine area will be the feature of our 5-mile moderate hike. Bring lunch & good shoes. The access road is rough! Meet at McDonalds lot at 8:30 a.m. for carpool. Call leader Stu Garrett, 389-6981, for details.

Mid-Columbia

No chapter schedule submitted. Please contact Chapter President Keith Chamberlain, 478-3314, for information.

Portland

- 2, 3, 4 July Field trip: GEARHART MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS. Meet at 12 noon at Corral Creek forest camp in the Fremont National Forest (#5 on the map of the Wilderness). This is 40 mi. NW of Lakeview, about 300 mi. from Portland. Leaders: Jeanne & Wayne Hufstutter.
- 9 July, Sat. Field trip: GUMJUWAC SADDLE. Carpool 8:00 a.m. from Department of Motor Vehicles lot, NE 60th & Glisan, or meet at Robin Hood forest camp on Hwy. 35 at 9:45 a.m. Two and a half miles up, we'll explore a short way down the eastern slope. Leader: Louise Godfrey.
- 12 July, Tues. Meeting, 7:00 p.m. First United Methodist Church. Lucile Housley, Botany Professor at Linfield College, will present a slide program on the FLORA OF DEATH VALLEY. Join us for an entertaining evening & perhaps be inspired for a trip some spring.
- 16 July, Sat. Field trip: SILVER STAR MOUNTAIN. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at Park & Ride lot, Washington Hwy. 14, about 1 mi. E of I-5 bridge (take Camas exit). Hiking distance to this scenic "rock garden" at 4,650 ft. elevation will depend on available roads. Leaders: Mike & Nancy Fahey.
- 23 July, Sat. Field trip: Down the WHITE RIVER ROAD. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at DMV, regroup at 9:30 a.m. at Government Camp rest area for this stop-and-ramble day in a less-familiar section of Mt. Hood forest, eastern edge. Leader: Ruth Hansen.
- 30 July, Sat. Field trip: JEFFERSON PARK. Carpool 7:00 a.m. at Tualatin K-Mart, exit 289 from I-5. Drive about 120 mi. (I-5, Hwy. 22 past Idanha) to Whitewater Trail. Six-mile easy trail to the lake basin at 6,200 ft. Leader: Esther Kennedy.

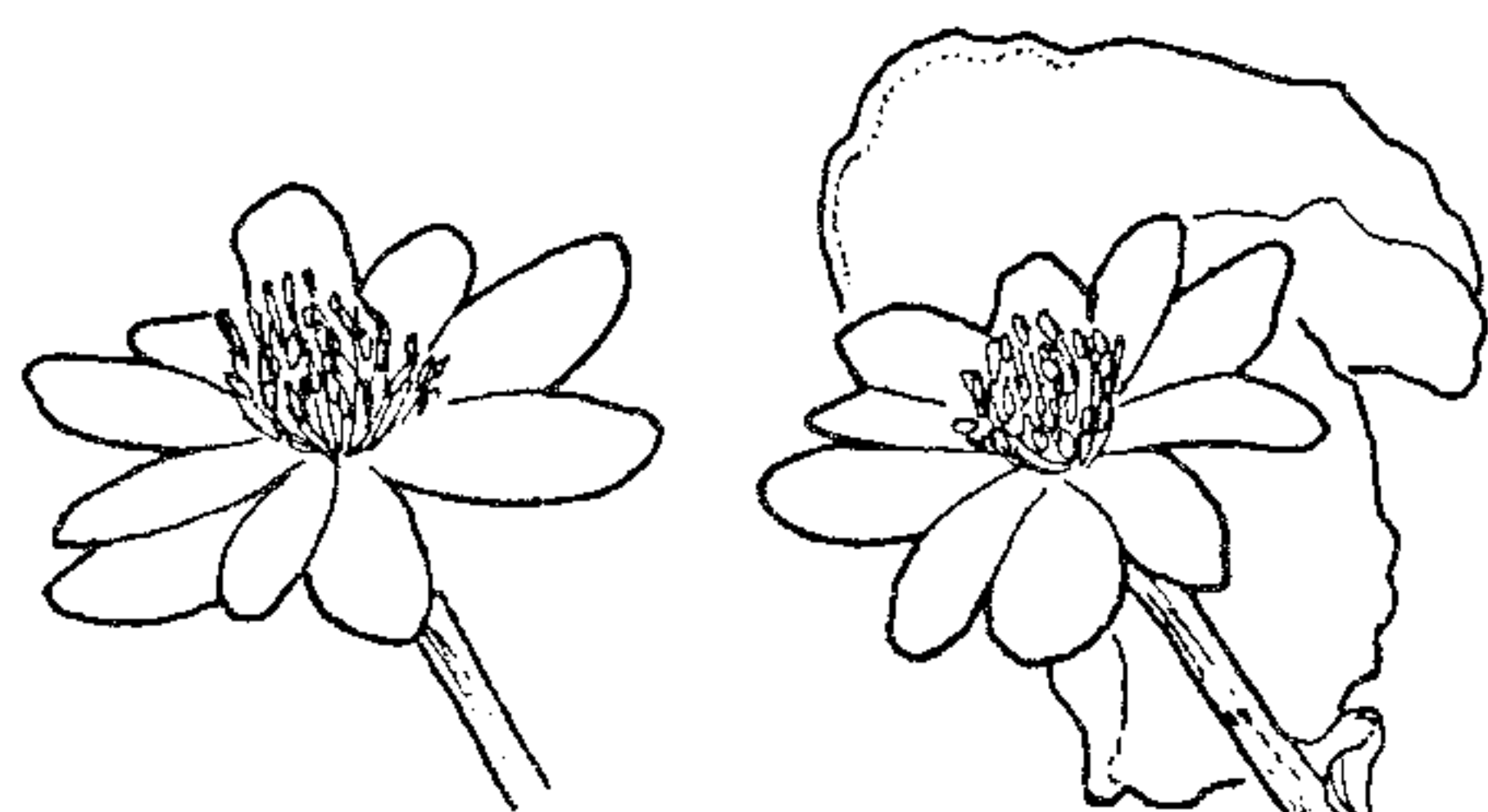
- 6 Aug., Sat. Field trip: a MT. HOOD trail, probably Vista Ridge. Carpool from DMV at 8:00 a.m., 9:15 at ZigZag Ranger Station. Leader: Virginia Diegel.
- 13 Aug., Sat. Field trip: HELLROARING MEADOWS. Leave carpool site (DMV lot) at 7:30 a.m., meet at Hood River Inn 9:00 a.m. We'll explore these Mt. Adams meadows from the Bench Lake (east) side. Leader: Keith Chamberlain.

Siskiyou

- No monthly meetings for July & August.
- 4 July, Mon. WILDFLOWER SHOW: Lithia Park. Need help manning the display table. Volunteers call Cynthia Roberts at 482-0899.
- 9, (10) July Sat., Sun. Field trip: ALEX HOLE. Siskiyou subalpine cirque basin. Backpack or day trip. Meet at Medford K-Mart 8:00 a.m. & Ashland Bi-Mart 8:30. Andy Kier, 482-9403.
- 16 July, Sat. Field trip: BEAR CAMP MEADOWS, ELK WALLOW. High elevation, Coast range. Rare *Bensoniella oregana* & *Frasera umpquaensis* should be in bloom. Meet at Ashland Bi-Mart 8:00 a.m., Medford K-Mart 8:30 & Grants Pass Dennys' at the North Exit 9:15. Rick Prusz, 482-4898.
- 31 July, Sun. Field trip: RED MOUNTAIN, MONOGRAM LAKES. Over 90 species were found on this trip last year. Meet at Medford K-Mart 9:30 & Ashland Bi-Mart 10:00. Diane Meyer, 482-2263.

Willamette Valley

- No meeting until September.
- 9 July, Sat. Field trip: IRON MOUNTAIN. Joint trip with the Audubon Society. Carpool at K-Mart at 7:15 a.m. & be at the trailhead by 9:15 a.m.



MISCELLANY



SEPTEMBER IS A GRAND OPENING

Celebrations and scheduled events will occur daily for the entire month of September at LEACH BOTANIC PARK. The Co-Directors, Golda Kirkpatrick & Bonnie Brunkow, announce a festival of events to celebrate the new parking lot and the opening of the Leaches' home to the public. All of you Native Plant friends who have viewed the gardens and the little stone cottage will want to come again to see the improvements and tour the white house. Leach Botanical Park is located south of Foster Road, 6704 SE 122nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97236. The entire five acres vibrate with excitement as preparations are made for fall and winter. Young people are making wedding reservations. You must come and enjoy the charm and history of this honored botanist, Lilla Leach.

Leach Botanical Park is open to the public for free plant walks every Saturday of the year. The one and one-half hour tour begins at 10 a.m. and is sponsored by the Leach Garden Friends. Interested persons should meet at the main gate under the "Sleepy Hollow" sign. The garden is open to the public for special tours during the week. Call 761-9503 to make arrangements.

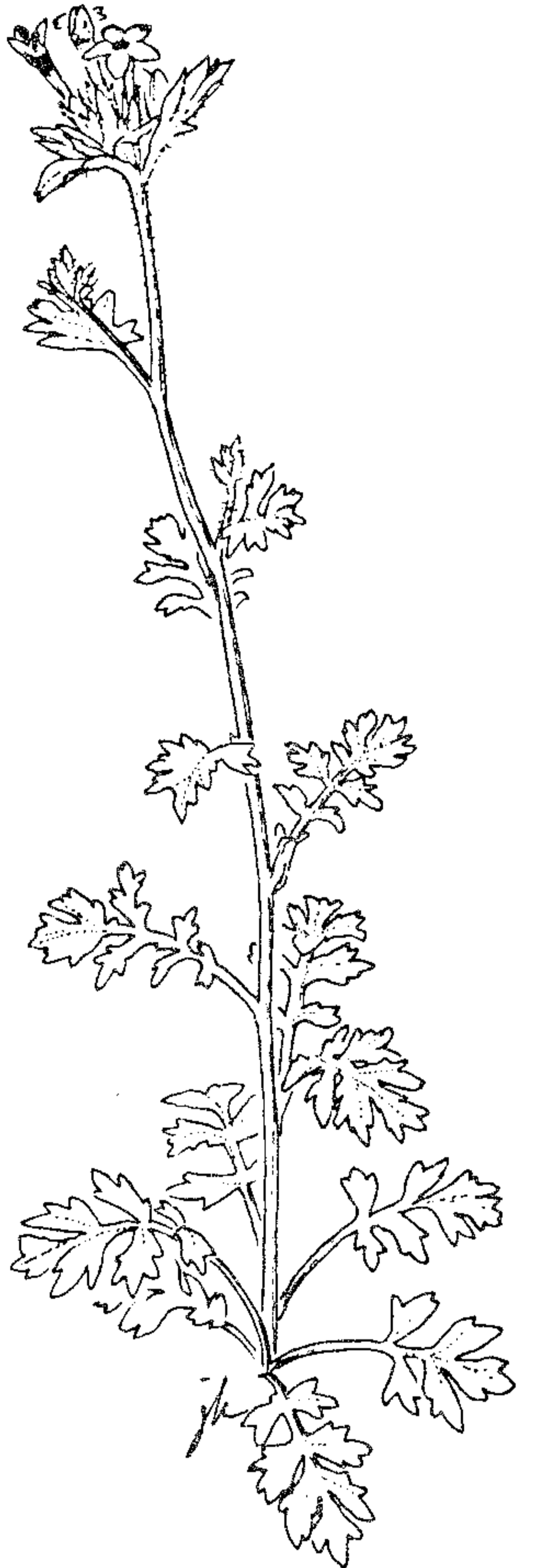
Job

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Office of International Affairs is seeking a qualified biologist to manage its international exchange program in Latin America and the Caribbean. The position is a GS-12-13. Candidates should be biologists or ecologists with field experience in Latin American and good Spanish. Those interested should call the office director, Larry Mason, 202-343-5188, as soon as possible.

CARD SALES ZIPPING RIGHT ALONG

The latest design, the Vorobik cards, have been very popular with all of our Chapters. There are about 200 packets left. Since there are only about 100 of the previous year's design in the chocolate envelopes left, we urge everyone to get your orders in without delay. Our latest placement was with all five Made in Oregon shops. Call or write: Charlene Holzwarth, 2524 NE 34th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97212; 503-284-3444. Please include your \$3.00 check to cover mailing costs for each packet ordered.

President's letter:



varied-leaf
Columbia

I have just finished teaching Spring Term Systematic Botany to ninety students at OSU in Corvallis. They all did extremely well in the course and I was ably assisted by Carolyn Wright of Corvallis Chapter of NPSO & four other hard-working graduate students. Kenton Chambers, whom I was replacing, will be back in Oregon from his sabbatical to Germany around the first of July.

I hope all NPSOers across Oregon are enjoying a summer of good botanizing.

FIELD TRIP ETHICS

At this time--amid our field trip season--I would like to remind all our members, field trip leaders, guests and chapter presidents of our agreement at the Annual Meeting in Eugene in May. That is, that we will re-read and carefully follow the NPSO's published guidelines and ethics (printed elsewhere in this issue). We will not collect for personal collections on NPSO trips; and, if a small bit of material is necessary for identification, we will appoint one field trip member to be in charge of such collecting. We go into the field to see, photograph and perhaps to sketch or paint native Oregon plants in their habitats, and we must never be guilty of interfering with the natural reproduction or population dynamics of the species we find.

1984 ANNUAL MEETING PLANS

Kathleen Cooper, President of our High Desert Chapter in Bend has written to me to say that High Desert Chapter will host our 1984 Annual Meeting.

Kathleen has made the following tentative plans and we ask for your reactions:

- MEETING PLACE: Sunriver
- MEETING DATE: Early June
- PROGRAM: David Danley, Sunriver Naturalist & member of the High Desert Chapter, NPSO
- FIELD TRIP: Metolius River-Squaw Creek--variety of habitats from riparian to sagebrush steppe. Leader, David Danley.
- FIELD TRIP: Visit to the Oregon High Desert Museum in Bend.
- FIELD TRIP TRANSPORTATION: Group travel in bus or vans.
- APPROXIMATE COSTS:
 - Dinner: ca. \$10.95
 - Lodging: ca. \$12.00 per person
 - Camping: available nearby
 - Field trip fee: around \$12.00

The costs are a bit higher than at recent Annual Meetings, but the setting would be elegant. Kathleen wants your reactions to these tentative plans. If you are enthusiastic about a visit to Sunriver, please write or call Kathleen. If you feel the costs are too high, let her know that. If we have negative responses, we will make other plans. Please contact Kathleen by July 31 with your comments.

Kathleen Cooper
61548 Oakwood Place
Bend, OR 97702 503-389-8203

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC IN OREGON NATIVE PLANTS

Dr. Stu Garrett, an active NPSOer from Bend and former president of the High Desert Chapter of NPSO has sent me a color slide of Pediocactus dug from the wild and for sale at a Bend gas station! This is just the sort of documentation we need to help us with our 1985 campaign to pass an Oregon Endangered Species Act. Please follow suit and send me your photos of Darlingtonia, Calypso, Lewisia and other Oregon native plants threatened by those persons whose only motive is commercial exploitation. I will begin an NPSO photo library which will then be available to our Legislative Committee and to chapters for educational purposes.

I wish you all a wonderful summer.

Flowers forever,

RHODA LOVE, President



ginger-leaved Pyrola

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.

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.

Endangered, threatened and rare plant associations and habitats of Oregon

by Jimmy Kagan

I would like to begin a series of articles for the NPSO news bulletin on rare and endangered habitats in Oregon. Although most of the members of NPSO are aware of drastic changes which are depleting our native flora, and of the many rare and endangered plants we have, the diversity of plant communities is often overlooked. I suspect many will be surprised that most of these rare plant communities are not forests.

Each month I will concentrate on a different ecosystem from one part of the state. The communities or associations will be similar to those that the Federal Research Natural Areas Committee recognizes, as well as those dealt with in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan. I will attempt to define any confusing terms as I go along, so that members can become more familiar with ecological terminology.

COLUMBIA BASIN GRASSLANDS

One of the rarest and most endangered natural communities in Oregon (and Washington) is the native grassland which formerly dominated the Columbia River Basin. A natural community is defined by the Nature Conservancy's Heritage Program manual as "a distinct and reoccurring assemblage of populations of plants, animals, bacteria and fungi naturally associated with each other and their physical environment". A natural community is a more general concept than a plant association or community, and is typically made up of a number of plant associations. In the Columbia Basin grassland areas, there are about a dozen recognized plant associations. These tend to be dominated by one of three common native grass species: bluebunch wheatgrass (Agropyron spicatum or Ag spic or AGSP), Idaho fescue (Festuca idahoensis or FEID) and Sandberg's bluegrass (Poa sandbergii or POSA).

Most of the Columbia Basin is currently owned and used by farmers and ranchers. Deep soiled areas formerly dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue have been plowed and are farmed for dryland wheat, or are irrigated to produce potatoes, vegetables or alfalfa. The shallow soiled areas are used for grazing sheep and cattle. Very few deep soiled areas have been left unplowed, and there may be no areas which have not been grazed by sheep or cattle. However, there remain a few high quality examples of some of these plant associations. These areas often turn out to be refuges for the rare plants of the Columbia Basin as well as for many of our native animals, including short-eared owls, badgers, long-billed curlews and Washington ground squirrels.

The plant association which is probably the most depleted in the Columbia Basin is the Idaho fescue - bluebunch wheatgrass association. This type occurs on the deeper loam soils with slightly more moisture than the basin as a whole. It occurs on north slopes and flats throughout the southern edges of the basin in Oregon, at elevations from 1500-4500 feet. This association is characterized by a 25-50% cover of Idaho fescue and a 25-35% cover of bluebunch wheatgrass. Common herbs include slender prairie star (Lithophragma bulbifera), long-leaved phlox (Phlox longifolia) and hanging-pod or stiff milk-vetch (Astragalus stenophyllus or A. conjunctus). Sandberg's bluegrass is a common associate, and the community should have 20-40% lichen or moss cover on the ground between the grass bunches if the site has not been grazed. In wetter areas at higher elevations, the bluebunch is replaced by junegrass (Koeleria cris-

tata) as this type grades into the Idaho fescue - junegrass or the Idaho fescue - snowberry associations. The only very rare Oregon endemic plant of this association is Lawrence's milk-vetch (Astragalus collinus var. laurentii), known from only a few hillsides in Morrow and Umatilla Counties.

There are no protected examples of this type in the Columbia Basin of Oregon. We know of three good-sized examples which are grazed lightly, but are in fairly good condition. The Nature Conservancy is attempting to protect the largest and best of these, a site called Darr Flat, for a preserve.

The other very rare grassland association in the Basin is the bluebunch wheatgrass - needle and thread grass - Sandberg's bluegrass association. This type occurs on deep sandy to coarse loam soils at lower elevations, closer to the Columbia River. Bluebunch wheatgrass is the dominant and needle and thread grass (Stipa comata) codominant on the more sandy sites or in disturbed patches, while Sandberg's bluegrass codominates on deeper soiled loams. These areas have also been largely plowed for agriculture. This association has little if any Idaho fescue, but is similar to the FEID - AGSP association (discussed above) in having large areas dominated by ground-dwelling mosses and lichens. It is also similar to the bluebunch wheatgrass - Sandberg's bluegrass (having the same dominant species) which occurs on shallow rocky hillsides throughout the Basin but has very different associated herbs. The bluebunch wheatgrass - Sandberg's bluegrass association is still fairly widespread and can be found in good condition in many places. In contrast, the bluebunch wheatgrass - needle and thread grass - Sandberg's bluegrass association is known from only two sites in Oregon: the Boardman Bombing Range RNA (research natural area) and the Oregon Trail Grassland.

The RNA at Boardman is characterized by large expanses of bluebunch with needle and thread grass. This type grades into the big sagebrush - bluebunch wheatgrass association (Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum) at Boardman. Occurrence of sagebrush in these localities probably has to do with both soil moisture and past fires. Sagebrush does not survive fires well, and range fires are a natural feature of this landscape. Fire is an important (and complicating) factor in many of Oregon's plant communities and I will go into more detail on it in future columns. The RNA at Boardman provides important habitat for a number of declining animals and plants in Oregon, including burrowing owls, long-billed curlews and stalked-pod milkvetch.

The only other known site for this type in Oregon which appears to be ungrazed is the Oregon Trail Grassland site, a twenty-two acre hillside patch containing bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg's bluegrass, surrounded by wheatland. It has deep loam soils with Idaho fescue replacing needle and thread grass. There is a wonderful diversity of native herbs and practically no cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum: a nasty European invader of rangelands). The Nature Conservancy is also attempting to protect this site.

A number of people have done work on Columbia Basin grasslands. Some of these are:

- Copeland, W. 1977. Plant Communities of the Boardman Bombing Range. Oregon Natural Heritage Program Report, The Nature Conservancy, Portland.
- Daubenmire, R. 1970. Steppe vegetation of Washington. Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Hall, F. C. 1973. Plant communities of the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. U.S.D.A. Region 6 area. Guide 3-1.
- Poulton, E. E. 1955. Ecology of the non-forested vegetation in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon. Ph.D. dissertation. Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA.

For a complete list of references contact me at The Nature Conservancy, 1234 NW 25th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97210. For general information on the plant communities of Oregon check Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington by Franklin and Dyrness, U.S.F.S. General Technical Report PNW-8, 1973.

Smith Rock field trip: May 21-22, 1983

SPRING PLANT SURVEY FOR THE OREGON STATE PARK BUREAU & NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, PORTLAND CHAPTER. Glen Walthall, Shep Wilson, Barbara Fox and Mary Jane Fredricks. We catalogued 119 species in 47 families, 46 species of birds, four species of mammals, many excellent insect displays, fantastic weather and a cool breeze to go with near unlimited visibility, with scenery reminiscent of Bryce and Zion National Parks in Utah.

For those who have never been there Smith Rock is located 25 miles south of Madras, just three miles each of Highway 97. The Crooked River, forced by recent geologic lavas of the Clarno and John Day formations, has undercut Clarno ash and volcanic tuff. Smith Rock is applied to a 3200-foot ridge of rock outcrops that are a favorite challenge of every degree of difficulty to rock climbers.

Some of our outstanding finds: a family of Yellow-bellied Marmots playing in their favorite rockpile near the park entrance; White-throated Swifts circling the climbers challenging the near-shear walls; watching the secretive evasive flights of a male and female House Wren keeping potential predators from seeing their nest cavity in a juniper; the beautiful Lazuli Bunting looking for insects in Prunus virginiana var. demissa; lichen displays of Xanthoria polycarpa on big sage, Caloplaca saxicola (red) & yellow Acarospora chlorophana on the volcanic tuffs; and a hatch of Pteronarcid stoneflies emerging from Crooked River. We also marveled at the variety of Cynipid & Aphid galls on big sage.

Our good flora displays were Layia glandulosa, Balsamorhiza sagittata, Townsendia florifer, Penstemon speciosus, Castilleja chromosa, Phacelia linearis, Cymopterus terebinthinus, Oenothera caespitosa, Potentilla rivalis, Astragalus reventus, A. purshii; & one lone cluster of Lewisia rediviva on, of all places, a tar-encrusted rock near an asphalt path of the picnic area.

Smith Rock is a paradox--not unlike Leslie Gulch--don't miss it if you have never been there, but wait now until next spring as June to September is very hot. Our list has been sent to the Portland Chapter & the Oregon State Park Bureau.

Glen E. Walthall
Portland Chapter

WELCOME, new members

BLUE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER

Jim Borland
Bruce & Dianne Barnes

CORVALLIS CHAPTER

William Mear
Robert E. Truitt
Carolyn Paynter
Peter McEvoy
Cherylene Kuhn

EMERALD CHAPTER

G. D. & Lisa Grissell
Kitty Pittman
C. Tressider
Naoma R. Neyerlin
Kris Eadie

HIGH DESERT CHAPTER

Russell Pengelly

PORTLAND CHAPTER

John Baggenstos
Marje Hirsch
Dell Snyder
Sharon Streeter

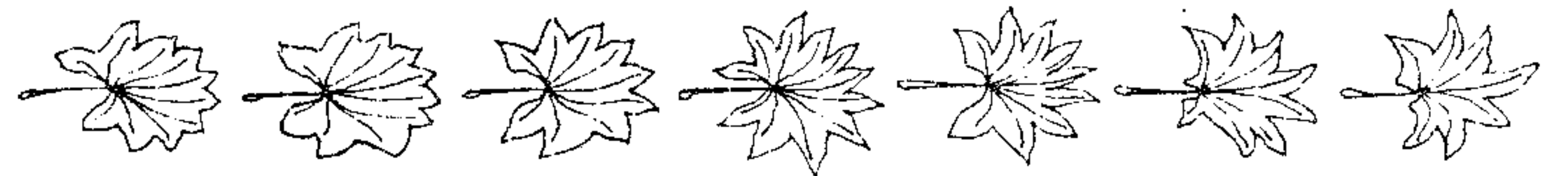
SISKIYOU CHAPTER

Grace M. Seller
Aubra E. Griffiths
Rachael Forsman

WILLAMETTE VALLEY

CHAPTER

Pamela A. Heilman
Robert & Pamela Marshall
Wilbur H. Engstrom
John A. Shewey
Betty A. Kelley



Lawrence Grasslands trip: May 21, 1983

On May 21, thirteen High Desert Chapter members travelled to suburban Shaniko to survey The Nature Conservancy's Lawrence Grasslands Preserve. We had a cloudless day for our four mile hike over this four hundred acres of "biscuit scabland". We had a great view of the Cascades from Mt. Adams to the Three Sisters! Even better was the view at our feet. We totalled over seventy blooming species, including three on the T & E (threatened and endangered) list. The lomatiums were in good shape including L. minus, nudicaule and triternatum. An unusual number of Orobanche were seen. Allium macrum and Allium tolmiei were blooming. We are awaiting confirmation on Claytonia umbellata. As we were hiking out a spectacular display of yellow lomatium and blue Camassia quamash met us in the meadows.

Stu Garrett
High Desert Chapter

Hello, I've run out of small E's & L's & thErE's a pagE too many

Responsiveness in an editor is often simply the ability to pass along a message without garbling it. This edition of the NPSO Bulletin began, however without the clarity of that thought. Having had the better part of five months to consider what my first issue should be like I still found, upon beginning in earnest, that my clearest ideas had become fogged by misgiving.

In frustration, then, I went back to the files of the Bulletin, this editorial dowry of over-stuffed cardboard boxes and empty mailbags containing nothing less than the evolutionary history of this publication. It's a tangible history--several hundred pounds of ideas that have worked. Atop the pile, where I had left it, lay a stack of orange paper: results of the latest mail-in ballot and questionnaire survey of NPSO members (a tally was published in the May 1983 Bulletin).

Reading through your comments once again, I found that you have sometimes contradictory and sometimes astonishingly similar views as to what might be contained in our few monthly pages. Always, the single thread of the need for information on all facets of the natural history of our flora and its protection was there. Simple enough, but what of the more subtle contradictions, largely centered on the much-discussed differences of interest between the so-called professionals and the ardent amateurs? How am I to address such widely divergent suggestions as "less (fewer) professional-technical articles" and its opposite for more of the same? More politics and, of course, less politics? Seed procurement and gardening articles vs. more stuff on preserving existing habitat?

So, I'll be trying some different things and waiting for your response (like it? can't stand it!!). The most obvious change in this issue is the book-type layout of the pages: I think it's easier to read. Also, as the months go by, you will notice the appearance of new regular features. I hope these will be versatile enough to encourage reader contributions. Some of the features I have planned are: letters to the editor, Oregon Sightings (for noteworthy plant finds), field keys for difficult plant groups, and regular articles such as Jimmy Kagan's series on rare, threatened and endangered plant associations and habitats of Oregon, the first of which appears this month. Old favorites, including Herm Fitz's plant family profiles, will continue (Herm was swamped with school duties this month but will resume his series next month).

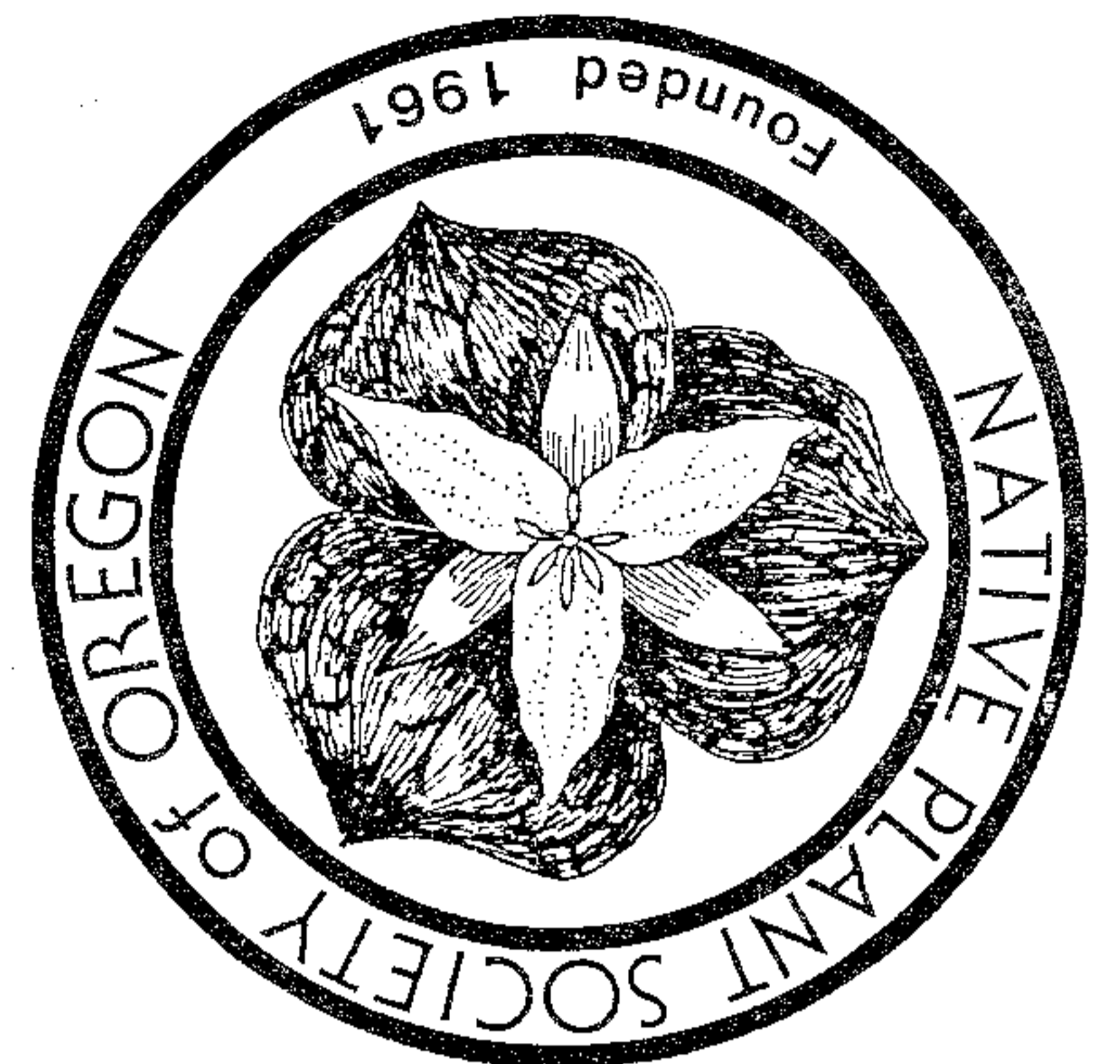
I do intend to solicit and print well-written "technical" articles. All of us can benefit from learning more about the native plants of the Pacific Northwest. Following these articles or included within the text of the article will be a glossary defining the more difficult words. Terminology, after all, is the better part of understanding. The Bulletin cannot be reduced to a calendar of events--our members have too much to share with each other.

And here, finally, I wish to pass the message which I began with. The overriding sentiment of your survey comments was "How can I become more involved?". Participation and mutual education will be the glue that binds together our professional and non-professional members. We're all in this for fun, remember? When you go out to be with Oregon's plants, don't go alone. Give another member a call. You each have a members' directory, so there's just no excuse not to!

Julie R. Kinstead



little prince's pine



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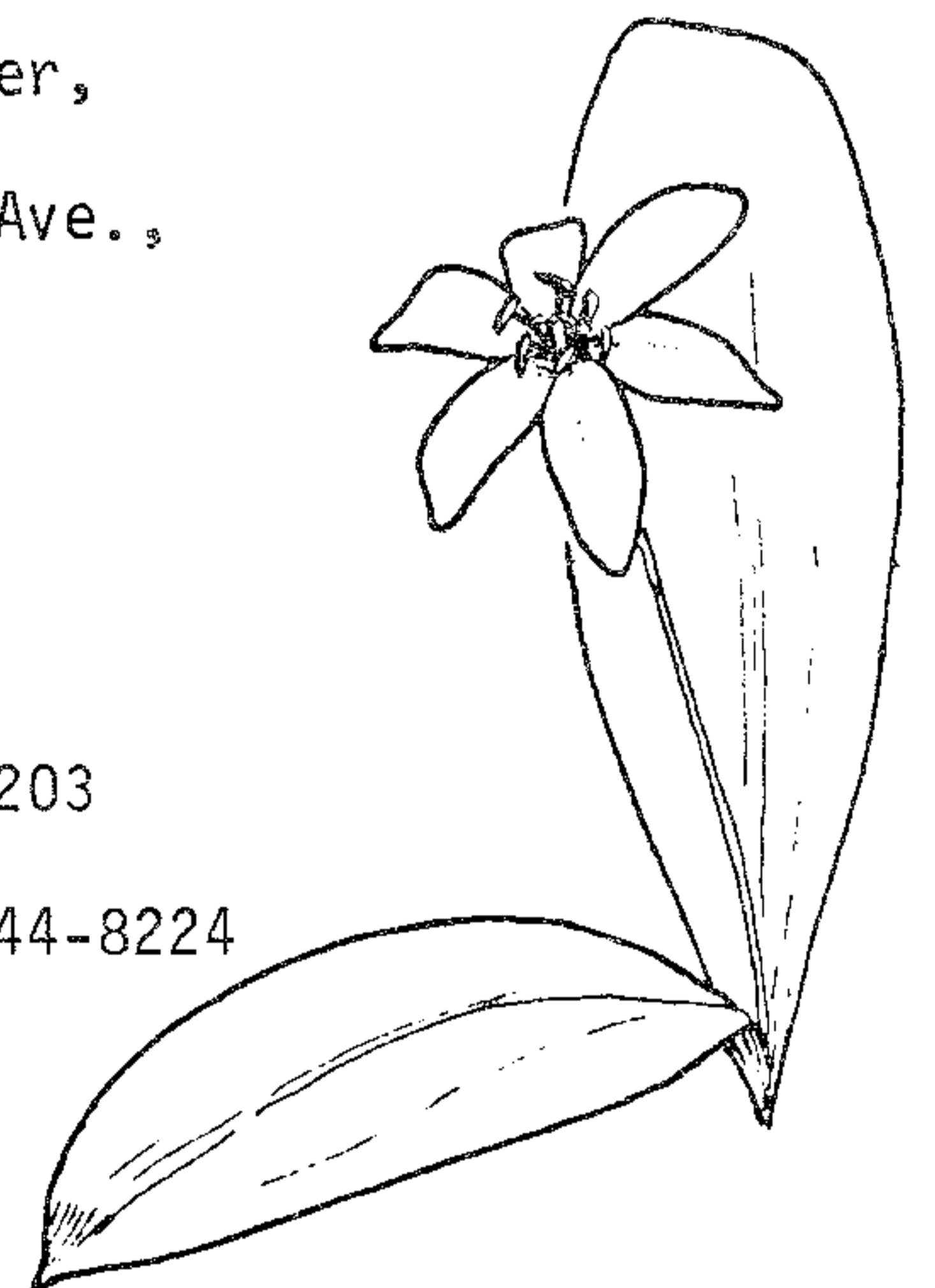
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